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SASSANIAN COINS.

*Arranged from works on the subject by Mondmann,
Stickel, Rawlinson, Thomas, and Longpérier,
with drawings of coins in the British
Museum, the plates of Gottg etc,*

DRAWN AND TRANSCRIBED

by

Wm H. Valentine.

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LIBRARY OF
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SASSANIAN

COINS,

in the three sections ;—

- I. *The Sassanian Kings.* p. 33
- II. *The Arab Governors.* p. 67
- III. *The Ispehbed princes and
Arabs of Taberistan.* 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 orientalist 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 Wirtkond an 18th century writer followed by Marsden, Prinsep, Longpérier, Thomas, Nordmann, Sticzel, Sorn, Bartholomae and Rawlinson in the last century while research in the present one has been continued by Drouin, De Morgan and Paruck

The greatest authority of them all however is

2

Wortmann 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 St. 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 Maitlingley and Robinson in their willingness to oblige the writer on his visits at the British Museum.

Wm. H. Valentine.

Introduction.

While a good descriptive history of the Sassanian empire such as Rawlinson's *Seventh Oriental 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 Rawnes' well known *Crack's Encyclopædia* 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 Sassanian dynasty in Persia.

"In A.D. 228, Ardeshir, a descendant of the ancient Kaxianian Kings, killed Artaban, the last of the Parthian princes, and was hailed on the battle-field as *Malka-Malka* (King of Kings). He founded the Sassanian dynasty. He was succeeded by Shapur (A.D. 240), who fought successfully with the Romans, and took three Emperors (Valerian) prisoner. Among the other notable Sassanids were Vahshtran I., who caused Manes, the founder of the Manichæan heresy, to be executed, Nerseh, who waged a long warfare with the Romans; Shapur II., under whom the empire reached a state of great prosperity, and Vahshtran 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. Ruzbihan, as famous for his

just as for his conquests, died in 578, leaving an em-
pire extending from the Red Sea to the Caspian, from the
Black Sea to the Ganges, and from the Mediterranean to
the Indies. He was succeeded by Sormazd IV, who was de-
throned by his son, Khusrû Parvis, 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 sub-
sequent disasters by the Arab historians. He was mur-
dered by his son Shiruyah, soon after his disastrous
defeat by the Roman Emperor Heraclius. In 632 Yazdegerd
III ascended the throne, and was defeated in 636 at Al-
Badr by the Saracens under Saad bin Abu Wakkas, in a
desperate battle which lasted three days and nights, and again
in 657 in the decisive battle of Kerakend. The Arabs now
conquered the whole country, and Persia became a part of
the empire of the Khalifats. After the murder of Ali, Moa-
wiyah, son of Abu-Sofian, setting aside the claims of the
sons of Ali, moved the seat of government to Samarcus,
and changed the rude austerity of the early Moslems for
the gorgeous pomp of Eastern potentates, while he introdu-
ced the arts and sciences of the civilized world. He was
succeeded by his son Yazid, in whose reign Hussein, the son
of Ali was defeated and slain on the field of Kербela, 680.
But a numerous body of believers in Persia declared Ali and
his successors to be the true Imams, and that this belief con-
stitutes the most important article of the faith. Accordingly
they refused to accept the "Sunna", or body of traditions gi-
ven forth by Abu-Bekr, عثمان, and Omar, and respected the
restoration of the race of Ali, who, however, was cursed regular-

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

The Sassanian Dynasty. (from Justi).

No.	Greek name.	Persian name.	Surname etc.	Year of death A.D.
1	Artaxerxes.	Artashir I.	Babakan.	226
2	Sapor I.	Shapur I.		240
3	Hormisdas I.	Hormazd I.		271
4	Varahran I.	Bakram I.		272
5	Varahran II.	Bakram II.		275
6	Vadakhren III.	Bakram III.	Segän Khät.	292
7	Narses.	Narsakh.		292
8	Hormisdas II.	Hormazd II.		301
9	Sapor II.	Shapur II.	zulakkaf.	309
10	Artaxerxes III.	Artashir III.	Jamil.	380
11	Sapor III.	Shapur III.		384
12	Varahran IV.	Bakram IV.	Kermanshäh.	386
13	Isdegettes I.	Yezdegerd I.	Bazak-Nät.	397
14	Varakram V.	Bakram V.	Göt	417
15	Isdegettes II.	Yezdegerd II.	Sipak-dost.	438
16	Hormisdas III.	Hormazd III.		457
17	Peroses.	Frōz I.		459
18	Ulogesses.	Bulas.		483
19	Savade I.	Kobad I.	Kokrai (Kowise).	490
19 ^a	Jamash.	Jamash. (during Kobad's captivity).		498-9
20	Chosroes I.	Khosru I.	Nasr-küwan.	530
21	Hormisdas IV.	Hormazd IV.	Türk-jädat.	578
22	Chosroes II.	Khosru II.	Parvis.	590
22 ^a	Varahran VI.	Bakram VI.	(not Sassanian).	(590-1)
22 ^b	Vistakhma.	Badham "	"	(592-6)
23	Savade II.	Kobad II.	Shirnak.	628
24	Artaxerxes III.	Artashir IV.		628

No.	Greek name.	Persian name.	Surnames etc.	Year of access.
25	Shah-zar.	Shah-zar.	Xerxes	620
25 ^a	Artaxerxes III	Artaxerxes III.		...
25 ^b		Juvaneser.		630
26	Purandukht.	Boran.		630
27		Jud'mashtabardak	? Firuz II.	Janj 631
28		Azarmi		'mch 631
28 ^a	Hormisdas.	Hormazd V.		'sep 631
29	Artaxerxes IV.	Artaxerxes IV.		631
30	Perse.	Firuz II.		...
31		Khosrowad-Khosrow		...
32	Sedergetes.	Yezdegird III		Janj 652

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 Sassanians are so much to the point that no apology is necessary for introducing them here. "The coinage of Artaxerxes, and of the other Sassanian monarchs, is based, in part upon Roman, in part upon Parthian models.

The Roman aureus furnishes the type which is reproduced in the Sassanian 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 worshipped of the Normayd 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 baqi" (King's name), Malhan Malha, Airan wa Aniran, 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-

Monabmans Numismatic Pehlvi alphabet.

			Ardehshir I	Shapur I	Nominal I + Bahram I	Bahram II + Bahram III
𐬀	a	𐬀	𐬀 𐬀 𐬀 𐬀	𐬀	𐬀 𐬀 𐬀	𐬀 𐬀
𐬁	i, y	𐬁	𐬁 𐬁 𐬁	𐬁	𐬁 𐬁	𐬁
𐬂	u, v	𐬂	𐬂	𐬂	𐬂 𐬂 𐬂	𐬂
𐬃	k	𐬃	𐬃 𐬃 𐬃	𐬃	𐬃 𐬃 𐬃	𐬃
𐬄	g	𐬄	𐬄 𐬄 𐬄	𐬄	𐬄 𐬄	𐬄
𐬅	dh	𐬅	𐬅 𐬅 𐬅	𐬅 𐬅 𐬅	𐬅 𐬅 𐬅	𐬅 𐬅 𐬅
𐬆	t	𐬆	𐬆 𐬆 𐬆 𐬆	𐬆 𐬆 𐬆	𐬆 𐬆 𐬆	𐬆 𐬆
𐬇	d	𐬇	𐬇 𐬇 𐬇	𐬇 𐬇 𐬇	𐬇 𐬇 𐬇	𐬇 𐬇
𐬈	n	𐬈	𐬈 𐬈 𐬈	𐬈	𐬈 𐬈	𐬈 𐬈
𐬉	p, f	𐬉		𐬉 𐬉 𐬉 𐬉		
𐬊	b	𐬊	𐬊	𐬊	𐬊 𐬊	𐬊
𐬋	m	𐬋	𐬋 𐬋 𐬋 𐬋	𐬋 𐬋 𐬋	𐬋 𐬋 𐬋	𐬋 𐬋 𐬋 𐬋 𐬋 𐬋
𐬌	l	𐬌	𐬌			
𐬍	r	𐬍	𐬍	𐬍 𐬍	𐬍 𐬍 𐬍	𐬍 𐬍
𐬎	s	𐬎	𐬎 𐬎 𐬎 𐬎	𐬎 𐬎 𐬎	𐬎 𐬎 𐬎	𐬎
𐬏	sh	𐬏	𐬏 𐬏 𐬏 𐬏	𐬏 𐬏 𐬏	𐬏 𐬏 𐬏	
𐬐	z	𐬐	𐬐 𐬐 𐬐	𐬐 𐬐	𐬐 𐬐	𐬐 𐬐 𐬐
𐬑	kh	𐬑	𐬑 𐬑 𐬑 𐬑 𐬑 𐬑	𐬑 𐬑 𐬑	𐬑 𐬑 𐬑	𐬑 𐬑 𐬑

		Narsahi.	Normand II.	Shapur II.	Andakhor II.	Shapur III.
a	ا	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛ	ۛۛ	ۛ
i, y	ی	ۛ	ۛۛ	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛ
u, v	و		ۛۛ	ۛ		ۛ
k	ک	ۛۛ	ۛۛ	ۛۛۛۛ ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛ
g	گ	ۛ	ۛ	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛ
ch	چ	ۛۛۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ		
t	ط	ۛۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛ	ۛۛۛ	ۛ
d	د	ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ	ۛۛۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛ
n	ن	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛ
p, f	پ ف			ۛۛۛ		ۛ
b	ب	ۛ	ۛ	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛ
m	م	ۛۛۛ	ۛۛۛ	ۛۛۛ ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛۛ ۛ
l	ل	ۛ	ۛۛ	ۛۛۛ		ۛۛ
r	ر	ۛۛ	ۛۛ	ۛۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛ
s	س	ۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ
sh	ش			ۛۛۛ ۛۛۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛۛ
z	ز	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛ
h, kh	ح خ	ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ	ۛۛۛ	ۛۛ	ۛۛۛۛ

Numismatic Pehlevi alphabet.

