

= Michael Bruxner =

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Michael Frederick Bruxner KBE , DSO , JP (25 March 1882 ? 28 March 1970) was an Australian politician and soldier , serving for many years as Leader of the Country Party and its predecessors . Born in Tabulam in Northern New South Wales , Bruxner was educated at The Armidale School and started studies at University of Sydney but later dropped out to take up employment as a grazier and station agent in Tenterfield . After serving in the Citizen Military Forces from 1911 , Bruxner enlisted into the Australian Light Horse upon the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 . Serving with distinction in Gallipoli , Egypt and Palestine , he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and awarded the Distinguished Service Order .

Returning to Australia in 1919 , Bruxner sold his business and joined the Progressive Party , being elected to the Parliament of New South Wales for Northern Tablelands at the 1920 election . Bruxner came to political prominence when he led the rural " True Blues " faction of the Progressive Party that went against their Leader 's decision to form a coalition in Sir George Fuller 's short @-@ lived government in 1921 . Bruxner emerged as the leader of the reduced Progressive Party , which consisted of the members of his faction , but they nevertheless joined with Fuller 's Nationalists to form government in 1922 . Bruxner also became involved in the New England New State Movement . Bruxner resigned the party leadership , now for the renamed Country Party , at the end of 1925 .

At the 1927 election , with the abandonment of proportional representation , he won the new seat of Tenterfield unopposed . Bruxner was included in new Premier Thomas Bavin 's cabinet as Minister for Local Government , which included the responsibility for transport . He served until Labor won the 1930 election . In April 1932 Bruxner was elected again as the new party Country Party Leader , which he would hold continuously until 1958 . When Sir Philip Game dismissed Jack Lang and called upon the Leader of the Opposition Bertram Stevens to form a caretaker government in 1932 , Stevens formed a coalition with Bruxner 's Country Party and Bruxner was named as the first Deputy Premier of New South Wales . Bruxner was also sworn in as Minister for Transport and briefly resumed his former Local Government portfolio . Bruxner also worked with his long @-@ time friend and Minister for Education David Drummond , to establish the New England University College in 1938 , which was later to become the University of New England .

Bruxner was central in ensuring Alexander Mair became Premier after Stevens was defeated in the house in August 1939 . The Coalition lost government at the 10 May 1941 election and Bruxner would never again serve in government . The rest of Bruxner 's parliamentary career was to be on the opposition benches , leading the Country Party through five more elections and through the instability of the larger opposition parties that eventually united as the Liberal Party of Australia . On 6 May 1958 , Bruxner formally resigned as Leader of the Country Party , having served continuously in that role since 1932 . He continued to serve in his capacity as Member for Tenterfield for one more term before retiring from politics before the 1962 election . Bruxner was Knighted as a KBE in 1962 and thereafter served in various capacities on boards and continued his passion for horses before his death aged 88 on 28 March 1970 .

= = Early life and military career = =

Bruxner was born in Tabulam , near the Clarence River in Northern New South Wales , the second son of English @-@ born grazier Charles Augustus Bruxner (1851 ? 1915) and his wife Sarah Elizabeth Barnes (1858 ? 1941) . Bruxner was initially educated in private tuition but was soon sent as a boarder first at St Mark 's Crescent School in Darling Point , Sydney and then to The Armidale School , where he became School Captain in 1900 . From 1901 to 1903 , he studied arts and law at the University of Sydney while resident at St Paul 's College , but was expelled for non @-@ attendance of lectures .

Returning to home to work as a grazier , Bruxner eventually moved to Tenterfield and set up business as a Stock and station agent . He also purchased " Roseneath " , a grazing property near Tenterfield , where he bred Hereford cattle . On 17 June 1908 at Christ Church , Kiama , he married Winifred Catherine Hay Caird . Bruxner became vice @-@ president of the local agricultural society

and of the Cricket and Rugby clubs in Tenterfield . Being a racehorse owner , Bruxner also rose to be President of the Tenterfield Jockey Club from 1909 to 1911 . He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace in 1914 .

Bruxner started his military career when he was commissioned as a second lieutenant on 11 September 1911 in the 6th Australian (New England) Light Horse , Citizen Military Forces , which was redesignated the 5th the following year . When the First World War broke out in September 1914 , Bruxner joined up soon after on 10 October 1914 with the 6th Light Horse Regiment in the Australian Imperial Force . Promoted to captain , Bruxner was sent with his unit to take part in the Gallipoli Campaign , being wounded several times . Later , in 1916 , he commanded the 6th during part of the Battle of Romani and served with distinction in the Sinai and Palestine Campaign , for which he was mentioned in despatches twice . On 30 May 1917 was appointed by the President of France , Raymond Poincaré , as a Chevalier of the Légion d 'honneur " in recognition of distinguished services during the campaign " . Also in 1917 , Bruxner was appointed to General Headquarters and rose to be assistant adjutant and quartermaster @-@ general of the ANZAC Mounted Division . For his service he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and appointed as a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) in 1919 .

