

RECEIVED. NOV. 1887.

# CATALOGUE OF COINS OF THE SHÁHS OF PERSIA

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.



LONDON :  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

1887. w

LONDON :  
PRINTED BY GILBERT & RIVINGTON (LIMITED),  
ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, CLERKENWELL ROAD.

THE COINS

OF THE

SHÁHS OF PERSIA,

SAFAVIS, AFGHÁNS, EFSHÁRIS,  
ZANDS, AND KÁJÁRS.

BY

REGINALD STUART POOLE, LL.D.

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

LONGMANS & Co., PATERNOSTER ROW; B. M. PICKERING,  
66, HAYMARKET; B. QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY; A. ASHER & Co.,  
13, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, AND AT BERLIN;  
TRÜBNER & Co., 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL;  
ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

PARIS: MM. C. ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 4, RUE DE LOUVRE.

1887.

LPH.

- 25391 -



ASTOR LIBRARY  
NEW YORK

## PREFACE.

---

THE present Volume contains the description of the Coins of the Ŝafávi and subsequent dynasties of Persia, from the enthronement of Sháh Isma'il I., A.H. 907=A.D. 1502, to the present day.

The work follows the system of previous volumes describing Oriental Coins, and is similarly illustrated. As however it is the first Catalogue of Persian coins of its class, yet issued, the number of plates is larger than usual.

The absence of any authoritative history of Persia in a European language has made research in Persian manuscripts a first necessity, while the imperfection of the few lists of Persian coins in numismatic works has rendered their decipherment a new inquiry. In both cases this labour could not have been performed without the generous aid of my colleague Dr. Charles Rieu, Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts, who has not only allowed me to refer to him throughout the composition of the work, but has also read the proof-sheets. While such merit as the work may possess is largely due to him, he has not catalogued the coins, and is therefore not responsible for any defects. I would also express my sincere acknowledgments to Professor Dr. Wold Tiesenhausen, Keeper

of Coins in the Imperial Museum of the Hermitage, and to Professor Dr. Mehren, Keeper of Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, for valuable notices of coins in the collections under their charge. I owe my thanks to General Houtum Schindler for authoritative information bearing on the reckoning of time and coin-denominations of the Persians. I am also indebted to Mr. Grueber for help in the correction of the proofs.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface . . . . .	v
Introduction . . . . .	xv
§ I. CHRONOLOGY . . . . .	xv
Persian mode of reckoning reigns . . . . .	xv
Persian reckoning of time . . . . .	xv
Night and day . . . . .	xv
Muhammadian year . . . . .	xvi
Almanacs . . . . .	xviii
Solar year and Tatar Cycle . . . . .	xviii
Correspondence of solar and lunar years . . . . .	xix
Julús . . . . .	xx
Regnal years . . . . .	xi
Determination of dates . . . . .	xxii
Safavi Dynasty . . . . .	xxii
Isma'il I. . . . .	xxii
Relations of Isma'il and Bábar . . . . .	xxiv
Tahmásپ I. . . . .	xxix
Isma'il II. . . . .	xxx
Muhammad Khudabanda . . . . .	xxxi
'Abbás I. . . . .	xxxiii
Sáfi I. . . . .	xxxiv
'Abbás II. . . . .	xxxv
Sáfi II., Sulaimán I. . . . .	xxxvi
Husain I. . . . .	xxxvi
Tahmásپ II. . . . .	xxxvii
'Abbás III. . . . .	xxxvii
Sám . . . . .	xxxviii
Husain II. . . . .	xxxix
Muhammad . . . . .	xl

	PAGE
<b>Determination of dates, <i>continued</i>—</b>	
<b>Şafaví, maternally . . . . .</b>	<b>xI</b>
The Family of Dá-úd . . . . .	xli
Ahmad . . . . .	xli
Sulaimán II. . . . .	xli
Isma'íl (III.) . . . . .	xlii
<b>Afgháns . . . . .</b>	<b>xlix</b>
Mahmud . . . . .	xlix
Ashraf . . . . .	xlix
<b>Eshháris . . . . .</b>	<b>xlix</b>
Nádir Sháh . . . . .	xlix
'Ádíl Sháh . . . . .	I
Ibráhím . . . . .	I
Sháh Rukh . . . . .	Ii
<b>Bakhtiári . . . . .</b>	<b>liii</b>
'Alí Merdán Khán . . . . .	liii
<b>Afghán . . . . .</b>	<b>liii</b>
Ázad Khán . . . . .	liii
<b>Zands . . . . .</b>	<b>liv</b>
Kerím Khán . . . . .	liv
Abu-l-Fet-h and Muhammad 'Alí Kháns . . . . .	lvI
Muhammad 'Alí Khán . . . . .	lvI
Abu-l-Fet-h Khán, second reign . . . . .	lvii
Sadík Khán . . . . .	lvii
'Alí Murád Khán . . . . .	lvii
Ja'afar Khán . . . . .	lviii
Lutf-'Alí Khán . . . . .	lviii
<b>Kájárs . . . . .</b>	<b>lviii</b>
Muhammad Hasan Khán . . . . .	lviii
Husain-kulí Khán . . . . .	lix
Aká Muhammad Khán . . . . .	lix
Fet-h-'Alí, Bábá Khán . . . . .	lix
Husain 'Alí . . . . .	lx
'Alí . . . . .	lx
Muhammad . . . . .	lx
Hasan Khán Sálár . . . . .	lx
Násir-ed-dín . . . . .	lxI

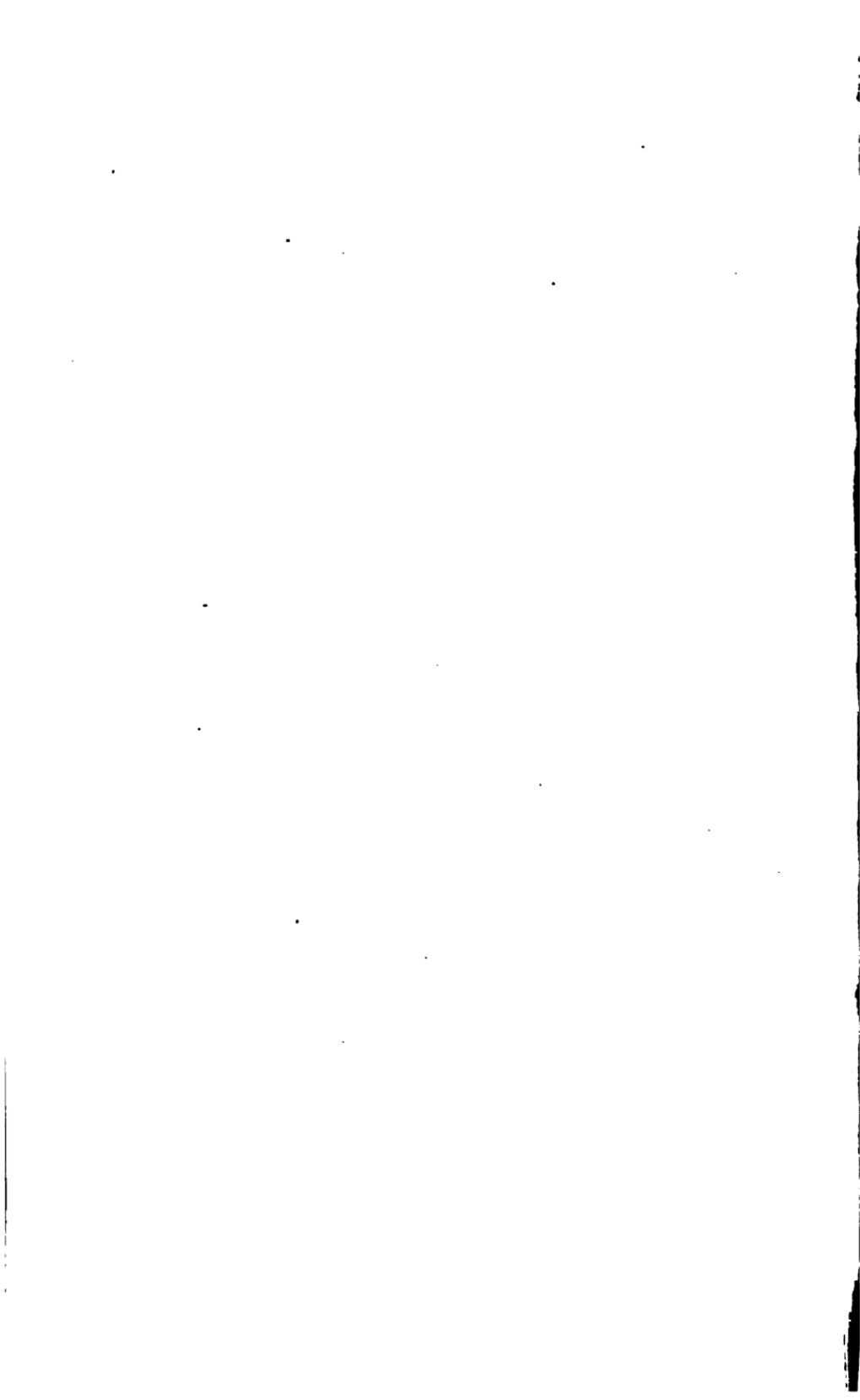
	PAGE
<b>§ II. COINAGE . . . . .</b>	<b>lxi</b>
Denominations . . . . .	lxi
Hanway's tables . . . . .	lxi
Gold coins Isma'il I, to Kháns . . . . .	lxii
Hanway's statements as to silver money compared with coins . . . . .	lxiii
Table of weights of silver coins, Muḥammad to Tahmásپ II . . . . .	lxiii
Information of Chardin and Tavernier as to silver money . . . . .	lxiv
Evidence of table . . . . .	lxiv
Later silver coins . . . . .	lxiv
Coinage of Kájár Sháhs . . . . .	lxiv
Art of coins . . . . .	lxvi
Inscriptions . . . . .	lxvi
Obverse. Formulæ . . . . .	lxvi
Reverse. Royal style to Tahmásپ II . . . . .	lxvii
'Alí-Riza coins. Their origin . . . . .	lxix
Style of Nádir and successors to Isma'il (III). . . . .	lxx
Mahdí coins, &c., of Kháns . . . . .	lxxii
Coins of Kájár Sháhs . . . . .	lxxiv
Mints . . . . .	lxxv
Dates . . . . .	lxxv
Distichs . . . . .	lxxvi
Safavis . . . . .	lxxvi
Isma'il II. . . . .	lxxvi
'Abbás II. . . . .	lxxviii
Sulaimán I. (Safi II). . . . .	lxxix
Sultán Husain . . . . .	lxxx
Tahmásپ II. . . . .	lxxx
'Abbás III. . . . .	lxxxi
Sultán Husain II. . . . .	lxxxi
Sultán Muḥammad . . . . .	lxxxi
Safavis, maternally . . . . .	lxxxii
The family of Dá-úd . . . . .	lxxxii
Ahmad . . . . .	lxxxii
Sulaimán II. . . . .	lxxxii
Afgháns . . . . .	lxxxiii

	PAGE
Mahmud . . . . .	lxxxiii
Ashraf . . . . .	lxxxiv
Esfháris . . . . .	lxxxv
Nádir . . . . .	lxxxv
'Ádil Sháh . . . . .	lxxxv
Ibráhím . . . . .	lxxxv
Sháh Rukh . . . . .	lxxxvi
Zands . . . . .	lxxxvi
Lutf'-Alí Khan . . . . .	lxxxvi
'Alí-Ríza series . . . . .	lxxxvii
Mahdí series . . . . .	lxxxvii
Kájárs . . . . .	lxxxix
Náṣir-ed-dín . . . . .	lxxxix
Invocations . . . . .	lxxxix
Other religious Inscriptions . . . . .	lxxxix
Autonomous Copper . . . . .	xc
Types and Tatar Cycle . . . . .	xc
Genealogical trees. . . . .	xci
Şafavis . . . . .	xcii
Afgháns . . . . .	xciii
Esfháris . . . . .	xciii
Zands . . . . .	xciv
Kájárs . . . . .	xciv
Notes to the Pedigrees . . . . .	xcv
Errata . . . . .	xcvi
Chronological table . . . . .	(to follow) xcvi
<b>CATALOGUE</b> . . . . .	<b>1</b>
Şafavis . . . . .	1
Ismá'il I. . . . .	1
Tahmásp I. . . . .	12
Sultán Muhammad Khudabanda . . . . .	19
'Abbás I. . . . .	21
Şaffí (I.) . . . . .	24
'Abbás II. . . . .	26
Sulaimán I. (Şaffí II.) . . . . .	30
Sultán Husain . . . . .	39
Tahmásp II. . . . .	55
With name of Imám 'Ali-er-Rízá . . . . .	61

	PAGE
Afgháns . . . . .	64
Mahmúd . . . . .	64
Ashraf . . . . .	66
Safavis . . . . .	69
'Abbás III. . . . .	69
With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rízá . . . . .	71
Efsháris . . . . .	72
Nádir . . . . .	72
Safavis . . . . .	85
Sám, Pretender . . . . .	85
Efsháris . . . . .	86
'Adil Sháh . . . . .	86
Ibráhím . . . . .	89
With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rízá . . . . .	90
Sháh Rukh, first reign . . . . .	91
With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rízá . . . . .	96
Safavis (maternally) . . . . .	98
Sulaimán II. . . . .	98
Efsháris . . . . .	100
Sháh Rukh, third reign . . . . .	100
Safavis (maternally) . . . . .	102
Isma'il III. . . . .	102
Under tutelage of 'Alí Merdán Khán . . . . .	102
Under tutelage of Muhammad Hasan Khán . . . . .	103
Zands . . . . .	105
Kerím Khán . . . . .	105
Kájárs . . . . .	127
Muhammad Hasan Khán . . . . .	127
Afghan . . . . .	130
Azád Khán . . . . .	130
Khán of Ganja, with name of Nádir Sháh . . . . .	131
Zands . . . . .	132
Abu-l-Fet-h Khán . . . . .	132
Şádiq Khán . . . . .	133
'Alí Murád Khán . . . . .	136
Ja'afar Khán . . . . .	140
Luqf-'Alí Khán . . . . .	142

	PAGE
<b>Kájárs . . . . .</b>	<b>143</b>
Ağa Muhammed Khan . . . . .	143
Fet-h-'Alí (Bábá Khán) . . . . .	148
Fet-h-'Alí Sháh . . . . .	150
Muhammad Sháh . . . . .	177
Rebellion of Hasan Khán Sálár . . . . .	186
Násir-ed-dín . . . . .	187
Uncertain, time of Isma'il I. or Tahmásپ I. . . . .	209
Vassal king, Timúrí Bábar under Isma'il I. . . . .	210
<b>Autonomous Copper . . . . .</b>	<b>212</b>
Irán . . . . .	212
Abú-Shahr . . . . .	213
Bandar-Abú-Shahr . . . . .	215
Ardebíl . . . . .	217
Urúmí . . . . .	217
Ishahán . . . . .	219
Erván . . . . .	221
Borujird . . . . .	226
Baghdád . . . . .	227
Bandar'-Abbás ? . . . . .	227
Behbehán . . . . .	228
Tabríz . . . . .	229
Tiflís . . . . .	234
Túi . . . . .	236
Tíra ? . . . . .	236
Khoi . . . . .	237
Demávend . . . . .	238
Resht . . . . .	238
Ra'násh . . . . .	239
Sá-új Bulágh . . . . .	240
Shemákhí . . . . .	240
Shíráz . . . . .	241
Teherán . . . . .	242
Kazvín . . . . .	243
Kandahár . . . . .	244
Kermánszáhán . . . . .	250
Káshán . . . . .	252

	PAGE
Ganja . . . . .	253
Mazenderán . . . . .	257
Mesh-hed . . . . .	259
Herát . . . . .	260
Hamadán . . . . .	261
Yazd . . . . .	261
<b>Medals</b> . . . . .	<b>262</b>
<b>Supplement</b> . . . . .	<b>265</b>
<i>Isma'il I.</i> . . . . .	265
<i>Tahmásپ I.</i> . . . . .	268
<i>Muhammad Khudabanda</i> . . . . .	269
<i>'Abbás II.</i> . . . . .	271
<i>Sulaimán I.</i> . . . . .	272
<i>Sultán Husain</i> . . . . .	272
<i>Mahmúd</i> . . . . .	273
<i>Nádir</i> . . . . .	274
<b>INDEXES</b> . . . . .	<b>275</b>
I. Years . . . . .	275
II. Mints . . . . .	288
II a. Titles of Mints . . . . .	309
III. Names . . . . .	311
III a. Distichs . . . . .	319
III b. Invocations . . . . .	322
III c. Mottoes . . . . .	322
IV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	323
V. Denominations, marks and forms as of genuineness, etc. . . . .	324
VI. Types . . . . .	325
<b>TABLES</b> . . . . .	<b>329</b>
Comparative Table of the Years of the Hijra and of the Christian Era . . . . .	329
Table of the relative weights of English grains and French grammes . . . . .	334
Table for converting English inches into millimètres and into the measures of Mionnet's scale . . . . .	336



# INTRODUCTION.

---

## I. CHRONOLOGY.

In preparing this Catalogue it has been necessary to fix the chronology of the reigns, as to which I have found no exact information in any European work.

The Persian mode of reckoning a king's reign presents two peculiarities: a reign is counted from Enthrone-  
Persian mode  
of reckoning  
reigns.  
ment, and the regnal years are counted from the New-Year's Day on each vernal equinox, the Nau-rúz, whereas all other dates are given in Muhammadan lunar years and months. The adjustment of the Persian dates to our own has therefore been a matter of some difficulty, but I cannot regret the labour entailed by the endeavour to obtain historical accuracy in these dates, which, belonging as they do to modern history, demand the most precise statement possible.

To explain the method of adjustment it will be necessary to state in brief the Persian mode of reckoning time.  
Persian  
reckoning  
of time.  
This is purely Muhammadan, except that the use of the solar year is concurrent with that of the lunar. It is, however, possible that in the Muhammadan system there may be some local peculiarities. The Persian usage is therefore here stated, without any assertion that in all particulars it represents the usage of the whole Muslim world.

The day begins with sunset. In Persian documents the Night and day. word شب, 'night,' denotes the first moiety, *jā*, 'day,' the second, though it is possible that 'day' is sometimes

used for the civil day of twenty-four hours, instead of its division, the natural day.

There is thus a discrepancy in the beginning of any day in Muslim and European reckoning, amounting to the interval from sunset to midnight, each day of the week beginning so much earlier than with us in Muslim countries, our eve of Sunday, for instance, being their night of that day.

In the tables for converting Muslim into European reckoning, the European day given is not that on which the Muslim day began, but that with which it mainly coincided. In other words, the coincidence of natural days is given.

This is shown in Ideler's remarks on the initial day of the Hijra, reckoned by the Easterns as Thursday, July 14-15, A.D. 622; by the Europeans as the oriental Friday, 15-16 (*Handbuch*, ii. 482-485).

It is important to note that the European day is that of popular observation, consequently it best suits the usual Muslim custom of observation; thus, as Ideler remarks, the European date is to be taken when we have to do with popular use, the Oriental for astronomical observation (p. 485). Wüstenfeld's Tables ("Vergleichungs-Tabellen," F. Wüstenfeld, Leip., 1854), following the European reckoning, begin the calendar with Friday, July 16, which should be Thursday-Friday, 15-16. Thus, in converting dates, we can use Wüstenfeld's Tables, allowing for his neglect of the portion of the European day, and also for the possibility of the difference of a day on either side due to observation.\*

Muhammadan  
year.

The Muhammadan year consists of twelve lunar months, alternately of thirty and twenty-nine days, the twelfth being of twenty-nine or thirty days, this month Zu-l-

---

\* The Comparative Table of the Years of the Hijra and of the Christian Era at the close of the volume is, as in previous volumes, an abridgement of Wüstenfeld's work.

Hijja having thirty days eleven times in every nineteen years (see note \*). In practice a difficulty may occur as to Sha'bán, the month preceding Ramazán, the month of fasting, and similarly with the beginning of Shawwál, the month following Ramazán. Properly the new moon should be seen to mark the beginning and end of the Fast. But no month can exceed thirty days, consequently there is no calendric disturbance of a serious character; the result can but be an interchange of months of twenty-nine and thirty days. In past time such variations must have often occurred: now this could only be, so far as Persia is concerned, in small and remote places, and with very strict Muslims. For in Persia, as in Egypt, the calendar is fixed by an official Almanac.\*

\* Further detail is given in the following interesting letter by General Houtum Schindler:—"The popular idea regarding the commencement of the months is that the first day of a month commences with the evening during which the new moon has first been seen. It sometimes happens at the end of the twenty-ninth day of a month that the moon has not been seen, on account of clouds, rain, &c., and the people then make the first of the month commence from sunset of the next day, counting the month as one of thirty days. This only occurs at small and out-of-the-way places, where almanacs are little known. The Persian astronomical almanac (*taqim*) always gives the first day of the months correctly. No month can exceed thirty days, and doubt can only exist on account of the thirtieth day. After the thirtieth comes the first, even with the most fanatical part of the population, whether the moon has been seen or not. Seeing the moon is only of importance at the beginning and end of the Ramazán, particularly at the end. Some devout Musulmans, if they have not seen the moon continue the fast from the evening of the thirtieth till the evening of the next day, although they call this next day the first of Shevvál. Ramazán always has thirty days. On the last day of Ramazán everybody is on the look-out for the faint crescent of the moon in the west, and every one on first seeing it rejoices, points it out to others, whom he embraces, &c. Should the sky at Teherán be overcast the courtiers are sad and gloomy. Then a telegram, sent in hot haste from the Central Telegraph Station, arrives with the announcement that the moon has been seen somewhere; for instance:

شش ساعت ربع کم ماه نو در تبریز دیده شده است

(six hours less a quarter, the new moon has been seen at Tabriz). The courtiers then 'heave' a sigh of relief—Alhamdulillah! the fast is over! but then they 'heave' another sigh, and lengthen their faces, as they think of the presents which they have to make to their people in the morning.

**Almanacs.** Probably, before the use of printing, the most important days were defined by authority. It should, however, be noted that there is no certainty of agreement between Wüstenfeld's Tables and the official almanacs. In comparing these Tables with the Cairo Almanacs of A.H. 1248 to 1250 and 1259 to 1263 and 1265, it appears that in three cases the first day of the year, 1 Muḥarram, is dated one European day later by the Egyptian Almanac. In the conversion of dates we must therefore expect a degree of uncertainty as to the day of the month in both Muslim and European reckoning.

**Solar year and  
Tatar Cycle.**

Besides the Muslim year, the Persians use the native solar year, beginning at the vernal equinox, called by them the Turkí year, on account of the Tatar Cycle, which gives its name to each year. In their histories each year begins with the Nau-rúz at the vernal equinox, the year being designated according to the Tatar Cycle, and also numbered according to the Hijra year.\* It consequently follows that events of the Hijra year are constantly chronicled before the heading at its Nau-rúz. The spring being the season of going to war, the difficulty does not usually arise in reference to military matters.

"The following figures regarding the Musulman reckoning may be useful; they are not always accessible. A cycle of the Muhammadan era = 10,631 days = 19 years of 354 days + 11 years of 355 days.

"The days of the week are the same after every seventh cycle; first day of the year 1 was Friday, and the first day of the year 211 was again a Friday. Divide the Muhammadan year by 30; the remainder will be the year of the cycle, and the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th years of the cycle have 355 days.

"Muḥarrem, Rabiع I, Jemādi I, Rejeb, Ramazán, and Zilq'adéh, always have thirty days.

Şafer, Rabiع II, Jemādi II, Sh'Abân, and Shawwâl, always have twenty-nine days.

"Zilhoj has twenty-nine or thirty days."

\* The formula is as in the following example:

بيان واع سال فرخنده قال اود بیل مطابق هزار و صد و شصت و شش همرو  
Gítí-Kushái, f. 14 a.

The Tatar Cycle is as follows :\*

سپقان	Mouse.
اود	Bull.
بارس	Tiger.
توشقان	Hare.
لوي	Crocodile.
ابلان	Serpent.
يونت	Horse.
قوی	Sheep.
بیکھین	Ape.
تھاقو	Hen.
ایت	Dog.
تنگوز	Hog.

In the use of the cycle there are disagreements as well as errors within a series. These are due to the confusion caused by no two years solar and lunar corresponding, and the consequent need occasionally to drop a lunar year containing no vernal equinox like A.H. 1153. Thus this year wholly disappears in the 'Histoire de Nader Chah.' We there find the heading of the year of the Sheep corresponding to A.H. 1151 (Part ii. p. 75), and the events up to 2 Zu-l-Hijja (p. 92), and then the heading of the year of the Ape corresponding to A.H. 1152, followed by the statement that the Nau-rúz occurred on 21 [l. 12] Zu-l-Hijja (p. 93). The next heading is that of the year of the Hen, corresponding to A.H. 1154, followed by the date of the Nau-rúz 3 Muḥarram (p. 119). It may be added that the date of 2 Muḥarram, 1154, occurs before the entry above cited in the record of an earlier event (p. 118). Thus a whole lunar year, A.H. 1153, had elapsed between the Nau-rúz of 1152 and that of 1154. In the case of the

Correspondence of solar and lunar years.

\* The list does not include variants, but only the ordinary names and their orthography in Persian sources, drawn up with Dr. Rieu's kind aid.

f. 194<sup>a</sup>-196<sup>a</sup>), the interval from Ağa Muḥammad's death to his death being 38 years, 5 months, 27 days, and that from his own *julūs* to his death being 38 years, 2 months, 25 days.

One coin in the series (no. 447, p. 144) struck by Ağa Muḥammad Khán presents the date 2 Rejeb, 1209. It was issued at Káshán. This date, 22-23 January 1795, is not the date of Ağa Muḥammad's *julūs*, nor has it any significance in the calendar. It probably refers to some local event, possibly to the passage of Ağa Muḥammad through the city on his return to Teherán after the capture of Kermán, if he took this route.

**Determination of dates.** The following sketch of the chronology of the Sháhs of Persia involves a sufficient historical outline for numismatic purposes, if compared with the Genealogical Trees and Chronological Table. A fuller history is alike beyond the scope of this work and the powers of the writer.

The genealogical trees give only the chief historical persons. The Persian usage of succession is in accordance with that of European nations with whom the Salic Law has prevailed; but the Sháh has the right of selecting his heir among his descendants. Under the Kájárs there is this peculiarity; the heir must be a Kájár on the side of both father and mother.

To date each reign research has been made in Persian manuscripts, in some cases checked by the statements of Europeans travelling in Persia in the times in question, and by the evidence of coins. The historians occasionally, and the coins in one case (that of Nádir Sháh), give a chronogram (جتنی) expressing the year of enthronement, and the historians also give the month in the case of Tahmásپ II. There are also chronograms of the deaths of Sháhs in the histories, those of Tahmásپ I. and Ṣafí I. giving the month.

**Safaví  
Dynasty.  
Isma'il I.**

Sháh Isma'il Ṣafaví was the descendant of a line of Sayyids who traced back to 'Alí through the seventh Imám, Músa el-Kázim. The first of the line to whom

political importance can be assigned is Isma'il's grandfather Junaid, who therefore heads the Ṣafaví pedigree in this Catalogue.\* So slight, however, was the power of Isma'il's predecessors, that he may be regarded as alike the founder of the greatness of his family and of the Ṣafaví dynasty.

The date of the accession of Sháh Isma'il I., although it is the starting-point of modern Persian history, has not yet been satisfactorily determined in any European work. I am indebted to Dr. Rieu for its approximate determination.

"The best sources, Jákán-árá, Lubb-ut-Tavaríkh, Tárikh-i-Elchí, 'Álam-árái, all agree that the actual *julús*, with *khuṭba* and *sikka*, took place at Tabríz, immediately after the battle of Shorúr. That battle, in which Elwend Mírza and his Turkomans were routed, took place in the early spring A.H. 907; the Jákán-árá gives the date Saturday, 2 Ramazán, 907. The Habíb-us-Siyár, which is rather loose in its chronology for that period, stands alone in speaking of a *julús* in 906."†

It is significant that in the year A.H. 907, the first Muslim Saturday in Ramazán was our Friday-Saturday, 11-12 March, 1502, the vernal equinox falling on Friday, 11th, in the morning common to both reckonings. It is therefore highly probable that the Nau-rúz was kept on the Muslim Saturday. It should be observed that in Wüstenfeld's Tables the correspondence is Thursday, 2 Ramazán = Thursday-Friday, 10-11 March. The new moon occurred very late (9h. 40m.) in the evening of the 8th.‡ It is therefore quite probable that the month was not reckoned to begin before the evening of the 9th. But this is still a day too early. It may be noted that in

\* The dynastic lists entitled Jannat-el-Fiūdāus begin the Ṣafaví line with Junaid (Or. 144, fol. 62b).

† Letter from Dr. Rieu.

‡ I am responsible for the calculations of the sun's place and of the new moon, which are sufficiently accurate for the purpose.

the MSS., Saturday شنبه may be a mistake for any other day but Friday, جمعه or آدینه, the numeral being liable to drop out.

The date 2 Ramazán being apparently the Nau-rúz, it may be doubted whether in the MS. of the Jehán-árá, cited by Dr. Rieu (Add. 7649, fol. 84*b*), it is not chosen as the nearest date known to that of the battle. In a second and inferior MS. of the Jehán-árá (Or. 141, fol. 201*a*), which is divided by rubrics giving the Nau-rúz of each year, the decisive battle of Shorúr is placed before Nau-rúz 2 Ramazán, which, by an error of the copyist, is dated in the rubric 908 for 907, and so with others at this period. Obviously the year 907 would alone suit.

The earlier *julús* in A.H. 906, mentioned in the Habíbes-Siyár, would correspond with Isma'il's proclamation of himself without regular *julús* in Shirván in that year, which Dr. Rieu has pointed out to me.

It would be interesting to trace the rise of Isma'il I., and the subjugation to his sway of the small principalities which he gradually subjected, leaving the work of consolidation to be completed by his successors. Were there a series of coins of vassal princes, this would be necessary. There is, however, but one known which has a second royal name, a piece in the Museum Collection (p. 210, no. 652). This coin happily bears upon the events of the great war with Muḥammad Sheibání the Uzbeg, and, with other numismatic documents, throws new light upon the history of the time. There is also another gold coin (p. 12, no. 19) counterstruck by Tahmásپ I., which may have been originally issued by a vassal of his, but I have been unable to form any conjecture as to the possible vassal's name by comparing the lists.

Relations of  
Isma'il and  
Bábar.

The coin of Isma'il with the second royal name demands a somewhat lengthened discussion. Its fabric resembles that of the cities of the north-east of Isma'il's kingdom, as

seen in coins of Astarábád, Herát, and Merv. It differs from these similar pieces in the Catalogue in bearing in what may be called the exergue, undoubtedly a position of second importance, the name سلطان محمد. The mint is lost. It cannot be argued that the term سلطان is merely applied to a moneyer as a prefix, which would be quite consonant with Persian custom, for moneyers' names never appear on the coinage of the Sháhs, nor indeed does any second name, save in this instance, and the possible parallel under Tahmásپ I. It is well-known that Muham-mad Bábar,\* the founder of the so-called Moghul Empire of Delhi, was from A.H. 916 to A.H. cir. 921 (Baber's 'Memoirs,' Suppl., p. 241-245, on no stated authority) in strict alliance with Sháh Isma'il. They had a common enemy in the Uzbegs, and the geographical position of the two kings made political union possible. Bábar was supported by a Persian contingent, and conquered Transoxiana, but by adopting for himself and his troops the national dress of the Persian Shí'as, he so effectually alienated the strict Sunnis of Bukhára and Samarkand as to be obliged, as much by general disaffection, as by defeats from the Uzbegs, to abandon Transoxiana and retire to Kábul.

Unfortunately the events of this period are wanting in Bábar's 'Memoirs,' and there is difficulty in establishing their exact dates. All that will be here attempted is to ascertain if Bábar gave Isma'il during this time the rights of the *khuṭba* and *sikka*, the prayer for the sovereign, and the coinage; and if there is evidence that he did so, whether the coin under consideration could be due to this right. In the Supplement to Bábar's 'Memoirs,' it is stated that when he conquered Samarkand the rights in question were exercised in his own name, according to the Indian authorities Ferishta and Kháfi Khán, whereas

---

\* According to Dr. Rieu the right pronunciation, as shown by a couplet of this prince's own composition, was Bábür.

Iskandar Beg, the Persian authority, said that the *khuṭba* was said in the name of Sháh Isma'il ('Memoirs,' p. 242). I have referred to these authorities and think it worth while to give a summary of their statements. Dr. Rieu has given me a trustworthy confirmation of Iskandar Beg by Khondemir, who was contemporary with Bábar. Ferishta states that in the middle of Rejeb, A.H. 917, Bábar, going from Bukhára to Samarkand for the third time, made the *khuṭba* and *sikka* in his own name (و در نصف رجب سال مذکور (سبع عشر و تسعہ) از آنجا بسمرقد رفته بارسر (سیم خطبه (MS. Add. 6569, i. 222, f. b.) و سکه ان بلده بنام خود کرد. Kháfi Khán says that Bábar conquered Samarkand, ordering the *khuṭba* and *sikka* 'again' in his own name (متوجه تسخیر سمرقند گشته انجرا نیز به تسخیر آورده از سر نو سکه و خطبه خود نموده (MS. Add. 6573, f. 17a, 8. On the other hand Khondemir distinctly assigns *sikka* and *khuṭba* to Sháh Isma'il. He says that Bábar, when applying to Isma'il for help, promised that on the conquest of Transoxiana he would have the *khuṭba* and *sikka* in his name (امیدست که علی اسرع الحال سایر مملکة (ممالک ما و راه آنها مفتوح گردد و درین ولایت خطبه و سکه بنام و القاب نواب کمیاب مزین گشته ; (MS. Add. 2677, f. 336 b; Bombay Text, iii., iv. p. 66), and after taking Samarkand he fulfilled his promise, and *khuṭba* and *sikka* acquired fresh lustre by the commemoration of the glories and merits of the blameless Imáms, may God be well-pleased with (or bless) them all ! and by the name and titles of the Padshah, &c. (خطبه و سکه بذکر مآثر و مقاخر ائمه معصومین رضوان (صلوات. B. T. الله علیہم اجمعین و اسم و لقب پادشاه سیادت بناء اسکندر آئین سمت زیب و زینت بذیرفت MS. f. 337a, Bombay Text, p. 66). Iskandar Beg writes to the same purpose, omitting the coinage : while emphatically stating the acquisition by Bábar of the sovereignty of his ancestors at Samarkand, he says that he read the *khuṭba*

of the Twelve Imáms, in the name of His Majesty Isma'il  
در ان بلده فردوس مانند خطبه اثی عشر بنام نامی انحضرت  
('Álam Árai, MS. Add. 16,684, f. 20a)

It is, therefore, evident that Bábar caused the *khuṭba* to be said and the coinage to be struck in the names of Sháh Isma'il as overlord and himself as vassal. In the conditions stated by Khondemir we have the significant promise that if the 'kingdom' or 'kingdoms' (مملکة) or (ممالک) of Transoxiana are conquered this shall be done in "that province" (در بن ولایت). That there was no evasion is evident from the distinct statement that the Persian formula for *khuṭba* and *sikka* of the Twelve Imáms was used. Here we trace the true source of the disaffection of Samarkand and Bukhára which ultimately forced Bábar to abandon Transoxiana. This was too much for the strict Sunnis of that country.

The accuracy of Khondemír is proved by the discovery of silver coins of Bábar of Transoxianian not Indian fabric with the Shí'a formula and the names of the Twelve Imáms. Unfortunately neither mint nor date is legible upon them. They are now described for the first time from the specimens in the British Museum acquired since the publication of vol. vii. of the *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*.

## 1.

لا الله الا الله  
Obv., within sixfoil,

محمد رسول الله

علی ولي الله

Rev. area, within square, سلطان

بابر

بہادر

Margin, within four compartments,

..... | موسیٰ حسن | محمد علی | خاقان علی .....

## 2.

Obv. area, within square, similar, varied.

Margin, in segments, obscure.

Rev. area, in leaf-shaped border, similar, varied.

Margin, والله ملکه وسلطانه .....

Rs. 95, Wt. 79.5

## 3.

Obv. area, within square,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله

Marg., in segments, obscure.

Rev. area, within square, سلطان

بابر  
بہادر

Margin, within four compartments,

علی محمد | جعفر علی | موسی علی | ... علی  
حسین

Rs. 8, Wt. 79.

## 4.

Similar to (3).

(Restruck on coin of Sháh Rukh, the Timúrí.)

Rs. 95, Wt. 76.5

The full inscription is here intended to be Sultán Bábár Bahádur Khán, the word Khán, as Dr. Rieu suggests, being omitted for want of space. Clearly vassalship is here implied, such as loyal Timúris paid to the supreme Khán. The gold and silver currencies differ in the absence of the Persian sovereign's name on the silver; this is easily explained by the carelessness and unimportance of this issue, the gold coin being far more of a state document. They also differ

in showing Sultán Bábar Bahádur (Khán) for Sultán Muhammad. The only explanation that can be offered is that the coins, perhaps issued at different times, offered but a cramped space for the vassal king's style, and that thus in one case Bábar occurs in the other Muhammad.

There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that the gold coin which has been discussed was issued by Bábar, as vassal of Sháh Isma'il, a condition which is sufficiently proved by the Turki prince's silver money with the Shí'a' formulæ. We can now understand the omission in Bábar's 'Memoirs' of the occurrences which fell between the beginning of A.H. 914 and that of A.H. 925. Similarly an unexpected light is thrown on the conduct of Sháh Tahmásپ I. to Humáyún during his residence as a fugitive at the Persian court. Clearly the Persian king held Bábar's engagement to be a personal one binding on his son Humáyún.

To return to the chronology of Isma'il's reign :—His death took place in the morning of Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, A.D. 1524 (Jehán-árá, Or. 141, f. 211b, the rubric of the year, 211a). The statement of this authority is repeated by the author of the *Kiṣas-el-Khaqání*, who gives the night of the same day (f. 9b), which would throw the event back to the evening of Sunday, 22 May.

The *julús* of Tahmásپ I. is given as Monday, 19 Rejeb, Tahmásپ I. 930 = 23 May, 1524. (*Tárikh-i-Elchi*, f. 32b, *Jahán-árá*, Or. 141, f. 211b; *'Álám-árái*, Add. 17,927, f. 59a\*; the inferior MS., Add. 16,684, f. 21b, merely giving the year 930). The day was thus that of his father's death, a remarkable exception to Persian usage.

The death of the same king is dated in the better MS. of the *'Álám-árái* the night of Saturday, 14 Ṣafar, 984 (f. 155a), the inferior giving the night of Tuesday, 14 Ṣafar,

\* Dr. Rieu considers this to bear some traces of an earlier recension (Cat. Per. MSS., i. p. 287).

984 (f. 26 $\delta$ ). Munajjim Yazdi has Tuesday, 19 Şafar, 984 (Add. 27,241, f. 8 $\delta$ ). The Kışas gives the night of Tuesday, 15 Şafar (f. 17a). By Wüstenfeld's tables, 14 Şafar 984 = Sunday-Monday, 12-13 May, 1576. The 15th Şafar exactly suits. That the 15th of Şafar was Monday-Tuesday is confirmed by the date of 22 Şafar, 984, mentioned shortly afterwards in discussing the dates of Isma'il II. Hasan ibn Muhammad el-Khákí seems to settle the date, which he further defines as "after the second watch of the night," adding "the 15th of the month Şafar" = 984 as a chronogram:

بناریخ شب سه شنبه پانزدهم شهر صفر سنه اربع وثمانی  
وتسعمایه بعد از دو پهر شب شاه طهماسب بعالمر بقا خرامید  
پانزدهم شهر صفر تاریخ است (Or. 1619, f. 616a)

It is of course unnecessary to discuss the isolated date Saturday, Şafar 15, beyond suggesting it having dropped out before شنبه. It is obvious that the night of Tuesday, 15 Şafar, 984 = morning of Tuesday, 14 May, 1576, is the true date. It must always have been natural to confuse events happening in the night after the close of the day with the events of the day preceding, hence the date 14 Şafar.

Isma'il II. The *julüs* of Isma'il II. is dated Wednesday, 27 Jumáda I. [984] = Tuesday-Wednesday, 22 August, A.D. 1576, in the better manuscript of the 'Álam-árái (Add. 17,927, f. 251a, b). The passage runs thus:

در روز معهود که چهار شنبه بیست و هفتم جمادی الاول  
بود جلوس کرده در مکان مبارک شاه جنت مکان قوار  
گرفت (fol. 251a, b)

In the corresponding passage of the MS. in Naskhi, Add. 16,684, the date is wanting (fol. 56 $\delta$ ). The date of Isma'il's death is given in the 'Álam-árái as the night of Sunday, 13 Ramazan [985] = Saturday-Sunday, 24 November, 1577 (Add. 17,927, f. 266a), quoted in the Kışas-el-Khákáni without the day of the week (Add. 7656,

f. 18<sup>b</sup>). The length of the reign of this king is stated in the *Kîşâs-el-Khâkâni* as a year and seven months, (f. 79<sup>a</sup>) مدت سلطنت پادشاه مرحوم مغفور یکسال و هفتماه بود. The note of the reigns of the *Şâfâvis* in the margin of the MS. of the *Târikh-i-Elchî*, numbered Or. 153, confirms this sum by the vague statement that the length of the reign was “nearly two years” (f. 79<sup>a</sup>). The more precise reckoning of the *Kîşâs* is in excess of the sum, a year and three months and a half, from the *julûs* to Isma’îl’s death. On the other hand, from the death of Ȧahmâsp I. to that of Isma’îl II. is nearly one year and seven months, and it may be added that the death of Haidar Mirza induced the pretension of Isma’îl, who left his confinement in the fortress of Kâhkâh, Tuesday, 22 Şâfar, 984 (=Monday-Tuesday, 27-28 May, 1576), thus only a week after his father’s death (*Kîşâs*, f. 18<sup>a</sup>). The *Ahsan et-Tavârikh* of Hasan el-Khâkî allows Isma’îl II. ‘eighteen months and a fraction’ (f. 618<sup>a</sup>) ‘from the beginning of his Sultânate.’

In the *Favaïd-i-Şâfâvia* are two *târikhs*, respectively for the accession and the death of Isma’îl II., in the following lines, which form the closing part of a short poem. The words untranslated, detected by Dr. Rieu, make the two dates 984 and 985 :—

‘Fancy sought two elegant chronograms, that she might engrave on the tablet of the world; one for his taking his place in the region of time, one for his departure to the realm of nought. شهنشاه زیر زمین was fixed, روی زمین was written.’\*

Muhammed Khudabanda was enthroned at Kazvîn, towards the close of the year 985. The better copy of the

Muhammed  
Khudabanda.

---

\* دو تاریخ زینده میتواست نگر . سه بر لوح عالم نگارد رقم  
بکی بهر جا ش در اقلیم دهر . بکی بهر عزش بعلت عدم  
شهنشاه روی زمین گشت نیت . شهنشاه زیر زمین شد رقم  
(Add. 16,698, f. 22 a)

'Álam-áráí reads, 'on Tuesday in the month of Zu-l-Hijja, which is the eleventh month of the year of the Ox, 985,' (Add. 17,927, f. 276a). The inferior MS. reads, 'on the second day of the month,' &c. (Add. 16,684, f. 65a), both specifying the eleventh for the twelfth month. At the close of the account of the *julús*, we read in the better MS. the statement omitted in the inferior one, that the author, Iskandar Beg Munshí, was present at Kazvíń on the occasion, which was Tuesday the third of Zu-l-Hijja, though Hasan Beg stated it was Thursday, and the author admits that he has some doubt.

رائم حروف در قزوین بود و در روزی که نواب سکندرشان داخل شهر میشد باستقبال رفته بود روز سه شنبه سیم ذی الحجه بود وحسن بگ مورخ روز پنجم شنبه ماه مذکور نوشته تحمل که ذره حقیررا عقلی با اشتباہی واقع شده باشد  
(Add. 17,927, f. 276 a).

Unfortunately the Museum possesses no MS. of Hasan Beg's *Alīsan-el-Taváríkh*, but it may be noted that in the book under that title of his namesake, *Ḥasan-ibn Muḥammad el-Khákí*, there is no precise date, but simply the *julús* given under the year 985 (Or. 1649, f. 618b). The *Kıṣāṣ* dates the event Thursday 5 Zu-l-Hijja [985] (f. 19a).

To correct these discrepancies we may first of all discard the eleventh month, as *Zu-l-Hijja* is so frequently mentioned here that there cannot be a mistake for *Zu-l-Ka'da*. In the next place we may reject the reading 'second' from the inferior MS. of the 'Álam-áráí as the better reads 'third,' and a Naskhi copyist could easily mistake *Nestálík* سیم for دویم (in the MS. دوم). The question between the third and the fifth is definitely settled by the calendar, for the fifth could not have been either Tuesday or Thursday. The question between the two week-days is also similarly settled. By Wüstenfeld's Tables, the third was Thursday-Friday 11-12 Feb. Thus it would appear that Iskandar Beg's

memory failed him, and the true date is Thursday 3 Zu-l-Hijja 985 = Wednesday-Thursday 10-11 Feb. 1578.\*

The reign of Muḥammad Khudabanda ended with his deposition, the date of which I do not find exactly stated, but it must have been immediately before the enthronement of 'Abbás I. as Sháh of Irán, at the end of A.H. 995, late in Nov. 1587, N.S.

It may be well to mention that Wüstenfeld is here followed in beginning the new style in 1582.

'Abbás I. was twice enthroned; first by the powerful 'Alí-kulí-Khán as Sultán of Khurásán, under the name of Sháh 'Abbás, in his camp then before Níshapúr, in the year of the Serpent, corresponding with A.H. 989, whereupon his *sikka* and *khuṭba* spread through the whole of Khurásán. (See 'Álam-árái, Add. 17,927, f. 346b, 347a. For the year see also Kísas, f. 19b; cf. 22b, 23a.) The year of the Serpent of course began at the vernal equinox, and as the troops were encamped at the time of the Sháh's proclamation, we may assume that it took place before the winter, therefore in the year A.D. 1581 N.S. This conclusion is confirmed by the statement of the author of the Kísas, who assigns forty-nine years to the reign of 'Abbás in Khurásán and 'Irák (f. 37a). His death occurred 24 Jumáda 1038, which is forty-nine lunar years after the early part of 989.

'Abbás I.

The second enthronement as Sháh of Irán is the true beginning of the reign of 'Abbás, as recognised by the Persian historians. There is a general agreement that the date was A.H. 996. It appears, however, that the actual event took place at the very close of the previous year. Munajjim Yazdí dates it at the end, strictly last third, of Zu-l-Hijja (در آخر ذی الحجه) 995, the year being

---

\* According to Dr. Rieu, Iskandar Beg was born about A.H. 968 (Catalogue of Persian MSS., i., p. 185 b). Consequently he was only about seventeen at the time of the *julús*, and his memory may well have been obscured by the festivities.

given in Persian and Arabic (45b); but he accepts as the táríkh 'Abbás Bahádur Khán عباس بہادر خان = 996 (46a). Similarly the 'Álam-árái (Add. 16,684), after noticing the *julús* (f. 135b seq.) with the táríkh (f. 136a), yet later inserts the rubric of the events of the first year 996 (f. 136b). The Kísas gives the same táríkh (f. 24b).

It is therefore evident that Sháh 'Abbás I. was enthroned near the close of the year 995, but that the fragment of this year was left out of account, as if he had been proclaimed 1 Muḥarram 996. Thus we obtain the enthronement in the last part of Zu-l-Hijja 995, which began 1 Nov. 1587 (Wüst.), and the official beginning of his reign 1 Muḥ. 996 = 1 Dec. 1587 (Wüst.).

The death of 'Abbás I. is dated Thursday 24 Jumáda I. [1038] in the 'Álam-árái (16,684, f. 420b). The Kísas gives Thursday 22 Jumáda I., 1037 (f. 37a). If the author of the Kísas used the 'Álam-árái, it is very easy to see how he might have inserted the year 1037 for 1038. In the copy of the 'Álam-árái cited the year 1038 is only made out by following the months cited of 1037. That the date is a mere slip is shown by its repetition with a correct chronogram for Ṣafí's accession. Thursday the 24th of Jumáda I. was Thursday-Friday 18-19 Jan. 1629.

**Ṣafí I.** The 'Álam-árái dates the *julús* of Ṣafí I. at Isfáhán, 23 Jumáda II. [1038] = 16-17 Feb. 1629 Friday-Saturday, and also adds two chronograms ظل حق, صفی با بر اورنگ شاهی نهاد, both making the correct sum 1038, (16,684, f. 421b). The Kísas gives the date as Monday 4 Jumáda II. 1037 (f. 37b), but gives the chronogram ظل حق (f. 38a). The date 1037 for 1038 should be explained by the mistake in the date of the death of 'Abbás I. already noticed. By Wüstenfeld's Tables, 4 Jumáda II., is Sunday-Monday, 28-29 Jan. 1629, and 23 Jumáda II. Friday-Saturday 16-17 Feb., as already stated. The date of the 'Álam-árái is probably preferable. There could easily

be a confusion between شنبه and بیست in cursive Nestálik, and thus the first numeral (بیست) might have dropped out, but the difference between 23 and (2)4 would still remain. The week-day, Monday, might suit the 24th.

The death of Ṣafí I. is given in the *Kiṣāṣ* (f. 46b) as 12 Ṣafar 1052=Sunday-Monday 11-12 May 1642. This date is confirmed by a contemporary record of the event at Káshán, on the 12th of Ṣafar, A.H. 1052, on the first page of a general history without title Or. 1566 (Dr. Rieu, Cat. Pers. MSS. iii. p. 1064). The author of the *Kiṣāṣ* also gives a chronogram ماه صفر کرد ز دنیا سفر=Ṣafar 1052 (f. 47a).

The enthronement of 'Abbás II. took place at Káshán on the night of Friday the 16th of Ṣafar 1052=Thursday evening 16th May 1642, four days after his father's death at the same place. Táhir Vahíd in one MS. gives this statement of interval, but with the date Friday 11 Ṣafar.

جلوس حضرت ... که بعد از وقوع رحلت نواب خاقان رضوان  
مکان در شب جمعه یازدهم ماه صفر سنه هزار و پنجاه و دو که چهار  
روز از آن واقعه جانگداز گذشته بود (Add. 11,632, f. 14a,b.)

In the copy which Dr. Rieu considers the next best, the reading is varied by the 15th of Ṣafar (Add. 10,594, 14b). The *Zinat-et-tavárikh* has the night of Friday 16 Ṣafar (Add. 23,515, f. 683b), the *Mirát-el-'Álam*, I am informed by Dr. Rieu, gives the 16th. The same date, the night of Friday being specified, is given in the *Favaíd* (Add. 16,698, f. 38a); and Dr. Rieu finds the same in the second copy. On the weight of authority, and the agreement of the 12th with the 16th, as at an interval of four days, we may accept the 16th شانزدهم and reject the impossible reading 11th یازدهم and the improbable 15th پنجمدهم as due to errors of copyists. The *Kiṣāṣ* gives the chronogram طل معبدو = 1052 (Add. 7656, f. 48a).

The death of 'Abbás II. is dated in the *Kiṣāṣ* at the halting-place Khusravábád [in the district] of Dámghán on

the night of Tuesday the 26th of the month Rabi' I., year 1077 (= Friday-Saturday, Sept. 24-25, 1666, f. 154b). Clearly the day of the week is wrong, *و* being superfluous before شنبه. Chardin gives 25 Sept. 1666, about 4 A.M., which no doubt is the exact date, though he makes the correspondence 26 Rabi' II. (*Couronnement de Soleimaan*, ed. 1671, p. 6). The Favaïd gives the month, not the day (f. 46b).

Safí II.  
Sulaimán I.

Safí II., afterwards Sulaimán I., was twice enthroned. The first enthronement, at Isfahán, is dated in the Zinat-et-tavárikh 6 Sha'bán 1077 = Monday-Tuesday, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1667, f. 687a. In spite of the inaccuracy of the Arab copyist of this MS., it is hard to imagine a mistake in the Arabic name of the month. Yet Chardin, who was at Isfahán at the time, dates the event about 10 P.M. on Saturday, 3 Jumáda I. = 2 Oct. (*ibid.* pp. 88, 121, 122), whereas the correspondence should be 3 Rabi' II. = Saturday, 2 Oct., which, as the enthronement shortly followed the decease of the late king, must be correct.

In consequence of the young king's ill-health and the misfortunes of the kingdom, it was decided to enthrone him a second time. Accordingly a second ceremony, in which the name of Sulaimán was substituted for that of Safí, took place at Isfahán on the Nau-rúz, Tuesday 20 March, 1669 (= 19 Shawwál, 1079), at 9 A.M. (*ibid.* p. 389). The death of Sulaimán I. is dated 1105 (Zinat-et-tavárikh, f. 689a). Brydges, in his "Dynasty of the Kajars," p. lxxiii, gives the date 29 Jan. 1694. (= 2-3 Ju-máda II. 1105.)

Husain I.

Dr. Rieu has discovered the exact date of the *julüs* of Sultán Husain. It took place after the lapse of two hours and a half of the night, the eve of Saturday 14 Zu-l-Hijja 1105.

بعد از گذشتن دو ساعت و نیم از شب شنبه چهار دهم شهر ذی الحجه الحرام سنه خمس و مائه والف مطابق ایت بیل ترکی (Dastúr-i-Sháhiyárán, Or. 2941, f. 16a). The correspondence is Friday, 6 August, 1694; Wüstenfeld gives

Thursday, 5 August. According to Olivier, Ḥusain came to the throne in 1694 (*Voyage*, v. p. 351).

Sháh Ḥusain abdicated on the afternoon of 23 Oct. 1722 (Hanway, ii. p. 179, 180, and note n). This was the 11th of Moharram, 1135 (cf. Hist. de Nader Chah, i., p. xvii).\*

The enthronement of Tahmásپ II. at Kazvín took Tahmásپ II. place in the same month as his father's abdication. This is proved by the táríkh given in the History of Nádir, MS. 7661, f. 9b, *آخر ماه محرم*, the end or strictly last third of Muḥarram. It is most remarkable that there are coins of Tahmásپ of both Kazvín (no. 145, p. 55) and Tabríz (no. 149, p. 56) dated 1134, showing that he anticipated his proclamation by exercising the right of coinage. Ríza-ḳulí Khán, author of the *Rauzat-es-safá-i-náṣirí*, states that Ashraf in his third year, equivalent to his last, as he allows him three years, beheaded Sháh Sultán Ḥusain, and that on the receipt of the news Tahmásپ had a *julús* at Kazvín (Lithogr. Teherán, 1274, jild viii, §§ 'Coming out of Sháh Sultán Ḥusain from Isfahán,' 'Account of Sháh Tahmásپ.') According to Hanway, Ḥusain was murdered by Ashraf after the battle of Murcha-khurt, 13 Nov., 1729 (ii. p. 276), and Tahmásپ heard of the event on reaching Isfahán (p. 278). If Sháh Tahmásپ had a second *julús* it must have been at the capital on this occasion.

Tahmásپ was deposed about 14 Rabi' I., A.H. 1144=15-16 Sept., A.D. 1731 (Wüst.), but probably=14-15 Sept., as appears from the date next following.

'Abbás III. was enthroned Monday, 17 Rabi' I., 'Abbás III. 1144 (Hist. de Nader, i. p. 153; cf. p. 151). If the day of the week be correct the correspondence would be Sunday-Monday, 16-17 Sept.; if the day of the month be correct, it would be Tuesday-Wednesday, 18-19

---

\* By Wüstenfeld the coincidence would be 11 Moḥ.=22 Oct., or 12=23. It is quite possible that his 1st Moḥ. is one day too early, and thus we obtain 11 Moḥ.=23 Oct.

Sept. (Wüst.), but probably to be corrected one day to 17-18. The deposition of 'Abbás III. must have occurred before the proclamation of Nádir, 24 Shawwál, 1148=8 March, 1736 (Wüst. corrected one day as before), when the throne had become vacant (*id. ii. 3, 4*). According to the Favaíd, as Dr. Rieu has pointed out to me, 'Abbás III. was deposed and exiled by Nádir to his father Sháh Tahmásپ II. to Sebzewár in Khurássán, but returned, and in the year A.H. 1200 was living blind at Iṣfahán. By whom he was blinded we are not told.

انحضرت را عزل گرده نزد پدر بسبزوار فرستاد و در ایام توقف  
راقم حروف بایران در سنه یکهزار و دو صد هجری شاه عباس  
ثالث نایبنا در اصفهان بود (Add. 16,698, f. 55a).

Sám. Sám Mírza is mentioned in the History of Nádir Sháh, in the narrative of the last year of his reign, 1160, as a pretender of obscure birth, in whose favour the people of Tabríz declared in that year (*ii. p. 188, cf. 185*). In the same year we find Nádir's successor 'Ádil Sháh striking money at Tabríz (*no. 281, p. 87 infra*); consequently the pretender must have held the town for less than a year. According to the History of Nádir, the pretension of Sám began after the vernal equinox of A.H. 1160 (*ibid. ll.cc.*), and before Nádir's death, Sunday midnight, 11 Jumáda II., 1160=18 June, 1747. According to Von Hammer (*Hist., ed. 1839, vol. xv. p. 147*), Sám Mirza, pretended son of Sháh Husain, was enthroned at Ardebil as soon as Nádir's death was known. This is a slight discrepancy, which is probably due to inference. His rule may be dated A.H. 1160=A.D. 1747, the Moham-madan and Gregorian years being almost exactly coincident.

This Sám, although he calls himself son of Sultán Husain Sháh, does not appear to be the same as his namesake, who revolted in Azerbiján prior to the autumn of A.H. 1156=A.D. 1743, and suffered the loss of his nose at the hands of the Persian governor, and again revolted in Shirván the same year (*Hist. de Nader, ii. 157-8*), and finally was cap-

tured by Tahmúras, King of Georgia, 24 Zu-l-Ká'da, 1157=28-29 Dec. 1744; soon after which, his eyes were torn out by order of Nádir (p. 164). It is probable that Husain had a son called Sám personated by two pretenders. The Mírza Sám (l. Sám Mírza) mentioned by Von Hammer as confined by the Turks at Sinope (p. 123) very early in 1160 (cf. p. 122) may be either of the persons here mentioned.

Sultán Husain (II.)\* was proclaimed by 'Alí Merdán in the early part of the year A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753. According to the Zínat-et-taváríkh, Kerím Khán, after returning to Teherán from his disastrous campaign against Muhammad Hasan Khán, heard in the beginning of A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753, on his way to Iṣfahán, that 'Alí Merdán Khán had set up an unknown pretender calling himself Sháh Sultán Husain II. Kerím Khán then marched against and defeated 'Alí Merdán, who thereupon slew the pretender, in order no doubt to make the alliance, next mentioned, with Ázad Khán (Add. 23,527, f. 173a,b). The Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái has the same sequence of events, except that Husain only disappears in the year 1166 (f. 14a-15a). The Favaíd-i-Şafavia takes a very different view of the pretension of Husain, a view supported by Ağa Muhammad's proclamation of Husain's son Sultán Muhammad. This work allows him a reign of seven months, and states that he was blinded by 'Alí Merdán Khán (Add. 16,698, f. 57b; Or. 139, f. 19a). The marginal note on the later Şafavis in the Tárikh-i-Elchí gives his reign as nearly one year (Or. 153, f. 79a). The precise period of the Favaíd is however evidently correct, for the campaign of Ázad Khán, in which he defeated Kerím Khán, occurred in the same year, after the deposition of Husain II. (Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái, 17a,b, 18a; cf. Zínat-et-taváríkh, f. 173b).

Husain II.

---

\* The details of the history of this period, here only alluded to, will be found in the discussion of the reign of Sháh Isma'il (III).

This ephemeral reign may therefore be dated A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753.

Sultán  
Muhammad.

Abu-l-Fet-h Sultán Muhammad Mírza was proclaimed in his youth in A.H. 1200 by Ağa Muhammad Khán at Teherán, and throughout his dominions (*Favaíd*, Add. 16,698, f. 59a, seqq.). That this proclamation actually took effect is evident from the description of the coins then issued at Teherán for the Sháh and the Khán, the royal coins being sent for inspection to Sultán Muhammad in Khurásán: they were rupis struck at Teherán (id. f. 147b, 148a, see *infra*, pp. lxxxi, ii). The note in the margin of the *Taríkh-i-Elchí*, already referred to, states the proclamation in A.H. 1200 (Or. 153, f. 79a). In introducing the subject of the proclamation of Muhammad Mírza the author of the *Favaíd* gives a prediction of the famous saint Ne'amet-Alláh, that a Sháh of the line of 'Alí should come, named Muhammad (probably the Mahdí), and connects this with what happened after (جی بعد) the year 1200 (f. 59a); but the later codex (Or. 139, f. 19b) gives the vaguer form (بعد), which may be rendered 'afterwards (in).' A good instance here occurs of proclamation without *julús*. Neither of these authorities assigns any length of reign to Muhammad Mírza, and from the narrative in the *Favaíd* it appears that the young prince suspected a snare and declined to leave Tabas and go to Teherán, and thus nothing came of the move of Ağa Muhammad (f. 148a). The date A.H. 1200=A.D. 1786 may be considered exact, as 1200 began 3-4 Nov. 1785, and thus the portion corresponding to the earlier European year would have been unsuitable in the north of Persia to transactions involving the dispatch of couriers in many directions.

Safavis,  
maternally.

In the decline of the Ṣafavis the claim to the throne on maternal descent began to be asserted. This was first done by the Sayyids of the 'Family of Dá-úd' داود چ, next by Sháh Rukh, and lastly for Sháh Isma'il (III).

The family  
of Dá-úd.  
Ahmad.

Sayyid Ahmād was eldest son of Mírza Abu-l-Kásim, eldest son of Mírza Muḥammad Dá-úd, the husband of a daughter of Sulaimán I., himself maternally descended by a female succession from Sháh 'Abbás I. (*Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd*, 32a). He was enthroned at Kermán, A.H. 1139 (*ibid*, f. 42a, b). The History of Nádir Sháh dates the event 14 Rabi' I, 1140, the year of the Sheep (i. p. xxx). The family history before cited is, however, very precise in specifying 1139 in its proper place (1138, f. 41a; 1139, f. 42a, again f. 42b; 1140, f. 45a, 50b). The course of events is the same in both narratives. According to the History of Nádir Sháh, Sayyid Ahmād seized upon the management of the provinces of Fárs and Kermán, under the seal of Tahmásp II. (i. pp. xxix. xxx.). While marching on Shíráz he was defeated by an Afghán general and made captive, but afterwards, having made his escape, he raised an army, and assumed the royal title and functions in A.H. 1140. In the family history he assumes royalty at Kermán in 1139; in the same year advances on Shíráz, and is defeated by the Afgháns in a battle in which he wore the royal crown. After this he again made head against the enemy, until his capture and execution at the end of A.H. 1140 (f. 42a, seqq.) The family annalist is more likely to have been accurate as to the exact date of this pretender's enthronement than Nádir's historian. The brief account of Hanway seems to favour the same view (ii. p. 271). Consequently it seems preferable, though the month and day may be correct in the other history. Ahmād was executed at Isfahán at the end of 1140=July-August, 1728 (*Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd*, f. 50b). The probable dates are therefore 14 Rabi' I., 1139=8-9 Nov. 1726 to Zu-l-Hijja 1140=July-August, 1728.

The enthronement of Sulaimán II. is dated 8 Muḥarram, Sulaimán II., 1163 (= 17-18 Dec. 1749) in the family history (*Tezkira*, f. 97b). He is allowed a reign of 40 days by the *Tárikh-i-*

Gítí-Kushái (f. 6b) and the Favaíd (f. 57b, 58a, 108a, b), and was therefore deposed in Safar 1163=Jan. 1750.

Sháh Rukh. Sháh-Rukh. (See Efsháris).

Isma'íl (III.). According to the Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái, Isma'il (III.) was enthroned by 'Alí-Merdán Khán at Isfahán after the citadel capitulated, A.H. 1164 (Add. 23,524, f. 8a).\* The Zínat-et-tavárikh begins its series of years not with 1164, as the work first mentioned, but with 1165, and shortly before relates the enthronement of Isma'il III. at Isfahán after the capture of that city (Add. 23,527, f. 172a, b). These authorities would therefore seem to agree.

The earliest coin of Isma'il (III.) in the Museum collection is dated 1163, and was struck at Isfahán.

