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KAWAHARA Yayoi and Umed MAMADSHERZODSHOEV Documents from Private Archives in Right-Bank Badakhshan (Introduction)

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PREFACE

The present work is the result of a Solicited Research Topic titled "Basic Research on Religious Culture and Politics in Central Asian Mountain Areas in the Last Three Centuries," which was carried out between 2011 and 2012 at TIAS: the Department of Islamic Area Studies, in the Center for Evolving Humanities, part of the Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology at the University of Tokyo.

This work introduces the historical documents found and copied from private archives in the villages in the region on the right bank of the Panj River, present-day Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province, the Republic of Tajikistan, during our two expeditions. The work is divided into two volumes: the first one produces facsimiles of the documents (it is already published: KAWAHARA Yayoi and Umed MAMADSHERZODSHOEV eds., *Documents from Private Archives in Right-Bank Badakhshan (Facsimiles)*, Central Eurasian Research Series No. 8, Tokyo: Department of Islamic Area Studies, Center for Evolving Humanities, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo, 2013), and the second and current presents the introduction to the documents.

In the course of the preparation of this publication, we received cooperation and assistance from various organizations and individuals. Dr. Stéphane A. Dudoignon (CETOBaC/EHESS) provided us with invaluable scientific advice on various issues at each stage from the formation of our research group to final editing of this book. Dr. Susan Asili (The University of Tehran) diligently assisted in deciphering the documents. During our fieldwork in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province, Mrs. Sabohat Donayorova's help and support were indispensable. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to these colleagues and supporters for their help and assistance.

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Introduction

I. Historical Background

In this publication, "Right-Bank Badakhshan" refers to the area populated by the Pamiris within the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province of the Republic of Tajikistan located on the right bank of the Panj River in the upstream area of the Amu Darya River.

Historically, "Badakhshan" is the area located on the left bank of the Panj River that roughly coincides with the present-day Badakhshan Province of Afghanistan; the central city of Fayzabad is situated in the valley of the Kokcha River that flows into the Amu Darya River. The majority of Badakhshan's population speaks Dari/Persian as their mother tongues and belongs to the Sunni denomination of Islam. On both banks of the Panj River, which flows in the environs of the north-eastern borders of Badakhshan, and along its upper tributaries, there are located numerous valleys, such as Wakhan, Ishkashim, Shakhdara, Ghund, Rushan, Bartang and Yazghulam, inhabited with peoples speaking, respectively, Wakhi, Ishkashimi, Shughni, Bartangi, Yazghulami and other Pamir languages. The Pamir languages, unlike Tajik, Dari or Persian, belong to the eastern Iranian linguistic group of the Iranian languages and do not have writing systems. These Pamiris peoples follow the Ismaili branch of Shiite Islam.¹

The people of Pamir believe that their acceptance of Ismaili teaching goes back to Nāṣir Khusraw (d. 1070s), a preacher ($d\bar{a}$ ' \bar{i}) of the Fatimid Caliphate period, who in the second half of the 11th century lived in seclusion in Yumgān in Badakhshan and propagated the faith there.² However, there are a lot of unclear points regarding the local residents' religious practices or the rulers in the subsequent times.

¹ The Tajiks living in the Tashkurgan Tajik Autonomous County of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China also speak the Sarikoli dialect of Shughni and adhere to the Ismaili branch. In addition, there are Ismaili communities in the Chitral District of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, as well as in the Ghizer and Gilgit Districts of the Gilgit Baltistan Region.

² A.E. Bertel's, *Nasir-i khosrov i ismailizm*, Moskva: Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1959; "Bada<u>khsh</u>ān," *Encyclopaedia of Islam*.

In the course of the succession struggle that occurred after the death of the 18th imam (the 8th Fatimid caliph) al-Mustanșir Billāh (d. 1094) between his two sons, Nizār and Ahmad, the Ismailis divided into two factions. Eventually, Ahmad managed to assume the imam's title as al-Musata'alī Billāh (the Musata'alī sect), but Hasan al-Sabbāh, who was an influential $d\bar{a}$ \bar{i} of that time, sided with Nizār, established the Nizāriyya, with the center at Alamūt, and expanded his influence over Iran and Syria. Although the history of Nizāriyya after the fall of Alamūt to the invading Mongolian army in 13th century has not been sufficiently elucidated, there are vague indications that the imams resided in Azerbaijan. Their lineages are also not clear; however, it is known that in the second half of the 14th century, the Muhammad Shāhī imāms emerged in Daylam on the Caspian coast of Iran, and in the second half of the 15th century the Qāsim shāhī imāms emerged in Anjudān in the outskirts of Mahallāt (the environs of the present-day Markazī Province, Arāk). Meanwhile, in addition to the believers who survived in India's Punjab, Sindh and Gujarat and formed communities of so called *Khojas*, some believers survived in Syria and mountainous regions of Central Asia.³ Qāsim shāhī imāms affiliated with the Ni⁴mat Allāhī sūfī order and, gradually expanding their influence under the Safavids' policy of protection and support for Sufi orders, began their political activities. Imām Abū al-Hasan Shāh was a ruler of Kirmān from 1756 till his death sometime between 1791 and 1792. His son, Shāh Khalīl Allāh, won the favor of the monarch of the Qajar Dynasty, Fath 'Alī Shāh, but was assassinated by fanatical Twelvers in 1817. His son, Hasan 'Alī Shāh, who became the 46th imam, was married to the daughter of Fath 'Alī Shāh, who bestowed him with the title of Åghā khan. Hasan 'Alī Shāh / Åghā khān I attempted to regain rule over the Kirmān region, but his endeavor failed and, in 1840, he fled to Afghanistan.⁴

There, Āghā khān I collaborated with the British in the First Afghan War, and, having gained their trust for that, later moved to Bombay. Because there were communities of *Khoja*s in Bombay, after the arrival of Āghā khān I, frictions between the two camps arose there. Finally, Āghā khān I appealed to the court of law, and, in 1866, won the suit with the judgment stating, "Recognize that *Khoja*s

³ W. Ivanow, "Tomb of Some Persian Ismaili Imams," Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 14, 1938; Azim Nanji, The Nizārī Ismā 'īlī tradition in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, Delmar, N.Y.: Caravan Books, 1978, pp. 50-96; "Ismā 'īliyya," Encyclopaedia of Islam.

⁴ Hamid Algar, "The Revolt of Aghā Khān Maḥallātī and the Transference of the Ismā'īlī Imamate to India", *Studia Islamica*, no. 29, 1969, pp. 55–81; "Ismā'īliyya," *Encyclopaedia of Islam*.

present a community of the Ismaili branch, that Āghā khān I is the spiritual head of this community, and that religious dues collected from *Khojas* belong to him." This judgment established the position of Āghā khān I as imam and advanced development of the Ismaili community in India. Āghā khān I was succeeded on his death in 1881 by Āghā 'Alī Shāh / Āghā khān II (r. 1881-1885) who served as imam for four years until his sudden death in 1885. Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā khān III (r. 1885-1957), having succeeded his late father at an early age, during his long imamate, actively promoted modernization of the Ismaili communities.⁵

Around the same time, the process of demarcation was developing along the Panj River as the result of which Right-Bank Badakhshan gradually became the territory of Russia. In the second half of the 19th century, Badakhshan became the front line for the "Great Game" between Britain and Russia. Following the British-Russian negotiations held between 1872 and 1873, it was decided to determine the northern border of Afghanistan at the Panj River. However, before Russia directly preoccupied itself with the affairs in this territory, in 1883, Afghanistan's 'Abd al-Rahmān khān, in violation of the treaty, crossed the border and took the right bank under his rule. Representatives of the residents of the Shughnān and Rūshān districts, who could no longer stand the violence and heavy taxes imposed by the Afghans, sent their delegation to the Ferghana Military Governor of the Turkestan Governor-Generalship to request that both districts be annexed to Russia. After new British-Russian consultations conducted in February and March 1895, it was finally decided to define the border by the Panj River, with the left bank being the territory of Afghanistan, and the right bank being the territory of the Amirate of Bukhara, a Russian protectorate.⁶ In the meantime, Russia had been advancing in the East Pamir by establishing in 1885 the Pamirskii post in Murghab, which in 1891 to 1892 was reorganized into the Pamir district of the Ferghana Province and put under the governance of the Commander of the Pamir Detachment.⁷ After the

⁵ "Agha Khān," Encyclopaedia of Islam. Since 1957, Shāh Karīm al-Husaynī / 'Alī Āghā khān IV has been occupying the position of Imam. The headquarters of the Ismaili branch was moved to Paris and there founded an NGO, known as the Aga Khan Foundation, that is currently engaged in development assistance in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. In Tajikistan, various development assistance projects are being implemented in a number of locations. The large-scale development activities include founding universities and various language schools, and constructing bridges over the Panj River.

⁶ "Viloyati avtonomii Badakhshoni kuhi," *Entsiklopediiai sovetii tojik*, 1, 1978, p. 623; U.Sh. Mamadsherzodshoev, N.Dzh. Dzhonboboev and M.Ia. Iaminova, *Pamir: priroda, istoriia, kul'tura*, Bishkek: Universitet Tsentral'noi Azii, 2007, pp. 24-25.

⁷ "Bada<u>khsh</u>ān," *Encyclopaedia of Islam*.

Russian Revolution, when the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was established on April 30, 1918, the Pamir was included within it as the Special Region of Pamir. On January 2, 1925, the Special Region of Pamir changed its name to Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and was incorporated into the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (the Autonomous Republic was created within the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic on October 14, 1924 and was transformed into a full-fledged Union Republic, the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, on December 5, 1929). The capital of the province was placed in Khorog (Khorugh in Tajik).⁸

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic became an independent state, the Republic of Tajikistan. The present-day Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province consists of seven districts, one of which, the Murghab district, which occupies the eastern half of the Province, is predominantly populated by Kyrgyz. The western half comprises six districts that stretch from north to south, namely Darvaz, Vanj, Rushan, Shughnan, Rashtqala and Ishkashim, the southern four of which are populated by the Pamiri peoples.⁹ The documents this volume deals with were also discovered in these four districts.

II. Documents from Private Archives

The source historical documents available for history research on the Right-Bank Badakhshan / Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province are very limited in comparison with other Central Asian areas. Historical study of this region has been mostly advanced by Soviet and Tajikistan researchers. As to the history of the period after the collapse of the Timurid dynasty until annexation into the Russian Empire, in addition to using *Ta'rīkh-i Badakhshān* by Faẓl 'Alī bīk Ṣurkh-afsar as a main source, there are also studies that actively employ stone monuments.¹⁰ Also, during the Soviet times, a

⁸ "Viloyati avtonomii Badakhshoni kuhi," *Entsiklopediiai sovetii tojik*, 1, 1978, p. 623; "Tojikiston," *Entsiklopediiai sovetii tojik*, 7, 1987, p. 398.

⁹ The Darvaz district had been originally inhabited by Tajiks adhering to Sunni Islam. The Vanj district used to be populated by Ismailis speaking the Vanji and Yazghulami languages. These Ismailis now belong to Sunni Islam. The Vanji language died in the 19th century. "Bada<u>khsh</u>ān," *Encyclopaedia of Islam*.

¹⁰ Ta'rīkh-i Badakhshān: Istoriia Badakhshana, podgotovil k izdaniiu A.N. Boldyrev, Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo Leningradskogo universiteta, 1959; K. El'chibekov, "Genealogiia shugnanskikh pravitelei XVIII-XIX vv." Pamir, vyp. 1, Dushanbe: Izdatel'stvo "Donish," 1984.

government-led source study was carried out in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province. In 1959 to 1963, the Institute of the Peoples of Asia, the Academy of Science of the USSR, and the Department of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Science of Tajik SSR conducted joint research on manuscripts, and discovered 117 manuscripts including a collection of verses by *Nasir-i Khusraw*.¹¹ In 1960, 1971 and 1974, the Institute of History, the Academy of Science of Tajik SSR, carried out research on stone monuments and textual sources, which led to the discovery of more than 100 new documents.¹² However, after the research, these newly found sources seem to not have been sufficiently examined in historical studies.

We twice made research trips, in 2009 and 2011, in search of documents held in private possession. In 2009, we conducted fieldwork at Langar and Zong villages of the Ishkashim district, Barvoz village of the Rashtqala district and Khorogh of the Shughnan district, and gathered five collections of documents totaling 116 items.¹³ In 2011, within the framework of the Solicited Research Topic titled "Basic Research on Religious Culture and Politics in Central Asian Mountain Areas in the Last Three Centuries", we conducted fieldwork at Tavdem and Khidorjev villages of the Rashtqala district, Khorogh town, Rivak and Suchon villages of the Shughnan district and Barrushan village of the Rushan district, where we gathered seven collections of 48 documents in total.¹⁴

Among the 164 items collected, two items were photocopies of the original documents,¹⁵ one document was rendered illegible by water damage,¹⁶ one document

¹¹ A. Bertel's and M. Bakoev, Alfavitnyi katalog rukopisei, obnaruzhennykh v Gorno-Badakhshanskoi avtonomnoi oblasti ekspeditsiei 1959-1963 gg., Moskva: Izd-vo "Nauka", Grav. red. vostochnoi rit-ry, 1967.

¹² A. Mukhtarov, "Sbor istoricheckikh istochnikov na territorii GBAO," *Pamir*, vyp. 1, Dushanbe: Izdatel'stvo "Donish," 1984.

¹³ This fieldwork was carried out by four participants: SAWADA Minoru (The University of Toyama), KAWAMOTO Masatomo (Naragakuen University), KAWAHARA Yayoi (The University of Tokyo) and Umed MAMADSHERZODSHOEV (Institute of Humanitarian Sciences, Academy of Science, Republic of Tajikistan).

¹⁴ The team for this project included four participants: SAWADA Minoru (The University of Toyama), INABA Minoru (Kyoto University), KAWAHARA Yayoi (The University of Tokyo) and Umed MAMADSHERZODSHOEV (Institute of Humanitarian Sciences, Academy of Science, Republic of Tajikistan). In addition to collecting textual historical sources, we also conducted a survey on sacred places in the above three districts and the Murghab district.

¹⁵ Langar 1 and Suchon 18.

¹⁶ Langar 12.

was related to another area not pertaining to the current document possessor,¹⁷ two items were not properly scanned due to technical faults,¹⁸ two items were a newspaper and a leaflet¹⁹ and four items presented private letters or memos of no historical significance.²⁰ We have excluded these documents from the current research; therefore, it is the 152 documents left that are introduced in this publication. The numbers assigned to documents within each collection correspond to the order in which the documents were scanned during the fieldwork. The content of each collection per each possessor is indicated in Table 1 below. However, the possessors' names and detailed addresses are withheld out of consideration for their privacy.

The oldest among the collected documents is a deed issued in May 1747; and the most recent one is a booklet published at the end of World War II. As for the languages used, most of the documents (146 items) are written in Persian,²¹ five in Russian²² and one in Turkic.²³ Among the documents that indicate a date of issuance or that can be dated to a certain period, 30 items date back to the times prior to Russian rule,²⁴ 49 were written in the period of Russian rule that began in March 1895 and 48 belong to the Soviet period that started in April 1918.²⁵

The content of the documents cover a wide diversity of topics; however, for research purposes, we have roughly classified them into the following seven categories.

I. "Documents Related to $\bar{A}gh\bar{a}$ khāns" that include 54 items that constitute the most valuable part of the collected documents. By their content, the documents can be sub-divided into the following three groups: Group A consists of 18 decrees sent from $\bar{A}gh\bar{a}$ khān I and $\bar{A}gh\bar{a}$ khan III during the period between October 1859 and March to April 1936. These documents are very concrete in content, as they contain orders regarding appointment of *mukhī*s (*pīrs*) and collection of *zakāt* (sometimes including its transportation routes) in each area in the Right-Bank Badakhshan, as well as specific instructions for such events as dispute settlements. Also, the texts clearly indicate that

¹⁷ Barvoz 2.

¹⁸ Barvoz 21 and Kharugh 6.

¹⁹ Porshinev 5 and Suchon 19.

²⁰ Langar 19, Langar 21, Barvoz 39 and ZongA 27.

²¹ Twelve of the documents in Persian also contain Russian texts on the reverse side. These documents are VI-6, VI-11, VI-12, VI-13, VI-15, VI-16, VI-22, VI-23, VI-25, VI-26, VI-32 and VI-36.

²² VI-21, VI-35, VI-43, VI-51 and VI-52.

²³ VI-44.

²⁴ Including documents I-C-1, I-B-17 and I-B-18 that don't carry an indication of a date.

²⁵ Including documents IV-5, VI-49 and VI-52 that don't carry an indication of a date.

*mukh*īs were appointed based on the recommendation from local *jamā* 'at. Group B consists of 34 *zakāt* receipts sent from Āghā khān I and Āghā khan III during the period between December 1849 and January to February 1930. These documents show that, in different times, *zakāt* was paid in Bukharan gold, Russian gold, Chinese Yambu, Indian rupees and other monetary forms, as well as in such articles as gold buttons or silver necklaces. The documents included in Group C present a letter sent from Āghā khan I to Fath 'Alī Shāh of the Qajar dynasty sometime between 1830 and 1834 (the fact that this letter is currently preserved in Badakhshan implies that the letter had never been delivered to Fath 'Alī Shāh) and a note of sayings of Āghā khan III taken in 1913.

II. "Documents Related to *mukhīs*" that include eight items that also present highly valuable source material. These documents can be sub-divided into the following three groups by their content: Group A consists of five *mukhī* orders. They show that *mukhī*, among his other functions, appointed *khalīfa* (a representative of *mukhī*), and gave specific instructions on collecting *zakāt*. Group B consists of two tabled lists of the collected *zakāt*. Group C consists of one condolence letter written by *mukhī*.

Category III includes three genealogies attesting to *sayyid* origin. Some families in the Right-Bank Badakhshan, who draw genealogies claiming to be descendents of Fāțima, the daughter of the Prophet Muḥammad, and the first imam, 'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib, seem to have been of significant importance within the context of Ismaili religious culture.

Category IV "Other documents related to religious matters" includes five items, such as a memorandum on *sayyids*, prayer ($du'\bar{a}$) and $fatw\bar{a}$. Among them, a booklet published probably during World War II should be of particular interest to researchers as it sheds light on the social functions of Ismaili leaders during the Soviet period.

