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SASSANIAN COINS

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SASSANIAN COINS.

Arranged from works on the subject by Nordmann,
Stikel, Rawlinson, Thomas, and Longpérier,
with drawings of coins in the British
Museum, the plates of Dorn &c,

DRAWN AND TRANSCRIBED

by

W^m H. Valentine.

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SASSANIAN

COINS,

in the three sections ;—

- I. *The Sassanian Kings.* p. 33
- II. *The Arab governors.* p. 67
- III. *The Iskehed princes and
Arabs of Farteristan.* p. 101

Preface.

The object of this little work is a modest attempt by the writer to assist those who are interested in Sassanian coins and would like to know more about them, but have hitherto been deterred in the pursuit through the extreme scarcity of information on the subject. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that as nearly all the data is necessarily expert work it is therefore only to be met with in the scientific journals, either English or foreign.

The subject has always been considered as one that presented many points of difficulty, and numerous eminent numismatic and other orientalists have during the last hundred and thirty years, devoted their energies to the study of the various problems met with, and as the subject is somewhat of a speculative character, many of the theories advanced have been warmly discussed and rejected time after time.

The present writer has consulted most of the works of these experts and from the material he has selected has endeavoured to put together a work which it is hoped will prove to be of value to both student and expert.

One cannot help but feel reverence at the mention of the names of those who did such grand work in the past commencing with Morthond an 18th century writer followed by Marsden, Prinsep, Longpetier, Thomas, Nordmann, Stickel, Dorn, Bartholomae and Rawlinson in the last century while research in the present one has been continued by Brouin, De Morgan and Garuck.

The greatest authority of them all however is

Nordström whose articles on these coins and their legends were published in the "Zeitschrift der Deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft" at intervals from 1854 to 1880, and "whose work in those pages used in conjunction with Dorn's plates of the coins in the Bartholomaei collection" Drouin considered, "should be used as the basis of all studies on the subject." The author of the present work has made free use of that of most of the writers mentioned by quotation or otherwise and herewith gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to them. The selections from Canon Rawlinson's work, "The Seventh Oriental Monarchy" in especial are so appropriate in their description of the coins as to cause them to be made fuller use of than perhaps is warranted, but the writer of this work hopes that the learned Canon will accept his sincere apologies for making such free use of them.

Amid the many persons from whom the writer has received much kind assistance the name of F. W. Thomas Esq. Librarian of the India Office naturally arises first in his mind in thinking of the many times he has troubled that gentleman, but is also closely coupled with that of Dr. O. Codrington, Hon. Sec, Royal Asiatic Society, from whom he has always received an ever ready help, to both these gentlemen the writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness and warmly thanks them. To G. F. Hill Esq. Keeper of the Coins at the British Museum and his chief assistant J. Allan Esq. he also feels especially grateful and heartily thanks them both for their valuable advice and assistance on a great many occasions when in difficulty and does not forget the kindness of Messrs. Brook, Matherley and Robinson in their willingness to oblige the writer on his visits at the British Museum.

W^m H. Valentine.

Introduction.

While a good descriptive history of the Sasanian empire such as Rawlinson's "Seventh Crimical Monarchy" is highly desirable as a companion to this little work, it would be out of place to attempt to describe at such a length the whole of the known history of this remarkable dynasty. I have therefore thought it the best plan to select from a reliable source a brief historical account such as the one below which is at once descriptive and appropriate. It is from the article on Persia in Sir George Rawlinson's well known Oracle Encyclopedia and its perusal will much assist the reader or collector in piecing together the various facts connected with the coins struck during the growth and decay of the rule of the Sasanian dynasty in Persia.

In A.D. 228 Ardashir, a descendant of the ancient Karian Kings, killed Artuan, the last of the Parthian princes, and was hailed on the battle-field as Mahr-i-Mahr-i (King of Kings). He founded the Sasanian dynasty. He was succeeded by Shapur (A.D. 240), who fought successfully with the Romans and took their Emperor Valerian prisoner. Among the other notable Sasanians were Varshran I, who caused Manes, the founder of the manichaeon heresy, to be excommunicated, Narseshi who waged a long warfare with the Romans; Shapur II, under whom the empire reached a state of great prosperity, and Bahram V, who was one of the best monarchs that ever ruled Persia. He fought successfully with the Roman Emperor Theodosius and inflicted a terrible defeat on the predatory hordes of Turan. Nushirvan, as famous for his

justice as for his conquests, died in 579, leaving an empire extending from the Red Sea to the Caspian, from the Black Sea to the Jaxartes and from the Mediterranean to the Indus. He was succeeded by Hormizd IV, who was de-throned by his son, Shusru Barres, who conquered Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor, and threatened Constantinople for ten years by a camp on the Bosphorus. In the midst of his prosperity he received a letter from Muhammad, in which the latter claimed recognition as the prophet of God, to his impious rejection of which are ascribed all his subsequent disasters by the Arab historians. He was murdered by his son Shiruyah, soon after his disastrous defeat by the Roman Emperor Heraclius. In 632 Yezdegird III ascended the throne, and was defeated in 636 at Al-Kadryah by the Saracens under Saad bin Abu Wakkas, in a desperate battle which lasted three days and nights, and again in 641 in the decisive battle of Nevahend. The Arabs now conquered the whole country, and Persia became a part of the empire of the Khalifahs. After the murder of Ali, Moawiyah, son of Abu-Sufian, setting aside the claims of the sons of Ali, carried the seat of government to Damascus, and changed the rude austerity of the early Moslems for the gorgeous pomp of Eastern potentates, while he introduced the arts and sciences of the civilized world. He was succeeded by his son Yazid, in whose reign Husain, the son of Ali was defeated and slain on the field of Kerbela, 680. But a numerous body of believers in Persia declared Ali and his successors to be the true Imams, and that this belief constitutes the most important article of the faith. Accordingly they refused to accept the "Sunnah," or body of traditions given forth by Abu-Bekr, Uthman, and Omar, and expected the restoration of the race of Ali, who, however, was cursed regular-

ly from the bulk of the orthodox, a custom discontinued by Omar, grandson of the third Khalifa.

The Sassanian Dynasty. (from Justi).

No.	Greek name	Persian name.	Surname &c.	Year of reign.
1	Artaxerxes.	Ardašir I.	Babekan.	226 AD.
2	Sapor I.	Šāpūr I.		240
3	Hormisdas I.	Hormazd I.		271
4	Varahram I.	Bahram I.		272
5	Varahram II.	Bahram II.		275
6	Varahram III.	Bahram III.	Sagān shāh.	292
7	Narses.	Narsāhi.		292
8	Hormisdas II.	Hormazd II.		301
9	Sapor II	Šāpūr II.	Julakšaf.	309
10	Artaxerxes II.	Ardašir II.	Jamil.	360
11	Sapor III.	Šāpūr III.		384
12	Varahram IV.	Bahram IV.	Kermanshāh.	386
13	Isdegerdes I.	Yezdegird I.	Bazah-kāt.	397
14	Varahram V.	Bahram V.	Gōr	417
15	Isdegerdes II.	Yezdegird II.	Sipak-dost.	438
16	Hormisdas III.	Hormazd III		457
17	Peroses.	Firuz I.		459
18	Vologeses.	Balas.		486
19	Savade I.	Kobād I.	Kerrāi (the wise).	490
19 ^a	Zamash.	Zamash. (During Kobād's expulsion).		498-9
20	Chosroes I.	Khusru I.	Nāshīt-wān.	530
21	Hormisdas IV.	Hormazd IV.	Tūrk-gādah.	578
22	Chosroes II.	Khusru II.	Parvis.	590
22 ^a	Varahram VI.	Bahram VI.	(not Sassanian).	590-1
22 ^b	Vistakma.	Bastam "	"	(592-6)
23	Savade II.	Kobād II.	Kheruak.	628
24	Artaxerxes III.	Ardašir III.		628

No.	Greek name.	Persian name.	Surname etc.	Year of accession
25	Shahryar.	Shahrvaraz.	Xthorham	624
25a	Shahroes III	Khusru II.		...
25b		Juvansher.		630
26	Purandukht.	Boran.		630
27		Jushnaspbandah	? Firoz II.	Jan 631
28		Azarmi		Mar 631
28a	Hormisdas.	Hormazd V.		Aug 631
29	Chosroes IV.	Khusru IV.		631
30	Perose.	Firoz II.		...
31		Khorezad-Khusru		...
32	Isdegerdes.	Yezdegird III		June 632

Doubt still exists concerning both name and date of many of the rulers on this page.

The monetary standard.

The remarks of Rawlinson in his "Seventh Oriental Monarchy" on the monetary system of the Sasanians are so much to the point that no apology is necessary for introducing them here. "The coinage of Artaxerxes, and of the other Sasanian monarchs, is based, in part upon Roman, in part upon Parthian models.

The Roman aureus furnishes the type which is reproduced in the Sasanian gold coins, while the silver coins follow the standard long established in Western Asia, first under the Seleucid, and then under the Arsacid princes. This standard is based upon the Attic drachm, which was adopted by Alexander as the basis of his monetary system. The curious occurrence of a completely different standard for gold and silver in Persia during this period is ac-

counted for by the circumstances of the time at which the coinage took its rise. The Arsacidae had employed no gold coins but had been content with a silver currency; any gold coin that may have been in use among their subjects for purposes of trade during the continuance of their empire must have been foreign money - Roman, Bactrian, or Indian; but the quantity had probably for the most part been very small. But, about ten years before the accession of Artaxerxes, there had been a sudden influx into Western Asia of Roman gold, in consequence of the terms of the treaty concluded between Artabanus and Macrinus (A.D. 217), whereby Rome undertook to pay to Parthia an indemnity of above a million and a half of our money. It is probable that the payment was mostly made in "aurei". Artaxerxes thus found current in the countries which he overran and formed into an empire, two coinages - a gold and a silver - coming from different sources and possessing no common measure. It was simpler and easier to retain what existed, and what sufficiently adjusted itself through the working of commercial needs, than to invent something new; and hence the anomalous character of the new Persian system!"

The coin types.

Although the monetary system of the Sassanians was, apparently, based upon the above models, the same remark cannot be applied to the type of design which is at once distinctive and original. The first coins of Artaxerxes were certainly an imitation of his Parthian predecessors but those struck a little later were quite of another pattern. On these he is seen to be wearing a head-dress or tiara of a novel kind, and to shew that he was a de-

vout worshipper of the Hormazd religion, he introduced upon the reverse side the picture of a fire altar. Thereafter the distinctive head dress of the ruler and the fire altar are two features ever present, and every king's coins can be recognised by his own peculiar tiara, while the fire altar with or without supporters can be seen on the reverse of every coin.

The Pehlevi legends.

While the attribution of the coins has been assisted by the facts stated above, the chief obstacle to a full acquaintance of the subject is the faulty nature of the alphabet. Owing to the continual variations made in the form of the letters no reliance can be placed upon them, and many doubts still exist concerning the power of some of the characters. The elucidation of a number was much assisted by the discovery of the fact that the legends on the earlier coins consisted of repetitions of the same phrase, or parts of it, and that although the characters varied in use, their meaning was the same. The phrase mentioned consists of the following words; - "Mazdayasn
bagi" (king's name), Mahrān Mahrā, Aīrān wa Anīrān,
minuchatri min Yazdan"; the meaning of this being at length established as; - "Mazda-worshipping excellent" (king's name), King of the Kings of Iran and non-Iran (extra-national lands), of spiritual origin from the sacred beings." It would naturally be supposed that the discovery of the shapes of the letters used in the above phrase would lead conclusively to a knowledge of the formation of the Pehlevi alphabet. This is true but in a limited sense only, for by a comparison of the coins struck in different reigns, the forms of the let-

10 Dr. Mordmann's Numismatic Phoenician alphabet.

		Ordishit I	Ghaphur I	Hornard I + Bathram I	Bathram II + Bathram III
N	a	I	۲۲۲۲	۲۲	۲۲
ג	i, y	۳۳۳۳	۳۳	۳۳	۳
ל	w, v	۲	۱۲	۲۲۵۱	۱۲
כ	ח	۳۳۲۲	۲۱	۲۲۳۲۱	۲
ם	g	۳۳۳۳	۳۳	۳۳۳	۳
ר	rh	۳۳۲۲	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳
ו	t	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳
ד	d	۳۳۳	۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳
נ	r	۲۲۲۲	۲۲	۲۲۲	۲۲
פ	p, f.		۹۰ ۹ ۰۸		
ב	b	۲	۲	۲۲	۲
מ	m	۴۰۰۰۰	۴۰۰۰۰	۴۰۰۰۰	۴۰۰۰۰
ל	l	۲			
ת	t	۲۲	۳۳۲	۲۳۳۲	۱۲۲
ס	s	۳۳۳	۳۳۳	۳۳۳	۳۳۳
ש	sh	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	
ז	z	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳
ח	kh	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳	۳۳۳۳

Nomismatic Pehlevi alphabet

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Numismatic Pehlevi alphabet.

	Bahram I	Yazdegird II	Bahram I	Yazdegird III	Farsy
a	I	۱	۱۱	۱۱۱	۱۱۱۱
i, y	۵	۸۸	۷۷	۹۹	۹۹
u, v	۹	۲۲	۲۲	۲	۲۲
r	۶	۳۳	۳	۳	۳
g	گ	۱	۱۱۱	۱	۱
j, ch	چ				۱۱
t	b	۰	۰۰	۰	۰۰
d	۵	۳	۳	۳۳۳	۳۳
n	ن	۱۱	۱	۱۱	۱
p, f	پ				۱۱۱۱
b	ب	۱۱	۱		۱
m	م	۱۱۱۱۱۱	۱۱۱۱	۱	۱۱۱
l	ل	۱	۱	۱۱۱	۱
t'	۱	۱۱۱	۱۱	۱۱۱	۱۱۱۱
q, g,	ج	۱۱	۱۱	۱۱	۱۱
sh	ش		۱۱۱۱	۱۱	۱۱
z	ز	۱۱	۱	۱	۱
t, kh	خ	۱۱۱	۱۱۱	۱۱۱	۱۱۱

Numerical Pehlevi alphabet.

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	Balash.	Kotbad I + Jemarrat	Rhuvar I	Norouz IV + Bahman V	Rhusru II + Sasan VI	Soltan after the year 651
a	۱۱	۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱
i, y	۲	۲۲۲۲	۲	۲۲	۲۲۲	۲۲
w, v	۱۲	۲	۲۲ ۲	۱۱	۱۲)	۱۲
k	۳	۳۳۳ ۲۲۲	۳۳۳	۲		۲۲
g			۲۲	۱۱	۲	
j, ch		۱۱	۱	۱	۱	۱
t		۱۰۰ ۰۰	۱۰۰	۰۱۰۱۰	۱۰۰	۰
d	۳	۳۱۱	۳۳	۳	۳۳	۳۱
n		۱۲	۱۱۲	۱	۱۱	۱۱۱
p, f		۰۰۰ ۰۰	۰۰۰ ۰۰	۰۰	۰۰۰	۰
b		۱—	—	—	—	—
m		۰۰۰ ۰۰۰	۰۰۰ ۰	۰۰۰ ۰۰	۰۰۰	۰
l	۳	۳۳۳	۳	۳	۳۳	
r	۳	۳۳۳	۳۳۳ ۳۳	۳۳۳ ۳۳	۳۳۳ ۳۳	۳۳
g, s	۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱
sh	۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱
z		۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱
t, kh		۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱	۱۱ ۱۱

ters employed in the legends are found to be continually varying, and are, as already mentioned, the chief obstacle met with by all those who are interested in the attribution of Sasanian coins. These puzzling variations are well illustrated in the alphabetical tables inserted in the four preceding pages which were carefully compiled by Dr. Mordmann for his own use from the coins in his collection and published by him in the Z.M. D.G. for 1880. Although substantially his work they have been redrawn for this work in a rather more convenient form.

Mint-monograms.

While the elucidation of the letters in the legends caused numismatists so much trouble another task of equal difficulty was encountered by them when the characters which are now recognised as an abbreviated form of the name of the mint came under consideration. These letters commenced to be shewn on the coins of Bahram IV., and from that period until the end of the series appear on nearly every coin.

The position they occupy is always on the reverse and to the right-hand side of the coin, the opposite or left-hand side being taken up by the date in writing. On pages 16 to 24 will be found a list of these abbreviated mint names, or mint monograms, as they are usually termed, which I have been at considerable pains to compile from Mordmann's work. This is again followed by a list of the names of cities and towns which he suggests the mint-monograms might represent. Many seem to be easily capable of solution while others appear equally difficult. The mint-

31 = Baba he considers to mean "Residence" or seat of the king, while 35 = Rud may stand for Rieka-

tompylos or city of a hundred gates. S = R being the Persian
vi for one hundred and the S = d may be the initial letter
of "dar" gate or door. This city was the Parthian capital
anciently known as Tarima and is the modern Shahrud.
Rud is the most prolific of all the Sassanian mints and prac-
tically every King made use of it. The number of mints used by
the Arabs after the conquest is of considerable length and
made the list of them on pp 78-81 a necessary convenience.

Ornamental marks.

A large number of these ornaments are to be found on the coins, the commonest of all being the crescent and star ☯. This first appeared on the reverses of the coins of Firuz but later was used in a variety of positions in the field on both sides and also both margins. The Arabs continued its use on their coins, adopted it as their emblem, and placed it on their banners. The next most common marks are the astral symbols ☽ ☾ which appeared very early, while the remainder below are mostly uncommon but have been observed on various coins throughout the regal series. They are arranged in their order of use on the coins, but some few were merely counter marks.

◆	◎	τ	☆	♀	T	♂	◆◆	≡	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
♀	☽	☽	♀	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
↑	♀	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
()													□

The weight of the coins.

The average weight of the gold dinar(aureus) was about 65 grains

" " " silver dirhem(abrahm) 63 "

" " " copper

1 dinar = 12 dirhems.

List of mint-monograms.