		Bahram IV	Yezdegerd II	Bahram V	Yezdegerd III	Siroz
a	ا	𐭠	𐭠 𐭠	𐭠 𐭠	𐭠 𐭠	𐭠 𐭠 𐭠
ay	آ	𐭠 𐭠	𐭠 𐭠	𐭠	𐭠 𐭠	𐭠 𐭠 𐭠
u, v	و	𐭡 𐭡	𐭡 𐭡	𐭡 𐭡	𐭡	𐭡 𐭡
k	ک	𐭢 𐭢	𐭢	𐭢	𐭢	𐭢
g	گ	𐭣	𐭣 𐭣 𐭣	𐭣		𐭣
ch	چ					𐭤 𐭤
t	ط	𐭥	𐭥 𐭥	𐭥	𐭥	𐭥 𐭥
d	د	𐭦	𐭦	𐭦	𐭦 𐭦 𐭦	𐭦 𐭦
n	ن	𐭧 𐭧	𐭧	𐭧 𐭧	𐭧	𐭧
r	ر					𐭨 𐭨 𐭨
b	ب	𐭩 𐭩	𐭩			𐭩
m	م	𐭪 𐭪 𐭪	𐭪 𐭪	𐭪 𐭪	𐭪	𐭪 𐭪 𐭪
l	ل	𐭫	𐭫	𐭫 𐭫		𐭫
s	س	𐭬 𐭬 𐭬	𐭬 𐭬	𐭬 𐭬 𐭬	𐭬	𐭬 𐭬 𐭬 𐭬
sh	ش	𐭭	𐭭	𐭭	𐭭	𐭭
z	ز	𐭮 𐭮	𐭮	𐭮	𐭮	𐭮
h	ح	𐭯 𐭯	𐭯 𐭯	𐭯 𐭯		𐭯 𐭯

	Balash.	Kobad I + Sasani	Khosrow I	Kirmizid IV + Sasanid	Khosrow II + Sasanid	Yellin after the year 657
a	u	u	uu	uuu	u	uu
i, y	o	oo	o	oo	oo	o
u v	ll	l	lll	ll	lll	ll
k	z	zzz zzz	zzz	z		zz
g			jj	jj	j	
j, ch		cc	c	c	c	c
t		ttt tt	ttt t	ttt	ttt	t
d	3	33	33	3	33	33
n		ll	lll	l	ll	lll
p, f		ooo oo	ooo oo	oo	ooo	o
b		ll	l	ll	l	l
m		ttt tt	ttt t	ttt tt	ttt	t
l	3	333	3	3	33	
r	3	333	333 33	333 33	333 3	333
q, v	oo	ooo oo	oo	oo	ooo	oo
sh	zz	zzz zz	zzz zz	zzz zz	zzz	zzz zz
z		jjj	jj	jjj	jjj	jjj
h, kh		lll ll	lll ll	ll	lll ll	lll

ters employed in the legends are found to be continually varying, and so, as already mentioned, the chief obstacle met with by all those who are interested in the attribution of Sassanian coins. These puzzling variations are well illustrated in the alphabetical tables inserted in the four preceding pages which were carefully compiled by Dr. Mordtmann for his own use from the coins in his collection and published by him in the *J.M.S.G.* for 1866. All such 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 skewn on the coins of Sapor II., 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 Mordtmann's work. This is again followed by a list of the names of cities and towns which it is supposed the mint-monograms might represent. Many seem to be easily capable of solution, while others are equally difficult. The mint ۛۛ = Babā he considers to mean "Residence" or seat of the King, while ۛۛ = Bab may stand for Baku-

	Symbol	Code	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	111	3422														0
2	111	3441							0							
3		3444							0							
4	111	3444							0							
5	11	34						0	0	0				0	0	
6	11	37							0							
7	111	374							0	0						
8	111	374														0
9	1111	374							0	0						
10	1111															
11	1111								0	0	0			0	0	0
12	1111								0							
13	111	387							0							
14	111								0							
15	111	BST							0	0						
16	1111								0	0						
17	11111								0							
18	11111	BST	0						0							
19	11111	BST							0	0						
20	1111	BST														0
21	1111	BST								0						
22	1111	D												0		
23	1111	DA						0								
24	1111		0		0			0	0	0	0			0	0	0
25	1111	DAF														0
26	1111	DAF, DA														0
27	1111	DAU								0						
28	1111	DIVAS							0							
29	1111	DIVAS							0							
30	1111								0							
31	1111	DIVAS							0							

No	Mond. morning	Prodalle letters	Bald P	Yg. I	Bald V	Yg. II	Nov III	Tring.	Bald	Ag. I	Wormy	Wing I	Nov IV	Bald I	Wing II	Wing III	Nov V	Yg. III	Nov VI	
91	XJB3	DIV-T								o										
92	53	DR										o			o					
93	53									o		o			o					
94	5W3	DAR (o																	
95	JJv	FIR																		o
96	5v	FR PR										o								
97	WCI7	GY-4																		o
98	5E	JUR		o																
99	5r	HR	o	o						o	o	o			o					
100	5v	HR								o										
101	6v	HRCH								o										
102	53r	HRM ¹²													o					
103	53r	HRM													o					
104	r	HR (o																	
105	cr	HUCH L1										o								
106	W3	KA	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o								
107	W3											o								
108	W3		o																	
109	5W3	TAR-4																		
110	5W3																			
111	5W3	TAR ¹²												o						o
112	52	KA											o		o					
113	53		o	o				o	o	o	o	o								
114	53									o	o	o			o					o
115	6	KA ?																		o
116	H3	KRAY																		o
117	H3	KRF ?																		o
118	W	KISH																		o
119	W	KISH ¹²																		o
120	CV	KUZ										o			o					
121	W	KUL ¹²								o						o	o			

List of abbreviated mint-names
with the readings as suggested by Mordehmann.

1	ا		46	ا د ر گ ا ن	Azerkân. اذركان
2	ا ب و و ر د	Abwerd	47	ا ب و و ر د	Azartijan.
3	س	"	48	ا د ر گ ا ن	Adriya.
4	ا د ر گ ا ن	Hadisak حدیثه	52	س	?
5	ا د ر گ ا ن	Atmalana (Hamadan)	55	س	?
6	ا ب و و ر د	Seistan.	56	ا ب و و ر د	Baba. (The "residence")
7	ا ب و و ر د	Seistan.	59	ا ب و و ر د	Bunderan, or
8		Sirjan. سیرجان	60	ا ب و و ر د	Bimend. (بیمند)
9	ا ب و و ر د	Uiran.	61	ا ب و و ر د	Baste.
10	ا ب و و ر د	Amul.	62	ا ب و و ر د	?
11	ا ب و و ر د	Amasia. عبادیه	63	ا ب و و ر د	Boman, Bompur.
12	ا ب و و ر د	Shorasan.	65	ا ب و و ر د	Bektun. ?
13	ا ب و و ر د	Zufiya.	66	ا ب و و ر د	Balyaco, Babilian.
14	ا ب و و ر د	Zupian	67	ا ب و و ر د	Boman. ?
15	ا ب و و ر د	"	68	ا ب و و ر د	Bik Abad
16	ا ب و و ر د	"	69	ا ب و و ر د	Bissa. ?
17	ا ب و و ر د	Abirevan.	70	ا ب و و ر د	Bishapur. (Shapur in Pers.)
18	ا ب و و ر د	Abter. ابر	75	ا ب و و ر د	?
19	ا ب و و ر د	Abshakot. (Nishapur)	74	ا ب و و ر د	Bost. (Seistan).
20	ا ب و و ر د	" (Afshakun)	80	ا ب و و ر د	Bada'a or Bodesir.
21	ا ب و و ر د	"	81	ا ب و و ر د	3 - d.
22	ا ب و و ر د	"	83	ا ب و و ر د	Banzjind.
23	ا ب و و ر د	Ardeshir Khurti.	84	ا ب و و ر د	"
24	ا ب و و ر د	Armenia, Urumiya	85	ا ب و و ر د	"
25	ا ب و و ر د	Isfahan.	87	ا ب و و ر د	Sivan (or Siman).
26	ا ب و و ر د	Asmanabad. اسما	90	ا ب و و ر د	or Samovan in
27	ا ب و و ر د	Isfahan.	91	ا ب و و ر د	Prov. of Adiabene
28	ا ب و و ر د	Azarbijan.	92	ا ب و و ر د	Detatan. دراکان
29	ا ب و و ر د	"	95	ا ب و و ر د	Fuzabad.