In July 1919 , he returned Australia and was discharged a month later in August . Bruxner then returned to Tenterfield , sold his stock and station agency and went back to his property as a grazier . They eventually raised a family , having a daughter , Helen Elizabeth Bruxner , and two sons , James Caird and John Michael Bruxner .

= = Early political career = =

As a prominent member of his local community , Bruxner became involved in emerging movements to have a political force for regional areas and joined and was convinced by friends to stand as a Progressive Party candidate in the 1920 New South Wales state election . Bruxner was elected under proportional representation with 23 % as the second member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly district of Northern Tablelands alongside his friend David Drummond .

On 20 December 1920 , the Labor Party Premier , James Dooley , and his cabinet resigned after having lost a vote in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly a week before . The Governor , Sir Walter Davidson , then commissioned the Leader of the Opposition , Sir George Fuller , as Premier . As Fuller did not have a majority , he initiated attempts to form a coalition with the Progressive Party . The Progressives split over whether to join the Fuller government into an urban wing , led by Leader Walter Wearne and Deputy Leader Thomas Bavin , which agreed to enter Fuller 's coalition and a rural wing (" The True Blues ") , led by Bruxner and Ernest Buttenshaw who offered Fuller only conditional support . After seven hours in government , still without a workable majority , Fuller requested a double @-@ dissolution from Davidson . Davidson refused , on the basis that Dooley still had a majority in the lower house , and Fuller resigned .

Davidson then re @-@ commissioned Dooley , who was then granted a dissolution for an election in March 1922 . The Progressives were permanently divided and Bruxner and the " True Blues " who had opposed the coalition maintained their separate identity , while the urban members of the party joined Fuller 's Nationalist Party . The Rural Progressives then elected Bruxner in 1922 as Leader for the election . The Progressives were reduced to nine rural members at the 1922 election and entered a Coalition with the Nationalists . Bruxner increased his margin to become the first electorate member with 39 % . Bruxner also became involved in the New England New State Movement and helped pass a formal request to the Commonwealth by the Legislative Assembly to establish a new state in northern New South Wales . The request resulted in the 1924 Cohen Royal Commission into New States .

At the May 1925 election , Bruxner retained his seat with an increased margin of 41 % , while the Nationalist / Progressive Government lost office to Jack Lang and the Labor Party . After the election , the Progressive party renamed themselves the Country Party , reflecting the electoral base of the party . Bruxner resigned the leadership at the end of 1925 , citing the difficulty in balancing the needs of his family with the commitments of his political career , and was succeeded by Ernest

Buttenshaw .

= = Minister of the Crown = =

At the 1927 election , with the abandonment of proportional representation , he won the new seat of Tenterfield unopposed . At the election , Lang 's Labor Party was defeated and Bruxner was included in new Premier Bavin 's cabinet as Minister for Local Government , which included the responsibility for transport . As Minister , Bruxner was responsible for the amendment to the Main Roads Act which gave more powers to the Main Roads Board and provided for the reclassification of the principal roads of the State . All the roads of the state were classified in accordance with their order of importance , which formed the basis for which road development was funded . His view that transport should be a public asset was reinforced when he brought through the passage of the Transport Act 1930 , which regulated private bus services to prevent the collapse of government @-@ owned tramways and railways . He remained as Minister until the Bavin Government was defeated by Lang at the 1930 election . At the election , Bruxner retained his seat with 59 % . On 23 December 1930 , Bruxner was granted by King George V retention of the title " The Honourable " for having served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of New South Wales .

As the political climate in New South Wales became more volatile after Lang 's attempts to abolish the Legislative Council and conflict with the Federal Government over debts , Bruxner emphasised the need that the Country Party remain independent of the United Australia Party (which had succeeded the Nationalist Party) amidst calls for the opposition to unite . On 26 April 1932 , Country Party Leader Buttenshaw notified the party of his intention to resign . Bruxner was then elected as the new party Leader .

= = Deputy Premier = =

Not long after , on 13 May Governor Sir Philip Game dismissed the Lang government and called upon the Leader of the Opposition and UAP Leader Bertram Stevens to form a caretaker government . Stevens formed a coalition with Bruxner 's Country Party and immediately called an election . Lang 's NSW Labor Party was heavily defeated and the Country Party gained eleven seats and held five seats on the cabinet . Bruxner retained his seat again unopposed (he would be elected unopposed a total of five times during his term) . This time , the Country Party was an equal partner in the coalition and Bruxner was named as the first Deputy Premier of New South Wales . Sworn in on 16 May 1932 as Minister for Transport , Bruxner also briefly resumed his former Local Government portfolio during the caretaker period until 17 June 1932 .

