بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

عکس روی جلد

نمایی از حرم مطهّر امام رضا علیه‌السلام و بافت قدیم شهر مشهد در دورهٔ قاجار (۱۲۷۶ق / ۱۲۳۹ش / ۱۸۹۰م).
عکاس: آنتونیو جیانوزی

پژوهشنامه مطالعات اسنادی و آرشیوی
۴
ویژه مشهد ۲۰۱۷

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در حوزهٔ پژوهش‌های اسنادی، آرشیوی و تاریخ شفاهی

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پژوهشنامهٔ مطالعات اسنادی و آرشیوی

فصلنامه‌ای است در حوزه اسناد مکتوب و مطالعات آرشیوی که قصد دارد پژوهش‌هایی را با تکیه بر اسناد موجود در آستان قدس و سایر مراکز آرشیوی منتشر کند. رویکرد موضوعی این مجله بیشتر تأکید بر تاریخ خراسان بزرگ و آستان قدس است و توسعه مطالعات آرشیوی بر اساس تجربیات کارشناسان و بهره‌گیری از مطالعات حوزه تاریخ شفاهی را جزو اهداف خود قرار داده است.

راهنمای تهیه و تنظیم مقاله

شرایط پذیرش مقاله:

۱. مقالاتی جهت بررسی و چاپ پذیرفته می‌شوند که علمی و مستند به اسناد معتبر و نویافته و برگرفته از تجربیات باشند.
۲. نوشته‌هایی که با رویکرد موضوعی مجله تدوین شده باشند در اولویت است.
۳. مسئولیت مطالب مندرج در هر مقاله، بر عهده نویسنده است.
۴. مقاله نباید پیشتر در نشریات فارسی زبان داخل یا خارج از کشور چاپ شده باشد.

ضوابط تهیه مقاله:

۱. مقالات به ترتیب شامل بخش‌های چکیده ساختاریافته، واژگان کلیدی، مقدمه، متن و نتیجه باشد. چکیده مقاله حداکثر در ۲۰۰ کلمه ارائه شود.
۲. حجم متن اصلی مقاله از ۱۵ صفحه فراتر نرود.
۳. شیوه نگارش بر اساس دستور خط فرهنگستان زبان و ادب فارسی است.
۴. مقاله با word و قلم B lutos13 تنظیم گردد.
۵. در صفحهٔ نخست، مشخصات کامل پدیدآورنده شامل: نام و نام‌خانوادگی، مدرک تحصیلی، وابستگی سازمانی، نشانی کامل پستی، شماره تلفن و نشانی پست الکترونیکی درج شود.
۶. تصاویر اسناد و عکس‌ها با وضوح ۳۰۰ dpi و با فرمت Tif و جدای از متن مقاله همراه با توضیحات کامل به همراه CD ارسال گردد.
۷. توضیحات مربوط به اصطلاحات و واژه‌ها در قسمت پانوشت‌ها بیاید.
۸. ملاک ارجاع‌دهی، شیوه‌نامه انجمن روانشناسی آمریکا (A.P.A) است.

نام مراکز آرشیوی کشور، به منظور ارجاع درون‌متنی به سند، به شیوه زیر در این فصلنامه سرواژه‌سازی شده است:

- ساکماق (sākmāq): سازمان کتابخانه‌ها، موزه‌ها و مرکز اسناد آستان قدس رضوی.
- ساکما (sākmā): سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی ایران.
- کِمام (kemām): کتابخانه، موزه و مرکز اسناد مجلس شورای اسلامی.
- مارجا (mārjā): مرکز اسناد ریاست جمهوری اسلامی ایران.
- مَراسان (mārāsān): مرکز اسناد انقلاب اسلامی.
- استادوخ (estādukh): ادارهٔ اسناد و تاریخ دیپلمات وزارت امور خارجه.
- مُتما (motmā): مؤسسه مطالعات تاریخ معاصر ایران.

ملاحظات:

* مطالب ارسالی به نویسندگان محترم عودت داده نمی‌شود.
* هیئت تحریریه مجله در رد یا قبول و نیز ویرایش مطالب آزاد است.