101	ا د ج	Palahis.	147	ا د ج	Palahis.
102	ا د ج	Nabran.	148	ا د ج	Nabran.
103	ا د ج	Nissa	149	ا د ج	Nissa
104	ا د ج	Bch. Kobad.	150	ا د ج	Bch. Kobad.
105	ا د ج	Nabran (or Nakhliri).	151	ا د ج	Nabran (or Nakhliri).
106	ا د ج	Bergzeh.	152	ا د ج	Bergzeh.
107	ا د ج	Nissa	153	ا د ج	Nissa
108	ا د ج	Nisapur	154	ا د ج	Nisapur
109	ا د ج	Kirman.	155	ا د ج	Kirman.
110	ا د ج	"	156	ا د ج	"
111	ا د ج	"	157	ا د ج	"
112	ا د ج	Parsi or Fars	158	ا د ج	Parsi or Fars
113	ا د ج	Palah.	159	ا د ج	Palah.
114	ا د ج	Farg. (in Laristan)	160	ا د ج	Farg. (in Laristan)
115	ا د ج	Passa (or Passa).	161	ا د ج	Passa (or Passa).
116	ا د ج	R. or F.	162	ا د ج	R. or F.
117	ا د ج	Sam Hormuz?	163	ا د ج	Sam Hormuz?
118	ا د ج	"	164	ا د ج	"
119	ا د ج	"	165	ا د ج	"
120	ا د ج	Mazandaran.	166	ا د ج	Mazandaran.
121	ا د ج	Maksan.	167	ا د ج	Maksan.
122	ا د ج	Meri.	168	ا د ج	Meri.
123	ا د ج	"	169	ا د ج	"
124	ا د ج	Ravend.	170	ا د ج	Ravend.
125	ا د ج	Rei. (Shages).	171	ا د ج	Rei. (Shages).
126	ا د ج	"	172	ا د ج	"
127	ا د ج	Rei. (Shages).	173	ا د ج	Rei. (Shages).
128	ا د ج	"	174	ا د ج	"
129	ا د ج	"	175	ا د ج	"
130	ا د ج	Rakhan.	176	ا د ج	Rakhan.
131	ا د ج	"	177	ا د ج	"
132	ا د ج	"	178	ا د ج	"
133	ا د ج	"	179	ا د ج	"
134	ا د ج	"	180	ا د ج	"
135	ا د ج	Nakhchewan.	181	ا د ج	Nakhchewan.
136	ا د ج	Nabran (or Nakhliri).	182	ا د ج	Nabran (or Nakhliri).

191	II	Shiraz.	255	III	Khurasan.
192	III	Lian chuan.	256	E. II	Jundi Sabur. جندي
194	III	Sijistan.	257	E. II	Kukhan. نوقان
195	IC	Sinjan. - سنجان	258	IIII	Juzen. (Khosrau) جوزن
196	II	Sakatia = سقايطه	259	IIII	"
197	III	Shiraz.	260	ICII	"
		Sinjan.	261	II	Jundi Sabur ?
197	III	Sepahan. اسپهان			
200	III	Sijistan.			Accidentally omitted
202	III	Soristan. سروسنان	265	II	"
203	III	Sastakat. (Sascholdi)	266	III	Abroshket
204	III	"	267	III	Abroshket.
204	II	Susa.	268	III	Azarbijan.
210	III	Tarim.	269	III	Kerat.
		Tariz	270	(32)	Kark (?)
213	III	Tarima?	271	III	"
214	III	Tarim?	272	III	"
215	III	Tarim. (Khosrau)	273	E 22	"
217	III	Tavernislar.	274	III	"
211	III	Takawand	275	III	Kadmir.
221	III	Botzch	276	III	Merr?
225	III	"	277	III	"
226	III	gezd or			Late Arab mints.
		ganyak?	278	III	Abroshket
230	III	Sinjan. سنجان	279	III	Kerat.
231	III	Jadrakarta.	280	III	"
232	III	"	281	III	Stakwaren
234	III	Kirman.	282	III	"
235	III	Sinjan. سنجان	283	III	Sinjan.
237	III	Sinjan. سنجان	284		
241	III	"			
242	III	"			
244	III	"			

Alphabetical list of suggested mints
 from Dr. Montgomerie's article in the ZDMG, 1879. With a
 few additions and the spelling corrected from Dr. Bodding's
 "Musabman Numismatics."

Abkut.	39	Bernend.	59	Kash(?) ² Kish.	118
Abkut.	28	Abkut.	74	Begaman.	106
Abward.	6	Disapur (?) ¹ Akbul?	70	Khubes.?	122
Abushakt.	31	Buzkan. (Bachon)	65	Khuna.	192
Adiabene.?	88	Sarabjind.	83	Khurasan.	24
Airan, Iran.	17	Sara (Serakan.	92	Khurramabad.?	102
Amasiak.	21	Sinan.?	87	Khushk. (al Khush)	118
Amul.	19	Sevan.?	87	Khuzistan.	120
Andakhet Khurrah = Fars or Pars.			159	Kitman.	112
Ferozabad.	37	Ferozabad.	95	Makesan.	128
Arminiyak.	38	Fisa or Besa.	163	Marv.	130
Arzakhan.	46	Ganjak.	97. 226	Marv (al) Rud.	132
Asmanabad.	41	Ganjak-i-Rishket.	235	Mashhad. see	250
Azartaijan.	45	Haditha.	7	Maybud.?	136
Baba	56	Hamadan.	9	Maysan.	136
Babylace.?(Uruk)	65	Heita or Heina.	104	Maymandan.	125
Dadaak.	80	Kekalompulos.	172	Nahr Firak.	142
Bajiz. (?Sajis)	145	Herat.	99	Kakhjwan.	141
Balkh.	160	Iran or Airan.	17	Kisa.?	147
Bayındary.	59	Lafkaran. 40, 42.	199	Kisabut.	155
Basra.	60	Setakht.	203	Munan.?(Mashhad)	250
Baglav.	152. 221	Juindisabut. 248. 264		Panjhir. (Binghir).	64
Basra.	69	Jur. (?Jurjan).	37	Pars or Fars.	159
Bennock.?	66	Jurjan, Shurjan.	198	Tagra.	159
Berzi.?	152. 221	Kafir.?	111	Pasva. (see Fisa.	163
Bitistan.?	65	Karakh.	270	Radrin.	275
Karakh.		Karadit.	21	Radrin.	"
al Asfal.	67. 150	Xodud	192	Rakban.	184

Rahbar.	82	shabar bar.	5	Fā. mād (shā mārah)	212
Rabbar.	.	shabar ud :	172	Termitk	216
Ramburmuq	167	shatorzur :	280	Ut.	26. 262
Rawrd.	174	shiraz.	191	Wasit 𐎠 𐎠	65
Rei, (at Rayy).	178	scistan.	194	Frzd.	226
Sabur.	228	shaban Sira.	142	Sadsakirita.	231
Sāxasa.	26	shafar :	26	Sāyan	229. 283
Sakshya.	.	shusa.	28	Sāy.	239
Somayjan.	24	shushān.	217	Sulan.	27. 263
Sovistan.	25	shuz.	52	Suzer.	256

The meaning of various words in Pahlavi found
in the coins (by Michael).

𐎠𐎠	afid.	value. (Safid = white.)
𐎠𐎠𐎠	safid arun.	white, or best, quality.
𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	afid, or safid, nivaki.	best white (i.e. silver.)
𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠	nivaki.	good or best.
𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	afid, or safid beforuste.	warranted white.
𐎠𐎠𐎠	shulān.	current.
𐎠𐎠𐎠	shushān.	acceptable.
𐎠𐎠𐎠	dulan.	
𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	mar u revd.	passable and current. !?
𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	situ bfan.	counterfeit through fraud.
𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	shubutu	forbidden (to imitate ?).
𐎠	sh.	?
𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	gadmin afzulu.	(گدمن افزود) Read by Nordmann as "May God increase".

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

Numerals (in words)

Although ciphers are never found on Sassanian 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. See *Lucas* in words.

No.	Arabic	Translit.	No.	Arabic	Translit.
1	۱	ainkī :		۱۰	tomarā.
	۲	.	۵	۵	tsā.
	۳	.	10	۱۰	istārā.
	۴	aiokī. ?	11	۱۱	yāzdek.
	۵	.		۱۲	.
	۶	āāndī. ?	12	۱۲	doāzdek.
	۷	āiōdī. ?		۱۳	doāzda.
2	۸	trū		۱۴	diāzdek.
	۹	.	13	۱۳	siydek.
	۱۰	trīn.		۱۴	.
	۱۱	"	14	۱۴	chhārddek.
3	۱۲	laratā		۱۵	chhārddek.
	۱۳	.	15	۱۵	frāydek.
4	۱۴	ārbā.		۱۶	.
	۱۵	ch. hār.		۱۷	.
5	۱۶	khāmsā.	16	۱۶	siydek, siydek.
	۱۷	.		۱۷	.
	۱۸	khāmsē.		۱۸	.
6	۱۹	sibā or sētā.	17	۱۷	haftdek.
	۲۰	sibā.		۱۸	haftdek.
7	۲۱	sabā.	18	۱۸	hishtdek.
	۲۲	.		۱۹	hishtdek.
8	۲۳	khamsīn.	19	۱۹	nūjdek.

