

الملکة لله
ناصر الدین قاجار
السلطان بن سلطان

Seal

عم اکرم کامکار شصت الدوله صحرا میرزا امیر جنگ حکمران عربستان و لرستان بهرام خاظر خطیر

L1

پادشاهی معزز و مباحی بوده بداند

در باب شش هزار تومانی که علاوه جمع بختیاری شده بود قرار دیوان بر این بود که مبلغ دو هزار و

L2

پانصد تومان بدیوان هایون برسد

و تتمه مطالبه نشود بواسطه این که آن شش هزار تومان جمع شده بود سه هزار و پانصد تومان آن

L3

بخرج نیامد و مطالبه نمیشد در هذ السنه سیچقان پیل سه هزار تومان مزبور

در مجلس قسیون علیحدہ کہ دستور العمل ها در آنجا خوانده میشد برگشت کرد و بخرج

L4

دستور العمل نیامد مقرب الخاقان اسفندیار خان سرتیب در این باب عریضه بخاک پای

هایون عرض کرد رجوع بشورای کبری فرمودیم اجزای مجلس شوری تصدیق کردند

L5

که سه هزار و پانصد تومان نباید از بختیاری گرفته شود و باید بخرج بیاید

لهذا بعد از آن عم کامکار امر و مقرر میفرمائیم که در هذ السنه سیچقان پیل و بعدها قدغن

L6

نمایند از شش هزار تومان علاوه جمع دو هزار و پانصد تومان فقط (بما) مطالبه نشود

در سه هزار و پانصد تومان دیگر مطالبه نشود و این سه هزار و پانصد تومان بخرج مفاصا حساب عربستان

L7

خواهد آمد حسب المقرر معمول دارد و در عهد شناسند شهر حسب ۱۲۹۳

ظل السلطان مطابق این فرمان باید معمول و اقدام (؟ دارند) نماید (؟)

Marginal
Note I

در ابتدای هند السنه لوی نیل که حکومت عربستان و لرستان در اختیارش بحضرت والا ظل السلطان

Marginal
Note II

مرحمت شد این ملفوفه فرمان را بنظر مبارک رسانیدیم و این دست خط مبارک در عنوان آن صادر شد لهذا بموجب

حکم ملفوفه فرمان همایونی و دست خط مبارک این سه هزار و پانصد تومان در حشمتوشش هزار تومان علاوه

جمع بختیاری موضوع و تخفیف مقرر آمد تحریر ارضی شهر جمادی الاولی لوی نیل سنه ۱۲۹۷

تاریخ شهر شعبان المعظم دست خط مطاع همایون نیز شرف صدور یافت که این مبلغ

Marginal
Note III

به تخفیف مرحمت شود و دست خط مبارک صیقا شد

3,500
[سه صد و پنجاه و پنج]

مبلغ سه هزار و پانصد تومان تفاوت جمع بختیاری بدون کسر و رسوم در محاسبه

Marginal
Note IV

بعایای (؟) عربستان و دستور العمل بوانی (؟) بخرج منظور خواهد شد

Malfūfah Farman, Rajab 1293/July-August 1876

Seal: Dominion is God's.

Nāṣir al-Dīn Qājār

The Sulṭān ibn Sulṭān.

Text: Let our most noble and successful paternal uncle, Hishmat al-Daulah, Hamzā Mīrzā, Amīr Jang,¹ the Governor of Arabistān and Luristān, having been ennobled and honored by the favors of the great royal mind, know that concerning the 6,000 tūmans additional tax assessment of the Bakhtiyārī, the arrangement of the Dīvān was as follows: that the sum of 2,500 tūmans should be paid to the Royal Dīvān, and that the rest should not be demanded, because the 6,000 tūmans was included in the assessment, 3,500 tūmans was written off under expenditure and not demanded. In this year, the Year of the Mouse,² in the meeting of the separate commission in which the revenue assessments were read through, the aforementioned 3,500 tūmans was passed and not written off.

Muqarrab al-Khāqān Isfandiyyār Khan Sartīp,³ in this connection, submitted a petition to the Royal Court. We referred it to the Supreme Council, the [Majlis Shurā]. The members of the Council confirmed that the 3,500 tūmans must not be taken from the Bakhtiyārī and must be written off under expenses. Therefore, we order and make it incumbent on that successful uncle that, in this the Year of the Mouse and thereafter, he shall command that of the 6,000 tūmans additional assessment, only 2,500 tūmans shall be demanded and the other 3,500 tūmans shall not be demanded, and this 3,500 tūmans will be passed under expenses in the settling of the accounts of Arabistān.

Let him act as laid down and consider it part of his responsibility. In the Month of Rajab 1293/July-August 1876.

Marginal Note I:

Zill al-Sulṭān must act in accordance with this Farman . . .

Marginal Note II:

At the beginning of this the Year of the Fish,⁵ when the government of Arabistān, Luristān, and Bakhtiyārī was given to Zill al-Sulṭān, we submitted this folded Farṣān to the Royal Eye, and the Royal Script at the head of it was issued; therefore, in accord with the decree of the Mulḡufah Farṣān and the Royal writing of these 3,500 tūmāns, included in the 6,000 tūmāns additional assessment of the Bakhtiyārī are established and deducted and as a remission.

Written, in the Month of Jumadī al-Avvāl in the Year of the Fish
1297/April 1880.

Marginal Note III:

On the date of the great month of Shaḡbān also an obeyed royal handwritten command had the honor of being issued, to the effect that this sum should be granted as a remission and the blessed handwritten order was registered.

Marginal Note IV:

The 3,500 tūmāns, as an additional levy to the Bakhtiyārī assessment, without deduction or payment of fees, will be regarded as expenditure in the accounting of arrears of Arabistān and the Dīvān tax assessment.

I. NOTES

¹Hishmat al-Daulah. The Shah's paternal uncle, see Document 19.

²Year of the Mouse. 1876.

³Isfandiyār Khan. Īlkhānī's eldest son.

⁴Zill al-Sulṭān. Maḡsūd Mīrzā, Nāṣir al-Dīn's eldest son.

⁵Year of the Fish. 1880.

II. THE DOCUMENT (Sardār Zafar collection)

This is another of Nāsir al-Dīn Shah's Malfūfah Farmāns, each line--written in shikastah--is separated by a double stripe. The main body of the text fills most of the left half of the page, and each line extends well up at the left margin. At the top is the Shah's seal, and his signature is found inside a stylized leaf below the first line. Four notes are added in the right margin --the first in a butah--and are written vertically in comparison with the main text.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

1. The issue is not known. Īlkhānī remitted 6,000 tūmāns above his ḂArabistān assessment to the Divān. After submitting a petition through Isfandiyār Khan, it was referred to the Supreme Council (Majlis Shurā), which affirmed the earlier decision of the Separate Commission (Qumisīyūn ḂAlāihadah). Zill al-Sultān, the Governor--and four years later--was ordered to make the following arrangement: 2,500 tūmāns would go to the Divān and 3,500 would constitute a gift and would be used to clear the outstanding Bakhtiyārī account of that sum in ḂArabistān.

2. Isfandiyār acts as his father's agent and successor.