

عرضه داشت کمترین غلامان فدوی بموقف عرض ایستادگان حضور فیضی

Text
L1

گنجور والا میرساند

ابطال بختیار سن

Inter-
Linear
Note 1

که این غلام با طوایف خود بموجب تفصیل ذیل از حال اربعه مزروع نموده چون

L2

دو سه سال است که اندک زراعتی میشود

Inter-
Linear
Notes 2

قریه اروجن دو دنگ نیم	مزرعه اورگان ۳ دنگ	قریه دستجرد شش دنگ	قریه فرادنبه دو دنگ
مزرعه مشوئی شش دنگ	مزرعه طاعونک دو دنگ	قریه فرسان قلعه اربابین	قریه چلیچ ۴ جوی
مزرعه راستاب تمام	مزرعه دستنا به اسم همه سوچان تمام	عن نوجان و خواج غریب و ایبا ها از مزرعه جوتقان ۴ دنگ	مزرعه اورجان شش دنگ
قریه کلوجرد تمام	مزرعه اورگان به اسم جماعه راکی سه دنگ	مزرعه خراجی سه دنگ تمام	مزرعه سوزک دنگ

و قریه مزرع بعضی اقبای و بعضی غیر اقبای اند استدعای این غلام چنان است

L3

که فرمان قضا جریان والا

صادر و مقرر شود که ضابط و محال مزبوره گذارند که قراء مزبوره علیه آبادی

L4

و امر عینی خود

ببرد بدعای دوام دولت ابد مدت بندگان اقدس والا مشغول باشند امر کم مطاع

L5

بسم الله تعالی

Farman

فرمان عالی شد

Invocation

آنکه ضابط و محال چهار محال انچه املاک اربابی عالیجاه ابدال خان بختیارس و طایفه او

Tughra

از ایشیای و موروثی که در چهار محال دارند بتصرف داده که متصرف و مراعات

L1

لازمه نموده که از عین امار خود آباد نمایند و در عهده شناسند تحریراً فی شهر

ربیع الاول سنه ۱۱۷۳

L2

یا من هو بمن رجاه کریم ۱۱۷

Seal

Petition and Farman, Rabi^c I 1173/
October-November 1759

The petition of the least of devoted slaves, Abdāl Bakhtiyārī, represents to the place of petitioning of those who stand in the bounteous and high presence, that this slave with his family [?] [tavāyif],¹ has brought under cultivation lands in Chahār Mahāll as listed below² and since it is now two or three years that a little cultivation,³

The Village of Farādunbah Two Dang	The Village of Dastjird Six Dang	The Dependencies or Aurugān Three Dang [six scratched]	The Village of Urūjan Two and a half Dang
The Village of Chulīchah Four Jau	The Village of Farsān Qal ^c ah Arbābī	The Dependen- cies of Tā ^c unak Two Dang	The Dependen- cies of Mashu ^c ī Six Dang
The Dependen- cies of Urūjīn Six Dang	Arnūjān and Khājah and _____ of the dependen- cies of Jūnaqān Four Dang	The Dependency of Dastanā named _____ All	The Dependen- cies of Rāstāb All
The Dependen- cies of Sūrak Dang	The Dependen- cies of Kharājī Three Dang	The Dependency of Aurugān named Jamā ^c ah Rākī Three Dang	The Village of Kalūjird All

Complete [i.e., the list is finished]

and of the abovementioned villages, some were acquired by purchase and some otherwise [i.e., have not been purchased]. The supplication of this slave is that an exalted command, as sure as fate, should be issued and that it should be laid down that the zabīṭ and the tax collectors of the said Districts should allow

[him] to bring the said villages into a state of prosperity and under his own cultivation and occupy himself in praying for the continuation of the eternal good fortune of His most holy Majesty. Your command is obeyed.

Invocation: He [Who is!] In the name of God, may He be exalted!

Tughrā: The exalted Decree [Farman] has been issued.

Text: That the zābit and tax collectors of Chahār Maḥāll should give into their possession all the private estates of His Excellency Abdāl Khan Bakhtiyārī and his family, whether bought or inherited, in Chahār Maḥāll, so that they may have possession and take the necessary care to make them flourishing with their own capital.

And let them consider this part of their responsibility. Written in the Month of Rabi^c I, in the Year 1173/October-November 1759.

He, to whom we carry our supplication, is generous. 117?/175?

I. NOTES

¹Family [ṭavāyif]. Ṭayafah, or its plural ṭavāyif, is used to describe social groups ranging in size from the family to a confederation. There is yet no historical evidence that Bakhtiyārī khans, who were landlords, shared ownership of their land beyond the extended family. The villages listed in Abdāl's petition were his and possibly his uncle's (FrB)--if his father's estate had not yet been settled--and his sons'--if they have married and a division had taken place.

²Note that dāng, land measure, is here spelled dang. These villages would appear to be located in Mizdij, Chahār Maḥāll. Some reappear in documents issued Īlkhanī in the nineteenth century (Appendix IIIb) and in Sardār As'ad's wills (G. R. Garthwaite, "Two Persian Wills of Hājī 'Alī

Quli Khan Sardar As^cad," JAOS, XCV (1975), pp. 645-650).

- a. Farādunbah. A large village 6 miles northwest of Burūjin.
- b. Dastjird [or Dastgird] A large village ca. 16 miles south of Shahr Kurd.
- c. Aurugān/Urūjan. A large village, today a small town, ca. 44 miles west of Shah Riḏā.
- d. Chulīchah. A small village in Mizdij ca. 12 miles southwest of Shahr Kurd on the Ardāl road.
- e. Farsān. The largest village in Mizdij, ca. 11 miles west of Shahr Kurd.
- f. Jūnaqān. A very large village in Mizdij ca. 16 miles south of Farsān on the Ardāl road.

³Presumably, there had been no cultivation before.

II. THE DOCUMENT (Sardār As^cad collection)

This petition, with an inscribed Farṃān, measures ca. 31.8 x 18.3 cm. The petition is written in the lower quadrant of the page, and the village properties are listed in block form in the middle of the text. The decree --containing both an invocation and a tuḡhrā--is scrawled inversely in the upper left corner and then sealed with Karīm Khan's oval seal (Rabino, Album, Pl 50, #31).

The form of the petition is simply that of a request couched in deferential language, with a concluding note that the command will be obeyed. The petitioner's name is placed outside the lines of the text. The Farṃān--greatly shortened and written upside down in the top right margin of the petition--follows the standard form (See, Busse): the invocation to God (invocatio); the naming of the recipient (narratio); and the action--recognition of ownership (dispositio).

III. SIGNIFICANCE

1. This document identifies Abdāl Khan as a major landlord in Chahār Mahāll; this is the earliest evidence that Bakhtiyārī leaders had a land base.
2. In this petition Abdāl Khan is implicitly seeking title, or recognition of ownership, of some seventeen properties in Chahār Mahāll, but he also asks that officials be ordered not to interfere. Reference is made that some of the villages had been purchased, others inherited, and possibly that they had recently been brought into cultivation. Karīm Khan Zand grants Abdāl Khan's petition in his Farman with the stipulation that future development of these estates is to come from Abdāl's own capital. This suggests that in addition to title Abdāl had also been seeking a possible subsidy or a tax exemption for capital improvement.