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سخن سردبیر

ابوالفضل حسن‌آبادی

سال ۲۰۱۷ از سوی آیسسکو، مشهد به عنوان پایتخت فرهنگی جهان اسلام انتخاب شد وبه همین مناسبت برنامه‌های فرهنگی از سوی نهادهای مختلف انجام گرفت. در همین راستا مدیریت امور اسناد و مطبوعات، سازمان کتابخانه‌ها، موزه‌ها و مرکز اسناد آستان قدس رضوی به دلیل دارا بودن قدیمی ترین و بیشترین اسناد هویتی و تاریخی از مشهد، طرح‌های پژوهشی مختلفی را برای شناخت و اطلاع رسانی تاریخ مشهد به انجام رساند که می‌توان به انتشار پنج کتاب با عناوین «*گزیده اسناد تعمیرات و معماری حرم مطهر امام رضا از صفویه تا قاجار*»، «*نشانی از مشهد در گذر اسناد تاریخی*»، «*گزیده اسناد مسجد جامع گوهرشاد*»، «*تاریخ تحلیلی روزنامه‌ها، مجله‌ها و سالنامه‌های خراسان* (جلد اول)»، «*تاریخ نقاره‌خانه رضوی*» و آماده‌سازی چهار کتاب با عناوین «*اسناد ماندگار*»، «*تاریخ تحلیلی روزنامه‌ها، مجله‌ها و سالنامه‌های خراسان* (جلد دوم و سوم)» و «*ارقام و پروانچه‌های آستان قدس درعصر صفوی*» اشاره کرد.

همچنین با برگزاری نشست های تخصصی مانند «مشهد پایتخت عکاسی زیارتی در جهان اسلام»، نشست مشترک با گروه تاریخ دانشگاه اصفهان درباره معرفی اسناد صفویه آستان قدس به عنوان «میراث بشری و اهمیت پژوهشی آن»، نشست تخصصی درباره «تاریخچه کتابخانه مرکزی آستان قدس به عنوان یکی از نمادهای مهم هویت فرهنگی مشهد» در حاشیه نمایشگاه بین‌المللی کتاب در مشهد سعی گردید تا جوانب مختلف هویتی فرهنگی تاریخی شهر مشهد تبیین گردد.

مجموعه مقالاتی که برای این شماره مطالعات اسنادی و آرشیوی در نظر گرفته شده با توجه

به مولفه‌های هویتی تاریخی شهرمشهد می‌باشد. در گزینش این مقالات سعی شده تا ضمن در نظرگرفتن طول دوره تاریخی و استفاده از اسناد مکتوب و غیرمکتوب، موضوعاتی مانند تاثیر آستان قدس بر هویت تاریخی شهرمشهد و جنبه های مختلف این اثرگذاری و پیوند تاریخ مشهد با خراسان در نظرگرفته شود. امید است که در پناه ولی‌نعمتمان حضرت علی بن موسی الرضا شاهد انتشار اسناد ارزشمند در راستای مرجعیت علمی آستان قدس رضوی باشیم.

The autobiography of Ḥāj Ḥossein Āqā Malek (Part Three)

Zahra Talaee [1]

The third part of the biography of Ḥāj Ḥossein Āqā Malek, is the last part of the biography available in the archives of the Library and the National Museum of Malek in Tehran. It has a major importance in terms of the history of Mashhad, since it was contemporary with Iranian Constitutional Revolution, bombardment of the Imām Reżā Shrine by the Russians and the events related to that. Similar to the previous parts, In addition to having important information on the dignitaries of Mashhad and Khorasan, historical sites and consulates of Russia and Britain which are useful in the study of the history of Mashhad. Although it appears that the passage of time has resulted in forgetting some of the memories and mistakes in people's names and events.