Category V consists of 13 "Orders". These documents belong to different periods: the times when the region was ruled by Amirs of Bukhara, the times it was put under control of the Pamir Detachment of the Russian Empire and the period of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Category VI comprises 52 "Deeds"; those documents that carry a date were issued in the period from May 1747 to 1923 to 1924. While dealing with various matters of private life, such as land ownership or inheritance, these documents also provide a lot of information regarding ways and state of governance in each period.

Category VII consists of 17 "Letters". Although some letters are of a private character, they may well provide clues to understanding the social and economic background of the time when they were written.

Each document is accompanied by a short explanatory title according to its

content. For documents carrying a date, the date is indicated; dates according to the Hijri or Julian calendars are accompanied with a bracketed indication of the date according to the Gregorian (Western) calendar.²⁶ Within each category the documents are arranged in the order of their dates. Next comes a brief review of the document content; particular efforts were made not to omit personal and geographic names, as well as special terms. If a document bears a seal, the text of its inscription is also indicated where possible; however, many seals could not be deciphered. For documents verified by witnesses, witnesses' names are indicated. Finally, the document's size and number within the collection is indicated.

Basically, the annotations for the documents under Categories I and II are written by Umed MAMADSHERZODSHOEV,²⁷ and from Category III to Category VII by KAWAHARA Yayoi.

²⁶ Documents from the period of the Russian Empire carry dates according to the Julian calendar. After the Russian Revolution, the next day after January 31, 1918, by the Julian calendar, was set not to February 1 but to February 14, by the Gregorian calendar. The difference between Julian and Gregorian calendar dates in the 19th century (the documents dated from February 18, 1800 to February 28, 1900) was 12 days, and in the 20th century (the documents dated from March 1, 1900 to January 1, 1918) was 13 days.

²⁷ KAWAHARA was also in charge of Document I-C-1.

Table 1 Concordance of Items

Collection "Barrushan"

Barrushan village, Rushan district 10th August 2011

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
Barrushan 1	Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I issued to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Rūshān in 1856	I-A-2
Barrushan 2	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī in 1867	I-B-6
Barrushan 3	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to Mīrzā Band 'Alī in 1867	I-B-5
Barrushan 4	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Mīrzā Band 'Alī in 1871	I-B-11
Barrushan 5	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Mīrzā Band 'Alī, and other officials in 1871	I-B-10
Barrushan 6	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī in 1876	I-B-15
Barrushan 7	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī in 1876	I-B-14
Barrushan 8	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī	I-B-18
Barrushan 9	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī	I-B-17
Barrushan 10	Genealogy of Sayyid Malik Jahān Shāh / Sayyid 'Umar Yamghī	III-2

Collection "Barvoz"

Barvoz village, Rashtqala district 14th September 2009

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
Barvoz 1	Letter to Qādī Muzaffar and Aqsaqāl Khudāyār in 1901- 02	VII-1
Barvoz 2		No entry
Barvoz 3	Deed issued in 1909	VI-9
Barvoz 4	Deed issued in 1912	VI-13
Barvoz 5	Deed issued in 1912	VI-14
Barvoz 6	Deed issued in 1913-14	VI-18
Barvoz 7	Deed issued in 1915	VI-20
Barvoz 8	Deed issued in 1915	VI-19
Barvoz 9	Deed issued in 1916	VI-26
Barvoz 10	Deed issued in 1916	VI-23
Barvoz 11	Deed issued in 1918	VI-29
Barvoz 12	Deed issued in 1918	VI-30
Barvoz 13	Deed issued in 1909	VI-10
Barvoz 14	Deed issued in 1918	VI-32
Barvoz 15	Deed issued in 1920	VI-40
Barvoz 16	Letter from Mīr Muḥammad Raḥīm sent to Īshān Qādī Rustam in 1919	VII-5
Barvoz 17	Deed issued in 1919	VI-36
Barvoz 18	Letter from militiamen sent to the head of the Pāmīr- Shughnān Province in 1919	VII-6
Barvoz 19	Deed issued in 1918	VI-31
Barvoz 20	Order issued by the Chief of the Pamir Military Border Region to the $q\bar{a}d\bar{i}$ of Shāhdara in 1919	V-7
Barvoz 21		No entry
Barvoz 22	Order issued by the Head of the Civil Section to Qādī Rustam in 1920	V-11
Barvoz 23	Order issued by Vice-Head of the Civil Section Mīrzā Sulaymān to Qādī Rustam in 1920	V-10
Barvoz 24	Order issued by Ground force captain Zaimkin to Qādī Rustam in 1920	V-9

Barvoz 25	Order issued by <i>hākim</i> Petr Zaimkin to Qādī Sayyid Rustam in 1921	V-13
Barvoz 26	Order issued by <i>hākim</i> Petr Zaimkin to Qādī Mullā Rustam in 1921	V-12
Barvoz 27	Letter to an uncle on the paternal side and his brothers	VII-11
Barvoz 28	Order issued by the head of the Civil Section Zaimkin to Rustam Shāh in 1919	V-6
Barvoz 29	Deed issued in 1924	VI-44
Barvoz 30	Deed	VI-46
Barvoz 31	Letter to Āq Qādī Muzaffar	VII-8
Barvoz 32	Genealogy of Mu'allim Ṣādiq	III-3
Barvoz 33	Letter from Mīrza Muḥammad Zamān sent to Īshān Qādī Hamdam Shāh	VII-10
Barvoz 34	Letter from Mullā Shīr Muḥammad, Mullā 'Alī and their sisters sent to Mullā Sayyidī	VII-13
Barvoz 35	Deed issued in 1924	VI-45
Barvoz 36	Letter from 'Azīz khān Mīrākhūr sent to Īshān Qādī	VII-12
Barvoz 37	Deed issued in 1912-13	VI-17
Barvoz 38	Letter to Mīr Sulțān Shāh	VII-9
Barvoz 39		No entry
Barvoz 40	Deed issued in 1916	VI-24

Collection "Kharugh"

Kharugh city, Shughnan district 9th August 2011

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
Kharugh 1	Deed issued in 1907	VI-8
Kharugh 2	Order issued to Qādī Ijāzat Shāh in 1894	V-1
Kharugh 3	Deed	VI-50
Kharugh 4	Decree of Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Ḥaqq Naẓar, Dawlat, Kirmān Shāh, Gharīb Muḥammad, Shāh-qulī, and all members of the <i>anjuman</i> of Khārugh-i pāyān in 1924	

Kharugh 5	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Khwārugh-i pāyān in 1924	I-B-29
Kharugh 6		No entry
Kharugh 7	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to Kirmān Shāh, Ḥaqq Naẓar, Dawlat, Shāh-qulī, Gharīb Muḥammad, and all members of the <i>anjuman</i> of Khwārugh-i pāyān in 1925	I-B-30
Kharugh 8	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sulţān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to Kirmān Shāh, Hak Naẓar, Dawlat, Shāhqulī, Gharīb Muḥammad, and all members of the <i>anjuman</i> of Khwārugh-i pāyān in 1925	I-B-31
Kharugh 9	Genealogy of Sayyid Sharīf	III-1

Collection "KhidorjevA"

Khidorjev village, Rashtqala district 18th August 2011

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
KhidorjevA 1	Deed issued in 1916	VI-22

Collection "KhidorjevB"

Khidorjev village, Rashtqala district 18th August 2011

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
KhidorjevB 1	Decree of Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Mukhī Khwāja Badal of the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Shākhdara and all members of the <i>anjuman</i> of that region in 1924	
KhidorjevB 2	Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Mullā Lāghar bāy, Qiyā bīk, Fāḍil bīk, and all members of the <i>anjuman</i> of Rin in 1924	
KhidorjevB 3	Decree of Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Mūkī Sayyid Shāh Khwāja Badal in 1924	I-A-16

KhidorjevB 4	Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Mukī Khwāja Badal in 1926	I-A-17
KhidorjevB 5	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sulţān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to 'Abd al-Raḥīm, Maḥram bīk, Khāldār, Waṭanī, and all those obedient in the village of Rijist in 1926	I-B-32
KhidorjevB 6	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to Ātash bīk and others in 1928	I-B-33
KhidorjevB 7	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sulţān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to Mukī Khwāja Badal and all residents of the Ghund Valley in 1930	I-B-34

Collection "Langar"

Langar village, Ishkashim district 11th September 2009

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
Langar 1		No entry
Langar 2	Deed issued in 1910	VI-11
Langar 3	Deed issued in 1911	VI-12
Langar 4	Deed issued in 1917	VI-28
Langar 5	Deed issued in 1919	VI-34
Langar 6	Deed issued in 1917	VI-27
Langar 7	Deed issued in 1918	VI-33
Langar 8	Deed issued in 1919	VI-37
Langar 9	Deed issued in 1919	VI-39
Langar 10	Deed issued in 1919	VI-38
Langar 11	Deed	VI-51
Langar 12		No entry
Langar 13	Deed issued in 1919	VI-35
Langar 14	Deed issued in 1921	VI-42
Langar 15	Deed issued in 1921	VI-41
Langar 16	Deed	VI-52
Langar 17	Order issued by the commander of the Langar outpost to Aqsaqāl Mu'min Shāh and Ṣafar Muḥammad in 1917	V-4

Langar 18	Appointment letter issued by the commander of the Langar outpost to Mu'min Shāh in 1916	V-3
Langar 19		No entry
Langar 20	Deed	VI-47
Langar 21		No entry
Langar 22	Deed issued in 1922	VI-43
Langar 23	Order on livestock issued in 1919	V-8
Langar 24	Order issued by the commander of the Langar outpost to Mu'min Shāh in 1918	V-5

Collection "Porshinev"

Kharugh city, Shughnan regin (from Porshinev village, Shughnan district in origin) 16th September 2009

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
Porshinev 1	Decree of Sultān Muhammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Mukhī Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh, Dād 'Alī, Dawlat-qadam, Shākhdara, and all members of the <i>anjuman</i> of Pārshinīw-i pāyān in 1924	I-A-13
Porshinev 2	Record of the words of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III written in 1913	I-C-2
Porshinev 3	Booklet published during World War II	IV-5
Porshinev 4	Memorandum on <i>sayyid</i> s	IV-1
Porshinev 5		No entry
Porshinev 6	Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to the <i>jamā</i> 'ats of Shughnān, Darwāz, and Ghārān in 1936	I-A-18
Porshinev 7	Order of Mukhī Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh issued to all <i>jamā 'at</i> of Vīr in the Ghund Valley in 1917	II-A-3
Porshinev 8	<i>Fatwā</i> on Muḥammad Ḥakīm's complaint against Muḥammad Akbar Shāh Īshīkāqābāshī	IV-4
Porshinev 9	Deed issued in 1896	VI-5
Porshinev 10	Table on $zak\bar{a}t$ collected among the residents of the village of Barwāz	II-B-1
Porshinev 11	Letter from Sayyid Nīr al-Dīn, from Hindūstān, sent to Khwāja Mu'min in 1922	VII-7

Porshinev 12	Table on <i>zakāt</i> collected among the residents of Shākhdara-i bālā, who followed Mukī Sayyid Shāh 'Abd al-Ma'ānī	II-B-2
Porshinev 13	Prayer $(du \dot{a})$	IV-3
Porshinev 14	Letter from Sayyid Husayn sent to Aqsaqāl Murād Husayn in 1910-11	VII-2
Porshinev 15	Order of Mukhī Sayyid Shāh Ṣafdar issued to Khalīfa Langarī in 1910-11	II-A-1
Porshinev 16	Deed	VI-49
Porshinev 17	Prayer $(du \hat{a})$	IV-2
Porshinev 18	Request of Sayyid Maḥmūd Shāh written to Shāh Manşūr, Dawlat, and Dīwāna in 1912	II-A-2
Porshinev 19	Order of Mukhī Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh issued to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Ghund from Tang to Vibist in 1935	II-A-4

Collection "Rivak"

Rivak or Dogz village, Shugnan district

12th August 2011

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
Rivak 1	Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Raḥmān-qul, Munāsib Shāh, Mīrzā Shāh, 'Asal Shāh, Musallam Shāh, Shāh Fuṭūr, Sayyid Shāh, and all members of the <i>anjuman</i> of Sūchān in 1924	

Collection "Suchon"

Suchon village, Shughnan district

17th August 2011

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
Suchon 1	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to the <i>jamā 'ats</i> of Shuqnān, Darwāz, Yārkand, Rūshān, Mukhī Sayyid Mursal, and others in 1904	

Suchon 2	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sulțān Muhammad Shāh /	I-B-22
	Äghā Khān III to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Shuqnān, Badakhshān, Darwāz, Yārkand, Chitrār, Mukhī Sayyid Mursal, and others in 1902	
Suchon 3	Letter from Nawrūz Shāh sent to Shāh Sāhib	VII-14
Suchon 4	Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I issued to the <i>jamā 'ats</i> of Shughnān, Rūshān, Chitrār and Bartang in 1864	I-A-4
Suchon 5	Deed issued in 1893	VI-3
Suchon 6	Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I issued to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Rūshān in 1864	I-A-5
Suchon 7	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Mīrzā Ashraf in 1871	I-B-9
Suchon 8	Appointment letter issued by Sayyid Amīr 'Abd al-Aḥad from Bukhara to Sayyid Mīrzā Ashraf Shughnānī in 1897	V-2
Suchon 9	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Rūshān, Shughnān, Khūf, Bartang, Yārkand, Chitrār, Zībāk, Darwāz, Ishkāshīm, Wakhān and Darāyūm, and Mu'allim Sayyid Mursal in 1901	I-B-21
Suchon 10	Deed issued in 1905	VI-7
Suchon 11	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sultān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to the <i>jamā</i> 'ats of Shuqnān, Rūshān, Bartang, Chitrār, Darwāz, Mu'allim Sayyid Mursal, and others in 1908	I-B-25
Suchon 12	Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Mūkhī Sayyid Mursal in 1913	I-A-8
Suchon 13	Letter from Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh sent to Mīr Muḥammad Raḥīm khān in 1915	VII-3
Suchon 14	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to Mukī Sayyid Mursal and the <i>jamā 'ats</i> of Qund, Suchān, Shākhdara, Shughnān, Khūf, Bajū, Rūshān, Bartang, Tanshīb, Darwāz, Chitrār, Zībāk, Wakhān, and Qārān in 1917	I-B-26
Suchon 15	Deed issued in 1752	VI-2
Suchon 16	Deed issued in 1898	VI-6

Suchon 17	Letter from the residents of the Mountainous Badakhshān sent to Shāh Sāḥib	VII-15
Suchon 18		No entry
Suchon 19		No entry

Collection "Tavdem"

Tavdem village, Rashtqala district 18th August 2011

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
Tavdem 1	Deed issued in 1916	VI-25

Collection "ZongA"

Kharugh city, Shughnan regin (from Zong village, Ishkashim district in origin) 15th September 2009

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
ZongA 1	Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I issued to Hājjī Muḥammad in 1850	I-A-1
ZongA 2	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Badakhshān and Sayyid Hājjī Muḥammad in 1849	I-B-1
ZongA 3	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Ḥājjī Muḥammad in 1856	I-B-2
ZongA 4	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Karam 'Alī Shāh in 1860	I-B-3
ZongA 5	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to Karam 'Alī Shāh and the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān in 1864	I-B-4
ZongA 6	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Karam 'Alī Shāh in 1870	I-B-7

ZongA 7	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Sayyid Karam 'Alī Shāh in 1871	I-B-8
ZongA 8	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Karam 'Alī Shāh in 1872	I-B-13
ZongA 9	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Karam 'Alī Shāh in 1872	I-B-12
ZongA 10	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I issued to the <i>jamā</i> 'at of Badakhshān and Karam 'Alī Shāh in 1876	I-B-16
ZongA 11	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sultān Muhammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to La'l bīk khān in 1893	I-B-19
ZongA 12	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sulṭān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to the <i>jamāʿat</i> of Badakhshān and Laʿl bīk khān, and others in 1894	I-B-20
ZongA 13	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> from Sulṭān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to the <i>jamā</i> 'ats of Wakhān, Zībāk, Sariqūl, Yārkand, Chitrār, Mu'allim Sayyid Karam 'Alī Shāh, and others in 1908	I-B-24
ZongA 14	Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to the <i>jamā</i> 'ats of Wakhān, Zībāk, Yārkand, Sariqūl, Chitrār and Mu'allim Sayyid Karam 'Alī Shāh in 1908	I-A-6
ZongA 15	Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Mukī Sayyid Karam 'Alī Shāh and the <i>jamā</i> 'ats of Wakhān, Zībāk, Warshkūm, Sariqūl and Yārkand in 1912-13	I-A-7
ZongA 16	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sultān Muhammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to the <i>jamā 'ats</i> of Wakhān, Ishkāshīm, Zībāk, Yārkand, Sariqūl, Tung, and Chitrāl in 1917	I-B-27
ZongA 17	Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Mukī Karam 'Alī Shāh and the <i>jamā</i> 'ats of Wakhān, Zībāk, Warshkūm, Sariqūl, and Yārkand in 1916-17	I-A-9

ZongA 18	Receipt of <i>zakāt</i> issued by Sulţān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III to Mukī Shāh Sayyid Langar, Kāmryā Shams al-Dīn, and the <i>jamā 'ats</i> of Wakhān, Zībāk, Warshkūm, Sariqūl, and Yārkand in 1922-23	I-B-28
ZongA 19	Decree of Sulţān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III issued to Muḥammad Naẓar, Amān bīk, Zayd Allāh, 'Āqil bīk, and all members of the <i>anjuman</i> of Zūng in 1924	I-A-10
ZongA 20	Letter from Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to Fath 'Alī Shāh written sometime between 1830 and 1834	I-C-1
ZongA 21	Deed issued in 1747	VI-1
ZongA 22	Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I issued to the <i>jamā 'at</i> of Badakhshān in 1860	I-A-3
ZongA 23	Deed issued in 1895	VI-4
ZongA 24	Deed issued in 1913	VI-16
ZongA 25	Mourning for the death by Mukhī Shāh Abū al-Maʿānī	II-C-1
ZongA 26	Mukhī's order issued to Shāh Langar and Fādil bīk	II-A-5
ZongA 27		No entry
ZongA 28	Sample letter (<i>inshā</i> ')	VII-16
ZongA 29	Letter writing practice	VII-17
ZongA 30	Letter from the residents of Ritk and Wardj villages sent to Şāḥib in 1917	VII-4
ZongA 31	Certificate issued in 1915	VI-21

Collection "ZongB"

Zong village, Ishkashim district 11th September 2009

Document Number	Contents	Introduction Entry Number
ZongB 1	Deed issued in 1913	VI-15
ZongB 2	Deed	VI-48

Documents from Private Archives in Right-Bank Badakhshan

I. Documents related to Āghā Khāns A. Decrees 1. Decree of Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 1st Dhū al-hijja 1266 (8th October 1850).

