بسم الله نگین درلت و دین رفته بود چون ازجا نیام نادر ایران قرار داد خول ۱۹۴۸

Seal

أعود الله تعالى شأنه لانا مرمان هايون شد

آنكه مدة الاعيان على صابع يبك مركدخدايان وريش سفيدان بختياري سكنه جام

و باخرز بدانند کم در نیومت

محد با قربیک ضابط جام عرض کردہ بودہ کہ موازی سیصد ربیست او ا شش

زوج برینموجب از تیولات را نامز رمی ملاحظه نبوده است نواب مهایون ما

جام می صدبیست و چهاز وج باخوز دویست و دو زوج

اینسان ا در آن ولایت گذاشتیم که تیولات را مزروم نموده محصول تیول را جا سب آن برسانند نه اینکم

بعضی را نامرزوم بگذارند مگر از باز خوارست اندیشی ندارند میباید پون

بر مضعون رقم اشرف مطلع گرد ند "بيولات

نامزروی را تمام مزروی و آباد نموده یک زوج را نامزروی مگذارند و محصول

"بيول را بصاحبان أن برسانند كوتاهي نمايند

ا که مورد مواخذه ر باز خواست خواهند گردید تمدیخی لازم دانسته در ا

Raqam, 10 Muharram 1158/12 February 1745

Seal: In the name of God. When the Seal of State and Religion had been displaced, God gave order to Iran in the name of Nadir 1148/1735.

Tughra: I seek protection from God, whose grandeur is exalted! The royal command is issued.

Text: That the leading notable, Alī Sālih Baig, and the kadkhudās and the rīsh safīds of the Bakhtiyārī dwelling in Jām and Bākharz, shall know that Muḥammad Bāqir Baig, zābit of Jām, has at this time, reported that he has observed the equivalent of 326 zauj as specified here, of the tuyūls in an uncultivated state.

Jām, 124 zauj Bākharz, 202 zauj

Our Royal command placed them (i.e. the Bakhtiyari) in that province in order to bring the tuyuls under cultivation and to render the produce of the tuyuls to their owners and not for the purpose of letting some go uncultivated. Do they not fear the day of reckoning? They must, on being informed of the contents of this noble raqam, make all the uncultivated tuyuls cultivated and flourishing and not leave a single zauj uncultivated, and pay the revenue of the tuyuls to their owners. Let them not fall short lest they are called to account and brought to give retribution for this.

They should recognize that urgency is necessary and consider this as part of their responsibility. . . on the tenth of the Sacred Month of Muharram 1158/12 February 1745.

I. NOTES

Shinakht Asnad Tarikhi, Tehran, 1350/1972, pl. 40.)

²Alī Sālih Baig. He was the son of Abd al-Khalīl in the Haydarī lineage of the Durakī (see Genealogical Table). Baig was a military title, analogous to khan (both Turkish). Baig was not otherwise used in the Bakhtiyārī except as an honorific (rare) and in the variant, īlbaigī, second in charge of the confederation, in the late nineteenth century.

³Kadkhudas. Bakhtiyari headmen. No mention is made here of kalantars, a level of leadership between the khans and kadkhudas.

⁴Rīsh safīd. White beards, Bakhtiyarī elders.

⁵Jam and Bakharz. Jam: a small district in Khurasan, northeast of Bakharz, from which it is divided by the Bizak and Yakfan range. Jam's eastern boundary runs to the Hari Rud. Bakharz: a northeastern Khurasan district between Jam, Khaf, and Turbat Haidari districts.

⁶Muḥammad Baqir Baig. Unident.

⁷zābit. Revenue collector, or bailiff.

⁸Zauj. A yoke of oxen, or, and here, the area of land ploughed by one yoke.

Tuyul. Land grand in return for military or civil service.

II. THE DOCUMENT (Sardar As ad collection)

This Raqam measures more than 25.5 x 17.2 cm. The front bears Nadir's arched-square seal at the top [Rabino, Album, Pl 50 #24] and his tughra beginning the first line. The text is centered left and runs to the page bottom and slightly up the left margin. The script is shikastah-nastafliq.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

- 1. This document corroborates the accounts in contemporary chronicles of Bakhtiyari service in Nadir's eastern campaign and settlement of Bakhtiyari in Khurasan.
- 2. Nadir seems to be attempting to bring land which was not being cultivated at all into, or back into, cultivation.