Insistent that his party take an equal role in the coalition government , Bruxner formed a good working relationship and long @-@ lasting friendship with Stevens that would ensure the government 's stability . The Stevens government had significant success , reducing Lang 's 2 million pound deficit by 75 % . However , one significant problem was that Stevens had trouble with an unruly backbench , and increasingly depended upon Bruxner and the Country Party . As Deputy Premier , Bruxner saw himself as loyal to Stevens , but still managed to push through several initiatives that specifically benefited rural areas , including another royal commission on the question of new States in 1935 . The May 1935 election saw Stevens and Bruxner retaining government against a divided and fractious Labor opposition and Bruxner was returned unopposed again in his seat .

Bruxner detested the UAP Deputy Leader and Minister for Public Works and Local Government , Eric Spooner , whom Bruxner saw as trying to undermine confidence in Steven 's leadership and reducing Country Party influence in the government . When Stevens went on a visit to London in March 1936 for six months until October , Bruxner became Acting Premier , with Spooner as Acting Deputy . The animosity between the two became most pronounced at this time , often over the most petty issues . In May 1937 , Bruxner visited the United Kingdom as a member of the NSW parliamentary delegation to the coronation of King George VI . At the March 1938 election , the

Stevens @-@ Bruxner government retained power against Lang and the still @-@ divided Labor Party . Bruxner was re @-@ elected with 61 % of the vote . Bruxner worked with his long @-@ time friend , now Minister for Education David Drummond , to establish a regional tertiary education institution . After the 1938 election , they moved to establish the New England University College , a constituent college of the University of Sydney in the city of Armidale , and Bruxner was appointed to the first Advisory Council , on which he served until 1951 .

In July 1939 , Stevens and Colonial Treasurer Alexander Mair attempted to address Spooner 's unwillingness to accede to cabinet decisions regarding ministerial expenditure by creating a committee of four , consisting of Mair , Stevens , Spooner and Bruxner , to approve all expenditure . Furious at this gesture , Spooner resigned on 21 July 1939 as Minister and Deputy Leader , citing a ' disagreement in government policy on relief works ' as the reason . Despite Spooner 's departure , the stability of the government was to be short . On 1 August 1939 , Spooner carried a motion of no confidence in Stevens in the house , which unexpectedly passed by two votes , owing to the absence of several ministers . On 3 August Stevens tendered his resignation to the Governor , Lord Wakehurst , but was granted several days to remain until his successor was chosen .

Upon the resignation , Spooner was touted as Stevens ' possible successor until Bruxner , who had always detested Spooner , refused to form a coalition government with him . At a UAP party meeting on 5 August , Spooner chose not to nominate and Steven 's favoured candidate , Alexander Mair , defeated Athol Richardson 18 votes to 6 , becoming Leader of the United Australia Party and was sworn in as Premier by Lord Wakehurst on the same day . Mair , who had got on well with Bruxner , ensured the survival of the coalition government . Mair attempted to shore up unity in his party to save the government . In the last months of government Bruxner was preoccupied with preparation for Australia 's entry into the Second World War . He equipped railway workshops with modern machine tools and established National Emergency Services to deal with air raids .

However , despite the efforts of Mair and Bruxner , the controversy surrounding Stevens ' departure and a resurgent Labor Party , now led by the moderate William McKell , ensured that the popularity of the government never recovered . At the campaign for the 10 May 1941 election , the government performed poorly , finding it difficult to distinguish themselves from the past and proposing policies but only promising action after the war . McKell 's Labor Party did the opposite , leaving war matters to the federal government and promising current reforms . At the election , the Labor Party polled more than half the vote while Bruxner 's Country Party lost nine seats and Mair 's UAP lost twenty seats . Bruxner retained his seat with 56 % . Bruxner would never again hold ministerial office and the conservative political forces would not take government again until Robert Askin and Charles Cutler won the 1965 election .

= = In opposition = =

The rest of Bruxner 's parliamentary career was to be on the opposition benches , due largely to the disintegration of the larger opposition party , the UAP , after the 1943 Federal election . A large number of former UAP members then formed the Democratic Party in New South Wales , led by Mair , who continued as Opposition Leader . Mair resigned as Democratic Party Leader on 10 February 1944 , to be replaced by former Assembly Speaker Reginald Weaver . At the 1944 election , Bruxner 's stable leadership ensured that the Country Party retained all ten of its seats in the Legislative Assembly . Bruxner retained his seat with 67 @. @ 73 % .