	۳۳۳۳۳	nūj'dek.	35	۷۷۷۷۷	franj si.
	۷۷۷۷۷	najūdek.		۷۷۷۷۷	sih.
20	۷۷۷۷۷	vīstū.	36	۷۷۷۷۷	shast sū.
	۷۷۷۷۷	vīstū.		۷۷۷۷۷	sih.
21	۷۷۷۷۷	yak vīstū.	37	۷۷۷۷۷	haft sū.
	۷۷۷۷۷	• vīstū? (vāz)		۷۷۷۷۷	sih.
22	۷۷۷۷۷	duj vīstū?	38	۷۷۷۷۷	hīstū sū.
	۷۷۷۷۷	duj vīstū.		۷۷۷۷۷	sih.
23	۷۷۷۷۷	sij ?	39	۷۷۷۷۷	nūch sū.
	۷۷۷۷۷	sij "		۷۷۷۷۷	nūj sū.
24	۷۷۷۷۷	chharvīst.		۷۷۷۷۷	sih.
	۷۷۷۷۷	chharvīst.	40	۷۷۷۷۷	chharvī.
25	۷۷۷۷۷	franj vīstū?		۷۷۷۷۷	sih.
	۷۷۷۷۷	" vīstū.	41	۷۷۷۷۷	yak har (?)
26	۷۷۷۷۷	shast vīstū.		۷۷۷۷۷	chhar
	۷۷۷۷۷	" vīstū.	42	۷۷۷۷۷	duj ch.
27	۷۷۷۷۷	haft vīstū. (vāz).		۷۷۷۷۷	dua chhar.
	۷۷۷۷۷	" vīstū.	43	۷۷۷۷۷	sij ch.
28	۷۷۷۷۷	hīstū vīz?		۷۷۷۷۷	sij har.
	۷۷۷۷۷	" vīstū.	44	۷۷۷۷۷	chhar chhar.
29	۷۷۷۷۷	nūch vāz?	45	۷۷۷۷۷	franj har.
	۷۷۷۷۷	nūch vāz?	46	۷۷۷۷۷	shast chhar.
	۷۷۷۷۷	" vīstū.	47	۷۷۷۷۷	haft "
30	۷۷۷۷۷	sīh.	48	۷۷۷۷۷	hīstū "
31	۷۷۷۷۷	yak sū	49	۷۷۷۷۷	nūch "
	۷۷۷۷۷	" sih.	50	۷۷۷۷۷	franjā.
32	۷۷۷۷۷	du sū.	51	۷۷۷۷۷	yak franjā.
	۷۷۷۷۷	duj "	52	۷۷۷۷۷	du ⁽¹⁾ "
	۷۷۷۷۷	duj sih.	53	۷۷۷۷۷	sū "
33	۷۷۷۷۷	sij sū.	54	۷۷۷۷۷	chhar "
	۷۷۷۷۷	sih.	55	۷۷۷۷۷	franj "
34	۷۷۷۷۷	chhar sū.	56	۷۷۷۷۷	shast "
	۷۷۷۷۷	chhar sih.	58	۷۷۷۷۷	hīstū?

54	כ"ט	ה'פ"ג	ku fanyä.	114	ח'ט	ה'ש"ט	chäär deh' satu.
55	ל	ה'פ"ד	shastu	118	ח'ט	ה'ש"ט	acht deh' sat.
56	מ	ה'פ"ה	zi shastu	119	ט	ה'ש"ט	nuag deh' sat.
57	נ	ה'פ"ו	du	120	י	ה'ש"ט	vist. satu.
58	ס	ה'פ"ז	zu shast.	121	יא	ה'ש"ט	" du sat.
59	ע	ה'פ"ח	chär .	123	יג	ה'ש"ט	si vist. satu.
60	פ	ה'פ"ט	hany .	124	יד	ה'ש"ט	chär vist sat.
61	צ	ה'פ"י	shast .	125	טו	ה'ש"ט	fany .
62	ק	ה'פ"יא	aft .	126	טז	ה'ש"ט	shast . satu.
63	כ	ה'פ"ב	acht shastu.	127	יז	ה'ש"ט	aft . sat.
64	כ"א	ה'פ"ג	ruk shast .	128	יח	ה'ש"ט	acht " "
65	כ"ב	ה'פ"ד	aftat. - kaftad.	129	יט	ה'ש"ט	ru " "
66	כ"ג	ה'פ"ה	gäh aftät	130	כ	ה'ש"ט	sik satu.
67	כ"ד	ה'פ"ו	du "	132	כ"ב	ה'ש"ט	du sik satu.
68	כ"ה	ה'פ"ז	äftat.	133	כ"ג	ה'ש"ט	si si "
69	כ"ו	ה'פ"ח	chär aftat.	134	כ"ד	ה'ש"ט	chär sik satu.
70	כ"ז	ה'פ"ט	hany "	136	כ"ו	ה'ש"ט	shast . "
71	כ"ח	ה'פ"י	shast .	137	כ"ז	ה'ש"ט	aft " "
72	כ"ט	ה'פ"יא	hicht .	138	כ"ח	ה'ש"ט	acht . "
73	ל	ה'פ"ב	nau ? "	139	כ"ט	ה'ש"ט	nau . "
74	מ	ה'פ"ג	astlat = hichtad.	140	ל	ה'ש"ט	chär sat.
75	נ	ה'פ"ד	gäktlat ?	141	מ	ה'ש"ט	aik chär sat.
76	ס	ה'פ"ה	si astlat	142	מ"ב	ה'ש"ט	du chär sat.
77	ע	ה'פ"ו	ru .	143	מ"ג	ה'ש"ט	si chär sat.
78	פ	ה'פ"ז	chahar nütü'!				
79	צ	ה'פ"ח	shastnüt . nud	-			143 is the latest date known.
80	ק	ה'פ"ט	afnütü.				
81	כ	ה'פ"י	nünütü.				
82	כ"א	ה'פ"ב	satu . sad.				
83	כ"ב	ה'פ"ג	du satu.				
84	כ"ג	ה'פ"ד	si satu.				
85	כ"ד	ה'פ"ה	chär satu.				
86	כ"ה	ה'פ"ו	hany satu.				

SECTION I.

The coins of the
SASSANIAN KINGS
OF PERSIA

who ruled from AD. 226 to 652.

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



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 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 = *maška bagi Ardashatr* "The divine king Ardashir", while the reverse bears the profile of his father, Sasān, looking to the left, with the legend 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 = *maška bagi Sasān*, "The divine king Sasān". Both heads are crowned with the ordinary Parthian head-dress with diadem and tiara: the head of Ardashir greatly resembling that of Volageses V, one of the later Parthian kings. The same description applies to our no. 2 which is apparently the half diobolus. The two letters on the right of the head-dress 𐬎𐬎 and 𐬎𐬎 may present part of the word "Mazdaian" or *mazdayasn* = "Zoroastrian" or "worshipping" etc.

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 fiction.

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; - מַזְדַּיָּאסְנִי בָּגִי מַלְכָּא מַלְכָּאֵי "mazdayasn bagi" "Artashatt" מַלְכָּא אִימָאן = "malka ai man". "The Hormazd worshipper divine Ardeshir, King of Iran". The R. bears a fire altar with the legend commencing to the right of the flames אֶרְדֶּשְׁתִּיר מַלְכָּאֵי = "Artashatt," with נִוְרָזִי "nu-rāzi" to the left, the complete phrase "Artashatt nu-rāzi" meaning, "The fire of Ardeshir". Similar legends appear on Nos 4, 5, 6, with Ob. leg. - מַזְדַּיָּאסְנִי בָּגִי מַלְכָּא מַלְכָּאֵי = "mazdayasn bagi Artashatt malka malkan". = "The Hormazd worshipper, the Divine Ardeshir King of Kings". The reverses bear the same legend as that on No. 3 excepting No 6, which has 'malkan malka' 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 Sassanid monarch. The legend is now longer being usually that of the following; viz; the Obv of No. 7

מלכא איראן מלכא איראן מלכא איראן מלכא איראן מלכא איראן

"Magdayasn bagi Artahstrat Malkan Malka Airan mine



chabē min Yazdan" = The Hormazd worshipping Divine Ardeshtr. 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 Ardeshtr, 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. $\text{U L L} \sim \text{U L L} - \text{U L L} - \text{U L L}$



The reverse has; - $\text{U L L} \sim \text{U L L} - \text{U L L} - \text{U L L}$ "Artahstrat" misspelt like his other coins, but misspelt.

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

a Ob. $\text{M}\alpha\text{ZD}\alpha\text{Y}\alpha\text{S}\text{N}$ $\text{B}\alpha\text{G}\bar{\text{I}}$ $\text{ART}\alpha\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha$ $\text{AIR}\alpha\text{N}$.