To resolve this difference between the historians and the coin, it is important to examine the Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái more particularly. I there find, under the section on the lineage of Kerím Khán (f. 4a, seqq.) the relation how he was elected head (*چادو*) of his tribe, and after Ibráhím Sháh had made war on his brother 'Alí ('Ádil) Sháh, Kerím Khán was employed by the usurper (f. 4b, 5a). The next section relates the events which followed the assassination of Nádir Sháh as far as the forty days' reign of Sulaimán II. and the restoration of the blind Sháh Rukh (f. 5a to 6b), which we know took place in the first quarter of 1163 (*infra*, p. li). Then at once we find the rubric of the events of the year 1164, 'and how 'Alí Merdán Khán sought the aid of the sovereign of the age [Kerím Khán].' Then follows the narrative of the alliance with 'Alí Merdán and the surrender of Isfahán by Abu-l-Fet-h, governor for Sháh Rukh (f. 6b-7b) after the Nau-rúz (f. 6b), and the *julús* of Isma'il III. is next related (f. 8a,b). Consequently the rise of Kerím Khán is

---

\* It is true that the Favaíd-i-Şafavia twice speaks of a previous proclamation by Muḥammad Ḥasan (Add. 16,698, f. 57a, 143b), but this is historically impossible, and the confusion is with a proclamation which must have taken place when Muḥammad Ḥasan later gained possession of Isma'il, and struck money in his name, matters to be later noticed (p. xlvi seqq).

placed in 1161, the date of Ibráhím's rebellion, but his real acquisition of power in 1164.\*

Thus a whole year is dropped, from the restoration of Sháh Rukh in the early natural spring of 1163 to Isma'il's *julús*, here placed after the vernal equinox 1164.

'Alí Ríza, who must be allowed to be a competent authority for the chronology and history of the Zand family, dates the rise of Kerím Khán in 1163, on the authority of Mírza Sádik, the author of *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái*, which he quotes, under the name of the *Tárikh-i-Saltanat-i-Kerím Khán*, in these words :

و بعد از وقوع قتل نادر شاه از قراری که مرحوم میرزا صادق  
منشی متخالص بنامی در تاریخ سلطنت گریم خان ایمای بآن  
کرده است امر سلطنت بلاد ایران مغشوش و هر پنج روز نوبت  
حاکمیانی بنام یکی بلند اوایه بوده تا در سنه مهر منیر دولت  
گریم خان زند از افق پریه ملایر عراق ظاهر و در سنه در شیراز  
وفات یافت (Or. 2197, f. 8 a, b)

As Mírza Sádik in the passages already referred to places the rise of Kerím Khán in 1161, it is clear that the reference here is not to his appointment as chief, but to his departure from his own territory at the call of 'Alí Merdán. Therefore the solution of the problem is probably this :—The Persian chroniclers, when they relate events under years, reckon from Nau-rúz to Nau-rúz by the old solar year. Consequently the first regnal year of a king proclaimed like Isma'il III., after the Nau-rúz, would begin with that date in the year following. Hence a confusion between the Hijra year of proclamation and the first regnal year. Or it may be argued that the date 1163 either was found in 'Alí Ríza's copy of the *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái*, which is an unlikely addition of a new rubric, or was here added by him on his own judgment.

---

\* I am much indebted to Dr. Rieu for kind help in getting the tenor of these passages.

The historical circumstances of the time are in accordance with this result. The overthrow of Sháh Rukh's central government at Mesh-hed by Sulaimán II. must have been severe in its effects in the provinces. The usurper was more than master of Khurásán : he struck money in Mázenderán (no. 313, p. 98). His party was strong, for he united the partizans of the Ṣafavis and the fanatical Sayyids against the hated Efsharís. On the evidence of all authorities, Isfahán was not lost to Sháh Rukh, but 'Alí Merdán had little difficulty in gaining possession of it, and making it the centre of Isma'il's government. For in truth Sháh Rukh, when restored, was a mere puppet, as a blind Sháh could only be. In the spring of 1163 everything was therefore ripe for a new sovereign. 'Alí Merdán had discovered another half-Ṣafavi puppet who would be the nominal head of his party. So soon as he could leave the Bakhtiári mountains the old Kurdish chief marched on Isfahán and there set up Isma'il, while he maintained the real power himself.

The historians enable us to follow the subsequent fortunes of Sháh Isma'il (III.). Suspicion arising between Kerím Khán and 'Alí Merdán, the Bakhtiári chief left Shíráz with the Sháh (در موکب شاهی) for his mountains. Kerím Khán, on hearing of this, left Isfahán early in the spring of 1165  
 \* در اوائل سال بهار سال هزار و صد و سنت بیجع<sup>۱</sup>)  
 The two armies joined battle on the bank of the river Gozán. Sháh Isma'il, seeing that fortune was unfavourable to Alí Merdán, went over to his rival, who returned victorious to Isfahán (Zínat-et-taváríkh, Add. 23,527, f. 172b, 173a; cf. Tárikh-í-Gití-Kushái, Add. 23,524, f. 10a—11b).

\* This is a good instance of the habit of reckoning from the Nau-rúz, as if it were the beginning of the Hijra year, whereas Muḥarram 1165 began in November, four months before the Nau-rúz.

In the same year Kerím Khán turned his forces against the Kájár chief, Muhammád Hasan Khán, and invaded Mázenderán. He was defeated by the Kájár, and fled to Teherán, whence, in the beginning of the year 1166, he returned to Iṣfahán (*Zínat-et-tavárfkh*, f. 178a). In the *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái*, Mírza Shádík states more precisely, under the year 1165, that Kerím Khán was defeated by Muhammád Hasan Khán at Asteरábád, and implies that Sháh Isma'il (III.) was captured by the Kájár chief, who returned to Ashraf in Mázenderán in the Sháh's cavalcade.  
 محمد حسن خان در موکب شاه متوجه اشرف مازندران شد  
 (f. 12b, 13a.)

Still more precisely the author of the *Nukhbat-el-Akhbár* relates that Kerím Khán took Isma'il (III.) with him in this unfortunate expedition, and that the Sháh came to the fort of Asteरábád evidently to give himself up, whereupon Kerím Khán took to flight, and Muhammád Hasan carried the Sháh away with him to Ashraf.

و میرزا ابو تراب بپای حصار استرآباد آمده گردید خان فرار نمود و بعضی از لشکریانش اسیر ترکمانیه یموت شده بعد از فرار گردید خان محمد حسن خان میرزا ابو تراب را برداشته بجنوب اشرف رفت  
 (Or. 2837, f. 189a)

The subsequent position of Isma'il (III.) may be inferred from numismatic evidence, which is as follows:

COINS STRUCK FROM A.H. 1163 TO 1173.

四

1163 Struck by 'Alí Merdán, in name of Isma'il (III), İsfahán.

124

四

1167

100

163

110

171

1170

Isfahán.	Struck by M
Isfahán.	"
Kazvín.	"
Isfahán.	"
Shíráz.	"
Isfahán.	"
Shíráz.	"
Isfahán.	"
Mázenderán.	"
Jelen.	"
Mázenderán.	"

From this evidence it appears that (1) 'Alí Merdán Khán struck in Isma'il's name; and (2) it may be inferred that this habit was continued by Kerím Khán, for (3) on gaining possession of the Sháh's person Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán repeated the coinage of 'Alí Merdán in 1166 and 1167; (4) 'Alí Merdán Khán requiring a puppet, then set up Sháh Husain II. in 1166, while Kerím Khán, having no pretender, may be presumed to have issued his own money in the name of the Imám Muḥammad El-Mahdí, as he certainly did in 1167, while Isma'il's was still being issued by Muḥammad Ḥasan; (5) and on acquiring İsfahán 1169 = 1756 (*Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái*, f. 23b), Muḥammad Ḥasan issued his own money in the name of Imám 'Alí-Rizá, thenceforward dropping all acknowledgment of Sháh Isma'il, whose name never afterwards appears on the coins. It may be here mentioned that this daring step probably caused the Kájár chief's downfall. The only point of difficulty here is when did Muḥammad Ḥasan drop his acknowledgment of Isma'il (III.)? The right of the *khuṭba* and *sikka* was so important and distinctive as a royal prerogative, that from the cessation of Isma'il's coins to the issue of Luṭf-'Alí's the sovereign's name does not appear except by allusion, save once (*Abu-l-Fet-h's*) in a subsidiary place. Consequently the complete suppression of Isma'il's name was a very strong act, and it could only be done evasively by making the 'Alí-Rizá series the sole money authorized by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán. Kerím Khán had already done the same, coining in the name of another Imám, the Mahdí, whose name then first appears in the place of the sovereign's, but the Zand chief had no puppet Ṣafavi in his hands. It cannot reasonably be doubted that Muḥammad Ḥasan changed the style when he became master of İsfahán in A.H. 1169, not long before the Nau-rúz (*Ibid*, l.c.). This, therefore, would be the date of the practical deposition of Sháh Isma'il (III.)\*

---

\* Since writing this, I have had the advantage of examining Professor

I can find no further authentic information concerning him beyond the statement in the *Favaid-i-Şafavia* that he died in the same year as Kerím Khán, A.H. 1193.

و در همین سال نخل حیات شاه اسماعیل امی صفوی از با درافتاد (Add. 16,698, f. 126a.) This statement immediately follows that of the death of Kerím Khán, 13 Şafar, 1193=1-2 March 1779 (f. 125b, 126a). It is thus probable that the event did not occur after the Khán's death, as it would then be referred to the period following (f. 129b). It is thus probable that Isma'il (III.) died either in the same Hijra year, 1193, as Kerím Khán, between 1 Muḥarram=18-19 Jan. 1779 and 13 Şafar=1-2 Mar., or in the solar year beginning 21 Şafar, 1192=20 Mar. 1778. His death would therefore be dated A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9.

The chronology of Sháh Isma'il (III.) would therefore be as follows :

Enthronement by 'Alí Merdán Khán, and reign under his tutelage, A.H. 1163, spring or summer=A.D. 1750.  
Under tutelage of Kerím Khán, spring or summer of A.H. 1165=1752.

Under tutelage of Muhammad Hasan Khán, summer or autumn of A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.

Loses the right of coinage, and is thus practically deposed by Muhammad Hasan Khán before Nau-rúz of A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756.

Sháh Isma'il survives until A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9, but his pretensions do not appear to have been again officially raised.

---

Mehren's manuscript Catalogue of the Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen. I there find the two coins of which I practically anticipated the existence : a coin of Kerím Khán, Iṣfahán, 1166, occurs with the style of the Mahdí, and another of Muhammad Hasan (mint wanting), 1169, with the style of Sháh Isma'il (III.). We have therefore proof that Kerím Khán dropped the name of the Sháh in 1166, and Muhammad Hasan in the course of 1169. I would observe that the issue of coins with the name of 'Alí-Rízá would prove nothing in the case of Muhammad Hasan had not he made this his sole coinage, and not merely an accessory issue, and, moreover, had he not struck it at the capital, Iṣfahán.

Afgháns.  
Mahmud

The *julús* of Mahmud is well known to have taken place on the day of the abdication of Husain I., 11 Muharram, 1135 = 23 Oct., 1722 (*sapr.* p. xxxvii). On his coins he appears to use his *julús* year only. He was assassinated in the month of Sha'bán, 1137. Hanway dates the event on the same day as the proclamation of Ashraf, which he gives as 22 April, 1725 (= 8-9 Sha'bán, 1137; Hanway, ii. p. 225). In the *Histoire de Nader* the date is given as 12 Sha'bán, 1136, the year of the Serpent (i., p. xix). The *julús* year of Ashraf and the correspondence of the year of the Serpent to 1137 correct the figures in the text. We may therefore safely take Sha'bán, 1137 = April-May, 1725, as the true date.

The date of Ashraf's proclamation has been just given, Sha'bán, 1137 = April-May, 1725. He appears to have been shortly after enthroned (Hanway ii., p. 228).\* It may be noted that, similarly to the case of Mahmud, his *julús* year appears on nearly all his coins with, however, the Hijra year of striking sometimes indicated on the other side.† The *julús* year is 1137. The close of Ashraf's reign may be dated on the occasion when after his defeat in the battle of Murchah-Khurt 13 Nov. 1729 (Hanway, ii. 276) (= 20 Rabi' II, 1142, *Hist. de Nader*, i. p. 81) he fled the same night (21 Rabi' II.), which was followed by the occupation of the capital by Nádir's troops, 16 Nov. 1729 (= 23-24 Rabi' II.; Hanway ii., pp. 276, 277). In the *Histoire de Nader* the battle is dated 20 Rabi' II. (vol. i. pp. 80, 81), and the occupation of Isfahán the 23rd of the same month (p. 85).

The enthronement of Nádir Sháh took place in the plains of Mughán, on Thursday, 24 Shawwál, 1148, at 8h. 20m. Muslim time = 8 March, 1736, supposing that the Muslim time is reckoned from sunrise (*Hist. de Nader*, ii. pp. 7, 8). His coins have the well-known táríkh وَقْعَ فِيمَا يُخَيِّرُ = 1148.

Ashraf.

Eshkáris.  
Nádir Sháh.

\* This is apparently a case of proclamation followed by enthronement.

† In the Catalogue I have erroneously supposed that the *julús* date is always on a die of 1137.

Nádir was assassinated on Sunday, 11 Jumáda II., 1160, at midnight = 18 June, 1747; (*id.*, p. 190, 'Alí Rizá, History of the Zand Family, 24,903, fol. 3b; and so in the other three MSS. of the work collated, 'night'). By Wüstenfeld the correspondence is the 19th June.

'Adil Sháh. 'Alí-Kuli Khán, the nephew of Nádir, was enthroned as 'Alí Sháh at Mesh-hed,\* 27 Jumáda II., 1160 = 4-5 July, 1747 (*Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dáud*, f. 76b; *Hist. de Nader*, ii. p. 192; cf. Hanway, ii. p. 452). He was known as Alí or 'Ádil Sháh. He reigned about twelve months (Hanway, i. p. 347; cf. *Hist. de Nader*, ii. pp. 194-196). His deposition occurred not long before 23 Sept., 1748 = 30 Ramazán 1 Shawwál, 1161, which confirms the more precise period indicated above (Hanway, i. p. 349).

Ibráhím. In four of the best MSS. of the History of Nádir Sháh (Add. 6154, 7661, 26,196, 25,790), as Dr. Rieu kindly informs me, the enthronement of Ibráhím at Tabríz is uniformly dated 17 Zu-l-Hijja, 1161 = 7-8 Dec. 1748. So, too, the *Durra-i-Nadira* (*Or. 1360*, f. 264b). The printed *Hist. de Nader* gives 7 Zu-l-Hijja (ii. p. 196). Ibráhím had overthrown his brother 'Ádil Sháh (pp. 194, 195), but did not immediately assume the royal dignity. This was done in consequence of Sháh Rukh's accession, 8 Shawwál, 1161, under two months before (*Ibid.*, ii. 196). By comparing the data under the previous reign, which show that 'Ádil Sháh reigned about twelve months, we find that there was an interregnum, of less than three months, between the deposition of 'Ádil and the proclamation of Ibráhím. During this interval Ibráhím and Sháh Rukh were practically but not officially rival sovereigns.

Ibráhím was deposed some months, probably about two, previously to Jan. 1750 (= Muḥarram, Ṣafar 1163; cf. Hanway, i. p. 353†).

\* In the text *Khurásán*, implying of course Mesh-hed; so *Durra-i-Nádira*, *Or. 1360*, f. 260a, Dr. Rieu, but Tús equivalent to Mesh-hed, and 7 Jumáda II.

† Hanway here states that after the overthrow of Ibráhím the British Caspian traders petitioned George II. for a letter to Sháh Rukh, which was

According to the *Histoire de Nader Cháb*, the first enthronement of Sháh Rukh took place at Mesh-hed, 8 Shawwál, 1161 (= 30 Sept. - 1 Oct. 1748; ii. p. 196; cf. 195). He was blinded and dethroned by Sulaimán II., enthroned, no doubt, immediately afterwards, 8 Muḥarram 1163 (= 17-18 Dec. 1749; cf. supr. p. xli). After a reign of forty days Sulaimán was deposed, and Sháh Rukh reinstated. (*Hist. Nader*, ii. p. 198). His second enthronement, according to the *Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Daúd*, took place before the 11 Rabi' II, 1163 = 19-20 March, 1750 (f. 116a). This date is not two months after the deposition of Sulaimán, and the second accession of Sháh Rukh is thus fixed to the first quarter of 1163 and 1750.

Subsequently Sháh Rukh appears to have retained the semblance of sovereignty until the siege of Mesh-hed by Aḥmad Sháh Durráni. On the capture of his capital he surrendered himself to the conqueror, and was again enthroned by Aḥmad Sháh Durráni, on the 27 Rejeb, 1168 = 8-9 May, 1755, as Sháh of Irán, obviously in vassalage to or under the protection of Aḥmad Sháh (*History of Aḥmad Sháh Durráni*, Or. 196, f. 38a, b; cf. date in 39a). Both the date and the fact are contrary to the ordinary European statements, according to which Sháh Rukh was set up in 1164 by Sháh Aḥmad as Sháh of Khurásán. The date is very clearly established by the MS. In fol. 37b we have the rubric of the year 1160 stated to correspond to the year of the Hog in the Tatar Cycle, and to the 9th year of Aḥmad Sháh, immediately followed by the notice of the Nau-rúz, 9 Jumáda II. The correspondences give us the year 1168-9, the unit of the date being omitted in the manuscript. The dates on the coins of Aḥmad Sháh show that his ninth year corresponded to A.H. 1168-9. The year of the Hog began in A.H. 1168. The

---

written about January 1750. Allowing for the slowness of travelling, the information of Sháh Rukh's success must have been despatched from northern Persia at least two months earlier.

Nau-rúz determines the year to be 1168, 9 Jumáda II. of that year being 22-23 March, 1755, according to Wüstenfeld. A coin of Ahmád Sháh, struck at Mesh-hed in his ninth year, shows the correspondence to be historically correct. Farther we learn, from the statements of the History of Ahmád Sháh, that the *fainéant* Sháh Rukh was set up by him as Sháh of Irán, not of Khurásán. He was to be Sháh of Irán *de jure*, though *de facto* he was afterwards never more than Sháh of Khurásán. It would at first seem that Ahmád Sháh would have preferred his dependent to have held a lower title than one which might well have eclipsed his own; but we should remember that the Afghán was ambitious of succeeding Nádir in his empire, and that thus it was of advantage to him to set up an imperial puppet, whom he could play at any time, not a local prince, whose petty kingdom he could indeed control, but who would have no influence beyond its limits.

Sháh Rukh was taken prisoner at the capture of Mesh-hed by Aka Muhammád Khán in the course of A.H. 1210, after the *julús* of the Kájár (Tárikh-i-Mohammadí, f. 220a, seqq.; cf. Brydges Dynasty of the Kajars, pp. 24, 25.) In the Tárikh-i-Kájárvá, lithographed at Teherán, (i. f. 23b) the sequence of events is the same, but the date of the *julús* is erroneously given as 1209, that of the expedition to Khurásán as 1210. In the highly ornate account of the *julús* in the Tárikh-i-Muhammadí, Dr. Rieu finds that the time was spring, though Aries is not mentioned (l. c.). Probably the *julús* was hurried on before the Nau-rúz to avoid delaying the expedition to Khurásán, of which it was the necessary prologue, as an assertion of Aka Muhammád's claim to the undivided rule of Irán. The natural spring of 1210 began in Ramazán=March, 1796, and the year closed on the 17th July. It is within this interval that the deposition of Sháh Rukh must have fallen in the spring or summer of 1796.

The dates of this complicated reign are therefore—

First enthronement, 8 Shawwál, 1161=30 Sept.-  
1 Oct. 1748.

Deposition, 8 Muḥarram, 1163=17-18 Dec. 1749.

Second enthronement, first quarter of 1163=1750.

Third enthronement, 27 Rejeb, 1168=8-9 May, 1755.

Deposition, spring or summer of 1210=1796.

Among the Kháns who usurped regal power without assuming the royal title, 'Alí Merdán is probably the first in point of date. It may be well here to lay down a general principle as to the mode of dating the accession of these rulers. As we cannot in several cases calculate from a *julús*, we must take the time of the actual or practical assumption of independence in a leading city of Persia.

Bakhtiári.  
'Alí Merdán  
Khán.

'Alí Merdán's rise may be dated from the fall of Sulaimán II., and the second proclamation of Sháh Rukh before 11 Rabi' II., 1163 = 19-20 March, 1750. He became wakíl on the submission of Isfahán just before the proclamation of Sháh Isma'il (III.), A.H. 1163=A.D. 1750 (*Zínat-et-Taváríkh*, Add. 23,527, f. 172a, b; *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái*, f. 8a). He practically lost the regency to Kerím Khán, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752, (*supra*, p. xliv). If he dropped the title of wakíl, no doubt he resumed it on setting up Sháh Husain II. in 1166. He was assassinated by Muḥammad Khán Zand in the year 1167 (*Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái*, f. 19b : cf., for the event, *Zínat-et-Taváríkh*, Add. 23,527, f. 174a, b). The exact time must have been in spring or summer. The date is therefore A.D. 1754. It may be noted that this event was the political turning point in the war between Kerím Khán and Ázad Khán.

Chronologically the place of Ázad Khán follows those of Kerím Khán and Muḥammad Hasan Khán, and the discussion of his dates should follow those of their lines; but as he was their contemporary, and his line, unlike theirs, was not continued, it is well to fix his dates here instead

Afghán.  
Ázad Khán.

of considering the matter after the chronology of the still ruling Kájár family. Following the rule laid down in the notice of 'Alí Merdán, we need not be embarrassed by the circumstance that Ázad Khán became independent as a border chieftain (von Hammer, Hist. de l'Emp. Ottoman, xv. 204), and thus detached districts of the eastern frontier. In this position 'Alí Merdán Khán claimed his aid in A.H. 1166 (A.D. 1753) against Kerím Khán (Zínat-et-Taváríkh, Add. 23,527, f. 173b). Thus so far he did not aspire openly to the sovereignty of Persia. The murder of 'Alí Merdán in the same year removed the barrier between Ázad and the heart of Persia. Accordingly, he then advanced and occupied Isfahán, where he set himself up as sovereign—

بعد از انجام مهام قلمرو سایر ولایات عراق عنان عزیمت  
جانب دار السلطنه اصفهان کشوده و در اصفهان اساس دولت  
و اسپاب سلطنت و جلالت را چیده در اردی او جمعیت منعقد  
گردید (Gítí-Kushái, 16b, 17a)

—and struck his own money (Zínat-et-Taváríkh, f. 173b). This was still in 1166=1753, as it must have occurred before the winter season. Ázad was finally defeated and his power overthrown by Muhammād Ḥasan Khán in A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756, as the campaign again must have taken place before the winter. All the coins of Ázad known to me fall within these years. (See Fraehn Recensio 497, nos. 206-7; Tabríz, 1168, 1169; and infra, no. 416, p. 130, Tabríz, 1168.)

The dates are therefore, Accession at Isfahán, A.H. 1166 = A.D. 1753; overthrow, A.H. 1169 = A.D. 1756.

*Zands.*  
*Kerím Khán.* The dates of the rule of Kerím Khán, except that of its close, have been necessarily fixed in the discussion as to the dates of Sháh Isma'il (III.), but here require some further elucidation. He first takes an important place as ally of 'Alí Merdán Khán in setting up Isma'il, A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1750. 'Alí Merdán then was made wakíl, and Kerím Khán commander-in-chief (Zínat-et-Taváríkh, Add.

23,527, f. 172*a, b*). This was before the Sháh's proclamation (f. 172*b*). The Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái agrees as to the circumstances (f. 8*a*). In this first period no doubt Kerím Khán played the second part. In the year A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752 the two chiefs quarrelled, and Kerím Khán secured the Sháh and the central authority as wakíl (Zínat-et-Taváríkh, f. 173*a*, and *supra*, p. xliv). In the same year (A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752) Sháh Isma'il fell into the hands of Muhammad Hasan Khán. From this date there was a conflict with Muhammad Hasan until the overthrow and death of the Kájár chief. This event I do not find precisely dated anywhere, but I infer from the Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái that it occurred shortly before the beginning of the solar year in A.H. 1172. The events of the solar year of A.H. 1171-1172, from spring A.D. 1758 to spring A.D. 1759, occupy more than twenty-one pages of the work, and comprise the siege of Shíráz by Muhammad Hasan, his withdrawal, Kerím Khán's reoccupation of the country, and the death of his rival, in consequence of the Zand general Shaikh 'Alí Khán's invasion. This last subject is followed by an account of the immediately consequent submission of the Kájár territory. Then follows the rubric of the spring of A.H. 1172 (Add. 23,524, f. 27*a*-37*b*). From this it would seem probable that Shaikh 'Alí Khán did not march against the Kájár territory before the spring of A.D. 1759, at a time when military operations were practicable in that cold country. The date A.H. 1172 = A.D. 1759 is therefore the most probable.

The death of Kerím Khán occurred on Tuesday, 13 Safar, 1193 = Monday-Tuesday, 1-2 March, 1779 ('Alí Rízá Tárikh-i-Zandía, Or. 2197, f. 6*b*, and three other MSS.; Dynasty of the Kájárs, p. 9; other authorities agreeing as to the day of the month, but not stating that of the week).

For the Zands after Kerím Khán I have found 'Alí Rízá's History of the family the most useful authority for chrono-

This reign is thus divisible into two periods:

- a) Rule at Isfahán, A.H. 1193-1196 = A.D. 1779-1782.
- b) Rule at Isfahán } A.H. 1196-1199 = A.D. 1782-1785  
and Shíráz,

Ja'far Khán.

Ja'far Khán was proclaimed 6 Rabi' I, A.H. 1199 = 16-17 January, A.D. 1785 ('Alí Rizá, History, Or. 2197, f. 29b). He was assassinated on the night of Thursday, 25 Rabi' II, 1203 (id. f. 58a). The day of the month corresponds to the 22-23 January, beginning on Thursday. According to the inferior authority of the Favaíd (f. 139b), the event took place in the morning of 25 Rabi' II. The date is probably Thursday, 22 January, 1789 (see also Olivier, vol. vi. p. 211), Wüstenfeld being one day wrong.

Lutf'-Alí  
Khán.

Lutf'-Alí Khán did not immediately succeed to the throne. His establishment in power is dated by 'Alí Rizá 11 Sha'ban, 1203 = 6-7 May, 1789 (f. 61b, for the month see 61a). The end of his reign must be dated by the capture of Kermán, on the afternoon of Friday, 29 Rabi' I, 1209 = 24 October, 1794 (Or. 2197, f. 120b, for the year cf. Add. 24,903, f. 131b).

Kájára.  
Muhammad  
Hasan Khán.

The founder of the Kájár line, Muhammad Hasan Khán, must have become practically independent during the troubles consequent on the usurpation of Sulaimán II., and therefore in A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1750. It is distinctly stated in the Nukhbát-el-Akhbár that he declared himself independent on that usurpation (Or. 2887, f. 189a); but this statement must be modified by the fact that we have a coin of Sulaimán II. issued in Mázenderán (no. 313, p. 98). The true time must be the general break-up of the state, consequent on the restoration of the blind Sháh Rukh, later in the same year. The overthrow of Muhammad Hasan Khán has been already placed A.H. 1172 = A.D. 1759 as the most probable date (*supra*, p. iv). The Nukhbát-el-Akhbár allows him with hesitation a rule of nine years, though erroneously placing his death in A.H. 1181 (*Ibid.*, fol. 190a). This is a slight confirmation of our two limits.

Husain-kulí Khán made an insurrection in Mázenderán against Kerím Khán about A.H. 1185, and maintained himself for two years. It is stated in the Maásir-i-Sultániya that his independence lasted two years (printed, Tabríz, f. 7a, b, *Dynasty of the Kájárs*, p. 7), and that during this time Fet-h-'Alí Sháh (Bábá Khán) was born, on the night of Thursday, 18 Shawwál, 1185 (f. 7b,) or of Wednesday (*Dynasty of the Kájárs*, p. 8)=21-23 January, 1772. The Nukhbát-el-Akhbár allows him one year (f. 190b). I can find no evidence of this Khán's having exercised sovereign rights. Had he been successful, it would have been a question whether he should not have been included in the series of sovereigns; as it is, he is like other Persian Kháns of this age who attempted to gain regal power but failed.

Husain-kulí  
Khán.

It is well known that Ağa Muhammád Khán rose agains the Zands immediately after Kerím Khán's death; therefore about Safar, 1193 = March, 1779.

Ağa  
Muhammád  
Khán.

His enthronement occurred in the spring of A.H. 1210 = A.D. 1796 (*v. supra*, p. lii).

His assassination took place, according to Brydges' authority (p. 26), in the early morning of Friday, 21 Zu-l-Hijja, 1211; according to the lithographed Tárikh-i-Kájáriá (f. 25a), on the night of Saturday of the same day of the month A.H. 1212; the Tárikh-i-Muhammadiá, in the early morning of the same day of the month, the year not stated but obviously 1211 (f. 235a). The date was probably Friday 16, but by Wüstenfeld, Saturday 17 June, 1797.

Fet-h-'Alí,  
Bábá Khán.

Fet-h-'Alí was not enthroned immediately on the death of his uncle Ağa Muhammád. He took the direction of affairs, and struck money as Bábá Khán (nos. 456-7, pp. 148-9). He was enthroned on 24 Rabi' I, 1212=15-16 September 1797. (Tárikh-i Kájáriá, f. 26b, 27a; Nukhbát-el-Akhbár, Or. 2837, f. 195a; Brydges' *Dynasty of the Kájárs*, p. 40; a ceremony not to be confused with that of the Nau-rúz of the same year, which was intended to emphasize the previous

function, *ibid.* p. 41, *sqq.*) His death occurred on Thursday, 19 Jumáda II. 1250, in the afternoon = 22 October, 1834 (*Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 139a, *Nukhbat-el-Akhbár*, f. 196a).

**Husain 'Alí Sháh.** The enthronement of Husain 'Alí Sháh is dated by the *Nukhbat-el-Akhbár*, at Shíraz, Thursday, 3 Sha'bán, 1250 (f. 196b) = 3-4 December, 1834, if the day of the week is right. Wüstenfeld has Sha'bán 3 = 4-5 December, Friday-Saturday. The author of the *Nukhbat* allows him a reign of six months, and dates his death at Teherán, 26 Rabi' I, 1251 = 20-21 July, 1835 (f. 198a).

**'Alí Sháh.** 'Alí Sháh was enthroned at Teherán, 14 Rejéb, 1250 = 15-16 November, 1834, and dethroned on 14 Sha'bán, 1250 = 15-16 December, 1834, having reigned one month (*Ibid.* f. 198b, *Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 154b for first date).

**Muhammad Sháh.** Muhammad Sháh was enthroned at Tabriz, in the evening of 7 Rejéb, 1250 = 8 November, 1834 (*Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 157a), but he was a second time enthroned at Teherán, on the Lesser Festival at the close of Ramazán, 1250, therefore 1 Shawwál (*ibid.* f. 162a, b) = 30-31 January, 1835. Watson gives the date 31 January, on the Festival before mentioned (*History of Persia*, p. 282). I adopt this as the true date of the Sháh's enthronement. Muhammad Sháh died on the evening of Tuesday, 6 Shawwál, 1264 (*Tárikh-i-Kájária*, 243a, cf. 241a) = Monday, 4 September, 1848 (Watson, *History of Persia*, p. 354).

**Hasan Khan Sálár.** Hasan Khán Sálár, although never enthroned, made himself independent after the death of Muhammad Sháh, and struck money at Mesh-hed in 1265, continuing the formula of the late Sháh (no. 577, p. 186), which does not designate the sovereign, except allusively. His rebellion began on the news of Muhammad Sháh's death (Watson, p. 363, cf. *Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 260b, where it is recorded among the troubles which occurred in the beginning of the reign of the present Sháh). The rebellion came to an end after the Nau-rúz, 6 Jumáda I, A.H. 1266 = 20 March, A.D. 1850, and before 16 Jumáda II = 9-10 May (*ibid.* f. 299b,

301*b*, 302*a*). The period of Hasan Khán is thus A.H. 1264-6  
= A.D. 1848-50.

Náṣir-ed-dín Sháh was first enthroned at Tabríz on the Náṣir-ed-dín evening of the 14 Shawwál, 1264 = 12 September, 1848 (*ibid.* 257*b*); and a second time on Monday, 24 Zu-l-Ka'da, 7 h. 20 m. after midnight, 23 October, at Teherán, (*ibid.* 259*b*). Watson gives after midnight, the 20th of October, i.e. Saturday, the 21st (*History of Persia*, p. 364). As Náṣir-ed-dín had no competitor, I have dated his reign from the first *julús*.

## II. COINAGE.

For the denominations of Persian money I would refer to the careful Tables of Hanway. These are here put into clearer form. The weight is given by him in Miskáls and Kiráts, the Miskál being 80·9116 to the lb. Troy 5760 grs. The weight of the Miskál is therefore 71·18 grs. I have ventured to use 72 as the equivalent on account of the greater convenience of division. The period referred to is the reign of Nádir Sháh.

Denomina-  
tions.

Hanway's  
Tables.

	Gold.	
Muhr-Ashrafi . . . . .	162	
Ashrafi . . . . .	54	
Ashrafi of Nádir . . . . .	54	
'Abbásí should be . . . . .	72	
Id. Husain . . . . .	84	
Id. Sulaimán . . . . .	114	
Id. Ṣafí . . . . .	120	
	Silver.	
Rupí or Nádirí . . . . .	180	
6 Sháhí . . . . .	108	
'Abbásí . . . . .	72	
Mahmúdi . . . . .	36	
Sháhí . . . . .	18	
Bístí (money of acet.) . . . . .	7·2	

## Copper.

Kazbegi =  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the Sháhí.  
(Hanway, i., pp. 292-3).

This is quite consistent with the weights of Nádir's coins, except that early in his reign we find pieces as heavy as 82, and 41 in the silver; and his currency includes two unrecorded denominations, the double Muhr *N* and the double Rupí *R*.

Gold coins,  
Isma'il I. to  
Kháns.

The evidence of the scanty gold coins confirms Hanway. The Ashrafi occurs under Ashraf, who plays on the coin's name as derived from that he bore, thus :

باشرفی اثر نام آنجناب رسید

شرف زسکه اشرف بر آفتتاب رسید

The name Ashrafi, however, no doubt came from an earlier Ashraf, probably the Memluk El-Ashraf Barsabáy or El-Ashraf Káit-bey, under whom it became famous in commerce not long after its introduction into the Egyptian currency. The same coin was issued by Tahmásپ II., Sultán Husain, Tahmásپ I., and Isma'il I., who also issued its quarter.

The "Abbásí of Ṣafí" is represented by the coin of 'Abbás I., weighing 118 grs., which is plainly a double 'Ashrafi. The 'Abbásí of 72 grs. is found weighing 71 under Muhammad Khudabanda, and its half 35.5 under 'Abbás I.

The relation of these pieces would be—

Multiples.	Standard.	Maximum weights.
2	108	118
1½	72	71
1	54	54
¾	36	35
½	13.5	13

The only anomaly according to this scheme is the heavy weight of the coin of 'Abbás I. (118 grs.), but Hanway knew of such a coin under Ṣafí. The persistent use of the Ashrafi makes it probable that the gold standard of weight was not interfered with from Isma'il I.'s time until Nádir

introduced the heavier Indian standard, striking the Muhr, and its double, with the Ashrafi. Kerím Khán issued the Muhr, its half, and its quarter, which took the place of the Ashrafi. During the rest of the period of the Kháns the Muhr and its quarter were mainly issued. The gold coins of Fet-h-'Alí Sháh and his successors will be noticed later.

The statements of Hanway as to the silver coinage may now be compared with the evidence of the coins, as presented in the following table:—

Hanway's statements as to silver money compared with coins.

Table of weight of silver coins, Muhammad to Tahmásپ II.

Mul-tiples.	Stand-ard.	MAXIMUM WEIGHTS.					
		Tahmasp II.	Husain.	Sulaimán.	'Abbás II.	'Abbás I.	Muhammad.
30	855·		836				
20	570·			561	566		
15	427·5	413	401				
10	285		264	285			
7½	213·7	208					
5	142·5		134		140		
4	114		114	113	112		
3	85·5		83				
2	57		57	57	48	56	
1	28·5		28	28	27		28
½	14·2					14	

Chardin, who visited Persia under Sulaimán I., describes the silver money as having been the Sháhí, equal to 4½ sols, the Mahmúdí equal to 9, and its double the 'Abbásí,

Information of Chardin and Tavernier as to silver money.

Evidence of  
table.

thus equal to 18 (*Voyages*, ed. 1711, ii. p. 92). Tavernier, describing the money of 'Abbás II., makes the denominations the Bístí, Sháhí, Maḥmúdí, the 'Abbásí, the piece of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  'Abbásís or 10 Sháhís, and its double the 5 'Abbásí piece. The weights are a little higher than Chardin's, the 'Abbásí being equal to 18 sols 6 deniers (*Six Voyages*, ed. 1676, ii. p. 6 and pl.). The weight of 18 sols is 126·54, and that of 18 sols 6 deniers 130. Though these weights are not reached under 'Abbás II. and Sulaimán in the table above, it is obvious that the correspondent pieces to the Sháhí and its multiples are those of the standard of 28·5, 85·5, 114, 285, and 570 grs. The coins of 'Abbás I. and Muḥammad Khudabanda, though not sufficient for a safe inference, favour the lower standard of the table above. As to the silver money of Tahmásp I. and Isma'il I., it certainly is as yet an enigma.

Hanway's figures show a remarkable reduction from the standard of the coins just noticed. They agree however with the evidence of the coins of Nádir under whom there must have been a reduction of the 'Abbásí first to 82 and then to 72 grains.

Later silver  
coins.

Working down from Nádir, the Efsháris and Sulaimán II. (who only strikes 'Abbásís) continue Nádir's system, Ibráhím innovating with a 3 'Abbásí or 18 Sháhí piece; but this confusion could not continue. The silver coins were first the rupí and Abbásí, exchanging at the rate of 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; but Kerím Khán after a time issued the Sháhí of about 25·5, making a series of 51, 75·5, 151, the maximum weights being 25, 50, 71, 142. His successors before Fet-h-'Alí struck rupís, and rarely the eighth.

I am able, thanks to the kindness of General Houtum Schindler, to give an account of the coinage of Fet-h-'Alí Sháh and his successors to the present time.

Coinage of  
Kájár Sháhs.

Fet-h-'Alí first issued in gold the Túmán. This can only be the piece which weighs about 95 grs., and of which there are several specimens of early dates in the Museum. His

other denominations in gold, struck before 1232, I will not attempt to explain. His first silver coins were the Rupía, Rúpí, or Ríál, the 'Abbásí, and its half, the Sanár (a corruption of Sad-dínár, or 100 dinars), or Mahmúdí. It is at present impossible to identify these denominations, but it seems that the 'Abbásí system and the Rúpí system went on side by side, gradually approaching one another, each denomination being affected by that nearest to it in the other system.

Fet-h-'Ali's second issue, at the close of the 30th year of his reign, was in gold, the Tumán of 70 grs., soon reduced to 53 grs., thus identical in weight with the old Ashrafi: at the same time he issued the Karán, called after the Karn, or 30 years' period, weighing 142 grs., in silver, and equal to the 10th of the Tumán, or 20 Sháhís, in value. Ríáls, 'Abbásís and Sanárs ceased to be coined. The Karán was soon reduced to 107 grs.

Muhammad Sháh continued his predecessor's last coinage, speedily reducing the Karán to 89 grains. He is also stated to have struck the half, or Panabat (penáh bád).

Under Násir-ed-dín there have been successive reductions. By 1875 (A.H. 1291-2) the Tumán had fallen to 50 grs., and the Karán to 78. The denominations were then as follows:

GOLD.	Tumán,	3·225 gram.	= 50 grs.	= 10 francs.
(·900 pure gold.)	½ "	1·6125 "	= 25 "	= 5 "
	¼ "	.806 "	= 12½ "	= 2·50 "
SILVER.	Karán,	5 gram.	= 78 grs.	= 1·0 franc.
(·900 pure silver.)	½ "	2·5 "	= 39 "	= 50 cent.
	¼ "	1·25 "	= 19·5 "	= 25 "
COPPER.	2 Sháhí,	10 gram.	= 156 grs.	= 10 cent.
	1 "	5 "	= 78 "	= 5 "
	½ "	2·5 "	= 39 "	= 2·5 "

Besides the denominations mentioned above, 2, 5, and 10 Tumán pieces have been struck.

Subsequently the Karán has fallen to 70 grs., and the Tumán to 47.

In A.H. 1294 (A.D. 1877) the provincial mints were suppressed, and all coinage ordered to be struck at Teherán. It is from this date that the 'new coinage' described in the Catalogue takes its rise.

The present currency consists of Túmáns, in gold; the Karán and 2 Karán in silver (the 5 Karán and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Karán being out of circulation); and in copper the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sháhí, Sháhí, 2 Sháhí, and 4 Sháhí. At Mesh-hed the Jendeki is used at the rate of 85 to 90 = 1 Karán.

For largesse, little pieces are struck in gold worth two Karáns, and in silver, the so-called Dú-sháhi, or piece of two Sháhís, actually worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  Karán.

General Houtum Schindler, in the letter from which I have taken the main facts of these remarks, acknowledges his obligations to a pamphlet on Persian mints, by Director Karl Ernst, of the Austrian Mint.

**Art of Coins.** Artistically the coins of the Sháhs of Persia rival those of the Emperors of Delhi. Less varied in types than those of Akbar and Jehángír, they are of more uniform calligraphic elegance than the Indian series. The character employed is at first Naskhí; Nestálik is then introduced for the reverse inscription, and ultimately it is generally

**Inscriptions.** used for both sides. In the arrangement of inscriptions, and in the occasional arabesque treatment of Nestálik, much ingenuity is shown, particularly in bringing the Sháh's name into the centre of the reverse inscription.

At first the language is Arabic.

**Obverse.** The obverse area inscription, until the reign of Maḥmud the Afghán, is the Shí'a formula **عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلِيُّ الْمُحَمَّدٌ وَرَسُولُهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ**; rarely is used for **عَلَى نَبِيٍّ**. Maḥmud, Ashraf, and later Ázad Khán, use the Sunní formula, of course omitting 'Alí. When, as usually, there is a margin, the Shí'a formula is supplemented by the names of the Twelve Imáms. The proper order, **عَلَى حَسَنِ حَسَنٍ عَلَى مُحَمَّدِ جَعْفَرِ مُوسَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ عَلَى حَسَنِ مُحَمَّدٍ**, is frequently varied for calligraphic reasons,

the prolongation of the **ى** of **على**, thus, **علی**, serving for a border, and the recurrence of the initials, **م** four times, **ح** three times with **ج** once, and **ع** four times, suggesting, when the margin is in segments, a symmetrical arrangement. 'Abbas II. varies this formula by the full invocation on Muḥammad, 'Alí, Fátima, and the rest of the Imáms, all being mentioned by their titles or qualifications, Ḥasan and Ḫusain together, thus :

اللهُ صَلَّى عَلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ وَالوَالِيُّ وَالبَّتُولُ وَالسَّبَطَيْنُ وَالسَّجَادُ وَالْبَاقِرُ  
وَالصَّادِقُ وَالظَّاهِرُ وَالرَّضاُ وَالنَّقِيُّ وَالزَّكِيُّ وَالْمَهْدِيُّ

The same formula, apparently incomplete, and with names instead of titles, except that Ja'afar has both, appears on an anonymous coin of the time of Isma'il I. or Tahmásپ I. Maḥmud the Afghán, on the obverse margin of one of his coins, inscribes the names of the four orthodox Khalífas (no. 197a, p. 273). Ashraf issues their coinage as the "money of the four friends" , سکده چار بار , and it is probable that some of his pieces bore their names.

The reverse area is at first occupied by the royal name and style, and the mint and date. The style is afterwards to Reverse.  
Royal style  
Tahmásپ II. abbreviated or else more or less varied in a distich : the mint and date are not changed.

The full style of Sháh Isma'il I. is **السلطان العادل الكامل**. The **العادل** and **الكامل** are written indifferently. On a coin, apparently of Isma'il I., published in the Supplement (no. 186, p. 267), Dr. Rieu reads conjecturally [شاه] **[كريلا]** بن-[ده] **[شاه]** 'Servant of the Sháh of Kerbela,' that is, Ḫusain, which if accepted is the only special reference on the Persian coinage to their popular Imám.

The full style of Tahmásپ I., rarely written at length, and on no coin to be completely read, is the same as Isma'il's. He also calls himself **غلام على بن ابي طالب عليه السلام**

The only known coin of Isma'il II. gives the style **ابو المظفر اسماعيل شاه بن طهماسب الصفوي**. It is observable

that Isma'il does not appear to be called the Second, as the fainéant Isma'il (III.) is similarly unnumbered.

The scanty coinage of Sultán Muhammád Khudabanda affords the following styles, which are no doubt abbreviated, سلطان محمد خدابنده پادشاه - سلطان محمد ابو، المظفر پادشاه بن طهماسب شاه الحسيني. The word Sultán, as in the case of Sultán Húsain, is part of the proper name, which is Sultán Muhammád Khudabanda. This Sháh styles himself غلام امام محمد مهدی عليه السلام و آبائه، and varies his father's formula to غلام على ابى طالب الخ, in both showing a Persianizing tendency.

Under 'Abbás I., Persian appears on the reverse. The obverse is strangely varied by the use of both رسول, and ابو نبی in alternative formulæ. The Sháh's style is المظفر عباس, and he also terms himself 'Alí's servant in the phrase which is the most permanent of its class بندہ شاہ ولایت عباس.

Şafí repeats the formula شاہ ولایت بندہ and he also adopts a new one, which Dr. Rieu reads شاه از جان غلام صفوی است or شاه است الخ. A specimen in the Museum of Copenhagen leaves little doubt that the verb has the form هست not است and shows but a single *alif*, whereas in the Catalogue I have supplied a second for the verb. This formula implies devotion to his namesake, who gave his name to the family.

'Abbás II. is the first Sháh who takes a numeral, calling himself 'Abbas the Second. His designations are كلب على رضا in a distich for watch-dog or guardian of the tomb of the Imám 'Alí Riza, and بندہ شاہ ولایت. He appears to have introduced the title emperor, *lit.* 'master of the (auspicious) conjunction,' صاحبقران şâhib-kirán, a title which had its origin with Timúr, also in a distich. The distiches will be treated below.

Sulaimán I. must have struck coins during the short period for which he bore the name of Şafí [II.], but their recall (Char din, Couronnement, p. 393) was so effectual that no specimens are known. This Sháh styles himself بندہ شاہ ولایت.

Sultán Husain resumes but rarely the use of **نبی** in place of **رسول** in the chief religious formula. On one coin he gives his full style, showing the survival of the earliest titles, **السلطان العادل الہادی الكامل الوالی ابو المظفر السلطان بن السلطان سلطان حسین شاہ بهادر خان الصفوی**, and a shorter and different style, in part novel, **السلطان بن السلطان والخاقان بنده شاہ ولایت حسین**.

Usually he is simply **بنده شاہ ولایت**. He also styles himself **کلب آستان علی** a term varied in one of his distichs.

Tahmásp II. uses a distich in which he is characterized as the Second and **sáhib-kíráñ**. 'Abbás III. exactly agrees except that he is 'another **sáhib-kíráñ**'.

The rule of the Afgháns, Mahmúd and Ashraf, and that of Nádir Sháh practically changed the character of the coin inscriptions.

Mahmúd styles himself **شáh**, and in his distichs **جهانگیر** and **عالمگیر**, perhaps only poetically. Ashraf in two out of three distichs also appears as **شáh**. He adopts Aurangzíb's formula **جلوس میمنت مانوس**, used by no other king of Persia.

In the later years of Sháh Tahmásp II., when Nádir was endeavouring to expel the Afgháns, a new and very singular coinage made its appearance, which had a large influence on all subsequent issues before the reign of Fet-h-'Alí Sháh, except the major part of those of the Eshháríes. When Nádir undertook the difficult task of restoring the Persian power, the popularity of the **Şafavi** line must have been very low. The name of Tahmásp II. could raise no enthusiasm : the idea of supplanting a weak king by a mere phantom was, no doubt, already formed by the ambitious Nádir. Thus it was desirable to issue a coinage which should be popular, and thus accustom the people to some central power independent of the sovereign. The great shrine of 'Alí Ríza at Mesh-hed, the most venerated building in Persia, suggested the issue there, and in other parts of

'Alí Ríza  
Coins.  
Their origin.

the country, of a coinage in which the Imám takes the place of the sovereign, even with a quasi-regal style. From 1143 until 1147, thus until the year before Nádir's accession, this money was issued concurrently with the regal coinages of Tahmásپ II. and 'Abbás III. 'It went a golden currency,' so runs the distich, 'from Khurásán, by the grace of God, by the aid and help of the Sháh of Religion, Ali Ríza, son of Musa.'

از خراسان سکه بزرگ شد بتوفيق خدا  
نصرت و امداد شاه دين على موسى رضا

After this time weak sovereigns issued the Imám's money, and in the age of the rival Kháns the only currency was of 'Alí er-Ríza and his rival in popularity, Muhammad el-Mahdí.

Style of Nádir and successors to Isma'il (III). Nádir Sháh, with his characteristic boldness, wholly changed the style of the regal inscriptions. When he uses no distich, he is simply called the Sultán Nádir. In his two distichs he styles himself 'King over the Kings of the world,' 'Sháh of Sháhs,' &c. He also uses on the coins of his first and second year the famous tárikh, or chronogram, الخير فيها وقع = 1148, the date of his accession. Of course the Imám's coinage disappears.

'Ádil or 'Alí Sháh uses a distich, stating the circulation of the coinage of royalty in the name of 'Alí. As he was enthroned at Mesh-hed, which remained his capital, there can be no doubt that the name 'Alí implies that of the Imám, 'Alí Ríza, but is this or the Sháh's name the primary meaning?

Ibráhím on the money bearing his name follows the system of Nádir. He either is styled the Sultán Ibráhím, or, when he uses a distich, Ibráhím Sháh, also qualified as sáhib-kíráن. There is also an Imámí coinage here assigned to Ibráhím, issued under the name of 'Alí Ríza at Tabríz in 1161. It has been earlier shown that Ibráhím was practically sovereign for roughly three months between

his overthrow of his brother 'Ádil Sháh and his own enthronement. This period would well suit the issue of these coins at Ibráhím's capital. They could have been issued by 'Ádil Sháh earlier in the year, but a second issue of Imámí coinage by him is unlikely, his first being either Imámí or quasi-Imámí, and still more so is this the case with Sháh Rukh.

- We have coins of Sháh Rukh of his first reign (A.H. 1161-1163) and his third (A.H. 1168-1210). In his earlier coinage he follows the practice of Nádir Sháh, being styled Sháh Rukh the Sultán, and in one distich he is *sáhib-kirán*. Like his grandfather Sultán Ḥusain he is watch-dog of the shrine of Mesh-hed رضا. Certain Imámí coins bearing the invocation يَا عَلِيٌّ بْنُ مُوسَى الرَّضا, dated 1161, are assigned to this period of Sháh Rukh's rule. They are of Mesh-hed, Resht, and Kazvín. They cannot be of Ibráhím, as he never held Mesh-hed; consequently we have to choose between 'Ádil Sháh and Sháh Rukh. As before, it seems unlikely that 'Ádil Sháh had two sets of coins, directly or inferentially connected with 'Alí Riza. On the other hand, had Sháh Rukh in 1161 authority as far as Kazvín or Resht? Probably Ibráhím, though issuing his own Imámí coinage at Tabriz during the interregnum, did not interfere with this very inoffensive currency elsewhere. One of the coins (no. 812, pl. VIII.) seems markedly of Sháh Rukh's fabric. Practically it is not of much consequence by whom these coins were issued, inasmuch as they bear no evidence of regal authority.

Sulaimán II., who dethroned Sháh Rukh, in his two florid distichs is 'the rightful Sháh Sulaimán II,' and 'the Sháh, son of the sayyids, heir of the kingdom of Sulaimán,' his father-in-law, Sulaimán I.

Sháh Rukh, during his third reign, styles himself *sáhib-kirán*, and Sháh of the world, شاه [شاه], and repeats the title كلب آستان رضا, as well as using a

new formula, 'watch-dog of the Sultán of Khurásán' ('Alí Ríza).

Isma'il (III.), in the coins struck by 'Alí Merdán, as well as by Mohammad Hasan, is uniformly styled, بندۀ شاه ولایت, without any numeral, and with no further inscription.

*Mahdí coins, &c., of Kháns.* When Sháh Isma'il was carried away from Kerím Khán by Mohammad Hasan, it became necessary for the Zand chief to issue a coinage which should not be confused with that of the Sháh, now the puppet of his rival the Kájár, and yet which should not be disloyal. What he did we learn from the Favaíd-i-Šafavia, as well as from Kerím Khan's coinage. The historian tells us that Isma'il having been imprisoned in the Fort of Abáda, Kerím Khán proclaimed himself wakíl, ordering the *sikka* and *khuṭba* in the name of the Twelve Imáms, and then cites the well known distich of his money struck in the name of the Imám El-Mahdí.

و شاه اسماعیل امی صفوی را که در قلعه آباده که فی مابین  
شیراز و اصفهان واقع است محبوس نموده خودرا وکیل الخلایق  
خوانده سکه و خطبه را بنام امامان اثنتی عشر قرار داد و سجع سکه  
این فرد بود فرد "شد آفتاب و ماه زد و سیم در جهان" "از سکه"  
امام بحق صاحب الزمان (Add. 16,698, f. 125b.)

We know from his coinage that Kerím Khán did not wait until the titular sovereign was once more in his hands before issuing a new currency: otherwise the author of the Favaíd does not need correction. The circumstance of the *sikka* and *khuṭba* in the name the Imáms seems very strange. Was this done in the name of the Mahdí, who was expected to return, and of whom under the Fátimís in Egypt a coinage was issued with his name Muḥammad and his title as 'the Expected,' El-Muntazar? (Cf. *Cat. Or. Coins*, iv. p. ix. seqq. nos. 228–230, p. 55, 56.) However this may have been, there is no doubt that the Mahdí, as shown for instance by the coins of Muḥammad Khudabanda, was, among the Persians, next in popularity to 'Alí Ríza. Another innovation seems to have been due to Kerím

**Khán**, the use of an allusive invocation. The primary intention of this kind of formula seems to have been a reference to the Khán's name. Thus Kerím Khán's constant invocation is 'بِاَكْرِيمٍ' 'O Bountiful One,' where the divine epithet, after the manner of a patron saint's name, recalls an ordinary name. Kerím Khán also invokes the Mahdí as 'the Master of the Age,' يَا صَاحِبُ الزَّمَانِ, that is 'the Imám who was to arise at the end of the Age,' القَائِمُ فِي أَخْرَ الزَّمَانِ. (*Cat. Or. Coins*, iv. p. xi.) It may be remembered that Kerím Khán's proper name Muhammad may have been allusively referred to in the invocation of Muhammad el-Mahdí. The subject of invocations will be later discussed. When Kerím Khán uses the Shíá' formula he once varies it by the adoption of نَبِيٍّ for رسول (no. 326, p. 107).

Muhammad Ḥasan Khán the Kájár strikes, as his distich tells us, in the name of 'Alí Riza.

Ázad Khán the Afghán uses the Sunní formula, which thus appears for the last time on Persian money. His distich mentions his name without any title, with the wish that while he remained on earth the coinage of the Master of the Age (the Mahdí) might last. This devotion to an Imám, though in this case consistent in a Sunní, must have been adopted to conciliate Ázad's Shíá' subjects.

Kerím Khán's son Abu-l-Fet-h, while continuing the Mahdí distich, introduces his own name without title in a subordinate place to the mint on the reverse.

Şádiķ Khán repeats the distich, and restores the invocation used by Kerím Khán.

'Alí Murád Khán alone varies in introducing the invocation بِاَعْلَى ; probably the Khalífa.

Ja'afar Khán abandons the distich and covers the whole of the reverse with an invocation of the sixth Imám, 'Ja'afar the Truthful,' يَا اِمَامَ حَقْهُ الصَّادِقُ. This probably does not indicate any special reverence for the Imám such as is shown by the coin without royal name, which I have assigned to either Isma'il I. or Tahmásپ I., on the reverse

of which this Imám alone receives his title (no. 651, p. 209). It was probably chosen as an inscription allusive to Ja'afar Khán and his father Sádik.

Luṭf'-Alí Khán goes a step beyond his father in the distich of his coin here catalogued, and styles himself Luṭf'-Alí son of Ja'afar (no. 445, p. 142).

Aka Muḥammad Khán issues money in the name of the Imám 'Alí Riza, repeating his father's distich, and also takes up the coinage of the Mahdí, repeating Kerím Khán's distichs and varying them with two new forms. Despite his enthronement, the only allusion to his name is the invocation 'O Muḥammad !' ﷺ, the Prophet and not the Mahdí. Fet-h.-Alí, in the short period before his enthronement, issued money as the Sultán Bábá Khán, which is interesting as the only Persian coinage in which the title Khán appears without being preceded by Bahádur. As Sháh his style is شاه قاجار or السلطان ابن السلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار, the Sultán son of the Sultán, or the Sultán, Fet-h.-Alí Sháh Kájár. This instance of royal parentage is especially remarkable, as Ḥusain-Kuli does not seem ever to have exercised the prerogative of coinage. The insertion of the tribe-name Kájár is also a curious innovation. The two mottoes, 'The kingdom is God's,' الملك لله, and 'The glory is God's,' العزة لله, are practically novel.

Husain 'Alí and 'Alí Sháh follow the style of their father Fet-h.-Alí, except that 'Alí Sháh gives the title of Sultán to his father and grandfather, assuming two degrees of royal descent. Impressions of the coins of these sovereigns have been kindly communicated by Dr. Tiesenhausen.

Muhammad Sháh, with the instinct of the Kháns, does not appear on his coins with any royal title or even by name, but adopts the allusive motto 'The king of the kings of the prophets (is) Muhammad,' شاهنشه انبیاء محمد. Thus he suggests his own name and usual title. The money of the rebel Ḥasan Khán Sálár, who resisted the

Coins of  
Kájár Sháhs.

authority of Násir-ed-dín Sháh, is, to judge from the solitary specimen in the Museum Collection, a continuation of the money of Muhammad Sháh, which could be continued by any other ruler, like the Imámí coinage of the Kháns.

Násir-ed-dín follows his predecessor Fet-h-'Alí in the style of his coins. On the ten-túmán piece, he assumes the titles *السلطان الاعظيم والخاقان الافتخر ناصر الدين شاه قاجار*. On a medal he appears as *السلطان ناصر الدين قاجار*, and on another as *شاهنشاه ناصر الدين*. The same class gives us the allusive motto 'He is the aider,' *هو الناصر*, which does not appear on the coins.

The name of the mint is always preceded by the *máṣdar* or infinitive noun *ضرب*, 'striking.' In the reign of Isma'il II. a custom begins, resumed by Ashraf, which becomes the rule under the Zands and Kájárs. A town takes its distinctive epithet, usually beginning with 'abode' : thus Shíráz is termed *دار العلم*, 'The Abode of Learning.' The epithet *دار السلطنه*, 'The Abode of Sovereignty,' is common to the successive capitals, except Shíráz: thus it is used for Tabríz, Kázvín, Isfahán, and Teherán, and it may be noted that this use is long after Tabríz and Kázvín had lost their eminence. Mesh-hed takes the epithet 'holy' after its name, *مشهد مقدس*, (varied very rarely by *ارض اقدس*, 'most holy land,' no. 522, p. 170, no. 635, p. 205), the earliest instance in the Catalogue being under Tahmásپ II. (no. 169, p. 58). Under Tahmásپ I. we find (no. 18, p. 15). The most singular mints are the following:—*جلو*, 'Army Mint,' and *ضریبانه رکاب*, the same, both Kerím Khán's; and *ضریبانه دولتی*, 'State Mint,' on a medal of Násir-ed-dín. The epithets will be found in a special index as well as in the Index of Mints.

The year is expressed in the figures of the Hijra date, almost always without the regnal year; the Persian money in this respect markedly differing from the otherwise similar coinages of the emperors of Delhi and the Durránis.

Mints.

Dates.

The regnal year occurs once (no. 27a\*\*\*, p. 270), and possibly twice (no. 17, p. 9). The word 'year,' in the Arabic *سال*, is very rarely employed. There is one curious example of the statement of the month and day Hijra (no. 447, p. 144, *supra* p. xxii). It is scarcely necessary to add that the Persian names of months, frequent in the earlier imperial money of Delhi, are here wholly wanting. Ashraf always gives his *julus* year, and in later years the actual date also.

## Distichs.

The distich or *say'*, according to Persian terminology, is a peculiar feature of the coinages on which the Persian language is employed. The earliest instance of which I know occurs on a coin of Muhammād Kerīm Shāh of Gujārāt, A.H. 846-855 = A.D. 1443-1451, Catalogue of Indian Coins; Muhammadan States, (no. 416, p. 134, pl. xi). It has been thus read, with Dr. Rieu's aid :

[ت] ب[دار] الضرب گردون قرص مهر و ماه باد  
سکه سلطان غیاث الدین محمد شاه باد

While in the mint of heaven there be the disk of moon and sun  
May Shāh Sultān Ghias-ed-dīn Muhammād's coinage run.

I may on this first occasion of translating a distich explain that I have done so on account of the extreme difficulty that their style presents, making a rendering desirable. I have adopted verse instead of prose as less cumbrous. The rendering follows the originals, line for line and nearly word for word. I have allowed myself the liberty of rendering *زد* 'he struck' in the first line in some cases by 'came' at the end of the line, immediately followed by 'struck' at the beginning of the next, the Persian notions of coining and circulation being inseparable : otherwise there is no transposition from one line to another. Any word added is enclosed in parenthesis, and every paraphrastic rendering is confronted with the literal sense in foot-notes, which also explain obscurities.

Safavis :  
Isma'il II. The second instance of a distich is on the only published coin of Isma'il II., described and engraved by M. Soret

(Rev. Num. Belge, 1864, p. 355, no. 47, pl. xix. no. 39), who leaves the reverse, which he could not decipher, to other numismatists. By a happy accident I discovered the inscription written out as a distich in the Álam-árái'-Abbásí, thus :

زمشق تا بمغرب گر امام است  
علی و آل او مارا تهار است

If an Imám there be between the east and west,  
'Alí\* alone with 'Alí's house for us is best.†

The historian states that in devising a new coinage Isma'il desired to avoid the sacred formula with the name of God falling into the hands of such as did not believe as well as the legally unclean, but fearing to be suspected of an intentional omission of 'Alí's name, devised the distich above mentioned. Gold and silver coins were accordingly issued with the distich on one side and the names of Isma'il and the mint on the other.‡

\* 'Alí the Khalifa.

+ "Best" for "perfect," "all," "نام."

‡ The whole passage is so curious that I have transcribed it completely :

و چون تا غایت زر بنام خود نزد بود و به زر گشته داد و سند میشد فرایان در تهدید زر و منافع فرایانه میگردند اس معیل میرزا در سکه لا اله الا الله و محمد رسول الله و علی ولی الله که در یکطرف نوش میشود تأمل داشت و میگفت که درم و دینار در سواد (سودا) و معاملات بدست یهود و ارامنه و مهوس و سایر سکفار در می آید و عوام در حالت جنابت می اس ام اللہ کے بمقتضای سکلام قدسی ایام لایمسه الا المطهرون منہی و مذموم است ممنایند تردد خاطر بود که در عرض آن هیارت نقش نماید که در نظر خلافی ناپسند نباشد روزی در میان مردم گفت که چون مارا بدنام کرده اند درین قسمی خواهند گفت که هر چیز از بر طرف کردن این هیارت آن بود که لحظه علی ولی الله در سکه نباشد بعد از تأمل بسیار در آخر قرار یافت که در یکطرف سکه این بیت نقش نمایند که بیت زمشق تا بمغرب گرامام است + علی و آل او مارا تهار است و در یکطرف دیگر اسم او و محل دارالمرقب نقش کردد و در ساعتی سه مختار او بود سکه کنده وجود در امام و دینار (دانایر) بدین سکه آرایش یافت

(Add. 17,927, f. 265<sup>۱۴</sup>; cf. Add. 16,684, f. 61a, b.)

The description of the coin should be as follows :—

Obv.

[ابو] المظفر

[سـ]ـبـ

[هـنـ طـهـمـاـ شـاهـ الصـفـوـ]ـ

ـاسـمـعـيلـ شـاهـ

[دـارـ العـبـادـهـ يـزـدـ]

[سـنةـ ضـرـ]ـ

Rev.

ـتـاـ بـمـغـرـبـ گـرـ اـمـامـ

ـزـمـشـرقـ

ـ[سـنـةـ]

ـ[لـمـيـ]ـ وـآـلـهـ اوـمـاـ[رـاـ]

ـتـمـامـ اـسـتـ

On referring to M. Soret's plate it will be obvious that this reading is in part conjectural. On the obverse I do not find خان, which he places before اسماعيل : the sign I take for the *alif* of that name. On the reverse the order of the concluding words, bracketed, is doubtful. The metal of the coin raises a suspicion that it is an ancient forgery.

'Abbás II. Neither on coins nor in manuscripts do I find any poetic inscriptions until the reign of 'Abbás II., almost a century after that of Isma'il II. This Sháh uses two distichs :

بـكـيـتـيـ سـكـهـ صـاحـبـقـرانـيـ  
زـدـ اـزـ تـرـفـيقـ حـقـ عـبـاسـ ثـانـيـ

Throughout the world imperial\* money came,  
Struck by God's grace in 'Abbás Sáni's name.