Bruxner witnessed the fragmented opposition parties forming into the Liberal Party of Australia in 1945 , under the leadership of Weaver , Mair and then former Justice Minister Vernon Treatt from March 1946 . Bruxner led the party , again being elected unopposed , again at the May 1947 election , achieving an overall gain of 5 seats from independents and the Labor Party , now led by James McGirr . Recognising the importance of the larger Liberals to opposing Labor while also being responsive to the needs of the Country Party 's rural voters , Bruxner maintained the Country Party 's coalition with the Liberals as well as trying to prevent seat conflicts between the two parties . However , it was to be the persistence of these " tri @-@ cornered " contested seats between Labor , Liberal and Country candidates that were to prove problematic not only for maintaining the coalition

but also for attempting to wrest government from Labor .

Treath and Bruxner led the Coalition at the 17 June 1950 election , which resulted in a hung parliament . The Country Party gained two seats for a total of 17 for a Coalition total of 46 seats . With the Labor Party also holding 46 seats , the balance of power lay with the two re-elected Independent Labor members , James Geraghty and John Seiffert , who had been expelled from the Labor Party for disloyalty during the previous parliament . Seiffert was readmitted and , with the support of Geraghty , McGirr and Labor were able to stay in power . Bruxner retained his seat with 60 % . He sold his " Roseneath " property in 1950 and in 1951 bought the homestead section of Old Auburn Vale station , dividing his time between there and his Sydney residence in Bellevue Hill .

The near loss of the election by Labor further weakened McGirr 's position and he was replaced as premier by Joseph Cahill in April 1952 . Cahill had won popular support as a vigorous and impressive minister who had resolved problems with New South Wales ' electricity supply and in his first 10 months as premier had reinvigorated the party . He brought order to the government 's chaotic public works program . In addition , he attacked the increasingly unpopular federal Coalition government of Robert Menzies . All this , combined with Bruxner and Treath constantly clashing over policy and candidate issues , contributed to the Liberal -Country Coalition again being defeated at the 14 February 1953 election . This amounted to a total loss of ten seats , three being Country Party seats , and a swing against them of 7 . 2 % . Bruxner retained his seat with 60 . 15 % .

Murray Robson replaced Treath as Leader of the Opposition in August 1954 . Like other senior members of the Liberals , after having no conservative government since Alexander Mair in 1941 , Robson had no experience in government , he had little interest in policy except for Cold War anti-communism , ignored majority views of his party and fellow parliamentary colleagues and Robson 's attempts to forge a closer alliance with Bruxner and the Country Party , failed dismally and alienated him from many in his party . Robson was replaced by Pat Morton as leader in September 1955 . Bruxner , now aged 70 and having fallen ill several times , led the Country Party one last time at the March 1956 election , which resulted in another labour victory and Country Party regained the seat of Armidale , but overall the government 's majority fell from twenty to six . Bruxner retained Tenterfield unopposed .

On 6 May 1958 , Bruxner formally resigned as Leader of the Country Party , having served continuously in that role since 1932 . He continued to serve in his capacity as Member for Tenterfield , retaining his seat one final time at the March 1959 election , with 68 % of the vote . After a final term he retired from the assembly before the election in 1962 .

= = Retirement and legacy = =

Upon his retirement , his youngest son , James Caird (Tim) Bruxner , who had served with distinction in the 2nd AIF and the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II , gained preselection for his father 's vacated seat , allegedly against his parent 's advice , and won it at the 1962 election . Tim Bruxner went on to become a member of the Askin , Lewis and Willis Cabinets from 1973 ? 1976 , including in his father 's old portfolio as Minister for Transport and as Deputy Leader of the Country Party . His eldest son , John Michael Bruxner , having graduated from Sydney University with honours in law in 1935 , was admitted to the Bar in 1936 and also served in the 2nd AIF as an officer . On 2 June 1954 , he was appointed as a Judge of the District Court of New South Wales .

Upon retiring from politics , Bruxner was appointed as a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1962 " For political and public services " . On 2 November 1959 , the Mains Roads Board named the highway spanning across Northern NSW as the " Bruxner Highway " in recognition of his services to transport and roads in NSW . Throughout his life , Bruxner had maintained his passion for horses , including as a member of the Australian Jockey Club and the Sydney Turf Club . From 1960 Bruxner was also Deputy President of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales . His wife Winifred having died the year before in 1969 , Bruxner died on 28 March 1970 , survived by his daughter and both sons . His portrait by William Chandler is in the National Party

offices in Sydney , and a sketch of him by George Washington Lambert is in the Australian War Memorial , Canberra .

= ' Adud al @-@ Dawla =

Fann? (Pan?h) Khusraw (Persian : ??? ????) , better known by his laqab of ?A?ud al @-@ Dawla (Arabic : ??? ????? , " Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty ") (September 24 , 936 ? March 26 , 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty , ruling from 949 to 983 , and at his height power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea . He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty , and by the end of his reign was the most powerful Muslim ruler .