R. $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$ = $\text{ART}\alpha\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$.

b Ob. $\text{M}\alpha\text{ZD}\alpha\text{Y}\alpha\text{S}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{B}\alpha\text{G}(\bar{\text{I}})$ $\text{ART}\alpha\text{S}\text{H}(\alpha\text{t})\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha$ $\text{A}\bar{\text{I}}\alpha\text{R}(\alpha)\text{N}$.

R. $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$ = $\text{ART}\alpha\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$.

c Ob. $\text{M}\alpha\text{ZD}\alpha\text{Y}\alpha\text{S}\text{N}$ $\text{B}\alpha\text{G}\bar{\text{I}}$ $\text{ART}\alpha\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha$ $\text{AIR}\alpha\text{N}$.

R. $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$ = $\text{ART}\alpha\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$.

d Ob. $\text{M}\alpha\text{ZD}\alpha\text{Y}\alpha\text{S}\text{N}$ $\text{B}\alpha\text{G}\bar{\text{I}}$ $\text{ART}\alpha\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha$ $\bar{\text{T}}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{I}}\text{N}\bar{\text{U}}$

$\text{C}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{I}}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{I}}\text{N}$ $\text{Y}\alpha\text{ZD}\alpha\text{N}$. R. $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$ = $\text{ART}\alpha\text{R}$ $\text{Y}\alpha\text{Z}$.

e Ob. $\text{M}\alpha\text{ZD}\alpha\text{Y}\alpha\text{S}\text{N}$ $\text{B}\alpha\text{G}\bar{\text{I}}$ $\text{ART}\alpha\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha$ $\text{A}\bar{\text{I}}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{I}}\text{N}$

$\text{U}\text{C}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{I}}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{I}}\text{N}$ $\text{Y}\alpha\text{Z}(\text{d}\alpha\text{n})$.

R. $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$ = $\text{AHT}\alpha\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$.

f Ob. $\text{M}\alpha\text{ZD}\alpha\text{Y}\alpha\text{Z}(\alpha)$ $\text{B}\alpha\text{G}\bar{\text{I}}$ $\text{ART}\alpha\text{S}\text{H}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{M}\alpha\text{L}\text{K}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{A}\bar{\text{I}}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{N}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{I}}\text{N}\bar{\text{U}}$

$\text{C}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{I}}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{I}}\text{N}$ $\text{Y}\alpha\text{ZD}\alpha\text{N}$. R. $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$ = $\text{ART}\alpha\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$.

g R. $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$ = $\text{ART}\alpha\text{R}\text{S}\text{H}\alpha\text{T}\bar{\text{R}}$ $\text{N}\alpha\text{R}\alpha\text{Z}\bar{\text{I}}$.

SHAPUR. I. AD. 240-271.

Shapur's coins resemble those of Ardeshtir 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 Ob. 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭮𐭣𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮
 MAZDA^{AŠAN}YSN BAĞI SHAPU^{HAR} MA^{LI}KAN MA^{LI}KA^A MĒNUCH^{AT}
 RĪ MĪN YAZD(an). = The Hormazd worshipper Divine
 Shapur King of the Kings of Airan, heaven descended of
 the Gods. R. 𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮
 SHAPU^{HAR}Ī NUR-
 AZĪ = The fire of Shapur.

13 Ob. 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮
 MAZDA^{AŠAN}YSN BAĞI SHU^{HAR}Ī MA^{LI}KA^AN MA^{LI}KA AIRAN
 MĒNUCH^{AT}RĪ MĪN YAZDAN R. 𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮
 SHAPU^{HAR}Ī NURAZĪ. 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 Longperrier's work may be found useful.

a Ob. 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

R. 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

b Ob. 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

R. 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

c Ob. 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

At the end in retrograde letters is "Mazdayasn bagi Shabshatr."

R. 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

d Ob. 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

R. 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

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. 272, and was succeeded by his son or brother, Varraranes of Varrathian. He left no inscriptions, and it is doubted whether we possess any of his coins." But Sorn and Mordmann think otherwise and are inclined to attribute coins of the following type to this ruler.



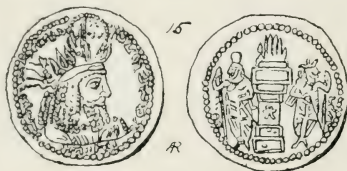
14 Ob- 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰

𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎰 = MAZDAYASN BAGI A(UHAR)MOZDI MALKAN MALKAN AIRAN(wa) APITIAN M'NUCHA(TR) M'N YAZDAN). The Hormazd-worshipper, Divine, Hormazd, King of the Kings of Iran and Non Iran (extra national lands), heaven descended of

the gods. Lower leg. ~) ~) ~) ~) ~) unread
 R. ~3~21X ~22X~L = 'AVH(ar)MAZDĪ 'MAZDĪ =
 'Normazd the Mazdē (or fire worshipper).

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

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



בַּרְהַמְיָן מֶלֶךְ מֵלְכֵי עֵלְוֵי עֵלְוֵי [יֵט] [מְאֹרְאֵי] [א] [ח]
 MAZDAYSAN BAKI YARAHRĀN MALKĀN MALIKĀ AIRĀN Wa(ari)
 RĀN MINUḤATRĪ MĪN Yaz(dan); - The Normazd worshipper
 of Varakhran King of the Kings of Iran and non-Iran
 (extra national lands), heaven descended of the Gods.

R. A fire altar with symbol on its base has the King and
 another person as attendants. Legends l. and R. read; -
 וְאֵשׁוּ נִירָאֵי • VARAHRĀN NURĀZĪ; The fire of Varakhran.

Other coins have; -

Ob. 20321X ~22X~L • VARAHRĀN 'NURĀZĪ.

R. ~3~21X ~22X~L • VARAHRĀN 'NURĀZĪ.

Ob. מֶלֶךְ מֵלְכֵי עֵלְוֵי עֵלְוֵי [יֵט] [מְאֹרְאֵי] [א] [ח]

R. וְאֵשׁוּ נִירָאֵי • VARAHRĀN NURĀZĪ.

Ob. [מְאֹרְאֵי] [א] [ח] [יֵט] [מְאֹרְאֵי] [א] [ח] • [יֵט] [מְאֹרְאֵי] [א] [ח]

R. 11551 110022. This legend is somewhat jumbled but is intended to convey the meaning given by the others.

BAHRAM II, AD 275-292

Four different types of coin were struck by this monarch. The first of them showing the portrait of Varahran by himself only. On the next series he is again shown 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 when he faces his father but in No 19 it looks more like an eagle's head than a boar's.

- 16 Ob. 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎡𐎴 𐎡𐎹𐎷𐎰𐎥 𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴 𐎡𐎹𐎷𐎰𐎥 𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴 𐎡𐎹𐎷𐎰𐎥 𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴 𐎡𐎹𐎷𐎰𐎥
 MAZDAYSN BAgI VARAHRAN MALIKAN MALIKAN AIRAN (va) AMRAN
 MINUCHA)TRI MIN YAZDA(n) = The Hormazd worshipper, Si-

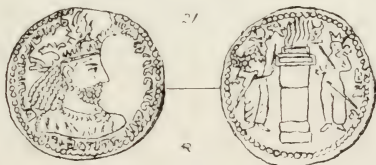
Other legends from Lorns' plates, mostly barbarous.

- a Ob. מונגט ע (וואס) אולט סוהט טו צונעלאל
 R. לאוערנ ואלו
 b Ob. מונגט ע מואעואמיע עטטאומט אל
 R. לוגלנא אלענ
 c Ob. מונגט ע נחוטו וז וואוואויל סו זיל

NARSAHI, A.D. 292-301.

Narsahi 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 Narsahi to r. beard tied, and official tiara consisting of foliated crown with surmounting globe.



Ob. מונגט ע (וואס) אולט סוהט טו צונעלאל
 MAZDAYASN BAgI NARSaHI MALKAN MALKA AĪRAN MĪNU-
 CHATRI MĪN YAZDAN. "The Hotmazd worshipper Narsahi
 King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the Gods."

R. אלוט לונגה "Narsahi nurazī" = "The fire of Narsahi."

Other varieties of legend from Lorns' plates.

- a Ob. מונגט ע (וואס) אולט סוהט טו צונעלאל

R. אלוט לונגה - NARSaHI NURA (نور),

Ob. מונגט ע (וואס) אולט סוהט טו צונעלאל

MAZDAYASN BAgI NARSaHI MALKAN MALKA AĪRAN [איראן]
 Ya ANĪRAN MĪNUCHAT (RĪ) MĪN YAZDAN = "The Hotmazd wor-

טנוול נר ערמאונו טולט טולט שנתטן טולט טולט טולט (נולט)
 "The Normazd worshipper Auharmazd, King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the gods." R. 1111 1111
 Bumbled and incomplete, but probably for "The fire of Normazd"

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 Nordmann "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 reversion 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 shown below the base, while on those of the third period, the altar-shaft bears the word (RUS) = rasti = "truth" or a mint monogram.