No.	Min. monogram	Probable letters	Prob. IV	Prob. I	Prob. II	Prob. III	Prob. V	Prob. VI	Prob. VII	Prob. VIII	Prob. IX	Prob. X	Prob. XI	Prob. XII	Prob. XIII	Prob. XIV
29	✓' all	APH									o					
30	wowu	AP	-								o					
31	soiu	APR	-								o					
32	boiu	"									o					
33	baxiuju	AFRSHTN														o
34	alljew	APRAT														
35	✓' au	APRK									o					
36	IUDU	APAN	-								o					
37	-✓' u	AR	-								o					
38	✓✓' u	ARM	-								o					
39	✓' u	AS	-								o					
40	✓✓' u	"									o					
41	✓✓✓' u	ASM	-								o					
42	✓✓✓' u	ASP	-								o					
43	✓' u	AZ	(?)	o							o					
44	✓✓' u	AS	(?)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o				o
45	✓' u	AT	-								o					
46	✓✓' u	AT. AM.	-								o	o	o			o
47	✓✓✓' u	ATRA	-													
48	✓✓' u	AU		o	o						o	o	o	o	o	o
49	✓✓' u	AUT	-								o	o	o	o	o	o
50	✓' u	AZ	-								o	o	o	o	o	o
51	C' u	ACH, AK	-								o					
52	✓' u	A	-								o					
53	✓' u	A-	-								o					
54	✓' u	B	-								o					
55	✓' u	BA	-								o					
56	✓' u	BBA		o	o	o	o				o	o	o	o	o	o
57	✓' u	BB	-								o					
58	✓' u	BAN:	-								o					
59	✓' u	BJ. BCH	-								o	o	o	o	o	o

No.	Mind money	Probable letters	Arch. PP	Arch. T	Arch. T'	Log. Z	Arch. M	Arch. T'	Bulus	Hamash	Khawāz	Khawāz T	Khawāz T'	Balkh	Khawāz	Khawāz T	Khawāz T'	Arabian	Arabian	And. H.	And. H.	And. H.	And. H.	Arab. P.	Arab. P.
60	וּכְ	BKRA																							
61	תַּכְ	BKA (?)																							
62	"	BKSH																							
63	שַׁבְ	BISH																							
64	לִ	BN																							
65	בִּ	BÍ																							
66	בֵּיְ	BÍA (?)																							
67	בֵּהְ	BÍH																							
68	בֵּהָ	BSA																							
69	בֵּהָהָ	"																							
70	בֵּהָהָהָ	"	o	o																					
71	בֵּהָהָהָהָ	"?																							
72	בֵּהָהָהָהָהָ	BST																							
73	וּ	"																							
74	בְּסֻתְ	BST																							
75	בְּסֻתְהָ	"																							
76	בְּסֻתְהָהָ	" X																							
77	בְּסֻתְהָהָהָ	BS×T	o																						
78	בְּסֻתְהָהָהָהָ	BST (?)																							
79	בְּסֻתְהָהָהָהָהָ	BRKN (?)																							
80	בְּסֻתְהָהָהָהָהָהָ	BKT																							
81	דִּילְ	D1:1																							
82	דִּעְ	DA																							
83	דִּעְזָ	" o	o																						
84	דִּעְזָהָ	DAF																							
85	דִּפְ	DF. DP																							
86	דִּעְזָהָהָ	DHU																							
87	דִּינָהָ	DINAN																							
88	דִּינָהָהָ	DINAN																							
89	דִּינָהָהָהָ	"																							
90	דִּינָהָהָהָהָ	DINAS																							

No.	min. monogr.	Probable letters.	Bah. II	Yeg. I	Bah. V	Geg. II	Nor. III	String.	Bilas	Ab. & T.	Samog.	Staus. I	Kot. IV	Bach. IV	Siles. II	Galician.	Dutch II	Arb. III	Nor. V	Yeg. III	Zaraf. J.
91	x u v z	DIN-T																			
92	b s	DR																			
93	s s	/																			
94	b s u z	DAR (?)	o																		
95	f j o	FIR																			
96	s o	FR PR																			
97	n c l	GNCH H																			
98	b e	JUR	o																		
99	b s	HR	o	o																	
100	b n	HR																			
101	c b ~	HRCN																			
102	x s s	HRM (?)																			
103	x s s	HRM																			
104	n s	HR (?)	o																		
105	c r s	HUCH U																			
106	u z	KA	o	o	o		o	o	o	o											
107	u z	-																			
108	u z	-	o																		
109	r s u v z	KARCH																			
110	c l z u l	- ?																			
111	s d u	KFR (?)																			
112	b z	KR																			
113	b z	-	o	o			o	o	o	o											
114	s z	-																			
115	b u	KR ?																			
116	u b s	KRAY	M	A																	
117	t o s	KRF ?																			
118	t k	KISH																			
119	x o t	KISH ?																			
120	c r	KHUR																			
121	t	KHUL'																			

No.	First mon.	Probable allies	Bal. 1st	2nd. 2	3rd. 3	4th. 4	5th. 5	6th. 6	7th. 7	8th. 8	9th. 9	10th. 10	11th. 11	12th. 12
153	CSL	NRTH												
154	JL	NZ		o										
155	~JL	NZH			o									o
156	CSJL	NZHSH					o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
157	~JL	NZHP			o		o							
158	IHL	N ... ?												o
159	WU	PA. FA	o											
160	~JWU	PALAH C												o
161	50	PR FR					o							
162	50	-			o	o	o	o						
163	1119	PAS. PAS							o					
164	JQ	PZ .FZ		o										
165	~	R. Z						o						
166	115	RA . RS							o					
167	115	-				o								
168	~115	RAM			o									
169	~115	"					o	o	o					
170	~115	"							o					
171	~115	"								o				
172	35	RD	o o o	o o o	o o	o o	o o	o o	o o	o o	o o	o o	o o	o o
173	35		o o											
174	H5	RAY								o				
175	H5	REU					o		o					
176	H5	RIU	o		o	o	o o	o	o	o				
177	S15	RIR						o						
178	R15	RIU	o		o	o	o o	o	o	o	o			
179	L5	- ?								o				
180	t5	- ?								o				
181	c5	- ?								•				
182	z5	- ?								o				
183	pp5	?		o										

No.	Minst mon.	Probable letters	Zab. IV	Hy. I	Bach. V	Heg. II	Not. III	För. IV	Balas.	Not. I	Romanic	Albus. II	Not. IV	Bla. IV	Klud. II	Grot. I	Not. II	And. III	Not. V	För. III	Zab. II
184	25'3	RHU																			
185	23	RZ					o														
186	23	RSH	:	o	o																
187	23	RIU	:																		
188	22	S. SH					o	o													
189	32	SO AO																			
190	65'4	SHM. AHM.								o	o										
191	511	SH								o											
192	蜀	SIANCHUAN																			
193	三	SI. SHI					o	o	o	o	o										
194	西	SIDACHUAN																			
195	ICRUW	SIUASHN																			
196	皆	SHF								o											
197	CH	SIH. AKA								o											
198	22)2	SKUV C (andachur II)																			
199	022	SP																			
200	922	"																			
201	1P22	SHIRZ								o											
202	322	SHR C																			
203	C22	ST			o					o											
204	D22	"						o		o	o	o	o								
205	X22	"								o											
206	1D22	STR 12																			
207	222	SU								o											
208	222	"		o		o				o											
209	222	"																			
210	222	SZ								o											
211	1122	TA																			
212	1122	"																			
213	11b22	TAUMA																			
214	1022	TAUT																			

no	name mon.	Symbol letter	Bath, 15	H3, 1	B, 1, 1	H2, 1	400, 11	Gong,	B2, 1/4	Shih, 4	Sedan	Sok, 9	210, 11	Ho, 11	Armit, 2
246	L5	ZRN													
247	RJ	IU, SU		o	o	o								c	
248	P	"													
249	HSP	INKEN													
250	EY	ZUZN													
251	PP	"													
252	IPP	"													
253	IPP	"													
254	PIP	"													
255	H	ZU													
256	IPY	IUZN													
257	IPY	"													
258	IPY	"													
259	IPY	"													
260	IPY	"													
261	PP	"													
262	SEI														
263	POH	ZUFIN													
264	LJ	IU, SU		o			o								
265	→ M	AB					o								
266	3 LJ	AD					o								
267	5 RJ	AFR													
268	2 LJ	AT													
269	555	HRZ													
270	(33	KUCH		o											
271	WUDU	KMSAN													
272	MVU	"													
273	E23	KUCH		o											
274	→ M	MZ													
275	X3	RT													
276	→ Y6	MAZ /?													
277	TO 2	AT													

List of abbreviated mint names
with the readings as suggested by Mordtmann

1	ئى		46	ئەزىز	Azerkân. از کان.
6	ئىل	Abiverd	47	ئەزىز ئەزىز	Azartâjân. آذربایجان.
6	ئىل	"	48	ئەزىز	Zuligâr.
7	ئەدى	Hadisah	52	ئە	?
9	ئەنەن	Hamadan	55	ئە	?
11	ئىل	Seistan.	56	ئە	Baba. (The residence)
12	ئىل	Seistan.	59	ئە	Zundekâr, or
"		Sirjan.	"	"	Simend. (?) بیمند
17	ئەنەن	Airan.	60	ئە	Zasta.
19	ئەن	Amul.	61	ئە	?
21	ئەنەن	Amasia.	64	ئە	Bunân, Benzhîr.
24	ئەن	Khorasan.	65	ئە	Bukhur. ?
26	ئەن. ئەن	yâsiya.	"	ئە	Babylace, Sîhistan.
27	ئەنەن	zupan	66	ئە	Benna. ?
.	ئەنەن	"	67	ئە	Bik Kabad
.	ئەنەن	"	68	ئە	
28	ئەنەن	abirevan.	69	ئە	Bassa. ?
.			70	ئە	Bishapurt. (shapur in Pers.)
29	ئەن	abher.	72	ئە	?
31	ئەن	abrshâhîr. (Nishapur)	74	ئە	Bost. (Seistan).
33	ئەنەن	" (Afrshatun)	80	ئە	Bedaa, or Berdesir.
"	ئەنەن	" -	81	ئە	? 3 = d.
34	ئەنەن	" -	83	ئە	Dazibjerd.
37	ئەن	Ardestîr Khurstî.	84	ئە	"
38	ئەنەن	Armenia, Urumiyya	85	ئە	"
40	ئەن	Ispahan.	87	ئە	Gîvar (or Gîwan).
41	ئەنەن	Asmanabad. Lowell	90	ئە	or Samoren in
42	ئەنەن	Ispahan.	91	ئە	Prov. of Aderben
45	ئەن	Azarbijan.	92	ئە	Dekakan. از کان.
46	ئەن	" -	95	ئە	Ferezabad.

97	نکھ	Ganjah.	140	خاچ	Bulghis. بادجیز
	سر	Nerat.	146	خراں	Kahrwan.
99	سک	"	147	ل	Rissa
	رک	"	148	ل	:
100			149	ل	:
102	شہزاد	Khurramabad	150	شہزاد	Bukhara.
104	شہزاد	Shiraz or Shira ?	151	شہزاد	Kahrwan. (or Kahrwari).
106	شہزاد	Sazawur (in Faristan)	152	شہزاد	Serzeh. سرزا
109	شہزاد	Kark i Neisan.	153	ل	:
110	شہزاد	"	154	ل	Rissa
111	شہزاد	Nafir ? قبیر	155	شہزاد	Risapur
112	شہزاد	Timan.	156	شہزاد	:
113		"	158	ل	:
116	پار	"	159	پار	Paro' or Fars
117	پار	"	160	پار	Balikh.
118	پار	Kish. (in Mekran)	162	پار	Farg. (in Laristan).
119	پار	"	163	پار	Passa (or Bassa).
120	پار	Khuzistan. (Susa).	165	پار	R or Z.
122	پار	Xhub. (خوبس)	167	پار	Ram Hormuz ?
123	پار	" (in Kirmanshah)	168	پار	:
124	پار	Xhorasan.	169	پار	:
125	پار	Mazandaran.	171	پار	:
128	پار	Makan. ماکان	172	پار	Bakalonyphos (from R-
130	پار	Nerat.	"	پار	Akhbar 100 + 2 gates + 100 gates
131	پار	"	174	پار	Ravend. روند
132	پار	Mervred (in Xhorasan)	176	پار	Rei. (Shages).
133	پار	Merv.	"	پار	:
136	پار	Reibud (in Kirmanshah)	177	پار	:
"	پار	" (or Kaysan)	178	پار	Rei. (Shages).
137	پار	"	179	پار	:
"	پار	"	181	پار	:
141	پار	Kashchewan.	184	پار	Rokban.
142	پار	Kahrwan (or Kahrwari)	189	پار	:

191	شیراز	Shiraz.	247	شیرازان.	
192	هندی سبز	Sian chuan.	248	هندی سبز.	هندی سبز.
194	سوان	Seyistan.	250	سوان	سوان.
195	زوجر	Sorjan. - سرجن	256	زوجر.	(Khorasan.) زوجر.
196	دراگاتیا	Sakatia - سکاطیا	257	"	"
197	شیراز.	Shiraz.	258	شیراز.	"
	سرجان.	Sorjan.	264	زندی سبز?	
199	اسپهان	Sphahan.			
200	لیشان	Lishan.			<u>Accidentally omitted</u>
202	سرولستان	Seristan. سروستان	265	سرولستان	!
203	ایشتاتر	Istakht. (Paschalis)	266	ایشتاتر.	ایشتاتر.
204	"	"	267	ایشتاتر.	ایشتاتر.
208	آذربایجان	Azra.	268	آذربایجان.	
212	ترام	Tarim.	269	ترام	Kerat.
	تابریز	Tabriz.	270	(33) تارک	!
213	تاوما	Tauma:	271	پادنیز	!
214	تاش	Tash?	272	پادنیز	!
215	ترمید	Termid. (Khorasan.)	273	پادنیز	!
217	تابرستان	Taberstan.	274	تابرستان	!
219	نادواند	Nahawand.	275	نادنیز	
221	برچک	Berzech	276	برچک	Merv?
225	"	"	277	برچک	!
226	جیزد	Jezd or			<u>Late Arab mint.</u>
	گنجاق	Ganjak?	278	برچک	برچک.
228	جنیان	Zenjan. زنجان	279	جنیان	Kerat.
231	جادراکارتا	Jadrakarta.	280	جادرکارتا	جادرکارتا.
232	"	"	281	پالیو	Shatwaren
234	ریمان	Riman.:	282	پادنیز	W?
235	گرجیا	Ganjah i Kishvar.	283	گرجیا	Zenjan.
239	زیرین	Zirin	284		
241	دکل	"			
242	دکم	"			
246	لک	"			

Alphabetical list of suggested mints
from Dr. Mordmann's article in the ZDMG. 1879. With a
few additions and the spelling corrected from Dr. Bedrington's
"Musalmān Numismatics."

Ashat.	39	Bimond.	59	Kash (Kashk).	118
Abrevan.	28	Bust.	74	Kazarun.	106
Abward.	6	Bisapur (?) Shafur (?)	70	Khubes.	122
Abrashahr.	31	Buzkan. (Bachon)	65	Khuna.	192
Adiabene. ?	88	Darabjerd.	83	Khurasan.	24
Airan, Iran.	17	Dara (Derakan).	92	Khurremabad.	102
Amasiah.	21	Dinan. ?	87	Khush. (al Khush)	118
Amul.	19	Divan. ?	87	Khuzistan.	120
Ardashir Khurrah =		Fars or Pars.	159	Kitman.	112
Firozabad.	37	Firozabad.	95	Makesan.	128
Arminiyah.	38	Fisa or Besa.	163	Mard.	130
Arzattan.	46	Ganjah.	97. 226	Marsal, Rud.	132
Asmamabad.	41	Ganjah-i-Kahver.	235	Mashhad. see	250
Azarbajian.	45	Hadeha.	7	Marybud.	136
Baba	56	Hamadan.	9	Maysan.	136
Babylace? (Wuit)	65	Hera or Kheita.	104	Mazandaran.	125
Badaah.	80	Ketakomphylos.	172	Nahr Tonuk.	142
Bajiz. (Bajnis)	145	Hera.	99	Nakhjivan.	141
Balkh.	160	Iran or Airan.	17	Nisa.	147
Bayisryq.	59	Ispahan.	40. 42. 199	Nisabut.	155
Basra.	60	Istakhr.	203	Nukan (Mashhad)	250
Baghāv.	152. 221	Juridisabur.	248. 264	Panjhir (Panjikhīr).	64
Bassa.	69	Jur. (Jorjan).	37	Pars or Fars.	139
Bennish. ?	66	Jurjan, Shirjan.	195	Nagra.	159
Berzi. ?	152. 221	Kafir ?	111	Passa. (see Fisa.)	163
Bitistan. ?	65	Karkh.	270	Radmir.	275
Birkabah - al Asif.	67. 150	Xayacā	21	Ratmir.	"
		Xayawā	192	Rathban.	184

Pekhan.	184	Shabankaro.	5	Virinash-Tamash	22
Ratvan.	"	Shatruud?	172	Fornidh	216
Ramburuz	167	Shatrzair?	280	It.	26. 282
Rawend.	174	Shiraz.	191	Herisit.	24 25 65
Rei, (at Rayy).	178	Sistan.	194	Jazit.	226
Sabut.	248	Suan Shuar.	172	Gudrakarist.	231
Taxaba.	196	Sofyan?	36	Zinjan.	229. 283
Sakatiya.	"	Susa.	218	Ssingi.	239
Semenjam.	168	Taboristans.	217	Gutan.	27. 263
Servistans.	202	Tabriz.	22	Guzen.	236

The meaning of various words in Achevi found
on the coins. (by Stielke).

شادی afid. value. (Safid = white.)

په شادی safid arun. white, or best, quality.

په شادی afid, or safid, nivaki. best white (ie silver.)

په نیکی nivaki. good or best.

په شادی afid, or safid before shad -
warranted white.

په شادی shulan. current.

په شادی shushan. acceptable.

په دلار. dular.

په په mar u revd. passable and current. !!.

په په situ bfan. counterfeit through fraud.

په په shubutu forbidden (to imitate?).

په sh. !

په په gadmin afzulu. (قد من افزود) Read
by Mordmann as "May God increase".

The sign read as "gadmin" is considered by others to be a monogram
of the word چون = afzulu, in a degenerate form, as shown
by the following examples, چو چون چون چو چو چو

Numerals (in words)

Although ciphers are never found on Sasanian coins the use of numerals is common. From the time of Jamasp, who commenced the custom, the year of the king's reign in which the coin was struck will be found upon nearly every one - but always in words.

No.	characters.	names.	No.	characters.	names.
1	~ ۳ ۲	airstā :	9	۹	tomanā.
	~ ۳ ۲ ۱	.	10	۱۰	tisā.
	~ ۳ ۲ ۲	.	11	~ ۳ ۴	astara.
	~ ۳ ۲ ۳	aiorkā :	12	~ ۳ ۶ ۲ ۳	yāzdeh.
	~ ۳ ۲ ۴	.		~ ۳ ۶ ۲	.
	~ ۳ ۲ ۵	aiandā :		~ ۳ ۶ ۳ ۱ ۳	doazdeh.
	~ ۳ ۲ ۶	aiodiā :		~ ۳ ۶ ۳ ۱ ۳	doāzda.
2	۲ ۰ ۳ ۰	trū		۰ ۳ ۷ ۱ ۳	doazd.
	۱ ۰ ۳ ۰	"	13	~ ۳ ۶ ۰	sijdeh.
	۰ ۰ ۳ ۰	trīn.		~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰	.
	۰ ۰ ۳ ۰	"	14	~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	chhardeh.
3	۰ ۰ ۳ ۰	tarata.		۰ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	chhärdeh.
	۰ ۰ ۳ ۰		15	~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	parydeh.
4	۰ ۰ ۳ ۰	ärba.		~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	"
	۰ ۰ ۳ ۰	chekār.		~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	"
5	۰ ۰ ۴ ۰	khānsā.	16	~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	sijdeh, sizdeh.
	۰ ۰ ۴ ۰			~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	.
	۰ ۰ ۴ ۰	khansi.		~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	"
6	۰ ۰ ۵ ۱	sibā or sitā.	17	~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	haft.deh.
	۰ ۰ ۵ ۱	sitā.		~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	haft.deh.
7	۰ ۰ ۶ ۱	saba.	18	~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	hish.deh.
	۰ ۰ ۶ ۱	"		~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	hish.deh.
8	۰ ۰ ۷ ۱ ۰	tomanā	19	~ ۳ ۶ ۰ ۰ ۰	nūy.deh.