As it has been mentioned in the first part of this autobiography, which is published in the second and third volume of "Daftar-e Asnād", unfortunately, Ḥāj Ḥossein Āqā Malek leaves his autobiography unfinished and from page 153 to page 181 quotes 'Alī Mo'tamen's writings on the Imām Reżā Shrine and leaves that unfinished as well. The writer's schedule for writing his autobiography is every Sunday and has apparently continued; however, the date of writing of each day has been forgotten. This text, as was mentioned previously, suffers from issues caused by writer's old age and therefore memory loss which resulted in repetition, deviation from the main issue and prolongation. Although the writer attempted to mention the events in order of their occurrence, it follows no particular order and the subject is sometimes derailed. Malek was planning to review his text and resolve its inconsistencies, however never got the chance to do so. This is understood from the side notes next to the text reminding him to add or review something or attach a document to the text.

In the revision of this part, similar to the two previous parts, while keeping the writer's style, the spelling of some of the words were changed to their more current spellings. Also, some of the content has been cut out due to not being appropriate for this book, which has been mentioned every time it occurs in the notes. It should also be mentioned that the date on the autobiography is the date of writing and has nothing to do with the events of the Qājār period.

On the writing of the autobiography, Ḥāj Ḥossein Āqā's daughters had some opinions. The late Ms. 'Ezzat Malek believed that the autobiography is in Ḥāj Ḥossein Āqā's words and was written by Dr. Soheylī and Ms. Ṣeddīqe Malek's opinion was that it was written by Abdolhamid Molavi in Ḥāj Ḥossein Āqā's words.

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The Background of naqqāre- ḵāne (the musicians of the music band) and naqqāre-navāzī (kettle-drum beating), in the Āstān Quds Rażavī in an Interview with Mr. Aqvām Šokūhī

Nazarzadeh, Mohammad [1]

Abstract:

Recording the memories and historical information of individuals along with other written documents can provide a solution for researchers in the field of contemporary history studies. Hence, the Oral History Archive of the Management of Documents and Press Affairs of the Libraries, Museums and Documentation Center of *Āstān Quds Rażavī* have moved on the same path to document oral history of *Imām Reżā's* holy shrine and respond to the needs of the researchers.

Aim:

The approach of this article included the presentation of historical material and information on the situation of the *naqqāre-ḵāne*, *naqqārečī*, and kettle-drum beating in the holy shrine of *Imām Reżā*(AS) in the contemporary history. This article was written by interviewing one of the most prominent kettle-drum beating of *Āstān Quds Rażavī*, Mr. Ahmad Aqvām Šokūhī okouhi.

Results:

The research findings provided valuable information about the historical background of the *naqqāre- ḵāne* (the musicians of the music band , the problems and difficulties of kettle-drum bearing in the past, the characteristics of wood (the musicians of the music band during the *Qājār* period, a comparison between the old and new *naqqāre- ḵāne* , familiarity with the instruments of kettle-drum beating , the type of praying as mentioning *ẕekr- ḵānī*(commemorate) , and the specific times of the kettle-drum beating.

Keywords:

Oral History, *Āstān* Qods *Rażavī Naqqāre- ḵāne* (the musicians of the music band, kettle-drum beating, Aḥmad Aqvām Šokūhī

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Adīb-e Rūzname-negār (1277- 1336/ 1860- 1917), A Literate Journalist; a Research on Adab Newspaper of Mashhad, Iran

Ebrahim Hafezi [1]

Abstract:

Journalism in Mashhad was started much later than in some large cities of Iran , in 1318/1900. *Adab* newspaper Literature is of great importance due to being the first newspaper in Mashhad and the work of one of the well-known journalists and poets in the country (Iran) Thus, its role in the field's journalism in this area needs to be thoroughly investigated.

Aim:

The content analysis of Mashhad *Adab* newspaper, its impact the on cultural conditions of Mashhad, presenting the features of this newspaper, as well as reviewing *Adībo'l- mamālek's* approach to journalism are issues that were analyzed in this article.

Research Methodology and Approach:

Using the library methodology, this paper analytically examined content of *Adab* newspaper of Mashhad.

The Results:

The results indicated that the content of the newspaper was written according to the literary and information-providing approach. The promotion of reading newspapers, the development of new schools, industry, and patriotism were discussed in the newspaper, which was focused on literature.