24 Ob. 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111
 Mazdayasn bagi SHA PUHRI malKan malKā Irān minuchat-

The ... *... for divine Shapur
king of the kings of Iran, heaven descended of the gods."*
 ♂ 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎(𐬀)𐬎𐬎 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 *Shapurāri nūrāzi. Fire of Shapur.*



25 *Ob. Bust to r. facing leg; -* 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 = SHAPURĪ (?).
R. Fire altar without attendants or legend.
Another of similar type in gold has the unintelligible leg-

a *Ob. 𐬎 - 𐬀𐬎𐬎 - 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎*

b *R. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎*

do, in silver; 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎

R. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎

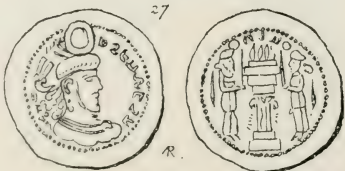
26 *Ob. Rude bust to r. with retrograde legend; 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎*
RUPHS = Shapur. R. Fire altar with bust facing r. in
the midst of the flames and two crowned attendants. No
legend but the mint-monogram 𐬎𐬎 = šū on altar-shaft.

c *Another of similar type in E has the leg., 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎*

d *These are some smaller coins in silver with the following or-*
*naments in front of the face of the bust. * . ♣ . † .*

e *besides the similar ones in E. ☉ . ☽ . ☼ . of type 26.*

ARDESHIR II, A.D. 380-384.



Rawlinson remarks; - "The coins of Ardestiir 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, 𐎧 𐎠𐎼𐎡𐎹 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 - MAZDAYASN BAĞI AR-TAHSĤATR M(alka) = The Hormazd worshipper Ardestiir King.
 R. retrograde legend, - 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 = NURĀ (zē). The fire (of Ardestiir).
 2 Another has 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 (𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠) 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 = MAZDAYASN ARTAHSĤAGR MALKĀN MALKĀ AIRĀN. R. no leg.
 6 Another, 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 (𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠) R. 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 "𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 = aturē", 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, Ardestiir 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 *𐭮𐭥 𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭮𐭥* = MAZDAYASN BAH
 GI SHAPUHARI GHI MALKAN MALKA = "The Hormazd worshipping
 divine Shapur — King of Kings."

R 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 — 𐭮𐭮𐭥 = SHAPURĀTURĀ = "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 "MALKA"
 or "malikanan" while one in Dorn (IX 16) has the full legend of;

𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮 𐭮𐭮𐭥𐭮
 "Mazdayasn bagi Shapurhārī gī malkan Malkan Airan wa
 Aniran min (yazdan)." "The Hormazd worshipping di-
 vine Shapur who is king of kings of Iran and Aniran
 (extra national lands), heaven descended of the Gods".

BAHRAM IV, A.D. 356-397

The coins of Bahram IV are of two distinct types, one of
 them being very unusual in presenting the king full-fa-
 ced. Both types however shew him wearing his official
 tiara, 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 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = *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. $\text{𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌}$ = *MAZDAYASN BAGE*
VARAHRAN GI MALK(AN) = "The Mazda worshipping Va-
 rahran, who is King" R. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = *VARAH-*
(RAN) ATURI = "The fire of Varahran". On the altar-shaft
"rasti" = truth (retrograde) and to the left of the bust above
 the altar the mint 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = *Baba* = "the Residence" (Chesiphon).
- 32 Ob. $\text{𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌}$ = *"Varahran malkam malka"*.
 R. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = *"Varahran"*. On the altar-shaft *"rasti"*.
- ^a Another legend on a coin without altar-attendants; -
 Ob. $\text{𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌}$ = *Mazdayasn bage*
Varahran gi malkam 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; - 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = *Yz*

as above and 𐬨𐬀 'Shā meaning Yazdegerd 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 Yazdegerd 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 "raski" on the altar-shaft often occurs.



34 Ob. 𐬨𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 = Mazda-worshiper Bagī Yazdegerd King. R. Has no leg; but the mint 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 Kāzgerusi is seen to the l. of the flame, with "raski"-truth, on the shaft.

Other legends. Ob. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀. Bagī Ramshatrasī Malkam) Yazdegerd King of Kings. R. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 only

Ob. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀. R. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 = Mazda-worshiper Bagī Ramshatrasī Yazdegerd.

c Ob. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀. R. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 = "Yezdeker(ite) atur(ite)" - "The fire of

Yeздегирд."

YEZDEGIRD I and his son BAHRAM (Y).

The coins of this prince are of the type of No. 34 with the bust and ordinary legend of Yeздегирд on the obverse but the reverse has parts of Bahram's name to the r. of the altar, viz; *d. Ob. 33 X W 35 X 1 25 23 2 (L) (U) 31 X* - *mazdayasn bagi yezdekerli malkan malkia. R. 2 2 2 2 ~ 32 = Vahra(ran)ahur.* - "The fire of Varahran". Above the flame is shewn the mint monogram 5 ~ Her(at).

YEZDEGIRD and his son SHAPUR

King of Armenia.

e. a small coin illustrated by "Dorn" and bearing the portrait of Yeздегирд is attributed to Shapur on account of the word ~ ~ ~ - *shatp(h)ari* instead of the usual legend found on Yeздегирд'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. $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠}$ \sim 52 = VA RA HRAN MALKA. = Varah-
ram King. R 35 - Rad (Nekatompylos).

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

a. Ob. $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠}$ \sim 52 $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠}$ = Mazda-
yasn bagī ramshatri Varahram malKars malKa. = "The Hor-
mazd worshipping divine and prosperous Varahram,
King of Kings." The R of many of these pieces present. \sim 52
VA RAH(ran) in the margin on the right and often accom-
panied with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭠 - rasti "truth" on the altar-shaft
but both are as often absent, while the mint monogram
is a frequent feature shown 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. AD. 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 "Radi" is intro-
duced. This word modern authorities interpret as near-

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



36 Ob. 𐬨𐬀 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 (𐬎𐬎) 𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬎𐬎) 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 = MAZDAYASN BĀGĪ KADĪ YEZDEKERTĪ MAĻ (KĀ). = The Hormazd worshipping divine and victorious Yezdegird, King. R. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 - 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 = YEZDEKERTĪ NĪVAKĪ, 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: 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 = a bungled rendering of "Mazdayasn bagī Maḥsān malxa kadī yezdekerti." The reverses are similar to No. 36. on some while others have the mint-monogram in place of "Nivaki" behind the attendant on the r. "Rasti" "truth" is also found on the altar-shaft of some of them.

HORMAZD III. AD. 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 Hormisdas III, the brother and predecessor of Perozes. 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 cannot have been issued under his authority, since Ram was the guardian and general, not of Hormisdas, but of his brother" Perozes. Ram is now read as Jam (ast). p.v.

The coins of Firuz 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 Khusrav II onwards and passed to the Arabs. The general character of the coinage is rude and coarse the reverses showing especial signs of degradation 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 Rz ; 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 Sassanian coins. The mints get more numerous amounting to forty.



57. Ob. has parts of $\text{S S S S S S S S S S}$ which although badly written is recognised as meaning MAZDAYASN KA DI FIRUZĪ - The Mazda worshipper, the victorious Firuz.
 R. has the letter D-M on the left which Mordt-mann considers to mean "Malka" = King, while on the right hand side is the mint monogram S S R I U - probably for Rei (at Rey).

BALAS, A.D. 466-490.

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 Yazdegerd 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 Sassanian 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 Feruz." The mint-monograms known on the coins of Balas so far only number fifteen. No regnal dates are found on these.



38 Ob. $\omega \omega 352 \ 332 \sim$ = HUKAD VALAKAS = The meaning of Valakas is obvious but that of Hukad is apparently unknown.
 R. to l. of altar $\omega 352$ = VALKĀ i.e. Balas. On the r. is the mint monogram 33 = ZD. = JADRARTĀ.

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 show the king wearing a mural crown with a crescent in front, and the usual inflated

half and crescent above it, while an upturned crescent is inscribed 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 Sclerite 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. KAVAT = KAVĀ for Kavāt, others have KAVĀT = Kobad.
 R. KAVAT , to left, on τ : the mint. ASPAHANI .
- 40 Ob. KAVĀT ĀFZŪNĪ = May Kobad increase.
 R. on left of altar the date, NUTH BAZ = Nuth baz^(?) 29.
 on the right of the altar AHMADAN = Hamadan.
- 41 Ob. similar to 40
 R. on left of altar the date, YAK SŪ = 31 with the mint. MZ = Mazandaran^(?) on the τ .
- 42 similar, date (?) mint. SŪ = SŪ for Seistan.

JAMASP, A.D. 498-9.

The accession of Jamasp was due to the Arch-priest of Mazda 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 coins, 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 Ob. leg. $\times \cup \cup$ = jam, for Jamasp. Some of the coins of the second year have, $\cup \cup - \times \cup \cup$ = jam - asp right and left of the crown respectively.

R. Date not shewn but, $\int \cup \cup$ = "āixi," = "one".

Mint, on right, $\cup \cup$ = "Se" for Seistan.

As might be expected owing to his long reign, the coins of Khusrü 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 scant of the 34th regnal year only. It is remarkable in that on the obverse Khusrü 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 Khusrü on the list.



