

بسم الله تعالى شأنه العزيز

? Seal I

العزة لله

? Seal II

قرار در کف شاه زمانه شمع عالی
گرفت خاتم شاهي ز قدرت ازلی ۱۲۱۷

الملك لله تعالى حکم هایون شد

? Tughra

که چون مراسم خدمت کارس و غایت جان نثاران عالی جاه رفیع جاه یگاه و شهادت و نبالت همراه

Text
L1

اخلاص و عقیدت آگاه الیاس خان بختیار بر پیشگاه خاطر خطیر شهریار ظاهر آمده پرتوی

L2

از آفتاب عنایت شاهانه ضیاء افروز ساحت احوال مشارالیه

گردیده در سنه ماضیه ایت نیل نجسته دلیل و ما بعدها محال پشت کوه بختیار را

L3

که تیول عالیجاه مشارالیه و غیره مقرر بوده و جمع دیوانی آن

۵۵۰ [۱۳۱۲۶۶]

بعد از وضع تخفیفات سابق مبلغ پانصد و پنجاه تومان است تیول عالی جاه

L4

۲۷۵ [۱۳۱۲۶۶]

مشارالیه عنایت فرمودیم که متصرف و برای خود ضبط و زراعت و نسق [؟] نموده منافع

آنرا صرف معاش خود نماید و از روس کمال اهتمام و استظهار بتقدیم خدمات و

L5

جان نثاران اقدم نماید مقرر آنکه عالی جاهان رفیع جایگاهان عزت و شهادت

همراهان مقربى الحاقان مستوفيان عظام ديوان قضا نظام و سررشته داران L6

دفترخانه مبارک شرح فرمان جهان مطامع را در دفاتر خلود ثبت و از ثنائیه

تعمیر و تبدیل محروس دارند و در عهدہ شناسند تحریر افی شهر ربیع الاول L7

سنه ۱۲۲

Farman, Rabi^c I 1230/February 1815

Text: Since the forms of the service and extent of the self-sacrifice of him who is of high rank and exalted station, [and] who is distinguished by courage and skill and by sincerity and faith, Ilyās Khan Bakhtiyārī,¹ has become apparent in front of the great Royal mind, a ray from the sun of Royal favor has cast light on the situation of the aforementioned.

And in the auspicious past Year of the Dog,² and thereafter, we have granted the districts of Pusht Kuh of the Bakhtiyārī³ which had been allocated as the tuyūl of the aforementioned exalted one and others of the Dīvān revenues, of which, after the subtraction of [?] the former remissions is the sum of 550 tumāns, to the aforementioned exalted one as tuyūl so that he, taking them into his possession and controlling, cultivating and setting them in order for himself, he may spend their yield on his livelihood, and with the utmost zeal and confidence carry out the performance of services and self-sacrifice [for us].

It is laid down that they of high and exalted position, characterized with honor and courage, the intimates of the great Khāqān,⁴ the great mustaufīs of the dīvān, the organization of which is like that of destiny, and the archivists of the blessed chancellery shall register the description of the universally obeyed Farman in the eternal registers and keep it free of change and alteration, and let them regard it as part of their responsibility. Written, in the month of Rabi^c I, in the year 1230/February 1815.

I. NOTES

¹Ilyās Khan. Son of Farajallah Khan, nephew of Habīballah. (See Genealogical Table), died ca. 1245/1829.

²The Year of the Dog. 1814.

³Pusht Kūh. The area of Ardāl on the Chahār Maḥāll side of Bakhtiyārī.

⁴The great Khaqān. Faḥ ʿAlī Shah.

II. THE DOCUMENT (Sardār Asʿad collection)

This document was written on thin, light bluepaper that measures ca. 40.7 x 24.6 cm. The ṭughrā and the inscription above the seal are in gold. The text is centered slightly left, with a 4.5 cm right margin, on the lower half of the page. The script is shikastah-nastaʿlīq, and the lines at the left margin extend upwards only slightly. The top inscription is the Bism Allah, . . ., and below is stamped Faḥ ʿAlī Shah's seal. The text concludes with the date of 1230.

Line 4, the total sum of 550 tūmāns is written in siyāq above the line and half the sum, or 275 tūmāns, is inscribed in siyāq below; a common practice in documents to insure that no mistake had been made.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

1. Pusht Kūh is assigned exclusively to Ilyās Khan, previously it had been assigned jointly with others. (Presumably Ḥasan Khan and Jaʿfar Qulī Khan [see Document 3]). The continued eighteenth century association of this tuyul with ʿAlī Ṣāliḥ, Abdāl, and Habīballah implies that its award supported

the Durakī, and presumably, Haft Lang leadership. Īlyās Khan was a member of that same Durakī family, but a collateral branch, and the grant of Pusht Kūh suggests a transfer of power as well. This can best be explained by family division over state and Bakhtiyārī allegiances, and the Farajallah-Īlyās faction supported the successful Qājārs, who rewarded them with power and this tuyūl.

2. This document became part of Sardār As'ad's collection, because his father, Īlkhānī, married Īlyās Khan's daughter.