	✓3C88	nūjdeh.	35	✓u CLx	panj si.
	✓u 31CL	najudeh.		✓w CLx	" sih.
20	✓u 3322	visto.	36	✓u 3311	shast si.
	✓u 3322	bisto.		✓u 3311	" sikh.
21	✓u 33222	yak visto.	37	✓u b 33	haft si.
	✓u 33222	• visi? (vaz.)		✓u D 33	" sikh.
22	✓u 3323	dij visi?	38	✓u 33111	hicht si.
	✓u 3323	duāj visto.		✓u D 33	" sikh.
23	✓u 3323	sij , ?	39	✓u ✓33	ruch si.
	✓u 3323	sij "		✓u C 11	panj si.
24	✓u ✓33	chharvist.		✓u C 11	" sikh.
	✓u ✓33		40	✓b ✓C	chhari.
25	✓u 3320	panj visi?		✓✓C	" 11
	✓u 3320	- visto.	41	✓✓C	yak har (1)
26	✓u 33111	shash visi.		✓✓C 11	chhar
	✓u 33111	- visto.	42	✓C 33	duāj ch.
27	✓u 3300	haft visi. (vaz.).		✓u C 113	dua chhar.
	✓u 3300	" visto.	43	✓C 33	sij ch.
28	✓u 3311	hicht vis?		✓✓C	sij har.
	✓u 3311	- visto.	44	✓u C ✓C	chhar chhar.
29	✓u ✓33	ruch bag?	45	✓u C 10	panj har.
	✓u ✓33	ruch vaz?	46	✓u C 3311	shash chhar.
	✓u ✓33	" visto.	47	✓u C D 33	haft .
30	✓u ✓33	sikh.	48	✓u C D 33	hicht .
31	✓u C 33	yak si	49	✓u C 111	rua .
	✓u C 111	" sikh.	50	✓u C 10	panjā.
32	✓u 33	dū si.	51	✓u C 10 μ	yak pasjā.
	✓u 33	dij -	52	✓u C 10 μ	du (1) .
	✓u 33113	duāj sikh.	53	✓u C 100	si .
33	✓u C 33	sij si.	54	✓u C 10 ✓u C	chār .
	✓u C 33	- sikh.	55	✓u C 10 C 10	panj .
34	✓u ✓33	chhar si.	56	✓u C 1000	shash .
	✓u ✓33	chhar sikh.	58	✓u C 10 D 33	hicht? .

59	१८८०॥	तु पर्या.	११४	१८८०८०८०	चार देह सते.
60	१८८५	शस्ते	११८	१८८०८०८०	अष्ट देह सते.
61	१८८५	ये शस्ते	११९	१८८०८०८०	नवां देह सते.
62	१८८०५	दु "	१२०	१८८०८०८०	विष देह सते.
63	१८८०८०	से शस्ते.	१२२	१८८०८०८०	" दु सते.
64	१८८०८०	चार -	१२३	१८८०८०८०	सि विष देह सते.
65	१८८०८०	पर्य -	१२४	१८८०८०८०८०	चार विष देह सते.
66	१८८०८०	शस्ते -	१२५	१८८०८०८०८०	पर्य -
67	१८८०८०	अष्ट -	१२६	१८८०८०८०८०	शस्ते - सते.
68	१८८०८०८०	अष्ट शस्ते.	१२७	१८८०८०८०८०	अष्ट - सते.
69	१८८०८०८०	नृत शस्ते.	१२८	१८८०८०८०८०	अष्ट -
70	१८८०८०८०	अफ्ल - कहलद.	१२९	१८८०८०८०८०	नृ -
71	१८८०८०८०	याक अफ्ल	१३०	१८८०८०८०८०	सिद्ध सते.
72	१८८०८०८०	दु "	१३१	१८८०८०८०८०	दु सिद्ध सते.
73	१८८०८०८०	साफ्ल -	१३२	१८८०८०८०८०	सि सि -
74	१८८०८०८०	चार अफ्ल.	१३३	१८८०८०८०८०	चार सिद्ध सते.
75	१८८०८०८०	पर्य -	१३४	१८८०८०८०८०	शस्ते -
76	१८८०८०८०	शस्ते -	१३५	१८८०८०८०८०	अष्ट -
77	१८८०८०८०८०	हिष्ट -	१३६	१८८०८०८०८०	अष्ट -
78	१८८०८०८०८०	हिष्ट ?	१३७	१८८०८०८०८०	अष्ट -
79	१८८०८०८०८०	नाउ ?	१३८	१८८०८०८०८०	अष्ट -
80	१८८०८०८०८०	अष्टल - हिष्टल.	१३९	१८८०८०८०८०	नाउ -
81	१८८०८०८०८०	याकोल ?	१४०	१८८०८०८०८०	चार सते.
82	१८८०८०८०८०	सि अष्टल	१४१	१८८०८०८०८०	अष्ट चार सते.
83	१८८०८०८०८०	सि अष्टल	१४२	१८८०८०८०८०	दु चार सते.
84	१८८०८०८०८०	नृ "	१४३	१८८०८०८०८०	सिचार सते.
94	१८८०८०८०	चाहर नृती ?			
96	१८८०८०८०८०	शस्त्रीत - नृद	~	१४३	is the latest date known.
97	१८८०८०८०८०	अफ्लता.			
99	१८८०८०८०८०	मूरिती.			
100	१८८०८०८०८०	सते - सद.			
102	१८८०८०८०८०	दु सते.			
103	१८८०८०८०८०	सि सते.			
104	१८८०८०८०८०	चार सते.			
105	१८८०८०८०८०	पर्य सते.			

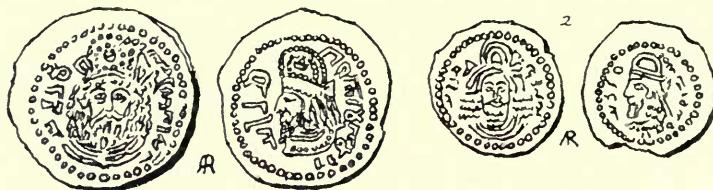
SECTION I.

The coins of the
SASSANIAN KINGS
OF PERSIA

who ruled from A.D. 226 to 652.

The drawings of the coins are from the originals
in the British Museum, the plates of Dorn
Thomas and Siekel, some of the descrip-
tions by Rawlinson, while the legends
are directly transcribed from
the coins in the Brit. Mus.
Longpier's work
etc. etc.

ARDESHIR L. SABEKAN. A.D. 226-240.



The coins of Ardashir were struck in four different types. The earliest one is represented above where his effigy appears on the obverse, front-faced, with the simple legend $\text{MAEDA BAGI ARDAKHSHIR}$ = Maeda Bagi Ardashir "The divine King Ardashir"; while the reverse bears the profile of his father, Sapor, looking to the left, with the legend MAEDA BAGI SAPOR = Maeda Bagi Sapor "The divine King Sapor". Both heads are crowned with the ordinary Parthian head-dress with diadem and tiara; the head of Ardashir greatly resembling that of Volagases V, one of the later Parthian Kings. The same description applies to our No. 2 which is apparently the half stater. The two letters on the B on the right of the head-dress MAEDA BAGI and SAPOR may present part of the word "Mazdayasn" or mazdayasn = "Zoroastrian worshipping" &c.

The coins of the next type have a head on one side only, and were struck in the three metals, gold silver and copper,

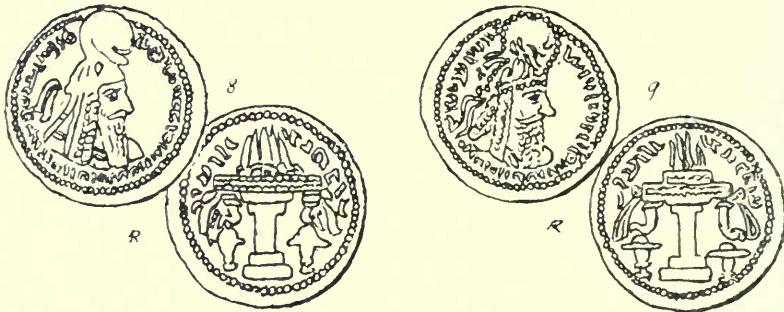


together with another in the mixture usually called potion. The head is in profile, looking to the right and bears a highly ornamented tiara, exactly like that of Mithridates I of Parthia, the great conqueror. The legend on No. 3, commences at the back of the head on the obverse and reads; - "म र्तशत्र मार्दयासन बगि" (Mārdayāsna bagi) "Artashatru" मार्दयासन = "malka air(an)." The Hormazd worshipper divine Ardeskir King of Iran". The R. bears a fire altar with the legend commencing to the right of the flames अर्तशत्र = "Artashatru", with नुराजि "nurāži" to the left, the complete phrase "Artashatru nu-rāži" meaning, "The fire of Ardeskir". Similar legends appear on Nos. 4, 5, 6, with Ob. leg. - मार्दयासन बगि अर्तशत्र मल्का मल्कानि = "mārdayāsna bagi Artashatru malka malkani". The Hormazd worshipper, the Divine Ardeskir King of Kings. The reverses bear the same legend as that on No. 3 excepting No. 6, which has "मल्कान मल्का" instead of "malka malkan". These legends all commence below the flame on the right-hand and read from the inside, thus differing from the R. of No. 3 which must be read from the right-hand in two lines commencing at the bottom after giving the coin a quarter turn. No. 7 has most probably the same



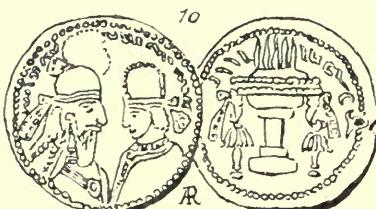
legends as 4, 5, and 6, but are rather too obscure to say so with certainty. In the third period, while the reverse remains unchanged, on the obverse the Parthian costume is entirely given up; and the king takes, instead of the Parthian tiara, a low cap surmounted by the

inflated ball, which thenceforth becomes the almost universal badge of a Sasanian monarch. The legend is now longer being usually that of the following, viz., the Obv. of No. 8. [T]E[ST]A[RE]T[US] T[RA]NS T[ER]R[IT]OR[UM] M[AG]IST[ER] "Magdayasn bazi Ardashtrah malkan malka Airan minu-



chatto min Yazdan" - The Hormazd worshipping divine Ardestur. King of the Kings of Airan, heaven-descended of the gods." The R. has the same legend as on the R. of 3 - 7. No. 9. is of a somewhat different type but similar legends.

The fourth period is marked by the introduction of another profile in front of and facing Ardestur, in whom numismatists recognise his eldest son and successor Shapur, wearing a simple Parthian cap without ornament. The obverse legend on this piece is most probably the same as that on No. 3 but as some doubt exists it is reproduced without comment. No. 10 Begins behind ball. TULLU~N~L~L~L~ - TULUDUKU



The reverse has; - TULLU~N~L~L~L~ "Ardashtrah nraige," like his other coins, but misspelt.

Other varieties of spelling and lettering occur on the coins of Ardestir and the following examples from Longperier may be found useful in the decipherment of their legends.

- a. Ob. مَرْدَاهَشْتَرْ مَلْكَانْ مَلْكَةِ اَيْرَانْ ARTAHSHATR MALKAN MALKA AIRAN.
R. آرْتَاهَشْتَرْ نُرَازِيْ ARTAHSHATR NURAZI.
- b. Ob. مَرْدَاهَشْتَرْ مَلْكَانْ مَلْكَةِ اَيْرَانْ ARTAHSHATR MALKAN MALKA AIRAN.
R. آرْتَاهَشْتَرْ نُرَازِيْ ARTAHSHATR NURAZI.
- c. Ob. مَرْدَاهَشْتَرْ مَلْكَانْ مَلْكَةِ اَيْرَانْ ARTAHSHATR MALKAN MALKA AIRAN.
R. آرْتَاهَشْتَرْ نُرَازِيْ ARTAHSHATR NURAZI.
- d. Ob. مَرْدَاهَشْتَرْ مَلْكَانْ مَلْكَةِ اَيْرَانْ ARTAHSHATR MALKAN MALKA AIRAN MIN CHATRI MIN YAZDAN. R. آرْتَاهَشْتَرْ مَلْكَانْ مَلْكَةِ اَيْرَانْ ARTAHSHATR MALKAN MALKA AIRAN MIN YAZDAN.
- e. Ob. مَرْدَاهَشْتَرْ مَلْكَانْ مَلْكَةِ اَيْرَانْ ARTAHSHATR MALKAN MALKA AIRAN MIN UCHATIRI MIN YAZ (dan).
R. آرْتَاهَشْتَرْ نُرَازِيْ ARTAHSHATR NURAZI.
- f. Ob. مَرْدَاهَشْتَرْ مَلْكَانْ مَلْكَةِ اَيْرَانْ ARTAHSHATR MALKAN MALKA AIRAN MIN CHATRI MIN YAZDAN.
R. آرْتَاهَشْتَرْ نُرَازِيْ ARTAHSHATR NURAZI.
- g. R. آرْتَاهَشْتَرْ نُرَازِيْ ARTAHSHATR NURAZI.

SHAPUR. I. A.D. 240-271.

Shapur's coins resemble those of Ardestir in general type, but may be distinguished from them first, by the head dress, which is either a cap terminating in the head of an eagle, or else a mural crown surmounted by an inflated ball; and, secondly, by the emblem on

the reverse where he introduces two supporters to the fire altar dressed in kingly garb; both figures probably being representative of his own person. It is reasonable to suppose that Shapur's first issue consisted of those without the attendants to the altar, in imitation of his father's coins and that those described above may have been struck later. It will be noticed that the mural crown of Shapur I. has ear flaps hanging, a feature absent from that of Shapur II.



- 11 Assigned to Shapur I by E. Thomas. Legends indistinct.
- 12 Obv. MAZDAYSN BAGI SHAHPUHAR MALIKAN MALKA AIRAN MINUCHAT RI MIN YAZDAN. = The Hormazd worshipper Divine Shapur King of the Kings of Airan, heaven descended of the gods. R. SHAHPUHARI NURAZI = The fire of Shapur.
- 13 Obv. MAZDAYSN BAGI SHAHPUHARI (MALIKAN MALKA AIRAN MINUCHATRI MIN YAZDAN). R. SHAHPUHARI NURAZI. The meanings of these legends of the same character as on those of no. 12.

The following legends on coins of Shapur of the type of No 13 from Longperier's work may be found useful.

- a. Ob. שְׁמַעֲנָה תְּבִיא אֶל-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶל-מִצְרָיִם בְּשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה וְבְשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה.

R. תְּבִיא אֶל-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶל-מִצְרָיִם בְּשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה וְבְשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה.

b. Ob. וְאֶל-יְהוָה תְּבִיא אֶל-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶל-מִצְרָיִם בְּשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה וְבְשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה.

R. וְאֶל-יְהוָה תְּבִיא אֶל-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶל-מִצְרָיִם בְּשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה וְבְשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה.

c. Ob. וְאֶל-יְהוָה תְּבִיא אֶל-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶל-מִצְרָיִם בְּשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה וְבְשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה.

R. וְאֶל-יְהוָה תְּבִיא אֶל-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶל-מִצְרָיִם בְּשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה וְבְשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה.

d. Ob. וְאֶל-יְהוָה תְּבִיא אֶל-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶל-מִצְרָיִם בְּשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה וְבְשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה.

R. וְאֶל-יְהוָה תְּבִיא אֶל-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֶל-מִצְרָיִם בְּשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה וְבְשָׂמֶחֶת כְּלֵלָה.

All the above are intended to convey the same meanings as the legends on No. 12 but are somewhat jumbled, especially the last.

HORMAZD I. A.D. 271-272.

Rawlinson says, "Hormisdas, who, according to some, founded the city of Ram Hormuz in Eastern Persia, died in A.D. 312, and was succeeded by his son or brother, Varanes or Varahran. He left no inscriptions and it is doubted whether we possess any of his coins." But Zorn and Mordmann think otherwise and are inclined to attribute coins of the following type to this ruler.

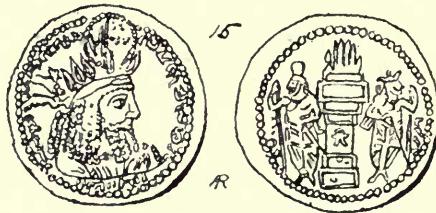


- 14 06- (x) Satisfactory upon (not in India) as follows ... in the Persian
Saka = Mazzayash Bagi A(CHAR) MOZDÖT MALKAN MALKAN A-
RAN (wa) A(pir)AN MINUCHAERI MIN YAZDA(N). The Hormazd-
worshipper, Divine, Hormazd, King of the kings of Iran
and Non-Iran (extra national lands), heaven descended of

The Gods. Lower line ~yu lull unread
Rx. ~3-21x v220nL = ?AUH(ar)MAZD¹ MAZD¹
Normazd the Mazdī (or fate worshipper).

BAHRAM. I., A.D. 272-275.

- 15 Bust of King to r., with plaited beard in Parthian fashion wearing a pointed crown which has ear-flaps or cheek pieces and is surrounded by a globe studded with triple dots. Both hair and beard are arranged after the most severe and archaic style. The legend around the margin is not quite clear on the drawing, but others of similar type in Dorn and Longperier have the following; -



Other coins have; -

R. 1115 14122 - VARAHRĀN 'NUR(āzī).

מִצְמָרֶת אַבְנֵל אֲגֹתָה וּוּנְדָה בְּנֵי אַבְנֵל מִצְמָרֶת

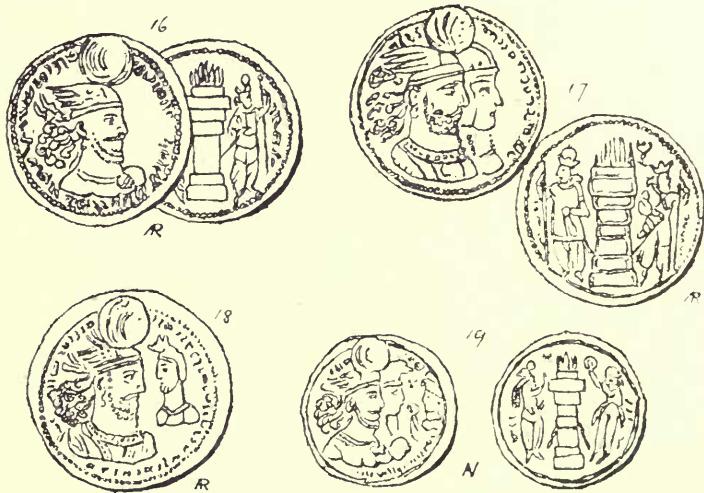
R. ۰۵۲۱۱ ۱۷۱۷ = VARAHRĀN NURĀZI.