44



R



45

N



44 Ob. → 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 = KHUSRUDĪ
 R. leg. on l, 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 = "taratā" = "three"
 on right, the mint 𐬰𐬀 Z.D. "Zadrakarta"
 The obverse legend on coins of

a the fifth year and after read 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀
 KHUSRUĪ AFZUNĪ (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀) = "May Khusrū increase"

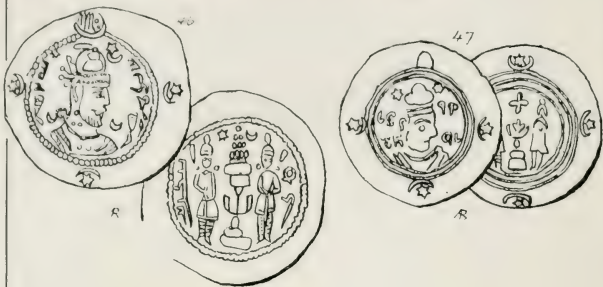
45 Ob 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 → 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 = Khusrudī afzur.
 R. on r. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 → 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 = KHUSRUDĪ CAHĀR SĪH.
 Khusrū (year) 34. On the left, 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀
 This phrase has been translated by Mordtmann as;
 SĪHAN SĪTĪBAM (or SĪTĪBAM) KARTĀR "The worlds pro-
 tector and master."

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

HORMAZD IV, A.D. 578 - 590.

There is nothing remarkable about the coins of this
 Ring, except to say that while they greatly resemble
 those of his father Khusrū, the type is of a much great-
 er degeneracy; the king's portrait getting more and
 more grotesque as the regnal years advance, and the at-
 tar 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, $\mu\omega - \text{𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎡}$ = $\bar{A}UHaRMaZT$
 $\bar{A}FZU$ = "(may) Hormazd increase".

R. r. and left of the altar, the date, 𐎠𐎡𐎴 = $ARBA$ = four
 and the mint, 𐎠𐎡 = MR = Merv.

Other varieties of ob. of 46, 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎡 R. reg. date 6.

do. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎡 𐎠𐎡𐎴 2 R. " 6

do. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎡 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎡 R. " 10

do. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎡 𐎠𐎡𐎴 R. " 12

These are accompanied in each with a mint on r.

47 Ob. rude bust of Hormazd with Georgian (?) characters
 to r. 𐎠𐎡 and l. 𐎠𐎡 ST EP
 AN 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 Khusrû, there are extant three types of his coins, two of which appear to belong to the time before he seated himself upon 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, Hormayd 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,
 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. YaRAHRAN CHUP (for
 Chub, = "Varahravan Chobin, i.e. of the
 mace" says Thomas.

R. 𐭠𐭥 = Ai or Si (the mint?) on the r. to l. the date(?) 𐭠𐭥 =
 Ain or Ais for ainkē = 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 box of coins in the Indian Museum, Cal-
 cutta. Ob. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 R. No legend.

۱۲۵ - ۱۲۵ ~ ۵۱ = YAKHRĀN AFZŪI = (May) Bahram
 increase. R. Date and mint; - on left ۳۱۵۰ = airku:
 ۳۱۵۰ ~ ۵۱ = NAKHCH = for Nakhchewan.

BASTĀM. A.D. 592-596(?)

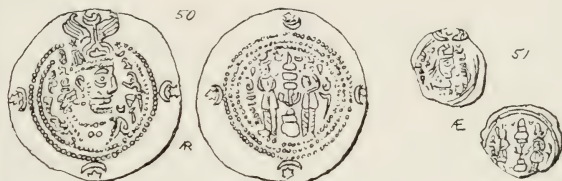
A coin of this king is figured by Tharawalla in the Num.
 Sept. Jour. As. Socy of Bengal, No. XXVI 1916, the same being
 corrected with emendations by Paruck in No. XXVIII

Obv. legend and monogram: ۳۱۲۵۱ ۳۱۲۵۱ ۱۲۵۱
 FIROCHĪ VĀSTĀHMĪ AFZŪN = "Long live Bastām the victori-
 ous." R. Date and mint. On left ۱۳۵۱ = astrā-ten.
 On right ۳۵ = R.D. (Nekatomfy list).

KHUSRU II., A.D. 590-628.

Coins were struck by the second Khusrū in the type that
 afterwards was so much used by the Atab-governors. Raw-
 linson 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 be-
 tween 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 Khusrū and the rebel Bastām, and
 also of some of Khusrū's successors, the termination of the
 legend on the obverse is followed by a monogram
 thus; ۳. The meaning of this monogram was former-
 ly much discussed, but modern authorities are now ful-
 ly agreed that it is simply a two-fold rendering of
 the word "afzūn" 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 Khusrū II.

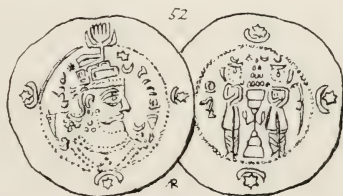


50 Ob. leg., - 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 = KHUSRUI AFZUT = (may Khusrū increase. R. Regnal date and mint, to left. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 = frany vist = 25, to right. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 = FR = (Farsistan?).

51 similar, but 473.

KOBAD II, AD. 628.

The coins attributable to Kobad resemble in their principal appearance those of Khusrū II, and Ardastūr III, but Kobad's head-dress has no wings, and the crescent above encloses between its ends a ball of flames⁽¹⁾ 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-mark 8.

52 Ob. leg; - 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩 = KAVĀT FĪRUČH = Kobad the victorious (The end strokes are considered by some writers as simply representing a full stop. R. reg. date and mint l. and r. respectively. 𐎡𐎢𐎣 = tarin = two. 𐎡𐎢 DA = Darabjird.

ARDASHIR III, A.D. 628-629.

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



53 Ob. leg; - 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫 = ARTĀSHATR AFZUN = (ray) Ardashir increase. R. leg, reg. date (not skewer) and mint, left and right respectively, - 𐎡𐎢𐎣 = tarin, - two 𐎡𐎢 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, Shabbaraz, Khosru or Juwanshir. Longpérier has illustrated in his work two that he doubtfully assigns to Shabbaraz but the attribution has found but little favour, and is discredited generally by later authorities.

BURĀN (Queen) A.D. 630-631 1

The drawing and description of the coin shown below is from a paper by Thanawalla in the Num. Sup. Jour. As. Society Bengal. No. XVII. 1911., corrected later by Paruck in No. XXVIII 1917. of the same journal. The reverse is not shown 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; -Nakhshewan (or Nakhshawan) and Yezd.



- 54 Ob. Bust of Queen to r with tiara by crescent and ball between outstretched wings. Jewels encircle the crown and are also interwoven in the long curls which reach her to som. Leg to r. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 = BURĀNĪ, to l. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 = AFZUT. "long live Buran. R. as on fig 49 of Yearstone - Nakhshewan."

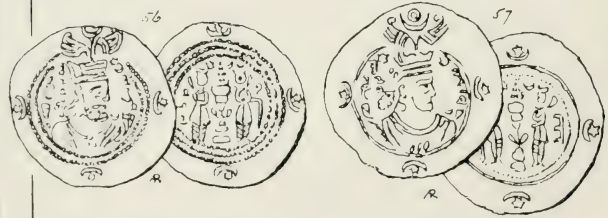
KHOREZAD-KHUSRU A.D. 631.

- 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. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 = KHUSRŪ, to l. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 = AFZUTU = "long live Khusrū". R. not shown but similar to the last with year 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 = tārin = two. Coins of the ephemeral rulers Fīroz III, Azermī, Khusrū

... may have been struck, but up to the present have not come to light. The piece last described is of the same period, viz; AD 631, its attribution to Khorezmi-Khosru 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 Khosrus I and II unreasonable. The drawing and partial description is from a paper upon the coin by Paruck in the Num. Sup. J. A. S. Bengal No. VII 1917.

HORMAZD V, AD. 631-632.

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., 𐭎𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐭽𐭾𐭿𐭽𐭾𐭿 = AHARMAZ AFZUTU = "Long live Hormazd." R, Regnal date and mint = 𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿 = TARIN = two. 𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿 = MZ = Mazandaran.

YEZDEGIRD III, AD 632-641.

57 Ob. Bust of King with official tiara surmounted by wings, and crescent and ball. Corrupt leg. 𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿 = "Long live Yazdegerd." R. Regnal date (not shown) and mint 𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿 = SU-dusa. Yazdegerd's name is spelt variously viz: - 𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿. Mint - mont 24.

Section II.

Coins of
The Arab-Governors
of
Persia.

The chronological data by Hirschel and Mordtmann.

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 Khusrü II, and was doubtless the reason of its continuance by the Arabs. A few coins have been found that bear the bust of Yazdegerd III, but practically the whole of the coins in this section are of the Khusrü type alone. The dates found upon those bearing Khusrü's name commence at twenty-five, and would lead one to believe that they were struck during the 38 years of Khusrü'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 Khusrü, or to that of the first governors, so therefore most authorities agree that they present a continuation of the regnal years of Yaz-

dynasty 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 476 = A.D. 695.