بـكـيـتـيـ اـنـهـ اـكـنـونـ سـكـهـ زـدـ صـاحـبـقـرانـيـ  
زـتـوـقـ خـدـاـ ڪـلـبـ عـلـىـ عـبـاسـ ثـانـيـ

Lo ! at this time throughout the world imperial money came,  
Struck by God's grace in 'Alí's watch-dog† 'Abbás Sáni's name.

\* Imperial صـاحـبـقـرانـيـ.

† Lit. 'dog,' guardian of 'Alí Riza's shrine at Mesh-hed.

We are informed in the *Kîşâq* that the first of these distichs was adopted the day after this Shâh was proclaimed ; and that, at the same time, for the motto of his seal this line was chosen \*، بود کلب علی عباس ثانی where we may have the source of the second distich.

Sulaimân's coins in his first name as *Şafî* (II.) have not come down to us. Chardin states that they bore an inscription, which must have been a distich, as follows : Sulaimân I. (*Şafî* II.)

Zibad hestie chae Habas sanié  
Safî zad Zikkeh saheb Karanié.

Dr. Rieu thus restores the Persian, the first line in Chardin being obviously inaccurate, for it may be noted that there is no trace of 'chae' in Chardin's two translations. (Couronnement de Soleimaan, 1671, pp. 149, 150.)

ز بعد هستی عباس ثانی  
صفی زد سکه صاحبقرانی

Since 'Abbâs Sâni from the world is passed away,  
*Şafî* (the second's) money has imperial sway.

Examples of this coinage may possibly be found among the money of 'Abbâs II. in some imperfectly classed collection, or among those of *Şafî* (I.).

The two distichs of *Şafî* (II.) of the second period of his reign as Sulaimân I. are as follows :

بهر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان  
سکه خیرات ببر زد سليمان جهان

For the sake of winning grace of him who men and genii leads, †  
The age's Solomon struck golden money for the people's needs.

\* در میانساعت که خطبه' صاحبقرانی بنام نامی شهریار بلند و قارخوانده' میشد وجوده درام و دنامرا بدین سکه مهلّی و مزین فرمودند سکه بگئی سکه صاحبقرانی + زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی + و موهمن بهجه نقش لگم مبارک مقرر شد که این مرصع را نقش نمودند مرصع بود کلب علی عباس ثانی + و همدران روز بکی از نازاره خیالان بلاد ایران تاریخ جلوس صیہونت مانوس را ظلّ معمود یاده بود (Kîşâq, Add. 7656, f. 48a.)

† 'Ali Rîza; the poet plays on his title as 'favour' or 'grace.'

سکه مهر علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان  
گشت از فضل خدا محاکوم فرمانه جهان

Since on my soul I struck the stamp of 'Alí's\* love,  
The world obeyed my rule by grace of God (above).

Sultán Husain. Sultán Husain uses two distichs, the second of which does not occur on coins in the Museum :

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقین  
در جهان کلب امیر المؤمنین سلطان حسین

Money he struck by the grace of the Lord of east and west, the twain Everywhere, dog of the Prince of the Faithful's† shrine, Sultán Husain.

زد توفیق حق بچهره زر  
سکه سلطان حسین دین پرور

By grace of God upon a golden face he made  
His coin, Sultán Husain, religion's aid.

(Fraehn, Rec., p. 470.)

Tahmásپ II. Tahmásپ II. adopts the distich of 'Abbás II., merely substituting his own name, for his ordinary coinage, but on a single coin we find another distich of a wholly new turn. The two are—

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی  
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

Throughout the world imperial coinage came,  
Struck by God's grace in Tahmásپ Sáni's name.

سکه زد طهماسب ثانی بر زر کامل عبار  
لا قتی الا علی لا سيف الا ذوالفار

Tahmásپ the Second struck on purest gold assayed  
No man but 'Alí and no sword but 'Alí's blade.‡

(Num. Chron., 1884, p. 266.)

The second distich may be regarded as of medallic use, the only coin known which bears it being dated in

\* The Khalifa.

† 'Alí Riga nominated heir by the Khalifa El-Má-mún.

‡ 'Alí the Khalifa and his famous two-bladed sword. Blade, lit. Zu-l-fakár.

Tahmásp's first year, and the intention being obviously a defiance of the Sunní Afgháns. The distich is remarkable as being the only one which presents two languages, the first line being in Persian, the second in Arabic. A complete Arabic distich does not occur. It must also be noted that here the Khalífa 'Alí the possessor of the famous two-bladed sword is intended, not 'Alí-Rízá. Notwithstanding, it is remarkable that in this reign the series of 'Alí-Rízá coins begins. Their distichs will be noticed later.

The distich of 'Abbás III. is simply a variation of those of 'Abbás II. and Tahmásp II.: 'Abbás III.

سکه بزر زد بستوفیق الهی در جهان  
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صحبران

Throughout the universe by grace divine a golden money came,  
Struck by God's shadow, a new emperor 'Abbás the third (by name.)

A marginal note in the Favaíd (Add. 16,698, f. 7b) gives the distich of the seal of Sultán Husain II. as follows:

Sultán  
Husain II.

(و سمع مهر آنحضرت این فرد بود)

دارد ز شاه مردان فرمان حکمرانی  
فرزند شاه طهماسب سلطان حسین ثانی

The king of men\* commanded, and the royal right has ta'en  
The son of Sháh Tahmásp, the second Sháh Sultán Husain.

Nothing is said of a coin inscription, yet if 'Alí Merdán issued any coins for Sultán Husain it is probable that he would have used this distich. The title of 'Alí, here again instead of 'Alí-Rízá, as 'King of heroes,' is, as Dr. Rieu agrees, very possibly a covert allusion to the name of the Bakhtiári chief 'Alí-Merdán, 'Alí the hero,' by whose order Sultán Husain was set up.

Sultán Muhammád's rupís, struck probably as patterns only, by Áka Muhammád Khán, bore the following distich according to the Favaíd:

Sultán  
Muhammád.

بزر زد سکه از الطاف سرمد  
شه ولا کهر سلطان محمد

\* 'Alí the Khalífa.

† Add. 16,698, f. 148a, where گومه for گهر, which Dr. Rieu substitutes on account of the metre.

He struck his coin of gold by the Creator's grace,  
Sultán Muhammád ruler, of a noble race.

Safaví,      Ahmád Sháh struck coins, none of which have come  
maternally.      The family of down to us, with the distich,

Dá-úd.

Ahmád.

سکه زد بر هفت کشور چرزو چون مهر و ماه

وارث ملک سلیمان گشت احمد پادشاه

He struck in climates seven, as sun and moon in might,  
Ahmád the Padisháh heir of Sulaimán's right.

(Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Daud, f. 42b.)

Sulaimán II. Of the short reign of Sulaimán II. the coins, only known  
in the British Museum, bear two distichs :

زد از لطف حق سکه کامرانی  
شہ عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی

By grace divine he struck a coin of happy fame,  
The sovereign just, who second Solomon\* became.

بر فروزد روی (?) زمی چون طلوع مهر و ماه  
وارث ملک شد سلیمان بن سادات شاه

Shines as the rising sun and moon upon the earth  
Heir of Sulaimán's right, the Sháh of saintly† birth.

The first of these I found in the Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd,  
where a coin is fully described,

و نقش سکه آن شهریار در وسط صحیفه لا اله الا الله محمد  
رسول الله علی ولی الله و در محیط همان صحیفه اسماء  
قدس ایمه اثنی عشر و در صحیفه دیگر زد از لطف حق سکه  
کامرانی شہ عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی (f. 99a.)

The reading of the other distich I owe to Dr. Rieu. At  
first I thought that I had discovered in the coin bearing it  
one of Ahmád Sháh, but the similarity of the first line to  
the second of Ahmád is evidently due to the same pre-  
tensions. Dr. Rieu's attribution of the distich to Sulai-  
mán II. is confirmed by an ode in honour of his accession,  
which seems either to have originated the distich or to

\* A double allusion, first to his maternal grandfather Sulaimán I., and  
secondly to the Hebrew king.

† Race of the Sayyids, descendants of Muhammad.

have been originated by it. I have therefore thought it worth while to print the poem, the correct form of which is due to the great kindness of Dr. Rieu.\*

The influence of the distichs of the Sultáns of Delhi is evident in these of the 'Ál-i-Dá-úd; and, as Dr. Rieu observes, the expression چترزد on Ahmád Sháh's distich is characteristically Indian, though the name of the royal umbrella does not occur on the Indian imperial coinage, the object itself figuring there.

The origin of this Indian influence is to be traced earlier in the money of the Afghán princes. Maḥmud has two distichs, the first of which is now correctly given with Dr. Rieu's aid, while the unravelling of the second is due to his acute scholarship :

Afgháns:  
Maḥmud.

سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب  
شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب

From the east of Irán he struck coin like the solar face,  
Sháh Maḥmud world-conqueror of the saintly† race.

\* شده زالطاب ریانی فروزان نهر طالع  
در درج سیادت اختر برج شهرشامی  
سلیمان شاه عادل وارت ملک سلیمانی  
بقل و داش و غطرت زیانی سلف افزون  
بکف چون ابر دریا دل بدل چون بجزی بی ماحل  
سکندرشان شهرشامی سفر اخلاقی سکریم او  
عطارد حکایت امرش زحل طفراکش نهش  
بود نامید راشکر شود مریع سر عسکر  
فلک دوری زدورانش مد و خورشید دریانش  
سرشامان هنراکش زمی شمشیر بی باحکش  
شد از الطاف رب حی بساط دشمناش طی  
مزین گشت چون افسر زرق فردان سایش  
بسیری با صبا هدم اشاراتش شفا توان  
سکه شاه مدلات گستر سلیمان فریدون فر  
مبارکه هاد این دولت بر آن شاه فلان شوکت  
من آن مور تهی دستم سکه در بزم سلیمانی  
چو از پر خرد آنم(?) شدم تاریخ چو گفتا

Tezkira i-Ál-i-Daud, f. 98a-99a.

† Race of the Sayyida.

فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر  
زرشک سکه محمد شاه عالمگیر

Below the earth sank down the moon and shining sun,  
Envyng the coin of Sháh Maḥmud world-conquering one.

Here the Afghán prince takes the titles Jéhángír and 'Álamgír, which had both become personal to Indian Sultáns. The second distich is evidently modelled on that of Aurangzib 'Álamgír, which runs thus, on the gold,

در جهان سکه زد چو مهر منیر  
شاه اورنگ زیب عالمگیر

Through all the world he struck his sun-like coin of golden ore,  
Sháh Aurangzib (throne ornament\*) of earth the conqueror.  
while on the silver بدر takes the place of مهر.

Ashraf.

The three distichs of Ashraf are wholly exceptional :

باشرفی اثر نام آنجناب رسید  
شرف زسکه اشرف بر آناتاب رسید

Upon the Ashrafi† was wrought the magic of his grace's name,  
Nobility from Ashraf's coin upon the sun there came.

دست زد بر جلاله اشرف شاه  
بود تعییر سکه داد گناه

Ashraf laid hold on majesty with might :  
Let his coin's legend read 'Requited be unright.'

زالطف شاه اشرف حق شعار  
بزر نقش شد سکه چار یار

By grace of Ashraf Sháh, who keeps the right,  
The gold of the four friends‡ now sees the light.

The first is the only case in which the name of the coin here, as already shown, of much older date, is connected with that of the reigning sovereign ; the second, with its strange allusion to punishment of crime, stands quite alone, and I am at a loss to explain it ; while the third, boldly substi-

\* Translation of Aurangzib.

† One would be inclined to suggest the English 'noble.'

‡ The four 'orthodox' Khulífas.

tuting the 'Four Companions,' Abu-Bekr, 'Omar, 'Osmán, and 'Alí, for the twelve Imáms, is the strongest instance of Sunní profession on the Persian coinage. The coins published in the body of the Catalogue (nos. 203, 204, p. 68) present no trace of the names of the Four Companions, but a coin of Mahmúd since acquired (Suppl. no. 197a, p. 273) shows an obverse margin with the series of names in question as on some Sunní coins.

Nádir Sháh's two distichs seem wholly original, and mark, as already noticed, his claim to imperial power. They are—

Efsháris :  
Nádir.

سکه بز کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان  
نادر ایوان زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان

By gold in all the earth his kingship shall be famed  
Phœnix\* of Persia's land, world-conqueror, sovereign named.

هست سلطان بز سلاطین جهان  
شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

Over Sultáns of earth is Sultán,  
Nadír, Sháh of Sháhs, Sáhibkerán.†

'Alí or 'Ádil Sháh's distich may belong to the 'Alí Rízá series, though in the name of 'Alí no doubt it refers to the Sháh's name as 'Alí: as already said (p. lxx.), we cannot decide whether the primary reference is to Sháh or Imám:

'Ádil Sháh.

گشت رایج بحکم لم یزلی  
سکه سلطنت بنام علی

Decreed of Him who ceases not, a currency there came  
The coinage of the sovereignty sent forth in 'Alí's‡ name.

Ibráhím reverts to a distich in the old Ṣafávi style :

Ibráhím.

سکه صاحبقرانی زد بتوفيق الله  
هیچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

By grace divine he struck a coinage of imperial worth,  
Sháh Ibráhím, (his gold) sun-like illumining the earth.

\* Nádir.

† Retained for the exigency of rhyme.

‡ 'Alí Sháh and 'Alí Rízá.

Sháh Rukh.

Sháh Rukh uses three distichs :

[بزر تا؟] شاهرخ زد سکه صاحبقرانی را  
 [دو] باره(؟) دولت ایران گرفت سر جوانی را

Whenas Sháh Rukh imperial money coined, 'twas then  
 A second time Irán renewed herself again.

سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا  
 شاهرخ کلپ آستان رضا

Throughout the world he struck his coin by grace divine,  
 Sháh Rukh the watchful dog of 'Alí Ríza's shrine.

سکه زد از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبقران  
 کلپ سلطان خراسان شاهرخ [شاه] جهان

Another emperor has coined, thanks to Nádir's efforts' worth,  
 Dog of the king of the east,\* Sháh Rukh the king of the earth.

The first distich, expressing the hopes which were raised by the brilliant young sovereign's accession, belongs to his first reign; the last, dwelling on his relation to Nádir, is of the third reign, when his power was limited to a precarious hold of Khurásán, where alone Nádir's memory was held in respect. The second distich is common to both periods. It is to be noted that in both the second and third the devotion to 'Alí Ríza is marked.

Zands :  
 Lutf-'Alí  
 Khán.

Throughout the period of the rival Kháns there is but a solitary personal distich, that of the heroic and unfortunate Lutf-'Alí Khán :

گشت زده سکه بر زر  
 لطفعلی بن جعفر

Its stamp has golden money won  
 From Lutf-'Alí Ja'afar's son.

It will be best to give all the distichs of 'Alí Ríza together, and then those of the Mahdí, with a few supplementary remarks :—

\* For Khurásán, which I could not bring into the line.

از خراسان سکه برز شد بتوفيق خدا Tahmásپ II. 'Alí-Rízâ series.  
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسى رضا Abbás III.

From out of Khurásán a golden coin by grace divine was sent,  
And aid of 'Alí Musá's son the kingly saint\* benevolent.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا Ibráhim Sháh  
رواج یافت بزر سکه' امام رضا

By the Creator's bounty, and by fate's decree,  
Gold of saintly Ríza has its currency.

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا Muḥammad Ḥasan,  
بنام علی بن موسی رضا Aka Muḥammad

A golden coin by happy fate has run  
In name of peaceful 'Alí Musá's son.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد Kerím Khán,  
سکه' صاحب الزمان باشد Aka Muḥammad

Mahdí series.

While gold and silver through the world shall flow,  
Coin of the Age's Lord† (the true Imám) shall go.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان Kerím Khán,  
از سکه' امام بحق صاحب الزمان Abu-l-Fet-h, Şádik,  
'Alí Murád,  
Aka Muḥammad

Silver and gold through all the world have now become the moon and sun,  
Thanks to the true Imám's imprint the Age's Lord (the rightful one).

تا که آزاد در جهان باشد Ázad Khán  
سکه' صاحب الزمان باشد

So long as Ázad on the earth shall stand  
The Age's Master shall the coin command.

تا زر و سیم را نشان باشد Aka Muḥammad  
سکه' صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamped shall be the gold and silver ore  
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

\* Lit., Sháh of Religion, 'Alí Ríza.

† The Lord or Master of the Age, the Mahdí.

برز و سیم تا نشان باشد  
سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamp shall be on gold and silver ore  
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

It will be observed that no name of any ruler appears, except Azád's throughout the series.

The idea of the comparison of gold and silver money to the sun and moon seems to begin on the coinage of Aurangzíb already cited, in which the symbolism of the sun occurs on the gold money, that of the moon (full moon) on the silver.\* The idea of Kerím Khán's distich, in which sun and moon gold and silver are in apposition, on both gold and silver money, occurs first in the distichs of Jehán-dár Sháh, as follows,

در افق زد سکه بر مهر و ماه

ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

Through all the earth he struck his stamp upon the moon and sun,  
Jehandár Sháh, the champion of the faith, victorious one.

This is varied by چون مهر و ماه. Farrukhsiyar substitutes 'gold and silver' for sun and moon, thus,

سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و نر

پادشاه بحر و بر فرخ سیم

By grace of God he struck his coin of gold and silver ore  
The emperor Ferrukhsiyar the lord of sea and shore.

\* The lines on the two-hundred mohur piece of Sháh Jehán handle the idea differently. The golden face of the coin is to illumine the world as the moon is illuminated by the sun's ray:

سکه بر مهر دوصد مهری زد از لطف اله  
ثانی صاحب قران شاه جهان دین ہنا  
روی زر بادا رنگش سکھے اش عالم فروز  
تا شود از برتو خوشید روشن زوی ماہ

(From a cast in the Marsden Collection.)

A distich on a medal of Násir-ed-dín Sháh (Med. no. 1, <sup>Kájárs :</sup>  
p. 262) may be added : <sup>Násir-ed-dín.</sup>

هر شیردل که دشمن شهرا عیان گرفت  
از آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت

Whoso with lion-heart the sovereign's foes withstands  
This badge he takes at our resplendent<sup>\*</sup> grace's hands.

The invocations, which form a marked characteristic of Invocations. Persian coinage, do not appear in the earlier period. Excluding the pious exhortation to invoke the aid of 'Alí, ending with a prayer the close of which is an invocation, 'O 'Alí !' three times repeated, where indeed we may find the germ of the later invocations, the list is as follows :

يا على بن موسى الرضا	Sháh Rukh
يا كريم	Kerím Khán, Sádik.
يا صاحب الزمان	Kerím Khán.
يا على	'Alí Murád.
يا امام جعفر الصادق	Ja'afar.
يا محمد	Ağa Muhammed.

These invocations gained under Kerím Khán that Other religious inscriptions allusive force which is made specially prominent in the appropriate inscription of Ja'afar Khán's, in which he and his father Sádik Khán are both alluded to.

Certain religious inscriptions have yet to be noticed. A gold coin of Kerím Khán (nos. 328, 328a, p. 108,) has above the reverse inscription هو ; and in the midst of the obverse inscription, dividing the distich, كريم. These words probably represent the phrase يا من هو بمن رجاء كريم given in the Favaíd as the inscription of Kerím Khán's seal.† This phrase evidently suggested the motto يا كريم.

Ağa Muhammed Khán on his largest gold pieces inscribes الله. Fet-h-'Alí Sháh as Bábá Khán uses two mottoes, that just mentioned, and العزة لله which alone is continued during his reign as Sháh.

\* Lit., sun.

† (Add. 16,698, f. 125b) سمع مبشر ابن بود سمع يا من هو بمن رجاء كريم

شاهنشه انبیا محمد The inscription of Muhammād Shāh may be regarded as an allusive motto. The coins of Nāṣir-ed-dīn bear no motto, but the allusive one هو الناصر occurs on the medal of his *karn*, also the centenary of the Kájár Dynasty (Med. no. 8, p. 263).

**Autonomous copper.** The copper coinage of Persia under the Sháhs is until the present reign, with insignificant exceptions, autonomous.

**Types and Tatar Cycle.** It presents on the obverse a type, usually the figure of an animal, and on the reverse the name of the mint, preceded by ضرب, ضرب, or فلوس. No doubt the first inscription should be read فلوس ضرب, the inversion being due to the habit on gold and silver money of placing the word ضرب at the foot of the coin, to be read immediately before the mint written next above it.

As the types in several instances are identical with the eponymous animals of the Tatar Cycle, it might be supposed that these at least were chosen with a chronological intention.

The animals of the Cycle are as follows, with the equivalent, apparent or probable, on the coins, and the animals on the coins not in the cycle.

Tatar Cycle.	Equivalent.	Probable Equivalent.	Non-equivalent.
Mouse			
Ox	Bull		
Tiger			
Hare	Hare		
Crocodile	Dragon		
Serpent			
Horse	Horse		
Sheep	Ibex		
Ape	Ape		
Hen	Cock	Peacock	
Dog			
Hog		Elephant	
			Camel
			Goose (Duck)
			Fishes
			Lion and Sun
			Lion
			Sun
			Lion and Bull
			Lion and Stag
			Ship
			Sabre.

There can be no question that some of the coin-types are derived from the animals of the Tatar Cycle. There is however no chronological reference. This is sufficiently shown by the intervals at which types recur.

The Lion and Sun and the cognate types are of different origin. The Lion and Sun is of Seljuč derivation, or older. The Lion and Bull and Lion and Stag may be carried back to the Achæmenid times. The Ship is an isolated type. The famous two-bladed sword of 'Alí, Zu-l-fákár, properly Zu-l-fákár, is of course a Shí'a symbol.

---

#### GENEALOGICAL TREES.

In the following genealogical trees the object is to exhibit the descent of the Sháhs and other rulers, whose names are distinguished by numerals. A few names have been added of personages who may have exercised royal functions, though I have found no proof that they did so, as Ḥamza the son of Muḥammad Khudabanda, and others of the first historical importance, as Ḥaidar, the brother of the king just mentioned. Where royal personages have apparently been personated their names are here given, as Ṣafí and Sám, the sons of Sultán Ḫusain Sháh. I have been able to place the sons in order of seniority with the exception of those of Sultán Ḫusain Sháh.

## GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SAFAVIS.

JUNAID

Haidar

I. Isma'il I.

II. Tahmāsp I.

IV. Muhammad Khudabanda

INTRODUCTION.

Hamza

V. 'Abbas I.

Shāh Shujā'

Şaffī Mīrzā

Dau'. = Zubeida \* = 'Isa Khān

VI. Şaffī I.

Dau'. = Jēhān-bānu

VII. 'Abbas II.

Dau'. Izz-i-sharaf = 'Abdallah

VIII. Şaffī (II.) Sulaimān I.

III. Isma'il II.

Haidar

IX. Sultan Husein Dau'.

Shehr-bānu = 'Muhammad Dā'ud

X. Tahmāsp II. Şaffī Sam

Dau'. = Sayyid Abu'l-Kāsim

Murteza

Dau'. = Riza-Kulī

XII. 'Abbas III. Sultan Husein II.

Dau'. = Sulaiman II.

Sayyid Ahmad \*

XIII. Isma'il (III.) IV. Shah Rukh

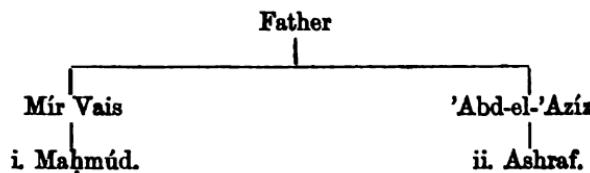
Sayyid Ahmad \*

Sayyid Ahmad \*

XIV. Muhammad Mīrzā.

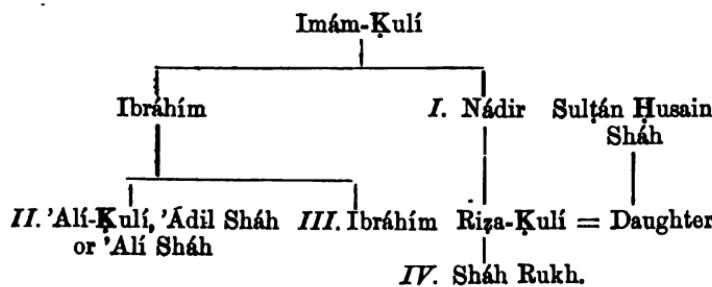
## GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE AFGHANS.

---

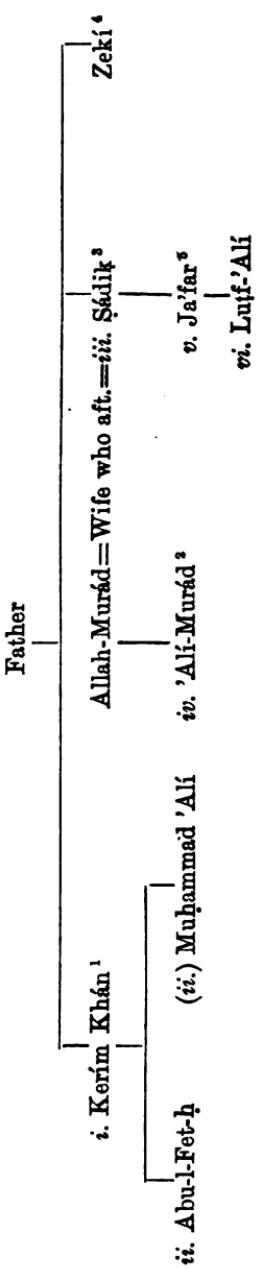


## GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE EFSHÁRIS.

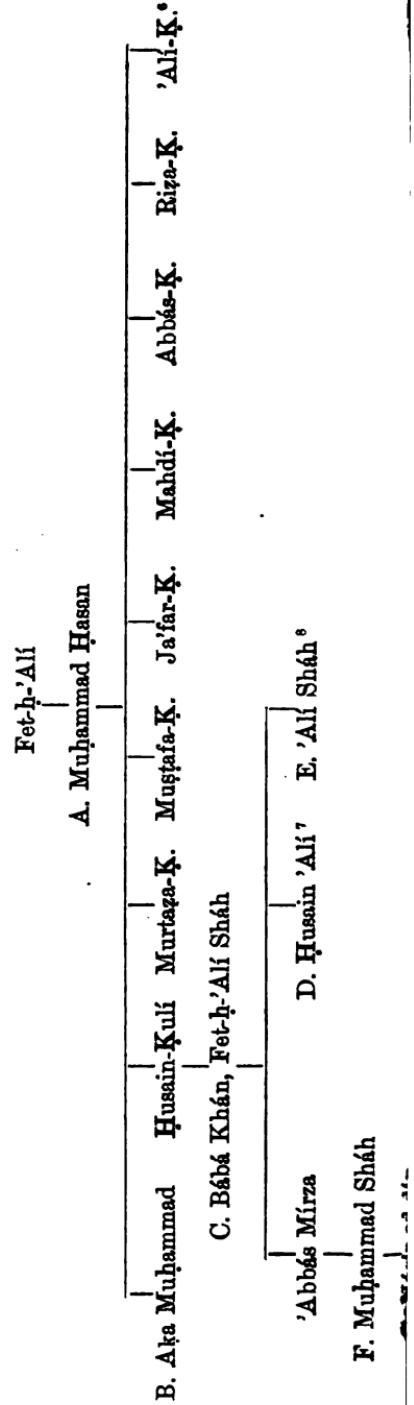
---



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ZANDS.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KÁJÁRS.



## NOTES TO THE PEDIGREES.

## GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ŠAFAVIS.

1. The infant heir of Isma'il. *'Alam-áráí*, Add. 16,684, f. 62b.
2. *Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dáíd*, f. 32 a, for this female descent from 'Abbás I.
3. Ib. Fol. 64 b—65 b.
4. Ib. Fol. 34 b.
5. Ib. Fol. 37 a.
6. Ib. Fol. 64 b.

## GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE ZANDS AND KÁJÁRS.

1. Muḥammad Kerím, originally called Tushmál-Kerím. *Zínat-et-Tavářkh*, Add. 23,527, f. 171 b.
2. 'Alí-Murád was foster-sister's son of Zekí Kháu and son of 'Allah-Murád Khán. His mother, after his father's death, took refuge in Śádiķ Khán's harím, and became mother of Muḥammad Ja'far Khán. *Gítí-Kushdí*, f. 91 a. In the *Zínat*, Sayyid-Murád Khán and his fellow conspirators against Ja'far, Dfn Murád and Sháh Murád, are called sons of the paternal uncle, 'Alí Murád Khán (*Ibid.* 32 a). 'Alí-Murád is always called a Zand, but I have been unable to ascertain his relationship to other members of the family.
3. Muḥammad Śádiķ.
4. Zekí, younger brother of Kerím Khán. *Favaüd*, Add. 16,698, f. 129 b.
5. Muḥammad Ja'far. *Gítí-Kushdí*, f. 91 a.
6. This list in order is taken from the *Tárikh-i-Kájárisa* (lithogr.) 10 a, and given on account of the importance of the personages.
7. Fermán-Fermá.
8. Zill-i-Sultán.

E R R A T A.

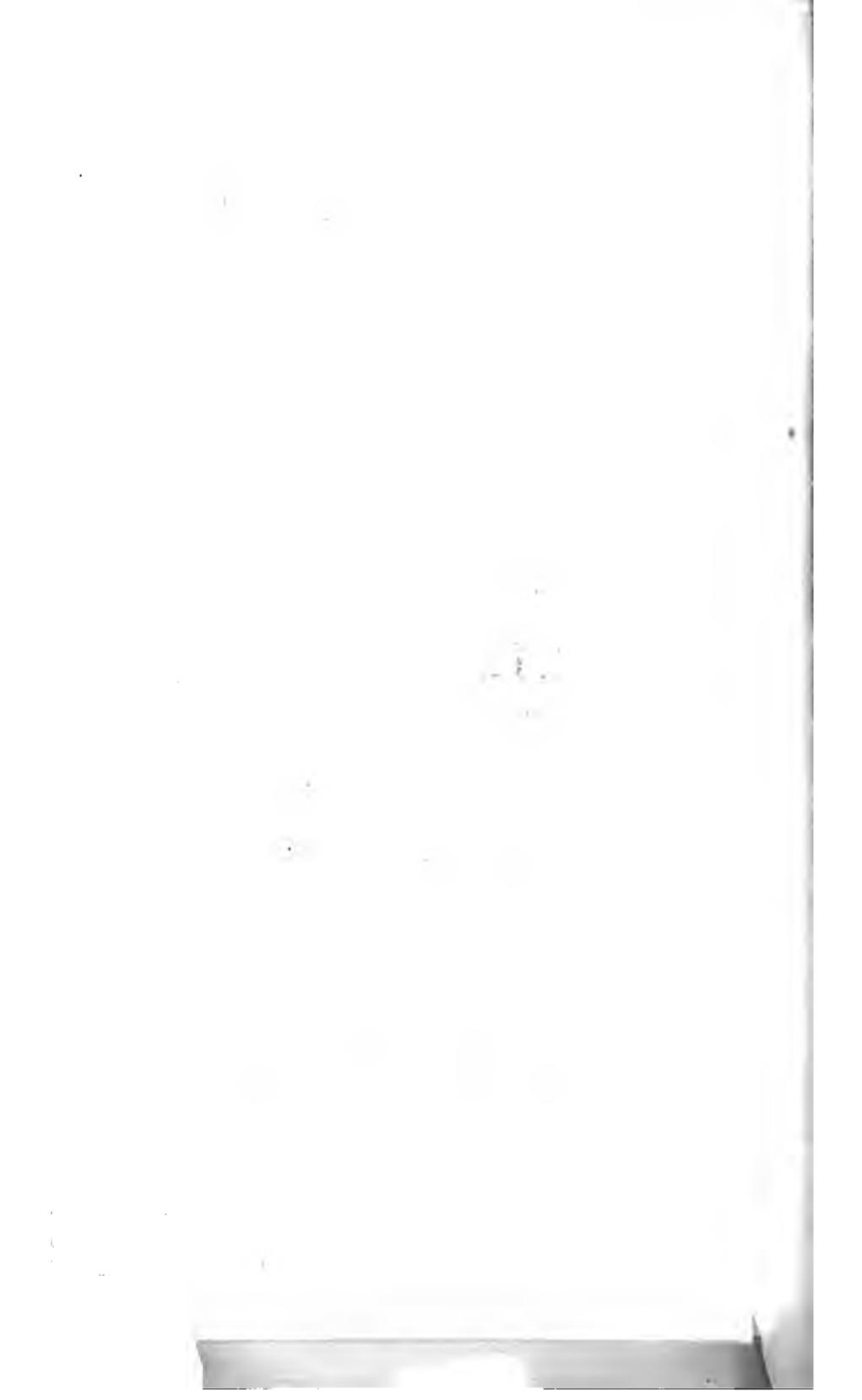
---

A

- P. 19, l. 1, *for Mohammad read Muḥammad*  
„ 25, ll. 8, 11, 12, *for اُستَّ read (?) هست*  
„ 30, l. 2, *for 1666 read 1667*  
„ 67, „ 14, 25, *dele* (die of 1137)  
„ 86, „ 4, *for "with name of" read "with allusion to"*  
„ 91, „ 4, *for 1750 read 1749*  
„ 98, „ 7, transpose lines of distich  
„ „ „ 4 from foot, *for اَمَنَ read شَهَدَ*  
„ 108, „ 15 „ „ با ايمان يامن  
„ 122, „ 9 „ „ الامام امامان  
„ „ „ 13 „ „ امام مر of ن امان  
„ 182, „ 2 „ „ Fat-h Fet-h  
„ 140, „ 1 „ „ Jaa'far Ja'far  
„ 153, last line, insert PL. XIII.  
„ 177, l. 4, *for انبیاً read انبیاءً*  
„ 190, „ 12, *dele* PL. XV.  
„ 205, „ 2, *for Arz-i-kuds read Arz-i-akdas*  
„ „ „ 10, „ ارض قدس قدس(ا)  
„ 232, „ 7 from foot, *for sun read sun, rayed*  
„ 266 „ 13, insert PL. I.  
„ 822, „ 3, transfer distich to p. 319, line 15  
PL. XII., title, *for Fat-h read Fet-h*  
„ „ „ „ Jaa'far „ Ja'far

get

A B L



# S A F A V I S.

## I.—I S M A ’ Í L I.

A.H. 907—930=A.D. 1502—1524.

G O L D.

1

Herát, 916.

Obverse Area, within sixfoil,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
 مُحَمَّدٌ  
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ  
 عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Margin, in cartouches,

مُحَمَّدٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ  
 حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ  
 حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ حَسَنٌ

Reverse,      السُّلْطَانُ الْعَادِلُ  
 الْكَامِلُ الْبَادِيُ الْوَالِيُ ابْوُ  
 [ا]لمظفر شاه اسماعيل بهادر خان خلد  
 الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه و....

| ضر ۰ هر ۹ ۸ ۱ |

[ب]

PZ. I. N 7, Wt. 54.3

Shíráz, 922.

Obv. Area, arranged in mill-sail pattern formed of على ع repeated, the ع making a rosette in centre,

حسين محمد على | حسن محمد على | جعفر [موسى] على |  
حسن محمد على

Margin, ١٢٢ . . . . . الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله

Rev.

السلطان العادل  
الكامل البادي الوا[لى]  
[ا]بو المظفر أسماعيل شاه  
[ش]يرَب  
بهادر... ضر سلطانه ا  
[مك]ه . . . . .

Countermark on obv.

ل  
عد

شيراز

P.L. A. 5, Wt. 13.7

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area within square, formed by على in margin.

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول  
الله على ولي الله

Margin, in segments,

حسين حسن على ا ..... على ا محمد حسن على

Rev. Area,

.....  
 اسماعيل شاه خلد الله ....  
 ... المظفر بهما [در] خان  
و سلطان  
 ضرب ...  
 . . .

Pl. I. N 45, Wt. 11.9

## SILVER.

4

Mint obliterated, 90S.

Obv. Area within square, formed by عل،

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد رسول الله  
 . . . . .

Margin,

حسن عل | حسين عل | ..... [عل] | محمد عل  
 محمد عل | محمد عل | ..... [عل] | محمد عل

Rev.

السلطان العادل  
 [الكامل البادع الواقع ابو  
 شاه اسماعيل بهادر خان ٢٠ الصفة [و]ء  
 . . . . .

R. 9, Wt. 71.5

5

Astarabad, date obliterated.

Obv. as (4), but area third line

عل والله

[حسن] | حسين عل | جعفر عل | حسن عل |  
 محمد عل | محمد عل | موسى عل | محمد عل |

Rev. as (4), but lines 3 foll. read

المظفر شاه اسماعيل بهادر خان الصدوق  
 ملكه (?) ضرب استراباد  
 سلطانه .

(استراباد سلطانه of serves for ل)

R. 9, Wt. 69.7

6

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar, but ی instead of ے.

**R-9, Wt. 703**

7

Sultáníya, date obliterated.

**Obv.** Area similar to (6).

**Margin, in segments,**

محمد حسین علی | جعفر موسی علی | محمد حسن علی

**Rev. Area, similar to (1) but ending**

الصفوي خلد الله تعالى  
سلطانه سلطانيه ...

B-95, Wt. 99.3

8

Tabriz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area in circle, الله لا إله إلا محمد  
محمد عليه وآله وآلله عز

**Margin, in six cartouches,**

| | | [مو]سى عليه | محمد عليه |

Rev.

[السلطان العادل]

الكامل الهد الوا[ل]م ابو المظفر شاه

## بیهود خان خلد الله ..... سعیل الصفو

سلطانہ تیموریز

R-9, Wt. 67-3

9

Merv, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, in circle,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
 ل الله على الله  
 رسول

Margin, in six cartouches,

... | على محمد | موسى | على محمد | ... |  
 حسن | محمد على | على

Rev. similar to (8), differently arranged, and last line

و سلطانه ضرب مرو

PL. I. AR 9, Wt. 70.7

10

Merv, [9½]5.

Obv. Area, in square formed by علی

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد ل اولله  
 رسول علی

Margin, in segments,

حسين | محمد على | موسى محمد على | حسن محمد على | حسن على | جعفر

Rev.

السلطان العادل

ب

اسمعيل شاه بهادر خان

ب

الصفوي خلد ملکه مر[و]

(Second line in a border.)

PL. I. AR 8, Wt. 47.7

Mint and date obliterated.

**Margin, in six cartouches,**

محمد حسن | محمد علم | موسی علم |

Rev.

السلطان .....

الكامـل الـهـاد الـوـا اـبـو [ـمـظـفـرـ] ... مـ

اسعیل خلد...  
[بها] در خان الصفو.

B 1·1, Wt. 73·2

**Mint obliterated, 915.**

Obv., in square formed by علی in margin,  
لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
ولی اللہ

حسین [حسن] | حسن | سی مو | جعفر علی | محمد علی | Margin,

Rev.

العدد

[ا] سلطان [ابو المظف] فر اسماعيل شاه بهادر [و] خا[ن]  
خلد [ا] لاه ملکه و سلطانه

13

Aberkúh, 928.

Obv. Area, in square formed by على in margin,

[لا اله الا الله]  
 محمد رسول الله  
 على ولی الله

Margin, in segments,

[على] ... من محمد على | جعفر موسى على | على

Rev.

السلطان

الغافى فى س[بيل] الل[ه]  
 ابو المظفر [ا][لله]  
 اسماعيل بهاد[ر خان خلد]

.....

In centre, within sixfoil,

ضرب

ابرقوه

٩٢٨

سنة

R. 8, Wt. 120.6

14

Shíráz, 928.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله

.....

Margin, ..... موسى على محمد .....  
 على حسن .....

Rev.

سلطان

شاه اسماعيل  
 ٩٢٨  
 شيراز

....

R. 7 Wt. 60.5

## Káshán, 928.

Obv. Area, in square formed by على repeated, within lozenge,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (sic)

عَلَىٰ وَلِيِّ اللَّهِ

حسين عَلَىٰ | محمد عَلَىٰ | جعفر عَلَىٰ | سَبُو  
In angles, حسن عَلَىٰ | أَكْسَى عَلَىٰ

Margin, in segments, the following lines :

[ناد] علما مظه[ر العجائب]

[تجده] عو[نا] لك [في النوائب]

[كل] هم [و] غم سينجل

بولايتك يا على يا على يا على

Rev.

السلطان العا[دل]

الكامل ا الشاه

ابو لمظفر

- شاه اسماعيل [بها] در خا[ن]

الصلوة [مد][ك][ه]

.....

In centre, within sixfoil, ضرب

خاشان

سنة

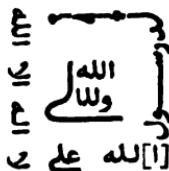
٩٢٨

Pl. I. AB '96, Wt. 142.8

16

Mint obliterated, 929.

Obv. Area, within square, in square Koofee,



Margin, in segments, [وسي] alone legible.

Rev., within quatrefoil, شاه



Margin obscure.

R. 6, Wt. 30.2

17

Amul, fifth year? (A.H. 911.)

Obv. Area, within square formed by [عل] in margin,

لا إله إلا الله

محمد رسول الله

عل ولی الله

Margin, [عل] [عل] [عل] [عل] حسین علی محمد علی

Rev. [السادس طا[ن]] العادل

ابو المظف[ر]

ن و سلطانه

الله ملکه

In centre, within sixfoil, سنة

مال

•

R. 7, Wt. 53.4

C

17a

Demávend, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 وَلِلَّهِ الْحُكْمُ  
 عَلَى

Margin, in four cartouches,

| محمد على حسن | جعفر على | محمد |

Rev.

[ا] سلطان العادل  
 [ا] كمال البادي الواقع ابو  
 [ا] ظفر شاه در ن  
 [ا] سعیل بهراما  
 [ا] لصفو الحسين سنة ...  
 خلد الله ملکه

In centre, within border, دماوند

R. 35, Wt. 119.5

18.

Kazvín ? date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within eightfoil,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 وَلِلَّهِ الْحُكْمُ  
 عَلَى وَلِيِّ اللَّهِ

محمد على ..... . . . . . . . . . .

Margin, ..... . . . . . . . . . . موسى على

محمد على حسين (sic) محمد

Rev. السلطان العادل الکا[مل]  
 الولی (sic) [الهادی]  
 الصفوی [الظفر] و [الله]  
 خلد الله  
 [مدکه] و سلطانه قربان و؟

In centre, within quatrefoil,

شاه  
 سعیل  
 بہادر خان

Pl. I. № 1.1, Wt. 288.

18a

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, arranged in mill-sail pattern formed of علی repeated,  
 the ع making a rosette in centre,

محمد علی حسن علی | محمد علی حسن علی | [معن] علی

Margin, in four cartouches,

..... [رسول] الله علی و ..... .

Rev. [السلطان] العادل  
 [الکا] مل الهادی الولی  
 سلطان سعیل شاه  
 [خان] الصوی (sic) خلد الله

№ 9, Wt. 1207

## II.—TAHMÁSP I.

A.H. 980—984=A.D. 1524—1576.

G O L D.

19

Mint and date obliterated.

Counterstruck.\*

Obv. Area, within square,

[لا] الله الا الله  
 محمد رسول الله  
 اَللّهُ وَلِي  
 عَلَى اَللّهِ

Margin, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  
 ك ..... بگ (?) ب[در] | [ادر] | او ...

Rev.

.....  
 [الك] اهل الہادی او ...  
 [المظ] غر ... [شا]ه  
 بسما[د]ر  
 م

Counterstruck on rev., with quatrefoil enclosing

شاه  
 طهماسب  
 ضرب ل  
 عد

N° 7, Wt. 59.5

\* An earlier coin of Tahmásپ or a vassal reissued.

SILVER.

20

Hamadán, 938.

Obv. Area, within square formed by  $\text{Lc}$  repeated,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Margin, | على | [على] | موسى | محمد على | سعید

Rev. Area, السلطان العادل البادع  
خان ...  
[المظف] فر بہادر ..... خلد الله .....

**Centre, within ornamental border,**

# شاه ظہیر اسپ، همدان ضرب

(Letters, &c., interlaced. طہسی written سے مل کر ; ^ united to I, and ^ to I of همیان, which is affixed to ب.)

٤ على

محمد على  
عليه السلام  
عليه السلام  
خواصه وسماته

ب ٧.٣٦٥

٩٥٥. المقدمة

عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ رَّضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَّمَ وَسَلَّمَ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ  
عَلَى فِي اللَّهِ

كَيْنَ مُحَمَّدٌ عَلَى أَحْنَ [مُحَمَّدٌ] عَلَى أَحْنَ مُحَمَّدٌ  
عَلَى أَحْنَ ..... . . . . .

[ا] لِوَالْ

خان الحسن خلد (?) الله علام (م)  
oblong eightfoil,  
شاه طهماسب  
خوب اصفهان

ب ٧.٣٦٥

23

Mesh-hed, 976.

Obv. within ornamented circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
 مُحَمَّدٌ  
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 وَلِيُّ عَلَى  
 اللَّهِ

Margin, in two compartments,

[مُحَمَّد] عَلَى جَعْفَرٍ مُوسَى عَلَى [مُحَمَّد]  
 ..... - .....  
 ..... . . . .

Rev., in border formed by compartments of margin,

رضا  
 امام  
 مشهد  
 ۱۷۶  
 ضرب

Margin, in two compartments,

[السلطان العادل] [بلام على بن أبي طالب]  
 عليه السلام ابو المظفر الحسيني [الصفوي]

Pl. I. R. 8, Wt. 35.1

24

Same mint and date.

Similar; but in rev. margin legible

السلطان العادل      الحسيني الصفوی

[L. O. C.] R. 96, Wt. 71.2

21

Isfahán, 949.

Obv. within sixfoil,

[لَا] [الله] [ا] [لَا] [الله]  
[مُحَمَّدٌ]  
[رَسُولٌ] [عَلَى] [الله]  
[اللَّهُ] [وَ]

### **Margin, in cartouches,**

علي | محمد علي | محمد حسن

Rev.

طہماں سب [۱۴] [۵]

ضرب اصفهان

**ANSWER**

١٢٩

خلد ملکه و سلطانه

B-7, Wt. 80

22

Isfahán, 955.

**Obv.** Area, in square formed by  $\Delta$  repeated,

الله لا إله إلا

محمد رسول

علی ولی الله

### Margin,

حسين محمد على | حسن [محمد] على | حسن محمد على | ..... على |

Rev.

.....

• • • • •

[١] **الوال**

In centre within oblong eightfoil

شانہ طسماس

900

ضرب اصفهان

B. 8. Wt. 68.3

23

## Mesh-hed, 976.

Obv. within ornamented circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
 مُحَمَّدٌ  
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 وَلِيُّ الْعَلَى  
 اللَّهُ

Margin, in two compartments,

..... عَلَى جَعْفَرٍ مُوسَى عَلَى [مُحَمَّدٍ]  
 ..... مُحَمَّدٌ .....

Rev., in border formed by compartments of margin,

رضا  
 امام  
 مشهد  
 ٩٧١  
 ضرب

Margin, in two compartments,

[السلطان العادل] لام على بن أبي طالب ا  
 عليه السلام ابو المظفر الحسيني [الصفوي]

Pr. I. AR. 8, Wt. 35.1

24

Same mint and date.

Similar; but in rev. margin legible

السلطان العادل الحسيني الصفوی

[L. O. C.] AR. 8, Wt. 71.2

24a

Resht, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil border,

الله

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا مُحَمَّدٌ  
عَلَى

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

Margin, in cartouches,

..... عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ حَسْنٍ عَلَى مُوسَى جَعْفَرٍ عَلَى ا  
[مُحَمَّدٍ ... عَلَى]

Rev. Area,

[الس] طا[ن] العا[د] لِ الْكَامِلِ

[ا]هاد رشت

[ا]لوالى . . . الْمَظْفُرِ

.....

In centre, within quatrefoil border, terminating in interlaced  
ornament on either side,سب  
طهها شا بهار  
ب  
ضر

R. 35, Wt. 60.

25

Kum, date obliterated.

Obv. Area arranged in mill-sail pattern, formed of عَلَى repeated,  
the ع making a rosette in centre,محمد حسین عَلَى مُوسَى جَعْفَرٍ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ . . . عَلَى ا  
محمد حسین عَلَى

Margin, in cartouches,

..... عَلَى وَلِيِّ اللَّهِ | نَصْرٌ مِّنْ [اللَّهِ] . . .

Rev. ..... [!] [كامل المزاد]  
[!] ابو المظفر بهادر الله ..... ه [خ]لد ملکه و

Centre, within quatrefoil,

سب طه ما شا قوم (sic) ضرب

R-75, Wt. 63·8

26

**Herát, date obliterated.**

Obv. Area, within lozenge formed by  $\text{Lc}$  repeated;

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله  
 و  
 [مو]سى عليه السلام | محمد عليه السلام

Rev. [السلطان] العادل  
[الكامل] الهاي ابو المظفر  
[طه] اسب شاه بهادر خان  
... الله تعالى ... و سلطانه  
... مو (?)

In centre, within ornamental border;

١٠٣

ضرب

PL. I. AR 8, WT. 44.1

10

27

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within border formed by cartouches,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 عَلَيْهِ وَلِهِ الْحَمْدُ

Margin, in cartouches,

عَلَيْهِ مُوسَى مَوْصِيَّة  
 عَلَيْهِ حَمْدُ حَسِينٍ أَعْلَمُ جَعْفَرًا عَلَيْهِ حَمْدُ حَسِينٍ |  
 عَلَيْهِ مَحْمُودٌ حَسِينٌ |

Rev.

[ا] سلطا[ن]

[ا] كا[م]ل ا لهاد  
 خان [ابو]  
 [اله] ظفر بهادر  
 [الص]فو الحسين ...  
 . . . . .

Centre, within ornamental border,

سب  
 شاه  
 طهما

B. 9, Wt. 118.

## IV.—SULTÁN MOHAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

A.H. 985—996=A.D. 1578—1587.

---

G O L D.

*27a*

Iṣfahán, 985.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil border,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
وَعَلَيْهِ الْأَكْرَمُ

Margin, within cartouches,

عَلَى حَسَنِ حَسِينٍ | عَلَى مُحَمَّدِ جَعْفَرٍ | [مُوسَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ]  
..... |

Rev. Area, within border of many foils,

عَلَيْهِ وَ.....  
السَّلَامُ [م]  
غَلامُ اِمامُ مُحَمَّدٍ مُهَمَّدٍ  
نَبِيُّ لِمَظْفَرِ مُحَمَّدٍ ..  
سُلْطَانٌ \* نَبَّادٌ [د]  
ضَرٌّ صَفَرٌ [ان] بٌ

Margin, ..... خَلَدَ اللَّهَ مَلَكَهُ ..

P.L. I. N '8, Wt. 71·6

---

\* ياد شاهزاده probably the beginning of بادشاہ.

27b

Sarí, date obliterated.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله [على ولی الله] Obv.,

In centre, within fleur-de-lis border,

ی  
رسا  
ضرب

Rev., in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

خداونده ناد<sup>\*</sup> غلام على [ابي طالب عليه السلام, Around]

Pl. 75, Wt. 28.

27c

Similar.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله على ولی الله Obv.,

In centre, as (27b),

ی  
رسا  
ضرب

Rev., in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

خداونده ناد<sup>\*</sup> غلام على [ابي طالب عليه] السلام, Around

Pl. I. Pl. 7, Wt. 27.3

\* ناد is probably the beginning of بادشاه، the rest being indicated by the lines surrounding the central inscription.

## V.—'ABBÁS I.

A.H. 996—1038=A.D. 1587—1629.

## G O L D.

28

Isfahán, 997.

Obv. Area, in circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
اللَّهُ  
رَسُولٌ  
عَلَى  
وَلِيُّ الْلَّهِ

Margin, in cartouches,

جَعْفَرٌ [موسى] عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ | ..... | .....  
 | ..... | .....

Rev. Area, in ornamental border,

ن<sup>۱۷</sup>  
اصفهان  
ضرب

Margin,

وَهُنَّ خَلِدٌ ..... | ..... المظفر عباس شاه خلد ..... و

29

Kazwin, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, in circle,

الله  
علی و

Inner margin,

لا اله الا الله | محمد رسول الله

Outer margin, in cartouches,

[مو][سى] علی محمد [عل]  
..... . . . . . | . . . . . . . . .

Rev. Area, in border of many foils,

بند بیت  
شـا لـا  
ضـمـنـ

Centre, in border of eight foils,

قریـنـ

Margin,

خـلـدـ .. . . . من احسـانـ

(The inscription reads) شـاهـ ولـایـتـ عـابـسـ ضـرـبـ قـزوـينـ

Pl. II. A 75, Wt. 118.6

## S I L V E R .

30

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
نبـيـ اللهـ عـلـیـ وـ  
[لـیـ] اللهـ

Margin, in four cartouches,

..... جـعـفـرـ مـوـسـىـ عـلـیـ مـحـمـدـ |  
علـیـ حـ[سـنـ] .. .

Rev. Area, as obv.,

بَشْر  
بَنْدَهُ وَلَاهُ  
شَاهُ  
عَبَّاسُ

...

Margin,

..... [خَلِدَ اللَّهُ مَلِكَهُ] وَ سُلْطَانَهُ وَ عَدْلَهُ وَ احْسَانَهُ .....

P.L. II. [I.O.C.] अ. ७, Wt. 14

31

No mint or date.

Obv. Area,

.....  
عَلَى وَ

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area similar to (30); beneath عَبَّاسُ, a letter بِ؟ legible.

Margin illegible.

[I.O.C.] अ. ७, Wt. 56.7

32

Huwaiza, 1017?

Obv. within ornamental border,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى وَ  
لِيَ اللَّهُ

Margin, in four compartments, جَعْفَرُ alone legible.

Rev.

بَنْدَهُ بَشْرٌ

[و]  
[ش]  
لاه  
ضر عبا س

In centre, within circle, يزه حو ب

(بنده شاه ولايت عباس ضرب حويذه)

Margin, traces of inscr. with date ١٠٧١\*

अ. ८५, Wt. 56.3

\* From the style, this is a coin of 'Abbás I., not of 'Abbás II.

33

Huwaiza, date obliterated.

Similar:

but obv. margin, | | | | علی حسین | علی حسن

R. 9, Wt. 20.1

## VI.—SAFÍ (I.)

A.H. 1088—1052=A.D. 1629—1642.

## S I L V E R.

34

Erván, 1088.

Obv.

[الله]  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
الله[ا]

Rev.

.....  
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
ضَرَ اِيْرُون  
ب

[I.O.C.] R. 8, Wt. 114.5

84a

Isfahán, 1039.

Obv.

للہ

لا اله الا علی  
محمد رسول الله  
و  
[الله]

Rev.

از جان شا[ه]

[است صن]

[غ]لام صفیان

ضر

ب

Rev. inscription reads or  
 شاه از جان غلام صفی است  
 شاه است از جان غلام صفی

Pl. II. **M**. 85, Wt. 115.5

85

Isfahán, 108[<sup>½</sup>].

Obv.

[الله]

لا اله الا [ا]  
محمد  
رسول الله  
[و]لى الله

Rev.

بت

[بنه] شاه ولا

صن  
[ا]صفیان  
1. ٣

...

Pl. II. **M**. 75, Wt. 59.5

## VII.—'ABBÁS II.

A.H. 1052—1077=A.D. 1642—1666.

## DISTICHES.

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی

زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی

بگیتی انکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی  
ز توفیق خدا گلب علی عباس ثانی

## SILVER.

36

Tabríz, 1059.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله عليه و  
لي الله

علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی محمد  
Margin, علی حسن محمد

Rev. Area,

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانیزد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی

ضرب تبریز

Pierced. Pl. II. R 1', Wt. 112·6

36a

Tabríz, 1062.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٦٢, and



ضرب تبریز

R. 36, Wt. 112.7

37

Mint obliterated, 1065.

Obverse Area similar to (36) : no margin.

Reverse similar to (36), but ends ~~ب~~ ۱۰۶۵ . . . . .

Pierced. R. 36, Wt. 27.4

38

Tabríz, 1066.

Similar to (36), but rev. ends ضرب تبریز.

R. 1', Wt. 113.2

39

Tabríz, 1069.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٦٩

R. 1.45, Wt. 141.5

40

Tabríz, 1070.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٠

R. 1.35, Wt. 141.8

41

Mint obliterated, 1071.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧١

Pierced. R. 1.1, Wt. 135.8

42

Mint obliterated, 1072.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٢

Pierced. **R 1·1**, Wt. 124·2

43

Mint obliterated, 1073.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٣.

**R 1·05**, Wt. 139·4

44

Erván, 1075.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٥; rev. ends دَرْب [ايروان].

[I. O. C.] **R 1·05**, Wt. 128·4

45

Tiflís, 107x.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٥; rev. ends ضرب تفلیس.

**R 1·2**, Wt. 140·4

46

Tiflís, date obliterated.

Similar to (36), but order of rev. changed in details, and تفلیس.

**R 1·2**, Wt. 139·7

47

Tabríz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ الْأَنْبَاءُ  
وَلِيُّ الْمُهَدِّدِ

الله [بهم صل على] النبى والولى والبتول والسبطين  
 والمسجد والباقر والصادق والكافر والراضى والسترى و[النقة]  
 والزكى [و]المهدى

Rev.

بگیتی انکه اخنون سکه زد صاحبقران

ز توفیق خدا گلب علی عباس ثانی

ضمر [تم] ر[ب]ر[ب]ز

PL. II. **R**. 1·6, Wt. 566·9

48

Huwaiza, 1054.

Obv. Area,

[ا]للہ  
ل

علی و

Margin, رسول الله ..... . . . . .

Rev.

ل .....  
ل

[ص]ر عباس

In centre,

[ب]ر[ه]  
ب  
ح

[Rev. inscr. should read [بندہ شاہ ولایت عباس ضرب حویزہ]

**R**. 75, Wt. 41·5

49

Huwaiza, 1072?

Similar; but rev. centre, بز[ه]

حو  
ب  
ز

**R**. 75, Wt. 48·0



## VIII.—SULAIMÁN I. (SAFÍ II.)

A.H. 1077—1105=A.D. 1666—1694.

### DISTICHES.

بهر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان  
سکه خیرات بزر زد سلیمان جهان  
سکه مهر علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان  
کشت از فضل خدا محاکوم فرمانه جهان

### SILVER.

50

Isfahán, 1082.

Obl. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله علی و  
لی الله

علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی محمد,  
Margin, علی حسن محمد

Rev.

شاه ولا  
یمت  
سلیمان بندہ  
صر صفہان  
1082

51

Ganja, 1086.

Similar to (50); but

گنجہ

Obv. countermark of Dutch E.I.C.  $\text{RS} \cdot 85$ , Wt. 111·5

52

Tabríz, 1087.

Similar to (50), but obv. no margin; rev. last line,

تمربیز

Pierced.  $\text{RS} \cdot 8$ , Wt. 26·5

53

Iṣfahán, 1090.

Obv. Area,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مَسْد

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ

وَلِيٌ

Margin, traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. as (50), but

ضَرَب

اصفهان

١٠٩٠

 $\text{RS} \cdot 55$ , Wt. 27·9

54

Same mint, and date (?)

Similar, but obv. no margin visible.

Rev.

۱۰۹  
صفهان

Unit of date wanting?

 $\text{RS} \cdot 55$ , Wt. 10·8

55

Tabríz, 1092.

Obv. Area,

الله  
لا إله إلا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
 و الله

Margin as (50).

Rev. as (50), but

تبریز سلیمان and

R. .65, Wt. 27.5

56

Iṣfahán, 1093.

Similar to (58), but date ١٠٩٣

R. .55, Wt. 27.3

57

Iṣfahán, 1096.

Obv. as (50), same die.

Rev.

رضاع  
بهر تحصيل انس وجان مقا[ندا]  
سکه خیرا برو زر زد  
سلیمان جهان  
ضر صفهان ١٠٩٦

PL. II. [I. O. C.] R. 1.7, Wt. 541.

58

Nakhchuván, 1096.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi and بندہ, and



بندہ

نخجوانا

Pl. III. Ab 1, Wt. 113·6

59

Similar.

Ab 75, Wt. 57·1

60

Similar, but نخجوانا.

Pierced. Ab 6, Wt. 28·

61

Iṣfahán, 1097.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi; above first line بندہ, last lines



بندہ

اصفهان

Ab 6, Wt. 27·1

62

Nakhchuván, 1097.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev.

شاه ولایت

بندہ

سليمان نخجوان

1097

[ضر]

Pierced. Ab 1·1, Wt. 110·7

63

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev.

سليمان

Ab 95, Wt. 114·9

64

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev.

سلیمان

Pierced. AR 1<sup>t</sup>, Wt. 111·3

65

Same mint and date.

Similar to (63), but obv. no margin.

AR .75, Wt. 50·9

66

Hamadán, 1097.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi; and above first line ۱۰۹

mint همدان

AR .75, Wt. 57·3

67

Resht, 1098.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin; rev. mint and date

شت

,

AR .6, Wt. 28·6

68

Isfahán, 1099.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev. Area similar to (50), but naskhi, and above first line  
۱۰۹۹; inscr. ends

—

ضر  
اصفهان

Margin, nestalik, in two cartouches,

سکه [مودر علیرا تا زدم بر نقد جان

گشت از [خ]ل خدا مختار فرمانبر جهان

PL. III. AR 1<sup>t</sup>, Wt. 561·9

69

Iṣfahán, 1099.

Similar, but without margins.

R. 55. Wt. 11.5

70

Tabríz, 1099.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin; rev. mint and date

بز ۱۰۹۹

تبریز

R. 55. Wt. 22

71

Iṣfahán, 109x.

Obv. similar to (57).

Rev.

رضيبهر [ه] حمیل مقتداانس و جان سکه خمیرا

..

[ه] زر زاد سلیمان [جهان]

.. صفهان ..

Pierced. R. 1·4, Wt. 253·2

72

Nakhchuván, 1101.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin.

Rev.

سلیمان

Pierced. R. 65, Wt. 26·4

78

Ganja, 1103.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi, and



R. 1', Wt. 115.

74

Iṣfahān, 1104.

Obv. as (68).

Rev. Area, within border formed by two cartouches, as (68), but

above,



Margin in cartouches, as (68).

R. 1.55, Wt. 265.1

74a

Ganja, 1105.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev. similar to (62),

11.0



R. .96, Wt. 114.7

75

Kazvīn, 10xx.

Similar to (58), but rev. ends



نزوین ..

Twice pierced. R. .45, Wt. 10.4

76

Mint obliterated, 10xx.

Similar to (55), date 1.

R. .5, Wt. 11.6

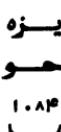
77

Huwaiza, 1084.

Obv. لا إله إلا الله [محمد رسول الله]

In centre, 

Rev. [بند] شاه ولايت سليمان ضر

In centre, 

Pierced. Rs 8, Wt. 49.6

78

1084 (1084).

Pierced. Rs .75, Wt. 50.6

79

1085 (1085).

Obv. لا إله إلا الله (sic) الخ

Pl. III. Rs .75, Wt. 53.1

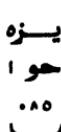
80

1085 (1085).

Pierced. Rs .75, Wt. 40

81

1085.

Rev. centre, 

Pierced. Rs .75, Wt. 49.1

82

1086 (1 A.D.).

*Pierced. AR 8, Wt. 53·2*

83

1087 (1 A.D.).

Date written as on (81).

*Pierced. AR 85, Wt. 52·7*

84

1088 (1 A.D.).

Date written as on (81).

*AR 7, Wt. 55·7*

85

1089 (1 A.D.).

Date written as on (81).

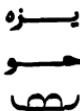
*AR 7, Wt. 54·4*

86

Sulaimán ?

No date.

Rev. centre,



Outer inscr. obscure.

*Pierced. AR 8, Wt. 54·*

87

Similar to (86).

*AR 8, Wt. 53·6*

## IX.—SULTÁN HUSAÍN.

A.H. 1105—1135=A.D. 1694—1722.

DISTICH.

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقین  
در جهان گلب امیر المؤمنین سلطان حسین

G O L D.

88

Isfahán, 1134.

Obv. لا الله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله عليه و  
لى الله <sup>(\*محمد)</sup>

علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی محمد

شاه ولا  
پستان  
بنده حسون  
۱۱۳۴  
ضر  
اصفهان

Pl. III. *Pierced.* N° 85, Wt. 50·3

\* Peculiar to this coin.

S I L V E R.

89

Tiflis, 1107.

Obv.

لَهُ الْحَمْدُ  
 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا  
 مُحَمَّدٌ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَى  
 وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق و  
 المشرقین در جهان امیر المؤمنین  
کل  
 سلطان حسین  
 ۱۱۰۷  
 ضر تغليس

R 1·35, Wt. 134·5

90

Tabriz? 1110.

Obv.

لَهُ الْحَمْدُ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا عَلَى  
مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

صاحب سکہ از

گش

توفیق المشرقین

1110

در

[د]ر جهان امیر المؤمنین

[کا]م

سد[طان حسین

ضر[

(تبر[ یز (§)

AR .95, Wt. 112.8

90a

Ganja, 1110.

Similar, but کنجھ

AR 1', Wt. 114.2

91

Mint obliterated, 1110.