This decree addressed to Hājjī Muḥammad mentions that Mullā Shanba had appealed to the court in the name of the local people and Yāqūt Shāh. The decree was issued and sent through Mullā Shanba to the people of that region. The decree orders that the faithful "should not turn away from the family of Imamate (*wilāyat*). Treat each other with love and sincerity in order to be saved in your earthly and after-death lives."

Seal: [...] Fātima-i khādima sardāba-i sabt-i rasūl, 1261.

Defects: The upper part of the document is torn along the fold and at the beginning of the second line of the text. The text itself has not been seriously affected.

Size / Document number: 29.7 x 19.5 cm / ZongA 1

2. Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 26th Safar 1273 (26th October 1856).

This decree is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Rūshān. The decree informs with great regret about the death of Shāh Gadā and states that the faithful "must be patient and follow Imām Husayn." The decree also reads: "After Shāh Gadā's death his eldest son Mīrzā Band 'Alī was appointed his successor. The newly elected *mukhī* must exercise diligence in collecting *zakāt* and the members of the comunity must treat each other with solidarity."

Seals: <Side a> Har Husaynī nasabī şāḥib-i khalq-i Hasan ast, 1227(?). <Side b> Afawwadu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha başīrun bi-l-'ibādi, Allāh latīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā'; Muḥammad. Below both seals, there is writing in Gujarati script.

Size / Document number: 38.6 x 25.2 cm / Barrushan 1

3. Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 21st Rabī[•] al-awwal 1277 (7th October 1860).

This decree is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān. It is clear from the content that this document is dedicated to the "the eternal (wajīb al-wujūd)", i.e. the knowledge of the *Imām*. It states: "All people and spirits are created with a sole purpose: for worship and divine service. Divine service means achieving knowledge and obeying orders and prohibitions. According to the words of my eminent great-grandfather Ahmad Mukhtār, Moslems are divided into 73 sects, of which only one sect will be saved. Think by yourselves, what you have done since the past till the present, and what you will do and what you will see. Though God is Concealer (*Sattār*), Forgiver (Ghaffār), Clement (Halīm), and Generous (Karīm), He is also Dominant (Oahhār) and All-Compelling (Jabbār). Therefore, it is important to fear God's wrath. The gravest mistake is attachment to earthly wealth, for everyone knows that this [earthly world has never kept its loyalty to anyone and no one has ever taken one's property with him from this [earthly] world. Moreover, discord, which is considered the biggest sin, is the appearance of hypocrites but not the way of the faithful. It [discord] is the destroyer of the religion, earthly and after-death life. Selfishness and selfdecision that comes from voluptuousness is considered to be a quality pertaining to a beast and carries resemblance to Satan. Conflict with close people and brothers leads to weakening of the very foundations of the religion."

Seal: This document bears no official seal. Nevertheless, in the beginning of the document, on the left side, the name of Āghā Khān I is mentioned: "'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast ('Alī is from the family of Hasan and Husayn)." This document seems to be a copy of the document issued on the same day as the document ZongA 4 (see: I-B-3).

Defects: The document has three holes along the fold where it is worn through. However, the text has not been seriously affected.

Size / Document number: 28.0 x 30.0 cm / ZongA 22

4. Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: Jumādā al-awwal 1281 (October-November 1864).

This decree is addressed to the *jamā* 'ats of Shughnān, Rūshān, Chitrār and Bartang, which were followers (*murīds*) of *mukhī* Khwāja Ghulām Shāh. The decree states that Khwāja Ghulām Shāh had asked Āghā Khān to appoint his son Mīrzā Ashraf as the *mukhī*, in his place. The decree confirms that, with the consent of Khwāja Ghulām Shāh, his son, Mīrzā Ashraf, was appointed *mukhī* and exhots the new *mukhī* to diligently serve his *jamā* 'at.

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227(?). <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bi-l-ʻibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-ʻibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad.

Size / Document number: 33.9 x 21.0 cm / Suchon 4

5. Decree of Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 9th Jumādā al-thānī 1281 (9th November 1864).

This decree is addressed to the $jam\bar{a}$ 'at of Rūshān. It states that Mīrzā Ashraf was appointed *mukhī* for the $jam\bar{a}$ 'at of Rūshān. The *Imām* urges the followers (*murīds*) to follow the words of Mukhī Mīrzā Ashraf. Futhermore, the *Imām* also requests that they always collect *zakāt* in time and send it to the court with Mīrzā Ashraf. According to the rules, the amount of *zakāt* had to be one-fifth or one-tenth of the income.

Seals: 'Alī az nasl-i Ḥasan wa Ḥusayn-ast, 1251; 'Alī al-Ḥusaynī, 1247(?). Below both seals, there is writing in Gujarati script.

Size / Document number: 26.9 x 20.8 cm / Suchon 6

Language: Persian.

Date: 9th Dhū al-hijja 1325 (13th January 1908).

This decree is addressed to the *jamā* 'ats of Wakhān, Zībāk, Yārkand, Sariqūl, Chitrār and Mu'allim Sayyid Karam 'Alī Shāh. The decree is dedicated to piety and obedience. It reads: "As now is the time of the end of the world (*ākhir al-zamān*), Satan appears as a deceiver of the religion and faith. Therefore you should recognize the sacred person of God, who always observes us. And you must treat each other with love and solidarity. Abandon bad habits. Pray to the *Imām* so that day after day God blesses your property and faith."

Seals: <Side a> Sulţān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Husaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 48.0 x 34.7 cm / ZongA 14

7. Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Muharram 1331 (December 1912 - January 1913).

This decree is addressed to Mukī Sayyid Karam 'Alī Shāh and the *jamā* 'ats of Wakhān, Zībāk, Warshkūm, Sariqūl and Yārkand. In the decree, the *Imām* exhorts his followers: "For the faith in this true family you must follow your ancestors. You must treat each other with love, sincerity, and as a brother with a brother. Rid yourselves of greed and hatred. Respect your teachers (*mu*'allims). Always collect *zakāt* ('*ushr*) in time in the amount of one-tenth of your income and send it to the *Imām*'s court."

Seals: <Side a> Sultān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299(?); Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 57.0 x 31.7 cm / ZongA 15

Language: Persian.

Date: Rabī' al-thānī 1331 (March-April 1913).

This decree was sent to Mūkhī Sayyid Mursal. It is clear from the content of the decree that a lot of followers of Mūkhī Sayyid Mursal had compiled and sent a petition against him to the Āghā Khān's court. They complained that those who did not obey him were prosecuted in the state court and oppressed by him, which "depleted the *jamā*'at of blood. No *mukhī* should do so, because the *mukhī* must ensure solidarity in the *jamā*'at, but not divide it. For the *jamā*'at, the *mukhī* is like a father or a shepherd protecting his herd. Through this decree, I command the followers to abandon avarice and animosity and treat each other with love. Do not violate the bounds. I command the faithful who receives this decree to gather those people who were deprived of their houses and return them their dwellings; beg their forgiveness, console their hearts, and follow the *Imām*'s decrees."

Seal: Muhammad al-Husaynī, 1299(?).

Size / Document number: 45.0 x 26.7 cm / Suchon 12

9. Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Rabī' al-awwal 1335 (December 1916 - January 1917).

This decree is addressed to Mukī Karam 'Alī Shāh and the *jamā* 'ats of Wakhān, Zībāk, Warshkūm, Sariqūl, and Yārkand. The decree urges *jamā* 'ats of those regions: "You must always worship God, always remember God, and choose the right way. Follow the steps of your great grandfathers and keep the customs of your ancestors. Do not let yourselves fall into the hands of Satan. Protect the *Imām* and the religion from enemies. Do not reveal your secrets to aliens. Teach your children the lesson of religion. Rid yourselves of avarice and hatred. Treat each other with peace and love. Always pay *zakāt* ('*ushr*) in time, so that God bestows His blessing on you."

Seals: <Side a> Sultān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 49.7 x 29.7 cm / ZongA 17

Language: Persian.

Date: Jumādā al-ākhira 1342 (January-February 1924).

This decree issued under number 110 is addressed to Muhammad Nazar, the son of Mahabbat khān, Amān bīk, the son of Hātam bīk, Zayd Allāh, the son of Sakhī Shams al-Dīn, the son of Sayyid Mīr Muhammad, 'Āqil bīk, the son of Ulfat Shāh, and all members of the community (*anjuman*) of Zūng. The decree reads as follows: "Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī returned from his trip to Badakhshān and had an audience with Āghā Khān III. Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī reported to the *Imām*'s court on the implementation of the decree, *zakāt*, and laws promulgated in accordance with the *Imām*'s decree. Devotion and obedience of the *jamā* 'at filled the *Imām* with joy and peace. [...] As now is the time of the end of the world, Satan appears as the deceiver of the religion; therefore, you have to strengthen your belief in the *Imām*. Spend your precious time in prayer and benevolent deeds. Treat the fellow faithful with amity and love. Follow the new law that was disseminated by Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī among the *jamā* 'at according to the decree."

Seals: <Side a> Sultān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 42.0 x 26.7 cm / ZongA 19

11. Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Jumādā al-ākhira 1342 (January-February 1924).

This decree issued under number 126 is addressed to Haqq Nazar, the son of Muhammad Nazar, Dawlat, the son of Dūshanba bāy, Kirmān Shāh, the son of 'Ishrat Shāh, Gharīb Muhammad, the son of Mubārak-qadam, Shāh-qulī, the son of Shīrīn bīk, and all members of the community (*anjuman*) of Khārugh-i pāyān. The content of this decree is identical to that of the document ZongA 19 (See: I-A-10). **Seal:** Sultān Muhammad al-Husaynī, 13[...].

Size / Document number: 43.0 x 26.4 cm / Kharugh 4

Language: Persian.

Date: Rajab 1342 (February-March 1924).

This decree issued under number 118 is addressed to Mullā Lāghar bāy, the son of 'Āshūr Muḥammad, Qiyā bīk, the son of Qadam Shāh, Fāḍil bīk, the son of Badal bīk, and all members of the community (*anjuman*) of Rin. The content of this decree resembles that of the document ZongA 19 (See: I-A-10).

Seals: <Side a> Sulţān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 42.3 x 28.1 cm / KhidorjevB 2

13. Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Rajab 1342 (February-March 1924).

This decree issued under number 129 is addressed to Mukhī Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh, Dād 'Alī, the son of Muḥammad Ḥusayn, Dawlat-qadam, the son of Mubārakqadam, Shākhdara, the son of Dārāb, and all members of the community (*anjuman*) of Pārshinīw-i pāyān. The content of this decree is identical to that of the document ZongA 19 (See: I-A-10).

Seals: <Side a> Sulţān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Husaynī, 1299(?); Muḥammad(?).

Defects: Due to the influence of humidity, the letters and words of the decree appear superimposed on each other.

Size / Document number: 44.0 x 28.3 cm / Porshinev 1

Language: Persian.

Date: Rajab 1342 (February-March 1924).

This decree issued under number 132 is addressed to Mukhī Khwāja Badal of the *jamā 'at* of Shākhdara and all members of the community (*anjuman*) of that region. The content of this decree is identical to that of the document ZongA 19 (See: I-A-10).

Seals: <Side a> Sulţān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299(?); Muḥammad(?).

Defects: Due to the influence of humidity, the letters and words of the decree appear superimposed on each other.

Size / Document number: 43.3 x 28.9 cm / KhidorjevB 1

15. Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Rajab 1342 (February-March 1924).

This decree issued under number 138 is addressed to Rahmān-qul, the son of Ibn-i Yāmin, Munāsib Shāh, the son of Mubārak Shāh, Mīrzā Shāh, the son of Muhammad Ibrāhīm, 'Asal Shāh, the son of Shāh Rustam, Musallam Shāh, the son of Muqaddam Shāh, Shāh Fuṭūr, the son of Shakar, Sayyid Shāh, the son of Shāh Qāsim, and all members of the community (*anjuman*) of Sūchān. The content of this decree is identical to that of the document ZongA 19 (See: I-A-10).

Seals: <Side a> Sultān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Husaynī, 1299(?); Muḥammad(?).

Defects: The top part of the document in the center and on the right as well as the bottom part on the right are torn off. The beginning of the last line is missing.

Size / Document number: 43.3 x 29.0 cm / Rivak 1

Language: Persian.

Date: Sha'bān 1342 (March-April 1924).

This decree issued under number 263 is addressed to Mūkī Sayyid Shāh Khwāja Badal. The decree mentions that "at the due time the faithful Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī returned from his trip to Badakhshān and had an audience with Aghā Khān III. Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī reported to the Imām's court on implementation of the decree, zakāt, and laws promulgated in accordance with the $Im\bar{a}m$'s decree. Devotion and obedience of the jamā 'at filled the Imām with joy and peace. As the implementation of all affairs and teaching of *jamā* 'at [has always] depended on the *mukhī*, so it should be the same way now as well. Therefore, by issuing this decree we command the devout and obedient to rid themselves of envy and hypocrisy. Treat the fellow faithful with amity, solidarity, and courtesy. As well as your ancestors, engage yourselves with teaching the *jamā* 'at, and show the faithful the correct path. Also make efforts in order that the $jam\bar{a}'at$ be engaged in divine service. Consider implementation of all the laws that were propagated by Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī obligatory and recognize them as premises for development of your spiritual and material life. The instruction is that you act in accordance with the laws propagated by Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī. Conduct collecting and dispatching zakāt through the anjumans. Spread the text of 'Charāgh-nāma', which will be sent to you in accordance with the decree. Recitation (the $Our(\bar{a}n)$, which was the custom of each region, is observed now as well; these are the rites for the deceased. But during performance of these rites do not exceed your expenses. Those who want to perform 'Da'wati baqā'' may do so. When performing 'Da'wati baqā'' observe piety, cleanliness, and low expenses."

It reads: "The following *zakāt*, consisting of: big gold coins 42, 6 *kaldār* rupees, half*sūm* 1, ring 1, Russian button 1, which was sent through Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī, has been conveyed to the court's officials. The Lord blesses your life, property, and your children."

Seals: <Side a> Sulțān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299(?); Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 65.4 x 35.1 cm / KhidorjevB 3

Language: Persian.

Date: Ramadān 1344 (March-April 1926).

This decree issued under number 34 is addressed to Mukī Khwāja Badal. The decree also addresses all noble men, all $m\bar{u}k\bar{\iota}$ and all residents of Badakhshān. It reads: "We hope that all the *jamā* 'at will be sincere toward the people of the house of the Prophet Muhammad (ahl-i bayt) and [you] will be in solid unity and unanimous accord with each other. Rid yourselves of selfishness and envy. Live in unanimous consent and solidarity. $M\bar{u}k\bar{i}$ should lead the *jamā* 'at in accordance with the tradition and teach them [members of the *jamā*'at] true religion, so that they do not contradict the path chosen by their ancestors. They should recognize the service to the *Imām* (Sarkār) as obligatory. At these auspicious times, the $Im\bar{a}m$ held audiences with the sincere and faithful Shahzāda Muhammad Ghazānkhān and some other faithful followers (murīds). They informed the $Im\bar{a}m$ about the conflicts that rose after promulgation of the new law. As at all times the teaching in the *jamā* 'at and service of collecting of zakāt depended on $m\bar{u}k\bar{i}$ s, and these duties are entrusted to them now as well. Each $m\bar{u}k\bar{i}$ should teach his followers and visit them at least once a year. Do not forget to sincerely implement all orders sent to the *jamā* 'at. If $m\bar{u}k\bar{s}$ are not satisfied with their remunerations, they should turn to the *Imām* and report this situation to him. They should distinguish between the permitted and the forbidden and should not lay their hands on what is the property of the Imām. Mūkīs should cooperate in collecting zakāt from the followers in the territories of Chīn, Rūsīya, and Afghānistān and dispatch it to the *Imām*'s court. You must compile a calculation [statement] of this *zakāt*, and the $m\bar{u}k\bar{i}$ must put his sign on it and send it to the wazīr; [he must also] receive the money in cash from these three countries and Kanjūt and deliver it into the hands of Shāhzāda Muhammad Ghazānkhān. He [in his turn] should bring it to the *Imām*'s court. Once a year, he must send you a notice of receipt of the *zakāt*. From other territories of Gilgit, with the exception of Hunza, collect $zak\bar{a}t$ at your discretion. If a $m\bar{u}k\bar{i}$ cannot perform collection of *zakāt*, his followers may solve this matter by themselves. This work must not be stopped. The previously collected $zak\bar{a}t$, which was sent with Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī has already been delivered to the court. If the jamā 'at of Afghānistān has an opportunity to send the *zakāt* by other routes, they must not send it through Kanjūt. If they cannot send it by other routes, [they should] send it through Hunza. The $m\bar{u}k\bar{i}s$ should assist in this affair."

Seals: <Side a> Sulţān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 41.5 x 29.1 cm / KhidorjevB 4

18. Decree of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Muharram 1355 (March-April 1936).

This decree is addressed to the *jamā* 'ats of Shughnān, Darwāz, and Ghārān. The document reads: "We hope that the followers endeavour to perform divine service and implement the traditions. Follow the laudable quality. Rid yourselves of improper deeds, such as [those arising from] envy, discord, and selfishness. Enlighten your hearts with the light of the Imamate ($wil\bar{a}yat$), which constitutes the correct path. We inform you that the statement and the list, which were sent through Khalīfa Shāh Abū al-Ma'ānī, have been delivered to the Imām's court. Of course, many faithful followers mentioned that Mukī Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh had passed away. Also, after the death of Mukī Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh two members of the *jamā* 'at turned to the *Imām*'s court with a statement and the collected *zakāt*." They brought to the *Imām*'s notice that after the death of Mukī Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh his son was appointed to his post, and requested that the following two points should be mentioned in the decree. 1) Until Muhammad 'Alī Shāh comes of age, the duties of teaching the *jamā* 'at should be entrusted to Shāhzāda Muhammad, who is a noble and a dervish. 2) Collection of $zak\bar{a}t$ should be performed with the help of Kāmryā and consulate officials and delivered to the court. At the request of the *jamā* 'at, Shāhzāda Muhammad was appointed *mukī* and he was entrusted with the duty to dispatch zakāt. It reads: "Some time has passed but no news came from them. However, later we received the statement and the collected $zak\bar{a}t$ from those faithful. In the statement, they requested that Iqbāl 'Alī Shāh be also appointed mukī. The court has also received a statement from the Mukī Muhammad 'Alī Shāh and 2000 kābulī and afghānī rupees through the mukhī of Kābul, Sayyid Nādir Shāh. You must keep solidarity; at your request we appoint Iqbāl 'Alī Shāh to the position of *mukī*. The *zakāt* of these faithful, consisting of one big $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$, one big gold (?), 74.5 $s\bar{u}ms$ (?), 59 *kābulī* rupees, has been conveyed into the hands of the court's trustees."