The son of Rukn al @-@ Dawla , Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al @-@ Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Imad al @-@ Dawla , after which Rukn al @-@ Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids . In 974 Adud al @-@ Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al @-@ Dawla from a rebellion . After defeating the rebel forces , he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself , and forced his cousin to abdicate . His father , however , became angered by this decision and restored Izz al @-@ Dawla . After the death of Adud al @-@ Dawla 's father , his cousin rebelled against him , but was defeated . Adud al @-@ Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the Persian title Shahanshah (" King of Kings ") .

When Adud al @-@ Dawla became emir of Iraq , the capital city , Baghdad , was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict . In order to bring peace and stability to the city , he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics . At the same time , he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al @-@ Mufid , and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines .

In addition , ' Adud al @-@ Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time . An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked . Al @-@ Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960 . The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as Band @-@ e Amir (port of the emir) . Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel , that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al @-@ Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates) . The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar , at its joining point with the Shatt al @-@ Arab .

= = Early life = =

Fanna Khusraw was born in Isfahan on September 24 , 936 , he was the son of Rukn al @-@ Dawla , who was the brother of Imad al @-@ Dawla and Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla . According to Ibn Isfandiyar , Fanna Khusraw 's mother was the daughter of the Daylamite Firuzanid nobleman al @-@ Hasan ibn al @-@ Fairuzan , who was the cousin of the prominent Daylamite military leader Makan ibn Kaki .

= = Reign = =

= = = Rule in Fars = = =

In 948 , Fanna Khusraw was chosen by his uncle Imad al @-@ Dawla as his successor because he had no heir . Imad al @-@ Dawla died in December 949 , and thus Fanna Khusraw became the new ruler of Fars . However , this appointment was not accepted by a group of Daylamite officers , who shortly rebelled against Fanna Khusraw . Rukn al @-@ Dawla quickly left for southern Iran to save his son , and was joined by the vizier of Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla for the same purpose .

Together they defeated the rebels and put Fanna Khusraw on the throne in Shiraz . Fanna Khusraw then requested the title of " Taj al @-@ Dawla " (Crown of the state) from the Abbasid caliph . However , to Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla , the title of " Taj " (" crown ") implied that Fanna Khusraw was the superior ruler of the Buyid Empire , provoking a reaction from him , and making him decline Fanna Khusraw 's request . A more suitable title (" Adud al @-@ Dawla ") (" Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty ") was instead chosen . Adud al @-@ Dawla was only thirteen when he was crowned as the ruler of Fars , and was educated there by his tutor Abu ' I @-@ Fadl ibn al- ' Amid .

After the death of Imad al @-@ Dawla in 949 , Adud al @-@ Dawla 's father Rukn al @-@ Dawla , who was the most powerful of the Buyid rulers , claimed the title of senior emir , which Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla and Adud al @-@ Dawla recognized . In 955 , a Daylamite military officer named Muhammad ibn Makan seized Isfahan from Rukn al @-@ Dawla . Adud al @-@ Dawla then marched towards the city and recaptured it from Muhammad ibn Makan . Another Daylamite military officer named Ruzbahan also shortly rebelled against Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla , while his brother Bullaka rebelled against Adud al @-@ Dawla at Shiraz . Abu ' I @-@ Fadl ibn al- ' Amid , however , managed to suppress the rebellion .

In 966 , Adud al @-@ Dawla and Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla made a campaign to impose Buyid rule in Oman . Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla died in 967 , and was succeeded by his eldest son Izz al @-@ Dawla as emir of Iraq . The same year , Adud al @-@ Dawla aided the Ziyarid Bisutun in securing the Ziyarid throne from his brother Qabus . Adud al @-@ Dawla and Bisutun then made an alliance , and Bisutun married a daughter of Adud al @-@ Dawla , while he married a daughter of Bisutun .

= = = Campaigns in eastern Iran = = =

In 967 , Adud al @-@ Dawla took advantage of the quarrel between the Ilyasid ruler Muhammad ibn Ilyas and his son in Kerman to annex the province to his domain . Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla had already attempted to conquer the province but was defeated by the Ilyasids . Adud al @-@ Dawla conquered all of Kerman , and appointed his son Shirdil Abu ' I @-@ Fawaris as the viceroy of the province , while a Daylamite officer named Kurkir ibn Justan was appointed as the chief captain of the army of Kerman .

