

الحمد لله که بنی شد بر ما  
[۶] هی محمد از فتح علی

Seal

حکم والا شد

Tughra

آنکه عالیجاهان رفیع جایگاهان عزت و سعادت پناهان اخلاص و ابادت آگاهان حسین خان

Text  
L1

ایلیگی ایلات دورکی و بادی و آقا محمد حسن

بتوجهات خاطر مرحمت آیات قرین مفاخرت و مباحثات بوده بدانند که عریضه اخلاص ترجمه آن

L2

عالیجاهان در محل خاص ملحوظ نظر عنایت اختصاص والا گشته موجب مزید شفقت و مرحمت درباره

آن صداقت کیشان آمد و خدمات سابق و لاحق ایشان در کمال شهرت منظور نظر مرحمت

L3

آیت است و روز بروز در ترقی و تزايد خواهد بود میباید الطاف خاطر مبارک را درباره خود

و کسان و منسوبان بحد کمال دانسته در انجام خدمات سرکارش بهیچ وجه من الوجوه کوتاهی

L4

و خود داری نکنند در باب امور ملازم دیوانی و بعضی مطالب که عرض کرده بودید کیفیت از قرارش

است که مشافهه

بعالی جاه رفیع جایگاه عزت و ارادت همراه قدیمی چاکر دولت خواه الیاس خان مقرر

L5

فرموده ایم که مشروطاً بآن عالیجاهان نوشته است و استحضار حاصل خواهند نمود از هر باب  
خاطر جمع و امیدوار به راحم سرکار بوده

L6 خدمات خود را بیشتر از پیشتر جلوه گر حضور مهر ظهور والا نموده همیشه اوقات

مطالب لازمه را عرض و بجز انجاح مقرون دانسته در عهده شناسند تحریراً شهر ربیع الثانی

۱۲۴۱

Hukm, Rabi<sup>c</sup> II 1241/November 1825

Tughra: The exalted Hukm has been issued:<sup>1</sup>

Text: That their exalted excellencies, the refuges of honor and fortune, the possessed of sincerity and devotion, Husain Khan,<sup>2</sup> Ilbaigi of the Ilāt of the Durakī and Bābādī,<sup>3</sup> and Āqā Muḥammad Hasan,<sup>4</sup> having been placed near to pride and glory by the attractions of the Princely mind are to know that: the loyal petition of those exalted personages has been viewed by the Princely sight in a private place and has resulted in an increase of mercy and favor toward those faithful ones. Their former and subsequent services are, with their full fame, viewed with [our] favor, a favor which will grow and increase day by day. They must recognize that the grace of [our] blessed mind toward them and their people and followers has reached the utmost completeness, and in performance of official services in no way show shortcomings or restraint.

With regard to the affairs of those attendant<sup>5</sup> on the Divān and certain subjects about which petition was made, the circumstances are as we have orally laid down to his exalted excellency, the ancient and loyal servant, Ilyās Khan, which has been written to those exalted ones, and as they will become informed.

With their hearts at ease and full of hope of the favors of [our] administration, let them make their services more manifest than before in the light-giving presence, always report their needs, and consider that they will be united with the glory of fulfillment.

Let them consider it part of their responsibility. Written, the month of Rabi<sup>c</sup> II 1241/November 1825.

## I. NOTES

<sup>1</sup>The *ṭughrā* is characteristic of nineteenth century Prince-governors (see, The Document, below).

<sup>2</sup>Husain Khan. Possibly the same as Muḥammad Husain of Document 5, who is identified as the Governor of Bakhtiyārī.

<sup>3</sup>Īlbaigī of the Īlāt of the Durakī and Bābādī. This is the first reference to Īlbaigī as a specific Bakhtiyārī office. Later in the nineteenth century it refers both to the second in command to the Īlkhānī and to a subordinate, or appointee, of the Īlkhānī. Here, there was presumably a Haft Lang official and the Īlbaigī of these two important *ṭāyafah* was subordinate to him.

<sup>4</sup>Āqā Muḥammad Ḥasan. Either Ḥasan Āqā, Ilyās Khan's brother, or more likely Muḥammad Ḥasan, son of Suhrāb, who in turn was Abdāl Khan's third son. (See Genealogical Table).

<sup>5</sup>Those attendant on the Divān. Presumably reference to the Bakhtiyārī contingent in the army.

## II. THE DOCUMENT (Sardār As'ad collection)

This document measures ca. 38 x 28 cm; its right margin is 5.7 cm and its left is 3 cm. The text of six lines is centered left on the lower two-thirds of the page. It begins with a square seal to the right of the *ṭughrā*--customary practice for *ḥukms* issued by lesser figures--and ends with the customary date. The lines, though they do not reach the left edge, extend upwards, and the script is *shikastah*.

Placement of the seal in the right margin, rather than at the top, indicates that the document was not issued by Fath 'Alī Shah but by one of his sons, a prince-governor, and mention of "Fath 'Alī" in the seal corroborates

this. The seal was issued by one whose name was, or included, "Muḥammad," and this would point either to Muḥammad Mīrzā Saif al-Daulah, who was governor of Isfahan late in his father's reign, or Muḥammad Taqī Mīrzā Ḥusām al-Saltānah, who was the son of Zaynab Khānum, sister of ʿAlī Khan Chahār Lang Bakhtiyārī. Muḥammad Taqī Mīrzā was governor of Burūjird, Sailākhur and Jāpalaq from 1224 until the end of Fath ʿAlī's reign. It is likely that the latter issued this hukm, and "Taqī" may be read under "Muḥammad" in the seal. (Personal communication from Alexander Morton.)

### III. SIGNIFICANCE

1. If in fact this document was issued by Ḥusām al-Saltānah, it would tend to support the notion of Chahār Lang ascendancy in the early Qājār period.
2. The document's purpose is vague. Clearly, Īlyās Khan had gone to see the governor, and topics discussed included the Bakhtiyārī contingent in the army. This hukm was issued in honor of the addressees, but the detailed decisions were possibly written in some other document or left to Īlyās Khan to communicate directly.
3. See Chapter V.