Seals: <Side a> Sulţān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299(?); Muḥammad(?).
Defects: The document is gnawed by mice in 5 places. Also, some parts of the document are smeared with ink.

Size / Document number: 41.0 x 28.8 cm / Porshinev 6

B. Receipts 1. Receipt of *zakāt* from Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 17th Muharram 1266 (3rd December 1849).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Sayyid Hājjī Muḥammad. The document certifies that "the *zakāt* (asbāb) sent through Muḥammad Niyāz has been conveyed to the court's officials. May the Lord multiply their offering 100 times in the earthly life and 1000 times in the after-death life."

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227. <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bi-l-'ibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad.

Size / Document number: 33.5 x 21.2 cm / ZongA 2

2. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 19th Safar 1273 (19th October 1856).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Ḥājjī Muḥammad. The document reads that "the *zakāt* sent in the name of those faithful has been delivered to the court. May the Lord multiply their offering 100 times in the earthly life and 1000 times in the after-death life. Treat your fellow believers with solidarity and amity." **Seals:** <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī şāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227. <Side b> Afawwadu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha başīrun bi-l-ʻibādi, Allāh latīf bi-ʻibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad. Below both seals, there is writing in Gujarati script.

Size / Document number: 32.3 x 20.7 cm / ZongA 3

3. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 21st Rabī' al-awwal 1277 (7th October 1860).

This receipt addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Karam 'Alī Shāh, informs that 100 rupees of the collected *zakāt* (*niyāz*) sent with Fayd Allā has been delivered to the court. It also reads: "Do not make conflict with each other and do not contradict the *Imām*'s decrees."

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227. <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bi-l-'ibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad.

Size / Document number: 32.4 x 20.0 cm / ZongA 4

4. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 26th Dhū al-qa'da 1280 (3rd April 1864).

This receipt issued under number 110 is addressed to Karam 'Alī Shāh and the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān. The receipt mentions the name of Shāh Najaf, who was entrusted with collecting *zakāt* in this region. In addition, it admonishes: "This *jamā* 'at has always diligently served the *Imām*, in which [this service] you should see your salvation in the earthly and after-death life. Spend some Friday nights in prayer to the Almighty and the true *Imām* and pray for each other." At the end of the receipt, it is also noted that "the *zakāt* sent with Karam 'Alī Shāh's brother, Shāh Najaf, has been delivered to the court".

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227. <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bi-l-'ibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad.

Size / Document number: 34.0 x 21.2 cm / ZongA 5

5. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: Shawwāl 1283 (February-March 1867).

This receipt is addressed to Mīrzā Band 'Alī. The document notes that "the *zakāt* (*niyāz*) consisting of 20 gold coins sent on behalf of those faithful has been delivered to the

court. May the Lord multiply their offering 100 times in the earthly life and 1000 times in the after-death life. Treat the *jamā* 'at with solidarity, amity, and love. Abstain from alienation and conflicts."

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227 (affixed twice). <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bi-l-ʻibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-ʻibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad. Below both seals, there is writing in Gujarati script.

Size / Document number: 35.7 x 21.5 cm / Barrushan 3

6. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: Dhū al-qa'da 1283 (March-April 1867).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī. The receipt states that 40 pieces of gold sent with Fūlād bīk and Fayḍ Allā has been delivered to the court.

Seal: 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251.

Size / Document number: 21.1 x 17.0 cm / Barrushan 2

7. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 1st Shawwāl 1287 (25th December 1870).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Karam 'Alī Shāh. The document informs: "This *zakāt* (*māl-i sarkārī*), consisting of Bukharan gold — 184 pieces, a gold bar — 7.5 *mithqāls*, silver *yāmbū* — 1 piece, silver bars — 95 pieces, 'mole' rupees — 75, Muḥammad Shāh's rupees — 163, which was sent with Nūr 'Alī Shāh has been successfully delivered to the court. Have solidarity toward each other and observe unanimous consent and justice. Strive for that in managing the *jamā* 'at and all affairs. Avoid violence, conflicts, and deviation."

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227. <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bi-l-'ibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muhammad. Below both seals, there is writing in Gujarati script.

Size / Document number: 43.5 x 30.0 cm / ZongA 6

8. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 14th Dhū al-qa'da 1287 (5th February 1871).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Sayyid Karam 'Alī Shāh. The document informs: "the following *zakāt* (*māl-i sarkārī*), consisting of Bukharan gold — 30 pcs, small $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$ — 2 pcs, which was sent with Nūr 'Alī Shāh, has been successfully delivered to the court." The document also urges: "Maintain solidarity among yourselves and spend time in worship. Only solidarity and worship may save you from the evil deeds of Satan."

Seal: 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251.

Size / Document number: 42.0 x 26.5 cm / ZongA 7

9. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 25th Dhū al-qa'da 1287 (17th February 1871).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Mīrzā Ashraf. The document reads that "the following *zakāt* (*māl-i sarkārī*), consisting of a silver bar — 230 *tūls*, 3 pairs of silver earrings, money in cash — 61 rupees, which was sent with Rajab bīk, has been successfully delivered to the court. May the Lord bless you." **Seal:** 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251.

Defects: The text in the document has faded; its content is not clear and partially is difficult to decipher.

Size / Document number: 33.8 x 20.9 cm / Suchon 7

10. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 15th Sha'bān 1288 (30th October 1871).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Mīrzā Band 'Alī, and other officials. The document reads: "The *zakāt* consisting of gold coins — 3 *mithqāls*, gold bar — 60 *tanga* rupees, which was sent through Ḥājjī Fūlād bīk, has been successfully delivered to the court. Have solidarity and love among yourselves. Always remember God and protect the faith from the evil deeds of Satan at [the time of] the end of the world."

Seal: lā ilāha illā Allāh al-malik al-ḥaqq al-mubīn, 'inda 'Alī, al-Ḥusaynī.

Size / Document number: 39.0 x 23.7 cm / Barrushan 5

11. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 10th Shawwāl 1288 (23rd December 1871).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Mīrzā Band 'Alī. The document states: "The following *zakāt* consisting of old rupees — 86 pcs, gold coins — 70 pcs, gold bar — 70 *mithqāls*, silver small *yāmbū* — 220 rupees, silver bar (*khām-wazn*) — 78 rupees, which was sent with Ḥājjī Fūlād bīk, has been successfully delivered to the court. Because now is the time of the end of the world, protect your followers from Satan's evil deeds. Have solidarity and love among yourselves."

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227(?). <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bi-l-'ibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad.

Size / Document number: 32.5 x 20.4 cm / Barrushan 4

12. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian. Date: 10th Ramadān 1289 (11th November 1872). This receipt was sent to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Karam 'Alī Shāh. The receipt notes that faithful Nūr 'Alī Shāh had left the court and was heading to his homeland. When leaving the court, Nūr 'Alī Shāh asked the *Imām* to issue a receipt addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān.

The receipt reads: "Now, at the end of time, Satan, spirits, and people are all moving, seeking to confuse the religion and faith of the human offspring. Therefore, you must strengthen your faith in the $Im\bar{a}m$ and religion. Fellow believers should be treated with beneficence, brotherhood, amity, unity, and solidarity. Do not quarrel with each other over the wealth of the earthly world (*jīfa-i dunyawī*). Spend your time in prayer, obedience to God, friendship with the Prophet and His family; this will lead to the joy of the Prophet of Islam and confound Satan."

At the end of the receipt, it is mentioned that the following $zak\bar{a}t$ has been delivered to the court: 48 gold coins, 117 old rupees, 65 English rupees, 44 rupees silver bar, 4 French riyals. It is also added that the $zak\bar{a}t$ in the amount of 1 rupee and 8 gold coins has been conveyed to the court's officials on behalf of Nūr 'Alī Shāh.

Seals: <Side a> Har Husaynī nasabī sāhib-i khalq-i Hasan ast, 1227(?); 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251. <Side b> Afawwadu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha başīrun bil-'ibādi, Allāh latīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muhammad.

Size / Document number: 56.7 x 30.5 cm / ZongA 9

13. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 20 th Shawwāl 1289 (21st December 1872).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mūkhī Karam 'Alī Shāh. The receipt admonishes, "Because it is the time of the end of the world and Satan's hands are strong, people are dependent on voluptuousness (*nafs-i amāra*). In such circumstances, these followers should always remember God and provide their fellow believers with traditions and unity." At the end, the receipt mentions that when Nūr 'Alī Shāh was going to return to his homeland, he handed the court officials 80 rupees and 1 gold bar and was issued a receipt.

Seal: 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251.

Size / Document number: 33.0 x 21.0 cm / ZongA 8

14. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: Shawwal 1293 (October-November 1876).

This receipt addressed to the *jamā* '*at* of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī mentions that the *zakāt* and statements sent with Bīk Pūlād were delivered to the court. "God blesses these faithful followers. Surely, the followers must not develop laziness in collecting *zakāt*. Observe the traditions, unity, and brotherhood among yourselves." At the end of the receipt, it provides information on the collected *zakāt*, namely: gold coins – 81 pieces, gold – 80 *mithqāl*s, old rupees – 80 pieces, broken silver – 100 rupees, *tanga* rupees – 300 pieces, [...] – 20 rupees.

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227(?); 'Alī az nasl-i Ḥasan wa Ḥusayn-ast, 1251. <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bil-'ibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad.

Size / Document number: 33.5 x 21.4 cm / Barrushan 7

15. Receipt of *zakāt* from Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: 14th Shawwāl 1293 (2nd November 1876).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī. The receipt states: "20 ashrafī coins sent through Mīrzā Muḥammad Qāsim has been conveyed to the court's officials. God rewards the followers in their earthly and afterdeath life and protects them from Satan's evil deeds and from voluptuousness (*nafs-i* $am\bar{a}ra$)."

Seals: <Side a> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī ṣāḥib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast, 1227(?); 'Alī az nasl-i Ḥasan wa Ḥusayn-ast, 1251. <Side b> Afawwaḍu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha baṣīrun bil-'ibādi, Allāh laṭīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246; Muḥammad.

Size / Document number: 33.5 x 21.2 cm / Barrushan 6

16. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: Dhū al-qa'da 1293 (November-December 1876).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Karam 'Alī Shāh. The document mentions that when Mullā Band 'Alī was freed from the duty to attend the court, he requested that a document be issued for him. The issued document reads: "Items consisting of 1 small $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$, a tail of a cow (?), and a statement, which were sent through Mullā Band 'Alī, have been conveyed to the court's officials. The Lord blesses the devout, their lives, property, and children. Do not develop laziness in religious affairs and collecting *zakāt*. Treat fellow believers with love, solidarity, and brotherhood."

Seal: 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251.

Size / Document number: 32.2 x 20.5 cm / ZongA 10

17. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

This document issued under number 110 is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī. The document states that "faithful Bīk Pūlād asked the *Imām* permission to return to his homeland and requested a document be issued for the *jamā* 'at." The receipt mentions the following items: 25 pieces of gold coins, 36 rupees of small $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$, and 1 $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$, all of which were sent through Bīk Pūlād and conveyed to the court's officials.

Seal: 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251.

Size / Document number: 32.4 x 20.5 cm / Barrushan 9

18. Receipt of zakāt from Shāh Hasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I

Language: Persian. Date: Non-dated. This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and Mīrzā Band 'Alī. The document states: "The *jamā* 'at should be informed that the following *zakāt* (*asbāb*) in the amount of 10 pieces of scrap gold which was sent through faithful Mīrzā Muḥammad Qāsim has been transferred to the court's officials. The Lord blesses the devout, their lives, property, and children."

Seal: 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251.

Size / Document number: 32.4 x 20.4 cm / Barrushan 8

19. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Dhū al-qa'da 1310 (May-June 1893).

This receipt is addressed to La'l bīk khān. The receipt lists the following *zakāt*: 70 *kāldir* (sic.) rupees, 7 pairs of silk socks (*jūrāb*), and 2 *kābulī* hats, all of which was sent through Haydar 'Alī and delivered to the court. It states, "The Lord blesses those faithful followers."

Seal: Muhammad al-Husaynī, 1299.

Size / Document number: 35.5 x 20.5 cm / ZongA 11

20. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Ramadān 1311 (March-April 1894).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Badakhshān and La'l bīk khān, and others. The document reads: "We hope you will not spend your time carelessly. As for performing the divine service and religious rituals, follow your ancestors. Herein receipt (*rasīdnāmcha*) is noted, *zakāt* of which was sent through Ḥaydar 'Alī and has been delivered to the court. The *zakāt* is as follows: from La'l bīk khān — 100 *kābulī* rupees and 21 rupees, from 'Azīz bīk — 21 rupees, from Wālid Taqsīr Jān — 16 rupees, from Sayyid Ṣādiq — 4 rupees. The Lord blesses you all and protects you from Satan's evil deeds and plots at the time of the end of the world."

Seals: <Side a> 'Alī az nasl-i Hasan wa Husayn-ast, 1251. <Side b> Afawwadu amrī

ilā allāhi inna allāha basīrun bi-l-'ibādi, Allāh latīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā'; Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299.

Size / Document number: 43.5 x 27.0 cm / ZongA 12

21. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Dhū al-hijja 1318 (March-April 1901).

This receipt was sent to the *jamā* 'at of Rūshān, Shughnān, Khūf, Bartang, Yārkand, Chitrār, Zībāk, Darwāz, Ishkāshīm, Wakhān and Darāyūm, and Mu'allim Sayyid Mursal. The receipt reads that "the *zakāt* consisting of 1600 *kaldār* and *kābulī* rupees and Bukharan *tanga*, 2 silver presents, 5 small *yāmbū*, 1 big *yāmbū*, 3 gold rings, 1 silver earring, 1.5 *tūlas* of gold dust, and 1 Russian *ashrafī* coin, which was sent through faithful Sayyid Mursal, has been conveyed to the court's officials. The Lord blesss you and be happy."

Seals: <Side a> Sulțān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 32.4 x 21.4 cm / Suchon 9

22. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Muharram 1320 (April-May1902).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Shuqnān, Badakhshān, Darwāz, Yārkand, Chitrār, Mukhī Sayyid Mursal, and other faithful. The receipt reads that "the following *zakāt* consisting of big *yāmbū* — [...] pcs, small *yāmbū* — 2 pcs, Russian gold — 23 pcs, *kaldar* (sic.) rupees — 300 pcs, silver necklace — 1 pce, silver bracelets — 1 pair, white silk cloth —[...] pcs, camel oil — 1 bottle, which was sent through Khayr-i Muḥammad, has been conveyed to the court's officials. Day to day, the Lord blesses your property."

Seals: <Side a> Sulțān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 39.2 x 26.2 cm / Suchon 2

23. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Shawwāl 1321 (December 1903 - January 1904).

This document is addressed to the *jamā* '*ats* of Shuqnān, Darwāz, Yārkand, Rūshān, Mukhī Sayyid Mursal, and other faithful. The document reads as follows: "As you recognize yourselves to be faithful to the *Imām*, you should observe solidarity and amity among yourselves. Clean your soul with the love of *Imām* (*Shāh-i wilāyat*). The Lord wishes you well. The following *zakāt* consisting of Russian *ashrafī* — 72 pcs, English gold — 4 pcs, Bukharan *ashrafī* — 1 pce, factory-made *ashrafī* coins — 2 pcs, Chinese *tanzū* (sic.) — 2 pcs, Chinese *parpī* — 5 pcs, silver presents — 3 pcs, gold button — 3 pcs, Bukharan coin — 1 (?), which was sent through Muḥammad Walī, has been conveyed to the court's officials. May the Lord bless you."

Seals: <Side a> Sulțān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 47.2 x 28.7 cm / Suchon 1

24. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Dhū al-hijja 1325 (January-February 1908).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* '*ats* of Wakhān, Zībāk, Sariqūl, Yārkand, Chitrār, Mu'allim Sayyid Karam 'Alī Shāh, and other faithful. The receipt begins without reference to the name of God. The document states: "The following *zakāt* consisting of *kaldār* rupees — 1000 pcs, big Russian gold — 64 pcs, small gold coins — 95 pcs, Russian $s\bar{u}m$ — 57.5, $k\bar{a}bul\bar{i}$ rupees — 43 pcs, big $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$ — 18 pcs, small $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$ — 8 pcs, silver necklace — 1 pce, gold button — 1 pce, diamond encrusted gold earrings — 1 pce, silver earrings — 1 pce, attire [...] — 1 pce, Chinese rings — 1 pce which was sent through Sayyid Shāh Langar, Sayyid Shams al-Dīn Shāh and Muḥammad Atakhān has been conveyed to the court's officials. May the family of the faithful be filled with

good deeds."

On the side b, there is writing in Gujarati script.

Seal: Sultān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...].

Size / Document number: 35.5 x 23.0 cm / ZongA 13

25. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Dhū al-hijja 1325 (January-February 1908).

This document is addressed to the *jamā* 'ats of Shuqnān, Rūshān, Bartang, Chitrār, Darwāz, Mu'allim Sayyid Mursal, and other faithful. The receipt states: "The following *zakāt* consisting of Russian small gold coins — 181 pcs, *kaldār* rupees — 120 pcs, gold rings — 2 pcs, taffeta (*qanāvīz*) cloth — one pair, which was sent through Khalīfa 'Abd al-Raṣūl, has been conveyed to the court's officials. The *Imām* blesses your property and will protect you all from Satan's evil deeds."

Seal: Sultān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...].

Size / Document number: 34.9 x 21.2 cm / Suchon 11

26. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Rabī' al-awwal 1335 (December 1916 - January 1917).