In the next year , Adud al @-@ Dawla negotiated peace with the Saffarid ruler Khalaf ibn Ahmad , who agreed to recognize Buyid authority . In 969 / 970 , Sulaiman , the son of Muhammad ibn Ilyas , wanted to regain his kingdom of Kerman , and invaded the region . Adud al @-@ Dawla managed to defeat the army of Sulaiman and continued to expand his domains to the strait of Hormuz . During his campaign in southern Iran , many Iranian tribes converted to Islam and pledged allegiance to him . On August / September 971 , Adud al @-@ Dawla launched a punitive expedition against the Baloch tribes who had declared independence . Adud al @-@ Dawla defeated them on January 8 , 972 , and installed loyal landowners to control the region . Afterwards , Adud al @-@ Dawla and his father Rukn al @-@ Dawla signed a peace treaty with the Samanids by paying them 150 @,@ 000 dinars . In the same year , Adud al @-@ Dawla conquered most of Oman , including its capital , Sohar .

= = = Rebellion of Sebük @-@ Tegin and aftermath = = =

In 974 , Izz al @-@ Dawla was trapped in Wasit by his troops who under leader Sebük @-@ Tegin had rebelled against him . Adud al @-@ Dawla quickly left Fars to quell the rebellion , where he inflicted a decisive defeat on the rebels on January 30 , 975 , who under their new leader Alptakin fled to Syria . Adud al @-@ Dawla then made a plot which forced Izz al @-@ Dawla to abdicate in his favor on March 12 , 975 . Rukn al @-@ Dawla , greatly angered at this action , protested against Adud al @-@ Dawla , claiming that the line of Mu 'izz al @-@ Dawla could not be removed from power . Adud al @-@ Dawla tried to make an agreement with his father by proposing to pay tribute to him . Rukn al @-@ Dawla , however , rejected his offer , and then restored Izz al @-@ Dawla as the ruler of Iraq . The consequences of the restoration of Izz al @-@ Dawla would later lead to war between him and Adud al @-@ Dawla after the death of Rukn al @-@ Dawla .

In 975 Adud al @-@ Dawla launched an expedition to take Bam and defeated another son of Muhammad ibn Ilyas who sought to reconquer to Kerman .

= = = Struggle for power in Iraq and war with the Hamdanids = = =

On September 16 , 976 , Rukn al @-@ Dawla , the last of the first generation Buyids , died . After his death , Izz al @-@ Dawla prepared to take revenge against Adud al @-@ Dawla . He made an alliance with Fakhr al @-@ Dawla , the brother of Adud al @-@ Dawla and his father 's successor to the territories around Hamadan . He also made an alliance with the Hamdanids prevailing in northern Iraq , the Hasanwayhid ruler Hasanwayh and the ruler of the marshy areas of southern Iraq . However , Mu 'ayyad al @-@ Dawla , the third son of Rukn al @-@ Dawla , remained loyal to his eldest brother .

Izz al @-@ Dawla then stopped recognizing the rule of his cousin Adud al @-@ Dawla , and stopped mentioning his name during Friday prayers . Adud al @-@ Dawla , greatly outraged by his cousin , marched towards Khuzestan and easily defeated him in Ahvaz on July 1 , 977 . Izz al @-@ Dawla then asked Adud al @-@ Dawla for permission to retire and settle in Syria . However , on the road to Syria , Izz al @-@ Dawla became convinced by Abu Taghlib , the Hamdanid ruler of Mosul , to go fight again against his cousin . On May 29 , 978 , Izz al @-@ Dawla along with Abu Taghlib invaded the domains of his Adud al @-@ Dawla and fought against him near Samarra . Izz al @-@ Dawla was once again defeated , and was captured and executed at the orders of Adud al @-@ Dawla . He then marched to Mosul and captured the city , which forced Abu Taghlib to flee to the Byzantine city of Anzitene , where he asked for aid . Adud al @-@ Dawla then spent one year in Mosul to consolidate his power , while his army were completing the conquest of Diyar Bakr and Diyar Mudar ; The important Hamdanid city of Mayyafariqin was shortly captured by them , which forced Abu Taghlib to flee to Rahba from where he tried to negotiate peace with Adud al @-@ Dawla . Unlike the rest of the Buyids who had held the region temporarily , Adud al @-@ Dawla had complete control of the region during the rest of his reign .

Adud al @-@ Dawla , now the ruler of Iraq , then took control of the territories under the control of the Bedouins and Kurds . He also killed almost all the sons of Hasanwayh , and appointed Badr ibn Hasanwayh , the last surviving son of Hasanwayh , as the ruler of the Hasanwayhid dynasty . It should be understood that during that period the word " Kurd " meant nomad . He then subdued the Shayban tribe , and fought against Hasan ibn ' Imran , the ruler of Batihah . He was , however , defeated , and made peace with Hasan who agreed to recognize his authority . During the same period , Adud al @-@ Dawla had Izz al @-@ Dawla 's former vizier Ibn Baqiyya arrested , blinded , and then trampled to death by elephants . His corpse was thereafter impaled at the head of the bridge in Baghdad , where it would remain until Adud al @-@ Dawla 's death .