Similar to (90).

Pierced. AR .65, Wt. 28.5

92

Mint obliterated, 1112.

Similar to (90), date 1112.

Pierced. AR .9, Wt. 112.7

G

93

Isfahán, 1113.

Obv.

لَهُ  
اللهُ إِلَّا أَعْلَمُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُهُ وَلِيُّهُ  
اللهُ

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

صَاحِبُ سَكِّهِ از  
كُشَّادِ  
تَوْفِيقِ ربِّ الْمُشْرِقَيْنِ دُرْنَ  
امِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنِ سُلْطَانِ حُسْنَى  
كُلِّ  
ضُرِّ اصْفَهَانِ  
بِ

Pl. III. AR 1·25, Wt. 111·4

94

Mint obliterated, 1113.

Similar to (90).

Pierced. [I.O.C.] AR 1·05, Wt. 112·3

95

Similar.

Pierced. AR 75, Wt. 51·5

96

Isfahán, 1118.

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ  
 إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ  
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 عَلَىٰ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

Margin within six cartouches, similar to (88).

Rev.

للله  
السلطان العادل  
الهادى الكامل ابو المظفر  
السلطان بن بهادر خان  
السلطان ضرب اصفهان

---

الصفو خلد ا ملكه وسلطانه

In centre, in quatrefoil,

شاه حسين  
سلطان

1118

Pl. III. AR 2·1, Wt. 896·6

97

Isfahán, 1121.

Obv.

للله  
لا اله الا  
محمد  
رسول الله علی و  
لی الله

Rev.

شاه ولا  
..  
بنده حسين ن  
..  
ضر اصفها

1121

Pl. IV. AR 3·15, Wt. 4918·

\* The initial letter of خلد الله ملكه in the inscription ;  
and الولي is written unless the ا of ابو has double use.

98

Iṣfahān, 1123.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شـاهـ وـلاـ

بـهـ

بـنـدـهـ نـ حـسـيـنـ

بـهـ

ضـرـ اـصـفـاـ

۱۱۲۳

[L.O.C.] AR 1·7, Wt. 401·8

99

Same (same die).

PL. IV. AR 1·65, Wt. 264.

100

Mesh-hed, 1124.

خـرـ مـشـهـدـ

Similar to (88), date ۱۱۲۴, and

AR 1, Wt. 83.

101

Eriyān, 1125.

Obv. area similar to (88); no margin.

Rev.

شـاهـ وـلاـ

بـهـ۱۱۲۵  
بـنـدـهـ حـسـيـنـ نـبـهـ

ضـرـ اـيـرـوـاـ

Pierced. AR 1, Wt. 247

102

Isfahán, 1127.

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ عَلَىٰ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَلِيُّ الْأَمْرِ

Rev.

شَاهُ وَلَيْتَ<sup>۱۲۴</sup>

بَنْدَهُ نَ حَسِين

ضَرَبَ

اصْفَهَانَ

R. 1·x·65, Wt. 129·3

103

Similar, ۱۱۲۵

Pl. V. R. 7x·45, Wt. 54·3

104

Same mint and date.

Obv.

الله

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا

مُحَمَّدٌ

[ز]َيْنُ الْكَوَافِرُ عَلَىٰ وَلِيُّ الْأَمْرِ

Rev.

شَاهُ وَلَا

بَنْدَهُ

بَنْدَهُ حَسِينُ نَ

ضَرَبَ

اصْفَهَانَ [سَهَانَ]

R. 45, Wt. 57·3

105

Iṣfahán, date wanting.

Similar to (104).

R. 3, Wt. 11.5

105a

Erván, 1127.

Similar to 102; obv. varied, ١١٢٧: rev. ends

بنده حسين ایروان

ضریب

R. 1' x 7, Wt. 133.5

106

Iṣfahán, 1129.

Obv. area similar to (88); no margin.

Rev.

شاه ولا

یه

بنده حسين اصفهان

ضریب

١١٢٩

R. 1', Wt. 82.1

107

Tabríz, 1129.

Obv. area, within ornamental oblong, similar to (102).

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

حسین

شاه بیت

بنده

ضریب ولا

In centre, within ornamental oblong,

و تبریز

١١٢

السلطان بن السلطان و الخاقان بن الخاقان خلد،  
Margin, الله ملکه و سلطانه

R. 1.1 x 7, Wt. 134.5

108

Similar, but

Rev. centre,



Pl. V. AR 1·06 x 75, Wt. 131·2

109

Isfahán, 1130.

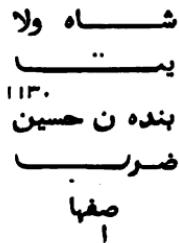
Similar to (106),



Pierced. AR 1·06, Wt. 67·7

110

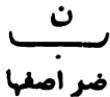
Similar ; but rev.,



Pierced. AR 1·05, Wt. 76·1

110a

Similar ; but rev.,



AR 1·05, Wt. 83·2

111

Tabríz, 1130.

Similar to (106), but *جَرِيز* and *بَرْبَر*.

Pierced. AR 1·, Wt. 78·9

111a

Similar to (111): rev. same die.

R 1<sup>t</sup>, Wt. 83·5

112

Tiflís, 1130.

Similar to (106), but تغلیس and ضریعه  
ضریعه

Pierced. R 95, Wt. 71·8

112a

Similar.

R 9, Wt. 82·8

113

Kazvín, 1130.

Similar, but قزوین.

Pierced. R 1<sup>t</sup>, Wt. 82·8

114

Káshán, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 بندہ ن حسین  
 ضریعه  
 کاشا

R 1·05, Wt. 82·3

114a

Similar.

Twice pierced. R 1<sup>t</sup>, Wt. 75·7

115

Mesh-hed, 1130 (?)

Obv. similar to (106), order of letters varied.

Rev.

عَلِيٌّ  
اٰسْتَانْ حُسَيْن  
كَلِبٌ  
ضَرِّ مَشْهَدٌ

(The order is حُسَيْن كَلِبٌ اٰسْتَانْ عَلِيٌّ)

*Twice pierced. Pl. V. R. 95, Wt. 80·8*

116

Nakhchuván, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

شَاهٌ وَلَاءٌ  
بَنْدَهٌ حَسَيْنٌ نَّ  
ضَرِّ نَخْجُوَّا

*R. 1', Wt. 82·7*

116α

Similar.

*Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 77·8*

117

Iṣfahán, 1181.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شَاهٌ وَلَاءٌ  
بَنْدَهٌ حَسَيْنٌ ضَرِّ اَصْفَهَانٌ

117α

*R. 1', Wt. 82·1*

117a

Obv. similar to (117); but rev. similar to (110). **حسین**

*Twins pierced.* **R** 1·05, Wt. 66·

117b

Erván, 1131.

Similar to (101); but last line of rev. ends **۱۰۷۱**

**R** 96, Wt. 83·2

118

Tabríz, 1131.

Similar to (111), **۱۰۷۱**

**R** 96, Wt. 83·1

119

Tiflís, 1131.

Similar to (112), **۱۰۷۱**

**R** 9, Wt. 83·

120, 120a

Tiflís, 1131.

Similar; varied.

(Rev. of 120 same die as 119.) [I. O. C.] **R** 9, Wt. 83·6  
*Pierced.* **R** 9, Wt. 81·

121

Similar.

*Pierced.* **R** 5·5, Wt. 20·1

122

Kazvín, 1131.

Obv. Area, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (88).

Margin similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border, similar to (113) : **۱۰۷۱**.

*Pierced.* **R** 1·15, Wt. 79·4

123

Isfahán, 1182.

Obv. as (88):

Rev. similar to (106); but صفهان : ۱۱۸۲

AR 1·06, Wt. 80·3

124

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev. similar to (106): ۱۱۸۲

Twice pierced. AR 1, Wt. 62·5

125

Similar; but rev. similar to (110): ۱۱۸۲

AR 1, Wt. 83·6

126

Erván, 1182.

Similar to (101): ۱۱۸۲

Pierced. AR 95, Wt. 79·2

127

Similar.

AR 9, Wt. 83·1

127a

Resht, 1182.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 بندہ حسین رشت

ضر ۱۱۸۲

AR 95, Wt. 62·3

128

Kazvín, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev., within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (113) : ۱۱۷۷

[I.O.C.] **R** 1·, Wt. 63·9

129

Iṣfahán, 1133.

Obv. as (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 پسند  
 پندهن حسین  
 ضریح  
 اصفهان

Pierced. **R** 1·05, Wt. 67·1

130

Similar, but حسین

**R** 1·, Wt. 69·8

131

Tabríz, 1133.

Similar to (88); but ۱۱۷۷ and

ضریح  
 تبریز

PL. V. **R** 1·, Wt. 83·2

131a

Similar to (111) : ۱۱۷۷

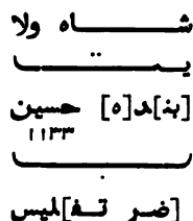
Pierced. **R** 1·, Wt. 77·8

132

Tifís, 1183.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border,

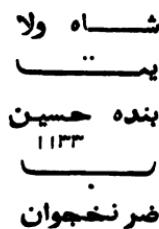
*With two rings, and pierced. AR '85, Wt. 68·6*

133

Nakhechuván, 1183.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

*Pierced. AR '85, Wt. 82·6*

134

Tabríz, 1184.

Similar; but rev., within ornamental border,

پریز and پریز

Pl. V. AR 1·1, Wt. 83·1

185—188.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

AR '95, Wt. 83·

AR 1·, Wt. 83·3

Pierced. AR '95, Wt. 81·2

[I.O.C.] Pierced. AR '95, Wt. 83·4

139

Similar to (135), but Tenth Imám ~~لـ~~ omitted.

[I.O.C.] Pierced. **R 1'**, Wt. 81.3

140

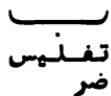
Similar to (134), but rev. border not ornamental.

*Twice pierced.* **R 7**, Wt. 40.9

141

Tiflis, 1134.

Similar to (134), but



**R 1'**, Wt. 82.4

142

Tabriz, 1135.

Similar to (134) :

*Twice pierced.* **R 1' 1**, Wt. 78.

143

Tiflis, date wanting.

Similar to (112).

*Pierced and ringed.* **R 6**, Wt. 23.2

144

Mint and date wanting.

Obv. similar to (90).

Rev.

[صا] حب سکه [از] تو[ف]هیق [رب]  
[كش]

[الله] شر[ق]هان [د]ار جهان امیر المؤمنین  
[كل]

سلطان سیمین

**R 65**, Wt. 28.3

## X.—TAHMÁSP II.

**A.U. 1135—1144 = A.D. 1722—1731.**

## DISTICH.

## بگیتی سکهٗ صاحبقرانی زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی.

## G O L D.

145

### Kazvín, 1134.\*

Obv. لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله عليه و  
لي الله

بکیت سکه صاحب ران  
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی  
ضرب قزوین ۱۱۳۶

ضرب قزوین ۱۱۳۴

Pierced. N '85, Wt. 49·1

146

Tabríz, 1136.

Obv. area similar to (145).

علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسے علی محمد  
علی حسن محمد

Rev. similar to (145) :

١١٣٦ تبریز ضرب

Pl. V. N·8, Wt. 53·4

147

Iṣfāhan, 1142.

Similar to (145), but mint and date

١١٤٢  
ضرب صفویان

AR 9, Wt. 53.6

148

Similar :

Rev.

١١٤٢  
ضرب صفویان

AR 9.5, Wt. 52.7

## S I L V E R.

149

Tabrīz, 1134.\*

Similar to (147), ١١٣٤ تبریز

PL. V. AR 1, Wt. 82.4

150

Tabrīz, 1135.

Similar to (146), ١١٣٥ تبریز

Pierced. AR 1.05, Wt. 80.5

151—155

Similar, varied in points.

(Rev. same die as 150.) AR 1, Wt. 79.1

AR 1, Wt. 82.8

(Rev. same die as 152.) Pierced. AR 1.05, Wt. 82.6

Pierced. (I.O.C.) AR 1.15, Wt. 83.7

AR .85, Wt. 69.1

\* See Introduction, § Chronology.

156

Similar to (150), ١١٢٥

R 1·05, Wt. 83·

157

Similar to (150).

Twice pierced. [I.O.C.] R 8, Wt. 37·5

158

Similar.

Pierced. R 7, Wt. 19·6

159

Kazvín, 1185.

Similar to (150), ١١٢٥  
فَزُوبِنْ

Pierced and ringed. R 1·, Wt. 88·2

160

Tabríz, 1186.

Similar, ١١٢٦ جَرْجَرْ

R 1·, Wt. 88·9

161, 162

Similar; varied in points.

Pierced. R 1·05, Wt. 82·8

Ringed. R 1·1, Wt. 86·5

163, 164

Similar; ١١٢٧ جَرْجَرْ; varied in points.

R 1·, Wt. 82·9

Ringed. R 1·05, Wt. 86·

165

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (160), but obv. marg. *go* for *عَوْنَ*; rev. *rv*

R 9, Wt. 52·1

166

Mázenderán, 1138.

Obv. similar to (150).

Rev. similar to (150); but مازندران <sup>بکیتے</sup> and <sup>۱۱۳۸</sup>

AR 1·15, Wt. 83·

167

Resht, 1139.

Similar to (150), رشت <sup>۱۱۳۹</sup>

AR 1·, Wt. 68·5

168

Láhiján, 1139.

Similar to (150); but توفيق حق <sup>۱۱۳۹</sup> and هيجان <sup>۱۱۳۹</sup>

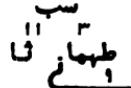
AR 85, Wt. 42·9

168a

Mázenderán, 1139.

Similar to (166); but obv. in ornamented border, forming four cartouches in margin.

Rev.



Pierced. AR 1·2, Wt. 82·5

169

Mesh-hed, 1139.

Similar to (150).

Rev. ضرب مشهد مقدس <sup>۱۱۳۹</sup>: rev. countermark رایج

Pierced. AR 1·, Wt. 61·8

170, 171

Similar; varied in points.

Twice pierced. AR 1·, Wt. 62·4

Ringed. AR 1·, Wt. 84·

172

Mesh-hed, 1140.

Obv. similar to (150) : but marg. [پا] حسن م[حمد] ....

Rev. similar to (169) " مشهد مقدس"

*Twice pierced. AR 1·1, Wt. 69·7*

173

Similar ; points varied.

*Pierced. AR 1·05, Wt. 79·1*

174

Mázendarán, 1141.

Similar to (150) : but obv. area within ornamented border,  
dividing fourfold the marg. inscr.

Rev.

مازندران

*AR 1·15, Wt. 82·2*

175

Mesh-hed, 1141.

Similar to (169), 1141

*Twice pierced. AR 1·05, Wt. 78·8*

176

Iṣfahán, 1142.

Similar to (150) ; but reverse,

بگیت سکه صاحبقران

زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

ضرب صفهان

*AR 1·95, Wt. 413·8*

177

Similar to (176); but صفهان <sup>۱۱۳۰</sup>  
 R 1·65, Wt. 306·8

178

ضرب صفهان <sup>۱۱۳۰</sup>

Pierced. R 1·1, Wt. 81·

179

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ عَلَى  
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ لَهُ وَ  
اللَّهُ

Rev. as (176); but صفهان <sup>۱۱۳۰</sup>

R 1·1, Wt. 79·9

180

صفهان <sup>۱۱۳۰</sup>  
 Similar; but

R 1·05, Wt. 83·5

181

Mázandarán, 1142.

Similar to (150); but rev.

مازندران <sup>۱۱۴۰</sup>

R 96, Wt. 82·9

182

Tabríz, 1143.

Similar to (150); but obv. within ornamented looped square;  
 no margin; and rev.

تبریز <sup>۱۱۴۰</sup>

R 9, Wt. 26·5

183

Tabríz, 1144.

Obv. similar to (150); rev. similar to (182), ١١٤٤

R. 8, Wt. 27.5

*With name of Imám 'Alee er-Rizá.*

## DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا  
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

## SILVER.

184

Mázendarán, 1143.

Obv. Area,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَ  
لِي اللَّهُ

علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی  
محمد علی حسن محمد

Rev.

از خراسان سکه بر زر  
شاد  
بتوفیق خدا نصر و امداد  
شاه دین علی موسی رضا

[صر] مازندران

Ringed. Pl. V. R. 1.1, Wt. 83.4

185

Similar to (184); but obv. area enclosed in scroll dividing margin.

*Ringed. B 11, Wt. 82·1*

186

Mesh-hed, 1143.

Obv. similar to (184).

Rev. Area,

مقدس  
—  
ا  
ضـرـ مشـهـد

Margin, in two scrolls enclosing area,

از خـرـ[!]ـان سـكـه بـرـ زـرـ شـد بـتـوـفـيقـ | خـدا  
نصرـتـ وـ اـمـدـادـ شـاهـ دـيـنـ عـلـىـ مـوسـىـ رـضاـ

*Pierced. B 1·1, Wt. 78·4*

187

Similar to (184); but rev.

—  
ضـرـ مشـهـدـ مـقـدـسـ

*Pierced. B 1·15, Wt. 78·7*

188

Obv.

لا إله إلا الله عـلـىـ  
محمد رسول الله لـوـ  
الله

Rev. similar to (187); but enclosed in border of many foils.

PL. V. [I.O.C.] B 1·05, Wt. 82·5

180

Similar to (188); inscr. of obv. varied.

*Twice pierced.* AR 1·1, Wt. 79·6

190

Similar to (188); but rev. margin within ordinary border.

*Twice pierced.* AR 1·8, Wt. 19·8

191\*

Mázendarán, 1144.

Similar to (184); but rev.

*Pierced.* AR 1·06, Wt. 75·5

192\*

Mesh-hed, 114x.

Obv. similar to (184); but no margin.

Rev. similar to (187).

*Pierced.* AR 1·, Wt. 79·8

\* Possibly of 'Abbás III.

## A F G H Á N S.

## I.—MAHMÚD.

A.H. 1135—1137=A.D. 1722—1725.

## DISTICHS.

سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب  
 شاه محمود جهانگیر سعادت انتساب  
 فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر  
 زرشک سکه محمود شاه عالمگیر

## SILVER.

198

Iṣfahán, 1135.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله  
 ۱۱۳۵

Rev.

سکه زد  
 بـ

از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب

شاه محمود جهانگیر سعادت انتساب  
 ۱۱۳۵

ضر اصفهان  
 [ب]

194

Similar to (193), but obv. ١٢٩٤; rev. no date; countermark, sun.

Pierced. AR 95, Wt. 69·5

195

Similar; rev. same die; countermark, sun.

AR 95, Wt. 70·

196

Similar; rev. same die; no countermark.

Pierced. AR 95, Wt. 69·

197

Mint effaced, 1135.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

فرو رو

منبر  
بزمین ماه وافتتاب ز  
[ر]شک  
سکه محمود شاه عالیگیو

.....

Pierced. Pl. VI. AR 1, Wt. 69·2

## II.—ASHRAF.

A.H. 1137—1142=A.D. 1725—1729.

## DISTICHES.

باشرفی اثر نام آنچنان رسید  
 شرف زسکه<sup>\*</sup> اشرف بر آفتاب رسید  
 دست زد بر جلاله اشرف شاه  
 بود تعبر سکه داد گناه  
 زالطف شاه اشرف حق شعار  
 بزر نقش شد سکه<sup>\*</sup> چاریار

## G O L D.

198

Isfahán, 1137.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
 رسول الله  
 (\*محمد)

Rev.

باشرفی اثر نام  
انجنا رسید شرف  
زسکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید  
 ضر صفهان

PL. VI. A. 8, Wt. 53.2

\* Peculiar to this coin.

199

Isfahán, 1140.

Similar to (198), but 111<sup>v</sup>

A. 8, Wt. 53·5

## S I L V E R.

200

Isfahán, 1140.

Obv.

زد بر جلاله  
 دست  
 بود تعبیر سکه  
 گناه داد  
 ف  
 ۱۱ ۴۰.  
 اشر شاه

Rev. (die of 1137)

جلوس  
 میمنت  
 مانوس در دار  
 السلطنة  
 ۱۱۳۷  
 اصفهان

Pierced. A. 8 (base) 95, Wt. 58·7

201

Isfahán, 1141.

Similar, but obv.

ف  
 اشر شاه  
 ۱۱۴۱

Rev. (die of 1137)

اصفهان  
 ۱۱۴۱

Pl. VI. A. 1·05, Wt. 70·3

202

Iṣfahán, 114z.

Similar, but obv.

فاشر شاه  
114z

Rev. (die of 1137) similar to (200), but اصفهان

Twice pierced. AR 25, Wt. 65·5

203

Iṣfahán, date obliterated.

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدٌ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Rev.

[حق شعار]

ف

ز[!]الطا شاه اشر

ف

ب[!]زور نة[!]ش شد سکه چاریار

ف

ضو صفهان . . .

[ب]

Pierced. PL VI. AR 1; Wt. 67·5

204

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

زالطا

ف

شاه اشر حق شعار

ف

ب[!]زور نة[!]ش شد سکه چار[!]یار

ف

ضو . . . . . [ب]

Ringed. PL VI. AR 1; Wt. 69·5

**S A F A V I S.****XI.—'ABBÁS III.****A.H. 1144—1148=A.D. 1731—1736.****DISTICH.**

سکه بروز زد بتوفیق الہی در جهان  
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقران

**G O L D.**

205

Isfahán, 1145.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله علم و  
لی الله

علم حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی  
محمد علی حسن محمد

Rev.

سکه بروز زد بتوفیق الہی  
در جهان ظل حق عباس ثا  
لث  
ثانی صاحبقران

ضر صفهان

Pl. VI. A 96, Wt. 52.8

206

Similar, but صاحبقران III<sup>o</sup>

A 9, Wt. 49.5

207

Tabriz, 1146.

Similar to (205), but ١١٤٦  
جَرِيز

A. .96, Wt. 63.8

## S I L V E R.

208

Iṣfahān, 1145.

Similar to (205), but rev. صاحبقران  
١١٤٥

Pl. VI. A. 1.1, Wt. 63.8

209

Resht, 1145.

Similar, رشت

A. 1.05, Wt. 77.3

210

Kazvín, 1145.

Similar, قز و بین [ ]

A. 75, Wt. 19.

211

Isfahán, 1146.

Similar to (206), but  $\sigma$  for  $\circ$ .

Pierced. A. 1.05, Wt. 77.9

212

Mint obliterated, 1147.

Similar, but  $v$  for  $s$ .

Pierced. A. 1.1, Wt. 78.8

*With name of Imám 'Alee er-Rízá.*

DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا  
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

GOLD.

213

Mesh-hed, 1148.

Obv. لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله علی و  
لی الله

Rev. از خراسان سکه [بر] زر  
شاد  
بتوفیق خدا نصر و امداد  
شاه دین علی موسی رضا  
ضرر مقدس

مشهد

Ringed. Pl. VI. N° 9, Wt. .55

SILVER.

213a

Same mint and date.

Pierced. AB '95, Wt. 81.5

## EFSHÁRIS.

## I.—NÁDIR.

A.H. 1148—1160=A.D. 1736—1747.

## DISTICHS.

سکه بر زر گرد نام سلطنت را در جهان  
 نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان  
 هشت سلطان بر سلاطین جهان  
 شاه شاهان نادر صاحب قران

## MOTTO.

(Chronogram.)

الخير فيما وقع

G O L D.

214

Shíráz, 1150.

Obv.

بر زد گرد نام که  
را در جهان نادر  
سلطنت  
ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان

ضر شیراز ۱۱۵۰

Rev.

مانوس الخير فيما وقع  
مهمنم  
تاریخ جلوس

215

Isfahán, 1151.

Obv.

نادر

السلطان

ن

Rev.

الله

خلد ملکه

دلو السلطنة لامور

ب

ضر ١١٥١

Engel. Pl. VII. N 11, Wt. 300

216

Isfahán, 1152.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحبقران

سلطان بر سلاطین جهان

ف

Rev.

صفهان

دار السلطنة

١١٥٢

ضرب

N 7, Wt. 553

217

Isfahán, 1153.

Similar, 1153

N 9, Wt. 183.3

218

Similar; varied in ornaments.

Pl. VII. N 9, Wt. 180.3

L

219

Iṣfahán, 1158.

Similar to (218), 1158; but obv., date of accession, <sup>١١</sup>سلاطین ;  
 AV. 8, Wt. 170

220

Similar; but obv., date of accession, [ه] شاه سلطان  
 AV. 8, Wt. 169.8

## S I L V E R.

221

Mint obliterated, 1148.

Obv.

بر زد کرد نام که  
 [را در] جهان نادر ایران  
سد طنجه  
[زمین] و خسرو گیتی سтан

ضر ١١٥٨

.....

Rev. بتأريخ الخير فيما وقع arranged in monogram:

ف carrying point of خ ; date off field.

PL. VII. AR. 75 WT. 41.7

222

Iṣfahán, 1149.

Obv. similar to (214); but

ب  
ض رصفهان

Rev. similar to (214); but enclosed in border of many foils,  
 and at foot ١١٥٨

PL. VII. AR. 95. WT. 82.5

223

Mesh-hed, 1149.

Obv. similar to (214); مشهد, no date.

Rev. as (221), but points ^ between خ and ق of monogram;  
beneath, ١١٤٩*Pierced. AR .9, Wt. 80.2*

224

Iṣfahán, 1150.

Obv. نادر  
 السلطان  
 ن

Rev. اللهم  
 ملکه اصفهان  
 ۱۱۵۰  
 ضریب

*AR .75, Wt. 103.7*

225

Similar; but ن of اصفهان in form of ر

*AR .65, Wt. 79.8*

226

Tiflís, 1150.

Similar; but تفلیس

۱۱۵۰

*AR .75, Wt. 105.6*

227

Shíráz, 1150.

Similar to (226); شیراز ۱۱۵۰ ضر:

[L.O.C.] Pl. 7, Wt. 1063

228

Kandahár, 1150.

Similar; قندھار

Pl. 11, Wt. 350<sup>8</sup>

229

Similar; but ۱۱۵ (very fine work).

Pl. VII. Pl. 9, Wt. 104<sup>8</sup>

230

Similar to (228) (ordinary work).

Pl. 8, Wt. 105<sup>7</sup>

231

Mesh-hed, 1150.

Obv. similar to (221) ۱۱۵۰ ضر مشهد

Rev. similar to (223).

[L.O.C.] Pl. 1, Wt. 80<sup>5</sup>

232

Obv. as (214), مشهد but no date.

Rev. in eightfoil border, as (214), but جلوس ۱۱۵۰

Pl. 9, Wt. 70<sup>6</sup>

233

Similar; varied in points.

Pl. 1, Wt. 70<sup>8</sup>

234

Similar to (224); مشهد

R. 8, Wt. 107.3

235

Similar, varied in points.

R. 75, Wt. 104.4

233

Isfahán, 1151.

Similar to (224); اصفهان and السلطان of ن in form of ر;

R. 7, Wt. 106.

237, 238

Similar, both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] R. 7, Wt. 106.2

[I.O.C.] R. 65, Wt. 106.7

239, 240

Similar to (236), but

[I.O.C.] R. 65, Wt. 107.8

R. 65, Wt. 107.

241

Tabríz, 1151.

Similar to (224); but obv. within border of many foils, and

الله  
خالد  
ملكه تبریز  
هزار  
سر

(، and ج in Tabríz in form of د).

R. 75, Wt. 107.7

242

Similar to (241), but obv. dotted border and

۱۱۵۰ ضر

R. 75, Wt. 106·3

243

Shiráz, 1151.

Similar, شیراز ; rev. ends

۱۱۵۱ ضر

R. 75, Wt. 106·5

244

Ganja, 1151.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

۱۱۵۱

گنجه

ضر

R. 75, Wt. 70·3

245

Mesh-hed, 1151.

Obv.

شاهن نادر صاحبقر[!] ان ا

بر سلطان ن جهان

.....

۱۱۵۱ (sic) سلط

Rev.

قدس

مشهد

ضرب

R. 9, Wt. 174·

246

Same mint and date.

Similar to (234); ۱۱۵۱

R. 75, Wt. 106·

247

Nádirábád, 1151.

نادرآباد

Similar to (246) ; Pl. VII. AR 1·05, Wt. 353·

248

Similar ; but obv. varied in points ; rev. same die.

AR 1·1, Wt. 351·6

249

Tabríz, 1152.

Similar to (241) ; but obv., of سلطان ن in form of  ;  
border plain ; and rev. 

AR .45, Wt. 106·2

250

Tiflís, 1152.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحقران  
  
 بر سلطین جهان  
  
 سلطان

Rev.

تفلیس  


AR .9, Wt. 178·6

251

Same mint and date.

Similar to (241) ; but obv. border plain, and



AR .55, Wt. 18·

252

Sháhjehánábád (Dehlí), 1152.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev.

الله ملکه  
م

شاهجهان اباد  
<sup>1152</sup>

صریح

دار الخلافة

Pl. VII. R. 8, Wt. 175·7

253

Isfahán, 1153.

Similar to (217).

R. 1, Wt. 177·9

254

Tabríz, 1153.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

دار السلطنة

صر تبریز ۱۱۵۳

—

R. 9, Wt. 176·6

255

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev. similar to (254).

R. 9, Wt. 178·7

256

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (255).

Rev.

تبریز

دارالسلطنة

ضرب

[I.O.C.] AR '9, Wt. 175·3

257

Mesh-hed, 1153.

Obv. similar to (216); at base, ١١٥٣

Rev.

مقدس

---

ضر مشهد

AR '95, Wt. 177·8

258

Tabríz, 1154.

Similar to (254); but rev., date at base, ١١٥٤

AR 1, Wt. 176·5

259

Same mint and date.

Similar to (254), but date ١١٥٤

AR '55, Wt. 17·6

260

Ganja, 1154.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ضر كنجه

---

١١٥٤

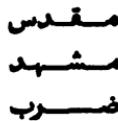
Pierced. AR '55, Wt. 17·

261

Mesh-hed, 1156.

Obv. similar to (254); but at base, ۱۱۵۶

Rev.



Pl. 1, Wt. 178.7

262

Isfahán, 1157.

Similar to (253), ۱۱۵۷

Pl. 9, Wt. 179.2

263

Sind, 1157.

Obv. similar to (217); but date at base ۱۱۵۷

Rev.



Pl. VII. Pl. 8, Wt. 177.5

264

Mesh-hed, 1157.

Similar to (261), ۱۱۵۷

Pl. 9, Wt. 179.7

265

Isfahán, 1158.

Similar to (262), ۱۱۵۸

Pl. 8, Wt. 179.7

266

Tabríz, 1158.

Similar to (254), ۱۱۵۸

Pl. 9, Wt. 178.8

266a

Sind, 1158.

Obv.

[هان نا] در ص[احبقران]

[س]لطان [بر س]لاطین جهان شا[ه]

.....

..58

Rev.

سندر

ضوب

B. 75, Wt. 175·6

267

Isfahán, 1159.

Similar to (265), 1159

B. 9, Wt. 177·8

268

Tabríz, 1159.

Similar to (266), 1159

B. 9, Wt. 178·5

269

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied in ornaments ; obv. countermarked

ج[و]ه[ر]  
B. 1, Wt. 179·5

270

Tabríz, 1160.

Similar to (268), 1160

B. 9, Wt. 179·3

271

Similar, 1160.

B. 55, Wt. 176

272

Peaháwar, date wanting.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev.

خلد الله ملکه  
ضریب  
 پشاور

Pl. VII. AE -9, Wt. 1735

## C O P P E R.

273

Bhukkur, 1156.

Obv.

نادر شاہ  
فلوس

Rev.

بہکر  
<sup>1151</sup>  
ضریب

AE -85

274

Similar.

AE -86

274a

1158.

Similar, 1158

AE -8



**S A F A V I S.****S Á M.**

PRETENDER.

A.H. 1160=A.D. 1747.

**S I L V E R.**

275

Tabríz, 1160.

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
لِلَّهِ وَحْدَهُ أَعُلُوٰ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ  
 [ر]سُولٌ

Rev.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
سَامِ سُلْطَانِ حَسِينِ  
بْنِ نَصِيرِ تِبْرِيزِ

PL. VIII. IR. 9×.55, WT. 88.5

276

Same mint and date.

Similar; but obv. لِلَّهِ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ أَعُلُوٰ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ [ر]سُولٌ

IR. 9×.6, WT. 79.4

284

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (277).

Rev.

بِحَكْمَةِ لَهْ رِيزِ سَكَهِ بَنَامِ  
سُلْطَنِي  
رَايْجِ لَى عَلَىٰ  
گَشْتَ  
ضَرِمشَدِ

[L.O.C.] Pierced. **R**. 95, Wt. 69.7

285

Herát, 116x.

Obv. as (277).

Rev.

[رَا]يْجِ بِحَكْمَةِ لَهْ رِيزِ  
گَشْتَ  
[u]سَكَهِ بَنَامِ عَلَىٰ  
سُلْطَنِي  
[ضَرِ] هَرَاتِ  
[ب] [ب]

(هَرَاتِ لَهْ رِيزِلِی) as on (277).

**R**. 9, Wt. 69.2

## III.—IBRÁHÍM.

A.H. 1161—1162=A.D. 1748—1749.

## DISTICH.

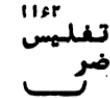
سکه صاحبقرانی زد بتوفیق الله  
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

## SILVER.

286

Tiflís, 1162.

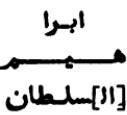
Obv. سکه صاحبقرن زد بتوفیق [الله] ان  
[همچو] خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

Rev. -  


AR 1·05, Wt. 213·5

287

Same mint and date.

Obv.  


Rev. as (286).

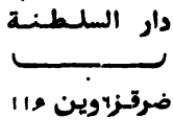
PL. VIII. Ringed. AR 1·6, Wt. 17·5

288

Kazvín, 1162.

Obv. as (286), differently arranged.

Rev. within wavy border,



(۱ in date for r)

PL. VIII. AR 1·05, Wt. 215·1

*With name of Imám 'Ali-er-Rizá.*

DISTICH.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا  
رواج یافت بزر سکه امام رضا

289

Tabríz, 1161.

Obv. Area,

لا الله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله علم و  
لی الله

علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی محمد  
علی حسن محمد

Rev.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت  
رواج یا بزر سکه امام رضا

ضر تبریز اع

[ب]

[I.O.C.] AR 9, Wt. 70·

290

Similar, points varied.

Pierced. [I.O.C.] AR 9, Wt. 68·4

291

Similar; points of obv. varied.

Rev. same die.

PL. VIII. [I.O.C.] AR 85, Wt. 70·7

## E F S H Á R I S.

---

### IV.—SHÁH RUKH.

*First Reign.*

A.H. 1161—1168=A.D. 1748—1750.

---

#### DISTICHES.

[بزر تا؟] شاهرخ زد سکه صاحبقرانی را  
 [دو] باره (?) دولت ایران گرفت از سر جوانی را  
 سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا  
 شاهرخ کلپ استان رضا

#### G O L D.

292

Mesh-hed, 116x.

Obv.

از سر

[ف] م

[دو] باره (?) دولت ایران گر جوان را

[بزر تا?] شاهرخ [ز] د سکه صاحبقرانی را

Rev.

مقدم

مشهد

ضرب

Pl. VIII. N° 8, Wt. 160·5



296

Similar to (295), varied.

Pierced. R 12, Wt. 34·4

297

Tabriz, 1162.

Obv. Area,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 لِي اللَّهُ

Margin, جعفر موسى [علی] ..... . . . . .  
 ..... . . . . .

Rev.

سکه [زد] در جهان خدا کم  
[بس]  
 شاه رخ استان رضا  
کل  
 ضر تبریز ۱۱۶۲

[I.O.C.] Pierced. R 9, Wt. 69·7

298

Shiraz, 1162.

Obv. Area similar; no margin.

Rev.

خدا [رضا]  
[بس]  
 ن شاه رخ استان  
کل  
 سکه زد در جهان  
کل  
 ضر شیراز ۱۱۶۲

[I.O.C.] R 25, Wt. 68·4

299

ضر شیراز ۱۰

Pierced, AR 9, Wt. 70.1

800

Mesh-hed, 1162.

Obv.

خدا رضا  
که  
جهان شاهرج ن بحکم  
تا  
زید دو دا  
کلید

Rev.

قدس  
مشهد  
ضرب

AR 9, Wt. 177.8

301

Similar; درج زد

AR 9, Wt. 170.8

302

Tabriz, 1163.

Similar to (297), but ۱۱۶۳

AR 85, Wt. 71.

303

Ganja, 1163.

Similar; but mint and date, ۱۱۶۳

AR 8, Wt. 72.

~~RECEIVED~~

5-

Leaves L.L.

Similar to 24, but —

5-

Leaves L.L.

Similar to —

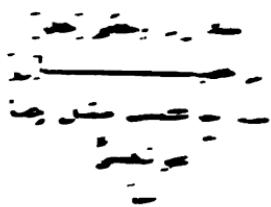
5-

5-

Leaves L.L.

Similar to 24

Rev.



5-

Similar to 24, but —

Leaves L.L.

5-

Leaves L.L. green

Out. green green

Rev. similar to 24, but —



*With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá.*

IN V OC A T I O N.

يَا عَلِيٌّ بْنُ مُوسَى الرَّضَا

SILVER.

809

Resht, 1161.

Obv. Area,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَ  
لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

Margin, مُوسَى عَلَيْهِ وَ  
.....  
..... مُحَمَّدٌ عَلَيْهِ وَ

Rev.

بِيَعْلَى  
بْنُ مُوسَى الرَّضَا  
ضَرِ رَشْتَ  
۱۱۶۱

Pierced. R. 8, Wt. 72.

310

Kazvín, 1161.

Obv. Area similar; no margin.

Rev. similar; mint and date قزوین ۱۱۶۱

Pl. VIII. Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 70.5

811

Similar; points varied.

[I.O.C.] Ringed. R. 9, Wt. 76.

312

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (311).

Rev.

مُو  
ضَّا  
يَا عَلِيٌّ بْنُ اَسِي لَر  
ضَرِّ مَشْبِد  
١١٦١

PL. VIII. R. 9, Wt. 175·5

## S A F A V I S (maternally).

---

### (XII.)—SULAIMÁN II.

A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1749-50.

---

#### DISTICHS.

زد از لطف حق سکه ڪامرانی

شہ عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی

وارث ملک شد سلیمان بن سادات شاه

بر فروزد روی (?) زمی چون طلوع مهر و ماه

#### SILVER.

313

Mázendarán, 1163.

Obv.

لا الله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم و

لی الله

Rev.

[ز] د از لط[ف] حق سکه ڪ[ا] مران

سہ عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی

ضر ما زندر[ا] ان

PL. VIII. Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 66.3

314

Kazvín ? date obliterated.

**Obv. Area as (313).**

علی حسن حسین علی محمد ..... Margin, . . . . .

Rev. [ه] روز [د] د[وی] زمی چون طلوع مهر [وماه] ین ؟

تیکان

[و]ارث ملک شد سلیمان بن ساد[۱] شا[ه] ...

• • • •

Pl. VIII. Ringed. ♂ 85. Wt. 69·2

## EFSHÁRIS.

---

### IV.—SHÁH RUKH.

*Third Reign.*

A.H. 1168—1210=A.D. 1755—1796.

---

#### DISTICHS.

سکه زد در جهان بحکمر خدا  
شاهوخ گلب آستان رضا

سکه زد از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبقوان  
گلب سلطان خراسان شاهوخ [شاه] جهان

#### SILVER.

315

Tiflís, 1170.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله علی و  
لی الله

حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی محمد  
Margin, (sic) حسن محمد

Rev.

[زد] سکه [دار جهان خد] <sup>[ا]</sup> کم  
شاه رخ استان رضا  
کل.  
 ضر تسلیم <sup>۱۱</sup>

PL. IX. AR 8, Wt. 71.5

816

Mesh-hed, 1195.

Obv.

سلطان خراسان [شا] هرخ [شاه] جهان  
کل  
 سکه [زد] از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبۀ [را] ن  
 ۱۱۹۵

Rev., in border of many foils,

قدس  
ـ  
 مشهد  
 ضر

Countermark on rev. رایج <sup>۱۱</sup>

PL. IX. AR 1, Wt. 170.4

317

Mesh-hed, date wanting.

Similar; countermark on rev. رایج

Pisrood. AR .55, Wt. 17.2

## **S A F A V I S** (maternally).

### (XIII.)—ISMA'ÍL (III).

**A.H. 1163—1169=A.D. 1750—1756.**

- A. Under tutelage of 'Alí Merdán Khán, A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1750.
  - B. Under tutelage of Kerím Khán, A.H. 1165 = A.D. 1752.
  - C. Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, A.H. 1165—1169 = A.D. 1752—1756.

SILVER.

- #### A. Under tutelage of 'Alí Merdán Khán.

318

Isfahán, 1163.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

卷之三

رسول الله عليه و

الله

شانہ والا

ب

١١٦

四

• 100 •

## C. Under tutelage of Muhammad Hasan Khán.

319

Resht, 1166.

Obv.

لا الله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله عليه و  
لى الله

Rev.

شاه ولا  
پ  
بندہ اسماعیل رشت  
پ  
ضر ۱۱۶۶

R. '95, Wt. 172.3

320

Mázendarán, 1166.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شاه ولا  
پ  
بندہ اسماعیل ن  
پ  
ضر مازندران

Pl. IX. R. '95, Wt. 177.8

321

Mázendarán, 1167.

Obv. similar to (320).

Rev.

شاه ولا

پنده اسماعیل مازندران

ضر

R. 96, Wt. 172.5

322

Same mint and date.

Similar; but ۱۱۶۷

R. 1, Wt. 170.7

## ZANDS.

## I.—KERÍM KHÁN.

A.H. 1163—1193=A.D. 1750—1779.

*With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICHS.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد  
سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان  
از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATIONS.

يا ڪريمه  
يا صاحب الزمان

▲. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1163—1172=A.D. 1750—1759.

For coins of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán Kájár see below, p. 127  
and Ázad Khán Afghān, p. 130.

## G O L D.

328

Iṣfahán, 1167.

Obv.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد

سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

Rev., within border of many foils,

صفهان

دار السلطنة

ضرب

PL. IX. AV. 95, WT. 109.9

324

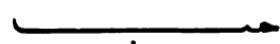
Isfahán, 1169.

Obv.

شـد افـتا و مـاه



زـو و سـیمـر در جـهـان اـزـ سـکـه



امـام بـحق صـا الزـمان

Rev. similar to (323); four fleurons outside border, date 1169

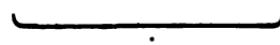
Pl. IX. A' 96, Wt. 168·8

325

Army (جلو) mint, 1172.

Obv.

شـد افـتا و مـاه



زـو و سـیمـر در جـهـان جـلو اـزـ سـکـه اـمـام



بـحق صـا الزـمان

Rev., within elongated quatrefoil, fleuron above and below,

جلـو

۱۱۷۲

ضـرـ

Pl. IX. A' 95, Wt. 169·4

## SILVER.

326

Kazvín, 1167.

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
 لِلَّهِ عَلَى وَلِيٍّ  
 نَبِيٍّ

عَلَى حَسْنِ حَسِينٍ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ جَعْفَرٍ مُوسَى عَلَى,  
 مُحَمَّدٌ عَلَى حَسْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Rev. similar to (323); but

صَرْ قَزْوِينٍ ۱۱۶۷

PL. IX. AR. '96, Wt. 70·4

327

Same mint and date.

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
 لِلَّهِ رَسُولٌ عَلَى وَلِيٍّ

Margin as (326); but Imáms' names enclosed in four borders.

Rev. similar to (326), order of words and letters varied; date ۱۱۶۷

AR. '96, Wt. 70·3

B. Period of sole rule, A.H. 1172—1193=A.D. 1759—1779.

GOLD.

328, 328a

Shíráz, 1176.

Obv. similar to (325); but كربلاء in place of جلو

Rev., within pattern formed of two squares, one superimposed diagonally on the other

هو  
دار شیراز  
العلم  
ضرب

PL. IX. N° 85, Wt. 169·8  
(Same die.) N° 86, Wt. 169·5

Obv. similar to obv. and هو on rev. seem to represent the phrase يا ایمن هو همن رجاه كربلاء. See Introd. § Inscriptions; II of العلم in ligature.)

329

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar, but no additional word.

Rev. within similar border, surrounded by fleurons,

دار شیراز  
العلم  
ضرب  
II

N° 9, Wt. 169·7

330

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within border of many foils,

دار شیراز  
العلم  
ضرب  
II

N° 9, Wt. 170·3

(II of سهراز united with extremity of ب of ضرب).

331

Tabriz, 1185.

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَ  
لِيَ اللَّهِ

Rev.

بِإِكْرَامٍ  
 تَبْرِيزٌ  
 دَارٌ  
سُلْطَانَةٌ  
 ضَرٌ  
 ۱۱۸۵

(يا كريم in leaf-border, date outside circle).

*Pierced. A' 9, Wt. 40·4*

332

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied in points; two fleurons outside obv. border, one at each side.

*Twice pierced and ringed. A' 85, Wt. 44·*

333

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (331), varied in points; date ۱۱۸۷

*Ringed. A' 85, Wt. 42·9*

334

Yazd, 1187.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within flower of eight petals,

بِاَكْرَم  
دار يزد  
العباده  
ضریب  
١١٨٧

(يزد دار العباده forms pattern enclosing and)

Pl. IX. A 9, Wt. 40·9

335

Similar ; obv. same die, rev. flower varied.

[I.O.C.] Ringed. A 85, Wt. 41·5

336

Khoī, 1189.

Obv. similar to (331) ; ا of الله of رسول and of all  
united in one stroke.

Rev.

بِاَكْرَم  
خو  
ضریب  
١١٨٩

(بِاَكْرَم) in leaf-border.)

A 9, Wt. 41·8

337

El-Bagreh, 1190.

Obv. similar (to 331).

Rev.

(sic) كریم  
 بصره  
 البلاد  
 ضر فی امر  
 ۱۱۹۰

Pl. IX. N 75, Wt. 84.

(ب[عمر] رکب[یا] بـ کـرـیـمـ)

338

Resht, 1190.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within broad quatrefoil,

بـ کـرـیـمـ  
 شـتـ  
 ضـرـ دـارـ المـزـدـرـ

۱۱۹۰

(بـ کـرـیـمـ) and (بـ کـرـیـمـ) within ornamented borders springing from pattern.)

Pl. IX. N 7, Wt. 79.9

339

Obv. similar, varied; rev. same die.

N 7, Wt. 84.6

340

Yazd, 1190.

Similar to (334); but rev. enclosed in arabesque pointed oval, date ۱۱۹۰ at foot.

[I.O.C.] N 8, Wt. 41.4

341

Khoï, 1192.

Obv. similar to (329); سهیم م of ل of الزمان (united with)

Rev.

باقریم  
 ضر خوی  
 ۱۱۹۲

(باقریم in leaf-shaped border.)

Pl. IX. N° 7, Wt. 42.3

342

Yazd, 1192.

Similar to (340); but rev. enclosed in eightfoil, date in lowest leaf, ۱۱۹۲

N° 9, Wt. 42.6

343

Same mint and date.

Similar to (340); but rev. varied in border, omitted, pattern of العباده varied, and date ضرب ۱۱۹۲

[I.O.C.] N° 9, Wt. 41.2

## SILVER.

344

Mázendarán, 1173.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
 مهد  
 رسول الله علی و  
 لی الله

Rev.

شـد افـتا و مـاه زـر و سـمـه در

جهـان اـز سـکـه اـمـام بـحـق صـا الـزـمان نـ

ضـرـمـازـنـدـرـا

PL. X. AB '95, Wt. 175.

345

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شـد افـتا و مـاه زـر [و] سـمـه دـ[ر]

جهـان اـز سـکـه اـمـام بـحـق صـا الـزـمان

ضـرـمـازـنـدـرـان

AB '95, Wt. 174·4

346

Mázendarán, no date.

Similar; order of words on rev. varied and without date.

AB '95, Wt. 173·6

Q

347

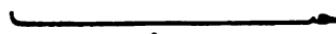
Shíráz, 1174.

Obv.

شد افتا و م[اه]



زد و سیم در جهان از سکه اماه



[بحق] صا [ا] لزمان

Rev.

شہراز

علم

دارا



ضریب

۱۱۷۳

*Twice pierced and ringed. B. 85, Wt. 70.2*

348

Káshán, 1174.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

دار المؤمنین

ضریب

۱۱۷۳

کاشان

*B. 8, Wt. 70.2*

349

Mázendarán, 1175.

Obv. similar to (344); but date <sup>۱۱۷۵</sup> محمد؛ rev., die of 1173  
same as (345).*[I.O.C.] B. 1.1, Wt. 177.5*

350

Shíráz, 1176.

Obv. similar to (347); varied in arrangement of words.

Rev.

دار شیراز

---

العلم

ضر

Pl. X. AR .96, Wt. 71.5

851

Same mint and date.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

Pierced. AR .9, Wt. 66.

852

Same mint and date.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

AR .86, Wt. 17.6

353

Army-mint (Zarráb-khána-i-rikáb) 1176.

Obv. similar to (331).

Rev.

باقریه

ضرابخانه

---

مبارکه رکا

---

سنة

Pl. X. AR .75, Wt. 70.1

854

Shíráz, 1177.

Similar to (350); varied in ornaments; date 1177.

[I. O. C.] AR 1, Wt. 67.5

354a

Resht, year 16, 1178(?).

Obv. similar to (331); rev. similar to (338), but in lower border, ۱۶

R. 7, Wt. 47.2

355

Iṣfahān, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, elongated above and below,

بَا كَرِيم  
 صَفَهَان  
 دَارُ الْسُّلْطَنَة  
 ضَرَبٌ  
 ۱۱۷۹

R. 8, Wt. 66.6

356

Tabrīz, 1179.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev.

دَارِ تَبَرِيزٍ  
 سُلْطَنَةٌ  
 —  
 ضَرَبٌ  
 ۱۱۷۹

(ن, of تَبَرِيزٍ in form of)

R. 85, Wt. 70.7

357

Teherān, 1179.

Obv. as (324).

Rev., within pear-shaped border,

بَا كَرِيم  
 طَهْرَان  
 —  
 ضَرَبٌ  
 ۱۱

R. 75, Wt. 70.4

358

Yazd, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within foliate pear-shaped border,

هَكِيم

يَزد ه

دار العباد

ضُرْبٌ

*Pierced. A.R. 85, Wt. 69.8*

359

Tabríz, 1181.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. similar to (331), but يَا كَرِيمٌ illegible ; date in field, ضُرْبٌ<sup>أَلِي</sup>, and border of quatrefoils.*A.R. 95, Wt. 70.7*

360

Resht, 1181.

Obv.

شَدَّ افْتَأْ و مَاه

زَرْ و سَيْمَرْ در جَهَان از سَكَه

امَام بِحَقْ صَاحِبِ الزَّمَان

Rev. similar to (338) ; date 1181

*Pierced. A.R. 9, Wt. 70.8*

361

Shíráz, 1181.

Similar to (350); but rev. at foot, ۱۱۸۱ and border of quatre-foils, having پا کریم interlaced within border above.

[I.O.C.] R. 36, Wt. 69.9

362

Teherán, 1181.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, with leaf-border above and below,

پا کریم  
طهران  
ضرب  
۱۱۸۱

(پا کریم طهران enclosed in two loops.)

Pl. X. R. 3. Wt. 70.7

363

Yazd, 1181.

Obv. similar to (324); rev. similar to (334), enclosed in border of many foils, elongated above; پا کریم interlaced; date ۱۱۸۱

Pl. X. R. 36, Wt. 70.8

364

Tabríz, 1182.

Similar to (359); but rev. پا کریم legible in border above; date ضرب ۱۱۸۲

R. 1, Wt. 70.4

365 -

Tiflis, 1182 ?

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه ز[ار و سمه  
 \_\_\_\_\_

در جهان از سکه امام بحق [صا] الز[مان]  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 [س]

[ضرب] تغلیس

Rev.

يا كريم  
 || ^r (?)

(يا كريم) interlaced ; unit of date obscure.)

R. 75, Wt. 70.

366

Tiflis, 1182.

Obv.

الحمد لله  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 ر لمين  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Rev., within ornamented border, surrounded by dots,

[با كريم] in border above,  
 \_\_\_\_\_

تغلیس  
 || ^r  
 ضر

R. 75, Wt. 46.4

367

Same mint and date.

Obv., within ornamented border,

يا كريم

Rev.

تغلیس  
 ضرب  
 || ^r

(يا كريم) interlaced.)

Pierced. R. 6, Wt. 22.4

368  
 Tiflis, 1182.  
 Similar to (367); but rev. ضرب

Pierced. AB '6, Wt. 13·4

369  
 Ganja, 1182.  
 Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. Area

بِكَرِيمٍ  
 كُنْجَهٌ  
 بَرَّ  
 ضَرَّ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَى وَلِيِّ الْأَمْرِ Margin,

Pierced. AB '1, Wt. 58·1

370  
 Same mint and date.  
 Obv. similar, varied in ornaments.

Rev., within ornamented border,

بِكَرِيمٍ  
 ۱۱۸۲  
 كُنْجَهٌ  
 بَرَّ  
 ضَرَّ

(بِكَرِيمٍ interlaced in a border.)

AB '1, Wt. 57·5

371  
 Nakhchuván, 1182.  
 Obv. similar, varied in ornaments.

Rev., within border of quatrefoils,

نَخْجُونٌ  
 ضَرَّاً  
 آرَّ

(نَخْجُونٌ of ن in form of ر. Border above obliterated.)

AB 1, Wt. 70·5

372

Tabríz, 1183.

Similar to (364); but date ۱۱۸۳

*Pierced.* **R** 1·05, Wt. 68·

373

Tiflís, 1183.

Similar to (366), date ۱۱۸۳

PL. X. **R** 8, Wt. 47·

374

Nakhchuván, 1183.

Similar to (371); but date,

۱۱۸۳

PL. X. **R** 1·05, Wt. 70·7

375

Tabríz, 1184.

Similar to (381), date ۱۱۸۴

*Pierced.* **R** 9, Wt. 17·7

376

Tiflís, 1184.

Similar to (366), date ۱۱۸۴

**R** 8, Wt. 42·6

377

Ganja, 1184.

Similar to (370), date ۱۱۸۴

*Pierced and broken.* **R** 1·05, Wt 51·8

378

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (375), date ۱۱۸۷

**R** 9, Wt. 17·8

R

379

Tabríz, 1188.

Similar to (378), date 1188

B. 9, Wt. 17.4

380

Kermán, 1188.

Obv. similar to (324), [ا]مام بحق (Die of previous year.)  
1188

Rev.

باقریم

دار الامام گرمان

ضر

1188

م of امام and ن of گرمان in form of ر, و in form of ش

B. 9, Wt. 14.2

381

Tiflís, 1189.

Obv. (interlaced),

پا گریم

Rev.

تغلیس

ضر

ب

Pl. X. B. 65, Wt. 25.2

382

Shamákhí, 1189.

Obv., within border of rays,

پا صاحب

الزمان

ر

ر

Rev., within leaf-border, with smaller border beneath,

شیخ

1189

ص

B. 8, Wt. 48.3

383

Kermán, 1189.

Similar to (380); obv. same die of 1187, rev. date 1189

Pl. X. R. 9, Wt. 141·7

384

Ganja, 1189.

Obv. similar to (370).

Rev., within ornamented border,

بِ كَرِيم  
كُنْجَه  
—  
ضَرَابٌ

Ringed. R. 1, Wt. 50·2

385

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. same die, rev. varied in ornaments; counterman

on obverse, رَاجِع

R. 1, Wt. 47·1

386

Same mint and date.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

الزَّمَان  
—  
بَا صَا

Countermark رَاجِع

Rev., in quatrefoil, within ornamented border,

بَا كَرِيم  
كُنْجَه  
ضَرَابٌ

1189

R. 95, Wt. 47·6

387

Mint obliterated, 118x?

Obv.

[ش]د [ا]فشا و ماه زرو سیه

---

[در]هان از [سکه] امام بحق الز[ما]ن  
[ح]

---

.....

Rev.

[ا]للہ یم

کر

[م]لکه

خلد یا

R. 8, Wt. 70.7

388

Similar; varied in ornaments.

R. 8, Wt. 68.1

389

El-Bagreh, 1190?

Obv. similar to (387).

Rev. (date outside circle), ١٤٢٩

بصر

ام البلا ف

---

ضر

۱۱۱

یا کریم in leaf-border, date outside circle.

R. 9, Wt. 71.

390

Tiflis, 1190.

Similar to (366); but rev. within circle, around which  
ornamented border; and at foot ۱۱۱.

R. 85, Wt. 71.

391

Same mint and date.

Similar to (386); but date at foot ۱۱۹.

R. 75, Wt. 46.1

392

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date ۱۱۹ ضر

R. 75, Wt. 46.8

393

Same mint and date.

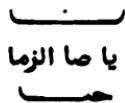
Similar; but date ۱۱۹ ضر

R. 75, Wt. 47.5

394

Shamákhí, 1190.

Obv., in border of many foils, within wreath,



Rev., within border of many foils; above, fleuron, around, three pellets,



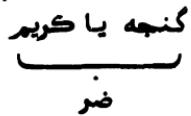
Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 46.6

395

Ganja, 1190.

Obv. similar to (386).

Rev., within quatrefoil, ۱۱۹.



R. 96, Wt. 44.1

396

Same mint and date.

Similar; date ۱۱۹+

R. 1, Wt. 47.1

397

Ganja, 1190.

Similar to (396); obv. same die, rev. countermark راچ

R 9, Wt. 46.6

398

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. same die, rev. same countermark, date 111

R 9, Wt. 47.4

399

Same mint and date.

Similar; date 111

Pierced. R 1, Wt. 47.7

400

Shamákhí, 1191.

Similar to (394); but obv. inner border plain; rev. no fleuron or pellets, date



Pierced. R 9, Wt. 43.7

401

Ganja, 1191?

Similar to (395); but date 111, and countermark راچ

Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 49.6

402

Ganja, 1192.

Similar obv. and rev.; around, four pellets; obv. same countermark; rev. date 111

Pl. X. R 1, Wt. 67

403

Shamákhí, 119x.

Similar to (394); but obv. in circle, within wreath.

Rev., no pellets; date, 111



Pierced. R 1, Wt. 44.7

# KÁJÁRS.

## I.—MUHAMMAD HASAN KHÁN.

A.H. 1163—1172=A.D. 1750—1759.

*With name of Imám 'Ali-er-Biqá.*

### DISTICH.

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا  
بنام علی بن موسی الرضا

### G O L D.

404

Iṣfahán, 1169.

Obv.

لا الله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله على و  
لي الله

Rev.

بزر سکه از زد قضا  
میمنت  
بنام علی بن موسی الرضا

ضر صفتان

PL. XI. N° 95, Wt. 170·1

405

Same mint and date.

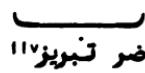
Similar ; obv. varied in points ; rev., same die.

N° 9, Wt. 168·6

406

Tabriz, 1170.

Similar to (404); but obv., fleuron on either side, rev. ends

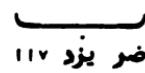


Pl. XI. Pierced. A' 75, Wt. 43·6

407

Yazd, 1170.

Similar to (404); but rev. ends

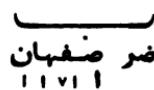


Pl. XI. A' 96, Wt. 169·7

408

Isfahán, 1171.

Similar to (404); but obv., fleuron above, rev. ends



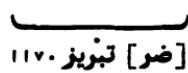
A' 9, Wt. 165·3

## S I L V E R.

409

Tabriz, 1170.

Similar to 404; but rev. ends



B' 9, Wt. 177·6

410

Resht, 1170.

Similar; but rev. ends

بنام على ابن موسى الرضا  
بنام على ابن موسى الرضا



[رسالت]

B' 1, Wt. 176·6

411

Mázendarán, 1170.

Similar to (404); but rev. ضرباً لرضا forms one line.

Pl. XI. **R** 1·15, Wt. 179·8

412

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied.

**R** 9, Wt. 176·2

413

Mázendarán, 1171.

Similar; but rev. date بناء على بن موسى الرضا

**R** 1·05, Wt. 175·2

414

Similar, varied.

[I.O.C.] **R** 9, Wt. 177·

415

Asterábád, date wanting.\*

Obv. similar to rev. of (404), without mint.

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

دبا

سترا

دار المؤمنين

بـ

ضـ

Pierced and ringed. **R** 8, Wt. 66·4

\* This coin may be of Aká Muhammád Khán during his period of divided rule; see p. 144.

**A F G H Á N.****Á Z Á D K H Á N.**

A.H. 1168—1169=A.D. 1758—1756.

*With name of Azád Khán and title of Imám Muḥammad  
el-Mahdi.*

**DISTICH.**

تا که آزاد در جهان باشد  
سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

**SILVER.**

416

Tabríz, 1168.

Obv., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

الله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

[تا] که ازاد در جهان باشد

\_\_\_\_\_

سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

\_\_\_\_\_

تبریز ۱۱۶۸

## KHÁN OF GANJA.

*With name of Nádir Sháh.*

## SILVER.

417

Ganja, 1176.

Obv., within border of many foils,

نادر

السلطان

ن

Rev., as obv.,

،،،

گنجہ

ضرب

Pl. XI. Rs. '85, Wt. 70·2

418

Ganja, 1177.

Similar ; but rev.,

نادر  
گنجہ

ضرب

Pierced. Rs. '85, Wt. 17·3

419

Ganja, 1178.

Similar ; date ۱۱۷۸

Rs. '75, Wt. 71·5

420

Ganja, 1187.

Similar, ۱۱۸۷

Twice pierced. Rs. '75, Wt. 69·9

421

Ganja, 1188.

Similar, ۱۱۸۸

Pl. XI. Rs. '8, Wt. 67·7

## Z A N D S.

## II.—ABU-L-FAT-H KHÁN.

A.H. 1193=A.D. 1779.

*With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdi.*

## DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
 از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

A. Abu-l-Fat-h Khán with Muḥammad 'Alí Khán as colleague,  
 A.H. 1193=A.D. 1779.

(No coins.)

B. Abu-l-Fat-h Khán alone, A.H. 1193=A.D. 1779.

## G O L D.

422

Yazd, 1193.

Obv.

شـد اـفـتـا و مـاه  
 زـر و سـيم در جـهـان اـزـسـكـه  
 [ـهـ]  
 [امـام] بـحق صـاـ الزـمان

Rev. within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

ابو الفتح  
 دار يزد  
 العباده  
 ضرب

(يزد دار العباده forms pattern enclosing)

## III.—ŞÁDIK KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1196=A.D. 1779—1782.

*With title of Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION,

با گریم

## GOLD.

428

Yazd, 1194.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه  
[زر] و سیم در جهان از سکه  
امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

با گریم

دار یزد

العباده

ضرب ۱۱

(یزد دار العباده) forms pattern enclosing and

424

Shíráz, 1195.

Obv.

شَدَ افْتَادَ مَاهٌ

زَرُ و سَهْرُ دُوْ جَهَانِ ازْ سَكَهِ امَامٍ

بَحْقُ صَالِحِ الْزَّمَانِ

Rev.

بِا سَكِيرِم

شِيراز

دارُ الْعِلْمِ

ضَرِبَ

١١٩٥

(بِا سَكِيرِم يَا كَرِيم in leaf-border.)

PL. XII. N° 85, Wt. 161.4

## S I L V E R.

425

Tabríz, 1194.

Obv.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدٌ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَ

لِي اللَّهُ

Rev.

بِا سَكِيرِم

تَبرِيز

دار

سـ

لـسلـطـنـةـ

ضـ

١١٩٤

(بِا سَكِيرِم يَا كَرِيم in leaf-border ; date outside circle.)

R. 1.05, Wt. 18.3

426

Shíráz, 1194.

Similar to (424); obv. same die; rev. date ۱۱۹۴

Pl. XII. AR '85, Wt. 174·5

427

Tabríz, 1195.

Similar to (425); but rev. date ۱۱۹۵

Pl. XII. AR '85, Wt. 18·

428

Khoï, 1195.

Obv. similar to (424).

Rev.

خوی  
 ضر  
 ۱۱۹۵

AR '85, Wt. 160·4

429

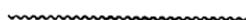
Shíráz, 1195.

Obv. similar.

Rev. similar to (424); ضر

۱۱۹۵

AR '85, Wt. 179·6



## IV.—'ALÍ MURÁD KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1199=A.D. 1779—1785.

*With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdī.*

## DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION.

يا على

G O L D.

480

Shíráz, 1197.

Obv.

الله  
لا اله الا  
محمد  
رسول الله على والى الله

Rev.

يا على  
شیواز  
دار العلم  
ضریب  
۱۷

( يا على ) in leaf-border.)

PL. XII. A' 85, Wt. 167·9

431

Yazd, 1197.

Obv.

شـد افـتا وـماـه



زـر وـسـمـر درـجـهـان اـزـسـكـه



امـامـ بـحـقـ صـاـ الزـمـان

Rev., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

يـاـ عـلـ

دارـ يـزـدـ

الـعـبـادـهـ

ضـربـ<sup>١١٩٧</sup>

يـزـدـ دـارـ الـعـبـادـهـ forms pattern enclosing

PL. XII. A' 85, Wt. 42·4

432

Shiráz, 1198.