This receipt is addressed to Mukī Sayyid Mursal and the *jamā 'ats* of Qund, Sūchān, Shākhdara, Shughnān, Khūf, Bajū, Rūshān, Bartang, Tanshīb, Darwāz, Chitrār, Zībāk, Wakhān, and Qārān. The receipt states: "The following *zakāt* sent with Kāmryā Ghulām Nāşir and Naqzī bīk consisting of 2.5 *ganī* of Russian gold [coins] and 47 Russian banknotes, which totals 1125 roubles, has been already conveyed to the representatives of the court."

On the side b, the name of Mukhī Sayyid Mursal is written.

Seal: Muhammad al-Husaynī, 1299.

Size / Document number: 34.7 x 20.8 cm / Suchon 14

27. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Dhū al-qa'da 1335 (August-September 1917).

This receipt is addressed to the *jamā* 'ats of Wakhān, Ishkāshīm, Zībāk, Yārkand, Sariqūl, Tung, and Chitrāl. "Representatives of the court have received from Mukī Sayyid Shāh Langar, Chief Kāmryā Sayyid Shams al-Dīn and Sayyid Mi'rāj Russian banknotes. A total of 1061.5 *şūms* from the side of Sayyid Shāh Langar and 120 *şūms* from the side of Kāmryā Sayyid Shams al-Dīn have been received. Also, 12 silver coins and 1 big *yāmbū* have been received from Mukī Shāh Langar."

Seal: Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299(?).

Size / Document number: 31.0 x 21.5 cm / ZongA 16

28. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Jumādā al-awwal 1341 (December 1922 - January 1923).

This receipt is addressed to Mukī Shāh Sayyid Langar, Kāmryā Shams al-Dīn, and the *jamā 'ats* of Wakhān, Zībāk, Warshkūm, Sariqūl, and Yārkand. The document reads: "The *Imām* always remembers and blesses you. It is important that you incessantly pray to the *Imām*. He exists everywhere and sees all our deeds. Do not stray from the correct path. Do not show laziness or nonchalance in collecting *zakāt*. In general, carry out worthy and laudable work, which are deeds of the faithful people. Treat each other with love, loyalty, respect, and courtesy." The *zakāt* [consisting of:] 1500 *kāldār* (sic.) rupees, 3 pcs of big Chinese *yāmbū*, 84 pcs of five-*şūm* Russian half-*ganī*, 9 pcs of English *ganī*, 110 pcs of Russian ten-*şūm ganī*, 26 (?) Russian *şūms*, 57 Russian half-*şūm* rupees, 12 Chinese coins, and 2 tea bowls has been conveyed to the court's officials. "The Lord blesses your life and property."

The side b also contains a text, which was written in later times and is not relevant to the content of the receipt.

Seals: <Side a> Sulţān Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 13[...]. <Side b> Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī, 1299; Muḥammad(?).

Size / Document number: 41.0 x 27.4 cm / ZongA 18

29. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Sha'bān 1342 (March-April 1924).

This document issued under number 4 is addressed to the *jamā* 'at of Khwārugh-i pāyān. The receipt attests: "The *zakāt* collected through the *anjuman* and sent with Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī has been delivered to the court." This *zakāt* consisted of payments from 72 people totaling up to 3 big gold coins, 38.5 gold coins, 185.5 *kābulī*, 74 canvas cloth (*karbāsī*), 95 *kaldār* rupee, 67 *gaz* cloth (*sān*), 5 *gaz* chintz (*chit*), 6 *gaz gabrūn* (sic.), 4 socks (*jūrāb*), 1 bracelet, 1 chekmen (*chakman*), 1 *qirān*, and 2(?). It states: "The Lord blesses you, your property, and your children."

Seal: Muhammad al-Husaynī, 1299(?).

Size / Document number: 42.7 x 27.3 cm / Kharugh 5

30. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Rajab 1343 (January-February 1925).

This document issued under number 221 is addressed to the following faithful: Kirmān Shāh, Haqq Naẓar, Dawlat, Shāh-qulī, Gharīb Muhammad, and all members of the community (*anjuman*) of Khwārugh-i pāyān. The receipt states: "The *zakāt* sent with Khwāja Mu'min has been conveyed to the court's officials". The *zakāt* consisted of the payments from 89 people in rupees and *tanga* totaling to, 1235.5 rupees and 18 *tanga*. It states: "The Lord blesses your spiritual and material life."

Seal: Muhammad al-Husaynī, 1299(?).

Defects: Due to moisture, some words and letters became superimposed on each other.

Size / Document number: 64.6 x 29.8 cm / Kharugh 7

31. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian. Date: Dhū al-qa'da 1343 (May-June 1925). This document issued under number 263 is addressed to the following faithful: Kirmān Shāh, Hak Naẓar, Dawlat, Shāh-qulī, Gharīb Muḥammad, and all members of the community (*anjuman*) of Khwārugh-i pāyān. The receipt reads: "All faithful are under the watchful eyes of the *Imām* and we wish you peace in your earthly and after-death life. Spend your precious time in obedience and divine service. Treat your fellow believers with solidarity and unanimous consent. According to the receipt and new law, give the tithe (one-tenth) (*'ushr-i māl*) from your income as this is the property of God. The *zakāt* sent by telegraph to the court has been conveyed to the court's officials." This *zakāt* was sent from 86 persons and 2 *jamā 'at-khāna*; it was, in total, 1938 rupees, 6.5 *tanga*, and 10 *qirān*. 7 canvas cloth (*karbāsī*) from Chust 'Alī and a gold bar from Haqq Naẓar, all of which was sent with Mashnarī Sabz 'Alī, have also been delivered to the court. The Lord blesses your life, property, faith, and your children."

Size / Document number: 69.7 x 35.2 cm / Kharugh 8

32. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Jumādā al-awwal 1345 (November 1926).

This document issued under number 137 is addressed to the following faithful: 'Abd al-Raḥīm, Maḥram bīk, Khāldār, Waṭanī, and all those obedient in the village of Rijist. The document reads: "We hope that all faithful will be under God's protection. We ask from God peace both in earthly and after-death life. And those faithful should always be engaged in obedience and divine service. Clear your hearts of Satan's evil deeds and carnal desires. Treat your fellow believers with solidarity, unanimous consent, and amity. Apportion *zakāt* (*mālīya-i wājibī*) from your assets and send it to the *Imām*'s court. The *zakāt* sent with Tār has been conveyed to the court's officials." This *zakāt* consisted of payments from 70 people totaling up to 3 ten-*şūm* gold coins, 14 five-*şūm* gold coins, 14 big gold coins, 5 small gold coins, 300.5 *şūm*s, 10 *tiyin*, 31.5 *tanga*, 1 rupee. It reads: "The Lord blesses your life, property, faith, and your children."

Size / Document number: 39.4 x 20.4 cm / KhidorjevB 5

33. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Ramadān 1346 (February-March 1928).

This document was sent to servant Ātash bīk and all his subordinates. The document reads: "Those sincere as well as their ancestors have been faithful to this family; and spend your time in obedience and divine service. The *zakāt* sent through Sayyid Shāh Maghdūm has been conveyed to the court's officials." This *zakāt* presented payments from 39 people, consisting of 3 five-*şūm* gold coins, 2 big gold coins, 5 *şūm* worth of silver, 52 *şūm*s, and one ruby stone. It states: "The Lord blesses all the sincere." **Seal:** Muhammad al-Husaynī, 1299(?).

Size / Document number: 40.0 x 20.9 cm / KhidorjevB 6

34. Receipt of zakāt from Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: Ramadān 1348 (January-February 1930).

This document is addressed to Mukī Khwāja Badal and all residents of the Ghund Valley, who are subordinate to him. The document reads: "Those faithful should endeavor to maintain obedience and divine service. The *zakāt* of the faithful that was sent through faithful Mukī Sayyid Asad has been conveyed to the court's officials, and it contains: Russian five-*şūm* gold coins — 3 pcs, Russian silver *şūms* — 210.5. The Lord blesses all the faithful."

Seal: Muhammad al-Husaynī, 1299(?).

Size / Document number: 35.0 x 21.6 cm / KhidorjevB 7

C. Others 1. Letter from Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī / Āghā Khān I to Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh

Language: Persian.

Date: The date is not indicated on the document. However, it was probably sent after 1246 AH (1830-31 AD), the year indicated in Shāh Ḥasan 'Alī's seal, and while Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh (1772-1834) was alive.

Shāh Hasan 'Alī addressed this letter to 'Alī to Fath 'Alī Shāh requesting to offer hospitality to Sayyid Ahmad khān and escort him to the house of Yāqūt Shāh.

Seals: <Side a> Afawwadu amrī ilā allāhi inna allāha basīrun bi-l-'ibādi Allāh latīf bi-'ibādihi yarzuqu min yashā', 1246 (affixed twice). <Side b> Har Ḥusaynī nasabī sāhib-i khalq-i Ḥasan ast.

Size / Document number: 41.4 x 26.7 cm / ZongA 20

2. Record of the words of Sulțān Muḥammad Shāh / Āghā Khān III

Language: Persian.

Date: 10th Muharram 1332, Tuesday at 12 o'clock (9th December 1913).

The document consists of 4 folios. In the month of muharram of 1332, Āghā Khān III departed for Pakistan. There he gathered all chiefs of Badakhshān and held an audience with them. The document presents the words of Āghā Khān III, as recorded by a resident of Badakhshān whose name is not indicated on the document. During the audience with Āghā Khān III, the *mukī* of Chitrār, Sayyid Thābit Rahīm, brought to Āghā Khān's notice that "the *jamā 'at* had divided over the questions of cognition of religion. Each group acknowledges the *Imām* in their own way." The *Imām* noted: "Everyone may understand the *Imām* in his own way. And no one has any relation to my personality. Those people who recognized my order but used *zakāt* for their own purposes have turned into Nimrod." Also Āghā Khān III stressed that he "will visit Russia and build relations with the king of Russia."

Folio ii-b has a printed heading with the following inscription in English: "Peshawur mountain battery" and "Frontier force."

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 17.5 x 11.0 cm / Porshinev 2

II. Documents related to *mukhī*s A. Orders 1. Order of *mukhī* Sayyid Shāh Şafdar

Language: Persian. Date: 1328 (1910-11).

This note was sent from the side of $d\bar{a}$ ' \bar{i} (i.e. $mukh\bar{i}$) Sayyid Shāh Ṣafdar to Khalīfa Langarī. The document reads: "I have safely arrived to the place of Shāh Ṣāḥib, the village of Suchān. Therefore, I respectfully request you with this note [about necessity] to bring without delay the antelope fur and $zak\bar{a}t$ ($m\bar{a}l$ -i sark $\bar{a}r\bar{i}$). I will leave this place soon; therefor meet me at Past-Khūf."

The side b also contains an inscription reading: "To be delivered to Khalīfa Langarī in Sirdīm".

Seal: Sayyid Shāh Ṣafdar (affixed twice).

Size / Document number: 16.8 x 8.0 cm / Porshinev 15

2. Request of Sayyid Maḥmūd Shāh

Language: Persian.

Date: 15th Jumādā al-thānī 1330, Friday (1st June 1912).

This document was sent from the side of Sayyid Mahmūd Shāh to Shāh Manşūr, Dawlat, and Dīwāna, the son of Karam 'Alī. The document reads: "As soon as you receive this note, we ask you to fulfill your filial duty and together with your brother, Hājjī Dūst Muhammad, to go to the place [named] Gurg. There, give 6 *kūsh* of grain and 3 "*ulāgh mushing (sarkār-i* grain)" to Dūst Muhammad's shop. Of course, this is a request."

Seal: Sayyid Mahmūd Shāh.

Size / Document number: 22.3 x 11.8 cm / Porshinev 18

3. Order of Mukhī Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh

Language: Persian.

Date: 15th Rabī' al-ākhir 1335 (10th February 1917).

This document was sent from the side of Mukhī Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh to all *jamā* 'at of Vīr. The document notes that all faithful residents of Vīr should be informed about the $d\bar{a}$ ' \bar{i} 's orders concerning buying and selling grain (*sarkārī*). "When in need of grain, you may buy grain from the depository in the following way [at the following prices]: 1 *paymana* of grain — 2 rupees in Muslim money or 1.5 *şūms* in Russian money, beans — 4 *tanga* in Muslim money or 1 *şūm* in Russian money. Because under-evaluating and using the *Imām*'s property cheaply for one's own benefit is sinful, such actions will curse your property and your children. Should someone of the followers (*murīds*) ignore this order, it will disappoint the $d\bar{a}$ ' \bar{i} ."

The side b reads: "It has come to Sayyid 'Alāwat Shāh's notice that you gave one-tenth of the gathered grain (*sarkārī*), and this made the $d\bar{a}$ ' \bar{i} happy. We pray that the Lord multiply the abundance 100 times in the earthly life and 1000 times in the after-death life. Concerning selling and buying grain use these prices. We hope you do not suffer losses."

Seals: Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh al-rājī ilā Allāh, 1318(?); Yūsuf 'Alī(?) (affixed twice).

Size / Document number: 26.9 x 15.9 cm / Porshinev 7

4. Order of Mukhī Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh

Language: Persian.

Date: 2nd thawr 1313 of Solar Calendar (22nd April 1934).

This document was sent from the side of Mukhī Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh to the *jamā* 'at of Ghund from Tang to Vibist. In the document, the $d\bar{a}$ ' \bar{i} orders to his followers: "I have heard that you by yourselves appointed Hasan Shāh to the position of *khalīfa*, who acts by his own decisions and unlawfully harasses *khalīfa*s in other territories. Of course, you may recommend a person who is trustworthy and faithful for the position of *khalīfa*. The person whom you appoint in this position must cope with his duties and should not show laziness. Secondly, each *khalīfa* must satisfy the territory that belongs to him and must not interfere in the territories of the others. As it is known, from Tang

to Karīm bāy's territory is the territory of Shāh Nizār, the son of 'Aṭāligh Shāh. From the territory of Wuzh to Charsīm is Karam Shāh's territory. The *jamā 'at* will have not to break the order of this $d\bar{a}$ ' \bar{i} but execute the order. If someone would deny this order, it will disappoint the $d\bar{a}$ ' \bar{i} ."

Seal: The document bears no official seal, but at the end of the document there is an indication of the name of "Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh."

Size / Document number: 20.7 x 18.2 cm / Porshinev 19

5. Mukhī's order issued to Shāh Langar and Fādil bīk

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

This document was sent to Shāh Langar and Fādil bīk. The document reads: "We hope that all the devout will be saved from Satan's evil deeds. All devout followers should obey the orders of Imām Shāh Ḥusaynī and listen to his words. Treat your fellow believers with solidarity and love. Collect $zak\bar{a}t$, which is obligatory for each member of the faithful, in time and send it to Āghā Khān's court. The teacher should not show laziness in teaching followers and each year should visit them, collect their $zak\bar{a}t$ and send it to Āghā Khān's court. Zakāt should not be kept there long, but used to buy produce at any price and send the offerings of the faithful to the court. We hope that the Lord will open the doors of mercy to the faithful and save them in their earthly and after-death lives. Amen!"

Seals: [...] al-malik al-ḥaqq al-mubīn [...]; lā ilāha illā Allāh al-malik al-ḥaqq al-mubīn [...] 'Alī-qulī Shah(?).

Defects: The paper of the document is holed along the fold and at the fourth line.

Size / Document number: 21.7 x 13.0 cm / ZongA 26

B. Tables on collected *zakāt* 1. Table on collected *zakāt*

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

This table was compiled on *zakāt* (*mālīya-i wājibāt*) collected among the residents of the village of Barwāz. The person responsible for collecting *zakāt* was Shāh Dawlat, a resident of the village of Zanudhj. The table lists 9 names and provides information on the amount of the collected *zakāt*. The calligrapher who compiled the table did not know Persian well and made many spelling mistakes.

Seal: No seal.

Defects: The edges of the document are ripped, but the text has not suffered.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 18.0 cm / Porshinev 10

2. Table on collected zakāt

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

This table was compiled on the *zakāt* (*mālīya-i wājibāt*) collected among the residents of Shākhdara-i bālā, who followed Mukī Sayyid Shāh 'Abd al-Ma'ānī. The person responsible for collecting *zakāt* was the resident of the village of Zanudhj, Shāh Dawlat, the son of Amān bīk. The table lists 28 names and provides information on the amount of the collected *zakāt*. There are a lot of spelling mistakes in the document. On the side b, due to the lack of space on the paper, the names of *zakāt*-givers are written both left to right and vice versa.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 26.4 x 21.2 cm / Porshinev 12

C. Other 1. Mourning for the death by Mukhī Shāh Abū al-Ma'ānī

Language: Persian.

Date: Jumādā al-awwal 1335 (February - March 1917).

This document was sent from the side of Mukhī Shāh Abū al-Ma'ānī to Shāh Langar and all his followers. The document mentions about the death of Shāh Langar's father. "I was very sorry to receive the notice about your father's death. I considered you father one of the renowned spiritual leaders. Now we will have only to accept this unfortunate event. It is important that the [followers] be faithful to their *Imām*. I had hoped that I could participate in the rituals for your deceased father, but I didn't have the opportunity. I hope you will forgive me."

Seal: Shāh Abū al- Maʿānī.

Size / Document number: 21.2 x 17.0 cm / ZongA 25

III. Genealogies 1. Genealogy of Sayyid Sharīf

Languages: Arabic and Persian. Date: Non-dated.

The document, referring to citations from works by Burhānī and other Islamic theologians, stresses the necessity to respect descendants of the Prophet Muhammad and refrain from insulting them. Then, it states Sayyid Sharīf's genealogy indicating that he was *sayyid* both on his paternal and maternal sides.

