

Seal

بسم الله
نظام یافت باطن جناب مرتضوی ز شاه رخ بجهات دین و دولت صفوی ۱۱۹۲

Tughra

اعوذ بالله تعالی فرمان همایون شد

Text
L1

آنکه عالی جاه امیر الامراء العظام محمد صالح خان بیات سردار مملکت فارس

بعنايات بیکران شاهانه سراغراز گشته بداند

L2

که در این وقت عالی جاه عالی صالح خان بختیارش سرکرده غازیان رجبی هفت لنگ

عرض کرده بود که جمعی از ایل هفت لنگ طایفه او در الطای فارس متفرق میباشند

L3

بر طبق عرض مشاور الیه مقرر فرموده ایم که یک نفر سرکرده صاحب اهتمام تعیین و

روانه فارس نماید که تفرقه جماعت مزبور را جمع آوری و کوچانیده بکمان اصلی ایشان

L4

برده بسکنی دهند میباید آن عالی جاه بوصول رقم اشرف و ورود گماشته عالی جاه

مشاور الیه لازمه امداد و اعانت در جمع آوری و کوچانیدن

L5

تفرقه طایفه مزبور بعمل آورده مسامحه و غفلت نوزد و در انجام و تمسیت خدمات مقرر

دیوانی و امور متوجه خود ساعی بوده مسامحه

Seal

بسم الله
نظام یافت باطن جناب مرتضوی ز شاه رخ بجهات دین و دولت صفوی ۱۱۹۲

Tughra

اعوذ بالله تعالی فرمان همایون شد

Text
L1

آنکه عالی جاه امیر الامراء العظام محمد صالح خان بیات سردار مملکت فارس

بعنايات بیکران شاهانه سراغراز گشته بداند

L2

که در این وقت عالی جاه عالی صالح خان بختیارش سرکرده غازیان رجبی هفت لنگ

عرض کرده بود که جمعی از ایل هفت لنگ طایفه او در الطای فارس متفرق میباشند

L3

بر طبق عرض مشاور الیه مقرر فرموده ایم که یک نفر سرکرده صاحب اهتمام تعیین و

روانه فارس نماید که تفرقه جماعت مزبور را جمع آوری و کوچانیده بپاکان اصلی ایشان

L4

برده بسکنی دهند میباید آن عالی جاه بوصول رقم اشرف و ورود گماشته عالی جاه

مشاور الیه لازمه امداد و اعانت در جمع آوری و کوچانیدن

L5

تفرقه طایفه مزبور بعمل آورده مسامحه و غفلت نوزد و در انجام و تمسیت خدمات مقرر

دیوانی و امور متوجه خود ساعی بوده مسامحه

Raqam, 5 Rabī^c I 1163/12 February 1750

Seal: In the name of God. Through Shāhrukh¹ the Safavid religion and fortune found order in the world, through the benevolence of His Excellence, Murtaẓā (‘Alī).² 1162/1749.

Ṭughrā: I take refuge with God the exalted. The Royal Command has been issued.

Text: He of exalted station, the commander of the great commanders, Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Khan Bayat, Sardār³ of the Province of Fārs, having been honored with boundless royal grace, should know that at this time he of high place, ‘Alī Ṣāliḥ Khan Bakhtiyārī,⁴ commander of the Haft Lang ghāzīs in attendance on the royal stirrup, has presented a petition to the effect that a group of the Haft Lang, his own ṭāyafah,⁵ are dispersed in the Fārs region.

In accordance with the petition of the aforementioned, we have ordered that he (i.e., ‘Alī Ṣāliḥ) should appoint a diligent officer and send him off to Fārs in order to reassemble the abovementioned dispersed [tafriqah⁶] group, get them on the move, and take them to their original abode and settle them there.

That notable on receipt of this noble raqam and on the arrival of the agent of the aforementioned notable (i.e., ‘Alī Ṣāliḥ) must give the necessary help and assistance in gathering and moving the dispersed group of the abovementioned ṭāyafah, and must not commit any carelessness or negligence.

In carrying out and furthering the official duties assigned to him and the affairs that concern him, he must not regard carelessness and negligence as permissible and is to report to us his desires and requests and the state of affairs and news of that region daily. Let them consider it as part of their responsibility. Written on the 5th of the month of Rabī^c I, the Year 1165/12 February 1750.

I. NOTES

¹Shāhrukh. Nādir Shah's grandson whose mother was a Safavid (daughter of Shah Sulṭān Husain), and who became ruler of Khurasan 1162/1749.

²Murtazā ʿAlī. The first Imām, for emphasis on Shāhrukh's Safavid, hence Shiʿī, ties. (There was some concern lest Shāhrukh continue some of Nādir's religious experimentation.) Seal is dated 1162/1749. (See Qāʾim, p. 379-80 and Rabino, Album, Pl. 50, Seal #27.)

³Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Khan Bayat, Sardār . . . of Fārs. Unident. The title indicates that he was military governor, hence responsible for tribal movement in Fārs.

⁴ʿAlī Ṣāliḥ Khan, Commander of the Haft Lang ghāzīs. (Orig. "sarkardah-yi ghāziyān-i rikābī.") ʿAlī Ṣāliḥ Khan was the son of ʿAbd al-Khalīl Khan (see, Appendix IV, Genealogies). In addition he was the paramount Haft Lang leader (see, Appendix I).

⁵Haft Lang, his own ṭāyafah. Ṭāyafah, here, refers to confederation, or moiety.

⁶Dispersed. Orig. tafriqah (see, SIGNIFICANCE below).

II. DOCUMENT (Sardār Asʿad collection)

This Raqam measures ca. 35.2 x 22.9 cm, and bears at the top of the page the domed-block seal of Shāhrukh [Rabino, Album, Pl. 50, #27]. The ṭughra appears identical with Nadir Shah's in Appendix I. Its nastaʿlīq script is centered left, but only slightly up the left margin. The dorse bears three seals and one inscription (unread).

III. SIGNIFICANCE

1. This document indicates the continuing importance of Afshār ties with the Haft Lang.

2. ʿAlī Ṣāliḥ Khan is listed as leader of the Haft Lang cavalry, and the document regards him as representative and responsible for the Haft Lang, probably its head. Since the cavalry are rikābī, ʿAlī Ṣāliḥ would probably have been at court or on service with them.

³This is the first document of many issued to the Bakhtiyārī, in which the term "tafriqah" [lit.: dispersed, scattered] is used. It would appear to be a technical term, and it could refer to a writ allowing a group to leave one area, or jurisdiction, for another, while being accountable to the original one. (See, Appendix II, Document 14). Or, here, with the same meaning but used as an adjective describing the group that had such leave.

⁴The functioning of tafriqah allows for both movement and possibly state control of that movement. (Tafriqah means dispersal or a dispersed body, with or without state control.)