ወ. በዚህ, ነው በኋይ ስለ... ሲሆን... ለማስተካከል

8. 11SSL TULCIL. This legend is somewhat jumbled but is intended to convey the meaning given by the others.

BANRAM II. AD 275-292

Four different types of coin were struck by this monarch. The first of them shewing the portrait of Varahran by himself only. On the next series he is again shewn but accompanied by his wife the Queen consort. Later the profile of his son and heir apparent is introduced on the coin and placed face to face with his father while the fourth series presents him facing both father and mother.



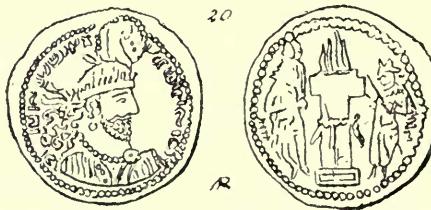
The King is presented wearing a winged diadem surmounted with a ball for his official tiara while the queen has at first a jewelled cap which has later a boar's head as ornament. The same device is also worn by the son where he faces his father but in No. 19 it looks more like an eagle's head than a boar's.

16 Ob. U3 U1X N6 ... , U1W 1000 U1X U1X U1X U1X
MAZDaYASN BaG1 VARAHRAN MALKAN MALKA AIRAN (va) AHRAN
MiNUCHA) TRAI MIN YAZDA(n) = The Hormazd worshipper, di-

- varne Varahran, King of the Kings of Iran and non-Iran (extra-national lands), heaven descended of the Gods.
 R. ۷۰۱۱ ۱۴۱۲۱. "Varahran nurāz." The fire of Varahran."
- 17 Ob. and R. similar reading.
- 18 Ob. ۱۳۰۲۱۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰
 MAZDAYASN BaḠI YaRAHRAN MALKĀN MALKĀ AIRAN(waAN)RĀN
 MiNUCHATRī MiN Yazdan). R. ۷۰۱۱ ۱۴۱۲۱ = as No. 16.
- 19 Similar.
 Other legends with same readings from Longperier.
- a. Ob. ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰
 R. ۷۰۱۱ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ = YaRAHARN (sic) NURĀZ ?.
- b. Ob. ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰
 MAZDAYASN BaḠI YaRAHRĀN MALKĀ IRĀN MiNu(cha)TRī
 MiN Yaz(D)AN. R. ۷۰۱۱ ۱۴۱۲۱ = YaRAHĀRĀN NURĀZ.
- c. Ob. (Barbarous) ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰
 d. Ob. " ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰
 R. ۷۰۱۱ ۱۴۱۲۱۰. (Partly retrograde and misspelt.)

BAHRAM III, A.D. 292.

The legends on the coins of this King are barbarous and misspelt, but apparently are similar to those on No. 18.



- 20 Ob. ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰ ۱۳۰۲۱۰ ۱۴۱۲۱۰
 MAZDAYASN BaḠI YaRAHRĀN MALKĀN MiNUCHATRī MiN
 YazD(AN). "The Hormazd worshipper Divine Varahran
 King, heaven descended of the Gods." R. as on No. 18.?

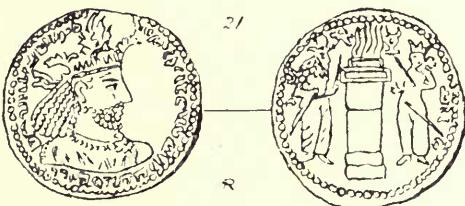
Other legends from Sennacherib's plates, mostly barbarous.

- a. Ob. LIL(UD)310 ॥ 210 ॥ 610 ॥ 11511 ॥ 11 ॥ 10330
- R. 5121 ॥ 11511
- b. Ob. 316..... ॥ 11511 ॥ 11511 ॥ 11511 ॥ 11511 ॥ 11511
- R. 11511 ॥ 11511
- c. Ob. 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510

NARSAHĪ, A.D. 292 - 301.

Narsahī was defeated by the Roman emperor Galerius with whom he was at war and obliged to surrender Mesopotamia, Kurdistan and other Persian provinces to him.

- 21. Bust of Narsahī to r. beard tied, and official tiara consisting of foliated crown with surrounding globe.



Ob. 11511 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510
MAZDAYASN BAGI NARSAHĪ MALKAN MALKA ĀIRĀN MINU-
CHĀTRI MIN YAZDAN. - "The Hormazd worshipper Narsahī
King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the Gods."
R. 11511 ॥ 11511 ॥ "Narsahī nūrāzī" - "The fire of Narsahī".
Other varieties of legend from Sennacherib's plates.

- a. Ob. 11511 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510
- R. 11511 ॥ 11511 ॥ "NARSAHĪ NURĀZI".
- Ob. 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510 ॥ 11510
MAZDAYASN BAGI NARSAHĪ MALKAN MALKA ĀIRĀN ॥ 11510
WA ĀIRĀN MIN CHĀTRI (RĪ) MIN YAZDAN - "The Hormazd wor-

skipper divine Narsaki, King of the Kings of Iran and non-Iran (extra-national lands), heaven descended of the gods.
R. ۲۰۱۱۱ ۲۰۱۱۱ = "Narsaki nrazi". The fire of Narsaki.

HORMAZD II, A.D. 301-309.

- 22 Ob. Bust of Hormazd to r. wearing a crown in the form of an eagle with a pearl dropping from its beak, and surmounted with a ball. He is also wearing a pearl drop in the ear and a necklace with a clasp in front. The legend is in full but the letters are somewhat ill formed; -



LULU SNOVNU U LULX
LULU L U - LULX LULX LULX
Mazdayasn bagi AHARMAZDI malkan malka Airan wa Aniran minuchatri min yazdan. - The Hormazd-worshipper Hormazd, king of the kings of Iran and non-Iran (extra-national lands), heaven descended of the gods.
R. Fire altar with the king's head as Hormazd (the principle of light) in the centre of the flames. The figure of the king on the left and an assistant on the right acting as guardians of the sacred fire. Leg; ۲۰۱۱ - ۲۰۱۱۱. Auhar(mazd)-nrazi. = "The fire of Hormazd".

- 23 Ob. of similar type to 22 but curtailed legend; -

(W31) **THE HERALD OF THE FIRE ALTAR**
 "The Hormazd worshipper Shapur Mazdi, King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the gods." R. 1200 - 1255
 Burged and incomplete, but probably for "The fire of Hormazd"

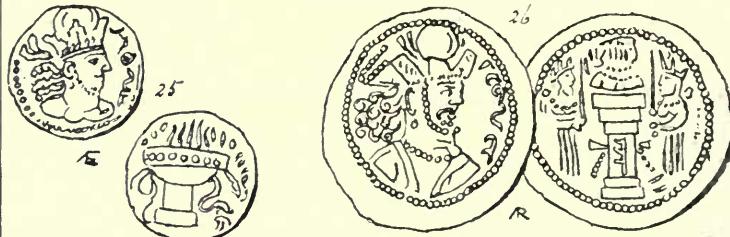
SHAPUR II, A.D. 309-380

The coins of Shapur II, were struck in four different metals; viz.: gold, silver, copper, and potin, and according to Mordtmann "may be divided into three classes, corresponding to three periods of his life". The earliest have on the reverse the fire-altar, with two priests, or guards, looking towards the altar and with the flame rising from the altar in the usual way. The coins of the second period shew the altar without attendants similar to those of Ardashir I while those of the third period are of a greatly inferior type and exhibit a marked degeneracy. They are distinguished by a reserion to the first type in having attendants to the fire-altar and have in addition a human bust set in the middle of the flames that rise from the altar. Many of the earlier coins bear a symbol on the shaft of the altar and various mint-monograms (now first appearing) are shewn below the base, while on those of the third period, the altar-shaft bears the word (nus = rashi = "truth" or a mint monogram.

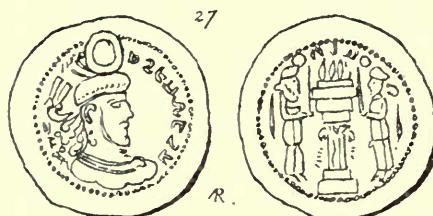


24 Ob. (W31) **THE HERALD OF THE FIRE ALTAR**
 Mazdayasn bagi SHA PURI malkā malkā Irān munuchat.

ri min yazdan. "The Hormazd worshipper divine Shapur
King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the Gods."
R. ۷۵۲۲۶ ۸۱۱(۰)۰۰۰. Shapukari rurāzi. "Fire of Shapur"



ARDESHIR II, A.D. 380-384.

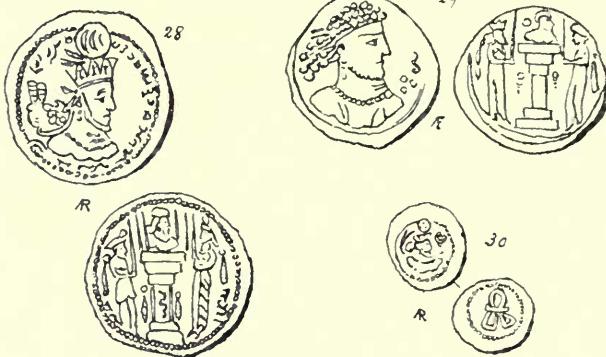


- Rawlinson remarks; - "the coins of Ardestūr bear a head which is surmounted with the usual inflated ball, and has the diadem, but is without a crown, a deficiency in which some see an indication that the prince thus represented was regent rather than monarch of Persia.
- 27 Ob legend, $\text{X} \text{Z} \text{T} \text{U} \text{N} \text{B} \text{Z} \text{U} \text{W} \text{I} \text{O} \text{I} \text{I} \text{X}$ - MAZDAYASN BAGI AR.
TAHSHATR M(alka) = The Hormazd worshipper Ardestūr King.
Rx retrograde legend, - $\text{Z} \text{B} \text{U} \text{N} = \text{NURĀ}(\text{zī})$. The fire (of Ardestūr).
- a Another has $\text{B} \text{U} \text{Z} \text{U} \text{N} \text{B} \text{Z} \text{X} \text{W} \text{Z} \text{B} \text{U} \text{Z} \text{U} \text{N} \text{B} \text{Z} \text{U} \text{W} (\text{U} \text{U} \text{Z} \text{X} \text{X})$
MAZDAYASN ARTAHSHATR MALKĀN MALKĀ AIRĀN. Rx. no leg.
- b Another, $\text{U} \text{Z} \text{B} \text{U} \text{Z} \text{U} \text{N} \text{B} \text{Z} \text{U} \text{W} (\text{U} \text{U} \text{Z} \text{X} \text{X})$ Rx. no legend.
On others the legend is unintelligible and the coins are identifiable by the head-dress only.

SHAPUR III, A.D 384-386.

"The coins of Shapur III" says Rawlinson, "present some unusual types. On some of them the king has his hair bound with a simple diadem, without crown or cap of any kind. On others he wears a cap of a very peculiar character, which has been compared to a "biretta" but is altogether "sui generis". The cap is surmounted by the ordinary inflated ball, is ornamented with jewels, and is bound round at bottom with the usual diadem. The legend upon the obverse of Shapur's coins is of the customary character; but the reverse bears usually, besides the name of the king, the word "ZBZU-ATV-i; i.e. "the fire (of Shapur)" which from this period onward replaces the word "NURĀZI" previously used and having the same meaning." The coins of both Shapur III and his predecessor, Ardestūr II have little about them that is remarkable and exhibit marks of decline, especially on the reverse, where the drawing of the figures that support the altar is very inferior.

to that which we observe on the coins of the kings from Shapur I to Shapur II. The characters on both obverse and reverse are also carelessly rendered, and can only be deciphered with difficulty."



28 Ob ۲۳۵۰ هـ ۲۱۰ مـ، نـوـرـ = [مـ]ـاـزـدـاـيـاـنـ بـاـگـ شـاـپـهـارـيـ غـيـ (MALKĀN MALKĀ) = "The Hormazd worshipping divine Shapur — King of Kings."

R ۲۲۰۱ - نـوـرـ = SH(apuhar) ĀTURē = "The fire of Shapur."

29 As described on the previous page and bears no legend (?)

30 Ob. Has a bust similar to the others but. R of peculiar design. Other coins have similar legends but terminate with "Malkā" or "Malkāyan" while one in form (x 16). has the full legend of;

ماـزـدـاـيـاـنـ بـاـگـ شـاـپـهـارـيـ غـيـ (MALKĀN MALKĀ) = "Mazdayasn bagi Shapuhari gi malkan malka Airan wa Aniran min (yazdan)." "The Hormazd worshipping divine Shapur who is King of Kings of Iran and Aniran (extra national lands), heaven descended of the gods".

BAHRAM IV, A.D 386-397

The coins of Bahram IV are of two distinct types, one of them being very unusual in presenting the king full-faced. Both types however shew him wearing his official turba, a mural crown with projecting horns and sur-

mounting ball. The reverses also differ in both, for while one of them has the king's bust above the altar in place of the usual flames the other is of the ordinary type with flames but each kind has attendants to the altar. There is also another variety bearing the altar without attendants. The word $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ = *rasti* = truth (sometimes retrograde) on the altar-shaft is often found on the coins of Bahram and also on those of his predecessor Shapur III. Mint monograms are also beginning to be used, for which see pp 16 - 24.



- 31 Ob. $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ = Mazdayasn Bagt
Varahrān gi Mālk(AN) = "The Hormazd worshipping Varahrān, who is King" R. $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ - $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ = Varah-
(RĀN) ATURI = "The fire of Varahrān". On the altar-shaft "*rasti*" = truth (retrograde) and to the left of the bust above the altar the mint $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N}$ = Baba "the Residence" (Blesiphon).
32 Ob. $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ = "Varahrān malkan malka".
R. $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ = "Varahrān". On the altar-shaft "*rasti*".
a Another legend on a coin without altar-attendants; -
Ob. $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ = Mazdayasn bagi
Varahrān gi malkan malka R. unintelligible.
b Some of the coins like 31 have flames on the altar instead of bust

BAHRAM IV and his sons YEZDIGERD and SHAPUR.

Coins were struck bearing the names of both these princes. They are of the same type as 31 but the reverses have flames on the altar and the words: - $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ or $\text{B} \text{N} \text{N} \text{S}$ = *Iz*.

deki^{rti}' and ~^u "ša" meaning Yezdegird and Shapur respectively, the rest of the reverse and also the obverse in its entirety remaining unchanged.

YEZDEGIRD I, A.D. 397-417.

The coins of Yezdegird I are not remarkable as works of art, but all bear a head of the same type. It is that of a middle aged man, with a short beard and hair gathered behind the head in a cluster of curls. The distinguishing head-dress has the usual inflated ball above a fragment of the old mural crown, and further bears a crescent in front. The reverse has the usual fire-altar with supporters, and is for the most part rudely executed. Mint-marks are given on most of them and the word "rasti" on the altar-shaft often occurs.



34

- a Ob. ۲۰ ۳۲۰ ۵۶۳۳۰ (۱) ۳۱۰ = MAZDAYASN BaGI YEZDI KIRTI MALKAN = "The Hormazd worshipper divine Yezdegird King." R. Has no leg; but the mint ۷۲ Kuficuri is seen to the l. of the flame, with "rasti"-brush, on the shaft.
 b Other legends. Ob. ۲۰ ۳۲۰ ۳۲۰ ۵۶۳۳۰ ۲۰ ۲۲۶۲۰ ۷۵۰ = BaGI RAM SHATRASI (Malkan) YEZDI KIRTI MALKAN MALKA. The divine and prosperous King Yezdegird King of Kings. R. ۲۲۳ only
 c Ob. ~ ۵۶۳۳۰ ۵۶۳۳۰ (۱) ۳۱۰ R. ۵۳ ۳۳۰ = mazdayasn bagi Ramshatri Yezdegird.
 d Ob. ۷۵۰ ۳۲۰ ۵۶۳۳۰ ۳۲۰ ۵۶۳۳۰ R. ۲۰ ۲۲۳۳۰ = "Yezdeker(He akur(e))". The fire of

Yezdegird."

YEZDEGIRD I and his son BAHRAM (V).

The coins of this prince are of the type of No. 34 with the bust and ordinary legend of Yezdegird on the obverse but the reverse has parts of Bahram's name to the r. of the altar, viz;

- d. Ob. 33 x ۴۳۵ x ۱۲۵۲۳۲ (۱ ۲۳) x -mazdayasn begi Yezde
Kerti malkan malka. R. ۲۶۲ ~ ۳ = Vahra(ran) aluri -
"The fire of Varahran". Above the flame is shewn the
mint monogram ۳ ~ Her(ab.).

YEZDEGIRD and his son SHAPUR

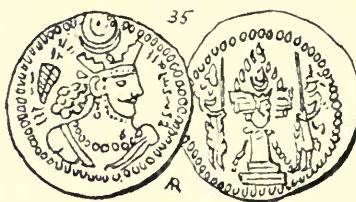
King of Armenia.

- e. A small coin illustrated by "Dorn" and bearing the portrait of Yezdegird is attributed to Shapur on account of the word ۳ ~ -shahpluhari instead of the usual legend found on Yezdegird's coins. R. Fire altar but no legend.

BAHRAM V. A.D. 417 - 438.

The coins of Bahram V. are chiefly remarkable for their rude and coarse workmanship and for the increasing number of mints from which they were issued. (It is curious too that this period marks the increase of mints but decreases the length of the legend). The monarch's head-dress has the mural crown in front and behind, but interposed between these two detached fragments is a crescent and a circle, emblems no doubt, of the sun and moon gods. On the reverse side to the above is shewn the usual fire-altar, with guards, or attendants watching it. The

King's head appearing among the flames.



- 35 Legend on Ob 250 (LWS ~ S2 = VARAHRAN MALK[)]. = Varahran King. & 33 = Rad (Hekealompyleos).

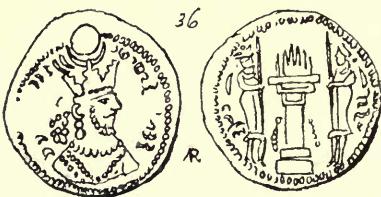
Many varieties of legend occur both short and long but all contain the whole or portions of the following phrase;

- a. Ob. LWS 250 LWS ~ S2 SWWS (W) (W) = mazda
yasn bagi ramshatti Varahram malkan malka = "The Hot
mazdā worshipping divine and prosperous Varahram,
King of Kings." The R. of many of these pieces present ~ S2
VARAH(ran) in the margin on the right and often accom-
panied with SWWS - rasti "truth" on the altar-shaft.
but both are as often absent, while the mint monogram
is a frequent feature shewn either to the l. of the fire,
or behind the altar attendant on the r. Sixteen
varieties of mint-monograms will be found figured
on the pages devoted to that purpose.

