

فرمان عالی شد

Tughra

آنکه بنابر اشفاق بیکران خدیوانه در باره عالیشان حبیب الله ولد عالیجاه ابدال خان

Text
L1

بختیار هفت لنگ از ابتداء هفتماهه هذا السنه سی و هفت سالن؟ [نیل عالیشان مشارالیه را

L2

بلقب ملقب بخانی و مخاطب بخطاب عالیجاهی و بین الاماثل

و مفتخر و سرافراز فرمودیم که چنانچه شاید و باید و از حسن سلوک و جوهر کاردانی

L3

او سرد و آید بمنصه ظهور رساند

سرکردگان و سلاطین و مینباشیان و یوزباشیان دسته هفت لنگ عالیجاه

L4

حبیب الله خان را خان دسته دانسته از تادای سخن و صلاح حسابی

عالیجاه مشارالیه را که مقرون بدولتخواهی و اخلاص کیشی بوده باشد

L5

تخلف ننموده عالیجاهان لشکر نویسان دیوان اعلی شرح رقم مبارک را در دفاتر لازمه

ثبت نموده و در عهده شناسند تحریر افی شهر ربیع الاول سنه ۱۱۸۲

یا من هو بمن رجاء کریم ۱۱۷

Seal

Raqam, Rabī^c I 1182/July 1768

Tughra: The exalted order has been issued.

Text: Because of the boundless and royal compassion in respect of him of high rank, Habīballah,¹ son of the highly-placed Abdāl Khan of the Bakhtiyārī Haft Lang, from the beginning of the seven-month period of this year of the Mouse,² we have granted the aforementioned noble the title of khan, addressed him with the address 'he of high rank,' and made him proud, honored and exalted among his peers, so that, as is proper and right, and as befits and is to be expected from his good conduct and innate sagacity, he may demonstrate [his worthiness].

The commanders, sultāns,³ leaders of a thousand and leaders of a hundred of the Haft Lang troop [dastah],⁴ recognizing him of high rank, Habīballah Khan as khan of the troop, should not act against the words and wise opinions of the aforementioned noble, which are united with loyalty and sincerity.

Let the high ranking muster-masters of the exalted Divān enter the contents of this Raqam in the registers as necessary and consider it part of their responsibility. Written in the Month of Rabī^c I, in the Year 1182/July 1768.

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

I. NOTES

¹Habīballah. The eldest [?] of Abdāl's three sons--the other two being Farajallah and Suhrāb--and the one who accedes to Abdāl's position of leadership in the Haft Lang. Note should be made that Abdāl Khan is still living and his titles and positions have not been given to his son; furthermore, subsequent documents are issued to him. It was, of course, common to transfer ranks and titles from father to son on the former's death.

²Year of the Mouse. 1182/1768 in the Turkic cycle of twelve months.

³Sultāns. Presumably used as a military rank, as under the Safavids and Qājārs.

⁴Troop [dastah]. Dastah may be translated as group, troop (military). The use of dastah and its context--leaders, rulers, and elders of the Haft Lang--argues for troop. Dastah probably applies to the Haft Lang troop in the Government's employ. (See, Significance below).

II. THE DOCUMENT (Sardār As'ad collection)

This raqam measures ca. 33.7 x 18.8 cm, and is centered down 7.6 cm from the page top and to the left. The text is written in nasta'liq, and each line continues well up the left margin. The text ends with Karīm Khan's square seal (Rabino, Album, Pl. 50, #32). Eight seals appear on the dorse (unread).

Like Document 8, this one omits the invocation and model. But it then identifies the recipient, Habīballah, in the narratio, and this is followed by the dispositio, which appoints Habīballah as khan.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

1. This Raqam follows the preceding Farman by one year. Habīballah and his father, Abdāl, are identified as Haft Lang, and Habīballah is entitled "khan." Khan has both the connotation of military leader and tribal leader, and probably both characterized Habīballah's role. If Abdāl were the recognized leader of the whole of the Bakhtiyārī, then it is possible that Habīballah was head of the Haft Lang moiety and commanded its troop under Abdāl Khan and Abdal's designated successor.

2. The state, in effect, recognizes and designates Habīballah as heir to his father. This document establishes further a Bakhtiyārī hierarchical structure.