Obv.

للـهـ

لـاـ إـلـهـ إـلـاـ

مـحـمـدـ رـسـوـلـ

وـ اللـهـ

Rev. similar to (430); but date 1198 in border at foot; fleuron  
on each side.

A' 85, Wt. 170·2

T

433

Káshán, 1198.

Obv.

شَدْ اَفْتَادْ مَاهِ  
                        

زَرْ وَ سَمَرْ دُرْ جَهَانْ اَزْ سَكَهْ اَمَامْ

بَحْقَ صَادْ الزَّمَانْ

Rev.

يَا عَلَى

مَنِينْ

دار لمو ڪاشان ۱۱۹۸

بَ

ضَرْ

۱۱۹۸

Margin enclosed in four arches.

Pl. XII. A' .95, Wt. 42·3

434

Káshán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (431).

Rev., within border of many foils,

يَا عَلَى

ڪَاشَانْ

دار المُؤْمِنِينْ

ضَرْبٌ

(يَا عَلَى) in leaf-border.)

Pierced. A' .8, Wt. 41·3

## S I L V E R.

435

Isfahán, 1198.

Obv. similar to (433); but I for j!

Rev.

باعل

صفهان

دار السلطنة

ضرب

١١٩٨

سنة

(يا على in border; date in field below.)

Pl. XII. AR .95, Wt. 178·4

436

Shíráz, 1198.

Obv. similar to (433).

Rev. similar to (430); but date below, in border, 1198; on either side, fleuron.

AR .9, Wt. 177·4

437

Same; same die.

[I.O.C.] AR .9, Wt. 176·5



## V.—JAA'FAR KHÁN.

A.H. 1199—1203=A.D. 1785—1789.

## INVOCATION.

يا امام جعفر الصادق

G O L D.

438

Shíráz, 1201.

Obv.

دق

لصا  
جعفر  
يا امام

Rev. in circle, around which four fleurons,

شیراز  
دار العلم  
ضرب  
١٢٠١

Pl. XIII. N 1; Wt. 170.

439

Shíráz, 1202.

ضرب  
Similar; rev. date

N 1, Wt. 166.8

S I L V E R.

440

Isfahán, 1199.

Obv.

لصادق  
جعفر  
يا امام

Rev.

صهان

دار لسلطنة

ضرب

R. 8, Wt. 177·

441

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar; varied.

Rev.

صهان

دار لسلطنة

ضرب

PL. XII. [I.O.C.] R. 85, Wt. 178·9

442

Shíráz, 1199.

Obv. similar to (440).

Rev. similar to (438); date ضرب; fleurons above and below.

١١٩٩

R. 9, Wt. 179·7

443

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date on obv. at base ١١٩٩; none on rev.;  
above, fleuron.

[I.O.C.] R. 85, Wt. 178·7

444

Shíráz, 1202.

Similar to (438); but rev. ضرب; below, in margin, س ;  
around, four pellets.

R. 1', Wt. 172·4

# VI.—LUTF-'ALÍ KHÁN.

A.H. 1203—1209 = A.D. 1789—1794.

---

## DISTICH.

گشت زده سکه بور زر  
لطفعلی بن جعفر

## G O L D.

445

Kermán, 1208.

Obv.

ز ل ط ف ع ل  
د بن جعفر  
۱۲۰۸  
گ ش ت  
س ک ه ب ه ز ر

Rev.

ل ط ف ع ل  
مان ڪرمان  
ب  
ض ر دارالا  
۱۲۰۸

(لطفعلی in leaf-border.)

PL. XII. A. 85, Wt. 30·6



## KÁJÁRS.

---

### II.—AḴA MUHAMMAD KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1211=A.D. 1779—1797.

---

#### DISTICHS.

*With name of Imám 'Alí-or-Riżá.*

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا  
بنام علی ابن موسی الرضا

*With title of Imám Muḥammad-el-Mahdi.*

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد  
سکه "صاحب الزمان" باشد

تا زر و سیم را نشان باشد  
سکه "صاحب الزمان" باشد

بر زر و سیم تا نشان باشد  
سکه "صاحب الزمان" باشد

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
از سکه "امام بحق صاحب الزمان"

#### INVOCATION.

يا محمد

A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1193—1209=A.D. 1779—1794.

For coins of the contemporary Zand Kháns see above,  
p. 182 seqq.

## SILVER.

446

Isfahán, 1199.

Obv.

بزر سکه از زد قضا  
 میمند  
 بنام علی اهن موسی الرضا

Rev.

صفهان  
 دار السلطنة  
 ضرب

Pl. XIII. A. 96, Wt. 176.5

B. Period of sole rule, A.H. 1209—1211=A.D. 1794—1797.

## G O L D.

447

Káshán, 2 Rejeb, 1209.

Obv.

تا زر و سیدرا نشان با  
 شد  
 سکه صا الزمان  
 باشد

Rev., within octagon, having four arched compartments  
 springing from it, containing invocation and date,

بامحمد  
 = کاشان =  
 ضرب

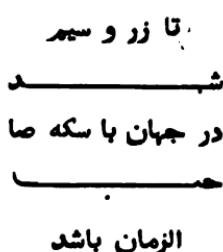
Pl. XIII. A. 95, Wt. 62.3

## S I L V E R.

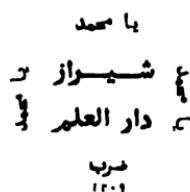
448

Shíráz, 1209.

Obv.



Rev. within border of many foils, having four leaf-borders  
springing from it, containing invocation and dates,



PL. XIII. AR '95, Wt. 177·8

449, 450

Same mint and date.

Obverses same die, reverses varied in ornaments.

AR '95, Wt. 171·5

AR '95, Wt. 177·8

451

Khoī, 1210.

Obv.:

الله  
لا إله إلا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
 والله

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

بِ مُحَمَّدٍ  
 ۱۲۱۰  
 خُوی  
 ضر

Pl. XIII. A. 85, Wt. 193·9

452

Resht, 1211.

Obv.:

شَدَّ [!] فَتَا [وَمَاهَ]  
 زَرْ وَ سَيْرَ درْ جَهَانَ از سَ[كَهَ] اَمَامَ]  
 بَحْقَ [صَ]ا الْزَّمَانَ

Rev., within border of dots surrounded by cusps, in the upper  
and lower of which, invocation and date,

[بِ مُحَمَّدٍ]  
 شَدَّ  
 [دَاهَ] رَ السَّمَوَاتِ  
 ضر  
 ۱۲۱۱

(الْزَّمَانَ لَ of سَيْرَ مَرَ of)

Pl. XIII. A. 85, Wt. 190·5

453

Same mint and date.

**Obv.** varied in ornaments; **rev.** same die.

B-25, Wt. 183.8

454

**Isfahán**, date wanting.

Obj.

بز و سیم تا نشا  
شند  
بان صاصه الز  
حس  
[با] مان شد

Rev., within border of foils,

یا محمد  
سفہان  
ار لسلطنه  
ضرب

(I serves for  $\text{is}$  and  $\text{II}$ )

**PL. XIII.** *R* (base) '75, Wt. 182·4

455

**Same** : same die.

R (base) '75. Wt. 163-8

### III.—FET-H-'ALÍ (BÁBÁ KHÁN).

A.H. 1211—1250=A.D. 1797—1834

---

#### M O T T O E S.

الملك لله

العزّة لله

A. Period before Proclamation, A.H. 1211—1212=A.D. 1797—  
1798, as Sultán.

---

### BÁBÁ KHÁN.

---

#### S I L V E R.

456

Shíráz, 1212.

Obv.

لِمَلِكِ اللَّهِ

ا  
نْ بَابَا ن

السُّلْطَانِ

Rev., within double border, around which, four fleurons alternating with pyramids of dots,

شیراز

دار العلم

ضرب

١٢ ١٢

(Date outside borders.)

PL. XIII. AR 1·05, WT. 170·7

457

• Teherán, [1212.\*]

Obv.

للله  
لا اله الا ا  
محمد رسول الله  
و الله

Rev., within double border, around which, four pyramids of dots  
alternating with fleurons,

سلطان  
خان  
ن ن ن  
——  
ضر طهرا

Pl. XIII. B. 1'1, W. 174'7

\* See Introduction, § Chronology.

## FET-H-'ALÍ SHÁH.

---

B. Period after Proclamation, A.H. 1212—1250=A.D. 1797—  
1834.

### G O L D.

458

Ləfahán, 1213.

Obv.

قاجار  
شاه فتحعلی  
السلطان  
 ۱۲۱۳

Rev., within ornamented octagonal border,

الله  
 العزى  
 صفهان  
 ضر دار ۱۱  
 سلطنه  
 ب

(One ↓ superfluous, l. 4.)

PL. XIII. A' 85, Wt. 95·1

459

Lahiján, 1213.

Obv. as (458).

Rev., within circle, arched above,

الله  
 العزى  
 لاهیجان  
 ضر

A' 8, Wt. 94·

460

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458), with same date, ١٢١٣, 1213 (die of previous year).

Rev., within ornamented octagonal border,

الله

العزّة

يَزِدُ ر

١٢١٣

الْعَبَادَةِ

ضُرُبٌ

١٢١٣

(ضرب دار العبادة يزد (i.e.

A' 9, Wt. 94.9

461

Isfahán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (458).

Rev. inscription similar to (458) without superfluous ١: plain border, upper part of circle arched.

A' 8, Wt. 94.4

462

Teherán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (458), but date not legible.

Rev.

الله

العزّة

دار طهران

لسلطنه ا

ضر

(ضرب دار العزة لله) in leaf-border.)

A' 85, Wt. 95.4

463

Tabriz, 1220.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعل  
 السلطا سلطا  
 ن بن ن

Rev.

دار السلطنه  
            
 ضر تبريز  
        سنة

A' 7, Wt. 369

464

Iṣfahán, 1222.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعل  
 السلطا سلطا  
 ن بن ن

(On either side, scroll.)

Rev.

صفهان  
 السلطنه  
 ضر دار  
          

(Around, four scrolls.)

A' 1, Wt. 702

465

Tabríz, 1224.

Obv. similar to (464); no scrolls.

Rev. as (463); date ٤:\_\_\_\_\_

A' 75, Wt. 34·9

466

Tabríz, 1225.

Similar; date ٤:\_\_\_\_\_

A' 7, Wt. 42·1

467

Káshán, 1227.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

كاشان

دار المؤمنين

ضرب

١٢٧

A' 8, Wt. 54·8

468

Iṣfahán, 1228.

Similar to (464), but obv.

السلطان سلطان

ن بن ن

Rev., Scroll above only; date ١٢٨

A' 95, Wt. 74·2

469

Tabrīz, 1228.

Similar to (463), but rev. 

A 7, Wt. 37.3

470

Shíráz, 1228.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

شیراز

لعله

دارا

ضرب

irra

Above, scroll.

A 9, Wt. 73.5

471

Khoi, 1232.

Obv. similar to (467).

Rev., within border, surrounded by eight fleurons,



ضر خوي



A 85, Wt. 70.4

472

Khoi, 1234.

Similar, date 1234

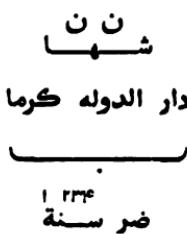
A 95, Wt. 70.5

473

Kermánszáhán, 1234.

Obv. similar.

Rev.



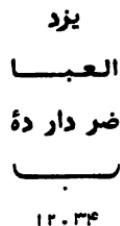
A 35, Wt. 71.5

474

Yazd, 1234.

Obv. similar.

Rev.



A 105, Wt. 70.8

475

Tabríz, 1236.

Similar to (465), but ل <sup>١٢٣٦</sup>.

A 9, Wt. 70.9

476

Zenján, 1236.

Obv. The Sháh crowned and armed with lance and sabre, on horse at full gallop l ; behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعل

سلطان

beneath, laurel-branches.

Rev.

زنجان

دار السعاده

ضرب

١٢٣٦

Pl. XIII. A' 9, Wt. 70·7

477

Zenján, 1239.

Obv. Similar type r., Sháh armed with lance ; behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعل

السلطان

ن

Rev. similar ; date ١٢٣٩

Pl. XIV. A' 1·2, Wt. 211·8

478

Teherán, 1242.

Obv.

شہ  
سکہ فتحعلی  
 خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

طهران  
 لخلافہ  
 ضر دارا  
 —————  
 ۱۲۴۲

*N* .85, Wt. 70·6

479

Tabriz, 1244.

Obv. similar ; arrangement of words varied.

Rev. similar to (463), but سنه  
 Pl. XIV. *N* .8, Wt. 70·9

480

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev. سنه  
*N* .85, Wt. 71·5

481

Kazvin, 1246.

Obv.

شہ  
سکہ فتحعلی  
 گلشورستان  
 خسرو

Rev.

سلطنة  
دار ا  
——  
ضر قزوين  
سنة

A. 75, Wt. 63.5

482

Hamadán, 1246.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within circle, surrounded by scrolls,

هذا  
طيبة  
ضر بلده  
——  
١٢٩٦

A. 8, Wt. 52.9

483

Kermán, 1248.

Obv. similar ; arrangement of words varied.

Rev., within double border, around which four pyramids of dots,

دار الا كر  
ما ما  
ضر ن ن  
——  
١٢٩٨

(Legend reads دار الامان گرمان ضرب)

A. 7, Wt. 52.9

484

Iṣfahán, 1249.

Obv. The Sháh crowned and armed with sabre, seated on throne, facing, towards l. ; to l., in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعل  
١٢٤٩

(Die of year preceding.)

Rev., within ornamented label, above and below which, arabesque scrolls,

دَارُ اَنْ  
لِسْلَطْنَه صَفَرَ  
ضَرَبَ

Pl. XIV. N° 85, Wt. 53·2

485

Teherán, 1249.

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev.

طهران  
الخلافة  
ضر دار

Pl. XIV. N° 76, Wt. 53·1

486

Resht, 1250.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شَتَّ  
ضر دار المَرْزَ

N° 7, Wt. 53·1

487

Hamadán, 1250.

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev. similar to (482); date 190

N '75, Wt. 53

## SILVER.

488

Isfahán, 1213.

Obv. similar to (458), date 1911

Rev. similar to (461), upper part of circle arched.

Pl. XIV. H-9, Wt. 160-

489

Teherán, 1213.

### **Obv. similar.**

Rev.

٤١

العزة

طهران

ضمر دار

سال مانه

1

Ringed. R 75, Wt. 26

480

Shíráz, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458); date 1919

Rev., within octagonal border,

شہزاد

دار العلوم

ضمیر

PL. XIV. No. 85. Wt. 158.6

491

Ganja, 1214.

Obv., within double border, surrounded by pyramids of dots,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 لِي اللَّهُ

Rev.

گنجہ  
 ۔  
 ضر ۱۲۱۰

Pl. XIV. A.R. 1·05, Wt. 234·4

492

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (490), date ۱۲۱۰

Rev., within dotted border of many foils, arched above,

الْعَزَّةُ لِلَّهِ  
دَارِ يَزِيدٍ  
الْعَبَادَةُ  
 ۔  
 ضر ده

A.R. 1·1, Wt. 160·3

493

Same mint and date.

Same as (480); same dies.

Pl. XIV. B 95, Wt. 159·9

494

Shíráz, 1215.

Obv. similar to (458); date ۱۲۱۵

Rev., within border arched above,

[۴۰]

المرأة

شیر

دار از

—

العلم

ضر

B 1·05, Wt. 159·1

495

Teherán, 1215.

Obv. similar; date ۱۲۱۵

Rev., within border arched above, similar to (489).

B 95, Wt. 161·5

496

Erván, 1216.

Obv. similar to (458); no date legible.

Rev., within square,

وَان



ضَرَابِر

Margin in segments; above, <sup>الله</sup> العزى; beneath, <sup>الله</sup> العزى; on sides, scrolls.

R. '95, Wt. 158·9

497

Yazd, 1216.

Obv. similar; no date legible.

Rev., within square,

وَ يَزد



ضَرَ دَه

دا لَعْبَا

Margin similar; date 1216

R. '1, Wt. 154·3

498

Tabríz, 1217.

Obv. similar; no date legible.

Rev., within square,

تَبرِيزُ وَ



ضَرَ دَا

سُلْطَانِه

Around in four arched borders, above, <sup>الله</sup> العزى, and <sup>الله</sup> العزى thrice.

R. '95, Wt. 159·9

499

Tabríz, 1221.

Similar to (465); but obv., scroll on either side; rev. ends



PL. XIV. PL 1. WT. 159.

500

Resht, 1222.

Obv. similar to (458), with date 1111 of year preceding.

Rev.

شیخ

دار المعرفة

LITERATURE

١٢٢٣

B-75, Wt. 78

501

**Mesh-hed, 1222.**

Obv.

شاد قاجار

فـتـهـلـ

٢٢ ١٣

ن بن ن

Rev.

مقدمة

مشهد

ضفـ

۱۲۳۴

R-9, Wt. 158.9

502

Iṣfahān, 1223.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتحعل

السلطان سلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

ن

صفها

سلطنه

دارا ۱۲۲۳

ضرب

R. 8, Wt. 20·2

503

Kermānshāhān, 1223.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

ن

بلده کرمانشاه

ضرب

۱۲۲۳

R. 1, Wt. 160·7

504

Kermān, 1224.

Obv. similar to (468).

Rev.

کر

ضر

ما

(ضو and لـ in ligature.)

R. 65, Wt. 37·3

505

Isfahán, 1225.

Similar to (502); date 1226.

R. 7, Wt. 19·9

506

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (484).

Rev.

صفهان

السلطنه

داره

ضرب

R. 7, Wt. 19·8

507

Tabríz, 1225.

Same as (466); obv. copied; rev. same die.

R. 7, Wt. 38·7

508

Erván, 1226.

Obv. as (463), but perhaps این for این as (513).

Rev.

ایروان

ضریحور سعد

١٢٢٦

Outside border, ornaments.

R. 7, Wt. 28·6

509

Isfahán, 1226.

Obv. as (468), but

سلطان سلطان  
ن بن ن

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطان  
دار ١٢٢٦  
ضرب

R. 7, Wt. 20·

510

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (502).

Rev. similar to last.

R. 75, Wt. 19·9

511

Same mint and date.

Obv. same die.

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطان  
دار ١٢٢٦  
ضرب

(1 superfluous).

R. 7, Wt. 19·8

512

Same mint and date.

Similar; rev. same die.

[I.O.C.] R. 75, Wt. 19·8

513

Khoī, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

ضربي خوي

سنة ١٢٢٦

R. .75, Wt. 18.4

514

Kazvīn, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ان بن ن

قزوين

دا سلطان[نه]

را

ضربي

١٢٢٦

R. .75, Wt. 18.7

515

Shiráz, 1227.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

شهر آز

لعلم

دارا

ضربي

١٢٢٧

R. .9, Wt. 19.5

516

Mesh-hed, 1230 ?

Obv. similar to (463), but

سلطان سلسله [

ن بن ن

on either side, scroll.

Rev., within ornamented border, as (501); but ضرب

١٢٣٤  
B. 8, Wt. 160.4

516a

Kermánszáhán, 1231.

Obv. similar to (463), but

سلطان سلسله

ن بن ن

Rev.

ن  
نشا

بلده گرما ها

ضرب

١٢٣٤

(Formerly plated ?)

B. 7, Wt. 59.7

517

Asterábád, 1232.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

استراباد

منین

دار المو

ضرب

١٢٣٤

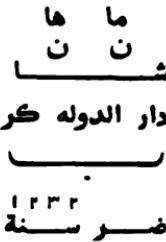
B. 1.05, Wt. 140.5

518

Kermánsháhán, 1282.

Obv. similar to (517).

Rev.

R 1<sup>o</sup>, Wt. 141·7

519

Yazd, 1282.

Similar to (474); date ١٢٨٢

R 1<sup>o</sup>, Wt. 141·3

520

Same mint and date.

Similar to (474); outside rev. border, dots; date ١٢٨٢

Pierced. R 1<sup>o</sup>, Wt. 29·

521

Kazvín, 1283.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev. similar to (514); outside border, scrolls; date ١٢٨٣

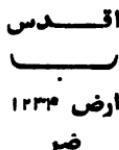
R 1<sup>o</sup>, Wt. 140·4

522

Mesh-hed, 1284.

Obv. similar to (516).

Rev.

R 1<sup>o</sup>, Wt. 138·3

523

Teherán, 1235.

Obv. similar to (484).

Rev.

طهران  
لخلافه  
ضر دارا  
            
١٢٣٥

B. 9, Wt. 141.2

524

Tabriz, 1288.

Similar to (465); date ١٢٣٨

B. 1, Wt. 141.9

525

Hamadán, 1240?

Obv.

شه  
سکه فتحعلی  
خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

همدان  
بلده طیبه  
ضرب  
١٢٤٠

Pl. XIV. B. 85, Wt. 100.2

526

Isfahán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

سلطنه  
دارا  
ضرب  
صفهان  
١٢٤١

B. 85, Wt. 105.

527

Zenján, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (476); date ١٢٤١

R. 9, Wt. 105·

528

Kashán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

كاشان  
منين  
دار المـو  
ضرـب

١٢٤١

R. 85, Wt. 105·8

529

Kermánszáhán, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

نشـهـان  
دار الدـولـهـ كـرـمـاـ  
ضرـبـ

١٢٤١

R. 8, Wt. 104·4

530

Kermánszáhán, 1242.

Similar, but date ١٢٤٢

R. 85, Wt. 104·1

531

Hamadán, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev., within ornamented border, similar to (482); date ۱۲۴۴

B. 85, Wt. 106·5

532

Yazd, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

یزد



دارا ده

۱۲۴۴

لعتا

ضر

B. 8, Wt. 106·5

533

Tabríz, 1245.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (465); date ۱۲۴۵

B. 75, Wt. 106·4

534

Hamadán, 1245.

Similar to (531); date ۱۲۴۵

B. 8, Wt. 104·6

535

Yazd, 1245.

Similar to (532); date 1r. Pa.

B. 8, Wt. 109.2

536

Shiraz, 1246.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

شیراز  
علم  
ضر دارا  
—  
۱۲۴۶

B. 85, Wt. 104.9

537

Yazd, 1247.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

يزد  
علم  
ضر دارا ده  
—  
۱۲۴۷

B. 8, Wt. 106.7

538

Yazd, 1248.

Similar; pyramid of dots in rev. border above;

date 1r. Pa.

B. 75, Wt. 102.2

589

Same mint and date.

Similar; but rev. within ornamented border.

B 75, Wt. 104·6

540

Kermán, 1249?

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev.

ضر گرمان  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 ١٢٤٩ (?)

(unit of date doubtful, possibly ۹)

B 75, Wt. 39·3

541

Yazz, date off field (early in reign).

Obv. similar to (492).

Rev., within wreath of single leaves,

الله [ز] [ه]

دار بزد

العباد

\_\_\_\_

ضر د

(دار العباده بزد)

[I.O.C.] B 86, Wt. 158·8

542—544.

Pattern ; no mint or date.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتحعل

السلطان سلطانا

ن بن ن

Rev. Shield, arms of Persia; lion couchant gardant; behind him, sun, rayed; supporters, lion rampant and wyvern, collared; crest, plumed crown; on riband beneath, motto اسد الغالب  
الله

beneath, s (Bain, die-engraver).

Pl. XIV. Milled. Bil. '85, Wt. 79·7

Milled. Bil. '85, Wt. 70·2

Milled. Bil. '85, Wt. 74·2



## MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 1250—1264=A.D. 1835—1848.

## MOTTO.

شاهنشہ انویاً محمد

G O L D.

545

Resht, 1255.

Obv., within border, surrounded by arches,

ا محمد  
نبیا  
شاهنشہ

Rev. as obv.,

المرز ر  
شت  
ضر دار

1200

[I.O.C.] A 7, Wt. 53·1

546

Resht, 1262.

Obv., within border, surrounded by wreath; similar.

Rev. similar; but within arches, above, below, and on each

side, شاه, date ضر دار

۱۲

A 76, Wt. 53·

A A

547

Teherán, 1262.

Obv. Lion l., sabre in r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; all within laurel-wreath.

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls,

شاهنشه انبیا محمد  
ضرب دار لخلافه طهران  
١٢٦٢

(between lines of inscription, ornament.)

Pl. XV. A' .8, Wt. 52·9

### SILVER.

548

Teherán, 1250.

Obv. similar to (545); broad plain border.

Rev.

طهران  
لخلا  
دار ا فه  
ضرب  
١٢٥٠

Pl. XV. A' .55, Wt. 22·3

549

El-Mesh-hed, 1251.

Obv. similar; around, scrolls.

Rev.; around, scrolls,

المقدس  
—  
ضرا في لمشهد

A' .85, Wt. 106·8

550

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar ; above border, quatrefoil only.

Rev. similar ; around, stars.

R. 8, Wt. 107·

551

Yazd, 1251.

Obv.

محمد

نبیا

شاهنشه

Rev.

یزد

لعبا

ضردارا دة

—

۱۲۵۱

R. 75, Wt. 96·8

552

Tabríz, 1252.

Obv. as (545) ; around, wreath.

Rev

[سلطان]

دارا

—

ضر تبریز

۱۲۵۲ or

[ن]

R. 75, Wt. 88·1

558

Shíráz, 1252.

Obv. similar to (545); border of dots.

Rev.

شیراز

لعله

صر دار ا

ir or

R. 5, Wt. 9.5

554

Kermánsháhán, 1252.

Obv. as (549).

Rev. within circle, in square, around which, scrolls,

نشان

دار الدوله كرما

ضرب

ir or

R. 7.5, Wt. 88.5

555

Same mint and date.

Similar; no scrolls around obv.; date ضرب

ir or

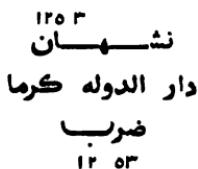
R. 7.5, Wt. 88.

556

Kermánszáhán, 1253.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within double circle,


  
 شہان  
 دارالدوله کرما  
 ضرب  
 ۱۲۵۳

Pierced.  $\text{Rs. } 55$ , Wt.  $10\cdot 9$ 

557

Yazd, 1253.

Obv. similar to (545), rev. similar to (551), date ۱۲۵۳; around obv. and rev. four pyramids of dots.

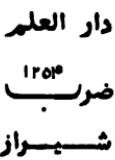
 $\text{Rs. } 75$ , Wt.  $89\cdot 7$ 

558

Shíráz, 1254.

Obv. within border, around which, pyramids of dots, similar.

Rev. as obv.,


  
 دارالعلم  
 ضرب  
 شیراز

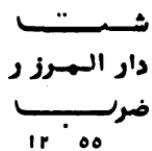
 $\text{Rs. } 75$ , Wt.  $89\cdot 6$ 

559

Recht, 1255.

Obv. as (549).

Rev., within ornamented octagonal arabesque border,


  
 شہنشاہ  
 دارالمرزو  
 ضرب  
 ۱۲۵۵

Pl. XXV.  $\text{Rs. } 75$ , Wt.  $81\cdot 9$

560

Teherán, 1255.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

طہرہن فہ  
الخیل  
دار  
ضرب  
١٢٥٥

R. 7, Wt. 84.

561

Taberistán, 1257.

Obv.; around, scrolls,

انجیا  
محمد  
شاهنشہ

Rev.; around, scrolls,

طبرستان  
دار  
الملک  
ضرب  
١٢٥٧

R. 8, Wt. 83.8

562

Teherán, 1258.

Obv. similar to (547).

Rev. similar to (547), varied; date at foot, ۱۲۵۸

Pl. XV. R. 75, Wt. 79.8

563

Mesh-hed, 1258.

Obv. similar to (549).

Rev. as obv.,

مقدس

مشهد

ضرب

١٢٥٨

PL. XV. AR. 75, Wt. 83·4

564

Teherán, 1259.

Obv. similar to (547).

Rev. similar to (547), varied ; date ضرب

١٢٥٩

AR. 75, Wt. 82·

565

Mesh-hed, 1260.

Similar to (563); but both obv. and rev. border

surrounded by arches; date ضرب

١٢٦٠

AR. 75, Wt. 83·5

566

Teherán, 1261.

ضرب

Similar to (547); date ١٢٦١

AR. 8, Wt. 83·1

567

Teherán, 1262.

Similar ; varied ; date ١٢٦٢

AR. 75 Wt. 8

568

Teherán, 1262.

Similar to (567); varied, ضرب

R. 75, Wt. 83.

569

Tabríz, 1263.

Obv. similar to (552); border surrounded by arches.

Rev. as obv.,

سلطنه

دار ا

ضر تبریز

R. 75, Wt. 82.

570

Teherán, 1263.

ضرب

Similar to (566); date ضر

R. 9, Wt. 165.1

571

Similar obv.; star, in field r.; ornament dividing rev.  
varied.

R. 75, Wt. 83.2

572

Mesh-hed, 1263.

Similar to (565); date ضر

R. 8, Wt. 82.6

573

Iṣfahán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar ; border plain.

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطنه  
صر دار

---

B. 45, Wt. 10·6

574

Shíráz, date obliterated.

Similar to (558) ; wreath-borders.

B. 55, Wt. 10·1

575

Kermánszáhán, 12xx.

Obv. similar to (561).

Rev. similar to (554), ضرب no square.

B. 7, Wt. 82·9

## COPPER.

576

Irán, 126x.

Obv. : Lion recumbent l., head facing ; behind, sun ; above, star ;  
 beneath, irr ; around, wreath.  
سنة

Rev.

فلوس رایح  
مماليک  
محمد شہ و ایران

Obv. restruck by Násir-ed-dín, 1272.

PL. XV. Serrated edge. B. 95

B B

## REBELLION OF HASAN KHÁN SÁLÁR.

A.H. 1264—1266=A.D. 1848—1850.

---

G O L D.

577

Mesh-hed, 1265.

Obv., within border surrounded by arches,

امحمد

نہیں

شاهنشہ

۱۲۶۵ ه

Rev., as obv.,

مقدس

مشهد

ضریب

۱۲۶۵ ه

Pl. XV. A7-7, Wt. 52-8

## NÁSIR-ED-DÍN.

A.H. 1284=A.D. 1848 (*Regnant*).

G O L D.

578

Resht, 1265.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان سلطان  
ن بن ن

Rev. ; around, fleurons,

شیخ

دار المزد

ضفت

۱۳۹۵

21

N 75° W. 53° S.

579

Resht, 1266.

Obv. similar.

**Rev., within ornamented eightfoil.**

(sic) لیتو

شیخ

دار

ضواب

۱۲۹

N. A. WILSON

580

Teherán, 1268.

Obv.

قاجار  
ناصر الدین شاه  
سلطان سلطان  
ن بن ن

Rev.

طهران  
لخلافه  
دارا  
ضرب ۱۲۶۸

Pl. XV. N° 7, Wt. 26.6

581

Mesh-hed, 1268.

Obv.

ناصر الدین شاه قاجار  
سلطان سلطان  
ان بن ن

Rev., within square border, around which, scrolls,

مقدس  
مشهد  
ضرب ۱۲۶۸

Pl. XV. N° 8, Wt. 63.9

582

Iṣfahán, 1273.

Obv.

ناصر الدین شاه قاجار  
 لسلطان سلطانا  
 ان بن نا

Rev.

<sup>۱۷۵۰</sup> سلطنه  
 دار ن  
 صها  
 ضرب

A.V. 6, Wt. 26.7

583

Tabaristán, 1273.

Obv. similar to (578), but wreath-border.

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

طبرستان  
 لملک  
 دارا  
 ضرب  
<sup>۱۷۵۰</sup>

Pl. XV. A.V. 8, Wt. 53.6

584

Tabríz, 1275.

Obv. similar to (582); but بن for بن!

Rev.

لسلطنه  
 دارا  
 —  
 ضر تبریز  
 سنه  
<sup>۱۷۵۰</sup>

A.V. 6, Wt. 27.4

585

Sarakhs, 1276.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

٤  
ناصر حس سر  
سلام  
نصرة الا  
ضرس  
٢٧٦

(1 superfluous.)

Pl. XV. A 7, Wt. 27·3

586

Teherán, 1277.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

طهران  
الخلانه  
ضر دار  
١٢ ب٢

A 78, Wt. 53·1

587

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Obv., within square, around which, scrolls ; similar to (578).

Rev., within pattern of eight points, in circle surrounded by laurel-wreath ; similar to (581), date

ضرس

١٢ ٧٩

A 7, Wt. 26·1

588

Mesh-hed, 1281.

Obv., within laurel-wreath, Tughra of

السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

above, star; to r. spray.

Rev., within laurel-wreath,

الرضا

مشهد

السلام

عليه فـ

ضرب

١٢ ٤١

Above, star.

Pl. XV. A' 95, Wt. 107.

589

Tabaristán, 1282.

Obv., within square; similar to (578).

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls; similar to (588),

date ضرب

٤٣

A' 55, Wt. 26.

590

Resht, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., with scrolls around border,

المسعود

شـ

ضـ دـ

ار

Clipped. A' 6, Wt. 10·1

591

Teherán, 1294.

Obv. as (578).

Rev. as (586) ; but ضریب

١٢٩٤  
Pierced. A' 7, Wt. 10·

592

Teherán, 12xx.

Obv. Bust of Sháh I., wearing cap with aigrette; in field r.  
and l., within ornamented borders,

شاه	ان
ناصر الدين	سلطان

beneath, two laurel-branches.

Rev., within laurel-wreath, above which lion recumbent l.,  
and sun; similar to (586), but ضریب دار١٢٦٤  
and sun; similar to (586), but ضریب دار

(1264, julús-year.)

A' 75, Wt. 62·

*New Coinage.*

593, 594

Teherán, 1295.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l. holding  
sabre in r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown;  
below all, ١٢٩٥

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار
ناصر الدين
السلطان

beneath all, طهران

A' 45, Wt. 9·

Same die. A' 45, Wt. 9·

595

Teherán, 1296.

Obv. similar; beneath lion, پسچه زار : beneath all, ۱۲۹۶

Rev. similar.

Pl. XV. N 65, Wt. 22.2

596

Teherán, 1297.

*Ten-Túmán-Piece.*

Obv. Bust of Sháh, three-quarter face l., wearing cap with aigrette.

Rev.

طهران

فخمر ناصر الدین شاه قاجار  
 الاعظم والخاقان الا  
 "السلطان"  
 ۱۲۹۷  
 ۵ تومان

around, border of flowers and pellets, within which, mint.

Pl. XVI. N 1.4, Wt. 44.3

597

Teherán, 1297.

Obv. similar; but inscriptions around,

١٢٩٧  
 ضرب ایران در سنه ١٢٩٧ جلوس سلطنت در سنه

Rev. similar to (598)

(Julus-year should be ۱۲۹۷)

Milled. N 75, Wt. 44.2

C C

598

Same mint and date.

Similar to (597); but obv. inscr. ١٢٥٦ only.

Milled. A.R. 65, Wt. 22.2

599

Teherán, no date.

Similar; but obv. no inscr.

Pl. XXV. Milled. A.R. 75, Wt. 49.6

600

One-sided Nauróz piece.

ناصر الدين [شاه قاجار]  
 لسلطان سلطان  
 ن بن ن

A.R. 7, Wt. 9.

## S I L V E R.

601

Tabriz, 1265.

Obv.

ناصر الدين قاجار  
 شاه  
 السلطان سلطان  
 ان بن ن

Rev. similar to (584); but date ١٢٥٦ سنتة

Pl. XVI. A.R. 65, Wt. 21.1

602

Tabaristán, 1265.

Obv.

قاجار  
ناصر الدین شاه  
سلطان سلطانا  
ن بن ن

Rev., within border of branches and flowers,

طبرستان  
١٢٦٥  
لملک  
ضر دار ا  
ب

around, ornaments.

R. 8, Wt. 84·4

603

Teherán, 1265.

Obv. similar; but

سلطان سلطانا  
ن بن ن

Rev.

طهران  
الخلافه  
ضر دار ١٢  
ب

Pl. XVI. R. 75, Wt. 79·2

604

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

طهرن  
الخلافه  
دار ١٢٦٥  
ضرب

R. 75, Wt. 82·4

605

Khoī, 1266.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
 سلطا سلطا  
 ان بن ن

Rev., within wreath-border,

خوارزم  
 ضر دار لصفا  
 ب  
 ١٢٦٦

Ringed. *M. 8, Wt. 83.5*

606

Asterabād, 1272.

Obv., within ornamented lozenge of four compartments,

قاجار  
 ناصر الدین شاه  
 بن  
 سلطا

around, laurel-wreath.

Rev., within border of many foils pointed above,

باد  
 استرا  
 منین  
 دار المو  
 ضرب

around, laurel-wreath; above, ۱۷۷۷

*M. 8, Wt. 80.2*

607

Teherán, 1272.

Similar to (592); but obv. in r. border ن سلطنا، rev. ا لخليفة !  
 ١٢٧٢

date below ١٢ ٣٢

R. 6, Wt. 37.5

608, 609

Teherán, 1273.

Similar; but obv. r. border، of date serves for ا of السلطان ;  
 rev. similar to (592); date ١٢ ٣٢

R. 6, Wt. 37.7

Rev. same die. R. 6, Wt. 37.8

610

Kazvín, 1273.

Obv. similar to (601); but

سلطنا سلطنا

ن بن ن

Rev., within square, ornaments in segments outside,

قزوین

سلطنه

ضر ا دار

١٢٧٣

R. 6, Wt. 82.8

611

Iṣfahān, 1274.

Obv. Within wreath-border, the Sháh seated facing, towards l., crowned and holding sabre; above, and in leaf-borders, on either side,

شہزادہ

سلطان ناصرالدین

beneath, branches.

Rev., within wreath-border,

سلطانہ

دار ن

صفہا

ضرب

۱۲۷۴

R. '65, Wt. 20·3

612

Teherán, 1274.

Similar to (608); date ۱۲۷۴

R. '6, Wt. 39·8

613

Same mint and date.

Similar; but rev. r in ن of طهران

R. '55, Wt. 39·

614

Kazvín, 1274.

Obv. similar to (608).

Rev., within laurel-wreath, similar to (610); date ۱۲۷۴

R. '6, Wt. 36·

615

Káshán, 1274.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

كاشان

منين

دار المو

ضرب

٢٠

R. 55, Wt. 30

616

Teherán, 1275.

Similar to (586); date ١٢٧٥

R. 6, Wt. 38

617

Similar; varied.

R. 6, Wt. 37.7

618

Kermánszáhán, 1275.

Obv. similar; date at foot, ١٢٧٥

Rev., within laurel-wreath,

مان

نشہا

ضریب دار الدوله

١٢٧٥

( ضرب دار الدوله گرمانشہان i.e. )

R. 6, Wt. 38.2

619

Asterábád, 1276.

**Obv.**, within three oblong labels,

شاه قاجار  
نا  
سلطان صر الد  
ابن نین  
السلطان

Rev., within square, around which, ornaments,

## المو استر اباد من مين دار ضرب

Pierced. B. 65. Wt. 37.0

620

Isfahán. 1276.

- شاه ناصر الدین قاجار  
سلطان سلطان  
ان بن ا

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls,

دار ا  
سلطنه  
ضرب  
صفهان  
۱۲

B-55, Wt. 37.5

621

Teherán, 1276.

Similar to (608); date 1r v2

R-65 Wt. 32-

622

Teherán, 1277.

Similar; but obv. **السلطان**, rev. date **١٢٧٧**  
**١٢٥٦**

**R. 6, Wt. 38·2**

623

Yazd, 1277.

Obv. similar to (601), but

**لسلطان**  
**ان بن ن[ا]**

Rev.

**بزد**

**لعـ**  
**ضرـ دارـ اـ دـ [هـ]**  
**ـ**  
**١٢٧٧**

**R. 55, Wt. 38·1**

624

Mesh-hed, 1278.

Similar to (587); but obv. within wreath; rev. within square, around which, scrolls; date

**ضرـ**  
**ـ**  
**١٢٧٨**

**R. 75, Wt. 76·2**

625

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Similar; but obv. and rev. in circles, around which, stars;

date **ضرـ**  
**ـ**  
**١٢٧٩**

**R. 6, Wt. 76·4****D D**

626

Resht, 1280?

Similar to (590); but rev. with stars around border, and

١٢

R. 7, Wt. 77

627

Asterábád, 1282.

Obv. similar to (602), within laurel-wreath, but

Rev., within border of double arches,

١٢ ٨٢

R. 7, Wt. 61.5

*New Coinage.*

628

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l., holding sabre with r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; beneath, دو هزار دهار : beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

PL. XVI. Milled. R. 1.1, Wt. 170.

629

Same mint and date.

Obv. same; but beneath lion, يکهزار دینار

*Milled.* AR .9, Wt. 85·1

630

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, دینار ه..

*Milled.* AR .75, Wt. 45·

631

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, ربیعی

*Milled.* AR .5, Wt. 22·0*Old Coinage.*

632

Iṣfahán, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ا ن

صفها

دا ر

السلطنه

ضرب ١٢٨٣

AR .65, Wt. 12·

633

Iṣfahán, 1284.

Obj.

شانہ

الدين

ص ٢

نـا السـلـطـا

السلطان

ن بن ن

( II throughout written 4 )

Rev., within arched border,

1

۱۳

ضر صفا

سلطنه

1 PA 1

۸

R · 85, Wt. 76·4

634

Kermán, 1284.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ن در

ك

ضرن

۱۲۸۴

املاک

(Inscription reads ضرب دارالامان ڪرمان)

B. 75. W. 75.

635

(Mesh-hed), Arş-i-kuds, 1287.

Obv. Tughrá composed of شاه قاجار ناصر الدین ; beneath,  
and on either side,

سلطان بن سلطان  
ان ۱۲۸۷ ان

in field right, spray.

Rev.

ضر علیہ السلام

—

ارض قدس امام

PL. XVI. AR .85, Wt. 76·4

636

Teherán, 1288.

Obv. similar to (578),

Rev. similar to (586) ; date ir ^ ^

AR .05, Wt. 76·5

637

Same mint and date ?

Similar.

(Unit of date obscure.)

AR .7, Wt. 19·6

638

Kazvín, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 ?

Obv., within laurel-wreath, similar to (578) ; inscr. imperfect.

Rev. as obv., similar to (614) ; but ضر بـ

AR .55, Wt. 37·4

639

(Teherán) Náṣirí, 1292.

Obv., within laurel-wreath; lion and sun and crown as (628).

Rev. area

ناصر  
 دار الخلافه  
ضرب  
 ١٢  
 ٩٣

Margin, Sultan Náṣir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár

**B** .75, Wt. 41.5*New Coinage.*

640

Teherán, 1294.

Same as (631); but date ١٢٩٤

*Milled.* **B** .6, Wt. 17.*Old Coinage.*

641

Teherán, 1295.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., within laurel-wreath, with plumed crown above,

طهران فه  
لخـلا  
 ضر دار ا  
 ١٢٩٥

**B** .75, Wt. 76.5

*New Coinage.*

642

Teherán, 1296.

Same as (628); but date ۱۲۹۶

Milled. **R** 1·06, Wt. 142·

643

Same mint and date.

Same as (629); but date ۱۲۹۶

Milled. **R** .8, Wt. 70·

644

Same mint and date.

Same as (631); but date ۱۲۹۶

Milled. **R** .8, Wt. 17·8*Old Coinage.*

645

Asterábád, date effaced.

Obv. similar to (580); border ornamented, within it above, لـ

Rev.

استرآد  
بـ

منین

دار المـو

ضرـب

(A surfrappe: on rev. is seen two-headed eagle, above which, crown.)

**R** .7, Wt. 76·

## C O P P E R.

*New Coinage.*

646

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, sun rayed; above,  
plumed crown; beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev., within wreath with crown, as obv.,

رایح مملکت ایران  
دينار ۵.

beneath wreath, طهران

P.L. XVI. AE 1·2, Wt. 164·

647

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev. دینار ۱۰

AE 1·, Wt. 77·4

648, 649

Teherán, 1295.

Same; but obv. F ۱۲۹۵ P; rev. دینار ۵.

AE 1·, Wt. 77·4

AE 1·, Wt. 75·6

650

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev. دینار ۱۰

AE 1·, Wt. 39·3

## UNCERTAIN.

S I L V E R.

651

(Time of Isma'il I. or Tahmasp I.)

No mint or date.

Obv. Mill-sail pattern formed of ع على repeated, the making a rosette in centre, and each angle enclosing لى of (على ولی الله)، على being included in ولی (على ولی الله)

Rev. . . .

الله بهم محمد و  
على حسن حسين  
جعفر الصادق

R. 45, Wt. 82.

## VASSAL KING.

---

I.—TÍMÚRÍ.

BÁBER.

UNDER ISMA'ÍL I.

Transoxiana, A.H. 917—920=A.D. 1511—1514.

---

G O L D.

652

Obv. Area, within square formed by prolonged letters of lines  
in margin, lozenge formed by ع repeated,

ل

لله

محمد رسو

ل الله عل

الله ل

و

Around,

مو

.....  
حسين عل [حسن عل] جعفر عل حسن عل .....  
.....  
.....

Margin,

[ناد عليا مظير العجائب]

[تجده عونالك في النواصب]

كل هم وغم سينجل

ولا ينك يا على يا على يا عل

Rev.

نصر من الله و [فتح قریب]

السلطان العادل الكامل  
 الوا الى بو المظفر اسماعيل شاه  
 ..... الصفو خلد الله  
 ملكه وسلطانه ضرب ..

[س][لطا[ن]] محمد ه

(Obv. لا implied; rev. 1 of العادل serves also for that  
 of اسماعيل)

Pl. XVI. N° 7, Wt. 54.

# AUTONOMOUS COPPER.

---

IRÁN.

---

1

1260

Obv. Lion recumbent l., head facing, and sun.

Rev.

[ف]لو ایرا  
س ن  
ر

۸۰

2

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

ایرا  
فلوس ن

۸۵

3

1260 ?

Obv. Lion rampant l.

Rev., within ornamented label, scrolls above and below,

فلو ایرا  
س ن

۸۹

See also Tabriz, no. (82).

## ABÚ-SHAHR.

a. *With name Abú-shahr.*

4

1122

Obv. Two lions rampant facing one another, behind each, sun ;  
beneath all, leaf.

Rev.

شهر  
بویا  
ضر

Pl. XVII. A 9

5

Obv., within ornamented border, similar : no symbol.

Rev.

شهر  
ابو  
رايچ

A 1.

6

1267 ?

Obv. Lion 1.

Rev.

شهر  
ابو رايچ  
ضر ده

A 9

16

1211 ?

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

[ا] و شهر

بندر

فلوس

[ضرب]

E 8

17

Obv. Same type.

Rev. similar ; no date legible.

E 9

18

Obv. Same type.

Rev.

بندر

[ا] و شهر

فلوس

[روا] يسح

E 10

19

1221 ?

Obv. Lion r. : border of pellets.

Rev.

ابو ا٢ شهر

ضر بندر

(

PL. XVII. E 11

20

1221 ?

Obv. Fish l.

Rev.

Same; same die.

Pl. XVII. A 9

## ARDEBÍL.

21

1123

Obv. Peacock r.; around, branches.

Rev.

[ا]ردبیل

فلو[س]  
لر

Pl. XVII. A 95

## URÚMÍ.

22

1249

Obv. Lion recumbent l., and sun; beneath, ۱۲۴۹

Rev. area,

م

ارو

Margin, [ف . ل . و . س . ض . و . ب .]

Pl. XVIII. A 1.

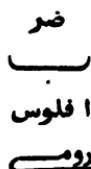
F F

23

Date obscure.

Obv. Dragon coiled r., looking back.

Rev., within ornamented border,



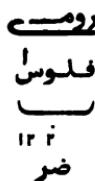
PL. XVIII. AE 1·2

24

122x

Obv. Bird l., wings open; around, ornaments.

Rev.

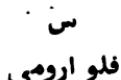


PL. XVIII. AE 1·15

25

Obv. Turtle r.; above, ضر; beneath, ضرب

Rev.



PL. XVIII. AE .85

~~~~~

## ISFAHÁN.

26

1120

Obv. Lion r., and sun ; in field, foliage.

Rev.

ن  
اصفهان  
شہزاد  
پسر

Pl. XVIII. № 1-15

27

Same date.

Similar.

№ 95

28

Similar ; date obliterated.

№ 1-1

29

Similar ; date obliterated.

№ 1-

30

Obv. Same type as (29), l.

Rev. Similar to (29).

№ 95

31

Same type r.

Rev. similar to (26) ; date not visible.

№ 7

32

1246, 1247

Lion r., and sun ; beneath, ١٢٤٧

Rev.

١٢٤٦

ا ص ف ه ا

ب

ض ر ن

(Restruck on Russian two copek-piece 1813?)

Pl. 1.2

33

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.; in field, foliage.

Rev.

ض ر

ب

ن

ا ص ف ه ا

ف ل و س

Pl. XVIII. Pl. 1.1

34

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ن

ا ص ف ه ا

ف ل و س

ب

[ض]

Pl. 1.

~~~~~

## ERIVÁN.

35

1084

Obv. Lion l., and sun ; around, foliage.

Rev.

ایروان

فلوس

۱۰۸۴

صر

E. 9

36

1120

Similar ; rev. order of letters varied ; date 1120.

Pl. XVIII. E. 1.05

37

1160

Obv. Same type ; no foliage.

Rev.

\*فلوس

[صر]نب

(ایران مسو)

E. 8

38

Same date.

Same ; same die.

E. 75

39

1176?

Similar to (38); rev. no star, date v.v?

B. 8

40

1180

Obv. Same type.

Rev.

اپروان

فلوس

۱۱۸۰

صر

Pl. XVIII. B. 1' x 7'

41

1187

Obv. Same die.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۱۸۷

B. 9 x .65

42

1232

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

ان و

صر بر

ب

۱۲۳۲

B. 9

43

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

Struck on coin with types of (45); date 111<sup>o</sup>

(Double-struck.)

Æ 9

44

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Similar.

Æ 9

45

124x

Obv. Lion recumbent r., and sun.

Rev. Similar; date 111<sup>o</sup>

Æ 9

46

1130

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.



Pl. XVIII. AE 8

47

1136

Obv. Lion and cub r.; above, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (46), date ١١٣٦  
صفرPl. XVIII. ~~ME~~ 9

48

Same date.

Same; same dies.

~~ME~~ 9

49

1057

Obv. Elephant r.; around, arabesque.

Rev.

وان  
 ایرو  
 فلوس  
 صفر

Pl. XIX. ~~ME~~ 1:3 x '85

50

1132

Obv. Elephant l.; above and below, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (46); date ١١٣٦

~~ME~~ '85

51

Obv. Same; same die.

Rev. similar; arrangement of letters varied.

~~ME~~ 9

52

Similar; obv. varied, beyond elephant, tree (?) ;  
rev., date obliterated.

E 95

53

1133

Obv. Camel r.; around, foliage.

Rev. similar to (50); but date, ١٢٣

Pl. XIX. E 9

54

Obv. Ibex recumbent; around, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (35), date obscure.

Pl. XIX. E 85

55

1127

Obv. Ape r., in tree, looking back.

Rev.

سروان

[فلوس]  
١٢٣  
[ضر]

E 8

56

1128

Similar; date ١٢٣

Pl. XIX. E 95

57

Obv. Hare l.

Rev.

[وا][سر]  
[ن][وس]

Pl. XIX. E 8

G G

58

Obv. Cock l.; above, flower; in front, branch.

Rev. Similar to (36); date obliterated.

PL. XIX. A. 8

59

1774

**Obv.** Goose r.; around, arabesque.

Rev.

پروان

اب فلوس

13

PL. XIX. A. 2.

BORUJIRD.

60

No date.

Ov. Bird l. looking back, seated on capital; in field r., flower.

Rev.

5

1

فیلم

PL. XIX 25

## B A G H D Á D.

61

[10]45

Obv. Horse l., bridled ; beyond, tree.

Rev.

بغدا[د]

فلوس



[روضه]

PL. XIX. AE. 9

62

Obv. Bird l.

Rev.

ـ

ضرف

بغدا[ا] د

AE. 65

BANDAR-'ABBÁS<sup>P</sup>

63

Obv. Lion r., and sun. .

Rev.

بندر

فلوس رایح

PL. XIX. AE. 85

64

Obv. Same type.

Rev. Similar ; arrangement of letters varied ; double-struck.

AE. 8

## BEHBEHÁN.

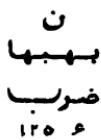
---

65

1256

Obv. Lion, looking back, seizing stag, r.

Rev.



AE .85

66

Same date.

Similar, but ئ for r; around, scrolls.

AE .86

67

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within ornamented eight-foil; same inscr., but ضـرـبـ  
تـرـ

AE .8

68

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within eight-pointed border,



AE .8

69

12xx

Similar to (66); date ir only legible.

E 75

70

No date.

Similar; but rev. within double dotted border.

Pl. XIX. E 8

~~~~~

## T A B R Í Z.

71

1085

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

تبریز  
فلوس  
^o  
ضر

E 9

72

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date obliterated.

E 1

73

1126

Similar to (72); date *r.s**A.E.* 8

74

1136

Similar, date *r.s*PL XX. *A.E.* 85

75

1171?

Obv. Same type l.

Rev. Similar, date *فُلُوسٌ*  
*(?)* *١١٧١**A.E.* 7

76

117x

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date *فُلُوسٌ* *١١٧١**A.E.* 85

77

Obv. Same type l.

Rev. Similar, date not legible.

*A.E.* 1

78

1224

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

تبريز  
—  
ضـرـ

*١٢٢٤**A.E.* 85

79

1230

Obv. Lion recumbent l., and scrl.

Rev., within arabesque border,

تبریز

—

ض ۱۲۳

(Restruck : on rev. traces of former obv. Lion recumbent l.)

E. 146

80

1235

Similar, date —

ض ۱۲۴

Pl. XX. E. 146

81

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

—

تبریز

ض

۱۲۴۰

E. 148

82

1256

Obv. Lion recumbent r., head facing.

Rev.

فلوس ایران

ض تبریز

۱۲۵۶

E. 155

83

1239

Obv. Sun, rayed; wreath border.

Rev., within ornamented label; flower above, branches below,

ضَرْ تِبْرِيز  
ب  
١٢ ٣٩

AE 1.

84

Same date.

Similar; rev. branches varied.

AE 1.

85

Same date.

Similar; rev. branches varied.

AE 1.

86

1240

Similar; beneath, two leaves; date ١٢ ٣٩

AE 1.

87

Same date.

Obv. Sun.

Rev., within ornamented label, pointed above,

تِبْرِيز  
ضَرْ  
١٢ ٣٩

Date outside label.

AE '83

88

1095

Obv., within wreath-border, humped bull r.; above, branch.

Rev., within wreath-border,

تبریز  
فلوس  
۱۰۹۵  
ضر

Æ .9

89

Same date.

Obv. Same, same die; rev. similar.

Æ .86

90

1133

Obv. Same type l.; around, branches.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۱۳۳

Pl. XX. Æ 1·1×·85

91

1134

Obv. Similar, type r.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۱۳۴

Æ 1·05×·55

92

1112

Obv. Humped bull standing on fish r.; around, branches.

Rev.

تبریز  
۱۱۱۲  
فلوس  
ضر

Pl. XX. Æ hexagonal, 1·2

II II

98

1051

Obv. Elephant r.; around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar to (92); date <sup>١٠٥١</sup>  
ضـ

Pl. XX. AE 105

94

1081

Obv. Peacock l.; on back, flower.

Rev. Similar; date ..

Pl. XX. AE 9

~~~~~  
**T I F L Í S.**

95

1014

Obv. Lion l.; above, ornaments, degradation of sun; around, arabesque.

Rev. Area, within lozenge, having ornament on each side, lion l.

Margin,

ضـ فـلـوس | تـفـلـیـس ١٠١٤

Pl. XX. AE 105

96

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Same; same die.

AE 105

97

1075

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

١٠٧٥  
تفلیس  
فلوس  
ضرب

A. 1.

98

1148

Obv. Lion seizing bull r.

Rev.

فلوس  
—  
١٣٨٤  
تفلیس

A. 1.

99

Same date.

Similar, but ١٣٨٤  
ضر

A. 95

## TÚ Í.

100

No date.

Obv. Elephant l., harnessed; around, arabesques.

Rev.

تُوي

بـ

ضر

فلوس

Pl. XX. # 85

## TÍRA?

101

No date.

Obv. Lion l.; around, arabesques.

Rev. Fish r., between ئىچى[?] and ضرب

Pl. XX. # 75

102

No date.

Obv. Elephant l.; around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar.

Pl. XX. # 9

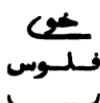
## KHOI.

103

1189

Obv. Lion l. and sun; around, ornaments: countermark, star.

Rev.

  
 خواص  
 فلوس  
 ١١٨٩  
 ضر

Pl. XXL. # 1.

104

1191

Obv. Similar: similar countermark.

Rev. Similar, but date 

# 1.

105

1209

Obv. Similar type.

Rev. Similar, date 

# 105

106

No date.

Obv. Hare r.; around, arabesque.

Rev., within lozenge, rounded above and below,

  
 ب  
 ضر

around, arabesque border.

Pl. XXL. # 8

107

1241

Obv. Within arabesque border, bird l.

Rev., within arabesque border,



(Restruck.)

Pl. XXI. # 125

## DEMÁVEND.

108

Obv. Lion r., and sun ; around, ornaments.

Rev.



Pl. XXI. # 1

## RESHT.

109

1283

Obv. Lion r., looking back.

Rev



Pl. XXI. # 123

110

Same date.

Similar.

AE 125

111

Obv. Parrot r., head lowered.

Rev.

و  
شت  
فلوس  
ب  
ضر

Pl. XXI. AE 106

**R A ' N Á S H .**

112

1080

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

ش  
عنا  
رفلوس  
[ضر]

Pl. XXI. AE 85

113

1084

Similar ; date 1084

AE 85

## SÁ-ÚJ BULÁGH.

114

No date.

Obv. Two geese, facing one another.

Rev., within ornamented border,

بلاع  
ساوج  
ضراب

Pl. XXI. ~~AE~~ 1.

## SHEMÁKHÍ.

115

1117

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

شماخ  
فلوس  
ضر

Pl. XXI. ~~AE~~ 95

116

1120

Obv. Horse walking l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev. Similar, but date

ضر

~~AE~~ 1.

117

1110

Obv. Peacock l.; around, branches.

Rev. Similar to (115); date 111.

Æ 95

118

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 11



## SHIRAZ.

119

1097

Obv. Ibex running r.; around, foliage.

Rev.

ز

شیر

فلوس

ـ

ض[ر] ۱۰۹۷

Æ 95

120

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Effaced.

Æ 11

I I

## TEHERÁN.

121

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

طهران

فلوس

[ب]

[صر]

E 1.

122

1143

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.; above stag's head, b; around, foliage.

Rev.

طهران

١١٤٣

فلوس

\_\_\_\_\_

صر

Pl. XXI. AE 1·25

123

1222

Obv. Peacock l.; behind, 11111

Rev.

ن طهرا  
رایح 11111

Pl. XXI. AE 1·9

124

Obv. Goose r., wings open.

Rev. Similar to (121).

(Restruck.)

E 1.

## KAZVÍN.

125

1180

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

فُلُوس  
—  
—

ضر قزوین

Æ .65

126

1182

Obv. Same type l.

Rev.

قزوین  
و[ف]لوس  
—  
—  
[ض]ر

Æ 1·05 x ·65

127

Same (same die).

Æ 1·1 x ·65

128

1xx3

Obv. Horse galloping r., and sun ; beneath, floral ornament.

Rev.

قزوین  
فُلُوس  
—  
—  
ضر

PL. XXII. AE .85

129

Obv. Lion l.

Rev. Similar to (125), date obliterated.

(Restruck.)

Æ 85

130

1114

Obv. Ibex walking l.

Rev. Similar to (126); date

ض ۱۳

Æ 9

~~~~~

## KANDAHÁR.

131

1058

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

کندھار

فلوس

۱۰۸

ض

PL. XXII. AE 9

132

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1

133

1107

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

فلوس

ضر

قندھار ۱۱۰۷

Æ .8

134

1085

Obv. Lion l.

Rev.

قندھار

فلوس

۱۱۰۵

ضر

Æ .95

135

1086

Similar ; date ۱۱۰۵  
 ضر

Æ 1'

136

Same date.

Similar ; date ۱۱۰۵

Æ 1.2

137

1059

Obv. Lion l., seizing stag r.

Rev. Similar to (136); date ١٠٦٩

AE 1.05

138

1080

Obv. Horse galloping r.; above, floral ornament.

Rev. Similar; date ١٠٦٩  
ضُر

Pl. XXII. AE '9

139

Same date.

Obv. Same type l.; above, floral ornament.

Rev. Similar; date ١٠٦٩  
ضُر

AE '9

140

1082

Obv. Camel l.

Rev. Similar; date ١٠٦٩

Pl. XXII. AE '9

141

Same date.

Similar.

AE 1.

142

Same date.

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar.

Æ 1.

143

1083

Similar; date 1083

Æ 9

144

Obv. Stag l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev.

فُلُوسٌ

قندها[ر]

PL. XXII. AE 75

145

*Two-dinár-piece.*

957

Obv. Antelope running l.; above, <sup>١٥٧</sup> سَنَد

Rev., within quatrefoil,

و

قند

هار

(sic) دو دنا

ضرب

Æ 1.15

146

Same date.

Similar to (145).

Æ 1·2

147

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1·2

148

Similar; but obv., around, branch; date effaced; rev. بدينار and ضریب  
Æ 1·1

149

No date.

Obv. Similar type.

Rev., within lozenge,

قند

هار

دو دینار

ضر

ب

Æ 1·05

150

No date.

Obv. Peacock 1.

Rev.

س

فلو

قندہار

Pl. XXII. Æ 1·05

151

Similar.

A 146

152

No date.

Obv. Within wreath, two fishes l. and r.; between them, star in circle.

Rev.

قندار  
ما  
فلوس  
ب  
[ضر]

Pl. XXII. A 9

153

Similar.

A 9

154

No date.

Obv. Flower.

Rev.

Across field, sabre r.

A 1.

155

1097

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu'l-fikár) l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev. Similar to (152); date, ۱۰۹۷  
[ضر]

A 1.1

K K

156

Obv. Same type as no. (155) r.

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

Pl. XXII. № 1·1

157

Obv. Sabre l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev.

قندمار

فلوس

ضرب

№ 7

158

Similar.

№ 95

---

KERMÁNSHÁHÁN.

---

159

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

مانها

کرنشا

فلوس

...

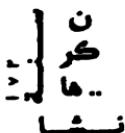
Pl. XXII. № 9

160

1172

Obv. Boar r.? above lion l.

Rev.



Pl. XXII. A. 65

161

1258

Obv. Elephant l. with rider; in field, &amp;c. 11

Rev.



(die of 1251.)

A. 9

~~~~~

## KÁSHÁN.

162

1111?

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

ن  
[کاشا]  
فلاوس  
—  
ضر

A 9

163

1182

Similar; date ۱۱۸۲  
ضر

A 1

164

1187

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ن  
[کاشا]  
فلاوس  
—  
ضر

A 9

165

1160?

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

س  
فلو  
ڪاشان  
—  
[ضر] ۱۱۶۰

A.D. 96

166

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev. Similar to (162); date effaced.

Pl. XXIII. A.D. 9

167

Obv. Peacock l.

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

Pl. XXIII. A.D. 105

---

## G A N J A.

---

168

1106

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

گنجہ  
فلوس  
—  
ضر

A.D. 96

169

1149

Similar to (168); but rev. date, <sup>١١٢٩</sup> كنجه

AS 9

170

1128

Obv. Lion r.; beyond, tree.

Rev. Similar to (168); date ١١٢٩

AS 95

171

1181

Obv. Lion r.

Rev. Similar to (169); date ١١٤١

AS 9

172

Date obliterated.

Obv. Sun;

Countermark leaf-shaped, <sup>ك</sup>

العز

مجد

Rev.

كنجه

ـ

[ـ]

AS 1-15

173

1152

Obv. Horse walking l. ; above, and in front, branch ; beneath,  
flower.

Rev. Similar to (168) ; date ١٧٢

Pl. XXIII. A. 2

174

Same date.

Similar ; mint-name off field.

B. 26

175

1158 ?

Obv. Similar type ; around, arabesque.

Rev. Similar ; date ١٧٣  
فُلُوس

Pl. XXIII. A. 26

176

118x

Similar ; obv., type r. ; rev., date ١٧٤  
فُلُوس

B. 8

177

1106

Obv. Ibex r. ; above, and in front, branch ; beneath, flower.

Rev. Similar to (168) ; date ١٧٥

B. 106

178

Same date.

Similar to (177) ; date 1108

AE 1·08

179

1116

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

كُنْجَه

فُلُوس

بـ

صـ ١١١٦

AE 1·

180

1207

Obv. Duck 1.

Rev. Similar to (172) ; date ١١٢٩

(Restruck.)

