

Text
L1

اقرار و اعتراف شرعی بر خود لازم نمودند ظلم کدخدایان و سرسوخان دورکی و بابادی و

آنها نیکه اسم شان در این صفحه مرقوم است

عالمی جواهران معالی جایگاهان حسن خان و جعفر قلی خان [و] ایاس [و] خان و

L2

فرامر خان و علی [و] خان [و] عبد الجلیل خان و اسکندر خان و بند علی خان

و آقا جان خان کلهم کدخدایان و ریشش سفیدان دورکی و بابادی در خصوص نزاعی که

L3

فی مابین همدیگر داشته بودند الحال بصورت عالیجه معالی جایگاه شوکت و جلالت دستگاه

L4

سعادت و اقبال همراه عمده الخوانین العظام محمد حسین خان حاکم بختیارس قسم یاد

L5

نمودند که هیچ کدام اخلال و خیانت بکار همدیگر ننمایند با دوست همدیگر

L6

دوست باشند با دشمن دشمن باشند هرگاه من بعد احدی دین شکنی

L7

و خیانت بکند لعنت خدا و نفرین رسول الله گرفتار شود

L8

و بالتزام دیوان برسد این چند کلامه از صحبت اقرار لعنت نامه

L9

قاصی شد تحریراً فی شوال الکریم سنه ۱۲۳۰

L10

Oath, Shavvāl al-Mukarram 1230/July 1815

These have made binding upon themselves a Shar^cī attestation and acknowledgement, all of the kadkhudās and heads of the Durakī, and Bābādī groups whose names are inscribed on this page: those of high position and exalted status, Hasan Khan and Ja^cfar Qulī Khan and Ilyās Khan and Farāmarz Khan and ^cAlī Khan and ^cAbd al-Jalīl Khan and Iskandar Khan and Band ^cAlī Khan, who are all kadkhudās and rīsh safīds¹ of the Durakī and Bābādī.²

Concerning the quarrel which they had with each other, they have now taken an oath in the presence of he of high rank, the exalted, splendid, glorious, happy and prosperous, the preeminent among the great khans, Muḥammad Ḥusain Khan, Governor of Bakhtiyārī,³ that none of them will cause disruption and [commit] treachery respecting each other's affairs, and that they will be friends to each other's friends, enemies to each other's enemies. Hereafter, whenever anyone transgresses against religion, may he be overtaken by the curses of God and his Prophet and become subject to the assiduity of the demons. These few words have been written as acknowledgement of the deed of oath.

Written in Shavvāl al-Mukarram in the Year 1230/July 1815.

I. NOTES

¹Kadkhudās and Rīsh Safīds. Possibly, the first two signatories are the addresses of Document 3; the third might be Ilyās Khan, all of whom may be Durakī.

²Durakī and Bābādī. Two major, and rival, ṭāyafah in the Haft Lang.

³Muḥammad Ḥusain Khan, Governor [ḥākīm] of Bakhtiyārī. Unident., but he may be the Ḥusain Khan mentioned in Document 6.

II. THE DOCUMENT (Sardār As^cad collection)

The page of this document measures ca. 33.3 x 19 cm. The appearance of this document is very much like that of official documents: centered left and to the page bottom with the text's lines running up the left margin, and it is uniformly folded or pleated. It is written in shikastah. And the right margin bears the twelve seals of the signatories to the oath. The top seal reads Ja^cfar Qulī Ibn [son of] Habīballah Bakhtiyārī.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

1. From this document alone, it would appear that the Governor of Bakhtiyārī had called the kadkhudās and rīsh safīds of the Durakī and Bābādī together to swear an oath and to settle a dispute between them with their khans as witnesses, i.e. Ja^cfar Qulī.
2. It is a religious obligation to maintain peace and order.
3. Possibly relates to the earlier oath, Appendix II, Document 18.