Keywords:

Mashhad, *Adab* Newspaper, *Adībo'l- mamālek Farāhānī*, Khorasan Journalism, Form and Content Structure of *Adab* Newspaper

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An Analysis of the Hereditary Service in the Holy Shrine of Imām Reżā as One of the Components of Spiritual Identity in Mashhad City

Abolfazl Hasanabadi [1]

Abstract:

Family history is one of the subjects that is considered less than other subjects. Researching this subject, which has a history of using important and religious families in the holy shrine of Imam Reza by inheritance is of major importance and presents valuable information.

Aim:

In this article, it is studied the Holy Shrine of *Imām Reżā*(AS) as one of the largest centers of family history in the world and its importance as a major spiritual component in the city of Mashhad. By discussing topics such as the history of the post of the service in the administrating of the Holy Shrine, the importance of family histories, the interaction between family histories and to service in the shrine as an influential component in the spiritual identity of Mashhad and the necessary measures to document the family history of the Shrine, it is tried to examine various aspects of the subject.

Research Methodology and Approach:

The research methodology is a library and archive one, in which, Persian and non-Persian references and sources and the related documents were used.

The Results:

The results of the research show that many families have worked as the *k̲ādem*, over several generations in the Shrine of *Imām Reżā* (AS) in various positions, such as *k̲ādem* (servant), farrāš (footmen), and darbān (doorkeepers) and their records of service are available at the *Āstān* Quds Documents Center. Examining these documents and conducting oral history interviews by the Family Studies Unit, while documenting the old Shrine's families, can provide the context to introduce the identity of the service at the shrine of *Imām Reżā*(AS) as one of the main components of *Rażavī* Ideal Utopia

Keywords:

Mashhad, Hereditary Service, Family History, the Holy Shrine of *Imām Reżā*(AS), *Rażavī* Ideal Utopia (the Arman –Shahr-e *Rażavī*)

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An Introduction of the New Documents on the Ruling Governance of Qaenat District by the Durranis (1159- 1241/1747- 1826)

Mohammad Reza Soroush, Roghaye Zaferanloo [1]

Abstract:

Historical documents can be the source of solutions for the scholars and researchers in many historical investigations. Even in some cases, they may correct the historian's reports and narrations or conceal the hidden facts. On the other hand, the findings of archaeological and historical knowledge about the *Qohestan* district southern Khorasan is the remaining part of the historical *Qohestan*, part of which was later called *Qayenat*, are so limited. Hence, the historical documents play an important role in the studies on this district.

Aim:

In this article, seven government decrees by Ahmad Shah Durrani (1160-1186/1747- 1772) and his two successors were reviewed and analyzed, which suggest that after Nader Shah's death (1160/1747) until the of Āqā Moḥammad Ḵān Qājār came to the throne , the district of Qaenat has undergone changes with little reflection in the historical sources; or maybe, some local historians have ignored them for some considerations. These government commands have been introduced and reviewed by the authors for the first time.

Research Methodology and Approach:

This article was written descriptively by the library research methodology with the approach of documents introduction.

The Results:

According to these documents, during the rule of Ahmad Shah Durrani, Qohestan was under his rule and tribute, while it has been so far believed that the Alam family as the local ruler has dominated this region in the mentioned period.

Keywords:

Qaenat, Ahmad Shah Durrani, Amīr ʿĀlam Ḵān, Mīrzā Baqā Ḵān, Qohestan, KhoƉ rasan.

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An Investigation on the Documents of one of the oldest Baths Donated in Iran: the *Ḥammām-e Āğče* from the *Ṣafavīd* to *Qājār* Period (906- 1354/ 1501-1975)

Ameneh Mousavi [1]

Abstract:

Public baths are public buildings, which date back to the pre-Islam periods. However, after Islam and the advice and order to cleanliness, and cleaning up, and performing religious duties, the construction of these buildings by charitable people increased, especially in the religious cities.

Aim:

The study was designed to review the manner of administration, location, history, repairs, style of architecture, and the bathing method of one of the oldest endowed public bathes in Iran, i.e., that was named The *ḥammām-e āğče* in Mashhad(endowed by Mirza Atiq Ali Monshi) according to available documents.

Research Methodology and Approach:

This article was written descriptively-analytically using a library research methodology with a documentary approach.