PL. XXIII. AE ·8

181

1215

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu-l-fikár) 1.

Rev. Similar ; date ١١٣٥

PL. XXIII. AE ·7



# MÁZANDERÁN.

---

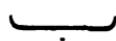
182

1138

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

فُلُوسٌ ضُرٌّ



۱۱۳

مازندران

Pl. XXIII. AE '95

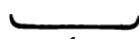
183

Date obliterated.

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

مازندرا[ن]



فُلُوسٌ [ضُرٌّ]

AE 1.

184

1140?

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.

Rev.

فُلُوسٌ ضُرٌّ



م

مازندران

AE 105

L L

185

1140?

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ما[ز]ند[را]ن



فلوس ضر

AS 1.

186

Date obliterated.

Similar.

AS 1.

187

1159

Obv. Similar type, lion l., stag r.

Rev.

ماز[ند][ران]

فلوس

١٥٩



ضر

Pl. XXIII. AS 1-x-7

## M E S H - H E D .

188

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

مقدس [س]

مشهد

—

فلوس ضر

A. 96

189

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

مقدس

—

ضر مشهد

A. 9

190

1205

Obv. Elephant l., and driver; countermark راجع

Rev.

مقدس

مشهد

١٢٥

—

فلوس ضر

A. 1

191

1246

Obv. Same type as (190) r., beneath, ١٢٤٦

Rev. Similar to (190); no date.

AE 9

192

Similar; no date visible.

PL. XXIII. AE 85

193

Obv. رايج in monogram.

Rev. Similar; no date visible.

(Restruck.)

AE 85

---

H E R Á T.

---

194

1134

Obv. Horse galloping l.; above, سنه  
Rev. هرات

---

فلوس ضرب

---

Between lines, two-bladed sabre (Zu-l-fikár) l.

AE 1.

## HAMADÁN.

---

195

1054

Obv. Eagle r. devouring partridge?

Rev.

همدان

فلوس

ب

[ضر]

Pl. XXIII. 21.

---

## YAZD.

---

196

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

يزد

فلوس

ضرب

Pl. XXIII. 22 1/2



**M E D A L S.**

G O L D.

1

REWARD OF VALOUR

1297

Obv. Within wreath of laurel and oak, on base, lion l. holding  
sabre with r. fore-paw ; behind, sun.

Rev. Area

شاه قاجار  
ناصر الدین  
السلطان

١٢٩٧

هر شیردل که دشمن شهرا عیان گرفت  
Margin, نا  
از آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت

PL. XXIV. AV 1·4, WT. 223.

**S I L V E R.**

2

1273

Obv.

ناصر الدین شاهنشاه

Bust of Sháh r., in uniform.

Rev.

به فخر دولت عليه ایران

Within wreath of laurel and oak, lion and sun, as (1) ;  
above, plumed crown ; in ex., ١٢٧٣

PL. XXIV. AV 1·1, WT. 180.

3

1298

30th year of reign, and centenary of Kājár Dynasty.

Obv. Same as (1) : same die.

Rev. Within laurel-wreath,

مو الناصر

بِيَادِكَارِ قُرْنَ جَلْوَسْ  
هَمَائِينَ كَهْ قَرِينَ سَالْ صَدْمَرْ  
سَلْطَنَتْ قَاجَارَ أَسْتَ درْ ضَرَا  
بَخَانَهْ دُولَتِيْ ضَرَبَ شَدْ

١٢٩٨

(vowelled, last : قُرْنَ جَلْوَسْ probably is intended for صَدْمَرْ)

In border, P F

PL. XXIV. AB 1·4, Wt. 352.



# SUPPLEMENT.

---

## ISMAÍL I.

---

### SILVER.

12\*

Nímrúz, 9½2.

Obv. Area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ  
 لِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ  
 سُوْلَيْهُ وَ

Margin, in cartouches,

[عَلَى حَسِينٍ] [عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ] جَعْفُرٌ مَوْلَى عَلَى حَسِينٍ [عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ]

Rev. Area

[السُّلْطَانُ الْعَادِلُ]  
 بُو  
 [إِلَاهًا][دَائِي] الْمَظْفَرِ  
 [إِشَاهُ] در  
 [سَمَّاعِيلُ] بِهَاخَان  
 الله نه  
 ملکه وسلطا ...

In centre, within hexagon,

ضُرب  
 نِيمَر  
 وز

R. 9, Wt. 59.7

M M

12a

Herát, 927.

Obv. Area similar to (12\*), varied.

Margin,

علی ... حسین | علی جعفر | موسی علی محمد |  
 علی حسن محمد

Rev. Area similar to (12\*), but ends .  
 اللہ ملک خلد

In centre, within six-foil,

هواة .  
 ضرب

R 1, Wt 71.9

15a

Nímrúz, 928.

Obv. Similar to (12\*); margin more complete.

[ا-]معیل

Rev. Area similar to (12\*); date ١٢٨

In centre, within hexagon,

وز  
 نیمرو  
 ضرب

R 85, Wt 59.1

15b

Tabríz, 929.

Obv. Area similar to (11), varied.

Margin, in cartouches,

علی محمد حسین | علی موسی [ع] | جعفر | علی محمد حسن |  
 علی محمد حسن

Rev. similar to (15); but order of words varied, and in centre, within quatrefoil,

تُوریز

ضرب

سنة

١٢٩

AR. 9, Wt. 121.

17a

Ardebíl, date off field.

Obv. similar to (17), in circle, and على و الله united: margin almost entirely wanting.

Rev. similar to (15); but ends

[الص] خَلَقَ عَلَى الله  
ملکه

In centre, within sixfoil,

بیل

ارد

ضرب

AR. 85, Wt. 120.

18b

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area as (17a).

Margin, ... ... ... سجاد ..... صادق کاظم ..... تقی .....

Rev. Area, within eightfoil,

السلطان شا[ه]

اسمعیل

بیادر خا[ن]

(بن) بن[ده] (؟)

شا[ه] کر (؟)

AR. 9, Wt. 119.4

# TAHMÁSP I.

---

S I L V E R.

27\*

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (25).

No traces of marginal inscr.

Rev.

{ ا[سلطا]ن ] العا[د]ل

{ الکام[ل] الها[د]ل

{ !بوا [خا]ن [؟]



..... . . . . .

In centre, within ornamented quatrefoil,

بهرادر

طہماسب

شاه

*AR. 8, Wt. 121.*

27\*\*, 27\*\*\*

Similar.

*AR. 85, Wt. 119.*

*AR. 85, Wt. 120.*

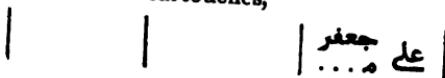
## MUHAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

G O L D.

27a \*

Iṣfahān, 987.

Obv. Area similar to (27a); but  
Margin, within cartouches,



Rev. Area      [الله] آبَاهُ مُحَمَّدٌ  
[غ]لام امام مهدي عليه و  
ملكه  
محمد  
[س]لطان [الحسين] خدا [ه]  
[ابو المظفر] باد [شاه بن] طهماسب [شاه]

In centre, within circle,

ن  
اصفها  
٩٨٧  
ضرب

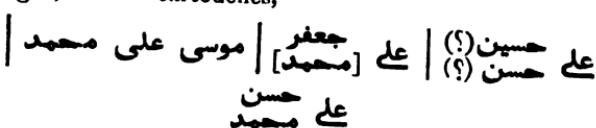
A.V. 85, Wt. 71.4

27a \*\*

Kazvīn, 987.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils, similar to (27a\*).

Margin, within cartouches,



Rev. Area similar (to 27a\*);

[أبو] المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شا[ه].

In centre, within circle,

قزوين  
ضرب  
٩٨٧

A.V. 8, Wt. 71.

27a\*\*

Kazvín, fifth year, 989.

Obv. Area similar to (27a).

Margin, traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. Area,

[خ] [ل] [م] [ا] مام محمد مهدی ..... و ..... [ب] [ا] د [ش] [اه] الس [لطفا] [ن]  
 [الحسين] [ج]

In centre, within border of many foils,

قریون

هـ

ضر

A' 75, Wt. 71·4

## 'ABBÁS II.

SILVER.

36b

Isfahán, 1064.

Obv. Area

لا إله إلا الله  
لله  
 سُولَنْ وَ  
محمد  
 الله

Margin as (36).

Rev. similar to (36), differently arranged, but ends

م.ع.  
 ضر اصفهان

R 1·55, Wt. 561.

38a

Ardebíl, 1067.

Similar to (36); but rev., differently arranged, ends

اردبیل

R 1·3, Wt. 137·5

## SULAIMÁN I. (SAFÍ II.)

---

S I L V E R.

74\*

Erván, 1104.

Obv. similar to (74).

Rev. Similar to (62) ; but | ۱۰۹ |

R. 1, Wt. 113.

---

## SULTÁN HUSAIN.

---

S I L V E R.

101a

Tabríz, 1125.

Obv. similar to (88), rev. to (101) ; but —  
ضر تبریز

R. 9, Wt. 104·3

## MAHMÚD.

197a

Kandahár, date wanting.

Obv. area, within square,

لَهُ إِلَهٌ مُّنْدَلِسٌ  
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُهُ

Margin, in segments,

ابا بکر ا عمر ا عثمان ا علیؑ

Rev.

[زد ا] ز [م][شرق] [ای][ر][ا] ن چ[و]

که \_\_\_\_\_

[قر] ص آفتتاب محمود جهانگیر ه

ش\_\_\_\_\_

[ا] ن تساب قندھار

سیا[د]ت

AR. 9, Wt. 164

## NÁDIR.

G O L D.

216a

Iṣfahán, 1152.

Similar to (286); but date 1152

A 85, Wt. 53

## S I L V E R.

260a

Iṣfahán, 1156.

Similar to (258); but date 1156

A 85, Wt. 170-8

oooooooooooo

# I. INDEX OF YEARS.

A.H.	METAL.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
908	R		Safavis	Isma'il I.	4	3
911?	"	Ámul		"	17	9
912	"	Nímrúz		"	12*	265
915	"	Merv		"	10	5
915	"			"	12	6
916	A	Herát		"	1	1
922	"	Shíráz		"	2	2
927	R	Herát		"	12a	266
928	"	Aberkúh		"	13	7
"	"	Shíráz		"	14	7
"	"	Káshán		"	15	8
"	"	Nímrúz		"	15a	266
929	"	Tabríz		"	15b	266
"	"			"	16	9
938	"	Hamadán		Tahmásپ I.	20	13
949	"	Iṣfahán		"	21	14
955	"			"	22	14
957	Æ	Ḳandahár		"	145-7	247-8
976	R	Mesh-hed		"	23-4	15
985	A	Iṣfahán		Muhammad Khudabanda	27a	19
987	"			"	27a*	269
"	"	Ḳazvín		"	27a**	269
989	"			"	27a***	270
997	"	Iṣfahán		'Abbás I.	28	21
1014	Æ	Tiflís		"	95-6	234
1017?	R	Huwaiza		"	32	23
1030	Æ	Rá'násh		"	112	239
1034	"			"	113	239
1038	R	Erván		Şafí I.	34	24
1039	"	Iṣfahán		"	34a	25
1039	"			"	35	25
1045	Æ	Baghdád		"	61	227
1051	"	Tabríz		"	93	234
1054	R	Huwaiza		'Abbás II.	48	
"	Æ	Hamadán		"	195	261
1057	"	Erván		"	49	224
1058	"	Kandahár		"	131	244
1059	R	Tabríz		"	36	26
"	Æ	Ḳandahár		"	137	246

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1062	R	Tabríz	Safavis	'Abbás II.	36a	27
1064	"	Iṣfahán	"	"	36b	271
1065	"		"	"	37	27
1066	"	Tabríz	"	"	38	27
1067	"	Ardebil	"	"	38a	271
1069	"	Tabríz	"	"	39	27
1070	"	"	"	"	40	27
1071	"		"	"	41	27
1072	"		"	"	42	28
1072?	"	Huwaiza	"	"	49	29
1072	Æ	Kermánscháhán			160	251
1073	R			"	48	28
1075	"	Eriyán	"	"	44	28
"	Æ	Tiflís			97	235
107x	R	"	"	"	45	28
1080	Æ	Kandahár			138	246
1081	"	Tabríz			94	234
1082	R	Iṣfahán	"	Sulaimán I.	50	30
"	Æ	Kandahár	"		140	246
1083	"	"			143	247
1084	R	Huwaiza	"		77-8	37
"	Æ	Eriyán	"		35	221
1085	R	Huwaiza	"		79-81	37
"	Æ	Tabríz	"		71	229
"	"	Kandahár			134	245
1086	R	Huwaiza	"		82	38
"	"	Ganja	"		51	31
"	Æ	Kandahár			135-6	245
1087	R	Tabríz	"		52	31
"	"	Huwaiza	"		88	38
1088	"	"	"		84	38
1089	"		"		85	38
1090	"	Iṣfahán	"		53	31
1092	"	Tabríz	"		55	32
1093	"	Iṣfahán	"		56	32
1095	Æ	Tabríz	"		88	233
1096	R	Iṣfahán	"		57	32
"	"	Nakhchuván	"		58-60	33
1097	"	Iṣfahán	"		61	33
"	"	Nakhchuván	"		62-65	33-4
"	"	Hamadán	"		66	34
"	Æ	Shíráz			119-20	241
"	"	Kandahár			155	249
1098	R	Resht	"		67	34
1099	"	Iṣfahán	"		68-9	34-5
"	"	Tabríz	"		70	35
"	"	Iṣfahán	"		71	35
1101	"	Nakhchuván	"		72	35

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1103	AR	Ganja	Safavis	Sulaimán I.	73	36
1104	"	Iṣfahán	"	"	74	36
"	"	Eriyán	"	"	74*	272
1105	"	Ganja	"	"	74a	36
1106	Æ	"	"	"	168	253
"	"	Tiflís	"	"	177	255
1107	AR	Kandahár	"	Sultán Husain	89	40
1110	AR	Tabríz ?	"	"	133	245
"	"	Ganja	"	"	90	40
"	"	"	"	"	90a	41
"	"	Shemákhí	"	"	91	41
1111?	"	Káshán	"	"	117-8	241
1112	AR	Tabríz	"	"	162	252
"	Æ	Iṣfahán	"	"	92	41
1113	AR	Kazvín	"	"	92	233
"	"	Ganja	"	"	93	42
1114	Æ	Shemákhí	"	"	94-5	42
1116	"	Iṣfahán	"	"	130	244
1117	"	Ardebil	"	"	179	256
1118	AR	Ardebil	"	"	115	240
1120	Æ	Iṣfahán	"	"	96	42
"	"	Eriyán	"	"	26-7	219
"	"	Shemákhí	"	"	36	221
1121	AR	Iṣfahán	"	"	116	240
1122	Æ	Abú-Shahr	"	"	97	43
1123	AR	Ardebil	"	"	4	213
"	Æ	Ganja	"	"	98-9	44
1124	AR	Mesh-hed	"	"	21	217
1125	"	Eriyán	"	"	170	254
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	100	44
1126	Æ	Iṣfahán	"	"	101	44
1127	AR	Eriyán	"	"	101a	272
"	"	"	"	"	73	230
1128	"	Iṣfahán	"	"	102-4	45
1129	AR	Tabríz	"	"	105a	46
"	"	Iṣfahán	"	"	55	225
"	Æ	"	"	"	56	225
1130	"	Tabríz	"	"	106	46
"	"	Iṣfahán	"	"	107-8	46-7
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	109-10a	47
"	"	Tiflís	"	"	111-111a	47-8
"	"	Kazvín	"	"	112-112a	48
"	"	Káshán	"	"	113	48
1130?	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	114-114a	48
1130	"	Nakhchuván	"	"	115	49
"	Æ	Eriyán	"	"	46	223
"	"	Kazvín	"	"	125	243

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1131	AR	İsfahán	Şafavís	Sultán Hussain	117-117a	49-50
"	"	Erván	"	"	117b	50
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	118	50
"	"	Tiflis	"	"	119-21	50
"	"	Kazvín	"	"	122	50
1132	"	İsfahán	"	"	123-125	51
"	"	Erván	"	"	126-7	51
"	"	Resht	"	"	127a	51
"	"	Kazvín	"	"	128	52
"	Æ	Erván	"	"	50-51	224
"	"	Káshán	"	"	163	252
"	"	Ganja	"	"	173-4	255
1133	AR	İsfahán	"	"	129-30	52
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	131-131a	52
"	"	Tiflis	"	"	132	53
"	"	Nakchuván	"	"	133	53
"	Æ	Erván	"	"	53	225
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	90	233
1134	AR	İsfahán	"	"	88	39
"	AR	Tabríz	"	"	134-40	53-54
"	"	Tiflis	"	"	141	54
"	Æ	Tabríz	"	"	91	233
"	"	Herát	"	"	194	260
"	AR	Kazvín	"	Tahmásپ II.	145	55
"	AR	Tabríz	"	Sultán "Husain	149	56
1135	"	İsfahán	Afgháns	Maḥmúd	142	54
[1135-7]	"	Kandahár	"	"	193-97	64-65
1135	"	Tabríz	Şafavís	Tahmásپ II.	197a	273
"	"	Kazvín	"	"	150-8	56-57
1136	AR	Tabríz	"	"	159	57
"	AR	Erván	"	"	146	55
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	160-4	57
"	"	Erván	"	"	47-8	224
"	"	İsfahán	"	"	74	230
1137	AR	Káshán	Afgháns	Ashraf	165	57
"	AR	İsfahán	"	"	198	66
"	Æ	Mázenderán	"	"	164	252
1138	AR	Mázenderán	Şafavís	Tahmásپ II.	166	58
"	Æ	"	"	"	182	257
1139	AR	Resht	"	"	167	58
"	"	Láhiján	"	"	168	58
"	"	Mázenderán	"	"	168a	58
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	169-71	58
1140	"	İsfahán	Afgháns	Ashraf	172-73	59
"	AR	"	"	"	199	67
"	AR	Mázenderán	"	"	200	67
1140?	Æ	Mázenderán	Şafavís	Tahmásپ II.	184-85	257-8
1141	AR	Mesh-hed	"	"	174	59
"	"	"	"	"	175	59

A. H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1141	R	Iṣfahán	Afgháns	Ashraf	201	67
1142	"	"	"	"	202	68
1142	N	"	Şafavis	Tahmásپ II.	147-8	56
"	R	"	"	"	176-80	59-60
1143	"	Mázenderán	"	"	181	60
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	182	60
"	"	Mázenderán	"	" ('Ali Ríza)	184-5	61-2
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	" ("")	186-90	62-3
"	E	Teherán	"		122	242
1144	R	Tabríz	"	"	183	61
"	"	Mázenderán	"	" ('Ali Ríza)	191	63
1145	N	Iṣfahán	"	'Abbás III.	205-6	69
"	R	"	"		208	70
"	"	Resht	"	"	209	70
"	"	Kazvín	"	"	210	70
1146	N	Tabríz	"	"	207	70
"	R	Iṣfahán	"	"	211	70
1148	"	Mesh-hed	"	" ('Ali Ríza)	213	71
"	R	"	"	" ("")	213a	71
"	E	Tiflís			98-9	235
"	R		Esfháris	Nádir	221	74
1149	"	Iṣfahán	"	"	222	74
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	223	75
"	E	Ganja	"	"	169	254
1150	N	Shíráz	"		214	72
"	R	Iṣfahán	"	"	224-5	75
"	"	Tiflís	"	"	226	75
"	"	Shíráz	"	"	227	76
"	"	Kandahár	"	"	228-30	76
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	231-5	76-7
1151	N	Lahór	"	"	215	73
"	R	Iṣfahán	"	"	236-40	77
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	241-2	77-8
"	"	Shíráz	"	"	243	78
"	"	Ganja	"	"	244	78
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	245-6	78
"	"	Nádirábád	"	"	247-8	79
1152	N	Iṣfahán	"	"	216-216a	73, 274
"	R	Tabríz	"	"	249	79
"	"	Tiflís	"	"	250-1	79
"	"	Sháhjehánábád (Dehlí)	"	"	252	80
1153	N	Iṣfahán	"	"	217-18	78
"	R	"	"	"	253	80
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	254-6	80-81
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	257	81
1154	"	Tabríz	"	"	258-9	81
"	"	Ganja	"	"	260	81

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1156	AR	Isfahán	Esfháris	Nádir	260 <sup>a</sup>	274
"	"	Mesh-hed			261	82
"	Æ	Bhukkur			273-4	84
1157	AR	Isfahán			262	82
"	"	Sind			263	82
"	"	Mesh-hed			264	82
1158	AN	Isfahán			219-20	74
"	AR	"			265	82
"	"	Tabríz			266	82
"	"	Sind			266 <sup>a</sup>	83
"	Æ	Bhukkur			274 <sup>a</sup>	84
1158?	"	Ganja			175	255
1159	AR	Isfahán			267	83
"	"	Tabríz			268-9	83
"	Æ	Mázenderán			187	258
1160	AR	Tabríz			270-71	83
"	Æ	Erván			37-8	221
1160?	"	Káshán			165	253
1160	AR	Tabríz	Şafavís	Sám	275-6	85
"	"	Isfahán	Esfháris	'Ádil Sháh ('Ali Riza)	277-80	86-7
"	"	Tabríz		( " )	281	87
"	"	Mesh-hed		( " )	282-3	87
1161	"	"		( " )	284	88
1161	"	Herát		( " )	285	88
1161	"	Tabríz		Ibrahím ( " )	289-91	90
"	"	Mesh-hed		Sháh Rukh	293	92
"	"	Herát			294	92
"	"	Resht			309	96
"	"	Kazvín			310-1	96
"	"	Mesh-hed			312	97
1162	"	Tiflís		Ibrahím	286-7	89
"	"	Kazvín			288	89
"	"	Tabríz		Sháh Rukh	297	93
"	"	Shíráz			298-9	93-4
"	"	Mesh-hed			295-6	92-3
"	"	"			300-301	94
1163	"	Tabríz			302	94
"	"	Ganja			303	94
"	"	Mesh-hed			304	95
1163	"	"			305	95
116x	AN	"			292	91
116x	AR	Tiflís			306-7	95
116x	"	Kazvín			308	95
1163	"	Mázenderán	Şafavís	Sulaimán II.	313	98
[1163]	"	Kazvín?			314	99
1163	"	Isfahán		Isma'il (III.)	318	102
1166	"	Resht			319	103
"	"	Mázenderán			320	103

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1167	AR	Mázenderán	Safavis	Isma'il (III.)	321-2	104
"	AR	Iṣfahán	Zands	Kerím Khán	323	105
"	AR	Kazví			326-7	107
1168	"	Tabríz	Afgháns	Ázad " Khán	416	120
1169	AR	Iṣfahán	Zands	Kerím Khán	324	106
"	"	Tiflis "	Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan Khán	404-5	127
1170	AR	Tabríz	Esfháris	Sháh Rukh	315	100
"	AR	Yazd	Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan Khán	406	128
"	AR	Tabríz			407	128
"	"	Resht			409	128
"	"	Mázenderán			410	128
1171	AR	Iṣfahán			411-12	129
"	AR	Mázenderán			408	128
1171?	AE	Tabríz			413-14	129
1172	AR	Army-mint (Jultú)	Zands	Kerím Khán	75	230
"	AE	Kermánsháh-			325	106
1173	AR	Mázenderán			160	251
1174	"	Shíráz			344-5	112-3
"	"	Káshán			347	114
1175	"	Mázenderán			348	114
1176	AR	Shíráz			349	114
"	AR	"			328-30	108
"	"	Army-mint (Zarráb-khána-i-rikáb)			350-52	115
"	"	Ganja			353	115
1176?	AE	Erván				
1177	AR	Shíráz		Khán of Ganja	417	131
"	"	Ganja			39	222
1178	"	Resht		Kerím Khán	354	115
1178?	"	Resht		Khán of Ganja	418	131
1179	"	Iṣfahán			419	131
"	"	Tabríz		Kerím Khán	354a	116
"	"	Teherán			355	116
"	"	Yazd			356	116
117x	AE	Tabríz			357	116
1180	"	Erván			358	117
1181	AR	Tabríz			76	230
"	"	Resht			40	222
"	"	Shíráz			359	117
"	"	Teherán			360	117
"	"	Yazd			361	118
"	AE	Ganja			362	118
1182	AR	Tabríz			363	118
"	"	Tiflis			171	254
					364	118
					366-8	119-20

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
1182?	AR	Tiflís	Zands	Kerím Khán	365	119
1182	"	Ganja	"	"	369-70	120
"	"	Nakhchuván	"	"	371	120
"	Æ	Kazvín	"	"	126-7	243
1183	AR	Tabríz	"	"	372	121
"	"	Tiflís	"	"	373	121
"	"	Nakhchuván	"	"	374	121
1184	"	Tabríz	"	"	375	121
"	"	Tiflís	"	"	376	121
"	"	Ganja	"	"	377	121
1185	AN	Tabríz	"	"	381-2	109
1187	"	"	"	"	383	109
"	"	Yazd	"	"	384-5	110
"	AR	Tabríz	"	"	378	121
"	"	Ganja	"	Khán of Ganja	420	131
"	Æ	Erván	"	"	41	222
1188	AR	Tabríz	"	Kerím Khán	379	122
"	"	Kermán	"	"	380	122
"	"	Ganja	"	Khán of Ganja	421	131
1189	AN	Khoī	"	Kerím Khán	336	110
"	AR	Tiflís	"	"	381	122
"	"	Shemákhi	"	"	382	122
"	"	Kermán	"	"	383	123
"	"	Ganja	"	"	384-6	123
"	Æ	Khoī	"	"	103	237
1190	AN	El-Baṣreh	"	"	387	111
"	"	Resht	"	"	388-9	111
"	"	Yazd	"	"	340	111
1190?	AR	(El)-Baṣreh	"	"	389	124
1190	"	Tiflís	"	"	390-3	124-5
"	"	Shemákhi	"	"	394	125
"	"	Ganja	"	"	395-9	125-6
1191	"	Shemákhi	"	"	400	126
1191?	"	Ganja	"	"	401	126
1191	Æ	Khoī	"	"	104	237
1192	AN	"	"	"	341	112
"	"	Yazd	"	"	342-3	112
"	AR	Ganja	"	"	402	126
1193	AN	Yazd	"	Abu-l-fat-h Khán	422	132
1194	"	"	"	Sádik Khán	423	133
"	AR	Tabríz	"	"	425	134
"	"	Shíráz	"	"	426	135
1195	"	Mesh-hed	Efsháris	Sháh Rukh	316	101
"	AN	Shíráz	Zands	Sádik Khán	424	134
"	AR	Tabríz	"	"	427	135
"	"	Khoī	"	"	428	135
"	"	Shíráz	"	"	429	135
1197	AN	"	"	'Alí Murád Khán	430	136

A.H.	METAL.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
1197	A'	Yazd	Zands	'Alí Murád Khán	431	137
1198	"	Shíráz	"	"	432	137
"	"	Káshán	"	"	433	138
"	A'	Iṣfahán	"	"	435	139
"	"	Shíráz	"	"	436-7	139
"	"	Iṣfahán	"	Jaa'far Khán	440-41	140-41
"	"	Shíráz	Kájárs	"	442-3	141
"	"	Iṣfahán	Zands	Ağa Muhammād Khán	446	144
1201	A'	Shíráz	Zands	Jaa'far Khán	438	140
1202	"	"	"	"	439	140
"	A'	"	"	"	444	141
1205	Æ	Mesh-hed			190	259
1207	"	Ganja			180	256
1208	A'	Kermán			445	142
1209	"	Káshán	Kájárs	Ağa Muhammād Khán	447	144
"	A'	Shíráz	"	"	448-50	145
"	Æ	Khoi	"	"	105	237
1210	A'	"	"	"	451	146
1211	"	Resht	"	"	452-3	146-7
1211?	Æ	Bandár-Abú-Shahr	"	"	16	216
1212	A'	Shíráz	"	Bábá Khán (Fet-h-'Alí)	456	148
[1212]	"	Teherán	"	"	457	149
1213	A'	Iṣfahán	"	Fet-h-'Alí	458	150
"	"	Lahiján	"	"	459	150
"	A'	Iṣfahán	"	"	488	160
"	"	Teherán	"	"	489	160
1214	A'	Yazd	"	"	460	151
"	A'	Shíráz	"	"	490	160
"	"	Ganja	"	"	491	161
"	"	Yazd	"	"	492-3	161-2
1214?	Æ	Abú-Shahr	"	"	8	214
1215	A'	Shíráz	"	"	494	162
"	"	Teherán	"	"	495	162
"	Æ	Ganja	"	"	181	256
1216	A'	Erván	"	"	496	163
"	"	Yazd	"	"	497	163
1217	"	Tabríz	"	"	498	163
1220	A'	"	"	"	463	152
1221	A'	"	"	"	499	164
1221?	Æ	Bandar-Abú-Shahr	"	"	19-20	216-7
1222	A'	Iṣfahán	"	"	464	152
"	A'	Resht	"	"	500	164
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	501	164
"	Æ	Teherán	"	"	123	242
1223	A'	Iṣfahán	"	"	502	165
"	"	Kermánszáhán	"	"	503	165

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1224	N	Tabríz	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	465	153
"	R	Kermán	"	"	504	165
"	Æ	Tabríz	"	"	78	230
1225	N	"	"	"	466	153
"	R	Isfahán	"	"	505-6	166
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	507	166
1226	"	Erván	"	"	508	166
"	"	Isfahán	"	"	509-12	167
"	"	Khoí	"	"	513	168
"	"	Kazví	"	"	514	168
1227	N	Káshán	"	"	467	153
"	R	Shíráz	"	"	515	168
1228	N	Isfahán	"	"	468	153
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	469	154
"	"	Shíráz	"	"	470	154
1229	Æ	Urúmí	"	"	24	218
1230	"	Tabríz	"	"	79	231
1230 ?	R	Mesh-hed	"	"	516	169
1231	Æ	Kermánsháhán	"	"	516a	169
1232	N	Khoí	"	"	471	154
"	R	Asterábád	"	"	517	169
"	"	Kermánsháhán	"	"	518	170
"	"	Yazd	"	"	519-20	170
"	Æ	Erván	"	"	42	222
1233	R	Kazví	"	"	521	170
"	Æ	Resht	"	"	109-10	238-9
1234	N	Khoí	"	"	472	154
"	"	Kermánsháhán	"	"	473	155
"	"	Yazd	"	"	474	155
"	R	Mesh-hed	"	"	522	170
1235	"	Teherán	"	"	523	171
"	Æ	Tabríz	"	"	80	231
1236	N	"	"	"	475	155
"	"	Zenján	"	"	476	156
1238	R	Tabríz	"	"	524	171
1239	N	Zenján	"	"	477	156
"	Æ	Abú-Shahr	"	"	9	214
"	"	Tabríz	"	"	83	232
1240 ?	R	Hamadán	"	"	525	171
1241	"	Isfahán	"	"	526	171
"	"	Zenján	"	"	527	172
"	"	Káshán	"	"	528	172
"	"	Kermánsháhán	"	"	529	172
"	Æ	Khoí	"	"	107	238
1242	N	Teherán	"	"	478	157
"	R	Kermánsháhán	"	"	530	172
1244	N	Tabríz	"	"	479-80	157
"	R	Hamadán	"	"	531	173

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1244	AR	Yazd	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	532	173
1245	"	Tabríz	"	"	533	173
"	"	Hamadán	"	"	534	173
"	"	Yazd	"	"	535	174
1246	AN	Kazvín	"	"	481	157
"	"	Hamadán	"	"	482	158
"	AR	Shíráz	"	"	536	174
"	AE	Mesh-hed	"	"	191	260
1246-7	"	Iṣfahán			32	220
1247	AR	Yazd	"	"	537	174
1248	AN	Kermán	"	"	483	158
"	AR	Yazd	"	"	538-9	174-5
1249	AN	Iṣfahán	"	"	484	159
"	"	Téherán	"	"	485	159
"	AE	Urúmí	"	"	22	217
1249?	AR	Kermán	"	"	540	175
124x	AE	Erván	"	"	43-45	223
1250	AN	Resht	"	"	486	159
"	"	Hamadán	"	"	487	160
"	AR	Téherán	"	Muhammad	548	178
1251	"	Mesh-hed (El-)	"	"	549-50	178-9
"	"	Yazd	"	"	551	179
1252	"	Tabríz	"	"	552	179
"	"	Shíráz	"	"	553	180
"	"	Kermánsháhán	"	"	554-5	180
1253	"	Yazd "	"	"	556	181
"	"	Shíráz	"	"	557	181
1254	"	Resht	"	"	558	181
"	AR	"	"	"	545	177
"	"	Téherán	"	"	559	181
1256	AE	Behbehán	"	"	65-68	228
"	"	Tabríz			82	231
1257	AR	Taberistán	"	"	561	182
1258	"	Téherán	"	"	562	182
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	563	183
"	AE	Kermánsháhán	"	"	161	251
1259	AR	Téherán	"	"	564	183
1260	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	565	183
"	AE	Irán			1	212
1260?	"	"			3	212
1261	AR	Téherán	"	"	566	183
1262	AN	Resht	"	"	546	177
"	"	Téherán	"	"	547	178
1263	AR	Tabríz "	"	"	568	184
"	"	Téherán	"	"	569	184
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	570-1	184
					572	184

A. H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1262	Æ	Irán	Kájárs	Muhammad	576	185
1265	A'	Mesh-hed		Hasan Khán Sálár(Rebel)	577	186
"	"	Resht	"	Násir-ed-dín	578	187
"	AR	Tabríz	"		601	194
"	"	Taberistán	"		602	195
"	"	Teherán	"		603-4	195
1266	A'	Resht	"		579	187
"	AR	Khoí	"		605	196
1267	Æ	Abú-Shahr			6	213
1268	A'	Teherán	"		580	188
"	"	Mesh-hed	"		581	188
1270	Æ	Abú-Shahr			7	214
1272	AR	Asterábád	"		606	196
"	"	Teherán	"		607	197
1273	A'	Ísfahán	"		582	189
"	"	Taberistán	"		583	189
"	AR	Teherán	"		608-9	197
"	"	Kazvín	"		610	197
"	"	(Medal)	"		2	262
1274	"	Ísfahán	"		611	198
"	"	Teherán	"		612-3	198
"	"	Kazvín	"		614	198
"	"	Káshán	"		615	199
1275	A'	Tabríz	"		584	189
"	AR	Teherán	"		616-7	199
"	"	Kermánsháhán	"		618	199
1276	A'	Sarakhs	"		585	190
"	AR	Asterábád	"		619	200
"	"	Ísfahán	"		620	200
"	"	Teherán	"		621	200
1277	A'	"	"		586	190
"	AR	Yazd	"		622	201
"	"	Mesh-hed	"		623	201
1278	"	"	"		624	201
1279	A'	"	"		587	190
"	AR	"	"		625	201
1280	"	Resht	"		626	202
1281	A'	Mesh-hed	V		588	191
"	AR	Teherán	"		628-31	202-3
"	Æ	"	"		646-7	208
1282	A'	Taberistán	"		589	191
"	AR	Asterábád	"		627	202
1283	A'	Resht	"		590	191
1283	AR	Ísfahán	"		632	203
1284	"	"	"		633	204
"	"	Kermán	"		634	204
1287	"	Arz-i-aķdas (Mesh-hed)	"		635	205

A.H.	METAL.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1288	R	Teherán	Kájárs	Násir-ed-din	636-7	205
1292	"	Násirí (Teherán)	"	"	639	206
1293	"	(Medal)	"	"	9	263
1294	A'	Teherán	"	"	591	192
	R	"	"	"	640	206
1295	A'	"	"	"	593-4	192
"	R	"	"	"	641	206
"	A'	"	"	"	648-50	208
1296	A'	"	"	"	595	193
"	R	"	"	"	642-4	207
1297	A'	"	"	"	596-8	193-4
"	"	(Medal)	"	"	1	262

## II. INDEX OF MINTS.

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
ابرقوه Aberkúh	AR	928	Safavis	Isma'il I.	13	7
ابو شهر Abú-shahr	Æ	1122			4	213
	"	1214?			8	214
	"	1239			9	214
	"	1267?			6	213
	"	1270			7	214
	"	12xx			10	214
	"				5	213
	"				11	215
	"				12, 13	215
	"				14	215
				See بندر ابو شهر Bandar Abú-Shahr		
اردبیل Ardebíl	AR		Safavis	Isma'il I.	17a	267
	"	1067				
	Æ	1129	"	Abbás II.	38a	271
					21	217
ارض اقدس Arz-i-akdas	AR	1234	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	522	170
ارض اقدس امام	"	1287	"	Naṣir-ed-dín	635	205

See مشهد Mesh-hed

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
ارومی Urúmí	Æ	122x			24	218
	"	1249			22	217
	"				23	218
	"				25	218
استرآباد Asterábád	AR		Şafavis	Isma'il I.	5	3
دارالمؤمنین	"		Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan?	415	129
	"	1232	"	Fet-h-'Ali	517	169
	"	1272	"	Násir-ed-dín	606	196
	"	1276	"	"	619	200
	"	1282	"	"	627	202
	"		"	"	645	207
اصفهان Iṣfahán	AR	949	Şafavis	Tahmásپ I.	21	14
	"	955	"		22	14
	A'	985	"	Muhammad Khuda-banda	27a	19
	"	987	"		27a*	269
	"	997	"	'Abbás I.	28	21
	AR	1039	"	Safi (I.)	34a	25
	"	103[?]	"		35	25
	"	1064	"	'Abbás II.	36b	271
	"	1082	"	Sulaimán I.	50	30
	"	1090	"		53	31
	"	1090?	"		54	31
	"	1093	"		56	32
	"	1096	"		57	32
	"	1097	"		61	33
	"	1099	"		68-9	34-5
	"	109x	"		71	35
	"	1104	"		74	36
	"	1113	"	Husain	93	42
	"	1118	"		96	42
	Æ	1120			26-7	219
	"				28-31	219
	AR	1121	"		97	43
	"	1123	"		98-9	44
	"	1127	"		102-4	45
	"		"		105	46

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
اصلیان Iṣfahán (continued)	R	1129	Şafavís	Husain	106	46
"	R	1130	"	"	109-10a	47
"	R	1131	"	"	117-17a	49-50
"	R	1132	"	"	128-5	51
"	R	1133	"	"	129-30	52
"	R	1134	"	"	88	39
"	R	1135	Afgháns	Mahmúd	193-6	64-5
"	N	1137	"	Ashraf	198	66
"	R	1140	"	"	199	67
"	R	1140	"	"	200	67
"	R	1141	"	"	201	67
"	R	114x	"	"	202	68
"	R	"	"	"	203	68
"	N	1142	Şafavís	Tahmásپ II.	147-8	56
"	R	1142	"	"	176-80	59-60
"	N	1145	"	'Abbás III.	205-6	69
"	R	1145	"	"	208	70
"	R	1146	"	"	211	70
"	R	1149	Esfháris	Nádir	222	74
"	R	1150	"	"	224-5	75
"	R	1151	"	"	236-40	77
دارالسلطنه	N	1152	"	"	216-16a	73, 273
"	R	1153	"	"	217-18	73
"	R	1153	"	"	253	80
"	R	1156	"	"	260a	273
"	R	1157	"	"	262	82
"	N	1158	"	"	219-20	74
"	R	1158	"	"	265	82
"	R	1159	"	"	267	83
"	R	1160	"	'Ádil Sháh	277-80	86-7
"	R	1163	Şafavís	Isma'il (III.)	318	102
"	N	1167	Zands	Kerím Khán	323	105
"	R	1169	"	"	324	106
"	R	1169	Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan	404-5	127
"	R	1171	"	"	408	128
"	R	1179	Zands	Kerím Khán	355	116
"	R	1198	"	'Alí Murád	435	139
"	R	1199	"	Jas'far	440-1	140-1
"	R	1199	Kájárs	Ağa Muhammad	446	144
"	R	"	"	Fet-h-'Alí	454-5	147
"	N	1213	"	"	458	150
"	R	1213	"	"	488	160
"	N	1222	"	"	464	152
"	R	1223	"	"	502	165
"	R	1225	"	"	505-6	166
"	R	1226	"	"	509-12	167
"	N	1228	"	"	468	153

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
اصفهان Iṣfahán (continued) دارالسلطنه			Kájárs	Fet-ḥ.-Alí	526	171
	R	1241			32	220
	E	1246-7			484	159
"	R	1249	"	"	461	151
"	R		"	Muhammad	573	185
"	R	1273	"	Násir-ed-dín	582	189
"	R	1274	"	"	611	198
"	R	1276	"	"	620	200
"	R	1283	"	"	632	203
"	R	1284	"	"	633	204
	E				33-4	220
آمل Āmul	R	911?	Şafavis	Isma'íl I.	17	9
ایران Irán	E	1260			1	212
"	E	1260?			2	212
"	E	126x	Kájárs	Muhammad	576	185
			See Tabríz E, nos. 82, 1256; Teherán E, nos. 646-7, 1281; 648-50, 1295.			
ایروان Eriván	R	1038	Şafavis	Şafi I.	34	24
	E	1057			49	224
	R	1075	"	'Abbás II.	44	28
	E	1084			35	221
	R	1104	"	Sulaimán I.	74*	272
	E	1120			36	221
	R	1125	"	Husain	101	44
"	E	1127	"	"	105a	46
	E	1127			55	225
"	R	1128			56	225
"	R	1130			46	223
	R	1131	"	"	117b	50

MINT.	METAL	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page-
ایروان Erván (continued)	AR	1132	Safavis	Husain	126-7	51
	Æ	1132			50-1	224
		1133			53	225
		1136			47-8	224
		1160			37-8	221
		1176?			39	222
		1180			40	222
		1187			41	222
	AR	1216	Kájárs	Fet-h-Alí	496	163
حجور سعد		1226	"	"	508	166
	Æ	1232			42	222
		124x			45	223
		lxx4			59	226
					43-4	223
					54	225
					57	225
					58	226
بروجرد Borujird	Æ				60	226
البصرة El-Baṣreh, Baṣreh						
ام البلاد بصـرة	AR	1190	Zands	Kerím Khán	337	111
"	AR	1190?	"	"	389	124
بغداد Baghdád	Æ	[10]45			61	227
		"			62	227
بندر ابو شهر Bandar- Abú-Shahr	Æ	1211?			16	216
"		1221?			19-20	216-7
"					15	215
"					17-18	216

MINT.	METAL.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
بندر عباس؟ Bandar, Bandar-'Abbás?	Æ				63-4	227
Behbehán بہبہن	Æ	1256	Efsháris	Nádir	65-8	228
	"	12xx			69	229
	"				70	229
Bhukkur بھکر	Æ	1156	Efsháris	Nádir	273-4	84
	"	1158			274a	84
	"	*				
Peshawar پشاور	R		"	"	272	84
Tabriz تبریز	R	929	Safavis	Isma'il I.	15b	266
	"		"	"	8	4
	Æ	1051	"	"	93	234
	R	1059	"	'Abbás II.	36	26
	"	1062	"	"	36a	27
	"	1066	"	"	38	27
	"	1069	"	"	39	27
	"	1070	"	"	40	27
	"		"	"	47	28
	Æ	1081			94	234
	"	1085			71	229
	R	1087	"	Sulaimán I.	52	31
	"	1092	"	"	55	32
	Æ	1095			88-9	233
?	R	1099	"		70	35
	"	1110	"	Hussain	90	40
	Æ	1112	"		92	233
	R	1125	"	"	101a	272

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
تبریز (continued)	Æ	1126			73	230
	R	1129	Safavis	Husain	107-8	46-7
	"	1130	"	"	111-11a	47-8
	"	1131	"	"	118	50
	"	1133	"	"	131-31a	52
	Æ	1133			90	233
	R	1134			134-40	53-4
	"	1134	"	Tahmásپ II.	149	56
	Æ	1134			91	233
	R	1135		Husain	142	54
	"	1135	"	Tahmásپ II.	150-8	56-7
	A'	1136			146	55
	R	1136			160-4	57
	Æ	1136			74	230
	R	1137			165	57
	"	1143	"		182	60
	"	1144	"		183	61
	A'	1146		'Abbás III.	207	70
	R	1151	Esfháris	Nádir	241-2	77-8
	"	1152			249	79
دار السلطنه	"	1153			254-6	80-1
"	"	1154			258-9	81
"	"	1158			266	82
"	"	1159			268-9	83
"	"	1160			270-1	83
	"	1160	Safavis	Sám (Pretender)	275-6	85
	"	1160	Esfháris	'Ádil Sháh	281	87
	"	1161		Ibráhím ('Ali Rişa Series)	289-91	90
	"	1162		Sháh Rukh	297	93
	"	1163			302	94
	"	1168	Afgán	Ázad Khán	416	130
	A'	1170	Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan	406	128
	R	1170			409	128
	Æ	1171?			75	230
"	R	1179	Zands	Kerím Khán	356	116
"	Æ	117x			76	230
"	R	1181			359	117
"	"	1182			364	118
"	"	1183			372	121
"	"	1184			375	121
"	A'	1185			331-2	109
"	"	1187			333	109
"	R	1187			378	121
"	"	1188			379	122
"	"	1194		Sadík	425	134
"	"	1195		"	427	135

MINT.	Metal.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
تبریز <i>(continued)</i> دارالسلطنه	R	1217	Kájárs	Fet-h.-'Alí	498	163
	A'	1220		"	463	152
	R	1221		"	499	164
	A'	1224		"	465	153
	A'	1224		"	78	230
	A'	1225		"	466	153
	R	1225		"	507	166
	A'	1228		"	469	154
	A'	1230		"	79	231
	"	1235			80-1	231
	A'	1236		"	475	155
	R	1238		"	524	171
	A'	1239			83-5	232
	"	1240			86-7	232
	A'	1244		"	479-80	157
	R	1245		"	538	173
	"	1252		Muhammad	552	179
	A'	1256			82	231
	R	1263			569	184
	"	1265	Násir-ed-dín	"	601	194
	A'	1275		"	584	189
	A'	"			72	229
	"	"			77	230
تفلیس <i>Tiflís</i>	A'	1014	Şafavis		95-6	234
	"	1075			97	235
	R	107x		'Abbás II.	45	28
	"	"			46	28
	"	1107		Husain	89	40
	"	1130		"	112-2a	48
	"	1131		"	119-21	50
	"	1133		"	132	53
	"	1134		"	141	54
	"	"		"	143	54
	A'	1148			98-9	235
	R	1150	Efsháris	Nádir	226	75
	"	1152			250-1	79
	"	1162		Ibráhím	286	89
	"	116x		Sháh Rukh	306-7	95
	"	1170		"	315	100
	"	1182	Zands	Kerím Khán	366-8	119-20

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
تیلیس (continued)	AR	1182 ?	Zands	Kerím Khán	365	119
	"	1183	"	"	373	121
	"	1184	"	"	376	121
	"	1189	"	"	381	122
	"	1190	"	"	390-3	124-5
تی	Æ				100	236
تیرا [J]	Æ				101-2	236
جلو Army mint	AN	1172	"	"	325	106
هونیزہ Huwaiza	AR	1017 ?	Safavis	'Abbás I.	32	23
	"	1054	"	"	33	24
	"	1072 ?	"	'Abbás II.	48	29
	"	1084	"	"	49	29
	"	1085	"	Sulaimán I.	77-8	37
	"	1086	"	"	79-81	37
	"	1087	"	"	82	38
	"	1088	"	"	83	38
	"	1089	"	"	84	38
	"		"	"	85	38
			"	?	86-7	38
خوی Khoi	AN	1189	Zands	Kerím Khán	336	110
	Æ	1189			103	237
	"	1191			104	237

MINT.	METAL.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
خوی (continued)	A'	1192	Zands	Kerím Khán	341	112
	R	1195	"	Sádik	428	135
	Z	1209			105	237
	R	1210	Kájárs	Ağa Muhammad	451	146
	"	1226	"	Fet-h-Ali	513	168
	A'	1232	"	"	471	154
	"	1234	"	"	472	154
دارالصفا	Z	1241			107	238
	R	1266	"	Násir-ed-dín	605	196
	Z				106	237
دماؤند Demávend	R		Safavis	Isma'il I.	17a	10
	Z				108	238
Dehlí			See شاه جهان اباد	Sháhjehánábád		
رشت Resht	R		Safavis	Tahmásپ I.	24a	16
	"	1098	"	Sulaimán I.	67	34
	"	1132	"	Husain	127a	51
	"	1139	"	Tahmásپ II.	167	58
	"	1145	"	'Abbás III.	209	70
	"	1161	Esfháris	Sháh Rukh ('Ali Riza Series)	309	96
	"	1166	Safavis	Isma'il (III.)	319	103
	"	1170	Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan	410	128
دارالمرز	"	1178?	Zands	Kerím Khán	354 a	116
	"	1181	"	"	360	117
	A'	1190	"	"	338-9	111
	R	1211	Kájárs	Ağa Muhammad	452-3	146-7
	"	1222	"	Fet-h-Ali	500	164
	Z	1233			109-10	238-9
	A'	1250	"		486	159
	"	1255	"	Muhammad	545	177
	R	1255	"	"	559	181
	A'	1262	"	"	546	177
	"	1265	"	Násir-ed-dín	578	187
	"	1266	"	"	579	187
	R	1280?	"	"	626	202
	A'	1283	"	"	590	191
	Z				111	239

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
رعناس Ra'násh	Æ	1030			112	239
	"	1034			113	239
زنجان Zenján						
دار السعاده	A	1236	Kájárs	Fet-h'-Alí	476	156
"	A	1239		"	477	156
"	A	1241	"	"	527	172
سرخس Sarakhs	A	1276	"	Násir-ed-dín	585	190
ساری Sári	A		Safavis	Muhammad Khu-dabanda	27b	20
	"		"	"	27c	20
سلطانیه Sultániya	"		"	Isma'il I.	7	4
سندر Sind	"	1157	Efsháris	Nádir	263	82
	"	1158	"	"	266a	83
ساوچ بلاغ Sá-új Bulágh	Æ				114	240

MINT.	METAL.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
شاهجهاناباد Sháhjehánábád	AR	1152	Efsháris	Nádir	252	80
شماخی Shemákhi	Æ	1110			117-8	241
	"	1117			115	240
	"	1120			116	240
	AR	1189	Zands	Kerím Khán	382	122
	"	1190		"	394	125
	"	1191		"	400	126
	"	1192		"	403	126
شیراز Shíráz	A'	922	Şafavis	Isma'íl I.	2	2
	AR	928		"	14	7
	Æ	1097		"	119	241
	"				120	241
	A'	1150	Efsháris	Nádir	214	72
	AR	1150		"	227	76
	"	1151		"	243	78
	"	1162		Sháh Rukh	298-9	93-4
دارالعلم	"	1174	Zands	Kerím Khán	347	114
	A'	1176		"	328-30	108
	"	1176		"	350-2	115
	"	1177		"	354	115
	"	1181		"	361	118
	"	1194		Sádik "	426	135
	A'	1195		"	424	134
	AR	1195		"	429	135
	"	A'	1197	"	'Ali Murád	430
	"		1198	"	432	137
	"	AR	1198	"	436-7	139
	"		1199	"	Jaa'far	442-3
	"	A'	1201	"	438	140
	"		1202	"	439	140
	"	AR	1202	"	444	141
	"		1209	Kájárs	Ağa Muhammad	448-50
	"		1212		Bábá Khán (Fet-h-	456
	"				'Alí)	148
	"		1214		Fet-h-'Alí	490
						160

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
شیراز Shíráz (continued) دارالعلم	AR	1215	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	494	162
"	"	1227	"	"	515	168
"	A'	1228	"	"	470	154
"	AR	1246	"	"	536	174
"	"	1252	"	Muhammad	553	180
"	"	1254	"	"	558	181
"	"	"	"	"	574	185
ضرايخانه رکاب Army-mint	AR	1176	Zands	Kerím Khán	353	115
طبرستان Taberistán دارالملك	AR	1257	Kájárs	Muhammad	561	182
"	"	1265	"	Násir-ed-dín	602	195
"	A'	1273	"	"	583	189
"	"	1282	"	"	589	191
طهران Teherán	Æ	1143			122	242
	AR	1179	Zands	Kerím Khán	357	116
		1181			362	118
		[1212]	Kájárs	Bábá Khán (Fet-h-'Alí)	457	149
دارالسلطنه		1213	"	Fet-h-'Alí	489	160
"	"	1215	"	"	495	162
"	A'		"	"	462	151
"	Æ	1222	"	"	123	242
دارالخلافه	AR	1235	"	"	523	171
"	A'	1242	"	"	478	157
"	"	1249	"	"	485	159
"	AR	1250	"	Muhammad	548	178
"	"	1255	"	"	560	182
"	"	1258	"	"	562	182
"	"	1259	"	"	564	183
"	"	1261	"	"	566	183
"	A'	1262	"	"	547	178
"	AR	1262	"	"	568	184
"	"	1263	"	"	570-1	184
"	"	1264	"	"	567	183

MINT.	METAL	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
طهران Teherán (continued) دار الخلافة						
"	AR	1265	Kájárs	Násir-ed-dín	603-4	195
"	AR	1268		"	580	188
"	AR	1272		"	607	197
"	"	1273		"	608-9	197
"	"	1274		"	612-3	198
"	"	1275		"	616-7	199
"	"	1276		"	621	200
"	AR	1277		"	586	190
"	AR	1277		"	622	201
"	"	1281		"	628-31	202-3
"	Æ	1281		"	646-7	208
"	AR	1288		"	636	205
"	"	1288?		"	637	205
"	AR	1294		"	591	192
"	AR	1294		"	640	206
"	AR	1295		"	593-4	192
"	AR	1295		"	641	206
"	Æ	1295		"	648-50	208
"	AR	1296		"	595	193
"	AR	1296		"	642-4	207
"	AR	1297		"	596-8	193-4
"	"	12xx		"	592	192
"	Æ				599	194
					124	242

See ناصری Násirí

قزوین Kazvín	? AR		Safavids	Isma'il I.	18	10
	AR	987	"	Muhammad Khudabanda	27a**	269
	"	989	"		27a***	270
	"		"	'Abbás I.	29	22
	AR	10xx	"	Sulaimán I.	75	36
	Æ	1114			130	244
	AR	1130	"	Husain	113	48
	Æ	1130			125	243
	AR	1131	"		122	50
	"	1132	"		128	52
	AR	1134	"	Tahmásپ II.	145	55
	AR	1135	"		159	57
	"	1145	"	'Abbás III.	210	70
	"	1161	Esháris	Sháh Rukh ('Alí Riza Series)	310-1	96

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
قزوین Kazvín (continued) دار السلطنه	AR	116x	Esfháris	Ibráhím	308	95
	"	1162			288	89
	[? "	[1163]	Safavis	Sulaimán II.	314	99
	"	1167	Zands	Kerím Khán	326-7	107
	Æ	1182			126-7	243
	"	1ax3			128	243
"	AR	1226	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	514	168
"	"	1233			521	170
"	A'	1246			481	157
"	AR	1273		Násir-ed-dín	610	197
"	"	1274			614	198
"	"	12 <sup>7</sup> 8?			638	205
(sic قوم) کم Kumm	AR		Safavis	Tahmásپ I.	25	16
کندهار Kandahár	Æ	957			145-7	247-8
	"	1058			131-2	244
	"	1059			137	246
	"	1080			138-9	246
	"	1082			140-2	246-7
	"	1083			143	247
	"	1085			134	245
	"	1086			135-6	245
	"	1097			155	249
	"	1107			133	245
	AR	[1135-7]	Afgháns	Mahmúd	197 <sup>a</sup>	273
	"	1150	Esfháris	Nádir	228-30	76
	Æ				144	247
	"				148	248
	"				149	248
	"				150-1	248-9
	"				152-3	249
	"				154	249
	"				156	250
	"				157-8	250

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
كاشان Káshán	AR	928	Safavis	Isma'il I.	15	8
	Æ	1111			162	252
	AR	1130	"	Husain	114-4a	48
	Æ	1132			163	252
	"	1137			164	252
	"	1160			165	253
دار المؤمنين	AR	1174	Zands	Kerím Khán	348	114
	A'	1198		'Alí Murád	433	138
"	"	1209	Kájárs		434	138
"	"	1227		Ağa Muhammad	447	144
"	AR	1241		Fet-h-'Alí	467	153
"	"	1274		Násir-ed-dín	528	172
	Æ				615	199
	"				166	253
					167	253
كرمان Kermán						
دار الامان	AR	1188	Zands	Kerím Khán	380	122
"	"	1189			383	123
"	A'	1208		Lutf-'Alí	445	142
"	AR	1224	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	504	165
"	A'	1248			483	158
"	AR	1249			540	175
"	"	1284		Násir-ed-dín	634	204
كرمانشاهان Kermánszáhán	Æ	1172			160	251
بلده	AR	1223	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	503	165
	Æ	1231			516a	169
دار الدولة	AR	1232			518	170
"	A'	1234			473	155
"	AR	1241			529	172
"	"	1242			530	172
"	"	1252		Muhammad	554-5	180
"	"	1253			556	181
"	Æ	1258			161	251
"	AR	12xx			575	185
"	"	1275		Násir-ed-dín	618	199
	Æ				159	250

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
گنجہ Ganja	R	1086	Şafavis	Sulaimán I.	51	31
	"	1103		"	73	36
	"	1105	"	"	74a	36
	Z	1106			168	253
	"	1106			177-8	255-6
	R	1110		Husain	90a	41
	Z	1116	"		179	256
	"	1123			170	254
	"	1132			173-4	255
	"	1149			169	254
	R	1151	Efsháris	Nádir	244	78
	"	1154	"	"	260	81
	Z	1158	"		175	255
	R	1163	"	Sháh Rukh	303	94
	"	1176		Khán of Ganja	417	131
	"	1177		"	418	131
	"	1178		"	419	131
	Z	1181			171	254
	R	1182	Zands	Kerím Khán	369-70	120
	"	1184	"	"	377	121
	"	1187		Khán of Ganja	420	131
	"	1188		"	421	131
	"	1189	"	Kerím Khán	384-6	123
	Z	118x			176	255
	R	1190		"	395-9	125-6
	"	1191	"	"	401	126
	"	1192	"	"	402	126
	Z	1207			180	256
	R	1214	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	491	161
	Z	1215			181	256
	"				172	254
لاهور Láhór دارالسلطنه	A'	1151	Efsháris	Nádir	215	73
لامبجان Láhiján	R	1139	Şafavis	Tahmásپ II.	168	58
	A'	1213	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	459	150

MINT.	Metal	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	PAGE.
مرو Merv	AR	[9½]5	Şafavis	Isma'il I.	10	5
	"		"	"	9	5
مزندران Mazenderán	AR	1138	Şafavis	Tahmásپ II.	166	58
	Æ	1138			182	257
	AR	1139			168a	58
	Æ	1140?	"	"	184-5	257-8
	AR	1141	"	"	174	59
	"	1142	"	"	181	60
	"	1143	"	" (Alí Riza ser.)	184-5	61-2
	"	1144	"	" or Abbás III. (,,)	191	63
	Æ	1159			187	258
	AR	1163	"	Sulaimán II.	313	98
	"	1166	"	Isma'il III.	320	103
	"	1167	"	"	321-2	104
	"	1170	Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan	411-2	129
	"	1171	"		413-4	129
	"	1173	Zands	Kerím Khán	344-5	112-3
	"	1175	"	"	349	114
	"	"	"	"	346	113
	Æ	"	"		183	257
	"	"	"		186	258
مشهد Mesh-hed	AR	976	Şafavis	Tahmásپ I.	23-4	15
مشهد امام رضا	"	1124	"	Husain	100	44
	"	1130?	"		115	49
مشهد مقدس	"	1139	"	Tahmasp II.	169-71	58
" "	"	1140	"	"	172-3	59
" "	"	1141	"	"	175	59
" "	"	1143	"	" (Alí Riza ser.)	186-90	62-3
" "	"	114x	"	" or Abbás III. (,,)	192	63
" "	AR	1148	"	'Abbás III. (,,)	213	71
" "	AR	1148	"	(,,)	213a	71
" "	"	1149	Esfáháris	Nádir	223	75
" "	"	1150	"		231-5	76-7
" "	"	1151	"	"	245	78
" "	"	1151	"	"	246	78
" "	"	1153	"	"	257	81

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
مشہد (continued) مشہد مقدس	AR	1156	Eshháris	Nádir	261	82
" "	"	1157		"	264	82
" "	"	1160		'Ádil Sháh	282-3	87
" "	"	1161		"	284	88
" "	"	1161		Sháh Rukh	293	92
" "	"	1161		" (Ali-Ríza ser.)	312	97
" "	"	1162		"	295-6	92-3
" "	"	1162		"	300-1	94
" "	"	1163		"	304	95
" "	"	1163		"	305	95
" "	A'	116[1-3]		"	292	91
" "	AR	1195		"	316	101
" "	Æ	1205		"	317	101
" "	AR	1222	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	190	259
" "	"	1230?		"	501	164
" "	Æ	1246		"	516	169
لشہد المقدس	AR	1251		Muhammad Sháh	549-50	178-9
مشہد مقدس	"	1258		"	563	183
" "	"	1260		"	565	183
" "	"	1263		"	572	184
" "	A'	1265		Hasan Khán Sálár, Rebel	577	186
" "	"	1268		Násir-ed-dín	581	188
" "	AR	1278		"	624	201
" "	A'	1279		"	587	190
" "	AR	1279		"	625	201
مشہد الرضا	A'	1281		"	588	191
مشہد مقدس	Æ			"	188	259
" "	"			"	189	259
" "	"				192-3	260
See ارض اقدس Arz-i-akdas.						
نخجوان Nakhchuván	AR	1097	Safavis	Sulaimán I.	62-5	33-4
"		1101		"	72	35
"		1130		Husain	116	49
"		1133		"	133	53
"		1182	Zands	Kerím Khán	371	120
"		1183		"	374	121
نادرآباد Nádirábád	AR	1151	Eshháris	Nádir	247-8	79

MINT.	METAL.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
ناصري Náṣiri دار الخلافة	AR	1292	Kájárs	Náṣir-ed-dín	639	206
				See طهران Teherán.		
نیمروز Nímróz	AR	9 <sup>1</sup> 2	Şafavis	Isma'il I.	12a	265
	"	928	"	"	15a	266
هراة Herát	AR	916	Şafavis	Isma'il I.	1	1
	AR	927	"	Tahmásپ I.	12b	266
هرات Dar al-Sultáne	"	1134		"	26	17
	AR	116 <sup>1</sup>	Eshháris	'Ádil Sháh	194	260
	"		"	Sháh Rukh	285	88
					294	92
همدان Hamadán	AR	938	Şafavis	Tahmásپ I.	20	13
	Æ	1054			195	261
	AR	1097		Sulaimán I.	66	34
بلده طيبة " " طيبة	"	1240?	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	525	171
" "	"	1244	"	"	531	173
" "	"	1245	"	"	534	173
" "	AR	1246	"	"	482	158
" "	"	1250	"	"	487	160
يزد Yazd	AR	1170	Kájárs	Muhammad Husain	407	128
دار العباده Dar al-Abádeh	AR	1179	Zands	Kerím Khán	358	117
" "	"	1181	"	"	363	118
" "	AR	1187	"	"	384-5	110
" "	"	1190	"	"	340	111
" "	"	1192	"	"	342-3	112
" "	"	1193	"	Abu-l-Fet-h	422	132
" "	"	1194	"	Sádik	423	133
" "	"	1197	"	'Alí Murád	431	137
" "	"	1214	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	460	151

MINT.	METAL.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
يَزد Yazd (continued) دار العباده						
"	AR	1214	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	492-3	161-2
"		1216	"	"	497	163
"		1232	"	"	519-20	170
"		1234	"	"	474	155
"	AR	1244	"	"	532	173
"		1247	"	"	537	174
"		1248	"	"	538-9	174-5
"		1251	"	"	541	175
"		1253	"	Muhammad	551	179
"		1277	"	Náṣir-ed-dín	557	181
	Æ				623	201
					196	261

## II. A. TITLES OF MINTS.

TITLE.	MINT.
ارض اقدس امام	[مشهد]
ارض اقدس	[ ]
امر البلاد	البصره ، بصره
بلده طبيه	همدان
حجور سعد	ايروان
دار الارشد)	(اردبيل
دار الامان	كرمان
دار الایمان)	(قم
دار الخلافه	طهران
" "	شاه جهان اباد (دهلي)
دار الدولة	كرمانشاهان
دار السرور)	(بروجرد
دار السعده	زنجان
دار السلطنه	اصفهان
" "	تبريز
" "	طهران
" "	قزوين

MINT.	TITLE.
دار السلطنه	لاهور
" "	هرات
دار الصفا	خوي
دار العباده	يزد
دار العلم	شيراز
دار المرز	روشت
دار الملك	طبرستان
دار المؤمنين	استراباد
" "	كاشان
مشهد الرضا	مشهد
مشهد امام رضا	"
مشهد مقدس	"
المشهد المقدس	"

The entries enclosed in parentheses are from Fræhn, Opusc.  
Post. i., p. 353.