According to this, Sayyid Sharīf in the paternal lineage was son of Sayyid Hukūmat Shāh, son of Shāh Ni'mat Allāh, son of Mu'min Shāh, son of Sayyid Sultān Shāh, son of Sayyid Shāh Hadrat, son of Sayyid Shāh Ṣafā, son of Sayyid Hiyār, son of Sayyid Shāh Hadrat, son of Sayyid Shāh Ni'mat Allāh, son of Sayyid Ja'far Khūbān, son of Sultān Sayyid Sharīf, son of Sayyid Shāh Malang, son of Sayyid Bābā Malang, son of Sayyid Sultān Aḥmad Khurāsānī, son of Sayyid Ḥusayn, son of Sayyid 'Īsā, son of Sayyid Mūsā, son of Sayyid Yaḥyā Qalandar, son of Sayyid Yūsuf, son of Sayyid Ja'far thānī, son of Sayyid Ḥusayn thānī, son of Sayyid 'Abd Allāh, son of Sayyid Imām Ibrāhīm, son of Imām Shāh Sultān 'Alī Mūsā Riḍā, son of Imām Mūsā Kāzim, son of Imām Ja'far Ṣādiq, son of Imām Muḥammad Bāqir, son of Imām Zayn al-'Ābidīn, son of Imām Ḥusayn, son of Fāṭima, the daughter of the Prophet Muḥammad. (Facsimile, p. 115-116, lines 113-127, on the left)

In his maternal lineage, Sayyid Sharīf was son of Fāțima, daughter of Sayyid Sharīf, son of Sayyid Shams, son of Sayyid Shāh Manzar, son of Khān Sayyid, son of Amīr Shāh, son of Sayyid Hasan, son of Sayyid Majnūn, son of Sayyid Abdāl, son of Sayyid Shāh Sultān Ahmad, son of Sayyid Hāfiz, son of Sayyid Shāh Ghulām, son of Sayyid Khwāja Khalīl, son of Sayyid Khwāja Rajab, son of Sayyid Shāh Ghulām Walī, son of Sayyid Hasan, son of Sayyid Shādmān Ṣūfī, son of Sayyid Shāh, son of Şūfī, son of Sayyid Muḥammad Madanī, son of Sayyid 'Abd Allāh, son of Sayyid Hasan thānī, son of Sayyid 'Alī, son of Sayyid Hamza, son of Sayyid Aḥmad, son of Sayyid Ismā'īl, son of Sayyid Mahdī, son of Imām Sayyid 'Abd Allāh thānī, son of Imām Mūsā Kāzim, son of Imām Ja'far Ṣādiq, son of Imām Muḥammad Bāqir, son of Imām Zayn al-'Ābidīn, son of Imām Husayn, son of 'Alī Murtadā and Fāṭima, the daughter of the Prophet Muḥammad. (Facsimile, p. 115, lines 113-126, on the right)

In 1428 AH (2008 AD), this genealogy was extended to include descendants of Sayyid Sharīf's brothers. This later addition (85.0 x 19.8 cm) is omitted in the current

publication.

Seal: Sayyid Sharīf ibn Sayyid Hukūmat Shāh (affixed twice).

Defects: The top-left edge of the document is torn off; some letters are missing.

Size / Document number: 189.5 x 22.0 cm / Kharugh 9

2. Genealogy of Sayyid Malik Jahān Shāh / Sayyid 'Umar Yamghī

Language: Persian.

Date: The document is dated 830 AH (1426 AD); however, judging from the condition of the paper, it must probably be a later copy.

The document presents the genealogy of Sayyid Malik Jahān Shāh, also known as Sayyid 'Umar Yamghī, written in prose and verse, according to which Sayyid 'Umar Yamghī was son of Sayyid Mīr Aḥmad, son of Sayyid Ḥusayn Māh, son of Sayyid Turk Sulaymān, son of Sayyid Yaḥyā Qalandar, son of Sayyid Ḥāth, son of Sayyid 'Abd Allāh, son of Sayyid Ḥusayn, son of Sayyid Qaḥtaba, son of Sayyid Ibrāhīm, son of Sayyid Mālik Azhdar, son of Imām Muḥammad Bāqir, son of Imām Zayn al-'Ābidīn, son of Imām Ḥusayn, son of Fāṭima, daughter of the Prophet Muḥammad, and Amīr al-mu'minīn 'Alī.

Seal: No seal.

Defects: The introduction part is missing.

Size / Document number: 98.7 x 8.4 cm / Barrushan 10

3. Genealogy of Mu'allim Ṣādiq

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The document presents the genealogy of Mu'allim Ṣādiq written by Qāḍa (sic.) Rustam. The document states that the son of Darwīsh 'Alī, son of Ādīna Muḥammad, son of Rustam, son of Darwīsh 'Alī, son of Ādīna Muḥammad, son of Mīr Muḥammad, son of Mullā 'Alī, son of Qāḍa (sic.) Rustam, son of Pāyanda Muḥammad, son of Darwīsh 'Alī, son of Qāḍa (sic.) Rustam, is Mullā Ṣāliḥ. However, the genealogy does not indicate the relationship between Mullā Ṣāliḥ and Mu'allim Ṣādiq and appears incoherent.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 20.7 x 12.8 cm / Barvoz 32

IV. Other documents related to religious matters 1. Memorandum on *sayyid*s

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The memo states that there exist four types of *sayyids* (*sayyid şaḥīḥ al-nasab*, *sayyid khārij al-nasab*, *sayyid dākhil al-nasab*, and *sayyid majhūl al-nasab*).

On the side b, several names are indicated with their corresponding numbers in *abjad* numerals.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 16.5 cm / Porshinev 4

2. Prayer (*du'ā*)

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The document presents the Ismaili prayer '*Allahumma yā Mawlānā*' of the time of Sulţān Muḥammad Shāh.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 14.5 x 11.3 cm / Porshinev 17

3. Prayer (*du'ā*)

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The document shows two versions of the Ismaili prayer '*Allahumma yā Mawlānā*'. **Seal:** No seal.

Size / Document number: 18.8 x 22.5 cm / Porshinev 13

4. Fatwā

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The document presents a legal opinion ($fatw\bar{a}$) that declares Muhammad Hakīm's complaint against Muhammad Akbar Shāh Īshīkāgābāshī invalid.

Seal: Sayyid Mullā Shāh Khwāja Mudarris ibn Qādī 'Abd al-Fattāh.

Defects: The document is damaged around the text.

Size / Document number: 21.0 x 21.5 cm / Porshinev 8

5. Booklet

Language: Persian / Tajik.

Date: The date is not indicated on the document. However, it is evident from the content that the booklet was published during World War II.

Printed in Persian. Seven prominent Ismaili leaders address Ismailis of Badakhan stressing the terrible damage and devastation caused by Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union and calling upon them to fight together with Tadjiks, Uzbeks, Turkmen, Tatars and other Muslims, as well as Russians and Ukrainians, for their Soviet Motherland in the battle against Germany. The booklet consists of 7 pages.

Size / Document number: 19.5 x 13.0 cm / Porshinev 3

V. Orders 1. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: Shawwāl 1311 (April-May 1894).

The order commands Qādī Ijāzat Shāh to return Sayyid Kirmān Shāh Āqā his land located in Khārūgh so that the latter himself can cultivate the land and pay taxes. **Seal:** No seal.

Defects: The document is ripped at the bottom, some letters are missing.

Size / Document number: 22.6 x 16.4 cm / Kharugh 2

2. Appointment letter

Language: Persian.

Date: Jumādā al-awwal 1315 (September-October 1897).

The documents states that Sayyid Amīr 'Abd al-Ahad from Bukhārā appoints Sayyid Mīrzā Ashraf Shughnānī as *ūrāq-i khurd* of Bukhārā.

Seal: Sayyid Amīr 'Abd al-Ahad ibn Amīr Muzaffar.

Size / Document number: 50.0 x 28.8 cm / Suchon 8

3. Appointment letter

Language: Persian.

Date: 12th November 1916, Monday (25th November 1916).

By this document, the commander of the Langar outpost appoints Mu'min Shāh as *aqsaqāl* of Langar. There is a signature in Russian below the text.

Seal: Nachal'nik posta Liangarskago, Pamirskago otriada.

Size / Document number: 10.4 x 17.5 cm / Langar 18

4. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 4th January 1917 (17th January 1917).

This document, issued by the commander of the Langar outpost, states that Aqsaqāl Mu'min Shāh and Ṣafar Muḥammad lost their seals on January 2, 1917, Saturday, and orders that the finder should report to the authorities.

There is an indication of the date, January 4, 1917, and a signature in Russian below the text.

Seal: Nachal'nik posta Liangarskago, Pamirskago otriada.

Size / Document number: 10.7 x 17.5 cm / Langar 17

5. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 27th March 1918.

By this order, the commander of the Langar outpost appoints Mu'min Shāh, son of 'Ābid Shāh from Langar village, as *aqsaqāl* of Langar.

The document is signed in Russian below the text.

Seals: Nachal'nik posta Liangarskago, Pamirskago otriada. On the side b, the document bears 5 seal impressions, none of which is legible.

Size / Document number: 17.5 x 10.0 cm / Langar 24

6. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 14th Jumādā al-thānī / 5th March 191x. The last digit of the year is not indicated; however, because the Jumādā al-thānī corresponds to March only in 1919 in the period from 1910 to 1919 AD., it should be 1919.

14th Jumādā al-thānī 1337 (17th March 1919) / 5th March 1919

The head of the Civil Section Zaimkin orders Rustam Shāh, qādī of Shāhdara, and the

elders of Zanūdj village to pay, in accordance with the request made by $\bar{A}d\bar{n}a$ Jum'a bāy, 1 $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$ in exchange for several sheep. Below the text, there is a signature of ground force captain Zaimkin, the Head of the Civil Section, in Russian.

Stamp: Pamirskii Voenno Pogranichnyi otriad.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 11.0 x 17.7 cm / Barvoz 28

7. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 29th April 1337 / 1919.

The Chief of the Pamir Military Border Region informs the $q\bar{a}d\bar{i}$ of Shāhdara that a complaint was filed by a certain 'Abd Allāh khān stating that he was beaten with a stick by someone named Pādshāh and orders $q\bar{a}d\bar{i}$ to investigate the case and punish the offender, should the facts be confirmed. The document is signed in Russian by the Chief's Aid and Secretary.

Stamp: Turkestanskaia Respublika Rossiiskoi Sovetskoi Federatsii, Upravliaiushchii Pamirskim Voenno-Pogranichnym raionom.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 11.0 x 17.5 cm / Barvoz 20

8. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 28th Rajab 1337 (29th April 1919) / 28th April 1919.

The order issued to *mingbāshī* of Wakhān prohibits livestock from entering into other people's lands. In case a cow breaks into the land that belongs to another person, a penalty of 5 *sūms* shall be paid. The owner of the cow shall be subjected to 5 days of unpaid labour at the local courthouse. Anyone who finds a cow that belongs to another person on the own land must report about it to the courthouse. There is a signature in Russian.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 11.0 x 17.7 cm / Langar 23

9. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 22nd Jumādā al-awwal 1338 / 12th February 1920.

Ground force captain Zaimkin orders Qādī Rustam to appear, by a request from Karīm, at the courthouse of Khārūgh on 28th Jumādā al-awwal 1338. The document is signed in Russian by the Head of the Civil Section, Zaimkin.

Stamp: Pamirskii Voenno Pogranichnyi otriad.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 11.2 x 17.5 cm / Barvoz 24

10. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 22nd Muharram 1339 (6th October 1920) / 5th October 1920.

Mīrzā Sulaymān, Vice-Head of the Civil Section orders Qādī Rustam to explain, in accordance with the request from Qādī Mullā Nazar bīk, to the courthouse that although *aqsaqāls* are not permitted to meddle in *sharī*'*a*-related affairs as they have attempted to do.

Stamp: Turkestanskaia Respublika Rossiiskoi Sovetskoi Federatsii, Upravliaiushchii Pamirskim Voenno-Pogranichnym raionom.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 11.2 x 18.3 cm / Barvoz 23

11. Order

Language: Persian. Date: 12th Safar 1339 (26th October 1920) / 23rd October 1920. The Head of the Civil Section orders Qādī Rustam, $q\bar{a}d\bar{i}$ of Shāhdara, to appear at the courthouse, because it is his turn to serve the next 10-day shift.

Stamp: Turkestanskaia Respublika Rossiiskoi Sovetskoi Federatsii, Upravliaiushchii Pamirskim Voenno-Pogranichnym raionom.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 10.0 x 11.0 cm / Barvoz 22

12. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 5th January 1921.

Hākim Petr Zaimkin orders Qādī Mullā Rustam to investigate a complaint filed by the brothers Husān Shāh and Qushqār bīk and to file a report on the case to the courthouse of Kharugh.

There is an indication of the date, April 4, 1917, and a signature of the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee below the text, both in Russian. **Seal:** No seal.

Size / Document number: 11.6 x 22.0 cm / Barvoz 26

13. Order

Language: Persian.

Date: 10th February 1921.

Hākim Petr Zaimkin orders Qādī Sayyid Rustam to investigate the complaint filed by Pādshāh and Shukr bīk Naẓar 'Alī regarding the summer pasture in Qāra-qurūm that had been agreed on with Mīrzā 'Alī Khān and to report on the case to the courthouse.

Stamp: Turkestanskaia Respublika Rossiiskoi Sovetskoi Federatsii.

Seal: Pamirskii Urevkom (uezdnyi revoliutsionnyi komitet) raiona Pamirskogo otriada.

Size / Document number: 11.1 x 18.4 cm / Barvoz 25

VI. Deeds 1. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 7th Jumādā al-awwal 1160 (17th May 1747).

This deed certifies that Mullā Naẓarī, son of Khwāja Zangī, in order to settle his debt of 500 *tanga*, gives a piece of land in Zāng Village as a gift to Shāh Langar, son of Shāh Naẓar Shāh. Mullā Naẓarī does not have children, and his wife Shakar Khwāja's daughter, Khūja Bīgīm, also agrees to this deal.

Witnesses: Mullā Ittiyār; Mubārak-qadam; Arbāb Fādil with his brothers and children; Shukr Khwāja, the son of Qalandar; Sunbul Kashankhānī; Aqsaqāl Bābā-yi Zāngī; 'Abd al-'Alī; Shāh Qudrat; Mullā Muḥammad; Pīr Muḥammad; Baghdād; Bīk Panjī; Qurcha; Gadā Muḥammad; Khudāy-bīrdī; Sayyid Bīk; Shaykh; Mullā Ḥājjī; Ni'mat Allāh, the son of Qalandar; Dawlat Shāh; Arbāb 'Āshūr.

Seals: Qādī Mīrzā [...] ibn Qādī Ghiyāth Mīrzā; Amīr Mansūr ibn Mahdī Shāh.

Size / Document number: 34.7 x 21.7 cm / ZongA 21

2. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 4th Ramadan 1165 (16th July 1752).

The document certifies the rights of Khudūb Ridā, son of Shāda, for ownership of the land he inherited in Tīzak-i Pāyān Village.

Witnesses: Shīra Mad; Naẓar; Qurbān Mabrūr khān; Ṣafar; Shā Murād.

Kātib: Mullā Shā 'Alī.

Seal: There are three impressions of the same oval seal at the top of the document; however, all of them are illegible.

Size / Document number: 21.0 x 11.3 cm / Suchon 15

3. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 20th Ramadān 131x, the Year of the Snake. The last digit of the year is not indicated; however, because the Year of the Snake in the period from 1310 to 1319 corresponds only to 1310, it should be 1310. (6th April 1893)

The document certifies that Shīrīn bīk Yāmjī, son of Ṣafar Muḥammad Yāmjī, has handed over his son Gul-bīrda and daughter Ḥayāt bīgim as servants to Sayyid Mīrzā Ashraf, the son of Khwāja Ghulām Shāh.

Witnesses: Sayyid Qādī Ijāzat Shāh, the son of Sayyid Ṣūf Shāh; Qādī Sayyid Yaḥyā, the son of Sayyid Muzaffar Shāh; Aqsaqāl Shukr bīk; Aqsaqāl Ridwān Shāh; Khalīfa Shā Ghiyāth, the son of Khalīfa Ayyām bīk; Shams Muḥammad and Niyāz Muḥammad, the sons of Ṣafar Muḥammad; Mīr 'Aṭā bīk, the son of Aqsaqāl Malik bīk; 'Alī Gawhar and Āzāda Mihr, the sons of Mīrzā Muḥammad; Muḥammad; Muḥammad Nasīm, the son of Bakht Dawlat; Muḥammad Mūsā, the son of Mīrzā Ḥasan; the people of Shughnān; Aqsaqāl Shākūn; Gharīb Muḥammad Ghārānī, the son of Ṣafar Muḥammad; muslims of Shughnān.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 23.0 x 14.6 cm / Suchon 5

4. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 9th Dhū al-ḥijja 1312 (3rd June 1895).

The certificate attests that Qandak, son of Ḥalāvat, has transferred ownership over the land specified in this document to Īshān Amīr 'Alī Shāh, son of Āghā Muḥammad. **Witnesses:** Aqsaqāl Mubārak Shāh Khandūd; Arbāb Tamāshāh; Dawrān Shāh Sust; Naẓar bī; Arbāb Amān bīk Darang.

Seal: [...] (affixed twice).

Size / Document number: 21.0 x 10.5 cm / ZongA 23

5. Deed

Language: Persian. Date: 19th April 1896 (1st May 1896).

The document divides the land located in Pārshīniw Village between the two sons of Muḥammad 'Alī, Shāh Ṣabāī and Shāzāda Muḥammad Pārshīniwī. The land was entrusted to Shāh Yūsuf 'Alī khān 26 years before then and was inherited later by his nephew, Shāzāda Muḥammad Tāj. Ground force captain Murav'iov, the head of Shughnān village, allotted the land to the two heirs of the original land owner.

Witnesses: Ghulām Shāh; Ustā Niyāz Shamī; Raḥmat Shāh Farzī.

Seal: [...] Qādī Shāh Khumār.

Defects: The document is torn at the top right and the bottom.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 18.0 cm / Porshinev 9

6. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: Dhū al-ḥijja 1315 (April-May 1898).

The certificate recognizes the rights of Sayyid Mīrzā Ashraf Ūrāq and Sayyid Mursal for ownership of the land located in Bāghīf.

Witnesses: Jūra bīk Qarāwulbīgī; 'Azīz Khān Mīrākhūr; 'Abd Allāh Qarāwulbīgī; Sayyid 'Izzat Shāh Ra'īs; Dawlat bīk Qarāwulbīgī; Khān-qul bīk Qarāwulbīgī; Muḥammad Yāqūb Qarāwulbīgī; Muḥammad Ghazan Qarāwulbīgī; 'Azīz Muḥammad Jībāchī Aqsaqāl; Qādī Muẓaffar.

Seal: [...].

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 27th September 1913 (10th October 1913)

The Commander of the Pamir Detachment of the Joint Staff, ground force captain attached his signature approving the document in Khorog.

Seal: Pamirskii otriad.

Size / Document number: 38.8 x 15.8 cm / Suchon 16
Language: Persian.

Date: 1st Shawwāl 1323 (29th November 1905).