The Results:

The results show that the historical background of *the ḥammām-e āğče* , one of the endowments of *Āstān Quds*, dates back to the *Ṣafavīd* period. The geographical location of this *ḥammām* was / had been in the *bāzār-e sang-tarāšān* ((*stonemasons bazar*) of Mashhad close to the Holy Shrine. The mentioned *ḥammām* was rented by individuals with special conditions by the *Āstān*-e and the proceeds from it were spent on other affairs in this organization. The *ḥammām-e āğče* was repaired and rebuilt several times during the three historical periods. Finally, in the Pahlavid period 1354/ 1975, was completely destroyed in the plan for the development of the *Rażavī* Shrine.

Keywords:

The public bathses, , the *Ḥammam-e Āğče* , *Waqf*, The *Āstān* Quds *Rażavī*, Mashhad, the *Ṣafavīd* period, The *Qājār* period

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A Survey on the Term *Sarkār Feyż Aṣār* (The God's Grace Organization) from the Safavid to the Qajar period (906- 1344 /1501-1925)

Zahra Talaee [1]

Abstract:

In review of documents, we face terms that knowing their function of requires searching. The term *Sarkār-e Feyż Āṣār* is the one written on the header of a large portion of *Āstān Quds* documents from the *Ṣafavīd* to the *Qājār* period and has been recorded in the text of the documents as well. The repeated use also reveals the importance of the search for its meaning.

Aim:

The aim of this research is to know the meaning of these two terms and find its applied concept in the historical texts as well as the reason for its application in the documents of *Āstān Quds Rażavī.* According to the views of Western and Iranian scholars on this term, we realized the absence of a detailed survey on the matter, which makes it imperative to think and study it.

Research Methodology and Approach:

The research method in this article was an analytical-research approach based on the study of historical sources and documents.

The Results:

The findings of this search revealed the use of this term from the *Ṣafavīd* to *Qājār* period regarding the *Āstān Quds Rażavī* and some other holy shrines in the concept of "administrative organization".

Keywords:

Sarkār-e Feyż Āṣār (The God's Grace Organization), The *Āstān Quds Rażavī*'s Administrative Organization, The Holy Shrines, The *Ṣafavīd*, The *Qājār*

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A Study on Order of the Payment Method of *vaẓīfe* (the stipend) from the Šāh Solṭān Ḥoseyn *Ṣafavīd* reign(1105- 1135/ 1694- 1722)

Elahe Mahboub Farimani[1]

Abstract:

The *vaẓīfe* (the stipend) payment was one of the payment method of the *Ṣafavīd* period , which was paid to the scholars and clerics. In Mashhad, as a religious city, there were also individuals who received *vaẓīfe* from the *Ṣafavīd* government.

Aim:

This article , through readout and interpreting a decree and payment order Shah Solṭān Ḥoseyn , intended to examine the issue that how has been the system and place of the *vaẓīfe* payment and what was the role of the officials of the Shrine in the city of Mashhad?

Research Methodology and Approach:

This article was written descriptively-analytically by a library research methodology with a documentary approach.

The results:

Based on the studied document, for the *vaẓīfe* payment, the decree was first issued by the Shah. Then, the *vazīr* (the Minister) and the bīglarbeygī/ *begler-beygi* (the governor- general)of Mashhad were set to be responsible for paying it out from certain sources of revenue, which have been mostly the *soyūrġālāt* (the land revenues/ feudal tenure?) of the Mashhad era . Afterwards, the the *avāreje- nevīs* (the writer of cash book department) *towjīh-nevīs* (the writer of payment department) and *sarḵat- nevīs*[2] of Khorasan had to confirm the place of payment, according that the local authorities, like the ruler of Mashhad, the kalāntar(the chief man of Mashhad), *mobāšerān* (the agents) and high officials like the *vazīr-e a'ẓam* (the Grand vazīr) and *mostowfī-yo'l-mamālek* (the chief of the accountant state domains) like the Grand Minister and the *mostowfī-yo'l-mamālek* would confirm that. Therefore, both state administrative and civilian agents were effective in the *vaẓīfe* payment process.