### III. INDEX OF NAMES.

---

١

—ابراهيم—

- ابراهيم شاه 286, 288  
السلطان ابراهيم 287  
ابو الفتح 422  
(II.) طهاسب، حسين، (I. II.) اسمعيل ابو المظفر  
محمد خداينده  
آزاد 416  
اشرف 198, 199  
اشرف شاه 200—204  
(I.) اسمعيل  
السلطان العادل الكامل الهايدى الوالى ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل  
17<sup>a</sup>, 18 بهادر خان الصفوی الحسینی  
السلطان العادل الكامل الهايدى الوالى ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل  
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 بهادر خان الصفوی  
السلطان العادل الكامل الهايدى الوالى ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل  
2 بهادر خان  
السلطان العادل الكامل الهايدى الولى سلطان اسمعيل شاه  
18<sup>a</sup> [بهادر] خان الصفوی (iii)  
السلطان العادل الكامل الهايدى ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر  
15, 15<sup>a</sup> خان الصفوی  
السلطان العادل الهايدى ابو المظفر اسمعيل شاه بهادر خان  
12<sup>a</sup>, 12<sup>b</sup>  
السلطان العادل ابو المظفر اسمعيل شاه بهادر خان  
10 السلطان العادل اسمعيل شاه بهادر خان الصفوی

- 18b السلطان شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان بندہ (?) شاه کربلا (?)  
 السلطان الغازی فی سبیل الله ابو المظفر اسمعیل بهادر  
 13 خان
- 14 سلطان شاه اسمعیل
- 16 شاه اسمعیل الصفوی
- (II.) اسمعیل —
- ابو المظفر اسمعیل شاه بن طهماسب شاه الصفوی Introd.,  
 pp. lxvii., lxxviii.
- (III.) اسمعیل —
- 318—322 بندہ "شہ" ولایت اسمعیل
- محمد المهدی علی الرضا، جعفر *see* امام

## ب

- بابا
- 456-7 السلطان بابا خان
- محمد *see* بابر
- محمد خدابندہ *see* بادشاہ
- (I.) طهماسب، حسین، (I.) اسمعیل *see* بهادر خان
- (I.) سلیمان، سامر، حسین، (III.) اسمعیل *see* بندہ شاہ ولایت
- (I.) عباس (II.) عباس
- (I.) اسمعیل *see* بندہ (?) شاه کربلا (?)

## ج

- جعفر
- امام جعفو الصادق *see* Invocations

## ح

- حسن
- محمد *see* حسن خان سالار Mottoes

## —حسين—

السلطان العادل الہادی الكامل الوالی ابو المظفر السلطان

ابن السلطان شاه سلطان حسين بهادر خان الصفوی

96

107 السلطان بن السلطان و الخاقان بن الخاقان

88 بندہ شاه ولايت حسين &c.

115 كلب آستان على حسين

89—95، 144. *See* Distichs

سام *see* بن سلطان حسين

## —حسينعلى—

(السلطان بن السلطان حسينعلى شاه قاجار) Introd., p. lxxiv.

محمد خدابندہ (I.) طہماسب (I.) اسمعیل *see* الحسینی

## خ

بهادر خان، بابا *see* خان

## س

## —سام—

275 بندہ شاه ولايت سام بن سلطان حسين

## —السلطان

شاه رخ، حسين، بابا (I.) اسمعیل، ابراهیم *see* السلطان

ناصر الدین، نادر، محمد خدابندہ (I.) طہماسب

ناصر الدین، فتحعلی، حسين *see* السلطان ابن (بن) السلطان

فتحعلی، (بابر)، (I.) اسمعیل *see* سلطان

محمد خدابندہ، حسين *as part of name*, *see* سلطان

علی الرضا *see* سلطان خراسان

—(II.) صفى) سليمان

50 بندۀ شاه ولايت سليمان

57, 71. *See Distichs*

—سليمان ثانی

313 سليمان ثانی

314 سليمان شاه

### ش

—شاه رخ

293, 295, 296, 304, 305 السلطان شاهرخ

294 شاهرخ گلپ آستان رضا

*See Distichs.*

292. *See Distichs*

316, 317. *See Distichs* [شاه] گلپ سلطان خراسان شاهرخ

شاه، شه *passim*

علي الوضا *see* شاه الدين

### ص

محمد المهدى *see* صاحب لزمان

صادق خان *see* Invocations

(I.) طهماسب، حسين، (II.) اسماعيل *see* الصفوی

—(I.) صفى

35 بندۀ شاه ولايت صفى

34 صفى

شاه است از جان غلام صفى or شاه از جان غلام صفى است  
34a

صفى *see* صفى (I.)

سلیمان —(II.) صفى

صفى Introd., p. lxxix. *See Distichs*

## ط

—(I.) طهماسب

السلطان العادل الكامل الہادی الوالی ابو المظفر طهماسب

24 شاہ بہادر [خان]

[السلطان العادل] الكامل الہادی الوالی شاہ طهماسب [بہادر]

19, 22 خان الحسینی غلام .....

السلطان العادل الكامل الہادی ابو المظفر شاہ طهماسب

25, 26 بہادر خان

السلطان العادل الہادی ابو المظفر شاہ طهماسب بہادر جان

20

السلطان الكامل الہادی ابو المظفر شاہ بہادر خان

27 الصفوی الحسینی

السلطان العادل غلام علی بن ابی طالب عليه السلام ابو

23, 24 المظفر الحسینی الصفوی

شاہ طهماسب شاہ (Countermark)

21 شاہ طهماسب

—(II.) طهماسب

145, &c. طهماسب ثانی See Distichs

(II.) اسمعیل ۳۰۸ بن طهماسب

## ع

—عادل

علی الرضا، علی شاہ see عادل شاہ Distichs

(I.) طهماسب، حسین، (I.) اسمعیل see العادل

—عباس

..... ابو المظفر عباس شاہ 28

33—بنده شاہ ولایت عباس

(II.) عباس—

Abbas ثانی 36, &c. See Distichs

كلب على عباس ثانی 47. See Distichs

بدده شاه ولايت عباس 48, 49

(III.) عباس—

طل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحقرانی 205—212. See Distichs  
 على الرضا and عادل شاه see على شاه Distichs

على شاه—

(السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطان على شاه قاجار), Introd.  
 p. lxxiv.

على الرضا—

على بن ابی طالب عليه السلام 23

على ابی طالب عليه السلام 27b, 27c

على بن (ابن) موسى الرضا see Distichs, Invocations

على موسى رضا see Distichs

على see Distichs, Invocations

مشهد امام رضا see Distichs and Mints

رضا see Distichs

سلطان خراسان see Distichs.

شاه دین على موسى رضا see Distichs

مقتدای انس و جان see Distichs

على مراد خان see Invocations.

## غ

غلام امام محمد مهدی الخ <sup>27a, 27a\*, 27a\*\*, 27a\*\*\*</sup> See  
 محمد خدابندہ

(I.) صفى 34a. See غلام صفى

(I.) طهماسب 23, 24. See غلام على بن ابی طالب الخ

محمد خدابندہ See غلام على ابی طالب الخ

## ف

بابا <sup>see</sup> فتحعلی

السلطان ابن (بن) السلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار 463—475,

501—524, 542—544

- السلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار 458—462, 488—490, 492—500,  
541
- السلطان فتحعلی شاه 477
- سلطان فتحعلی شاه 476
- فتحعلی شه خسرو صاحبقران 478—480, 525—539
- فتحعلی شه خسرو کشورستان 481—483, 485—487, 540
- فتحعلی شاه 484

## ك

(I.) طهماسب، حسين *see* اسماعيل *see* الكامل

کریم خان *see* Mottoes, Invocations

شاه رخ *see* گلپ آستان رضا

حسین *see* گلپ آستان علی

حسین *see* گلپ امیر المؤمنین

شاه رخ *see* گلپ سلطان خراسان

(II.) عباس *see* گلپ علی

## ل

لطفعلى خان

لطفعلى بن جعفر 445

## م

محمد خدابنده

سلطان محمد خدابنده باد[شاه] غلام علی ابی طالب عليه  
27b, 27c السلام

سلطان محمد غلام امام محمد مهدی السلام عليه و آبائه  
ابو المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شاه الحسينی

27a\*, 27a\*\*, cf. 27a

غلام امام محمد مهدی ..... ..... ..... ..... باد[شاه الس]سلطان  
27a\*\*\* الحسينی

محمد *see* Distichs [اقا]

محمد شاه *see* Mettoes

محمد حسن خان *see* Distichs

—  
محمد

193—196, 197a. *See* Distichs

197. *See* Distichs

—  
محمد المهدي

امام محمد مهدي 27a, 27a\*, 27a\*\*, 27a\*\*\*

امام بحق صاحب الزمان *see* Distichs

صاحب الزمان *see* Distichs, Invocations

## ن

—  
نادر

السلطان نادر 215, 216a, 224—230, 236—244, 246—249,  
251, 417—421.

شاه شاهان نادر صاحقران 216, 217—220, 245, 250, 252—  
272. *See* Distichs

نادر ایران 221—223, 231—235. *See* Distichs

—  
ناصر الدین

السلطان ابن (بن) السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار 578, &c.

السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار 588 (in Tughrá), 593—595,  
597—599, 606, 628—631, 640, 642—644, Med. 1.

السلطان ناصر الدين شاه 592, 607—609, 611—614, 621, 622

السلطان الاعظم والخاقان الافخم ناصر الدين شاه قاجار 596  
ناصر الدين شاهنشاه Med. 2.

## و

(I.) طهماسب، حسين، (I.) اسمعيل *see* الوالى

## ه

(I.) طهماسب، حسين، (I.) اسمعيل *see* الہادی

### III. A. INDEX OF DISTICHES.

- از خراسان سکه بر زر شد توفیق خدا Tahmásپ II., 'Alí Ríza, 184-92
- نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا 'Abbás III., 'Alí Ríza, 213,  
213a
- باشرفی اثر نام آنجناب رسید شرف زسکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید Ashraf, 198-9
- بر زر و سیم تا نشان باشد سکه، صاحب الزمان باشد Ağa Muhammed, 454-5
- [بزر تا?] شاهرخ زد سکه صاحبقرانی را [دو] باره (?) دولت ایران گرفت از سرجوانی را Sháh Rukh, 292
- (بزر زد سکه از الطاف سرمد شه والا گهر سلطان محمد) Sultán Muhammed, Introd., p. lxxxi.
- بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا بنام علی بن (ابن) موسی الرضا Muhammed Hasan, 404—15  
Ağa Muhammed, 446
- بگیتی ائکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی ز توفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی 'Abbás II., 47
- بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی 'Abbás II., 36—46
- بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی Tahmasp II., 145—183
- بر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان سکه، خیرات بر زر زد سلیمان جهان Sulaimán I., 57, 71

- تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد Kerím Khán, 323, 326  
 سکه صاحب الزمان باشد Aķa Muḥammad, 448-50
- تا زر و سیم را نشان باشد Aķa Muḥammad, 447  
 سکه صاحب الزمان باشد
- تا که آزاد در جهان باشد Ázád, 416  
 سکه صاحب الزمان باشد
- دست زد بر جلاله اشرف شاه Ashraf, 200-202  
 بود تعبیر سکه داد گنایه
- زالطفا شاه اشرف حق شعار Ashraf, 203, 204  
 بزر نقش شد سکه چار یار
- (زبعد هستی عباس ثانی) Ṣafí II., (Sulaimán I.,) Introd., p. lxxix.  
 صفی زد سکه صاحبقرانی
- زد از لطف حق سکه کامرانی Sulaimán II., 313  
 شه عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی
- (زد ز توفیق حق بچهره زر) Husain, Introd., p. lxxx.  
 سکه سلطان حسین دین پرور
- زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا Ibráhím ('Alí Riża), 289-91  
 رواج یافت بزر سکه امام رضا
- (زمشرق تا بمغرب گر امام است) Isma'il II., Introd., p. lxxvii.  
 علی و آل او مارا تهار است
- سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان 'Abbás III., 205-212  
 ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقران
- سکه بر زر گرد نام سلطنت را در جهان Nádir, 214, 221-23, 231-33  
 نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان
- سکه زد از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبقران Sháh Rukh, 316, 317  
 گلب سلطان خراسان شاهرج [شاه] جهان

- سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب  
شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب Maḥmúd, 193-6, 197a
- سکه زد بر هفت کشور چتر زد چون مهر و ماه  
وارث ملک سليمان گشت احمد پادشاه Aḥmad, Introd., p. lxxxii.
- سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا [306-8, 315]  
شاهرخ گلب آستان رضا Sháh Rukh, 294, 297-303,
- سکه زد طهماسب ثانی بر زر کامل عیار  
لا فتی الا على لا سيف الا ذوالفقار Tahmasp II., Introd., p. lxxx.
- سکه<sup>ه</sup> صاحبقرانی زد بتوفيق الله  
مپو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه Ibráhím, 286, 288
- سکه<sup>ه</sup> مهر على را تا زدم بر نقد جان  
گشت از فضل خدا محاکوم فرمانه جهان Sulaimán I., 68
- شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
از سکه<sup>ه</sup> امام بحق صاحب الزمان Kerím Khán, 324-5, 328-30,  
334-5, 338-52, 354-5, 356-65,  
369-72, 374, 377, 380, 383-5,  
387-8 ; Abu-l-Fet-h, 422 ;  
Sádiķ, 423-4, 426, 428-9 ;  
'Alí Murád, 431, 433-37 ;  
Aķa Muḥammad, 452-53.
- گشت رایح بحکم لم یزلی  
سکه<sup>ه</sup> سلطنت بنام على 'Ádil Sháh ('Alí Rıza?), 277-85
- گشت زده سکه بر زر  
لطفعلى بن جعفر Luṭf-'Alí, 445
- گشت صاحب سکه از توفيق رب المشرقين  
در جهان گلب امير المؤمنين سلطان حسین Husain, 89-95, 144
- فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر  
زرشک سکه<sup>ه</sup> محمود شاه عالمگیر Maḥmúd, 197
- هر شیردل که دشمن شهرا عن گرفت  
از آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت Násir-ed-dín, Med. 1.

## V. INDEX OF DENOMINATIONS, MARKS AND FORMULAS OF GENUINENESS, ETC.

---

- دو دینار Kandahár 145—149  
ده تومان 596  
ربعی 631, 640, 644  
یکهزار دینار 629—643  
هزار دینار 630  
ه.. دینار 646, 648, 649  
ه.. دینار 647, 650
- 

- Shah 19  
adel ضرب طہماسب شاہ  
Raij Mesh-hed, 260. *See also* Distichs, Ádil Sháh.  
Sháh فلوس Raij ممالک محمد شہ و ایران 576.

## VI. INDEX OF TYPES.

---

### A.

**Antelope, running.**—**Ḳandahár**, 145—149.  
**Apé.**—**Erván**, 55, 56.

### B.

**Bird.**—**Urúmí**, 24 ; **Borujird**, 60 ; **Baghdád**, 62 ; **Khoī**, 107  
**Boar (?) and lion.**—**Kermánsháhán**, 160.  
**Bull, humped.**—**Tabríz**, 88—91.  
**Bull, humped, on fish.**—**Tabríz**, 92.

### C.

**Camel.**—**Erván**, 53 ; **Ḳandahár**, 140-3.  
**Cock.**—**Erván**, 58.

### D.

**Dragon.**—**Urúmí**, 23.  
**Duck.**—**Ganja**, 180.

### E.

**Eagle, devouring partridge ?**—**Hamadán**, 195.  
**Elephant.**—**Erván**, 49—52 ; **Tabríz**, 93 ; **Túi**, 100 ; **Tíra ?** 102.  
**Elephant with Driver.**—**Kermánsháhán**, 161 ; **Mesh-hed**,  
 190—192.

### F.

**Fet-h' Alí, *see* Sháh.  
 Fish.**—**Bandar-Abu-shahr**, 20 ; **Tíra ?** 101, 102.  
**Fish, Bull on,** *see* Bull.  
**Fishes, Two.**—**Ḳandahár**, 152, 153.  
**Flower.**—**Ḳandahár**, 154.

## G.

**Goose.**—Erván 59; Teherán, 124.

**Geese, Two.**—Sá-új Bulágh, 114.

## H.

**Hare.**—Erván, 57; Khoï, 106.

**Horse.**—Baghdád, 61; Shemákhi, 116; Ganja, 173—176.

**Horse, galloping.**—Kandahár, 138, 139; Herát, 194.

**Horse, galloping, and sun.**—Kazvín, 128.

## I.

**Ibex.**—Shíráz, 119, 120; Kazvín, 130; Ganja, 177-9.

**Ibex, recumbent.** Erván, 54.

## L.

**Lion.**—Abu-shahr, 6, 7; Bandar-Abu-shahr, 15-19; Tiflís, 95, 96; Tíra? 101; Resht, 109, 110; Kazvín, 129; Kandahár, 134—136; Kermánszáhán, 159; Ganja, 170, 171.

**Lion and Boar?** *see* Boar?

**Lion and cub.**—Erván, 47—48.

**Lion and Sun.**—Teherán, A 593—595, R 628—631, 639, 640. 642—644. Med. A 1, R 2, 3.—Iṣfahán, 26—32; Erván, 35—44; Bandar-Abbás? 63, 64; Tabríz, 71—78; Khoï, 103—105; Demávend, 108; Ra'násh, 112, 113; Shemákhi, 115; Teherán, 121; Kazvín, 125—127; Kandahár, 131—133; Káshán, 162—165; Ganja, 168, 169; Mazenderán, 182, 183; Mesh-hed, 188; Yazd, 196.

**Lion, recumbent.**—Tabríz, 82.

Lion, recumbent, and Sun.—No mint Bil, 542—544. Irán  
Æ (royal), 576. Irán, 1, 2; Urúmí, 22; Eriyán, 45;  
Tabríz, 79—81.

Lion, rampant—Iráñ, 3.

Lions, rampant, Two.—Abu-shahr, 4, 5.

Lion, seizing bull.—Tiflís, 98, 99.

Lion, seizing stag.—Iṣfahán, 33, 34; Behbehán, 65—70;  
Teherán, 122; Kandahar, 137; Mazenderán, 184—187.

### N.

Násir-ed-dín, *see* Sháh.

### O.

Ornamented Label.—Abu-shahr, 12, 13, 14.

### P.

Parrot.—Resht 111.

Peacock.—Abu-shahr, 9; Ardebíl, 21; Tabríz, 94; Shemá-khí, 117, 118; Teherán, 123; Kandahár, 150, 151; Káshán, 167.

Peacocks, Two.—Abu-shahr, 10.

### S.

Sabre.—Kandahár, 157, 158.

Sabre, Two-bladed.—(Zu-l-fíkár) Kandahár, 155, 156; Ganja, 181.

Sháh (Fet-h-'Alí) on horseback.—Zenján, *A* 476, 477.

Sháh (Fet-h-'Alí) seated on throne.—Iṣfahán, *A* 484.

Sháh (Násir-ed-dín) seated.—*A* 611.

Sháh (Násir-ed-dín), Bust of.—Teherán, *A* 592, 593—594, *A* 607—609, 612, 613; Kazvín, 614.

Shield, Arms of Persia, *see* Lion and Sun.

Ship.—Abu-shahr, 11.

Stag.—Kandahár, 144.

**Sun, rayed.**—Teherán, AE 646—650; Abu-shahr, 8; Eriyán, 46; Tabriz, 83—87; Tiflís, 97; Káshán, 166; Mesh-hed, 189.

T.

**Turtle.**—Urúní, 25.

Z.

**Zu-l-fikár,** *see* Sabre, Two-bladed.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRAH AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

(This Table, after Wüstenfeld, gives the current Christian day, the Muhammadan day beginning at sunset on the Christian day preceding. New style begins A.D. 1582. See Introd. p. xviii. for a caution.)

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
900	1494	. . Oct. 2	941	1534 . . July 13
901	1495	. . Sept. 21	942	1535 . . " 2
902	1496	. . 9	943	1536 . . June 20
903	1497	. . Aug. 30	944	1537 . . " 10
904	1498	. . 19	945	1538 . . May 30
905	1499	. . 8	946	1539 . . " 19
906	1500	. . July 28	947	1540 . . " 8
907	1501	. . 17	948	1541 . . April 27
908	1502	. . 7	949	1542 . . " 17
909	1503	. . June 26	950	1543 . . " 6
910	1504	. . 14	951	1544 . . Mar. 25
911	1505	. . 4	952	1545 . . " 15
912	1506	. . May 24	953	1546 . . " 4
913	1507	. . 13	954	1547 . . Feb. 21
914	1508	. . 2	955	1548 . . " 11
915	1509	. . April 21	956	1549 . . Jan. 30
916	1510	. . 10	957	1550 . . " 20
917	1511	. . Mar. 31	958	1551 . . " 9
918	1512	. . 19	959	1551 . . Dec. 29
919	1513	. . 9	960	1552 . . " 18
920	1514	. . Feb. 26	961	1553 . . " 7
921	1515	. . 15	962	1554 . . Nov. 26
922	1516	. . 5	963	1555 . . " 16
923	1517	. . Jan. 24	964	1556 . . " 4
924	1518	. . 13	965	1557 . . Oct. 24
925	1519	. . 3	966	1558 . . " 14
926	1519	. . Dec. 23	967	1559 . . " 3
927	1520	. . 12	968	1560 . . Sept. 22
928	1521	. . 1	969	1561 . . " 11
929	1522	. . Nov. 20	970	1562 . . Aug. 31
930	1523	. . 10	971	1563 . . " 21
931	1524	. . Oct. 29	972	1564 . . " 9
932	1525	. . 18	973	1565 . . July 29
933	1526	. . 8	974	1566 . . " 19
934	1527	. . Sept. 27	975	1567 . . " 8
935	1528	. . 15	976	1568 . . June 26
936	1529	. . 5	977	1569 . . " 16
937	1530	. . Aug. 25	978	1570 . . " 5
938	1531	. . 15	979	1571 . . May 26
939	1532	. . 3	980	1572 . . " 14
940	1533	. . July 23	981	1573 . . " 3

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
982	1574	April 23	1032	1622	Nov. 5
983	1575	" 12	1033	1623	Oct. 25
984	1576	Mar. 31	1034	1624	" 14
985	1577	" 21	1035	1625	" 3
986	1578	" 10	1036	1626	Sept. 22
987	1579	Feb. 28	1037	1627	" 12
988	1580	" 17	1038	1628	Aug. 31
989	1581	" 5	1039	1629	" 21
990	1582	Jan. 26	1040	1630	" 10
991	1583	" 26*	1041	1631	July 30
992	1584	" 14	1042	1632	" 19
993	1585	" 3	1043	1633	" 8
994	1586	Dec. 23	1044	1634	June 27
995	1586	" 12	1045	1635	" 17
996	1587	" 2	1046	1636	" 5
997	1588	Nov. 20	1047	1637	May 26
998	1589	" 10	1048	1638	" 15
999	1590	Oct. 30	1049	1639	" 4
1000	1591	" 19	1050	1640	April 23
1001	1592	" 8	1051	1641	" 12
1002	1593	Sept. 27	1052	1642	" 1
1003	1594	" 16	1053	1643	Mar. 22
1004	1595	" 6	1054	1644	" 10
1005	1596	Aug. 25	1055	1645	Feb. 27
1006	1597	" 14	1056	1646	" 17
1007	1598	" 4	1057	1647	" 6
1008	1599	July 24	1058	1648	Jan. 27
1009	1600	" 13	1059	1649	" 15
1010	1601	" 2	1060	1650	" 4
1011	1602	June 21	1061	1650	Dec. 25
1012	1603	" 11	1062	1651	" 14
1013	1604	May 30	1063	1652	" 2
1014	1605	" 19	1064	1653	Nov. 22
1015	1606	" 9	1065	1654	" 11
1016	1607	April 28	1066	1655	Oct. 31
1017	1608	" 17	1067	1656	" 20
1018	1609	" 6	1068	1657	" 9
1019	1610	Mar. 26	1069	1658	Sept. 29
1020	1611	" 16	1070	1659	" 18
1021	1612	" 4	1071	1660	" 6
1022	1613	Feb. 21	1072	1661	Aug. 27
1023	1614	" 11	1073	1662	" 16
1024	1615	Jan. 31	1074	1663	" 5
1025	1616	" 20	1075	1664	July 25
1026	1617	" 9	1076	1665	" 14
1027	1617	Dec. 29	1077	1666	" 4
1028	1618	" 19	1078	1667	June 23
1029	1619	" 8	1079	1668	" 11
1030	1620	Nov. 26	1080	1669	" 1
1031	1621	" 16	1081	1670	May 21

\* Here the change to the Gregorian New Style takes effect. -

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1082	1671	May 10	1132	1719	Nov. 14
1083	1672	April 29	1133	1720	" 2
1084	1673	" 18	1134	1721	Oct. 22
1085	1674	" 7	1135	1722	" 12
1086	1675	Mar. 28	1136	1723	" 1
1087	1676	" 16	1137	1724	Sept. 20
1088	1677	" 6	1138	1725	" 9
1089	1678	Feb. 23	1139	1726	Aug. 29
1090	1679	" 12	1140	1727	" 19
1091	1680	" 2	1141	1728	" 7
1092	1681	Jan. 21	1142	1729	July 27
1093	1682	" 10	1143	1730	" 17
1094	1682	Dec. 31	1144	1731	" 6
1095	1683	" 20	1145	1732	June 24
1096	1684	" 8	1146	1733	" 14
1097	1685	Nov. 28	1147	1734	" 3
1098	1686	" 17	1148	1735	May 24
1099	1687	" 7	1149	1736	" 12
1100	1688	Oct. 26	1150	1737	" 1
1101	1689	" 15	1151	1738	April 21
1102	1690	" 5	1152	1739	" 10
1103	1691	Sept. 24	1153	1740	Mar. 29
1104	1692	" 12	1154	1741	" 19
1105	1693	" 2	1155	1742	" 8
1106	1694	Aug. 22	1156	1743	Feb. 25
1107	1695	" 12	1157	1744	" 15
1108	1696	July 31	1158	1745	" 3
1109	1697	" 20	1159	1746	Jan. 24
1110	1698	" 10	1160	1747	" 13
1111	1699	June 29	1161	1748	" 2
1112	1700	" 18	1162	1748	Dec. 22
1113	1701	" 8	1163	1749	" 11
1114	1702	May 28	1164	1750	Nov. 30
1115	1703	" 17	1165	1751	" 20
1116	1704	" 6	1166	1752	" 8
1117	1705	April 25	1167	1753	Oct. 29
1118	1706	" 15	1168	1754	" 18
1119	1707	" 4	1169	1755	" 7
1120	1708	Mar. 23	1170	1756	Sept. 26
1121	1709	" 13	1171	1757	" 15
1122	1710	" 2	1172	1758	" 4
1123	1711	Feb. 19	1173	1759	Aug. 25
1124	1712	" 9	1174	1760	" 13
1125	1713	Jan. 28	1175	1761	" 2
1126	1714	" 17	1176	1762	July 23
1127	1715	" 7	1177	1763	" 12
1128	1715	Dec. 27	1178	1764	" 1
1129	1716	" 16	1179	1765	June 20
1130	1717	" 5	1180	1766	" 9
1131	1718	Nov. 24	1181	1767	May 30

## 382 COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1182	1768	May 18	1232	1816	Nov. 21
1183	1769	" 7	1233	1817	" 11
1184	1770	April 27	1234	1818	Oct. 31
1185	1771	" 16	1235	1819	" 20
1186	1772	" 4	1236	1820	" 9
1187	1773	Mar. 25	1237	1821	Sept. 28
1188	1774	" 14	1238	1822	" 18
1189	1775	" 4	1239	1823	" 7
1190	1776	Feb. 21	1240	1824	Aug. 26
1191	1777	" 9	1241	1825	" 16
1192	1778	Jan. 30	1242	1826	" 5
1193	1779	" 19	1243	1827	July 25
1194	1780	" 8	1244	1828	" 14
1195	1780	Dec. 28	1245	1829	" 3
1196	1781	" 17	1246	1830	June 22
1197	1782	" 7	1247	1831	" 12
1198	1783	Nov. 26	1248	1832	May 31
1199	1784	" 14	1249	1833	" 21
1200	1785	" 4	1250	1834	" 10
1201	1786	Oct. 24	1251	1835	April 29
1202	1787	" 13	1252	1836	" 18
1203	1788	" 2	1253	1837	" 7
1204	1789	Sept. 21	1254	1838	Mar. 27
1205	1790	" 10	1255	1839	" 17
1206	1791	Aug. 31	1256	1840	" 5
1207	1792	" 19	1257	1841	Feb. 23
1208	1793	" 9	1258	1842	" 12
1209	1794	July 29	1259	1843	" 1
1210	1795	" 18	1260	1844	Jan. 22
1211	1796	" 7	1261	1845	" 10
1212	1797	June 26	1262	1846	Dec. 30
1213	1798	" 15	1263	1846	" 20
1214	1799	" 5	1264	1847	" 9
1215	1800	May 25	1265	1848	Nov. 27
1216	1801	" 14	1266	1849	" 17
1217	1802	" 4	1267	1850	" 6
1218	1803	April 23	1268	1851	Oct. 27
1219	1804	" 12	1269	1852	" 15
1220	1805	" 1	1270	1853	" 4
1221	1806	Mar. 21	1271	1854	Sept. 24
1222	1807	" 11	1272	1855	" 13
1223	1808	Feb. 28	1273	1856	" 1
1224	1809	" 16	1274	1857	Aug. 22
1225	1810	" 6	1275	1858	" 11
1226	1811	Jan. 26	1276	1859	July 31
1227	1812	" 16	1277	1860	" 20
1228	1813	" 4	1278	1861	" 9
1229	1813	Dec. 24	1279	1862	June 29
1230	1814	" 14	1280	1863	" 18
1231	1815	" 3	1281	1864	" 6

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1282	1865 . . May 27	1301	1883 . . Nov. 2
1283	1866 . . " 16	1302	1884 . . Oct. 21
1284	1867 . . " 5	1303	1885 . . " 10
1285	1868 . . April 24	1304	1886 . . Sept. 30
1286	1869 . . " 13	1305	1887 . . " 19
1287	1870 . . " 3	1306	1888 . . " 7
1288	1871 . . Mar. 23	1307	1889 . . Aug. 28
1289	1872 . . " 11	1308	1890 . . " 17
1290	1873 . . " 1	1309	1891 . . " 7
1291	1874 . . Feb. 18	1310	1892 . . July 26
1292	1875 . . " 7	1311	1893 . . " 15
1293	1876 . . Jan. 28	1312	1894 . . " 5
1294	1877 . . " 16	1313	1895 . . June 24
1295	1878 . . " 5	1314	1896 . . " 12
1296	1878 . . Dec. 26	1315	1897 . . " 2
1297	1879 . . " 15	1316	1898 . . May 22
1298	1880 . . " 4	1317	1899 . . " 12
1299	1881 . . Nov. 23	1318	1900 . . " 1
1300	1882 . . " 12		

TABLE  
OF THE  
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF  
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	.064	41	2.656	81	5.248	121	7.840
2	.129	42	2.720	82	5.312	122	7.905
3	.194	43	2.785	83	5.378	123	7.970
4	.259	44	2.850	84	5.442	124	8.035
5	.324	45	2.915	85	5.508	125	8.100
6	.388	46	2.980	86	5.572	126	8.164
7	.453	47	3.045	87	5.637	127	8.229
8	.518	48	3.110	88	5.702	128	8.294
9	.583	49	3.175	89	5.767	129	8.359
10	.648	50	3.240	90	5.832	130	8.424
11	.712	51	3.304	91	5.896	131	8.488
12	.777	52	3.368	92	5.961	132	8.553
13	.842	53	3.434	93	6.026	133	8.618
14	.907	54	3.498	94	6.091	134	8.682
15	.972	55	3.564	95	6.156	135	8.747
16	1.036	56	3.628	96	6.220	136	8.812
17	1.101	57	3.693	97	6.285	137	8.877
18	1.166	58	3.758	98	6.350	138	8.942
19	1.231	59	3.823	99	6.415	139	9.007
20	1.296	60	3.888	100	6.480	140	9.072
21	1.360	61	3.952	101	6.544	141	9.136
22	1.425	62	4.017	102	6.609	142	9.200
23	1.490	63	4.082	103	6.674	143	9.265
24	1.555	64	4.146	104	6.739	144	9.330
25	1.620	65	4.211	105	6.804	145	9.395
26	1.684	66	4.276	106	6.868	146	9.460
27	1.749	67	4.341	107	6.933	147	9.525
28	1.814	68	4.406	108	6.998	148	9.590
29	1.879	69	4.471	109	7.063	149	9.655
30	1.944	70	4.536	110	7.128	150	9.720
31	2.008	71	4.600	111	7.192	151	9.784
32	2.073	72	4.665	112	7.257	152	9.848
33	2.138	73	4.729	113	7.322	153	9.914
34	2.202	74	4.794	114	7.387	154	9.978
35	2.267	75	4.859	115	7.452	155	10.044
36	2.332	76	4.924	116	7.516	156	10.108
37	2.397	77	4.989	117	7.581	157	10.173
38	2.462	78	5.054	118	7.646	158	10.238
39	2.527	79	5.119	119	7.711	159	10.303
40	2.592	80	5.184	120	7.776	160	10.368

## TABLE

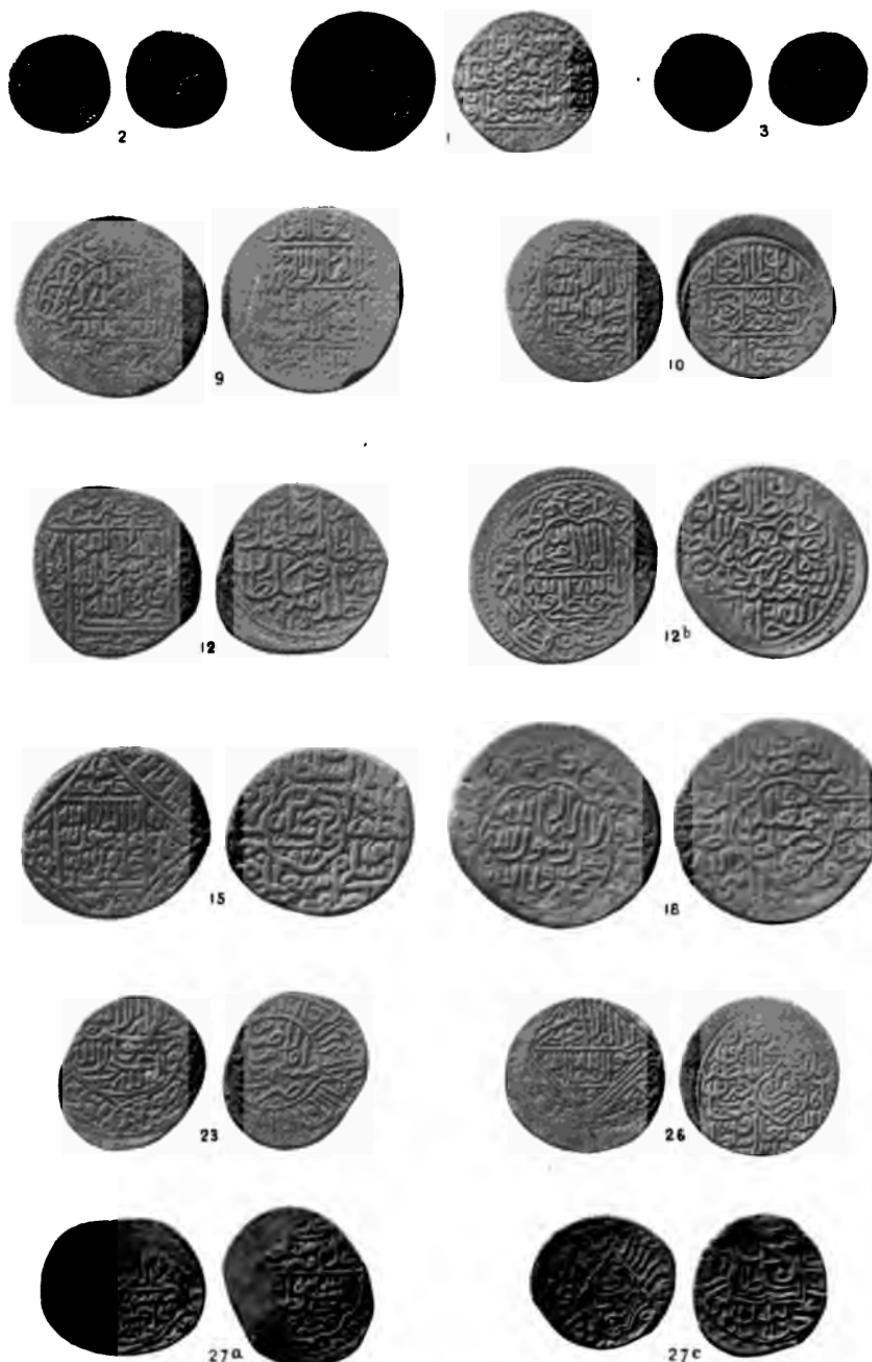
OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF  
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

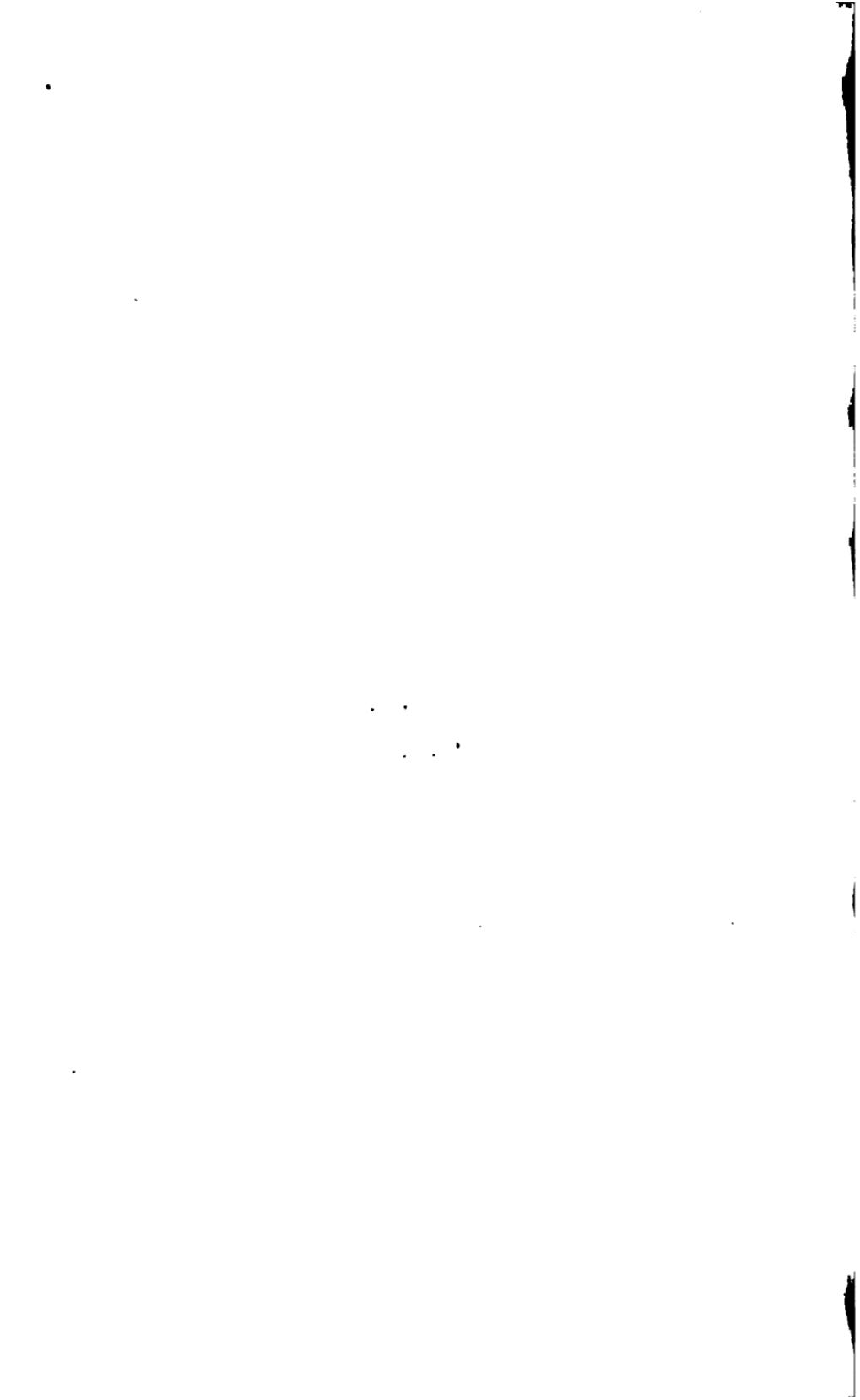
Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

**T A B L E**  
**FOR**  
**CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES AND THE**  
**MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.**

ENGLISH INCHES	MIONNET'S SCALE	FRENCH MILLIMÈTRES
4.		100
3.5		95
3.		90
2.5		85
2.		80
2.5	19	75
2.	18	70
2.5	17	65
2.	16	60
2.5	15	55
2.	14	50
2.5	13	45
2.	12	40
2.5	11	35
2.	10	30
2.5	9	25
2.	8	20
2.5	7	15
2.	6	10
2.5	5	5
2.	4	
2.5	3	
2.	2	
2.5	1	

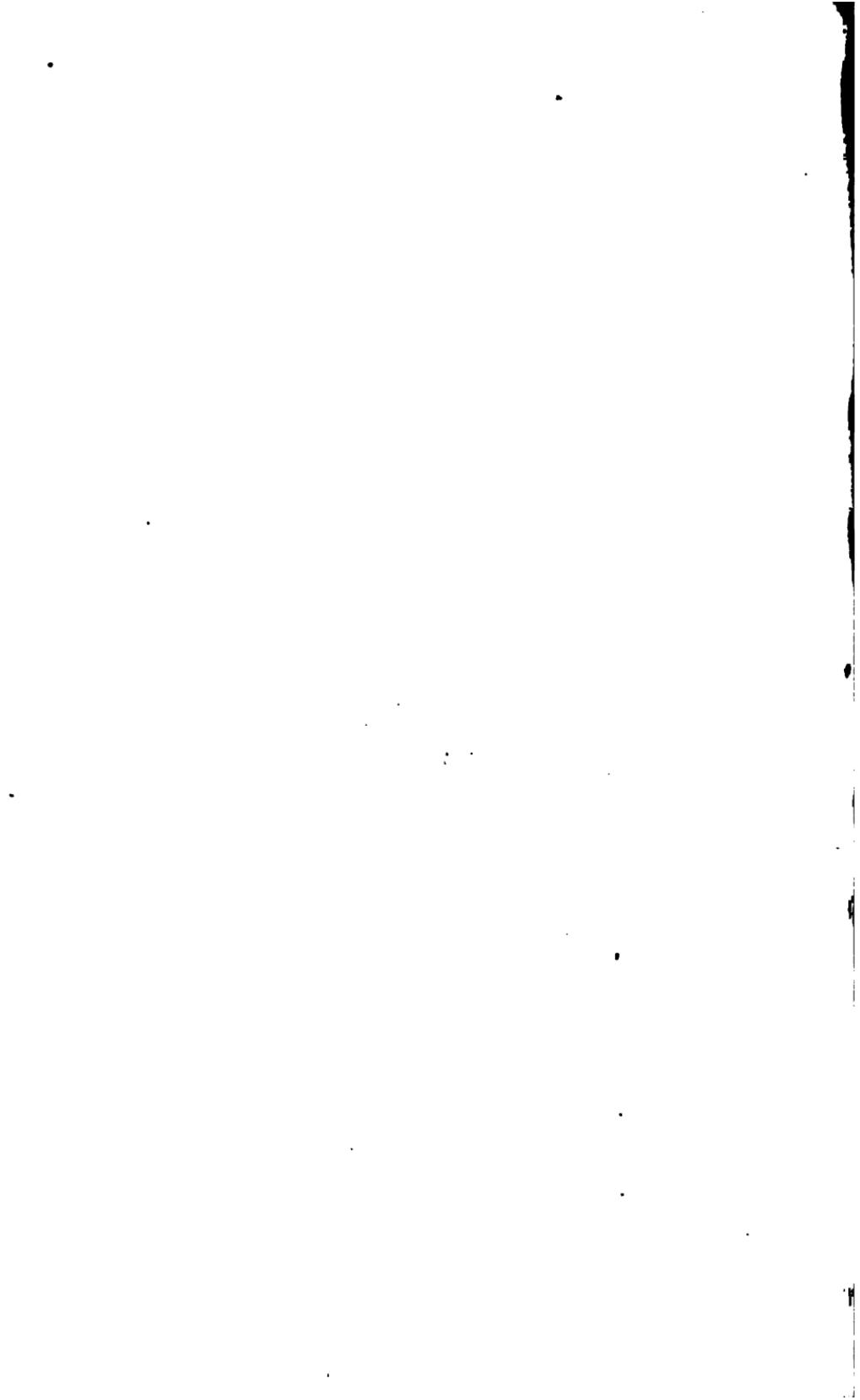


ŞAFAVIS—ISMAİL I., TAHMĀSP I.,  
MUHAMMAD KHUDĀRĀNDĀ



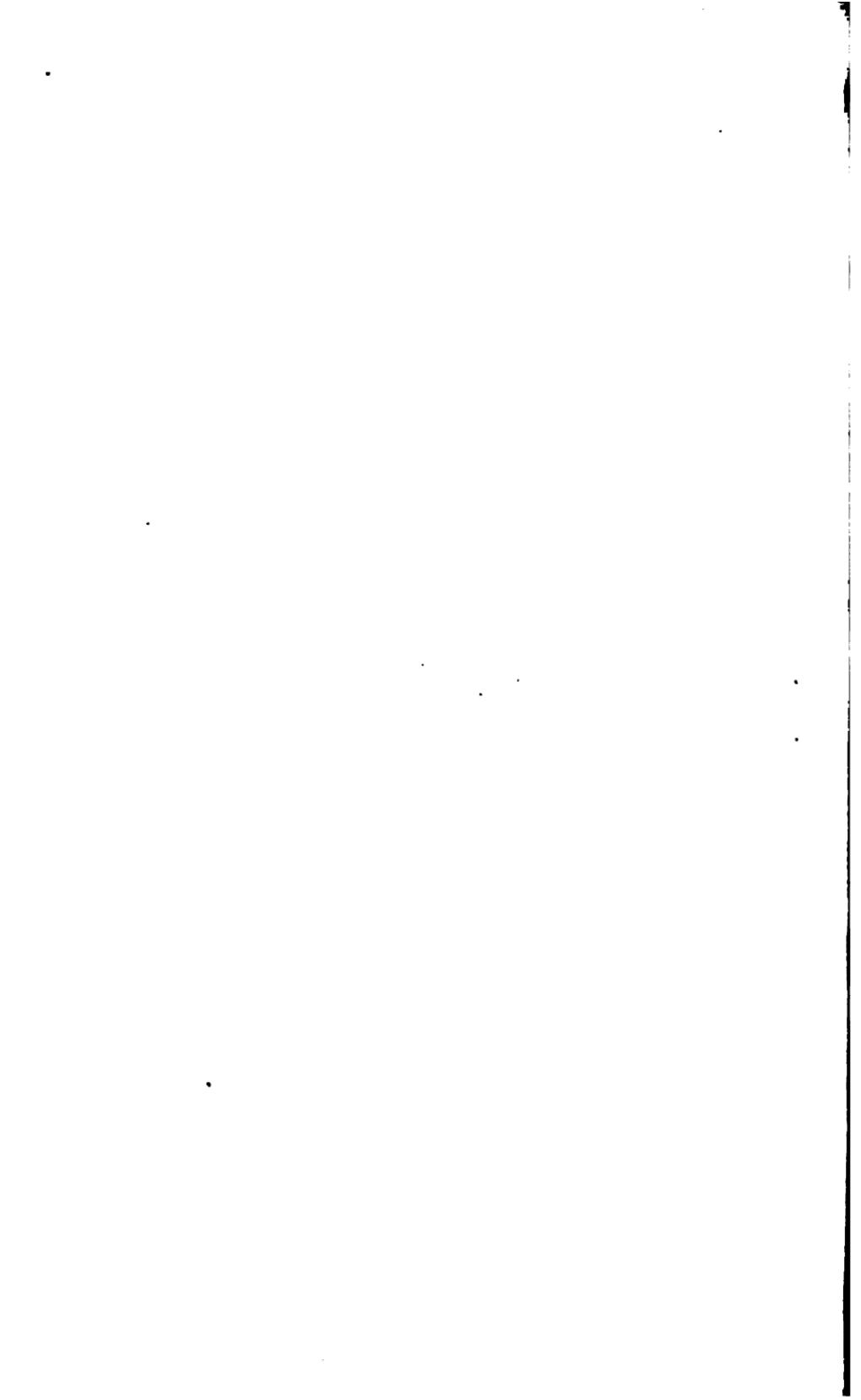


ŞAFAVIS—'ABBÁS I, ŞAFÍ,  
'ABBÁS II, SULAIMÁN I





SAFAVIS—SULAIMAN I., HUSAIN.





97

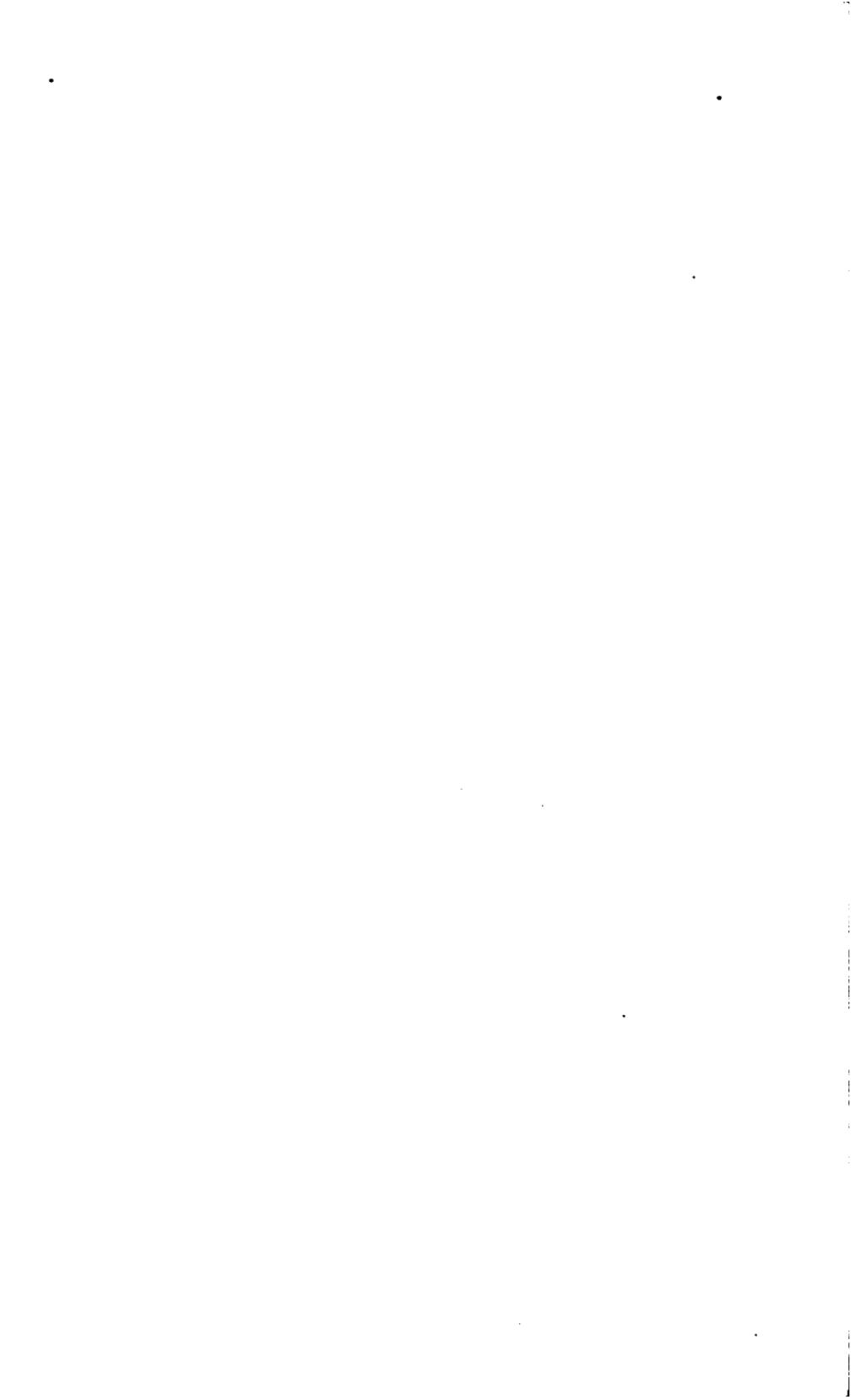


99



.99







103



103



108



108



131



131



115



115



134



146



149

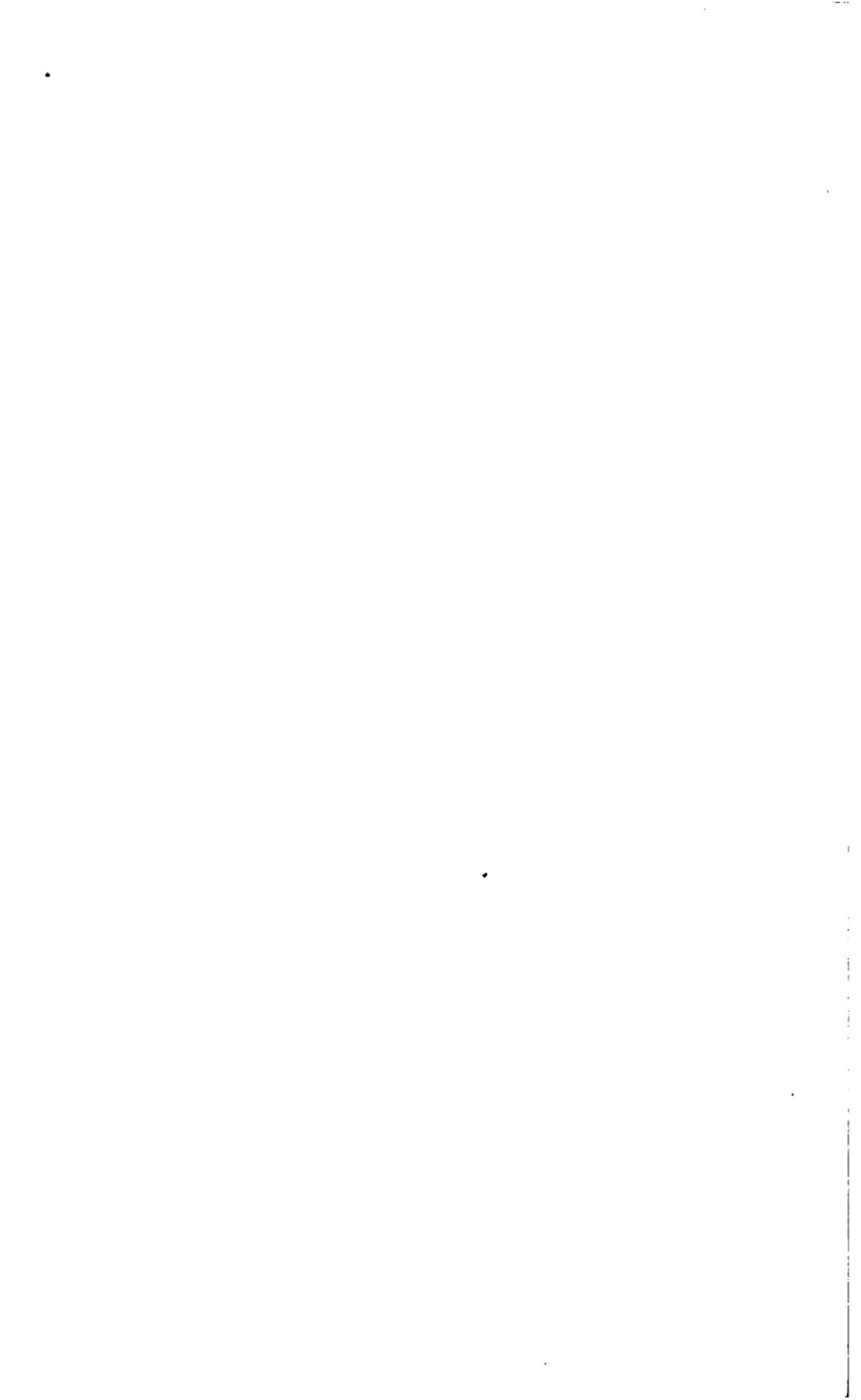


164



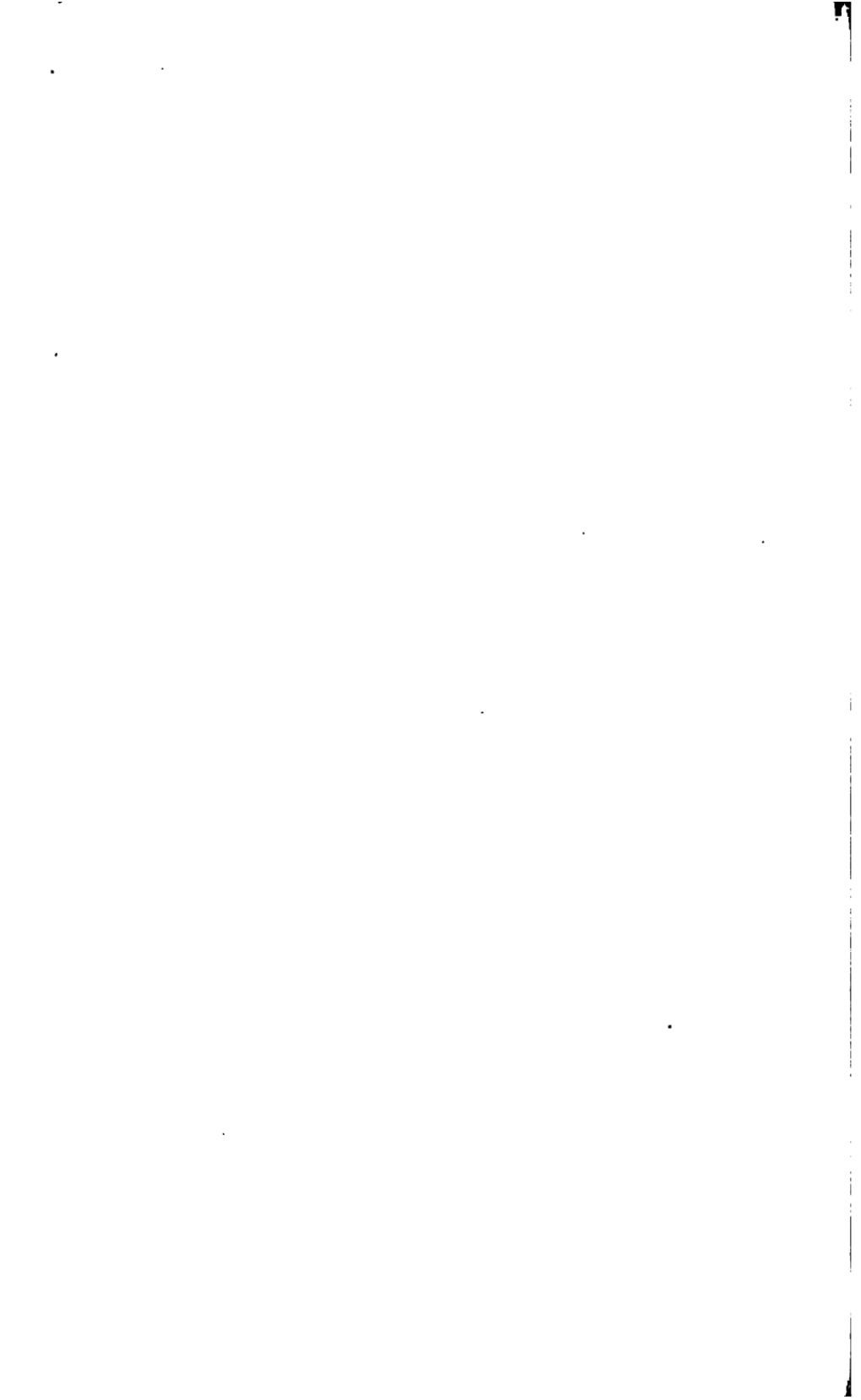
188







AFGHÁNS—MAHMÚD, ASHRAF.  
ŞAFAVIS—ABBÁS III.





214



215



216



221



222



229



247



252



263



272







275



277



287



288



291



292



293



294



310



312

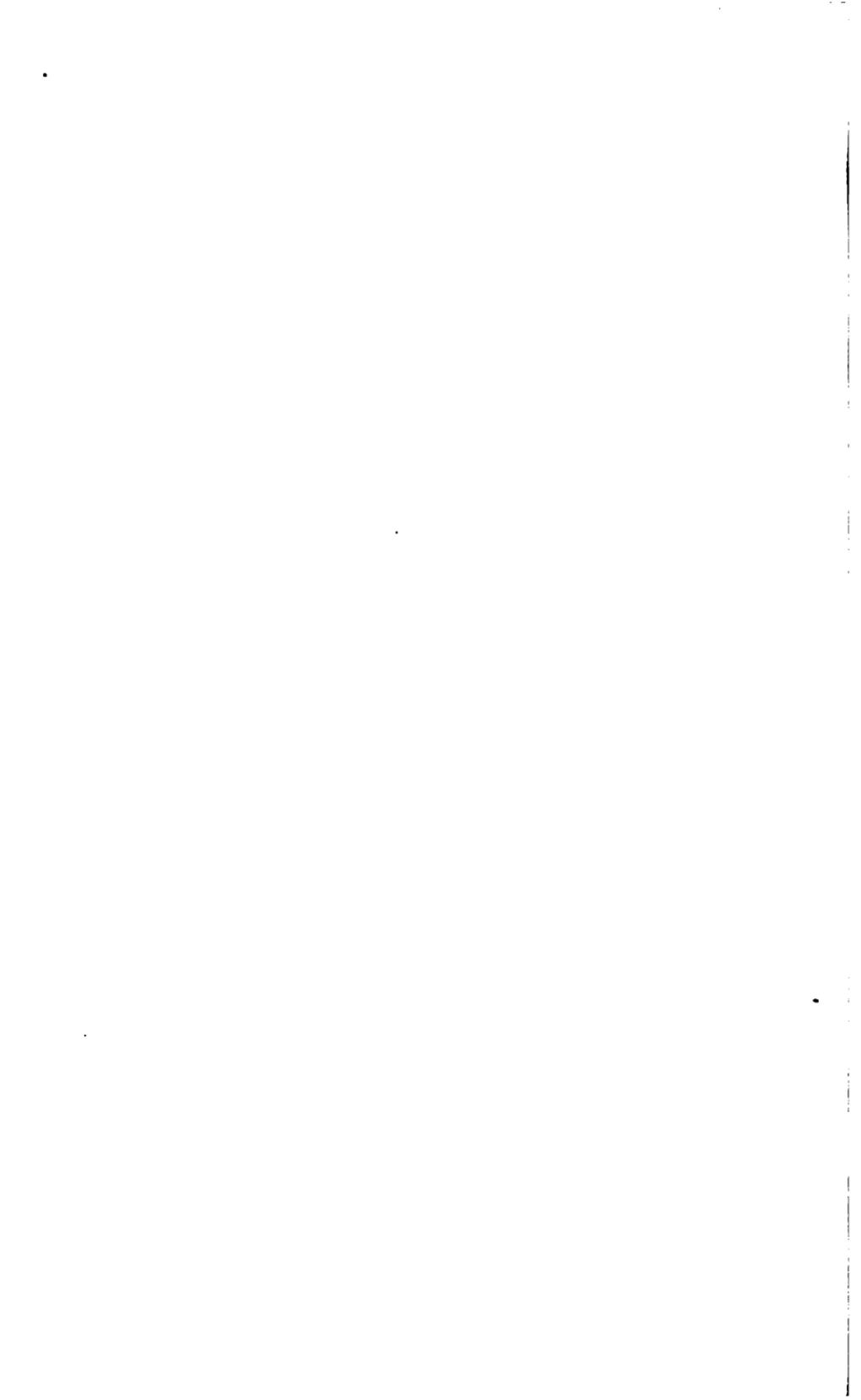


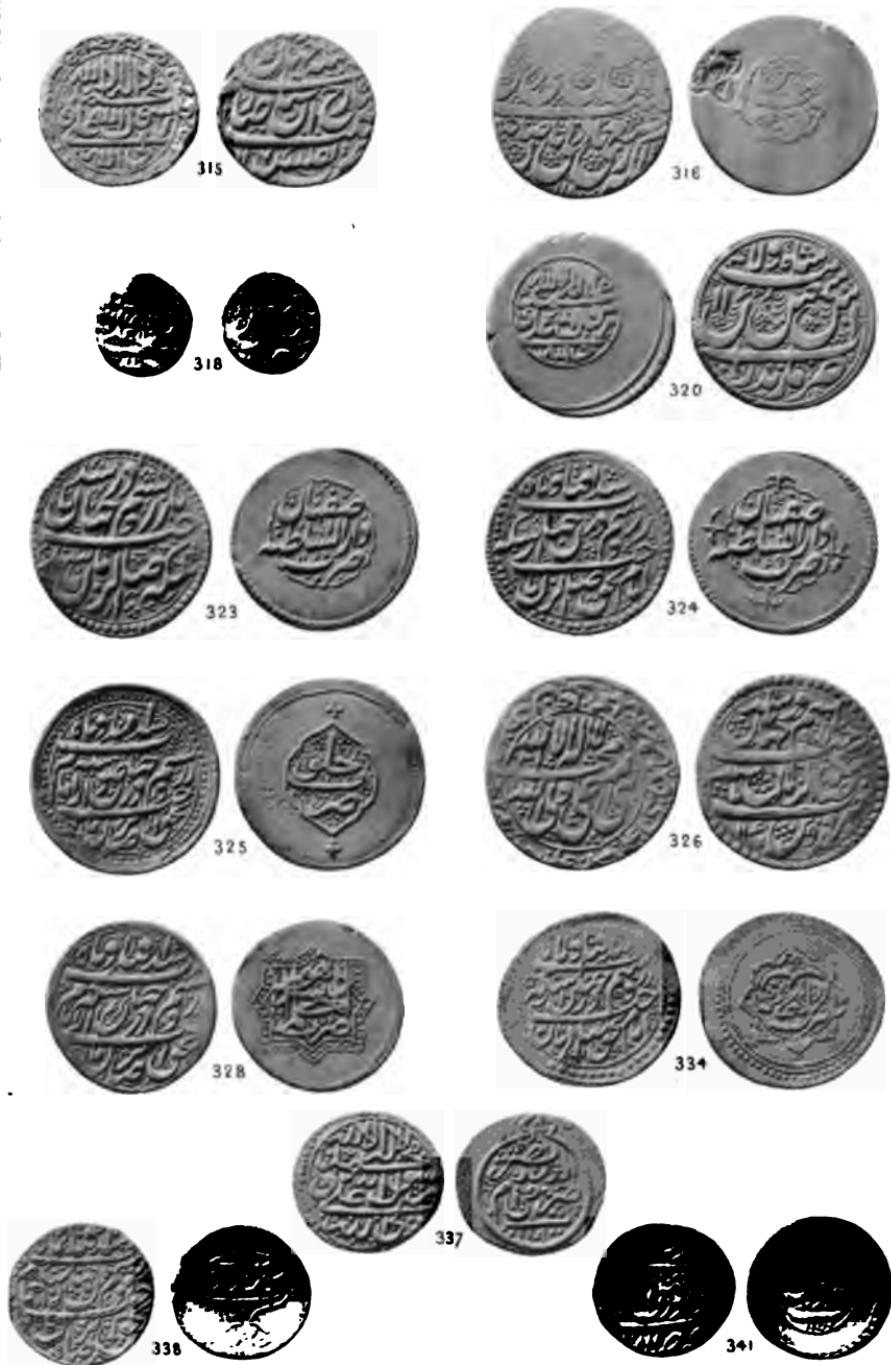
313



314

SĀFAVIS-SĀM:  
EFSHĀRIS—ĀDIL SHÁH, IBRÁHÍM, SHÁH RUKH:





EFSHÁRÍS-SHÁH RUKH: ŠAFAVIS-ISMAÍL (III):  
ZANDS-KERÍM KHÁN.