= = = War in northern Iran = = =

During the same period , Bisutun died , and his kingdom was thrown into civil war ; his governor of Tabaristan , Dubaj ibn Bani , supported his son as the new Ziyarid ruler , while Bisutun 's brother Qabus claimed the throne for himself . Adud quickly sent an army to aid Qabus against Dubaj . Qabus managed to defeat him and capture the son of Bisutun in Simnan . Adud then made the Abbasid caliph give Qabus the title of Shams al @-@ Ma 'ali .

In May 979 , Adud al @-@ Dawla invaded the territories of his brother Fakhr al @-@ Dawla , who was forced to flee to Qazvin and then to Nishapur , a large part of his troops deserted . Adud al @-@ Dawla then moved to Kerman and later Kermanshah where he set up a governor . In August / September 980 , Adud al @-@ Dawla captured Hamadan and occupied the entire area south of the city which would remain in Buyid hands in half a century . Shortly after , on October / November of the same year , Sahib ibn Abbad , the vizier of Adud al @-@ Dawla 's younger brother Mu 'ayyad al @-@ Dawla , arrived from Ray to negotiate a transfer of power in the city in favor of his master . Adud al @-@ Dawla , recognized his younger brother Mu 'ayyad because of his loyalty , and gave him the troops of Fakhr al @-@ Dawla and helped him conquer Tabaristan and Gorgan from Qabus

who had betrayed Adud by giving refugee to Fakhr al @-@ Dawla . Mu 'ayyad al @-@ Dawla shortly managed to conquer these two provinces .

= = = Consolidation of the Empire and peace negotiations with the Byzantines = = =

Adud al @-@ Dawla was now the senior ruler of the Buyid Empire , and several rulers such as the Hamdanids , Saffarids , Shakinids , Hasanwayhids and even other lesser rulers who controlled Yemen , including its surrounding regions , acknowledged his authority . Other regions such as Makran , was also under Buyid control .

Adud al @-@ Dawla then returned to Baghdad , where he built and restored several buildings in the city . He also stopped the quarrel between the Daylamites and Turks of the Buyid army . In 980 , the Byzantine rebel Bardas Skleros fled to Mayyafariqin . When he arrived to the city , he sent his brother to Baghdad to offer his allegiance to Adud al @-@ Dawla and make an alliance against the Byzantines , which Adud al @-@ Dawla accepted . A Byzantine envoy from Constantinople shortly arrived to Baghdad and tried to persuade Adud al @-@ Dawla to hand over the rebel , but he refused and kept the rebel and some of his family members in Baghdad for the rest of his reign , thus standing in a strong position for his diplomacy with the Byzantines . In 981 , Adud al @-@ Dawla sent Abu Bakr Baqillani to Constantinople to negotiate for peace . However , he was most likely sent to spy on the Byzantines and how their military functioned , since Adud al @-@ Dawla was planning to invade Byzantine territory .

In 982 , Adud al @-@ Dawla sent another envoy to Constantinople , this time under Abu Ishaq ibn Shahram , who after having spent three months in the city , concluded a 10 @-@ year peace treaty with them . One year later , a Byzantine envoy arrived back in Baghdad , but Adud al @-@ Dawla was too ill to bring an end to the negotiations . In the end , the 10 @-@ year peace treaty was finally completed , and the Byzantines also agreed to mention Adud al @-@ Dawla 's name in the Friday prayer in Constantinople . Sahib ibn Abbad , is known to have said the following thing about this event : " he [Adud al @-@ Dawla] has done what no kings of the Arabs nor any Chosroes [kings] of the Persians could ? he has Syria and the two Iraqs , and he is close to the Despot of Byzantium and the Maghribi by his continuous correspondence . "

= = Administration and contributions = =

Adud al @-@ Dawla kept his court in Shiraz . He visited Baghdad frequently and kept some of his viziers there , one of them being a Christian named Nasir ibn Harun . Furthermore , he had several Zoroastrian statesmen who served him , such as Abu Sahl Sa 'id ibn Fadl al @-@ Majusi , who served as his representative of Baghdad before his conquest of Iraq ; Abu 'l @-@ Faraj Mansur ibn Sahl al @-@ Majusi , who served as his financial minister ; and Bahram ibn Ardashir al @-@ Majusi , who served as a Buyid official . Adud al @-@ Dawla seems to have greatly respected their religion .

Under him the Buyid kingdom flourished . His policies were liberal so there were no riots during his reign . He embellished Baghdad with numerous public buildings . He also built a famous public hospital known as the Al- ' Adudi Hospital . It was the largest hospital of that time , and was destroyed during the Mongol conquests . Many prominent figures worked at the hospital , such as ' Ali ibn al- ' Abbas al @-@ Majusi and Ibn Marzuban .