YEZDEGIRD II. A.D. 438-457.

This ruler's coins differ but slightly from those of his fa-
ther Bahram V. The principal points of difference are
the alteration of legend, the mural crown which is now
complete and the absence of the King's head among the
flames upon the altar. The legends are short and re-
markable only in the fact that the word "Razi" is intro-
duced. This word modern authorities interpret as mean-

ing either "fortunate" or "victorious." Fourteen mint monograms are known of this prince.



- 36 Ob. $\text{O} \text{B} \cdot \text{D} \text{H} \text{A} \text{B} \text{C} \text{D} \text{E} \text{F}$ (311) $\text{R} \text{C} \text{D}$ (111) L' 310 = MAZDAYASN BĀGī KāDī
YEZDEKERTī MAL(KĀ). = The Hormazd worshipping divine and victorious Yezdegird, King. R. $\text{R} \text{C} \text{D} \text{E}$ - 311 = YEZDEKERTī NIVAKTī, which has been translated as "Yezdegird the worshipper or "adorer" (of Hormazd).

Other coins have either a variety of the above legend or else of the following; - $\text{S} \text{C} \text{D} \text{E} \text{F} \text{G}$ 3322 28 11152 (11) L' 310 abungled rendering of "Mazdayasn bagi Malvan malka kadi yezdekorti." The reverses are similar to No. 36. on some while others have the mint-monogram in place of "Nivakti" behind the attendant on the r. "Rasti": "Truth" is also found on the altar-shaft of some of them.

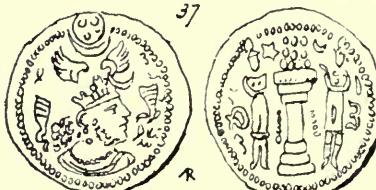
HORMAZD III. A.D. 457-459.

Up to the present no coins have been assigned to this ruler and Rawlinson wisely remarks on this point that "It is doubtful whether we possess any coins of Hormidas III., the brother and predecessor of Peroes. Those which are assigned to him by different authorities either bear a name which has no resemblance to his" or consider those bearing the name of "Ram" to belong to him. But these latter "can not have been issued under his authority, since Ram was the guardian and general, not of Hormidas, but of his brother" Peroes. Ram is now read as Jam(sy).gr.

FIROZI, A.D. 459-486.

The coins of Firoz are distinguished generally by the crescent in front of the ordinary crown, but otherwise are of two distinct types. One type has as an addition to the crown, two wings, one in front of the crown and the other behind it; while the other type is without either. These wings which were now first introduced became the distinguishing feature of the later coinage from Khosru II onwards and passed to the Arabs. The general character of the coinage is rude and coarse the reverses shewing especial signs of degredation and the legends are short consisting of three words only in the longest. The reverses have the usual fire altar and attendants but while some of them bear the King's name and mint right and left of the altar respectively, or have the letter D-M and mint others are recorded bearing a date viz; that of the year of the King's reign in which the coin was struck. The numerals are in words but become interesting in being the commencement of the use of dates on Sasanian coins. The mints get more numerous amounting to forty.

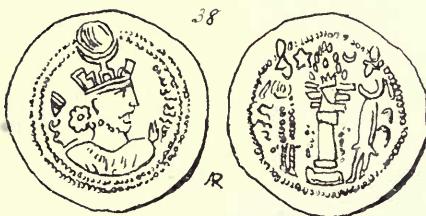
37



- 37 Ob. has parts of ۱۳۲۵ & ۱۳۳ ۱۳۳۳ which although badly written is recognised as meaning 'MAZDAYASNA KADIS FIRUZI - The Hormazd worshipper, the victorious Firoz'.
R. has the letter D-M on the left which Nordmann considers to mean "Malka" = King, while on the right hand side is the mint monogram ۲۵ ۸۱۰ - probably for Rei (al Rayz).

BALAS. A.D. 486-490.

The coins of Balas bear on the obverse the head of the King with a mural crown surmounted by a crescent and inflated ball and are much like the coins of Yazdegird II. but differ from them in the important particular that flames are to be seen rising from the king's left shoulder. This is an exceptional peculiarity in the Sasanian series, but one which is found also among the Indo-Scythian Kings with whom Balas was so closely connected" says Rawlinson, who continues; "The reverse exhibits the usual fire altar, but with the King's head in the flames, and with the star and crescent on either hand as introduced by Firdz." The mint monograms known on the coins of Balas so far only number fifteen. No regnal dates are found on these.

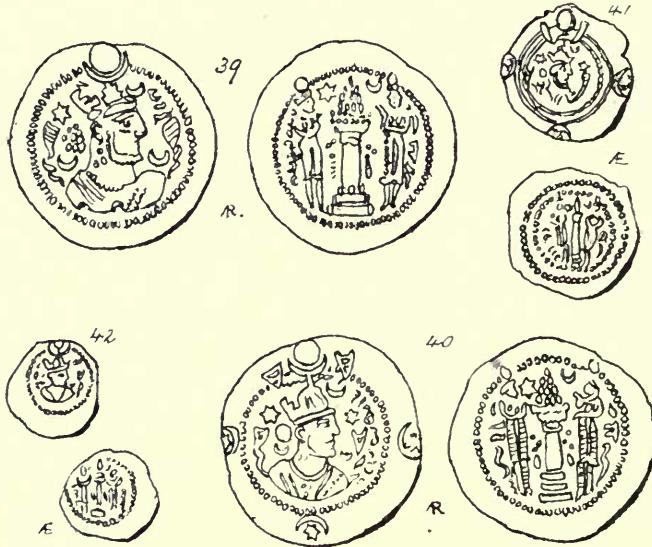


38 Ob. ۲۲۳۵۲ ۳۳۲~ = HUKAD VALAKAS = The meaning of isolakas is obvious but that of hukad is apparently unknown.
R. to l. of altar ۲۲۳۵۲ = VALKA i.e. Balas. On the r. is the mint monogram ۳۱ = ZD. = Jadrankatta.

KOBADI, A.D. 490-530.

The coins of Kobad were struck in two kinds of type and apparently coincide with his two reigns, one before the usurpation of the throne by his brother Jamasp (q.v.) and the other after. Both of these types shew the King wearing a mural crown with a crescent in front, and the usual inflated

ball and crescent above it, while an upturned crescent is presented on each shoulder. The main points of difference are that the coins of the second reign have wings above the crown on the obverse and the regnal date in the Pehlevi character (from eleven to forty-three) on the reverse, while both of these features are absent from the coins of the first reign. Both types bear a mint-monogram which is always found situated on the right-hand side of the reverse behind the attendant. Ninety-nine different monograms have been listed of this monarch's mints.

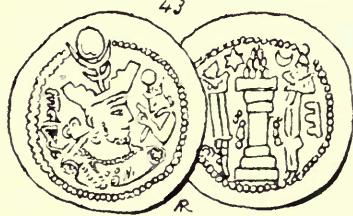


- 39 Ob. ۱۲۳ = KAVĀT for Kavat, others have ۱۲۳ KAVĀT = Kobad.
R ۱۲۳ = KAVAT, to left, on t. The mint ۱۱ = ASphahan.
- 40 Ob. ۱۲۱ ۱۱ ۱۲۳ = KAVĀT ĀFZŪNī = may kobad increase.
R. on left of altar the date, ۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۲ = Ruth bag⁽¹⁾ 29.
on the right of the altar ۱۱ = AH(pralana)-Hamadan.
- 41 Ob. similar to 40
R. on left of altar the date, ۱۱ ۱۱ ۱۲ = yak ۱۱ - ۳۱ with
the mint. ۱۱ MZ - Mazandaran⁽²⁾ on the t.
- 42 Similar, date⁽³⁾ mint. ۱۱ = ۱۱ for Seistan.

JAMASD AD 478-9.

The accession of Jamasp was due to the arch-priest of Hormazd worship who charged Kobad with apostasy, brought about his banishment, and placed Jamasp on the throne. Jamasp's rule had lasted for about two years when Kobad gathered an army defeated his brother, and resuming his former position, commenced a second reign which lasted 30 years, or so. The coins of Jamasp bear two figures wearing mural crowns with inflated balls above. The King has besides two upturned crescents below the ball. The second figure is much smaller and may be intended for a boy who is apparently offering vestments. Two different offerings are to be found on these crowns, one of them being shewn below, which is of Jamasp's first year, the other, found on the coins of the second and third years looks somewhat like a scarf. The reverses have the usual fire-altar and attendants, in this case accompanied with a star and crescent above, while like those of Kobad the regnal date and mint are to be seen left and right respectively of the attendants. Twenty mint monograms are known of Jamasp.

43



- 43 Ob. leg. $\text{X} \text{ II} \text{ I}$ = jam, for Jamasp. Some of the coins of the second year have; - $\text{II} \text{ II} - \text{X} \text{ II} \text{ I}$ = jam - asp right and left of the crown respectively.

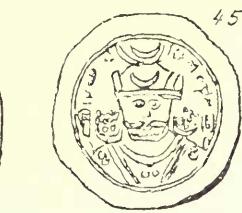
R. Side not shewn but, - Z L III = "ainki", - "one".
mint, on right, III = "si" for Seistan.

KHUSRU I, A.D. 530-1 - 578.

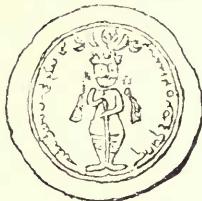
As might be expected owing to his long reign, the coins of Khusrū are very numerous. Broadly speaking however, they consist of two types only. The principal one is of the ordinary type with the King's head (which on these coins is very attenuated) adorned with a mural crown having a crescent in front, and crescent and ball above, the ball in many cases presenting the appearance of being in flames, or may perhaps represent an open flower of some kind. A star is to be seen at each side of the crown, and three crescents are in the margin. The reverse is somewhat degraded but has the usual fire-altar and attendants with the date and mint to left and right respectively. The second type is extant of the 34th regnal year only. It is remarkable in that on the obverse Khusrū is presented full-faced. The description by Rawlinson is so good that it well deserves repeating; - "The head of the King is surmounted by a mural crown with a low cap" and crescent and ball above). "The beard is close, the moustache curled" and the hair arranged in masses on either side. There are two stars above the crown, and two crescents, one over either shoulder, with a star and crescent on the dress in front of each shoulder. The King wears a necklace from which hang three pendants. On the reverse these coins have a full-length figure of the King standing to the front, with his two hands resting on the hilt of his straight sword, and its point placed between his feet. The crown worn resembles that on the obverse; and there is a star and crescent on either side of the head." Ninety varieties of mint-monogram are ascribed to Khusrū on the list.



44



45



44 Ob. - 3 2 5 2 2 2 = KHUSRUDI

R. leg. on l. 2 2 5 2 = karati = three
on right, the mint 3 2 ZD zadrakarta
The obverse legend on coins of

a the fifth year and after read - 1 2 2 2 - 2 5 2 2
KHUSRUDI AFZUNI (or 1 2 2) = "May Khusrud increase"

45 Ob 1 2 2 2 - 3 2 5 2 2 = Khusrudi afzun.

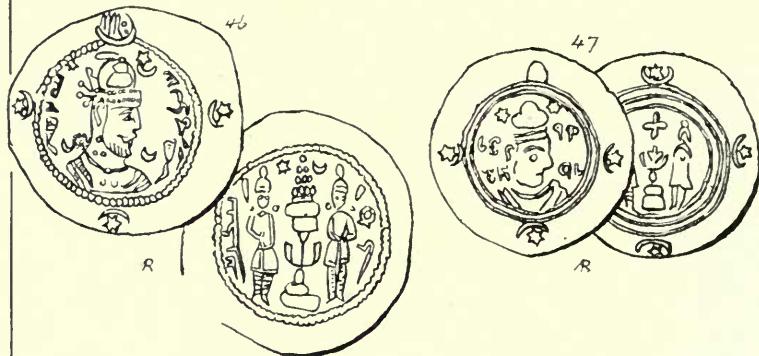
R. on r. 2 2 2 2 2 2 - 3 2 5 2 2 = KHUSRUDI CHHAR STH
Khusrud (year) 34. On the left, 2 2 2 2 2 2 THOUHT
This phrase has been translated by Mordmann as:-
SÜHAN SITIBAM (or SITIBAN) KARTAR - "The worlds pro-
tector and master."

I have omitted to state that flames may be observed a-
rising from the King's shoulders in both types.

HORMIZD IV, A.D. 578 - 590.

There is nothing remarkable about the coins of this King, except to say that while they greatly resemble those of his father Khusrud, the type is of a much greater degeneracy; the King's portrait getting more and more grotesque as the regnal years advance, and the altar attendants mere caricatures. These coins were imitated by the Georgians and suffered in type still further. Four varieties of these pieces are given by

Dom. from which the drawing below was taken.



46 Ob. r. and l. of the bust, $\text{H} \text{A} \text{M}$ - $\text{A} \text{U} \text{H} \text{A} \text{R} \text{M} \text{A} \text{Z}$ - $\text{A} \text{F} \text{Z} \text{U}$ = "may Hormazd increase."

R. r. and left of the altar, the date, $\text{D} \text{S} \text{U}$ = ARBA = four
and the mint, $\text{S} \text{t}$ = MR = Merv.

Other varieties of ob. of 46, $\text{A} \text{U} \text{H} \text{A} \text{R} \text{M} \text{A} \text{Z}$ R. reg date 6.

do. $\text{H} \text{A} \text{M}$ $\text{A} \text{U} \text{H} \text{A} \text{R} \text{M} \text{A} \text{Z}$ R. " 6

do. $\text{H} \text{A} \text{M}$ $\text{A} \text{U} \text{H} \text{A} \text{R} \text{M} \text{A} \text{Z}$ R. " 10

do. $\text{H} \text{A} \text{M}$ $\text{A} \text{U} \text{H} \text{A} \text{R} \text{M} \text{A} \text{Z}$ R. " 12

These are accompanied in each with a mint on t.

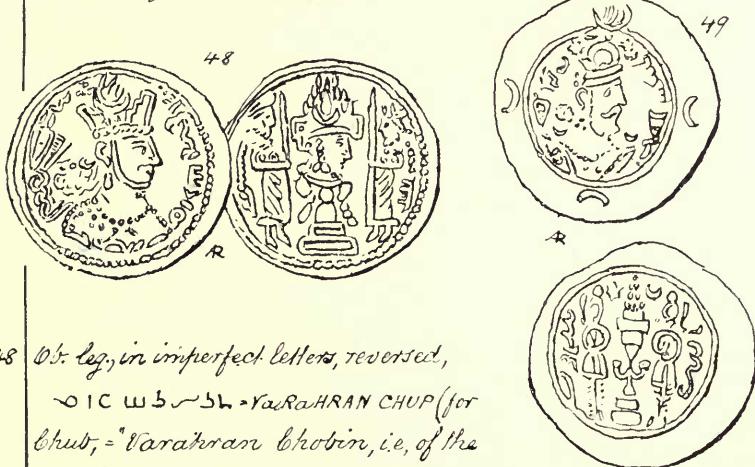
47 Ob. rude bust of Hormazd with Georgian (?) characters
to r. $\text{L} \text{P}$ TH and l. $\text{A} \text{U}$ $\text{ST} \text{EP}$ $\text{AN} \text{OS}$ Stephanos (A.D. 610-19)
R. imitation of fire-altar and attendants, no leg.

Seventy-eight mint-monograms are known of Hormazd

BAHRAM VI. A.D. 590-591.

Of Bahram's coins Rawlinson says; "while there is numismatic evidence which confirms the statement that he struck money in the name of the younger Khurru, there are extant three (?) types of his coins, two of which appear to belong to the time before he seated himself up on the throne, while one - the last - belongs to the period

of his actual sovereignty. In his pre-regnal coins, he copied the devices of the last sovereign of his own name who had ruled over Persia," but of rougher type and workmanship (which is perhaps excusable when the exigencies of camp life - where they are believed to have been struck - are considered). He adopted the mural crown in a decided form, omitted the stars and crescents, and placed his own head amid the flames of the fire-altar. The later coins follow closely the coins of his predecessor, Hormuzd IV; differing only in the legend "and the absence of the stars in the crescents on the margin. The date, which is uniformly "one," occupies its usual place on the left of the altar, and is accompanied, also as usual, with the mint on the right. Six mint-monograms only are, so far, known of Bahram VI.



48 Ob. leg. in imperfect letters, reversed,
~ OIC W B ~ S ~ YaRAHRAN CHUP (for
Chub; = Varahran Chobin, i.e. of the
mace) says Thomas.

R. ۱۱ = ۲۵ or ۳۰ (the mint ?) on the r. to l. the date ۶۷ هـ =
ain or aik = one.

(These coins were largely imitated and used for many years in the vicinity of Bukhara.)

Another variety of legend (unread) is borne by a coin in Vincent Smith's Cat. of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Ob. ~ U ~ W ~ U ~ T ~ C ~ H ~ W ~ D ~ R ~ R. No legend.

+9 Obv. $\text{OB} \sim \text{M} \sim \text{A} \sim \text{F}$ = YARAHĀN AFZŪ = (May) Bahram increase. R. Date and mint, - on left. $\text{A} \sim \text{S} \sim \text{H} \sim \text{A}$ = astra = one, on r. $\text{C} \sim \text{S} \sim \text{L}$ = NAKHCH = fort Nakchewan.

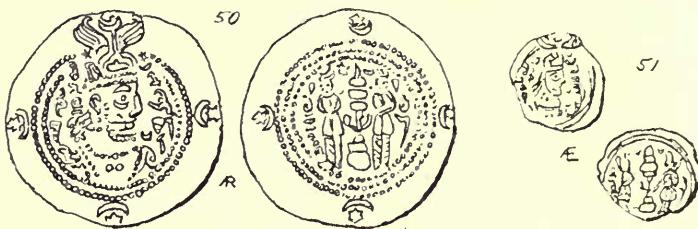
BASTĀM. A.D. 592-596 (?)

A coin of this king is figured by Flanawalla in the Num. Suppl. Jour. As. Socy of Bengal, No. XXXVII 1916, the same being corrected with emendations by Paruck in No. XXXVIII. Ob. legend and monogram = $\text{OB} \sim \text{M} \sim \text{A} \sim \text{F}$ = FIROCHI VASTAHMI AFZUN = "Long live Bastam the victorious." R. Date and mint. On left. $\text{A} \sim \text{S} \sim \text{H} \sim \text{A}$ = astra = ten. On right. $\text{S} \sim \text{S}$ = R.D. (Nekatomfylst).

