



## ČŪB ƘAṬṬ

---

**ČŪB-ƘAṬṬ** (or *čūkatt*; var. *čüb-qatt*; Dehḵodā, s.v.; in Šūštar, Kāzerūn, and other parts of southern Persia *kana*; Nīrūmand, pp. 150, 382; Behrūzī, pp. 224-25, 486), a stick 20-30 cm long formerly used by neighborhood shopkeepers, especially butchers and bakers, to keep individual charge accounts. In Afghanistan it was also used to keep track of profits (Afǧānīnevīs, p. 194). It was in common use in both cities and villages until the early decades of this century, when illiteracy was still widespread. Individual customers made agreements with the shopkeeper that each time he made a certain quantity of purchases on credit the shopkeeper would make one cut on the *čūkatt*, which was kept by the customer (not by the shopkeeper, as suggested by Jamālzāda, p. 92). At the end of the month the customer would pay for his purchases according to the number of cuts registered. With the rise of literacy in the 20th century the *čūkatt* has become obsolete.

*Čüb-ḵatt* is also the designation for arrow-shaped wooden bookmarks used, especially by children, to follow the lines when reading the Qurʾān.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

ʿA. Afǧānīnevīs, *Loǧāt-e ʿammīāna-ye fārsī-e Afǧānestān*, Kabul, 1337 Š./1968.



‘A.-N. Behrŭzī, *Vāžahā wa mataalhā-ye šīrāzī wa kāzerŭnī*, Tehran, 1348 Š./1969.

M.-‘A. Dā‘ī-al-Eslām, *Farhang-e nezām*, Hyderabad (Deccan), 1358/1939.

M.-‘A. Eslāmī Nadūšan, *Rŭzhā “sargodašt,”* Tehran, 1363 Š./1984, p. 28.

M.-‘A. Jamālzāda, *Farhang-e loġāt-e ‘ām(m)īāna*, ed. M.-J. Maĥjŭb, Tehran, 1348 Š./1969.

Moĥammad Pādšāh, *Farhang-e Anand Rāj*, ed. M. Dabīrsīāqī, II, Tehran, 1343 Š./1964, p. 1461.

M.-B. Nīrŭmand, *Vāža-nāma-ī az ġŭyeš-e Šŭštari*, Tehran, 1355 Š./1976.

Ğ.-Ĥ. Yŭsofi, “Čŭb-kaŧŧ,” *Kelk* 31, 1371 Š./1992, pp. 106-07.

(Ğolām-Ĥosayn Yusofi)