

الملك لله تعالى
تا که دست ناصر الدین خاتم شاهی گرفت
صیت داد و معدلت از ماه تاماهی گرفت

Seals

الملك لله
فرمان همایون
۱۲۸۴

Printed
Heading
(In margin
and not in
this photo-
graph)

از قراریکه مقرب الخاقان حسین قلی خان ایلیخان بنیختیارین که شرف اندوز خاک پای مبارک گردید

Text
L1

بعضی رسانید که در ناحیه مزدج من اعمال بلوک چهار محال چند قریه ملکی و منزوعی عالیجاه

L2

مشارایه و طایفه اوست و مستدعی گردید که از دفترخانه مبارک

بجهت تشخیص جمع قراء مزبور فرمان مبارک بجهت سرخط صادر شود لهذا ایجاباً مستوله

L3

بصدور این فرمان مهر لسان همایون امر و مقرر میفرمائیم که بموجب ثبت و سررشته

دفترخانه مبارک از قراء تفصیل ذیل مالیات و فروعات قراء مفصله است از هذمه السنه توشقان بیل

L4

خیریت تحویل و مابعدا علاوه از این

نباید حسب و دیناری مطالبه نمایند مگر اینکه در سنه ماضیه تنگوز بیل دو هزار و سی صد تومان از باب

L5

تفاوت محل و حق الحکومه علاوه بر جمع چهار محال شده است

L6 بقدر سهم باید دهات مرقومه هم مشارکت نمایند زیاده از این حبه دیناری نباید از قراء

مستطور مطالبه نمایند مقرر آنکه حکام و مباشرین محال و استقبال

L7 اصفهان علاوه بر تشخیص فوق مطالبه نمایند و مقرب الخاقان مستوفیان عظام و

کتابه کرام شرح فرمان هایون اثبت و ضبط نموده در عهد شناسند شهر شعبان ۱۲۸۴

جمع دهات مفصله واقع در بلوک مزوج چهار محال از مالیات و فرج و تفاوت عمل نسابق که Marginal Note

یک هزار و پانصد تومان جمع شده بود مطابق معامله دیوانی از قرائی است که نقداً و جنساً در متن مشخص

شده است و تفاوت در هزار و سی صد تومان تفاوت عمل ولایتی و حکومتی تنگوزیل که بر کل چهار

محال ابواب جمع شده است مطابق معمول ولایت و حسب تقسیم هر چه سهم دهات مفصله

باشند علاوه بر این بدهند

Farman Humayun, Sha'ban 1284/November/December 1867

Seal: Dominion is God's alone, May He be exalted!

Ever since Nasir al-Din has held the Royal Seal,

The news of justice has spread from the Moon to the Fish.

Printed Heading: Dominion is God's alone, the Royal Farman 1284.

Text: As Muqarrab al-Khaqan, Husain Quli Khan, Ilkhani of the Bakhtiyari, who has acquired honor at the Royal Court, has represented that in the district of Mizdij of the Buluk of Chahar Mahall, there are some villages owned as private estates and cultivated by him and his family,¹ and has requested that a blessed Farman should be issued by way of a certificate from the Royal Registry for the purpose of specifying the taxes due from the aforementioned villages, therefore, in answer to his request, we order and lay down that this Farman, brilliant as the sun, should be issued, to the effect that in accordance with the registration and records in the Royal Registry, the taxes and additional assesses of the villages specified are so detailed below. From this auspicious Year of the Hare, . . . [assessment of each village] . . . and henceforth not a single grain or dinar shall be demanded in excess of this, except that, in the past Year of the Hog,² 2,300 tumans were added to the taxes due for Chahar Mahall on account of the tafavut amal³ and the dues of the Governor

The villages aforementioned shall each participate according to their quota and share; more than this, in accordance with what is written, not a grain or red cent is to be demanded from the said villages. It is here stipulated that the governors and mubasharin,⁴ present and future, of Isfahan shall not demand more than the amount specified above. And the exalted and great mustaufiyan and noble scribes shall record and file a description of this Royal Farman. Let them consider it part of their responsibility.

The Month of Sha'ban, 1284/December 1867.

I. NOTES

¹Mizdij . . . family. See Significance below.

²Year of the Hog. 1863.

³Tafāvut ʿamal. The amount levied for local government expenses in addition to the revenue assessment.

⁴Mubāshirīn. Here the Government tax agents are responsible for collecting the landlord's share of the harvest.

II. THE DOCUMENT (Sardār Zafar collection)

This document is a Farṁān Humāyūn (see Note at the beginning of Appendix IIIb) and resembles Nos. 8 and 10 save for the illumination. It is written in a very beautiful nastalīq and with each line extending upwards even though it does not reach the left margin. There is a printed heading not visible in the photograph. The numerals in the inter-linear note are written in the siyāq. "It is correct" is found in the left margin at the end of the first line.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

1. The taxes total ca. 3,780 tumāns.
2. The following villages are enumerated as Īlkhānī's--or his families' [ṭāyafah can, of course, be translated as tribe but there is no evidence that agricultural estates were held by Bakhtiyārī leaders in trust for any unit beyond their extended families]--estates in Mizdij: Jūnaqān, Isa-ābād (a note is added that it had recently been brought into a flourishing state), Karān,

Gushah, Babā Haydār, Farsān, Dah Chashmah, Sūdajān (or Sūgishjān), Fīlābād, Rāstāb, Kūchān, and Chulīchah. Babā Haydār is mentioned in Document 1, Appendix I, 1144/1732. In addition Document 7, Appendix II of 1173/1759 mentions Jūnaqān, Rāstāb, and Chulīchah as the property of Abdāl Khan, Husain Qulī Khan's great grandfather, which would indicate that these properties had remained in the family of the Durakī Khans for at least four generations.

3. See Chapter V.