Keywords:

Mashhad, stipendiary, Soyūrġālāt, Administrative Officials, Parvānče (license, passes)

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2. Who was a registry that all "arqām", "aḥkām", "hame-sāle-ǧāt" were re-written by "sarḥaṭ -nevīs", with a line on the right to enable his confirmation

Meḥnat-nāme-ye Afğān, yā Šūreš-e Ahl-e Fetne dar Khorasan (The Tribulation Manifest/ Epistle of Afğān or Riot of Provocateurs in Khorasan) (1134-1139/ 1721- 1726)

Hosseini, Seyed Mohsen[1]. Nikjou, Soosan[2].

Abstract:

Several factors were effective in the process of the decline of the *Ṣafavīd*, the most important of which was the riot of the *Afğān*s.

The manuscript treatise studied in this research is the sole of the central library of *Āstān Quds Rażavī*, which in its type is one of the unique documents of the *Ṣafavīd* period. This manuscript treatise describes the riot of the *Afğān*s to the south of Khorasan province in an eyewitness's viewpoint , which encompasses of new historical, geographical, social, and anthropological contents narrated in the words of eyewitnesses. The mentioned manuscript treatise represents a narrative discourse through which the author, during the pursuit and escape from the *Afğān*s attack, has described the moments of the action along with interviews with the eyewitnesses.

Aim:

Given that the author did not have the opportunity to rewrite his treatise, in this paper, we tried to classify the textual data aimed at the systematic appearance of communicative messages enclosed in the text by qualitatively content analysis approach.

Research Methodology and Approach:

This article was written descriptively by a library research methodology.

The results:

Reading the text of the report, reviewing and analyzing the text along with other historical sources of the course, the documentation of geographical locations and the individuals mentioned in the historical text of the results of this research.

Keywords:

the *Ṣafavīd*, *Afğān*s riot , Shah Solṭān Ḥoseyn, Qaenat

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The '*Aṣṣār-ḵāne* (name of a place abounding in oil- pressers) of the *Āstān* Quds *Raẓavī* in the *Ṣafavīd* Period (906- 1148/ 1501- 1736)

Khanizadeh, Mehdi[1].

Abstract:

The systematic and consistent administrative organization of the Āstān Quds Raẓavī during the Ṣafavīd period is a symbol of the administrative system of that period in Iran. The 'aṣṣār-ḵāne was considered as one of the boyūtāt(the departments), as a subset of the Āstān Quds Raẓavī administrative system, which its task was making oil from vegetable seeds to provide the light of the Imām Reżā holy shrine and other holy places.

Aim:

This article aims to introduce *'aṣṣār-ḵāne*, its functions and duties in the shrine.

Research Methodology and Approach:

This article was written descriptively-analytically using a library research methodology with a documentary approach.

The results:

The results of this article, which cover only the *Ṣafavīd* period , include the job description , founding, introducing the donators , the functions and usage , recognition of the documents related to this department in the *Āstān* Quds.

Keywords:

the *Ṣafavīd*, the *Āstān* Quds *Raẓavī*, the '*Aṣṣār-ḵāne* , Lighting, Vegetable oils

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Abstract Articles

A Study on the Less Known Aspects of *Amīr ʻAlī-Šīr Navāīʼs* Personality (844 - 906/ 1441 - 1501)

Abolfazl Hasanabadi [1]

Abstract:

In this research, it is aimed to study the social and political personality's aspects of *Amīr ʻAlī-Šīr Navāīʼs* , that have been less considered by researchers.

Aim:

This research was performed to critically study the sources available on *Amīr ʻAlī-Šīr Navāī*' and his political and social approach and performance.

Research Methodology and Approach:

The research methodology is a library method. Using available sources such as historical compositions, it is tried to highlight some of the unknown points about him as far as possible.

The results

The findings of this paper show that some of the issues, such as the content of the *monša'āt* (compositions) of contemporary of *Amīr ʻAlī-Šīr*, endowments' deed and the impact of his social actions, such as the endowing of the *Eḵlāṣīye* (educational complex) have not been considered as deserved.

Keywords:

Amīr ʻAlī-Šīr Navāīī, Khorasan, Historical Research, Timurid

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