KHUSRU II, A.D. 590-628.

Coins were struck by the second Khusru in the type that afterwards was so much used by the Arab governors. Rawlinson in describing them says; - "the ordinary type has on the obverse, the King's head in profile, covered by a tiara, of which the chief ornament is a crescent and star between two outstretched wings. The head is surrounded by a double, heart bordering, outside of which, in the margin, are three crescents and stars." It will be noticed that on the coins of Khusru and the rebel Bastam, and also of some of Khusru's successors, the termination of the legend on the obverse is followed by a monogram thus; AS . The meaning of this monogram was formerly much discussed, but modern authorities are now fully agreed that it is simply a two-fold rendering of the word "afzun," increase or long life its duplication on the same coin being, probably, due to the ignorance of the artificer of its meaning on the earlier pieces. "The reverse

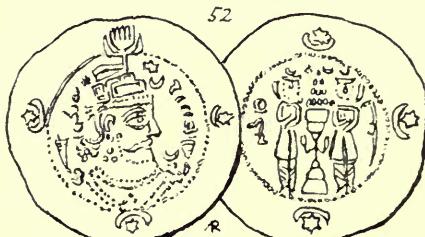
shows the usual fire-altar and supporters, in a rude form, enclosed by a triple pearl bordering. In the margin, outside the bordering, are four crescents and stars. The legend is merely the regnal year and a mint mark, of which marks eighty-nine will be found in the list under the name of Khosru II.



- 50 Ob. leg., - 10 R 20 = KHOSRU AFZUT = (may Khosru increase). R. Regnal date and mint, to left. 10w1 (10 = pany vist = 25, to right. S or FR = (Farsistan?).
51 Similar, but 473.

KOBAD II. A.D. 628.

The coins attributable to Kobad resemble in their principal appearance those of Khosru II. and Ardastir III., but Kobad's head-dress has no wings, and the crescent above encloses between its ends a ball of flames⁽²⁾ instead of a star. While the King wears a double row of pearls as necklace, the bordering of pearls is single on obverse and reverse, instead of double like Kobads.

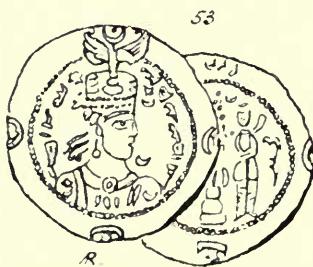


Mint-mon² 8.

- 52 Ob. leg; - ١٦, ٥ & ١٥ ١٢ = KAVĀT FIRUCH - Robad the victorious (The end strokes are considered by some writers as simply representing a full stop. & reg. date and mint l. and r. respectively. ۱۶ ۵ = tarin = two. ۱۳ DA = Darabjird.

ARDASHIR III, A.D. 628-629.

There is little originality about the coins of Ardashir which greatly favour those of Khosro II. His head-dress much resembles a turban instead of the mural crown, but otherwise the features peculiar to Khosro's coins such as the outstretched wings enclosing a crescent and star remain the same. They have, however, like the coins of Robad II, a single row of pearls as a border on both obverse and reverse M.m.s 22.

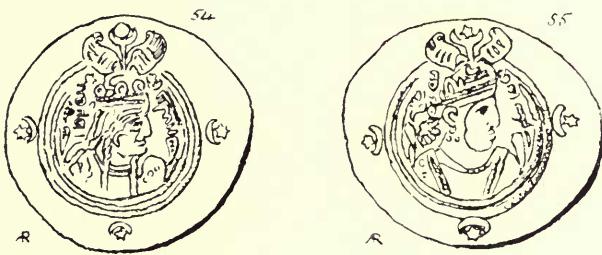


- 53 Ob. leg; - ۱۷ ۲۰ ۱۶ ۲۰ ۱۰ = ARTĀSHATR AFZUN = (ray) Ardashir increase. & leg, reg. date (not sheared) and mint, left and right respectively, - ۱۶ ۵ = tarin, - two ۱۳ DA = Darabjird.

Up to the present time no coins have been found that can with any degree of safety be attributed to the three rulers, Shahrbaraz, Khosro or Juvanushir. Longperre has illustrated in his work two that he doubtfully assigns to Shahrbaraz but the attribution has found but little favour, and is discredited generally by later authorities.

BORAN (Queen) A.D 630-631

The drawing and description of the coin shewn below is from a paper by Tarnawalla in the Num. Sup. Soc. of Society Bengal No. XVII. 1911., corrected later by Peruck in No. XXVIII 1917 of the same journal. The reverse is not shewn here as it is identical with that of Bahram VI fig 49, in this work. Coins of the regnal years one, two and three are known of this Queen and also two mints viz.; - Nakhchewan (or Nishchewan) and Yezd.



- 54 Ob. Bust of Queen to r. with tiara by crescent and ball b/w between outstretched wings. Jewels encircle the crown and are also interwoven in the long curly hair which reaches her bosom. Leg to r. । ॥ ॥ = BURĀNI, to l. ॥ ॥ = AFZUTU. "long live Buran. R. as on fig 49 + year one - Nakhchewan".

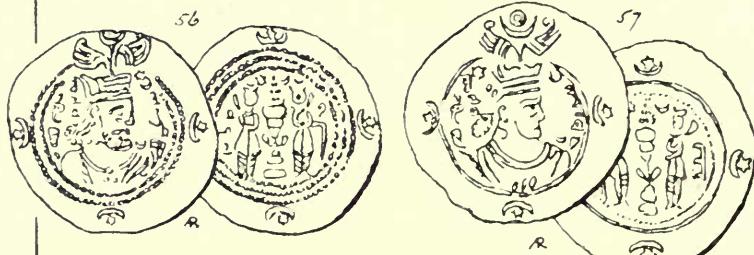
KHOREZAD - KHUSRU A.D 631.

- 55 Ob. Bust of King to r. with his crown surmounted with crescent and star between outstretched wings. His hair is arranged behind in a cluster of locks, but the boyish face is without either moustache or beard. Legend to r. । ॥ ॥ = KHUSRU, to l. । ॥ ॥ = AFZUTU = "long live Khusru". R. not shewn but similar to the last with year ॥ ॥ = tarin = two. Coins of the ephemeral rulers Firoz III, Azermi, Khus-

ru^m. to may have been struck, but up to the present have not come to light. The piece last described is of the same period, viz., A.D. 681, its attribution to Hormazd-Ehusru being due to the youthful portrait upon its obverse. This, together with its general appearance, renders its ascription to the reigns of either of the Khosroes I and II unreasonable. The drawing and partial description is from a paper upon the coin by Paruck in the Num. Soc. J. A. S. Bengal No. xvii 1917.

HORMAZD V, A.D. 681-682.

The coins of this king differ but little from those of his predecessors, except in the official tiara, which has however the usual wings, on these coins divided by a crescent and star. Six mints are ascribed to Hormazd V



56 Ob. leg. ۱۰۵ ۲۴ ۷۰۵۷ پ = AHARMAZ AFZUTU =
"Long live Hormazd" R, regnal date and mint = ۴ ۵ ۰
TASIN - two. ۱۰۵ = MZ = Mazandaran.

YEZDEGIRD III, A.D. 632-641.

57 Ob. Bust of King with official tiara surmounted by wings, and crescent and ball. corrupt leg. ۱۰۶ ۲۱۷ = "Long live Yezdegird". R. Regnal date (not shown) and mint ۲۰
- SU = Susa. Yezdegird's name is spell variously viz.: - ۱۰۳ ۲۰
۱۰۱۲۰ ۱۰۱۴۰ ۱۰۶ پ = لندگار. Mint mon. 24.

Section II.

Coins of
The Arab governors
of
Persia.

The chronological data by Stadel and Mordmann.

The coins of the Arab Governors

The coins in this section possess a peculiar interest to Orientalists generally for the reason that they were the first coins issued by the triumphant Arabs at the beginning of Islamism, and their issue marked the successful progress of the followers of Muhammad in their attempts at laying the foundation of an Islamic empire.

The Arabs were a nomadic race and therefore possessed no coinage of their own, but the want of one would be at once apparent to them when they commenced to rule a commercial empire fully alive to the value of money and its usefulness as a medium of exchange.

The use by the Arabs of the coins in existence would therefore follow naturally, while the only difference between the coins struck by the conquerors, and those of the conquered need consist of a change in the name of the ruler. A large proportion of the currency then in circulation probably consisted of those with the head of Khosru II, and was doubtless the reason of its continuance by the Arabs. A few coins have been found that bear the bust of Yezdegird III, but practically the whole of the coins in this section are of the Khosru type alone. The dates found upon those bearing Khosru's name commence at twenty-five, and would lead one to believe that they were struck during the 38 years of Khosru's reign but for the fact that the Arabs introduced a marginal legend on them, which is either Pehlevi, or Kufic, or both. The point then arises regarding the era to which the early dates have reference. They cannot belong to the reign of Khosru, or to that of the first governors, so therefore most authorities agree that they present a continuation of the regnal years of Yez-

devoid II. while those of later years belong to the Hijra era of the Muhammadans. The issue of this series terminates with the year 83 when they were superseded by the new coins of the Khalifas, struck at the seat of the Khalifate, then at Damascus, and also at many other mints, about the year A.D. 76 = A.H. 695.

Chronological table of the Arabs in Persia. (Sickel.)

A.H.	A.D.	
13	634	Omar as Khalifa.
14	635	Invasion of Persia by the Arabs. Battle of Zadesse.
15	636	Conquest of Madain. (Residence of Yezdegird I.)
16	637	Territ., Mosul and Zirkesia captured.
17	638	Mesopotamia (Jegirah) subjected.
18	639	Khuray subject.
20	640	Shuster taken. Earliest date of the Arab coins with Pehlevi inscription
21	641	Rehavand captured.
22	642	Safahan taken.
23	643	Daraibird, Shapur, Isfakhr (Persepolis), Shiraz Seistan, Mekran, Azarbijan, Khorasan possessed. Death of Omar and succession of Othman.
31	651	Death of Yezdegird III., and end of Sasanian rule. First year of the independence of Tabaristan.
35	655	Death of Othman and succession of Ali.
38	658	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan, governor of Basra.
39	659	do. do. Farz. (residence in Isfakhr).
41	660	Muawiyah first Ommaiyad Khalifa.
45	665	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan, governor of Seistan.
46	666	do. do. Iran & Kufa.
47	667	do. do. Jebel.

A.H.	A.D.	
50	670	Jayad bin Abu Sofyan, govt of Khurasan, Sind Oman, Bahrain and many other provinces. Al Hakim bin Abi al Aswi governor of Kahrwan at the period A.H. 50 - 53.
53	673	Jayad dies. Obeidulla bin Jayad governor of Kufa Basra, Sistan and Khurasan.
54	673	Abdulla bin Zubair as "Umur al momenin" on coins
56	675	Obeidulla deposed in Khurasan and killed at prison
60	679	do. again governor of Khurasan. do. do. deposed, Selim bin Jayad app'td Death of Muawiyah and accession of Yazid. (Yazid in 64 conquered Khwarezm and Bokhara!)
61	680	Selim governor of Sistan in place of Obeidulla.
63	682	Abdulla bin Khazim administrator for the usurper Muawiyah Khalifa Abdulla bin Zubair till 73.
64	683	Death of Yazid and accession of Marwan I as Khalifa: in the East Abdulla bin Zubair. Obeidulla deposed as govt of Basra & Kufa.
65	684	Death of Marwan and accession of Abdul Melik as Khalifa. Omar bin Obeidulla govt in Kirman until 70 A.H.. Muhalleb bin Abu Sofra governor in Fars until 71.
66	685	Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla govt in Sistan, Musa'- ab bin Zubair vice govt in Iraq for his brother Abdulla bin Zubair until 71.
67	686	Death of Obeidulla.
71	690	Mussab subdued for Abdul Melik. Rishr bin Marwan govt in Iraq till 78. Khalad bin Abdulla govt in Fars & Basra till 75
73	692	Abdulla bin Zubair, and his governor of Khura- san Abdulla bin Khazim killed.
74	694	Omeiya bin Abdulla bin Khalad govt of Khura-

A.H.	R.D.	
		son and Seistan until 77.
75	694	Muhalleb again govt in Fars until 82. Al Hajaj governor of Iran.
78	697	Al Hajaj govt over Khurasan and Seistan and the whole Eastern half of the Khalifate till 96. Muhalleb his under govt in Seistan till 79.
79	698	Muhalleb vice-govt in Khurasan until 82. Pek- tevi coins with Kufic inscr. - Al Hajaj bin Yusuf from 78 to 83.
83	702	Foundation of wasit by Al Hajaj.
86	705	Death of Abdul Melik.

Chronological list of the Khalifas
ruling at the period during which
coins of Sasanian type were
struck by the Arabs in Persia.

The Orthodox Khalifas.

13	634	Omar.
23	644	Othman.
35	656	Ali

The Ommaiyad Khalifas.

41	661	Muawiyah I.
60	680	Yezid I.
64	683	Muawiyah II.
64	684	Marwan I.
65-86	685	Abdul Melik
	705	

Khalifa opposed to the Ommaiyads.

64-73	684	Abdulla bin Zubair.
	692	

Chronology of the Arab Governors and
Vice Governors of Persian provinces
whose names appear on the coins.

A.H.	A.D.	
		<u>1. Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan.</u> (Born A.H. Died 57).
39	659	Governor of Fars and Kirman.
40-1	660-1	do. Fars
45	665	do. Basra, and later Khurasan, Seistan, Sind Bahrcin and Oman.
50	670	do. Kufa, Basra, Fars, Seistan, Sind and Hind.
		<u>2. Abaidulla bin Ziyad</u> (Died 67).
54	673	Governor of Khurasan.
55	674	do. Basra.
56	675	resigned Khurasan.
57-9	676-8	do. Basra.
60	679	do. Kufa and Basra.
61.2.3	680-2	do. Iraq, Kufa and Basra.
64	683	Fled to Damascus
		<u>3. Selim bin Ziyad</u> (Died 73).
61-3	680-2	Governor of Khurasan and Seistan.
64	683	deposed.
		<u>4. Abdulla bin Amir bin Zureiz bin Rebu.</u> (Died 57).
29	649	Governor of Basra
32	652	Pilgrimage to Mecca.

44.	650.	
35	655.	Governor of Basra and Bahrain.
41 (and)	652.	do. Basra, Khurasan, and Sistan.
42	662	do. Basra.
43	663.	do. Basra, Fars, Sistan & Khurasan deposed.
44	664.	
		<u>5. Samura bin Jundab.</u> (Died 58.)
45-9	665-9	Vice-governor of Basra.
53	672.	Governor of Basra after Fitziyad.
54	673.	deposed.
		<u>6. Abdur Rahman bin Fitziyad bin Sumayya.</u>
59	678-9	Governor of Khurasan
60	679	do. do
		must also have held post in Fars or Persian Iraq from 52 to 54.
		<u>7. Al Hakim bin Abu al Qasim (father of Marwan).</u>
19.	640	conquered Tuj, Rashkr, and Baris in Sind. Died in 35.
		<u>8. Abdulla bin Khazim al Sulami.</u> (Died 72.)
32	651-2	Vice-governor in Khurasan.
41	661	Governor of Khurasan.
43	663	Vice-governor of Khurasan.
64-70	683-9	Governor of Khurasan for Abdulla bin Zubair.
		<u>9. Omar bin Obaidulla bin Omar (or Ma-</u>
		<u>mer) al Tamimi.</u>

		<u>15. Muhammad bin Abdulla bin Shazir.</u>
64	683	Vice-governor of Herat for his father.
		<u>16. (?Rukad al Akr. (?) bin Rukad).</u>
		No information.
		<u>17. Abdur Rahman bin Abdulla.</u>
		Nothing known.
		<u>18. ?Oiba bin Abdulla. (?) atib bin Osa (Esaid)</u>
		Nothing known.
		<u>19. Muhammad bin Musabman.</u>
		Nothing known.
		<u>20. Omeiza bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Esaid.</u> <small>(Died 89.)</small>
74 - 6	693-5	Governor of Khurasan.
77	696	do. do. and Seistan.
78	697	Vice-governor of Seistan.
		<u>21. Khalid bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Esaid.</u>
71 - 2	690-1	Governor of Sarsa. (deposed in 73.)
		<u>22. Romaira (?) or ?al Mughaira bin Musabman.</u>
		Nothing known.

A.H.	A.D.	
		23. <u>Kalani bin ab. Tujja.</u>
		Nothing known.
		24. <u>Muhabbat bin Abu Sofra.</u>
64	683	Governor of Khurasan.
67	686	do. Mosul, Fazair, Azerbaijan and Armenia
78-81	697,700	do. Khurasan.
82	701	Died in Marvud.
		25. <u>Hajai bin Yusuf.</u>
75	694	Governor of Kufa.
78-96	697-714	do. over the whole eastern half of the Khalifate.
<u>Additional names from other sources.</u>		
Markof.		
		26. <u>Abdur Rahman bin Muhammad.</u>
		Nothing Known. Died 84

Mints of the Arab Governors.

Mints of the Arab Governors.

16	Leptis	16 - 24
14	Kufah	11
15	Medina	26
16	Qairawat.	
17	Barbarat	22
18	Othra	
19	Al Madinah	
20	Dimashq	2
21	Az Zidat	
22	Himyar	
23	Ad Darr	
24	Misr	26
25	Tiflis	
26	Al Madinah	26
15		
16		
18		
9		
34		
47		
46		
26	o o	o o
56		
67		
69		o o
59		
60		o o
83		o
84		
85		
95		
97		
279	o o	
204		
248		
122		
124		o
112		o
116		

Line No.	Transliteration	Probable meaning	Notes	Speaker	Age	Gender	Location	Notes
118	HK	KSEN						
119	WWS	KSHT						
136	JH	MEIB	o					
133	S+	MR	o o					
132	10 bjt	MRVYUT						
143	S+L	NAR						
147	-L	NZ	o					
155	✓JL	NZH	o					
160	~JUD	PALK						
172	3S	RD	o					
176	HJS	REL	o					
194	WQGWW	SIDAJTAN						
197	CII	SHJ	o					
?		SHAYA						
92	WPMW	SIANCHU AM						
208	III	SU						
213	WPHD	TAUMA						
214	DWD	TAUT						
226	-JJ	YZO	o o					
231	-J	ZD	o					
229	W7M	ZINJAY						
240	J	ZR	o					
122	W	KHUBS						
"	-W	KHUB	o					
124	WJWJW	KHURASAN						
131	IN-6	MRUU						
141	CWJH	NINCH						
155	-JL	NIZ	o					
11	W	SHF	o					
197	SKW	SHIR	o					

142	16.24
143	14 Kalskar.
144	15 Nied. 96.1
145	16 Kukod:
146	17 Kukord:
147	18 Chub:
148	19 Mahayn
149	20 Orong:
150	21 Shabat
151	22 Domane
152	23 Nistari
153	24 Puchard
154	25 Hyai
155	26 N. 96.1
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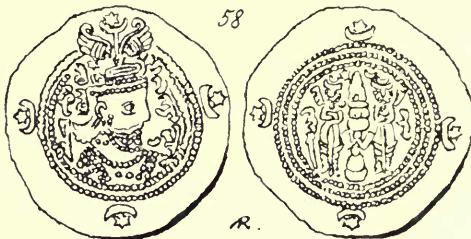
No	Ruler's names.	Years	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Anonymous. (Iz; yezdegird)	58												
	" (Iz; of Khurru)		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	Ali													
	Muaarija													
	Abdul Melik.													
	Abdiilla bin Zubair.													
1	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan.								o					
2	Obaidulla bin Ziyad.								o	o	o	o	o	
3	Selim bin Ziyad.								o					
4	Abdeilla bin Amir.													
5	Samura bin Jondet.													
6	Abdur Rakman bin Ziyad.													
7	Al Nakim bin Al Aassei.													
8	Abdulla bin Khazim.													
9	Omar bin Obaidulla.													
10	Musab bin Zubair.													
11	Abdulla bin Abd.													
12	Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla.													
13	Islam ?													
14	Katlan.													
15	Muham ^d bin Abdulla.													
16	Rukhad.													
17	Abdur Rabb bin Abdulla.													
18	Oiba ?													
19	Muham ^d bin Musabman.													
20	Omeiya bin Abdulla.													
21	Khalid bin Abdulla.													
22	Nomaira ?													
23	Nafari bin Al Fiya.													
24	Muhalib bin Abu Sofyan.													
25	Hajaj bin Yusuf.													
26	Abdur Rabb bin Muham ^d .													