The document certifies that, by the order of the commander, one lot of land located in Shughnān district has been granted to Īshān Sayyid Mursal, son of Īshān Mīrzā Ashraf. **Witnesses:** 'Azīz khān Mingbāshī; Muḥammad Dhalīl Aqa-saqāl; Zīnat Shāh Ra'īs; Murād Ḥusayn Aqa-saqāl; Ṣāḥib Naẓar; Karīm bāy; Muḥammad Ṣādiq; Bāy Naẓar Kārwānbāshī; Muḥammad Ḥasan; Ghulām Nāṣir.

Below the text, there is a signature of a lieutenant colonel.

Yet below it, there is a signature of a witness, Muhammad Husayn bīk Jībāchī.

Seals: lā ilāha illā Allāh, Qādī [...] Sayyid [...] Shāh 13[...]; Pamirskii otriad; Muḥammad Ḥusaynbīk Jībāchī.

Size / Document number: 51.0 x 21.0 cm / Suchon 10

8. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 24th Dhū al-hijja 1324 (8th February 1907).

The document certifies that Kirmān Shāh, son of 'Ishrat Shāh, has exchanged one lot of land in Khārūq for one camel.

Witnesses: 'Azīz khān Mingbāshī; Muḥammad Dhalīl Aqsaqāl; 'Āshūr Muḥammad; Darwīsh; Dādkhudā; Amān bīk; Arbāb Dūshanba.

Seal: No seal.

Defects: The document is badly ripped at the borders, some letters are missing.

Size / Document number: 27.0 x 17.8 cm / Kharugh 1

9. Deed

Language: Persian. Date: 22nd Rabī[•] al-awwal 1327 (13th April 1909). The document certifies that one gray horse has been purchased from Qadam, son of Qul, through an intermediary of 'Aysh-qulī, son of Nīyat Qābil, in exchange of 1 $y\bar{a}mb\bar{u}$ and 1 packhorse and 1 cow.

The side b contains some text that probably was written by 'Aysh-qulī, son of Nīyat Qābil, the mediator of the deal, while practicing in writing his testimony.

Witnesses: Dūraq; Qara-qul; Shukr; Shāh Nazar.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

Size / Document number: 19.5 x 11.0 cm / Barvoz 3

10. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 2nd Rabī' al-thānī 1327 (23rd April 1909).

Some person named Hamīd sued Dihqān, son of Ṣanūbar, residing in Mīnvīd village in the Shākhdara district, as Dihqān was cultivating the land that belonged to Hamīd. Therefore, the commander ordered to return the land in question to Hamīd, which is certified by this document. At the right side, there is an additional inscription stating that the land cultivated by Rūzadār, son of Muḥammadyār, also belonged to Hamīd.

Witnesses: 'Azīz khān Mingbāshī; Ghulām 'Alī Talmāj Khārughī; Muḥammad Amīr Khārughī.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 18.0 cm / Barvoz 13

11. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 16th Rabī' al-ākhir 1328 (27th April 1910).

Regarding the land located in Langar-kīsh, it used to be recognized as the property of Maqbūl Shāh, son of Dāna; however, in just a year the ownership rights of ' \bar{A} bid Shāh, son of Badash, were also recognized. Because of this, the two appeared before the commander of the Langar outpost and, having settled the matter with the mediation

of 'Abd al-Raḥmān, Mīr Sarbaland 'Alī Shāh, Mingbāshī Amān bīk, and *aqsaqāls*, asked for division of the land in question, which was recognized and certified by this document.

Witnesses: Sayyid 'Abd al-Raḥmān; Mingbāshī Amān bīk; Mīr Sarbaland; Aqsaqāl Gharīb Shāh; Aqsaqāl Qadam Shāh Shahḥarf; Wafā bīk Shahḥarf; the people of Langar-kīsh.

Seals: Qādī Mullā Qadam Shāh; Sayyid Ghulām Luṭfī sī panjī aṣṣamī malik-i khūbīn-i qawm-i Wakhān1327; Amān bīk Mīngbāshī; [...]; [...].

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 12th April 1910 (25th April 1910)

The Commander of the Langar outpost of the Pamir Detachment, Cossack lieutenant attached his signature, approving the document.

Seal: Nachal'nik Liangarskago posta, Pamirskago otriada.

Size / Document number: 25.5 x 21.5 cm / Langar 2

12. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 21st Rabī' al-ākhir 1329 (21st April 1911).

The certificate attests that, upon the complaint filed by Sayyid Muhammad, son of 'Ābid Shāh, the commander has confiscated land from Maqbūl Shāh, son of Dāna, and allotted it to Sayyid Muhammad.

Witnesses: Hazāra bīk, the son of Rustam; Tawakkul Shāh, the son of Mastān; Bīk Dawlat, the son of Muruwwat; Malik Shāh, the son of Muruwwat; Muḥammad bīk, the son of Ṣaḥab.

Seal: Sayyid Ghulām Lutfī sī panjī assamī malik-i khūbīn-i qawm-i Wakhān 1327.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 7th April 1910 (20th April 1910)

A resident of Liangar named Sed Mamad Abudllaev filed a complaint to the commander of the Langar outpost alleging that another resident of Liangar named Makbul Donaev deprived him of three lots of land. Based on the statements from other Liangar residents, the commander of the Langar outpost has ordered that these lands should not be used by Makbul Donaev, which is certified by this document.

The document is signed by the commander of the Langar outpost.

Seal: Nachal'nik Liangarskago posta, Pamirskago otriada.

Size / Document number: 21.5 x 17.5 cm / Langar 3

13. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 21st Jumādā al-awwal 1330 (8th May 1912).

The document certifies that three lots of land located in Sījd village in Shākhdara have been divided between Gharīb Muḥammad, son of Salīm bīk, and 'Abd al-Raḥīm, son of Nawrūz.

Witnesses: Manşūr, the son of Kirkis; Qadam Shāh, the son of Ghāzak; Ustā Dawlat, the son of Qālak; Khusraw, the son of Raja bīk.

Kātib: Gharīb Muḥammad bīk.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 7th May 1912 (20th May 1912).

The Commander of the Pamir Detachment of the Joint Staff, ground force colonel attached his signature approving the document, in Khorog.

Seal: Pamirskii otriad.

Size / Document number: 36.0 x 17.5 cm / Barvoz 4

14. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 12th Dhū al-hijja 1330 (22nd November 1912).

The document certifies that, through an intermediary of Nūr 'Alī, a horse has been rented from Khwāja Ghulām at the price of 55 $s\bar{u}ms$.

There are verses written on the side b.

Witnesses: Muhāmin-qul; Qurbān bīk; Imām Nazar; Jum'a Ghul Qirghiza. Seal: No seal

Size / Document number: 17.5 x 17.5 cm / Barvoz 5

15. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 15th Ramadan 1331 (18th August 1913).

This deed certifies that the commander of the Langar outpost of the Pamir Detachment recognizes that the land located in Yamg villate in Wakhān within the borders indicated in this document is the land inherited by Sayyid I'tibār, son of 'Alī Shāh, son of Manşūr Shāh, from his ancestors.

Witnesses: Ghulām Nabī, the son of Ghulām Muḥammad; 'Abd Allāh, the son of Mubārak-qadam; Kārwān, the son of Qadam; Kūchak Shā, the son of Ghulām Shā; Nūr Muḥammad, the son of Ilyās bīk; Āfiyat, the son of 'Aẓamat Shā; Ibrāhīm, the son of Rawshan; Shā Ṣafdar, the son of Khāja Ibrāhīm; Ḥusayn Shā Jān, the son of Khāja 'Abdal Ma'ṣūm; 'Abd al-'Alī, the son of Muḥammad Amīn.

Seal: Qādī Mullā Qadam Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 10th September 1914 (23rd September 1914).

The Commander of the Pamir Detachment of the Joint Staff, ground force colonel attached his signature approving the document, in Khorog. There is also an inscription of the name of Sayyid I'tibār, son of Manṣūr Shāh, from Yamg village written in Arabic letters and in Russian.

Seal: Pamirskii otriad.

Size / Document number: 33.0 x 13.5 cm / ZongB 1

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 26th Dhū al-qa'da 1331 (27th October 1913).

This deed certifies that the commander of the Langar outpost of the Pamir Detachment recognizes that the land located in Yang villate in Wakhān within the borders indicated in this document is the land inherited by Amīr 'Alī Shāh, son of Āghā Muḥammad.

Witnesses: Karam 'Alī Shā, the son of Langar; Shā khān, the son of 'Āja Muḥammad; Maṣrūr Shā, the son of Āghā Muḥammad; Bāy Muḥammad, the son of Nawrūz; Tamāshā, the son of Khān; Dawlat Muḥammad, the son of Bīk Muḥammad; 'Ilyār khan, the son of Ḥayāt khan; 'Ayūz bīk, the son of Qāsim Shā; Salāmat, the son of Walī khan; Gandum, the son of Najāt; Muḥammad, the son of Shā Naẓar; Shā Qurbān, the son of Qanrīk; Shukr 'Alī, the son of Ḥaydar; 'Alāmat, the son of Jān Muḥammad Khirad.

Seal: Qādī Mullā Qadam Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 12th December 1915 (25th December 1915).

The Commander of the Pamir Detachment, ground force colonel attached his signature approving the document, in Khorog. At the top, the name of Dyrchch Amir Ali Sho is written in Cyrillic letters.

Seal: Pamirskii otriad.

Size / Document number: 28.3 x 14.5 cm / ZongA 24

17. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 1331 (December 1912 – November 1913).

This is a memo on the investigation related to the complaint filed by Mu'allimīn, a resident of Sarkīya in the Shākhdara region, regarding a commercial deal with Ḥakīm bīk, son of Mīrzā Raḥīm. The document is executed by Īshān Qādī Muẓaffar and Mullā Khwāja Naẓar.

Seals: 'Abd al-Rahīm [...]; 'Abd al-Rahīm mīr [...].

Size / Document number: 16.0 x 12.4 cm / Barvoz 37

18. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 1332 (November 1913 – November 1914).

The certificate recognizes ownership rights of the sons of Shāmrūt, Malik Bār, Gul Khwāja, Banda Shā and Ḥusayn, for the land they inherited in Andaj village, in the Shākhdara region, within the borders indicated in this document.

The side b contains several verses written, at the end of which the year 1332 is indicated.

Witnesses: Khayr Allāh bīk; Mīrzā Hasan; Dawlat-qadam; Shāh Nazar.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh (affixed twice on the both sides).

Size / Document number: 16.5 x 13.5 cm / Barvoz 6

19. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 9th Jumādā al-thānī 1333 (24th April 1915).

The certificate recognizes ownership rights of the son of Mīrzā Shāh, Ihsān Shāh, and his brothers for the land located in Sanjīv village, in the Shākhdara region, within the borders indicated in this document.

There are verses written on the side b.

Witnesses: Ghāzī bīk, the son of 'Āshūr Muḥammad; Khwāja Ghulām, the son of Karam 'Alī; Bārānī, the son of Ṣafar Muḥammad; Maḥmūd Shāh, the son of Shāh Dhar bīk.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

Size / Document number: 23.0 x 22.0 cm / Barvoz 8

Language: Persian.

Date: 25th Rajab 1333 (8th June 1915).

The certificate attests that Tuqta bāy, son of Naẓar bāy, from Jawshangāz village promises to pay 55 *sūms* by the month of Tīr (June-July) as a payment for renting a horse from Mīr Hātam bīk, son of Mīr Dawlat bīk. The document was executed by Qādī Murāfiha 'Alī.

Witnesses: Azū-qul, the son of Shah Mīrak; Pahlawān, the son of Ḥalāwat; Bakhtyāwar khān, the son of Darwīsh.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 17.5 cm / Barvoz 7

21. Certificate

Language: Russian.

Date: 30th November 1915 (13th December 1915).

The certificate commends the accomplishments of Ishan Seid Karam Ali Sho Liangagarov (sic.) and awards him with a *khalat* as a second degree of honor. The document is signed in Tashkent by the Governor-General of Turkestan Martson. **Seal:** Turkestanskii General-Gubernator.

Size / Document number: 35.5 x 22.2 cm / ZongA 31

22. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 8th Ramadan 1334 (9th July 1916).

The document certifies, that at the request of Ghāzī bīk, son of 'Āshūr Muḥammad, the Commander of the Pamir Detachment has ordered 'Azīz bīk Mīngbāshī to conduct an investigation and has recognized his rights for ownership of the land located in Shīmjīf

village in the Shākhdara region.

Witnesses: Dawlat-qadam; Mīrzā Wafā; Shāh Naẓar; Qaracha bīk; Kūchak Shāh; Qādī Fattāh; Khalīfa Ṭayyib; Alif Shāh; Dumrat Shāh.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 22nd September 1917 (5th October 1917).

The Commander of the Pamir Detachment, ground force colonel attached his signature approving the document, in Khorog.

Seal: Pamirskii otriad.

Defects: The document is torn at the top right and the bottom.

Size / Document number: 28.7 x 22.1 cm / KhidorjevA 1

23. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 8th Ramadan 1334 (9th July 1916).

The document certifies, that at the request of Amān bīk, son of Dawrān bīk, the Commander of the Pamir Detachment has ordered 'Azīz bīk Mīngbāshī to conduct an investigation and has recognized his rights for ownership of the land located in Tūsiyān village in the Shākhdara region.

Witnesses: Dawlat-qadam; Kūchak Shāh; Qaracha bīk; Mīrzā Wafā; Qādī Faṭā; Shāh Nazar; Qara Qān.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 9th September 1916 (22th September 1916).

The Commander of the Pamir Detachment, ground force colonel attached his signature approving the document, in Khorog.

Seal: Pamirskii otriad.

Size / Document number: 22.5 x 15.5 cm / Barvoz 10

Language: Persian.

Date: 10th Ramadan 1334 (11th July 1916).

The document certifies, that at the request of Zhīvdāj, son of Qālak, and his brothers, the Commander of the Pamir Detachment has ordered 'Azīz bīk Mīngbāshī to conduct an investigation and has recognized Zhīvdāj's rights for ownership of the *amlāk* land located in Sīzhd village in the Shākhdara region.

The side b presents a personal letter addressed to the uncle on the paternal side.

Witnesses: Dawlat-qadam; Mīrzā Wafā; Kūchak Shāh; Qaracha bīk; Qādī Faṭā; Shāh Naẓar; 'Abd Allāh; Mubārak-qadam; Manṣūr.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 25.7 x 15.5 cm / Barvoz 40

25. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 17th Ramadan 1334 (18th July 1916).

The document certifies, that at the request of Muhammad Sharīf, son of Hātam, Alif bīk, son of Qandak, and Hātam, son of Bāqak, the Commander of the Pamir Detachment has ordered 'Azīz bīk Mīngbāshī to conduct an investigation and has recognized their rights for ownership of their house located in the Shākhdara region.

Witnesses: Dawlat-qadam; Shāh Naẓar; Mīrzā Wafā; Kūchak Shāh; Qaracha bīk; Qādī Faṭā; Ṭayyib bīk; Nūr Dīn.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 9th September 1916 (22nd September 1916).

The Commander of the Pamir Detachment, ground force colonel attached his signature approving the document, in Khorog.

Seal: Pamirskii otriad.

Size / Document number: 32.1 x 24.7 cm / Tawdem 1

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 23rd Shawwāl 1334 (23rd August 1916).

The document certifies, that Tūtiyā, daughter of Qand, has sworn in the presence of 'Azīz bīk Mīngbāshī that she conceded her father's house located in Tūsiyān village of the Shākhdara region to Dhikr Allā and Nūr Allā, sons of Khayr Allā.

Witnesses: Dawlat-qadam; Mīrzā Wafā; Kūchak Shāh; Qaracha bīk; Qādī Faṭā; Shāh Size / Document number: Naẓar; Ḥamīr Shāh.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 9th September 1916 (22nd September 1916).

The Commander of the Pamir Detachment, ground force colonel attached his signature approving the document, in Khorog.

Seal: Pamirskii otriad.

Size / Document number: 31.0 x 14.6 cm / Barvoz 9

27. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 28th Ramadan 1335 (18th July 1917).

This deed certifies that the head of Langar has approved the exchange made by Mu'min Shāh, son of Ābit Shāh, of the land he inherited from his father in Langar for the land in Lakhsh within the borders indicated in this document. The document was executed by the $q\bar{a}d\bar{a}$ who affixed his seal.

Witnesses: Tawakkul Shāh, the son of Mastān; Sībat Shāh, the son of Yār bīk; Muḥammad Ghulām, the son of Taqī bāy.

Seals: Qādī Khwājam bīrdī; [...] Bīk Dawlat; Aqsaqāl Muḥammad; Aqsaqāl Khumār bīk; [...]; Post Liangarskii, Pamirskago otriada.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 18.0 cm / Langar 6

Language: Persian.

Date: 8th Rabī' al-awwal 1336 (22nd December 1917).

By this document, Aqsaqāl Mu'min Shāh certifies that the people of Shīrgīn, Dīrch, and Panjgar have received money in payment for the goods they delivered in 1336, the Year of the Snake.

Witnesses: <Side b> Sayyid Ṣābil Shāh; Shukr bīk Wrang; Sayyid 'Imrān.

Seals: There are several very unclear seal impressions and thumbprints of 17 persons.

Defects: The bottom left part of the document is damaged.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 17.2 cm / Langar 4

29. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 14th Sha'bān 1336 (25th May 1918).

This deed allots the land in Jawshangāz village that has no inheritors to Nawrūz, son of Şafar Muḥammad.

Seals: Karīm bāy [...], 1335; Shāh [...]; Shah Jalāl [...] 133[...].

Size / Document number: 7.7 x 17.5 cm / Barvoz 11

30. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 14th Sha'bān 1336 (25th May 1918).

This deed allots the land in Jawshangāz village that has no inheritors to Hujjat khān, son of Jān-qul bīk.

Seals: Karīm bāy [...], 1335; Shāh Naẓar [...]; Shah Jalāl [...] 133[...].

Size / Document number: 9.5 x 17.6 cm / Barvoz 12

Language: Persian.
Date: 19th Sha'bān 1336 (30th May 1918).
This deed allots the land in Sīzh village and Chandan village of the Shākhdara region that has no inheritors to Balik bīk, son of Raḥīm bīk.
Witnesses: Qurbān Muḥammad; 'Abdāl; Shahbāz.
Seals: Shāh Naẓar [...]; Shah Jalāl [...] 133[...]; Karīm bāy [...], 1335.
Size / Document number: 17.5 x 11.0 cm / Barvoz 19

32. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 20th Muharram 1337 (26th October 1918).