Adud al @-@ Dawla also build caravanserai 's and dams . The city that has particularly benefited from this work is Shiraz . In the region of Shiraz , he built a palace with three hundred and sixty rooms with advanced wind towers for air conditioning system of residential rooms . The population of Shiraz had increased so much during his reign that he built a satellite city near the city for his army . The name of the city was Kard @-@ i Fann? Khusraw (" made by Fanna Khusraw ") , making a clear reference to the names that the Sasanians gave their foundations .

There were two annual festivals in the city . The first to commemorate the day when the water pipe reached the city and the second to recall the date of the founding of the city . Both celebrations were instituted by Adud al @-@ Dawla on the model of the holiday of Nowruz , the Iranian New Year .

All these activities greatly expanded the economy of Fars so that the tax income was tripled in the 10th @-@ century . His contributions to the enrichment of Fars made it a region of relative stability and prosperity for the culture of Iran during the Seljuq and Mongol invasions .

= = Family = =

Adud al @-@ Dawla , in order to maintain peace , established marriage ties with several rulers ; his daughter was married to the Abbasid caliph at @-@ Ta 'i , while another was married to the Samanids and the Ziyarid ruler Bisutun . Adud al @-@ Dawla himself had several wives , which included ; the daughter of Bisutun ; the daughter of Manadhar , an Justanid king ; and the daughter of Siyahgil , an Giillite king . From these wives , Adud al @-@ Dawla had several sons ; Abu 'l @-@ Husain Ahmad and Abu Tahir Firuzshah , from the daughter of Manadhar ; Abu Kalijar Marzuban , from the daughter of Siyahgil ; and Shirdil Abu 'l @-@ Fawaris , from a Turkic concubine . Adud al @-@ Dawla also had a younger son named Baha ' al @-@ Dawla . Abu 'l @-@ Husain Ahmad was supported by his mother and his uncle Fuladh ibn Manadhar as the heir of the Buyid Empire . However , Abu Kalijar Marzuban , because of his more prominent descent , was appointed as heir of the Buyid Empire by Adud al @-@ Dawla .

= = Ancestry = =

= = Death and succession = =

Adud al @-@ Dawla died at Baghdad on March 26 , 983 , and was buried in Najaf . His son Abu Kalijar Marzuban , who was in Baghdad at the time of his death , first kept his death secret in order to ensure his succession and avoid civil war . When he made the death of his father public , he was given the title of " Samsam al @-@ Dawla " . However , Adud al @-@ Dawla 's other son , Shirdil Abu 'l @-@ Fawaris , challenged the authority of Samsam al @-@ Dawla , resulting in a civil war .

= = Legacy = =

Adud al @-@ Dawla , like the previous Buyid rulers , maintained the Abbasids in Baghdad , which gave legitimacy to his dynasty in the eyes of some Sunni Muslims . However , he showed more interest than his predecessors to the pre @-@ Islamic culture of Iran , and was proud of his Iranian origin . He visited Persepolis alongside Marasfand , the Zoroastrian chief priest (mobad) of Kazerun , who read the pre @-@ Islamic inscriptions in the city for him . Adud al @-@ Dawla later left an inscription in the city , which tells about his awareness of being heir of an ancient pre @-@ Islamic civilization . Adud al @-@ Dawla even claimed descent from the Sasanian king Bahram V Gur , minted coins of him wearing a Sasanian type crown , and carried the traditional Sasanian inscription ; Shahanshah , may his glory increase . While the reverse side of the coin said : May Shah Fanna Khusraw live long .

However , he still preferred Arabic authors more than Persian ones . There is very little evidence which shows his interest in Persian poetry . He spoke Arabic , wrote in Arabic and was proud to be a student of a famous Arab grammarian . He studied science in Arabic , including astronomy and mathematics . Many books written in Arabic were dedicated to him whether religious or secular content . Apparently showing interest in Arabic rather than Persian , Adud al @-@ Dawla followed the mainstream of intellectual life in a provincial town where culture was dominated by Arabic and Persian .

Like many of his contemporaries , he does not seem to have felt that his admiration for the pre @-@ Islamic Iranian civilization conflicted with his Muslim Shiite faith . According to some accounts , he repaired the Imam Husayn Shrine in Karbala , and built a mausoleum of Ali in Najaf , which is today known as the Imam Ali Mosque . He is said to have been generous to a prominent Shiite theologian , but did not follow a Shiite religious policy and was tolerant to the Sunnis . He even tried

to get closer to the Sunnis by giving his daughter in marriage to the caliph , which was a failure because the caliph refused to consummate the marriage .