No.	Years:	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
110.		0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0
111.																					
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No.	Rulers' names.	Years:	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
			52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1	anonymous (leg of Jezdeghird)													
	" (leg of Khosru II.)													
Ali.														
Muawiyah.														
Abdul Malik.														o
Abdulla bin Zubair.			o	o								o	o	o
1 Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan.			o	o	o	o	o							
2 Obeidulla bin Ziyad.								o	o	o	o	o	o	o
3 Selim bin Ziyad.							o	o				o	o	
4 Abdulla bin Amir.														
5 Samura bin Jondab.														
6 Abdur Rahman bin Ziyad.			o	o										
7 Al Hakim bin Al Hassi.											o	o		
8 Abdulla bin Khazim.														o
9 Omar bin Obeidulla.														
10 Musaab bin Jobeir.														
11 Abdulla bin Abd.														
12 Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla.														
13 Islam. :														
14 Kakstan.														
15 Mukram bin Abdulla.														
16 Rukad. :														
17 Abdur Rahm ⁿ bin Abdulla.														
18 Quba. :														
19 Muham ^d bin Musalman.														
20 Omeiya bin Abdulla.														
21 Shaled bin Abdulla.														
22 Nomaira ?.														
23 Karari bin Al Fija.														
24 Mukalleb bin Abu Sofran.														
25 Hajaj bin Yusuf.														
26 Abdur Rahm ⁿ bin Mukram ^d .														

No.	Years	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
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24																		o	o		
25																		o	o	o	o
26																					

The anonymous coins of the Arabs in Persia.



- 58 Ob. Bust of Khusru II with Pehlevi legend:- Afszdu Khusru = "Long live Khusru". R. Date (thirty) and mint Susa left and right respectively.

The coin figured above is one of the ordinary type of the coins of Khusru, and is drawn to illustrate the difference between his coins, and those of the Arabs, who adopted it for their currency. On the anonymous coinage, the sole difference consists of an introduction on the margin of an Arabic phrase, such as "Bismillah" or "Bismillah arbi" but still bearing the name of Yazdegird or Khusru. These names are however, abolished on the remainder of the series, and that of an Arab governor substituted, together with many variations in the marginal legend. The earliest date known of the series, anonymous or otherwise, is of the year twenty and bears the name 1031 H. Iskerté-yazdegird, instead of that of Khusru, which seems to indicate the issue of the coin to have been in the twentieth regnal year of Yazdegird, which would be equal to the 52nd year of Hijra (or 652 A.D.). As however Arab historians inform us that coins were struck by the conquerors in H. 17, it may be assumed that the date in question was of the hijra era.

All the other anonymous coins bear the name of Khusru as above and have dates ranging from 25 to 57. some of

them possibly being but a continuation of Yezdegird's regnal years, while others may mark their date in the new Nîra era. 24 mints are recorded as striking these anonymous coins.

Coins of the Khalifas. (The supreme power).

ALI. H 35-41.

The copper coins below, drawn from the originals in the British Museum, are assigned to Ali on the strength of his name in the margin.



59

R



60

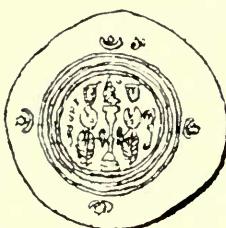


59 Obv. Khosrau bust. Behind the head the 'afzûkî monogram and in front. ۱۰۷۰۰ - afzûkî = long live... Marginal legend ۲۰۱۰۰ = In the name of God.

R. Fire altar, to left. ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰ = astâr shâshî = b8, to r. mint ۱۱۳ = Dâratbîrd). Margin ۲۰۱۰۰ ۱۰۷۰۰ = afzûkî 'Ali - "Long live 'Ali"

60 Another coin of the same type countermarked ۸۰۰ = "jamleh" meaning "full," i.e. full weight."

MUAWIYA I. (Abdur-Rahman) bin Abu Sufyan. H. 41-60.



Brit. Mus.

- 61 Usual Khawari type with monogram and "az-zuhlu" behind the head. In front of face, the following two-lined legend.
 سُلَيْمَان مُعَاوِيَةٌ مُحَمَّدٌ MUAWIYA AMIR = Muawiyah Amir
 وَرَوْشَنْبَرْجَانَ VURUISHNIKAN of the Koresh clan.

R. Date 35 AH-41, and mint. ۱۳ - Sa (ravzbird).

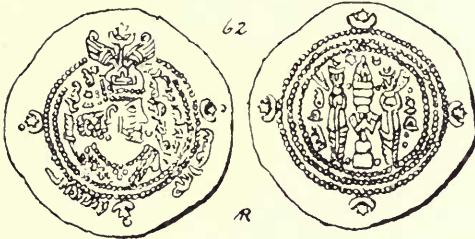
a. Markoff gives this reading on another coin: —

سُلَيْمَان مُعَاوِيَةٌ bin ABU ?

سُلَيْمَان SOFYAN.

Mints are known of Muawiyah I.

ABDUL MELIK bin MARWAN. H. 65-86.



Coins of this Khalifa of the type of No. 61 are known with two varieties of legend in front of face.

- 62 سُلَيْمَان ABDUL MELIK AMIR
 وَرَوْشَنْبَرْجَانَ VURUISHNIKAN = of the Koresh clan.

R. Date 70, and mint. ۱۴ - AUT - UT.

Besides the usual marginal legend of بِسْمِ اللَّهِ "bismillah" = "in the name of God" on the right, there is another on the left in Pehlevi, which Mordtmann says apparently reads; — durust 22 or durust 200.

Another variety of legend reads; —

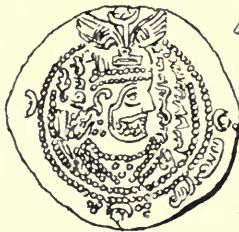
سُلَيْمَان ABDUL MELIK I Abdul Melik bin
 مَارْوَانٌ MARWANAN marwan.

R. Date, 71, and mint. ۱۵ - Risa for Bishapur.

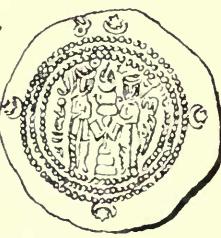
Mints are recorded of Abdul Melik.

ABDULLA bin ZUBAIR. H. 64-73

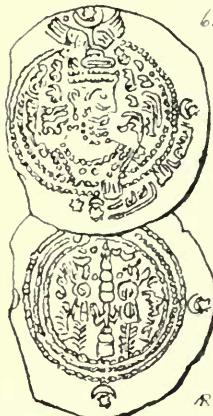
Two varieties of legend are known on the coins of this Khalifa, both of which are illustrated below.



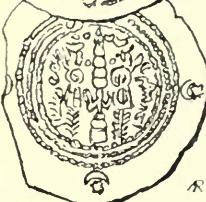
63



R



64



R

As can be seen they are both of the usual Khurasani type and also bear the word "bi-millah" in the margin, which in fig. 64 is accompanied with a Pahlavi word. — مـلـكـ - bi-millah. !!

- 63 Ob. عبدالله APDULA AMIR Abdulla amir
ورايشنار VURUISHNARAN of the Kornish clan.
 Other varieties in the letters spelling "Abdulla amir" are known; — ^aعبدالله - ^bعبدالله - ^cعبدالله.
 while the spelling of Vuruishnaran varies greatly.
 The reverses bear dates from 54 to 63 with a variety of mints.

- 64 Ob. عبدالله APDULA Abdulla
زبـارـ ZUBAIRAN. bin zubair.

Several varieties are also known of this legend :-

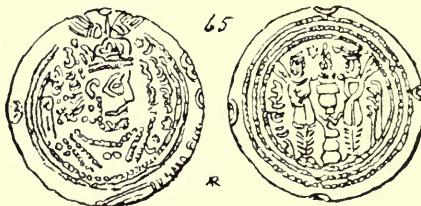
^aعبدالله ^bعبدالله ^cعبدالله ^dعبدالله
زبـارـ, زـبـارـ زـبـارـ زـبـارـ

The reverses of all are of the usual type and bear dates ranging from 62 to 69. with various mints.

different mints have been noted in the columns devoted to the purpose.

Coins of the Governors.

1. ZIYAD bin ABU SOFYAN. H. 39-50



65 Usual type with "bismillah" in the margin.

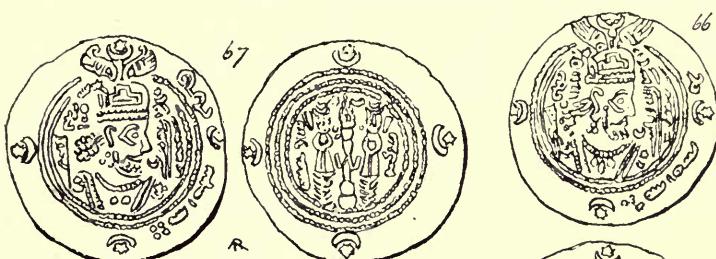
Ob. دعو زيدات ^{جیاد}
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
ZIYAD bin Abu Sofyan.

R. Date 51, and mint Dsa for Bisshapur (Shapur in Fars).
Other varieties in the spelling of the name are:-

a دعو زیدات ^b دعو زیدات ^c دعو زیدات ^d دعو زیدات
ZIYAD bin ZIYAD ZIYAD bin ZIYAD ZIYAD bin ZIYAD

For other dates and mints see lists.

2. OBEIDULLA bin ZIYAD. H. 54-64.



66 Ob. دعو زیدات AUBITALA
ZIYAD bin ZIYAD =

Obaidulla bin Ziyad - son of Ziyad.

R. Date 61, mint Jadrakarta.

67 Ob. Similar to 66. R. Date 64, mint Iran.

For other dates and mints see lists.

3. SELIM bin ZIYAD. H. 61-84.

The coins of Selim are of similar type to the preceding coins but bear the following two lined legends, —

→ to w → to w SELIM i Selim bin
muwār or muwār ZIATAN ziyyad.

For dates and mints see lists.

4. ABDULLA bin AMIR. H. 29-44.

The coins of this ruler are also similar, but have the two lined legend; —

W R A B D U L A Abdulla
W R A B D U M I R bin Amir.

For dates and mints see lists.

5. SAMURA bin JONDEB. H. 45-54.

Coin applicable to this name have the legend; —

→ to w SAMURA i Samura bin
muwār ZUNNAPAN Jondeb.

R. Date 43, and mint Sarabjird.

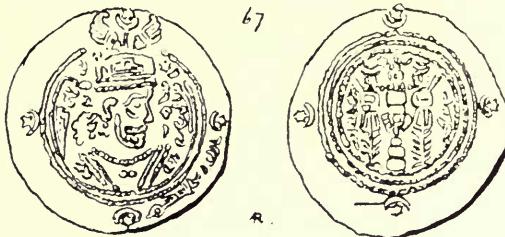
6. ABDUR-RAHMAN bin ZIYAD. H. 59-60.

The coins attributed to this ruler bear the following:-

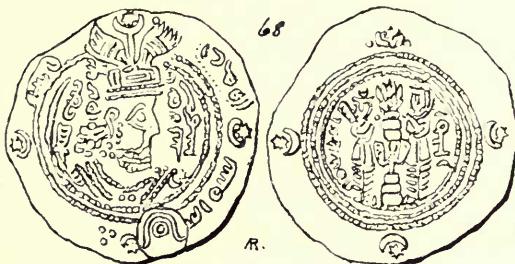
W R A B D U R A M ? Abdur-Rahman
muwār or { muwār i ZIYAD bin ziyyad.

(The reading of the name of Abdur-Rahman is not convincing but authorities such as Thomas and Mordtmann accept it as possible.)

For dates and mints see lists.

7. AL HAKIM bin ABU al AASSI. H.

- 67 Ob. ←^و حاكم حاکم bin Hakim bin
و^و عاصي Abu-l-aZAN Abu-l-azan.
Marginal legend ^{بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم} bismillah al Hakim
"In the name of God, the judge."
For dates and mints see lists.

8. ABDULLA bin HAZIM. H. 32-48 & 64-70.

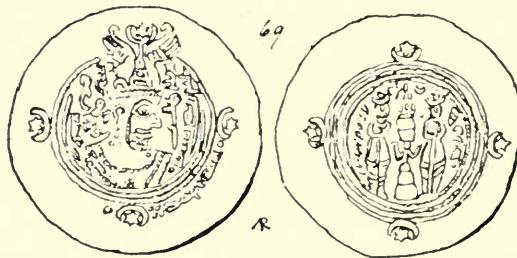
- 68 Ob. ←^و عبد الله عبد الله bin Hazim
و^و بن ازمان bin azman
The marginal legends consist of the usual "bismillah" in the third quarter, accompanied with two words countermarked in the first and fourth quarters; - viz. ^و شاتان SHUTAN meaning probably the sassanian "shatre" and modern ^و شاھر shahr "city," which, in conjunction with the other word ^و ابرشكATRASHAK misspelt for "Abushakr," may be rendered "City of Abushakr." For dates and mints see lists. Other readings of

the name of Abdulla bin Nazim by different writers are:-

a. معاذ b. معاذ c. معاذ
معاذ - معاذ معاذ

Mordtmann remarks that the spelling on some of the coins reminds him of "Hisham" حشام "Hishamar," but one would think Azim or Oman might also be read (see a and c.).

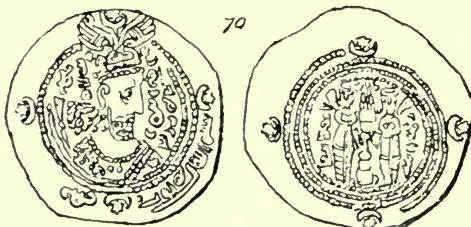
9. OMAR bin OBEIDULLA. H. 64-68



69 Ob. as usual, but, while many of this ruler's coins have "Bismillah" in the margin this one has instead:-

سُلْطَانُ الْكَوْنَدِيْنِ "Praise be to God."
ـ مُعَاذُ بْنُ عَبَدُ اللَّهِ OMAR i Omar bin
مُعَاذُ بْنُ عَبَدُ اللَّهِ AUBITALAN Obeidulla.
For dates and mints see lists.

10. MUSSA BIN ZUBAIR. H. 67-70.



70 Ob. as usual but with the addition to "Bismillah" on the

margin of the Hebrew word שְׁמַיִם "Sapromi" of which the meaning is not clear.

The ruler's name is in the usual place in two lines; -

אָבִו or אָבִו MUZAP Muzab
 מְזַבֵּן or מְזַבֵּן ZUFIRAN bin Zubair.

For dates and mints see lists.

11. ABDULLA bin AB....

Coins are known bearing the unidentified name: -

אָבִו APDULA i Abdulla bin
 אָבִו AB - - Ab....

R. Date 66, and mint Yezd

12. ABDUL AZIZ bin ABDULLA bin AMIR.

The coins of this ruler bear the following legends: -

אָבִו אָבִו APSULAZIZU i
 מְזַבֵּן מְזַבֵּן APDULA i AMIRAN.

Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla bin Amir.

For dates and mints see lists.

13. ISLAM bin SOFYAN.

Coins are known which bear the following legend that so far has not been safely attributed. It does not appear to read Selim -

אָבִו or אָבִו AZLAM i Islam bin
 אָבִו or אָבִו SOFYAN Sofyan.

Thomas reads the name as אָבִו Azlam while Mordtman tentatively suggests אָבִו Shazimat. The only date known is that of 67 with the mintname of Jadrakarta.

14. KĀTĀY KUTĀI.

Coins ascribed to the above bear the following legend:-

مـ دـ نـ يـ KĀTĀY

مـ دـ نـ KUTĀI

R. has date دـ وـ دـ 67, and mint دـ دـ هـ Herat.

15. MUHAMMAD bin ABDULLA bin KASIM.

Coins ascribed to this ruler bear the following legend:-

مـ دـ نـ مـ دـ مـ MUHAMMAD (in Persian).

R. date 67. and mint Herat.

16. RUKAD ATEKI bin ISKAT (?:/ESS/ID ?:).

The reading of the above name from the two line legend next following is mostly conjectural but fits the lettering fairly well.

مـ دـ نـ دـ دـ دـ RUKATU ATIKI

بـ دـ نـ دـ دـ دـ BIN AZKATU

R. Dates 69 and 75, both struck at دـ دـ هـ.

17. ABDUR-RAHMAN bin ABDULLA.

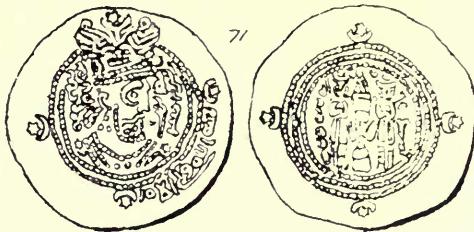
Coins bearing the following legend are extant, but nothing is known regarding the ruler mentioned.

مـ دـ نـ دـ دـ دـ Abdur rahman

مـ دـ نـ دـ دـ دـ bin Abdulla.

R. These coins are known of the years 72 and 73 only, and were struck at a mint with the doubtful name of Tauma or Taul, which Mordmann suggests may be Hamadan. (anc. خـامـدـانـ).

18. OTBA (HATIBAH) bin ABDULLA ?



71 The name of the ruler on this coin has been much discussed but the reading below seems very fit.

ob. وَرَسُون ^{a.} وَرَسُون ATIBAH obba
پورسون پورسون TABDULAN bin. Abdulla.