344



350



353



362



363



373



374



381

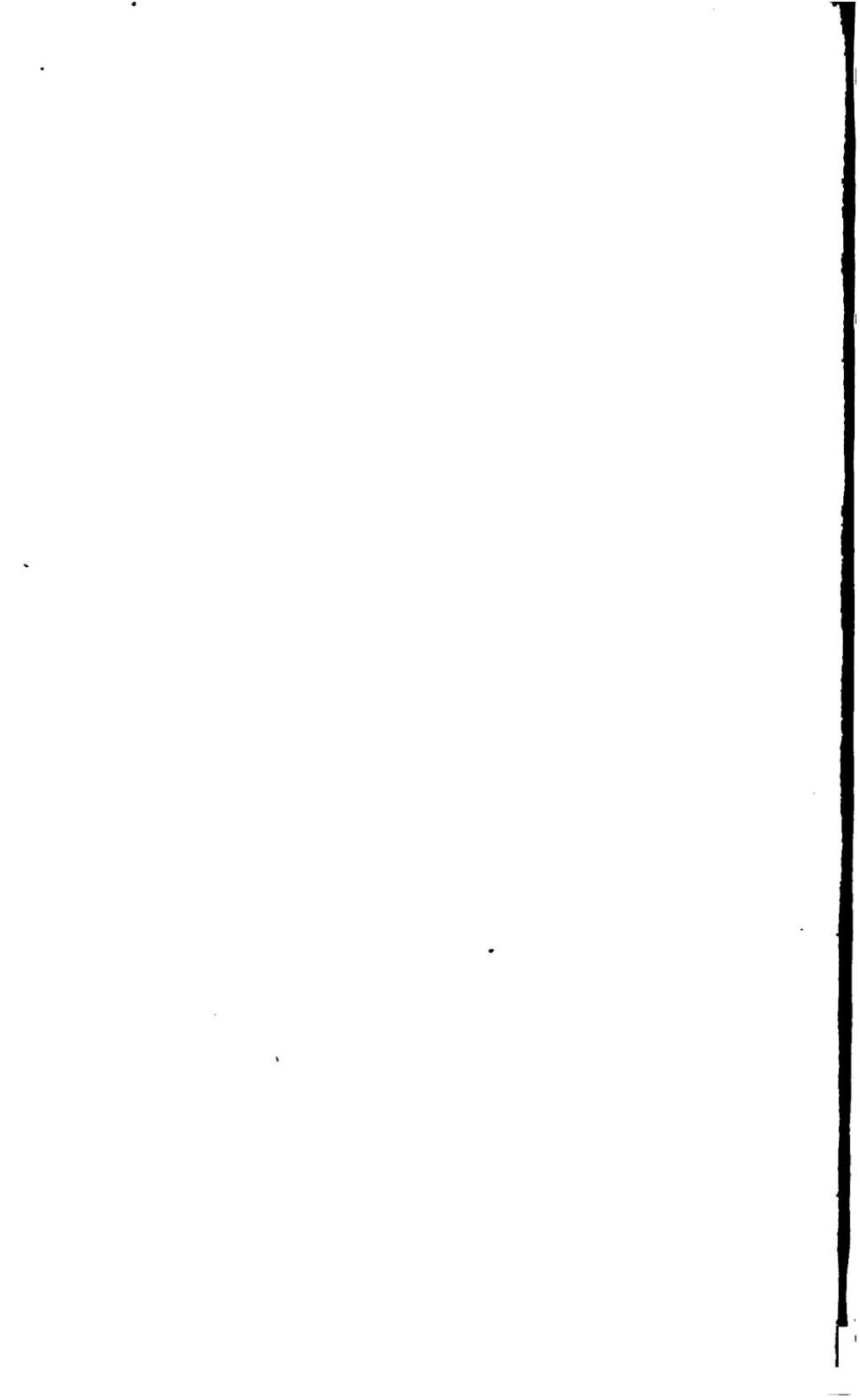


383



402







404



406



407



411



416



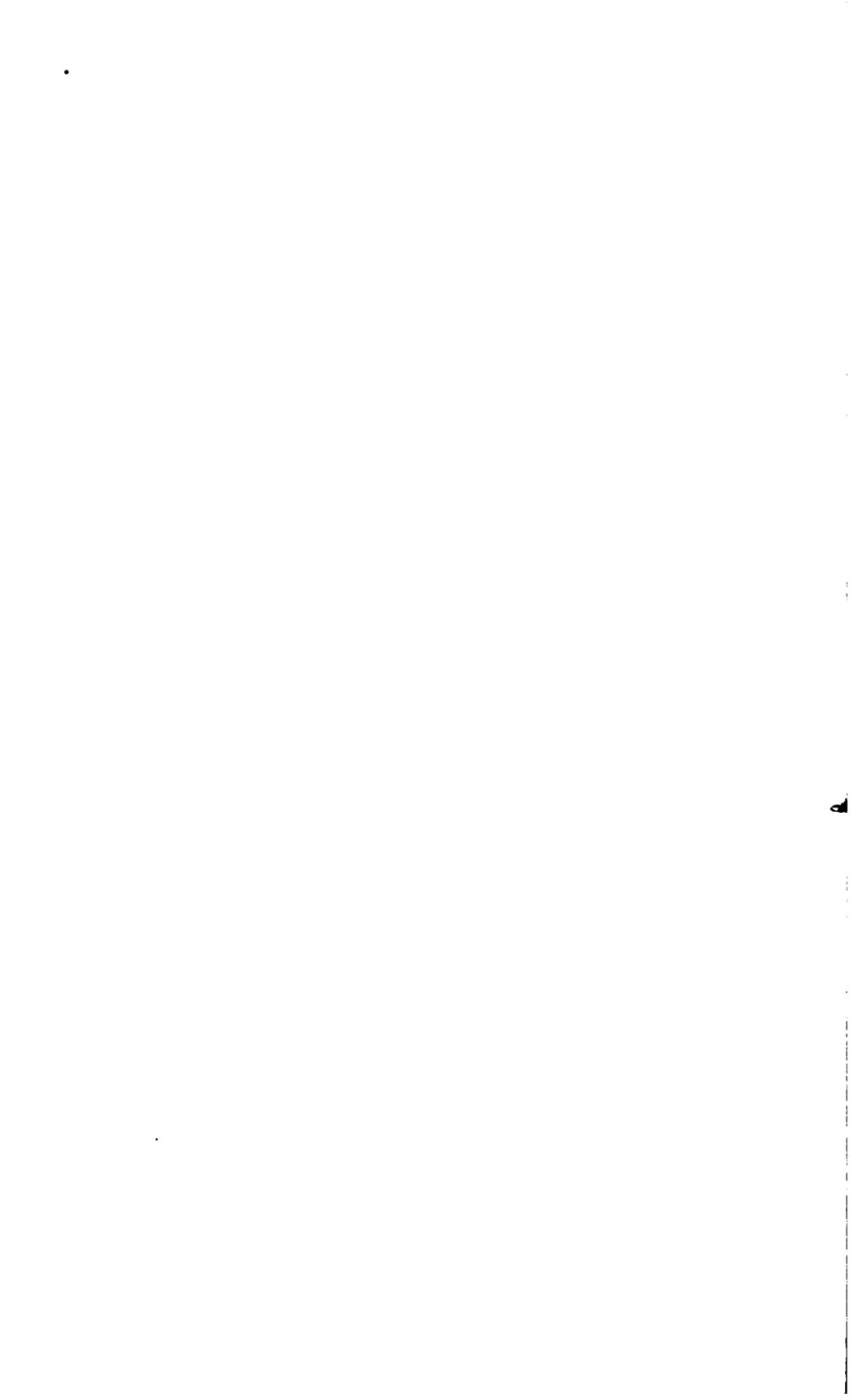
417



421



KÁJÁRS - MUHAMMAD HASAN KHÁN.  
AFGHÁN - ÁZÁD KHÁN.





422



424



426



427



429



431



433



435



437



439



445



ZANDS—ABU-L-FAT-H—KHÁN, SÁDIK, ÁLI' MURÁD,  
JAA' FAR, LUTF-ALÍ.





446



447



448



451



452



454



456



457



458



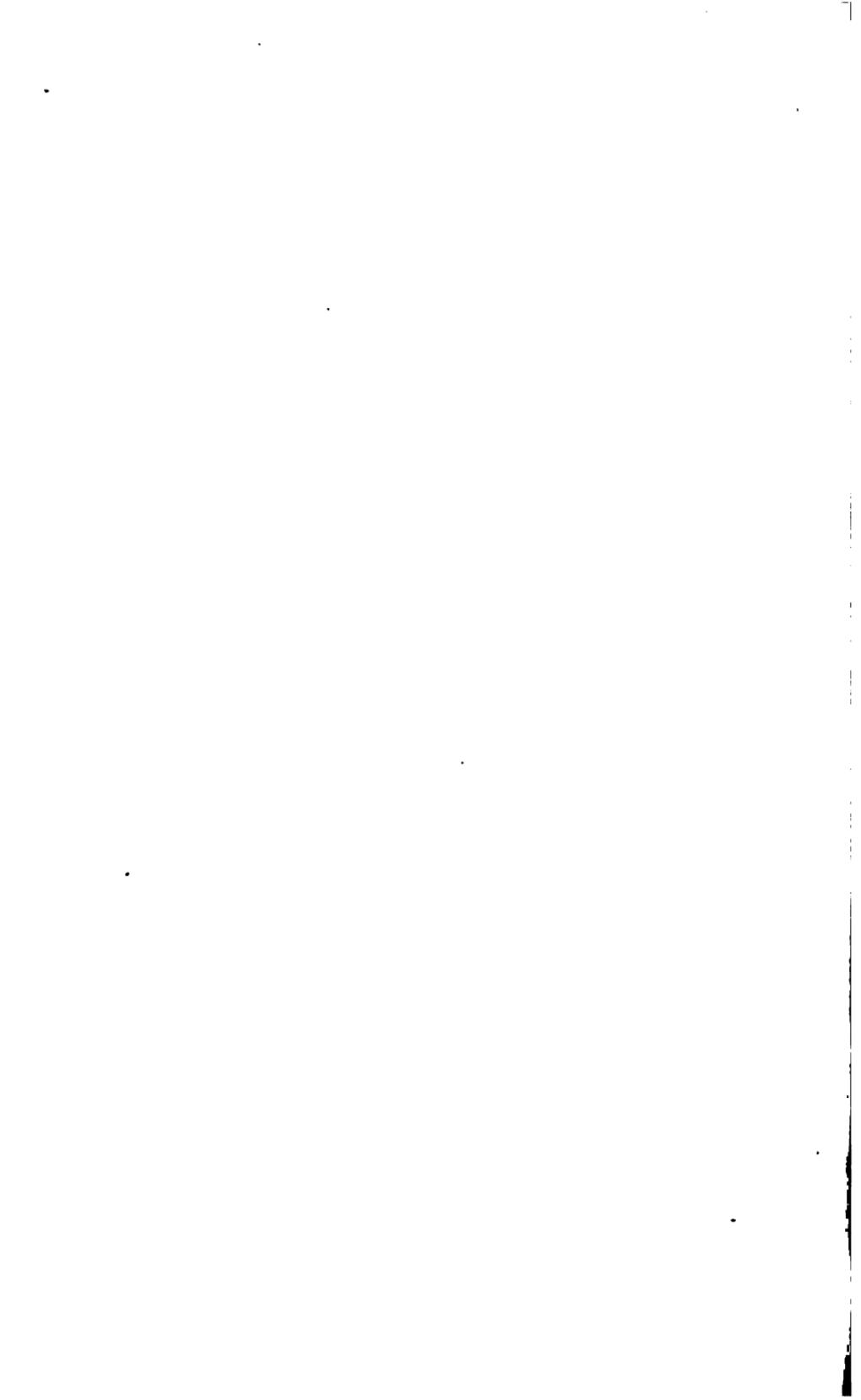
468



476



KÁJÁRS - AKA MUHAMMAD KHÁN, BÁBÁ KHÁN (FET-H-ÁLÍ)  
FET-H-ÁLÍ SHÁH.





477



479



484



485



488



490



491



493



499



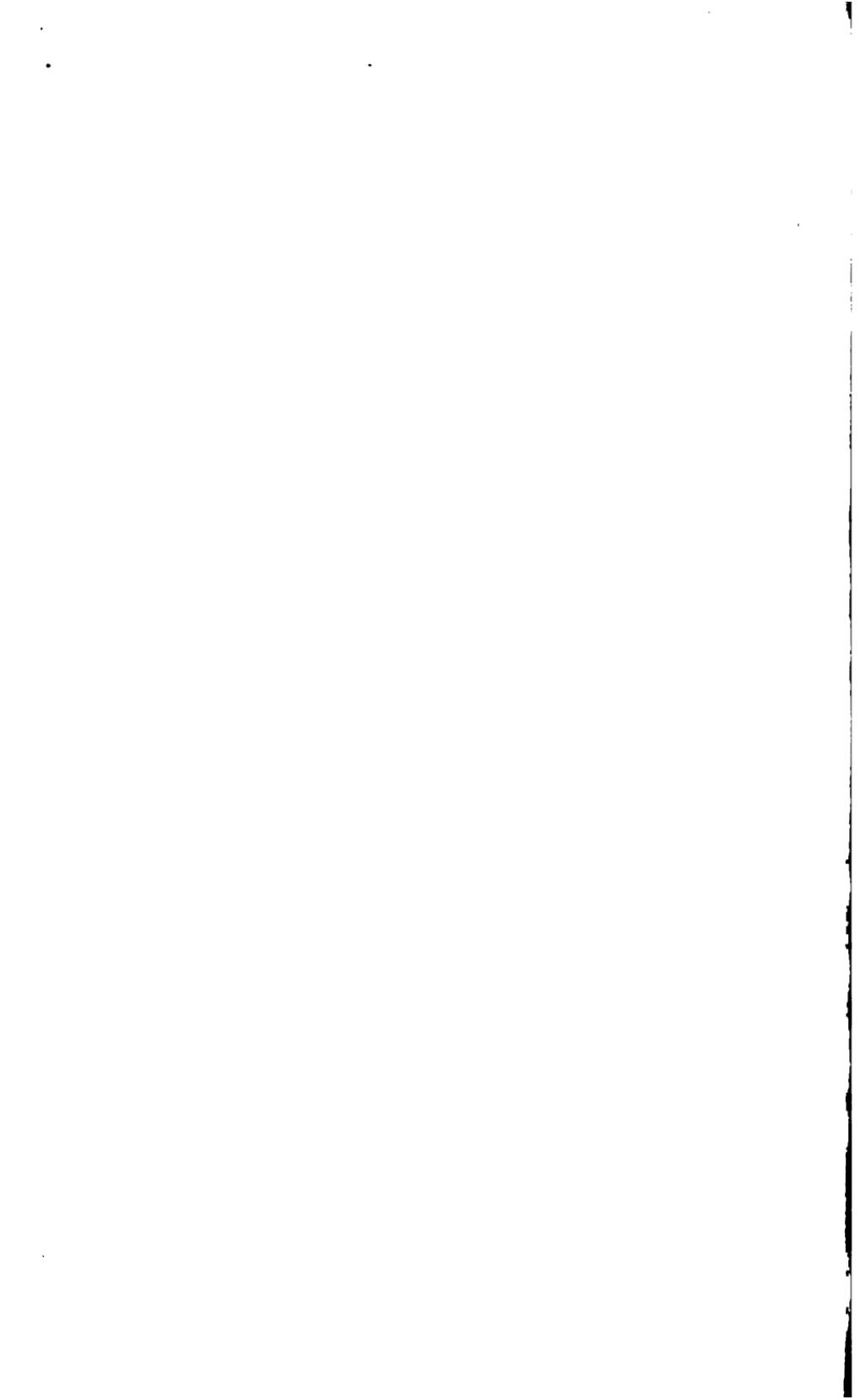
525



542



KÁJÁR-FET-H-ÁLÍ.





547



548



548



559



562



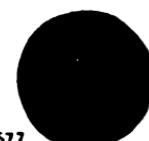
563



576



577



580



581



583



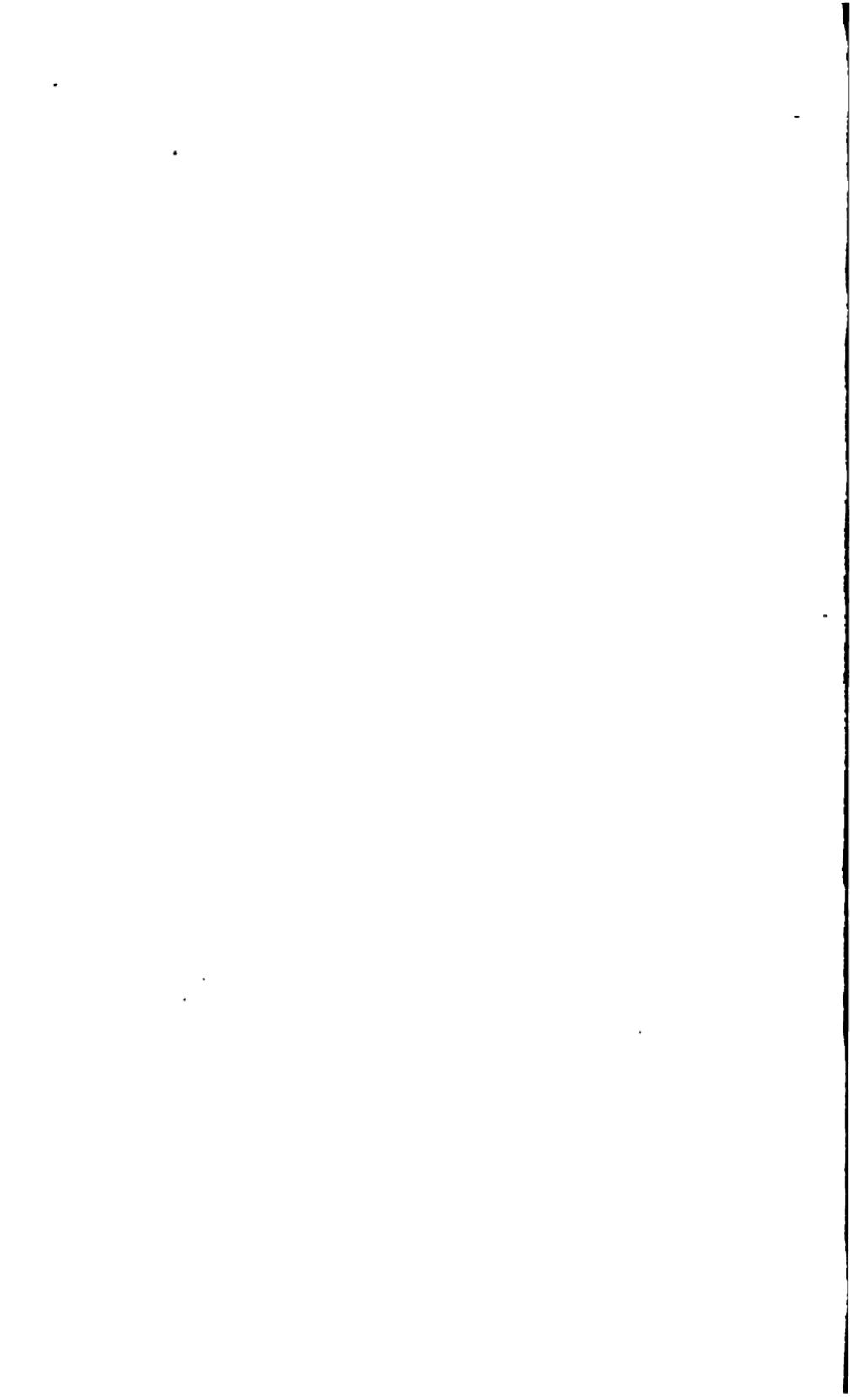
588



595



KÁJÁRS - MUHAMMAD, HASAN KHAN SALÁR (REBEL)  
NÁSIR-ED-DÍN.





596



599



601



603



635



628



652

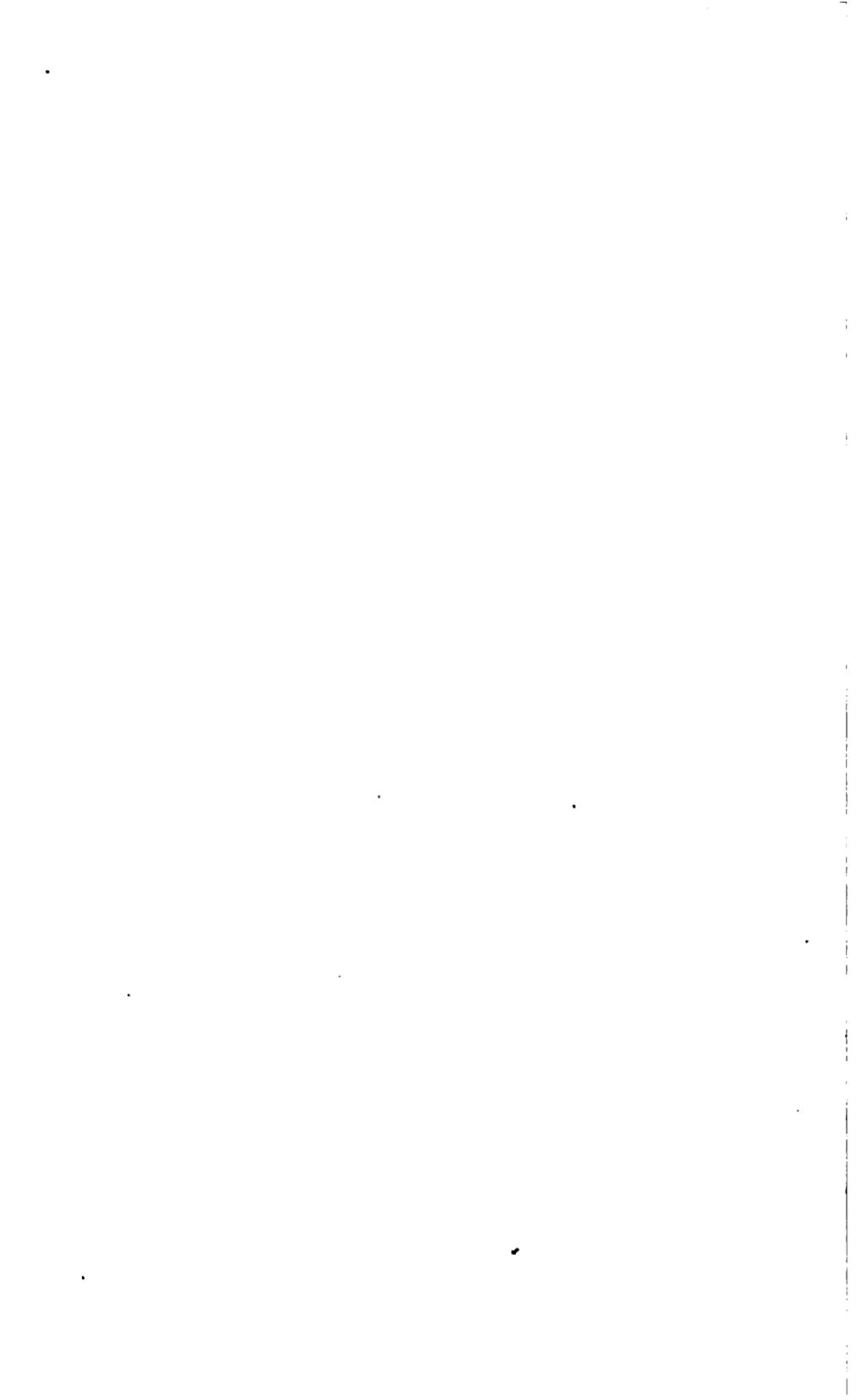


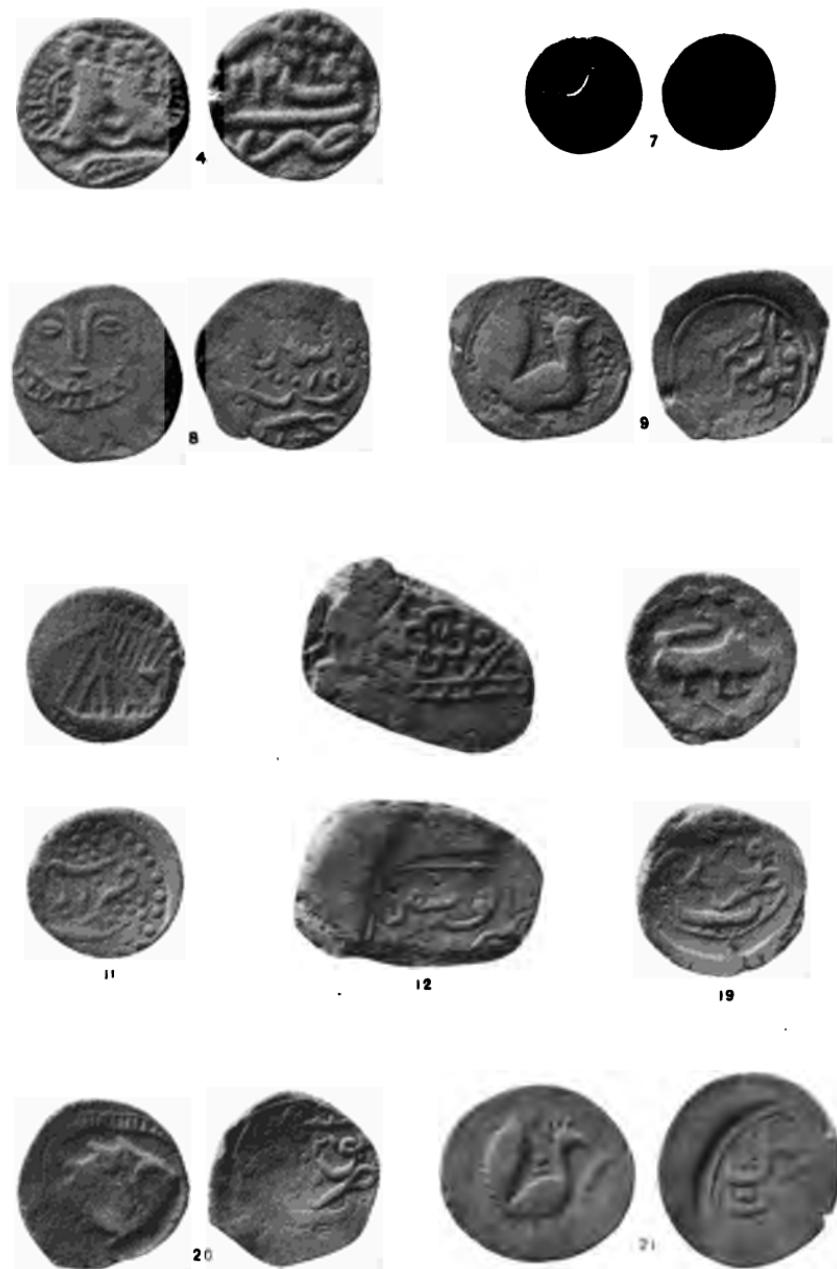
646



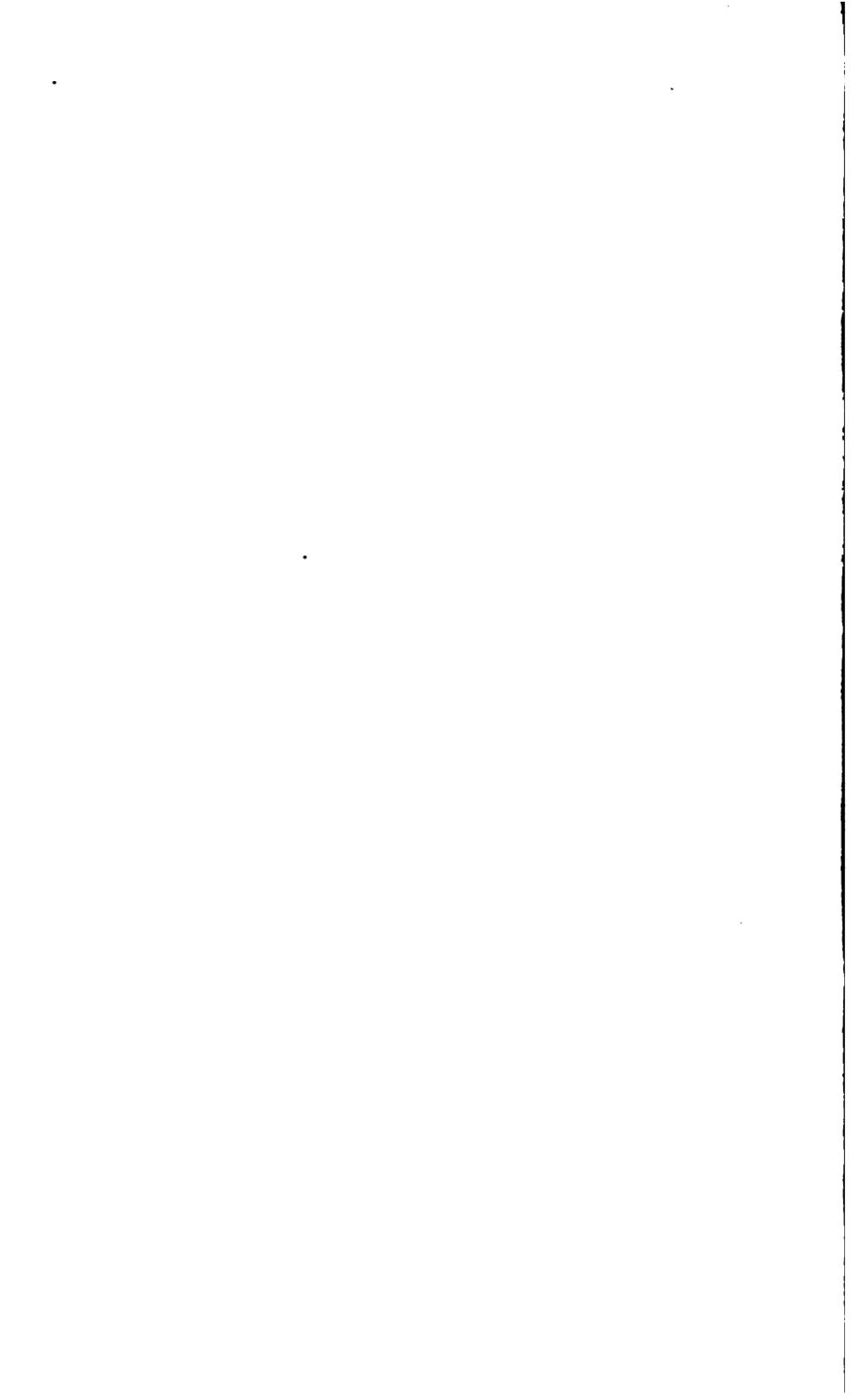
652

KÁJÁR - NÁSIR-ED-DÍN,  
TÍMÚRÍ - BÁBAR, (*Vassal of ISMA'IL I*)





COPPER.  
ABÚ-SHAHR, ARDEBÍL.





COPPER.  
URÚMÍ, ISFAHÁN, ERIVÁN.





49



51



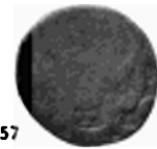
54



56



57



58



59



60



61



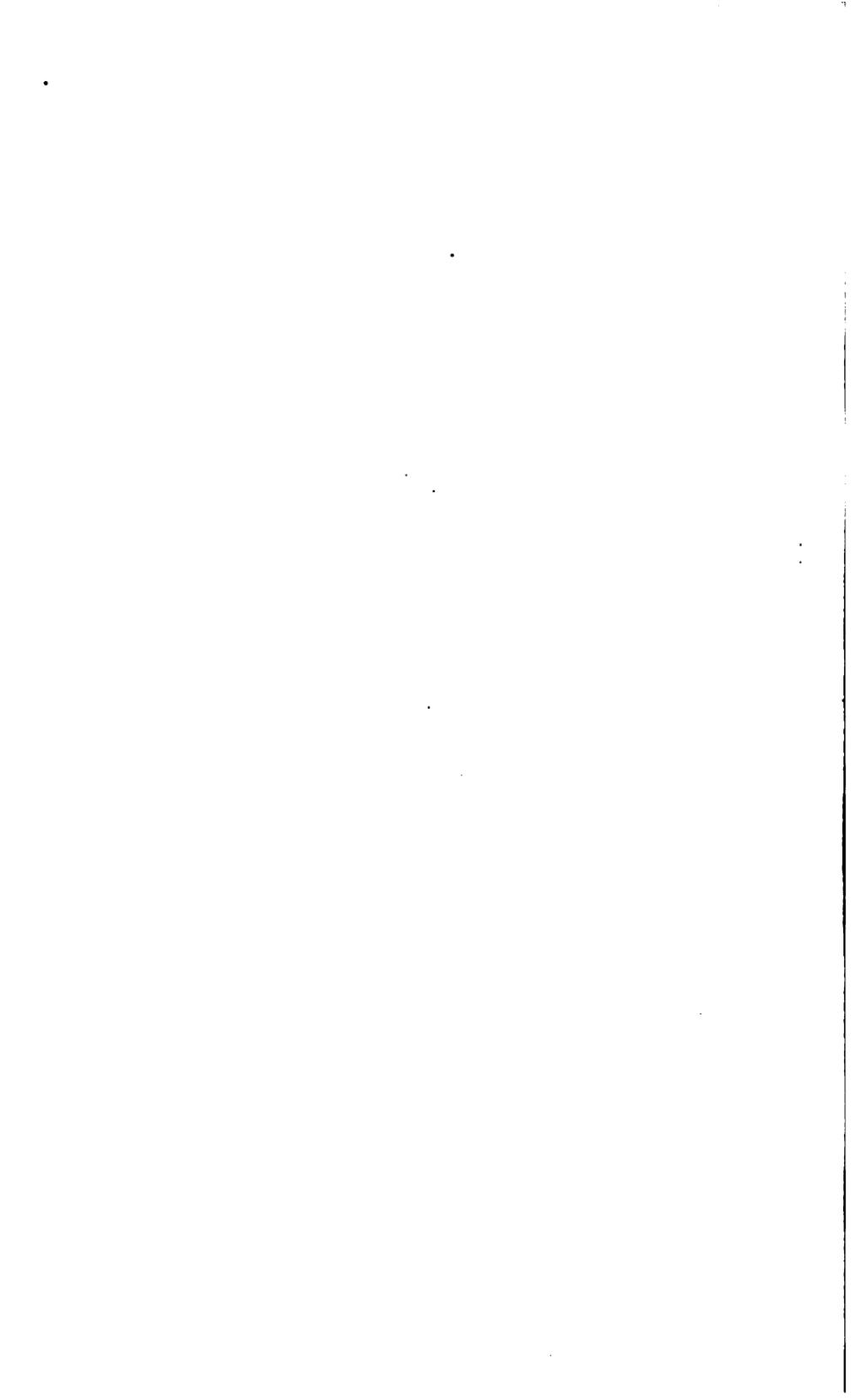
63



70



COPPER.  
ERIVÁN, BORUJIRD, BAGHDÁD, BANDAR-ABBÁS? BEHBEHÁN.





74



80



90



92



93



94



95



100



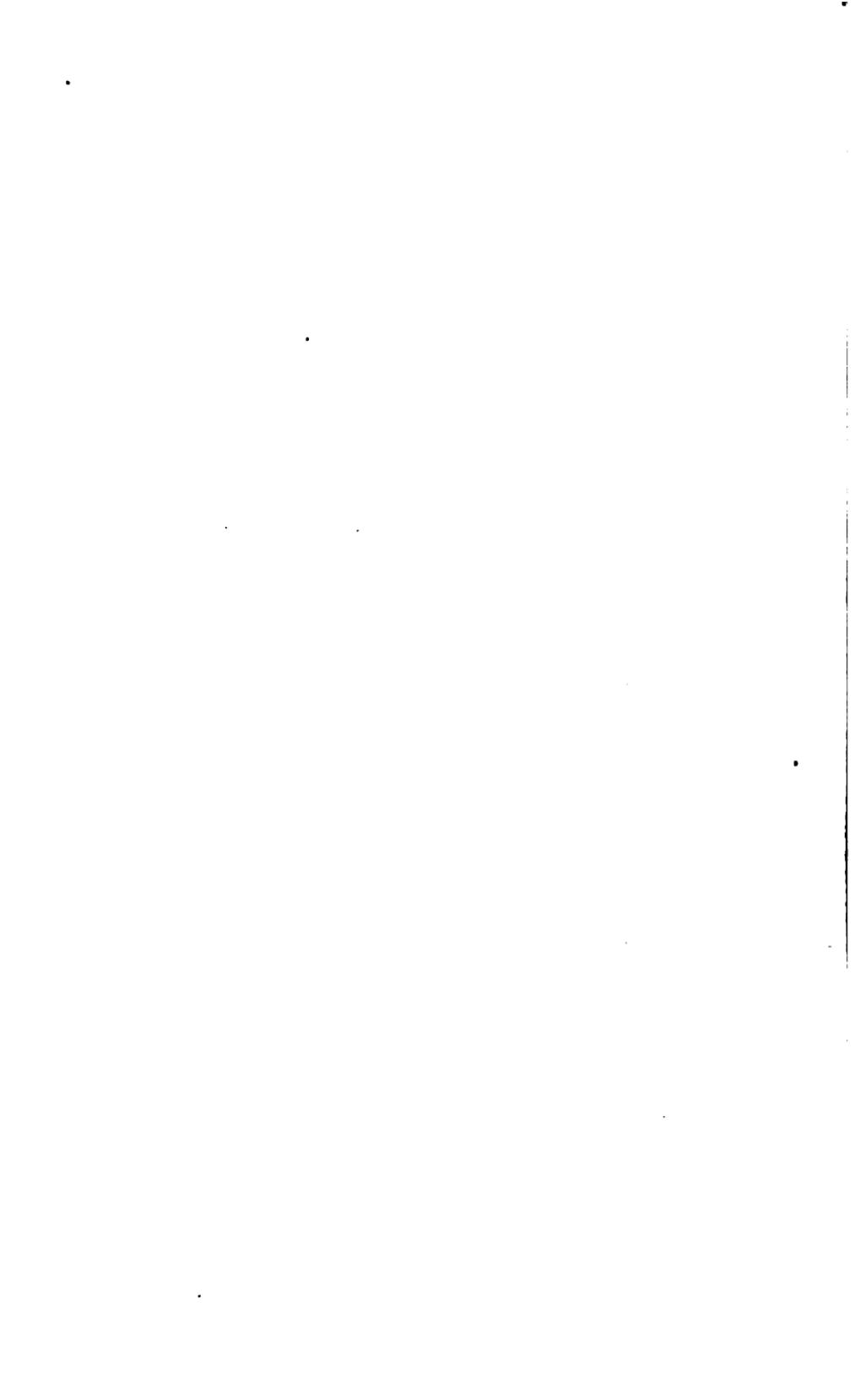
101



102



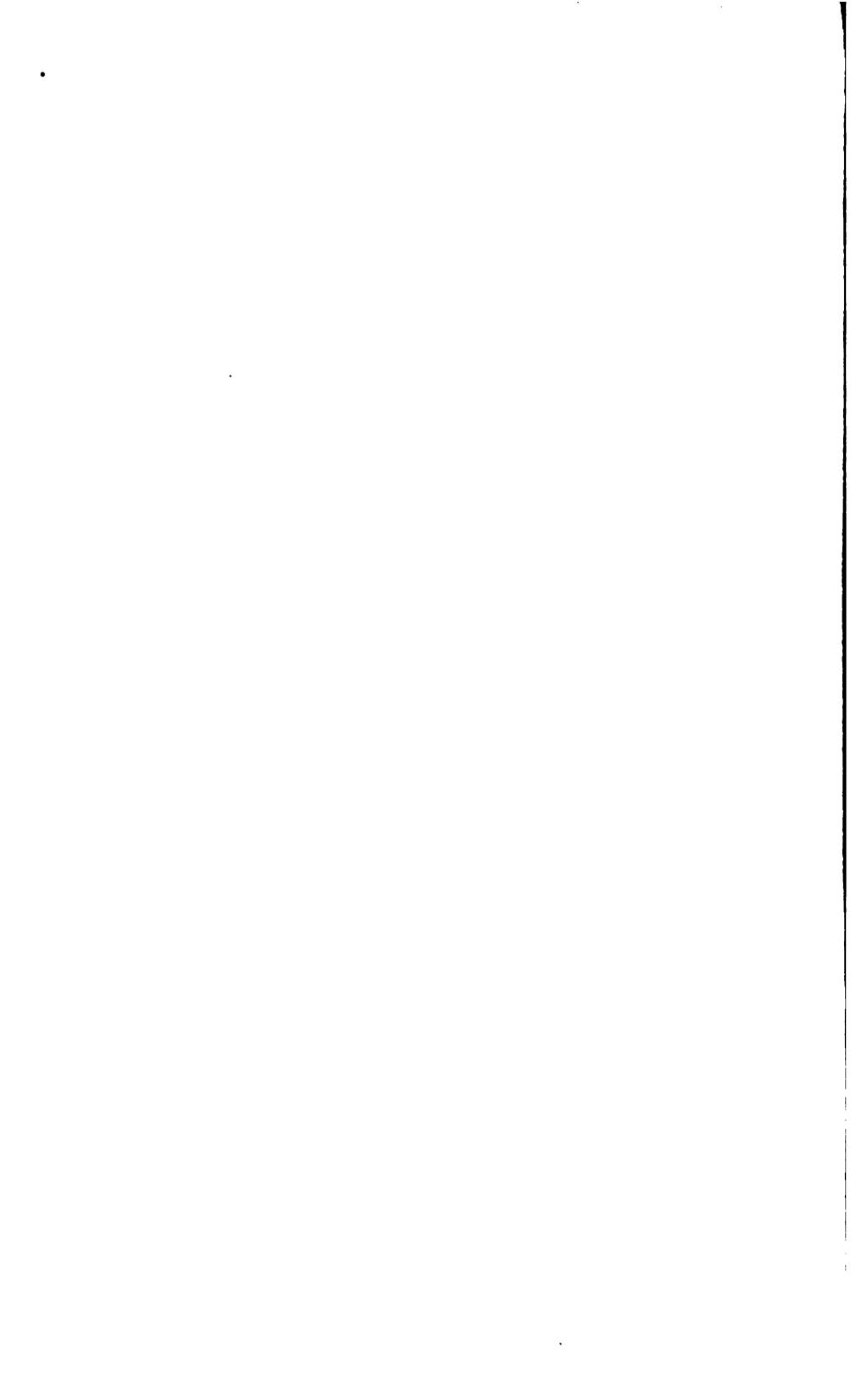
COPPER  
TABRÍZ, TIFLÍS, TÚÍ, TÍRA.





## COPPER.

KHOÏ, DEMÁVEND, RESHT, RA'NÁSH, SÁ-ÚJ-BULÁGH,  
SHEMÁKHÍ, TEHERÁN.





128



131



148



140



149



149



150



151



156



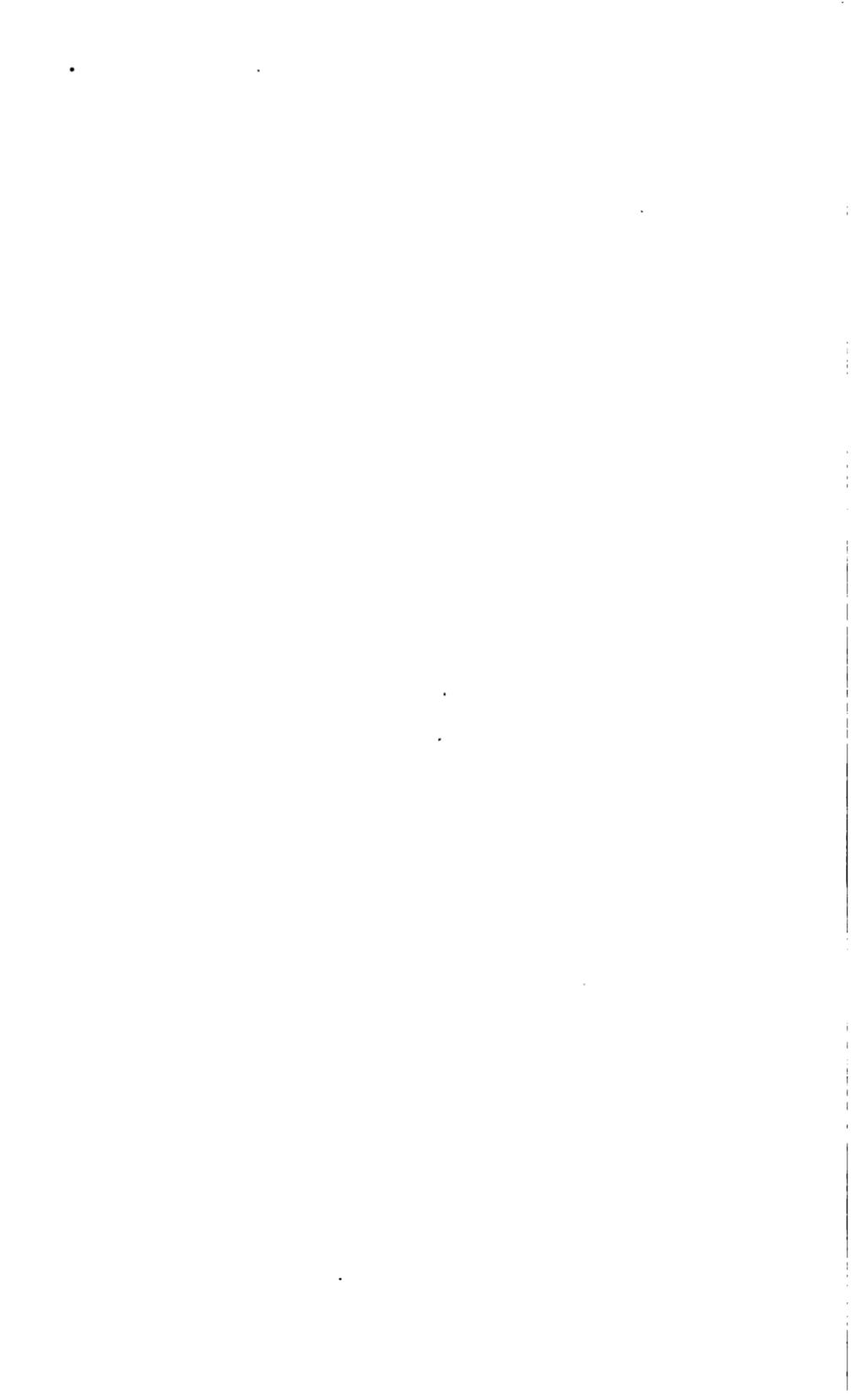
159

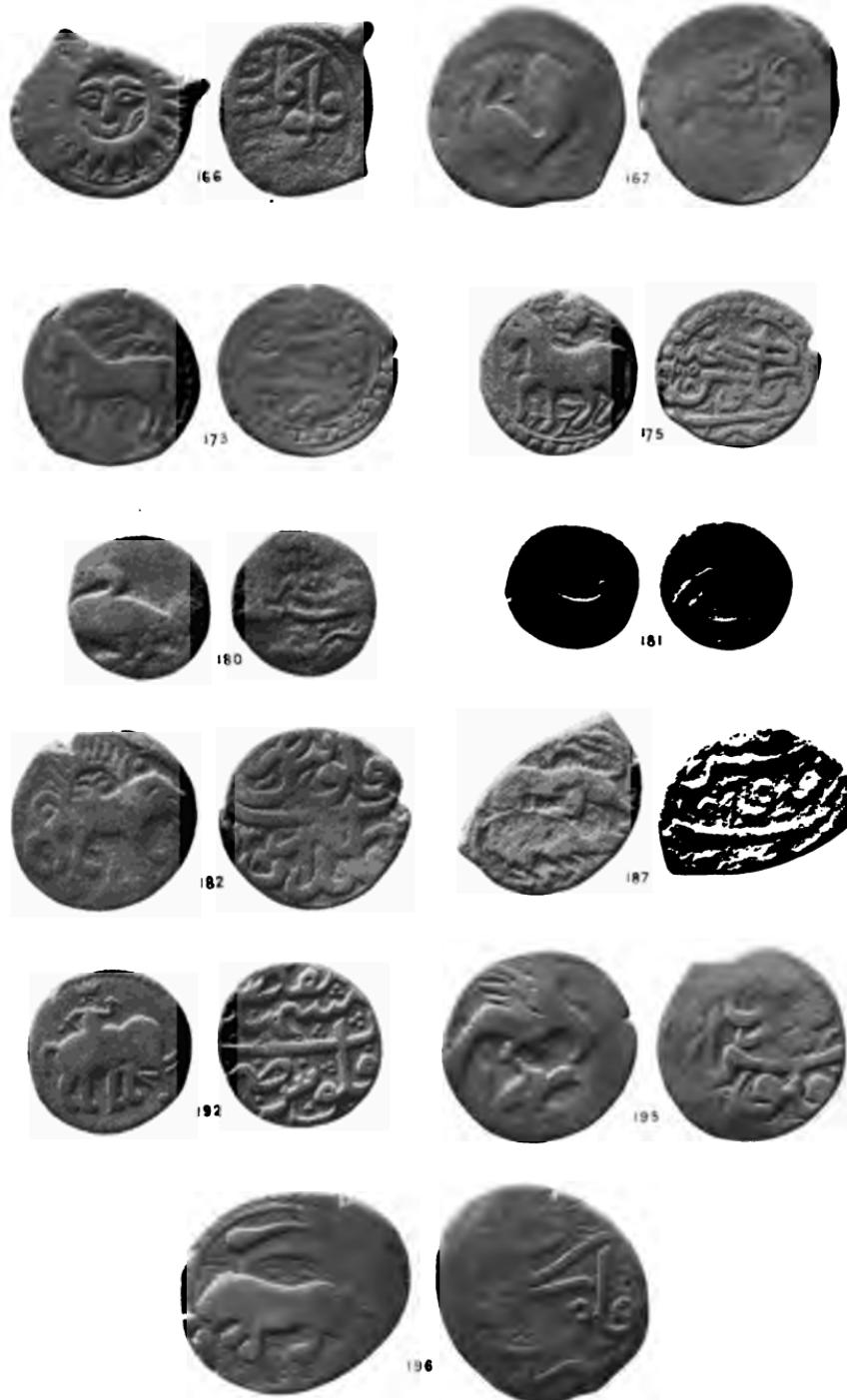


160



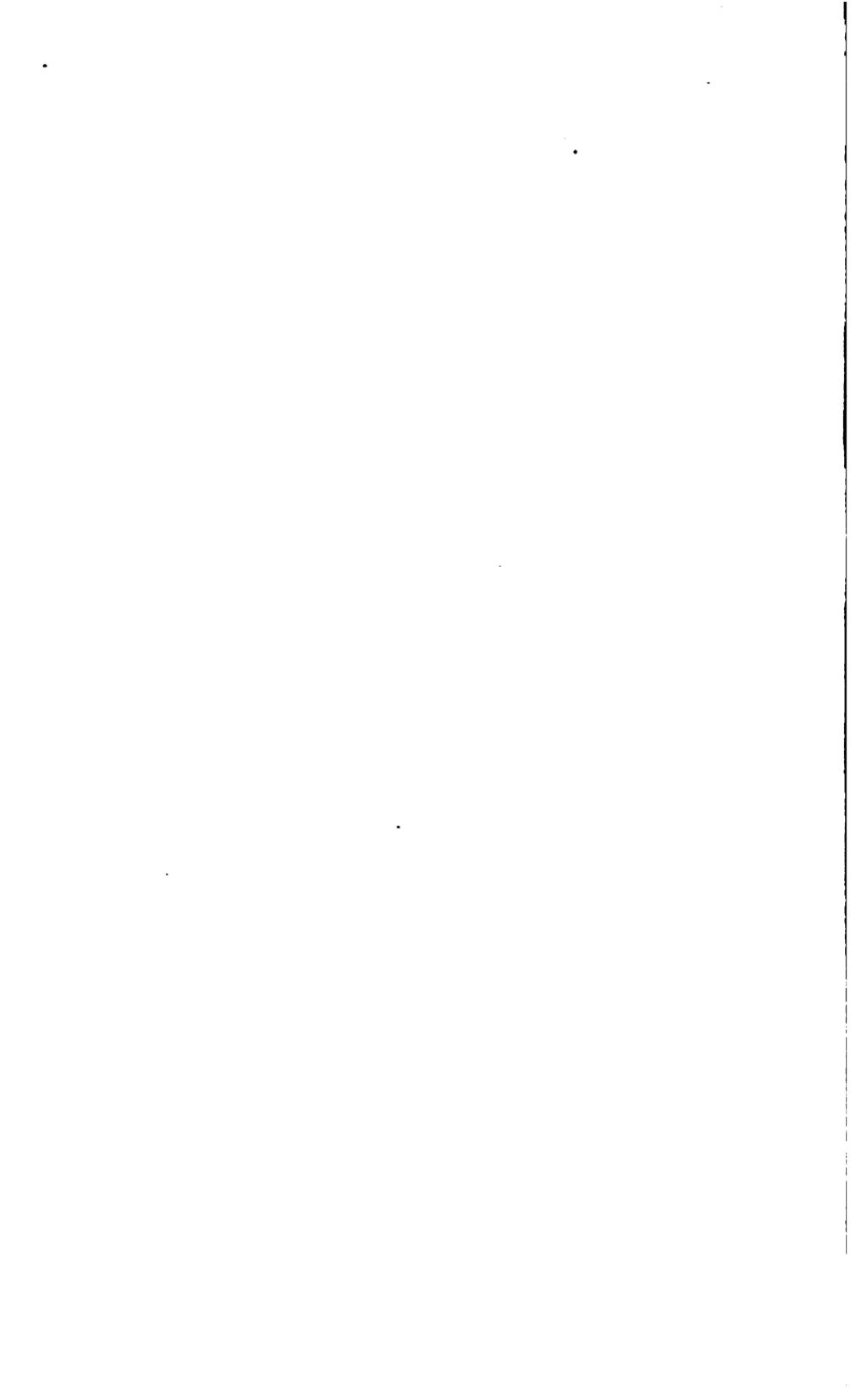
COPPER.  
KAZVÍN, KANDAHÁR, KERMÁNSHÁHÁN.



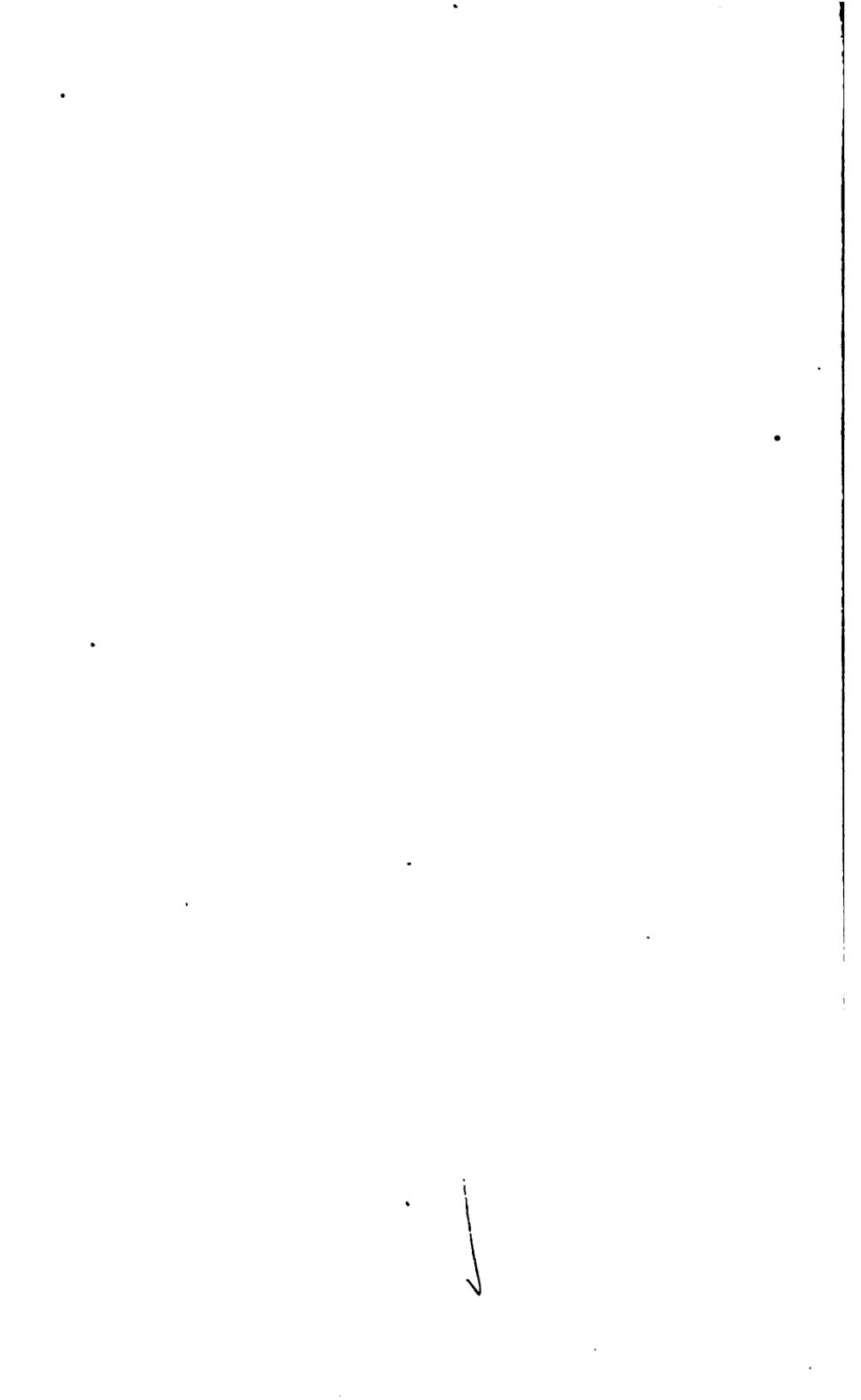


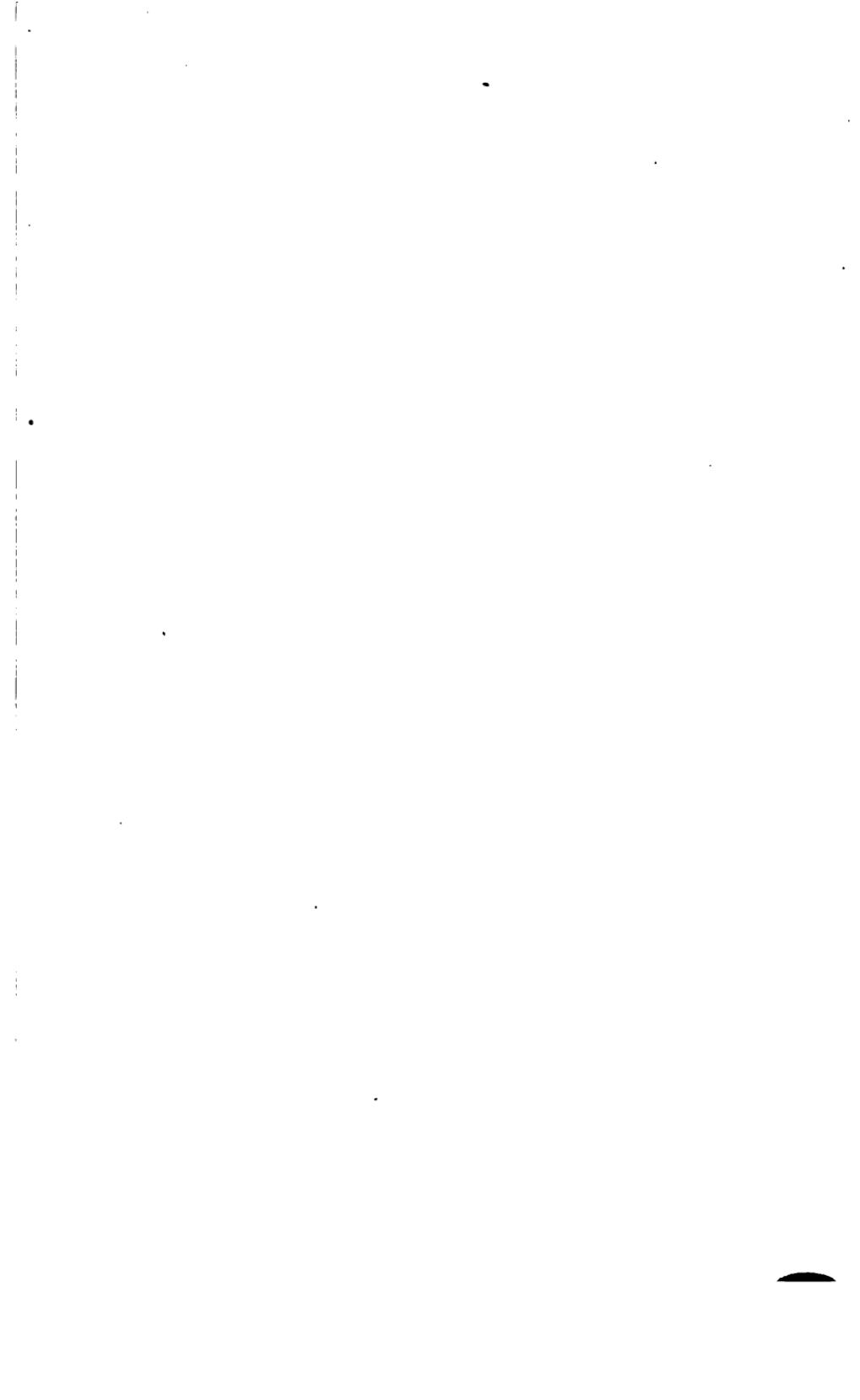
## COPPER.

KÁSHÁN, GANJA, MÁZANDERÁN, MESH-HED, HAMADÁN,  
YAZD.









114

25







