

Takht Khan Inscription, a Symbol of the History and Culture of Ilam in the Qajar Period

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Abstract

The Takht Khan Inscription, located in Ilam Province, is a historical and artistic document from the Qajar period that was created by order of Gholam Reza Khan Vali in 1325 AH. The present study, using the content analysis method, examined the various aspects of this inscription and collected the information required for the research using a library method. The main research questions were formulated with the aim of examining historical information, the characteristics of the inscription's calligraphy and painting, its role in introducing the governor, and the position of this inscription among Ilami works. The Takht Khan Inscription contains valuable information about the genealogy of the governors of Poshtkuh, the extensive development services of Gholam Reza Khan, and the socio-political situation of the region, and as a first-hand source, it complements other historical sources. The script used in it is Nastaliq with a tendency towards broken script, which, in addition to having artistic elegance and beauty, reflects the skill of the scribes and stonemasons in carving it. By highlighting the actions and lineage of the governor, the aforementioned inscription plays a pivotal role in introducing the personality, establishing his position and legitimacy. The results of the research show that the Takht Khan epigraph, by combining rich historical content and outstanding artistic features, is not only an important document of the history and civilization of Ilam during the Qajar period; but also, as a national work, plays an important role in introducing the culture of this region to the world. Despite having some writing shortcomings, this inscription is a testament to the cultural and artistic richness of Ilam and deserves further protection and introduction.

Keywords: Takht Khan, Ilam, Qajar period, Gholam Reza Khan Vali, epigraphy.

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