The legend on the margin is **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ** "In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful." **وَاللهُ وَحْدَهُ أَعْلَمُ** "and God knows best." **وَاللهُ أَعْلَمُ** "God knows best."

R Dated 72, and ^a75. min. Kirmān, on both.

19. MUHAMMAD bin MUSALMAN.

coins bearing the following legend are known but nothing is known regarding the ruler mentioned.

Ob. 1206 MuHAMAT (II) Muhammad
1464 i MUSALMAHAN bin Musalman.

(MUTAT = modified would read better.)

R. has the date 72, and mint. Bishapur.

20. OMEIYA bin ABDULLA.

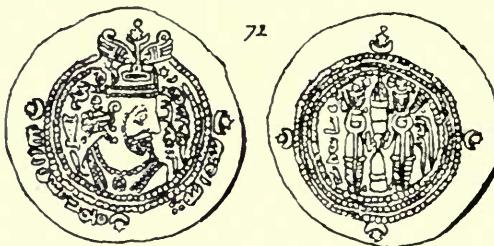
Three varieties in the spelling exist of this rulers name:-

^a սամաս ֖ ^b պատմ ֖ ^c շրջան AUMIYA

મુખ્યમંત્રી મનોહાર પટેલ (શ.) ABDUL NAYAN. =

omeiza bin Abdulla.

For dates and mints see lists.

21. KHALID bin ABDULLA.

- 71 Ob. The ordinary type of Khosru, with the two lined legend:-
 ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ^ا خالد بن عبداللہ Khalid bin Abdulla.
 ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ اب دل آن Abdulla.
 The usual legend of "bismillah" in the margin is accompanied by ۱۰۰۰، ۱۰۰۰ مختار ارسل الله "Muhammad is the prophet of God" in the third quarter.
 For dates and mints see lists.

22. NOMAIRA bin MUHALLES.

The following legend on a coin of the ordinary type has been transliterated by Mordtmann as, -

۱۰۰۰	NOMAIRA	Romair
۱۰۰۰	ب مختار	bin Mukhalles.

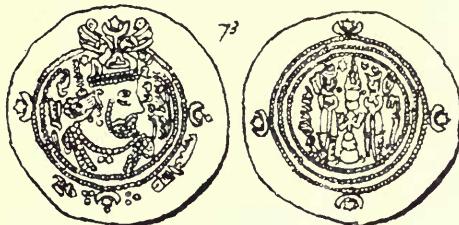
but Thomas reads it as "Al mughair a i musalman".
 Rx. date 73, and mint سرت Nahravair.

23. ABDULLA KATARI bin AL-FUJA.

Coins are extant with the following two line legend:-
 ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ عبداللا کاتاری Abdulla Katari
 ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ امیر فارویش نیکان Amir of the Faroish clan or tribe.

Rx. dated 75, of three different mints. (See list 1).

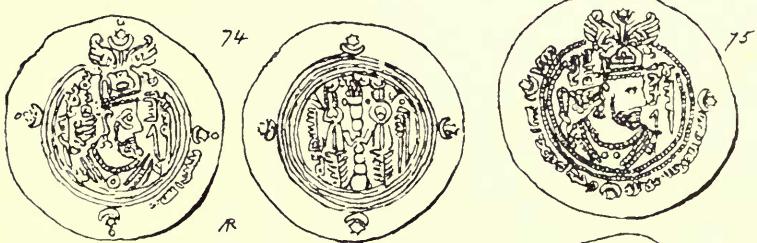
24. MUHALLES bin ABU SOFRAN. H 64-82.



- 73 The name of this governor appears in the following leg; -
 Dr. — 1000 to MUNALAPU I Muhalib bin
MUDRICI ABU ZUFRAHAN Abu Sofran.
 slight variations in the lettering of this leg. are known.
 For dates and mints see lists.

25. HAJAJ bin YUSUF. H.75-96.

There are two varieties of legend on the coins of Hajjaj the first variety having also variations in the marginal legend.



- 74 Ob. المَحْاج al-Hajaj(binv)
يوسف Yusuf
marginal legend, "bismillah."
R date 85 and mint. Bishapur.

75 Ob. similar but margin has; -
الله لا إله إلا الله وحدَه سُبُّوْل سُبُّوْل الله -



"Bismillah la alaha illa Allah wahid Muhammad rasul-Allah". In the name of God, there is no god but God alone, Muhammad is the prophet of God".

The other type of legend is on a coin in Markoff's cat;
 a) Ob. الحجاج al Hajaj
 جر بن يوسف امر bin Yusuf amir.
 For dates and mints see lists.

26. ABDUR RAHMAN bin MUHAMMAD .

This legend is given by Markoff in his catalogue.
 ابدر رحمن دا افدو رحمن دا Abdur rahman bin
 سراجوند مختاران Muhammalan.

Section III.

The coins of the

ISPEHBED PRINCES

and

The Arab Governors of

Tabaristan.

Note on Tabaristan.

The ancient province of Tabaristan was situated to the north of modern Persia on the border of the Caspian sea and was a vassal state to the Sassanian empire.

On the conquest of Persia by the Arabs, the state seized the opportunity of declaring its independence under the rule of the Ispehbeds, who commemorated the event by striking their own coins, and dating them from the year of its foundation.

Tabaristan was subdued by the Muhammadans in 760 A.D., and administered by various Arab governors in its entirety until 776, when a dual control seems to have arisen, and which lasted until the province became finally incorporated with Persia under the Khalifate.

Chronology of events in Tabaristan. (Stickele).

H.	A.D.	T.E.	
22	642		The Khalifa Omar sends his Amirs Suyaid and Yusuf (i.e.) to subdue Tabaristan and Mazanderan which were ruled over by the Ispehbeds, the vassals of the Sassanian Kings.
30	650		End of the Sassanian dynasty. New pressure of the Arabs under Othman's Commander-in-chief Said bin al Asi.
31	651	1	Yezdegird assassinated. Foundation of the independence of Tabaristan. Its ruler a descendant of Kai, and an ardent Tabaristan era.

H.	AD	T.E.	
			fire worshipper named Raw, who reigns 17 years.
40	660	9	(Rawbare leaves two sons, Dabweih, and Raduspan, who became the ancestors of the Dabwahids and Raduspanids).
49	669	18	Dalash succeeds Raw and reigns two years.
51	671	20	Raw's son Sohrab on the throne.
93	711	60	Kurshid I's name on Tabaristan coins.
97	715	64	The Khalifa, Suleiman conquers Yezd.
99	717	66	bin Muhalleb overcomes Jurjan and Tabaristan.
105	723	72	Forkhan bin Dabweih reigns 17 years, and places his name on the coins of Tabaristan.
117	735	84	Tabaristan forced to pay tribute to the Khalifate.
119	737	86	Dad-burj-madan ² (bin Forkhan) is found on the coins of these dates.
120	738	87	Chor demar calls him Dadh-mahr = 780-815
122	740	89	The coins of this date bear the name of Kurshid ¹⁵ and are supposed to be tribute-money.
132	750	99	Abu-l-Abbas al-Saffah first Abbasid Khalifa.
137	754	103	al-Mansur succeeds to the Khalifate.
140	757	106	By command of al-Mansur, al-Mahdi invades Tabaristan and slaughters the Ispehbeds.
143	760	109	The Amirs Abu-l-Khassib, Riazim bin Khuzaima and Rauch bin Hâlim make Tabaristan submit, and administer it as governors one after the other.
144	761	110	Kurshid poisons himself after denouncing the History of Muhammad and thus ends the Dabwahid dynasty.
145	762	111	Kurshid's name still on the coins.
148	765	114	do. do.
150	767	116	Khalid bin Barmak governor for four years.

H.	A.D.	T.E.	
154	771	120	Omar bin al-Ala governor.
158	775	124	Ab-Mahdi succeeds to the Khalifate.
159	776	125	Omar bin al-Ala and Said bin Dalyi governors close to one another till 162 A.H..
163	780	129	Omar bin al-Ala and Yahya bin Nahman governors of Khurasan followed by Abdul Hadi. Anonymous coins of this date. Insurrection at Shirwan and Ninda Hormuz for the independence of Fateristan, subdued by al-Hadi (the heir to the Khalifate), and the general Yazid bin Mujid, and completed a year later by Yahya al-Harishi.
164-7	781-4	130-3	Anonymous coins.
168	785	134	do. and also Omar bin al-Ala.
169	786	135	do.
			Al-Hadi succeeds to the Khalifate. Jirir govt.
170	787	136	Harun al-Rashid succeeds to the Khalifate. Jirir and Maad governors. Anonymous coins of this date also.
172	788	137	Jirir, Sulaiman bin Mansur, and Nani, govt.
173	789	138	Nani governor.
174	790	139	Mugatil, Abdalla bin Zabtaba, governors.
175	791	140	Abdalla and anonymous coins.
176	792	141	Ibrahim governor. Anonymous coins. Insurrection of the Alids under the leadership of Yahya bin Abdulla.
177	793	142	Anonymous coins in two varieties.
178	794	143	do. do.
180	804		Zarin bin Shahryar.

List of the rulers of Tabaristan
whose names appear on the
coins described here-on

The ISPEHBED princes.

	T.E	H	A.D		T.E	H	A.D
Rshunshid I	50	93	700	Sad-bury mihor	83		733
Firkhan,	66		716	Rshunshid II	88		738

The ARAB governors.

Khalid	116	766	<u>Sole control.</u>
Omar	119	769	"

Dual control.

Omar	T.E. 125-128	Said	T.E. 125-128
.	129	Yahya	129
Anonymous	129-136	"	130
		Anonymous	131-134
		Ierir	135
Maad	136	"	136
Suleiman	136		
"	137	"	137
Nani	137	Anonymous	137
"	138	?	
Mukatil	139	Abdulla	139
Anonymous	140	"	140
"	141	Ibrahim	141
"	142	Anonymous	142
"	143		143

The coins of TABARISTAN.

Generally speaking, the type of these coins is similar to the series last described, but several features are noticeable on them, which at a glance serve to indicate the difference between the two.

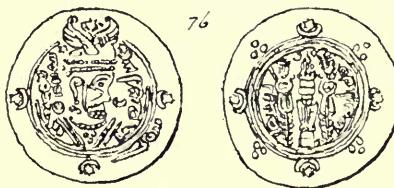
The Tabaristan coins are somewhat smaller in size, the word "Bismillah" بسم الله is absent on the mat, qir, the earliest date known is 60, and finally the mint is always that of مروجان شاهزاده "Shahzadah of Marwan".

The type of the whole series is similar to the one described below, but differences exist in the marginal legend as a few bear the governor's name or other details in place of the words \rightarrow an 'afzut' and \rightarrow an 'niraki' which on most are the commonest features.

Some of the coins are without the name of a ruler but have instead in the place which it usually occupies the word \rightarrow an 'afzut' "long live," these pieces are mostly of a late date.

The ISPEHBED princes.

1. KHURSHID I. T.E. 50 - 66.



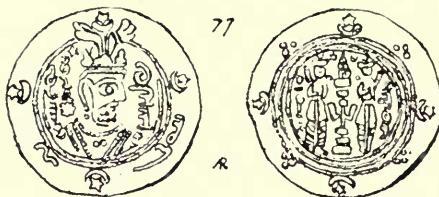
76 Ob. Head of Khurru with the official tiara and usual 'afzu' monogram \leftrightarrow and \rightarrow an 'afzut' "long live" behind; in front of face \rightarrow an KHURSHID "Khurshid" margin-

at legend - 3 or a fid. or sofid, meaning white (silver).
 R. Fire-altar and attendant, on left, $\text{mu} \text{mu}$ ai shaft 61.
 on right, $\text{mu} \text{mu}$ TAPUR-STAN. In margin four crescents
 and stars with four sets of triple dots between.

Varieties in the lettering of Khurshidi's name are; -
 $\text{mu} \text{mu}$, 16, 15 J.W., 11 C.W.-J.W.

Dates observed on other coins. - 60, 61, 64.

2. FIRKHAN. T.E 66 - 83.



77 Ob. similar to No 76 but has the name $\text{mu} \text{mu}$ & FIRKHAN.
 The B.M. has one with $\text{mu} \text{mu}$ dated 75.
 R. similar to No 76 but with unrecognisable date.
 Dates observed on other coins 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, and 77.

3. DAD-BURJ-MIHR. T.E. 83 - 88.

The coins of this ruler are also similar to No. 76 but have,
 $\text{11} \text{abu} \text{jado}$ TAPBURJ MATUN? with the date 87.
 Other spellings are, $\text{11} \text{abu} \text{jado}$, and $\text{11} \text{abu} \text{jado}$

4. KHURSHID. II. T.E. 88 - 116.

This ruler's coins are also of similar type to those of
 Khurshid. I. including the spelling of his name: -
 $\text{104} \text{J.W.}$. A large number of dates have been observed
 commencing at 90 (1011 = nulu), 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97,
 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111 and 114.

The ARAB governors.

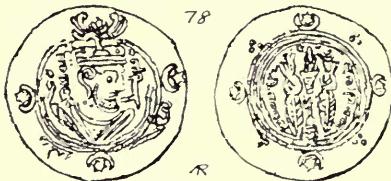
5. KHĀLĪD ibn BARMAK. T.E. 116 - 119.

This ruler's coins are also of the same type as No. 76, but have the name DEJUW KHALIT or DEJUW KHALITU, and are dated 118 BUWBUW = asth. d. h. sat, and 119 BUW (with) nuaj d. h. sat, the only dated specimen.

6. OMAR bin AL'ALA. TE. 119 - 124.

Variety number two has in Kufic وَمُكَبِّرٌ "Omar," also in the usual place, and in addition in the third quarter of the margin in Pehlevi هَارُونْ "Harun" and bears on R., the dates ۱۲۲ هـ visit-dates. 122 and mint-name.

⁷⁸ The third variety has the "Omar" in Petlevi again in



the usual place and like the last variety the name "Harun" in the margin. The reverses bear the dates 124-5
and "chahar rist sat" and "Dzhang" rist sat.
The fourth kind has "Omar bin Aala" on the

field with the name 'Omar bin al'Ata in the third and second quarters of the margin, but nothing in the first and fourth. The R. bears the same date as the last viz:-
 سُلَيْمَان بْنُ عَلَى "Fayj visit sal" 125 with mint ١٢٥١ م. The fifth and last variety has, like the second one, the name in the field in rufic, i.e. "Omar" but while the second quarter in the margin has the usual ٣٠ "afid," the third one introduces a new word ١٥١ which has been transliterated as NIVAKI probably meaning "good" which combined with "afid" as "afid nivaki" may be rendered as "good white," i.e. good silver.
 The whole of the known dates of 'Omar in the different varieties are, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, and 129.

ANONYMOUS coins. T.E. 129 -

Coins of precisely similar type to the others but bearing ١٥١ م. azulu "long live" instead of the name of a ruler were struck in the years 129 to 134 and again in 137 and also from 140 to 143.

7. SAID bin DALIJ T.E. 125-128.

The coins of Said are also of similar type but bear in the field, the name سَعِيد or سَعِيد "Said" and ١٥١ م. "afid nivaki," "good white," in the margin.

Another variety has the name سَعِيد بْنُ دَالِيْج سَعِيد bin Da-lij. The dates on Said's coins are:- 125, 126, 127 and 128.

8. YAHYA AL-HARISHI (يعْيَا) T.E. 129-130.

These coins are of the same type, but have يَعْيَا Yahya and are dated 129 and 130.

9. JERIR. T.E. 135-137.

The coins of Jerir are in two varieties, the first having the word **بَرْزَانْ** "afzal" in the field, and the name **جَرِيرْ** in the third quarter of the margin, with **بَرْزَانْ** "afzal" in the second, and is dated 135 on **هـ** 135 on the reverse.

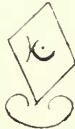
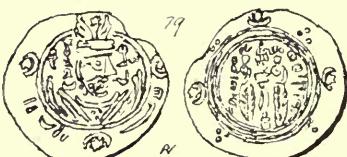
The other variety has the name **جَرِيرْ** in the field, and **بَرْزَانْ** "afzal" **وَلِيٌّ نِوَافِيٌّ** "nawaki" in the second and third quarters of the margin respectively. The R. are dated 136 and 137.

10. NAAD. T.E. 136.

These coins are of the usual type, with **نَادِ** naad on the field. The reverse bears the date 136

11. SULEIMAN bin MANSUR. T.E. 137:

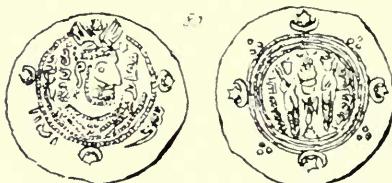
Instead of the usual head of Khosru is a rhomboid figure with **كَ** "ken" in the centre and a scroll below. To r. in field reads Suleiman, to l. the monogram **س** and **بَرْزَانْ** "afzal." "Long live Suleiman" In the second and third quarters of the margin **بَرْزَانْ** "afzal" **وَلِيٌّ نِوَافِيٌّ** "nawaki". The reverse is indistinct but bears the date 137. **بَشْرُوكْ** "ashrak" "aft si salu."

12. HANI bin NANI. T.E. 138.

79 These coins are of the usual type but have **هَانِي** "hani" in the field. The **كَ** below is probably intended for the

first letter of سَيِّدِ الْجَمِيعِ "Lord of all just". The words "afid nivari" are in the second and third quarters of the margin as usual. The Q. is dated ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ هـ ٦٧٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ مـ ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ مـ ٦٧٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ مـ and bears the usual mint, ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ مـ "TAPURISTAN".

13. MUQATIL. T.E. 139.



- 80 These coins are also of the ordinary type but bear the name, & Leo MUQATIL. The reverse has the date 139, ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ هـ ٦٧٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ مـ ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ مـ ٦٧٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ مـ and the mint "Tabaristan".

14. ABDULLA. T.E 139-140.

These coins are also of the ordinary type, but the name is all one ABDALLAH. The reverses bear the dates 139, ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ هـ ٦٧٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ مـ ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ مـ ٦٧٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ مـ and 140 ١٤١ ١٤٢ هـ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ ٧٠٢ مـ ١٤١ ١٤٢ مـ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ ٧٠٢ مـ sat. Mint as usual "Tabaristan".

15. IBRAHIM. T.E 141. (H. 174. = AD. 790.)

These coins are also of similar type, but the name is ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ مـ IBRAHIM. The reverse bears the date 141 ١٤١ ١٤٢ هـ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ ٧٠٢ مـ ١٤١ ١٤٢ مـ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ ٧٠٢ مـ and the usual mint of ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ مـ "Tapuristan".

Many varieties of the anonymous series exist, which have different arrangements of the dots, crescents and stars, also with the words ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ مـ and ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ مـ also ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ مـ etc. The last date known is 143, ١٤٣ ١٤٤ هـ "si char sat".

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