The document states that Hamīd Nawrūz, Ṣanūbar's son Ghulām 'Alī and Muḥammadyār's son Khudāyār requested that the forests that have no inheritors in Barwāz village of the Shākhdara region be allotted to Dīvlākhcha, son of Ramadānī, but certifies that they don't have any rights for that.

Witnesses: Qurbān Shāh; Ustā Shīrīn Shāh; Fidā 'Alī.

Seal: Qādī Rustam Shāh ibn Qādī Muzaffar Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 25th May 1919.

The head of district and Secretary attached their signatures approving the document, in Khorog.

Seals: Pamirskii Voenno-Pogranichnyi Otriad; Qādī Shāh Nazar bīk; Qādī Gurg 'Alī; Qādī [...] bīk; Qādī Mullā Gharīb Muḥammad ibn Mullā Mubārak-qadam; Qādī; [...]. **Defects:** The top right and the bottom right edges of the document are torn off

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 18.0 cm / Barvoz 14

Language: Persian.

Date: 19th Rabī' al-awwal 1337 (23rd December 1918) / 22nd December 1918.

By this document, Aqsaqāl Mu'min Shāh certifies that residents of Langar have received payment for the goods.

There are thumbprints of 28 persons.

Witnesses: Mashrab; Azār bīk; Nașr Shāh; Maqbūl Shāh; Mullā Kūchak Shāh.

Defects: The bottom right part of the document is torn off.

Size / Document number: 21.0 x 25.5 cm / Langar 7

34. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 16th Rabī' al-thānī 1337 (19th January 1919) / 18th January 1919.

This document regulates the terms of reconciliation between the *qirghīd* residents of Pāmīr and *afghān* residents of Zībāk after a conflict in the environs of Langar village.

Witnesses: <Side a> Qirghīḍ Jumʿa bāy; Qirghīḍ Bīzāq; Mihrūz bāy Qirghīḍ; Tājīk Rustam. <Side b> Qirghīḍ Tarsīm bāy; Qirghīḍ Nāyib Yāqūt; Sayyid Muḥammad; Tālib Shāh, Amīr Muʿazzam; Ṣafar Muḥammad; Sayyid Allāh.

Seals: <Side b> Sayyid Muhammad; [...]. There are also several thumbprints. Below them, there is an inscription of approval written in Russian and an unclear seal impression.

Size / Document number: 17.2 x 22.0 cm / Langar 5

35. Deed

Language: Russian. Date: 10th April 1919.

This document issued by the Langar outpost notifies Mumensho Abdullaev that it was decided that he can receive 135 roubles from the treasury.

Stamp: Nachal'nik Posta Liangarskago, Pamirskago otriada. **Seal:** Nachal'nik posta Liangarskago, Pamirskago otriada.

Size / Document number: 11.0 x 18.0 cm / Langar 13

36. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 18th Rajab 1337 (19th April 1919).

This deed allots the land that has no inheritors in Jawshangāz village of the Shākhdara region, in accordance with the order from the Commander of the Pamir Detachment, to Nawrūz bīk, son of Ṣafar Muḥammad.

Witnesses: Yār Muḥammad; Shāh Mīrzā; Khwāja Naẓar.

Seal: Qādī Rustam Shāh ibn Qādī Muzaffar Shāh.

<Side b>

Language: Russian.

Date: 26th May 1919.

The head of district and Secretary attached their signatures approving the document, in Khorog.

Seal: Pamirskii Voenno-Pogranichnyi Otriad.

Size / Document number: 22.3 x 17.5 cm / Barvoz 17

37. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 15th Ramadan 1337 (14th June 1919) / 13th June 1919.

The document presents a memo on cow purchase prices. In case the army takes only the meat of butchered cows and returns the skins to the cattle owners, the purchase price set by the committee is $12 \ s \bar{u} m s$ until the month of Ramadān, and $11 \ s \bar{u} m s$ afterwards.

Seals: [...]; Aqsaqāl [...]; Aqsaqāl [...]; [...]; Aqsaqāl Muḥammad Sanjī; as well as thumbprints of Nāṣir khān and Naẓar Muḥammad.

Defects: The document is torn at the top right and bottom left.

Size / Document number: 14.8 x 22.0 cm / Langar 8

38. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 12th Dhū al-qa'da 1337 / (9th) August 1919.

The document presents a border crossing permit notifying Russian officials that the commander (*kumandīr*) of Langar has permitted Aqsaqāl Mu'min Shāh together with 4 other persons accompanying him to cross the state border of Pāmīr at Chādbar-tāsh. **Seal:** Nachal'nik posta Liangarskago, Pamirskago otriada.

Size / Document number: 11.0 x 17.5 cm / Langar 10

39. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 1st Dhū al-hijja 1337 (28th August 1919) / 26th August 1919.

The document states that, because Aqsaqāl Mu'min Shāh, son of 'Ābit Shāh, lost his seal on August 26, 1337 AH /1919 AD, this seal is invalid afterwards.

Seals: Nachal'nik posta Liangarskago, Pamirskago otriada; [...].

Size / Document number: 11.2 x 17.7 cm / Langar 9

40. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 1st Rajab 1338 (21st March 1920).

The document lists up property items left by a deceased person to his underage daughters so that the items don't get lost or stolen. The document states that presently 1 pan, 1 yak (*khash-gāw*), etc., are entrusted to Nayab Shāh, son of Fayd Allā; 64 animals and 1 yak are entrusted to Gul Muhammad and his wife.

Witnesses: Rahmat Allāh; Shā Dawlat; Muhammad 'Azīm.

Seal: Qādī Mullā Rustam Shāh.

Size / Document number: 17.5 x 12.0 cm / Barvoz 15

41. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 20th Rabī' al-ākhir 1339 (1st January 1921) / 1920.

The document presents a border crossing permit notifying Afghanistan officials that the commander of the Langar outpost in the Wakhan region *(nachalnik-i bandargāh-i Langar-i Wakhān)* has permitted Mu'min Shāh together with 2 other persons accompanying him to cross the state border of Pāmīr at Dūr Qul. **Seal:** Otd. Turk. Divi. pogr. okhr. Post No.7 Pogranich. polka.

Size / Document number: 10.5 x 13.7 cm / Langar 15

42. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 14th Muharram 1340 (17th September 1921) / 16th September 1921.

The document presents a border crossing permit notifying Afghanistan officials that Mu'min Shāh, son of ' \bar{A} bit Shāh, together with 1 other person accompanying him have been permitted to cross the state border.

Seal: [...].

Size / Document number: 10.4 x 17.4 cm / Langar 14

43. Deed

Language: Russian. Date: 31st May 1922.

The document presents a receipt issued to Muminsho, a member of the revolutionary committee of Liangar village, that confirms that the following items have been received

from him: a Berdan rifle with two cartridges and a '3-line' rifle without cartridges. **Seal:** [...].

Size / Document number: 10.3 x 22.0 cm / Langar 22

44. Deed

Language: Turkic.

Date: 4th Dhū al-ḥijja 1342 (7th July 1924).

In this document addressed to Mullā Rustam, son of Muẓaffar, Mullā Yūldāsh bāy, son of Qādī Naẓar, from Jawshangāz village states that in the case there exist any debts on the part of the residents of his village he will repay those debts.

The side b presents Ghulām Muḥammad's complaint regarding a payment for packhorse transportation.

Witnesses: Khadīr 'Alī, the son of Yūnus bāy; Mīrzā 'Alī khan; Muḥammad Shīr 'Alī bīk

Kātib: Mullā Yūldāsh, the *qādī* of Jawshangāz. **Seal:** No seal.

Size / Document number: 15.5 x 6.4 cm / Barvoz 29

45. Deed

<Side a>

Language: Persian.

Date: 1342 (August 1923 – August 1924).

This is a memo of a complaint regarding damage caused to the land in possession of Haqq Nazar, son of Muruwwat, by Khūsh-qadam, son of Dawlat-qadam. **Seal:** No seal.

<Side b>

Language: Persian.

On the 12th day of the month of Dhū al-ḥijja, Muḥammad 'Alī bīk Wakhī rented out 10 sheep to Mīrzā Qand. Qand had to go to Wakhān to give them back after harvesting the crops. Ghulām Shāh Banda Shāṭlā was the witness to that.

The certificates states that on the 25 day of the month of Dhū al-ḥijja, Khūsh Naẓar and Rajab bīk confirmed the damage caused to Ḥaqq Naẓar's land. The text is scribbled in a hasty manner.

Witnesses: Pādshāh Madhhab Qurbān; Muḥammad Qurbān bīk; Sulṭān Tābān. Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 9.7 cm / Barvoz 35

46. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 1st Rabī' al-awwal.

This document certifies that the land located in a place called Bukhārā in Shākhdara village of the Shughnān region has been transferred to Qiyā bīk, son of Muḥammad Karīm.

Witnesses: Şafar Muḥammad, the son of 'Āshūr Muḥammad; 'Abd Raḥīm, the son of Khūja Naẓar; Arbāb Khudā Naẓar, the son of Muḥammad Naẓar; Qurbān Muḥammad the son of Ṣāḥib Naẓar.

Seal: Qādī Muzaffar Shāh ibn Qādī Muhammad Shāh.

Size / Document number: 14.8 x 13.5 cm / Barvoz 30

47. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: 15th Ramadan.

This document certifies payment for the services provided by the officials ($aqsaq\bar{a}l$ and $kum\bar{t}t\bar{t}t$) of the Wakhān region to Mu'mīn Shāh. The document is written by Muḥammad Naẓar bīk.

Seals: At the bottom center, there are three unclear seal impressions and a thumbprint of Muḥammad Naẓar bīk.

Defects: A large part at the bottom left of the document is missing.

Size / Document number: 22.0 x 17.4 cm / Langar 20

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The deed certifies transfer of land and a house with a yard to Īshān Qādī Muhammad 'Azīz.

Witnesses: Rahmat Allāh khan; Mirzā 'Abdūl Hamīd; Nāqir Dīn and residents of Ūrshikam, Kūh-i Bahtān, Mahr-kulat.

Seal: Sulaymān Shāh [...] Shāhī [...] az Fadl-i Altāf-i Ilāhī 1239.

Size / Document number: 12.5 x 14.5 cm / ZongB 2

49. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The document presents an appeal letter addressed to the head of the Housing Council of Shughnān from Āta khan Amān Shāhzāda, a resident of Ghund of the Shughnān region regarding water shortages.

The side b presents a certificate attesting that the head of the Housing Council of Shughnān has received the appeal letter.

Seal: No seal.

Defects: A large part at the bottom of the document is missing.

Size / Document number: 15.7 x 11.3 cm / Porshinev 16

50. Deed

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The deed certifies allotting land in Khārugh of the Shughnān region within the borders indicated in the document to Īshān Sayyid Dilāvār Shāh ibn Sayyid Hukūmat Shāh who returned there after having served as *wazīr* in Khanate of Khoqand (*Wilāyat-i Khūqand*)

under Muḥammad Khudāyār. Seal: No seal. Defects: The document is ripped at the borders, some letters at the bottom are missing. Size / Document number: 25.2 x 13.3 cm / Kharugh 3

51. Deed

Language: Russian.

Date: Non-dated.

The document presents the decision of the meeting of the Rural Council of the Wakhan region held on May 13th on the problem that meat deliveries have stopped because the delivery man went missing 4 days ago. In accordance with the Council's provisions, the Committee on Compulsory Expropriation of Cattle was established with the participation of Mnekin from the Outpost Council, Mamadbek (with Alimbek as his aide) from the Rural Council, and Muminsho as its members. The Committee has decided to limit consumption of meat to the standard volumes and prevent cattle from over-eating grass in pastures. Heads, skins, legs, and liver were to be returned to the cattle owners.

On the side b, there is a signature of Kovalevskii and 5 names are indicated.

Seals: [...] Aqsaqāl; [...]; Khwājam-bīrdī Mīngbāshī; [...] Aqsaqāl; Muḥammad [...] Aqsaqāl (affixed twice); as well as 4 thumbprints.

Defects: The document is ripped at the bottom.

Size / Document number: 18.5 x 17.0 cm / Langar 11

52. Deed

Language: Russian.

Date: Non-dated.

This is a receipt issued by the commander to Mominsho Abatshoev from Langar village to certify that he has handed in a rifle, bullets, and cartridges. **Seal:** [...].

Size / Document number: 11.5 x 21.5 cm / Langar 16

VII. Letters 1. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: 1319 (April 1901 - April 1902).

A letter addressed to Qādī Muzaffar and Aqsaqāl Khudāyār requesting to send socks with Muhammad Nazīr.

Seal: No seal.

Defects: The document is torn at the top right.

Size / Document number: 16.0 x 12.0 cm / Barvoz 1

2. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: 1328 (January 1910 - January 1911).

A letter Sayyid Husayn sent to Aqsaqāl Murād Husayn giving instructions to keep an attentive eye on Hājjī Dūst Muhammad.

On the side b, it is explained in what cases one is considered to be an infidel in Ismaili Islam.

Seal: [...] Maḥmūd [...].

Size / Document number: 12.5 x 10.7 cm / Porshinev 14

3. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: 16th Rabī⁴ al-thānī 1333 (1st March 1915).

Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh addressed this letter to Mīr Muḥammad Raḥīm khān demanding him to stop quarrelling with 'Abd al-Ghiyāth khān.

On the side b, there are definitions of several special terms and verses written.

Seal: Sayyid Yūsuf 'Alī Shāh ibn Sayyid Farrukh Shāh 1318.

Size / Document number: 21.0 x 13.5 cm / Suchon 13

Language: Persian.

Date: 12th Jumādā al-thānī 1335 (5th April 1917).

Residents of Ritk and Wardj villages addressed this letter to $S\bar{a}hib$ requesting him to take a noble position in Langar in order to replace a deceased $S\bar{a}hib$, and his son, Shams al-Dīn, to take the position previously occupied by the sons of the deceased $S\bar{a}hib$.

Seals: There are 9 unclear seal impressions and 6 thumbprints.

Defects: The document is torn at the bottom right.

Size / Document number: 33.7 x 21.0 cm / ZongA 30

5. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: 17th Safar 1338 (11th November 1919).

Mīr Muḥammad Raḥīm sent this letter to Īshān Qādī Rustam informing him that he would dispatch someone with a donkey and a pannier and asking to send grain to him. **Seal:** [...].

Size / Document number: 17.6 x 11.0 cm / Barvoz 16

6. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: 7th Rabī' al-awwal 1338 (30th November 1919).

In this letter, militiamen (*milīs*) of the outpost demand from the head of the Pamir-Shughnan Province (*Wilāyat-i Pāmīr wa Shughnān*) to pay them remuneration for their 3-month service in the Shākhdara region.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 14.0 x 10.8 cm / Barvoz 18

Language: Persian.

Date: 10th Rabī[•] al-ākhir 1341 / (30th November) 1922.

Sayyid Nīr al-Dīn sent this letter from Hindūstān informing Khwāja Mu'min that he arrived at Gīlgit; that, having learnt that Āghā Khān (Sarkār Mawlānā) was going to Bombay on the 12th, he departed to Hindūstān through Kashmīr; that Sayyid Yāqū 'Alī Shāh returned from Gilgit and stayed with Ashqaman at Urshgum.

On the side b, the words of an Ismaili prayer made after $nam\bar{a}z$ are written. Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 17.2 x 11.0 cm / Porshinev 11

8. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The letter is addressed to Āq Qādī Muẓaffar. It states that some animals have fled, and instructs him to go, together with Qabā bīk, son of Īrān Shāh, and capture them. **Seal:** <Side b> Sayyid [...].

Defects: The document is torn at the top.

Size / Document number: 21.8 x 9.5 cm / Barvoz 31

9. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

This is a letter addressed to Mīr Sultān Shāh requesting to send one slave for Mīr Muḥammad Murād bīk.

There are verses written on the side b.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 19.5 x 11.5 cm / Barvoz 38

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

This is a letter from Mīrza Muḥammad Zamān addressed to Īshān Qādī Hamdam Shāh asking him to send as much money, attire, and grain as possible for the son's reception party ($t\bar{u}y$).

On the side b, there are 2 verses and the signature of the person who wrote them. **Seal:** No seal.

Size / Document number: 13.6 x 11.1 cm / Barvoz 33

11. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

A courtesy letter addressed to an uncle on the paternal side and his brothers, Fidā 'Alī and Qādī Muhammad.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 11.3 x 8.5 cm / Barvoz 27

12. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

'Azīz khān Mīrākhūr in this letter addressed to Īshān Qādī denies allotting land to Islām bīk and Qirch.

Seal: Azīz khān Mīrākhūr, 1327(?).

Size / Document number: 16.7 x 11.0 cm / Barvoz 36

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

A letter from Mullā Shīr Muḥammad, Mullā 'Alī and their sisters addressed to Mullā Sayyidī expressing in metaphorical language their loyalty, respect, and a request for an audience.

The side b presents a courtesy letter.

Seal: [...].

Size / Document number: 19.0 x 13.0 cm / Barvoz 34

14. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

Nawrūz Shāh, in this letter addressed to Shāh Sāhib, it states that he will send through Muhammad Yūsuf a British-made saddle, one stirrup set, stirrups with leather belts, a girth set, bridles and other horse harness fittings, as well as a jar of opium and other items that Shāh Sāhib asked for, but that he will send the books on another occasion. The side b presents a list of the sent items including scarves, combs, knives, etc. **Seal:** No seal.

Size / Document number: 41.8 x 33.5 cm / Suchon 3

15. Letter

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

Residents of the mountainous (*kūhistān*) Badakhshān region addressed this letter to Shāh Sāḥib to complain that Shāh Ḥusayn, son of Mukhī Sayyid Mursal's uncle on the paternal side, calls himself *mukhī* and oppresses people in the Yazgulām and Darwāz regions and ask to punish Shāh Ḥusayn and appoint Mukhī Sayyid Mursal as *mukhī*. Seal: <Side b> Ghanī khan, 1328; Ghanī khān julūs [...]; [...] Qādī [...].

Size / Document number: 29.4 x 22.0 cm / Suchon 17

16. Sample letter (inshā')

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

The document presents an example of how to write an amicable letter to one's superiors.

Seal: No seal.

Size / Document number: 21.0 x 14.5 cm / ZongA 28

17. Letter writing practice

Language: Persian.

Date: Non-dated.

Presents calligraphy practice with several samples of letters and verses. **Seal:** No seal.

Size / Document number: 52.0 x 15.5 cm / ZongA 29



Simplified map of present-day Right-Bank Badakhshan