Chronological table of the Arabs in Persia. (Sicel)

AH	A.D.	
13	634	Omar as Khalifa.
14	635	Invasion of Persia by the Arabs. Battle of Zadesia.
15	636	Conquest of Madain, (Residence of Yezdegerd).
16	637	Exrit, Mosul and Zirkesia captured.
17	638	Mesopotamia (Jezirah) subjected.
18	639	Akwas subjected.
20	640	Shuster taken. Earliest date of the Arab coins with Persian inscription
21	641	Rehavand captured.
22	642	Safahan taken.
23	643	Darabjird, Stapur, Istakhr (Persepolis), Shiraz, Geilan, Mervan, Azarbijan, Khurasan possessed. Death of Omar and succession of عثمان.
31	651	Death of Yezdegerd III, and end of Sassanian rule. First year of the independence of Tabaristan.
35	655	Death of عثمان and succession of Ali.
38	658	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan, governor of Basra.
39	659	do. do. First. (residence in Istakhr).
41	660	Muawiyah first Ommayyad Khalifa.
45	665	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan, governor of Seistan.
46	666	do. do. Iran & Kufah.
47	667	do. do. Sebel.

AH	AD	
50	670	Ziyad bin Abi Sofyan, gov ^r of Khurasan, Sind, Oman, Bahrein and many other provinces. Al Hakim bin Abi al Qassi governor of Khorlan at the period A.H. 50-53.
53	673	Ziyad dies. Obeidulla bin Ziyad governor of Kufa, Basra, Seistan, and Khurasan.
54	673	Abdulla bin Zubair as "Amir al momenin on coins.
55	675	Obeidulla deposed in Khurasan and Sa'eed appointed
60	679	do. again governor of Khurasan. do. do. deposed, Selim bin Ziyad appointed
		Death of Muawiyah and accession of Yazid. (Yezid in 64 conquered Khwarezm and Bukhara)
61	680	Selim governor of Seistan in place of Obeidulla.
63	682	Abdulla bin Khazim administrator for the umor. Modox 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 gov ^r of Basra & Kufa.
65	684	Death of Marwan and accession of Abdul Melik as Khalifa. Omar bin Obeidulla gov ^r in Kirman until 70 A.H., Muhalleb bin Abu Sofra governor in Fars until 71.
66	685	Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla gov ^r in Seistan, Muss'ab bin Zubair vice gov ^r in Irak for his brother Abdulla bin Zubair until 71.
67	686	Death of Obeidulla.
71	690	Muss'ab subdued for Abdul Melik. Dishr bin Marwan gov ^r in Irak till 78. Khallad bin Abdulla gov ^r in Fars & Basra till 75.
73	692	Abdulla bin Zubair, and his governor of Khurasan Abdulla bin Khazim killed.
74	694	Omeirya bin Abdulla bin Khallad gov ^r of Khura-

		son and Seistan until 7:77.
75	694	Muhallett again gov ^r in Fars until 7:82. Al Hajaj governot of Irak.
78	697	Al Hajaj gov ^r over Khurasan and Seistan and the whole Eastern half of the Khalifate till 96. Muhallett his under gov ^r in Seistan till 79.
79	698	Muhallett vice-gov ^r in Khurasan until 82. Pek- levi coins with Kufic insc. - "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 Sassanian type were
struck by the Arabs in Persia.*

The Orthodox Khalifas.

13	634	Omar.
23	644	Othman.
35	656	Ali

The Ommayyad Khalifas.

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

Khalifa opposed to the Ommayyads.

64-73	684- 692	Abdulla bin Zubair.
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*Chronology of the Arab Governors and
Vice Governors of Persian provinces
whose names appear on the coins. (Mordtmann)*

A.H.	A.D.	
		<u>1. Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan.</u> Born H. 1. Died 53).
39	659	Governor of Fars and Kirman.
40-1	660-1	do. Fars
45	665	do. Basra, and later Khurasan, Seistan, Sind Bahrein and Oman.
50	670	do. Kufa, Basra, Fars, Seistan, Sind and Hind.
		<u>2. Obeidulla 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. Irak, 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 Zureiq bin Rebi.</u> (Died 57.
29	649	Governor of Basra
32	652	Pilgrimage to Mecca.

35	685.	Governor of Basra, and Bahrein.
41 (no)	602.	do. Basra, Khurasan, and Seistan.
42	632	do. Basra.
43	633.	do. Basra, Fars, Seistan & Khurasan
44	634.	deposed.
<p>5. <u>Sammura bin Jundab.</u> (Sied 58.</p>		
45	665-9	Vice-governor of Basra.
53	672.	Governor of Basra after Ziyad.
54	673.	deposed.
<p>6. <u>Abdur Rahman bin Ziyad bin Sumays.</u></p>		
59	678-9	Governor of Khurasan
60	679	do. do
<p>Must also have held post in Fars or Persian Iraq from 52 to 54.</p>		
<p>7. <u>Al-Hakim bin Abu al-Asu.</u> (father of Marwan I)</p>		
19	640	conquered Tuj, Rastak, and Barvis in Sind. Sied in 35.
<p>8. <u>Abdulla bin Khazim al Sulami.</u> (Sied 72.</p>		
32	657-2	Vice-governor in Khurasan.
41	658	Governor of Khurasan.
43	663	Vice-governor of Khurasan.
64-70	663-9	Governor of Khurasan for Abdulla bin Jubair.
<p>9. <u>Omar bin Obeidulla bin Omar (or Ma'mur) al Taimi.</u></p>		

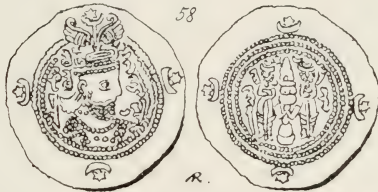
²⁴	⁴⁵	
61	661	Went to Seistan as the companion of Abdur Rahman bin Samura and Abdulla bin Amūr, Under-governors of Seistan.
64	683	Governor of Basra for the opposition Khalifa, Abdulla bin Zubair.
68	687	Under-governor of Fars.
		<u>10. Mus'ab bin Zubair. (brother to Abdulla).</u> (Died 71.)
67	686	Governor of Basra for his brother. (part of year)
68	687	do. second time.
69-70	688-9	do. and Kufa.
		<u>11. Abdulla bin Ab. . . probably Abdulla bin Rebi al Marhūmī.</u>
64-7	683-6	Governor of Basra for Abdulla bin Zubair.
		<u>12. Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla bin Amūr.</u>
65-6	684-5	Governor of Seistan for Abdulla bin Zubair.
		<u>13. Islam or Khazima??</u>
		No information regarding the bearer.
		<u>14. Katan Khulāi.</u>
		Hajaj bin Yusuf had as an Under-governor in Kirman a <u>كاتب</u> = Zadan bin Kabissa bin Mus'arrif al-Hilali.
		(Note. "Khulāi" has the meaning of Lord or Governor.)

		<u>15. ¹Abdullah bin Sahim.</u>
6	673	Vice-governor of Khorat for his father.
		<u>16. [? Rukad al Akh. [? bin Rukad].</u>
		No information.
		<u>17. Abdul Rahman bin Abdulla.</u>
		Nothing known.
		<u>18. ²Utha bin Abdulla. ¹Atib bin Asud [? Essid]</u>
		Nothing known.
		<u>19. Muhammad bin Musabnar.</u>
		Nothing known.
		<u>20. Umeiza bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Essid.</u> (Ibid 89.)
6	675-5	Governor of Khurasan.
7	675	do. do. and Seistan.
78	677	¹ Vice-governor of Seistan.
		<u>21. Khalid bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Essid.</u>
7	678	Governor of Susse. (deposed in 73.)
		<u>22. Konaiza [?] or ²al Mughaira bin Musab.</u> Ibid.
		Nothing known.

A.H.	A.D.	
		23. <u>K. al-Di bin al-Fayz.</u>
		Nothing known.
		24. <u>M. Skalleh bin Abu Sofra.</u>
64	653	Governor of Khurasan.
67	656	do. Mosul, Jazair, Azerbaijan and Armenia.
78-81	697-700	do. Khurasan.
82	701	Died in Merwud.
		25. <u>Hajaj bin Yusuf.</u>
75	694	Governor of Sufa.
78-96	697-714	do. over the whole Eastern half of the Khalifah.
<u>Additional names from other sources.</u>		
Markof.		
		26. <u>Abdur Rahmane bin Muhammad.</u>
		Nothing known. Died 84

106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
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The anonymous coins of the Arabs in Persia.



58 Ob. Bust of Khosro I with Pehlvi legend:— *Afzutu Khosru* = "Long live Khosro". R. Date (thirty) and mint Susa left and right respectively.

The coin figured above is one of the ordinary type of the coins of Khosro, 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 rabi" but still bearing the name of Yazdegerd or Khosro. 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 ۱۰۳۱۱۱ *Sokerto* = Yazdegerd, instead of that of Khosro, which seems to indicate the issue of the coin to have been in the twentieth regnal year of Yazdegerd, which would be equal to the 32nd year of Hira (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 Hira era.

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

... is proved by being but a continuation of the degenerate regnal
 years while others may mark their date in the new Hijra era.
 The points are recorded as striking these anonymous coins.

Coins of the Khalifas. (The supreme power).

321. 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

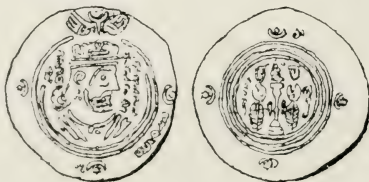


54 ob. Husnu bust. Behind the head the 'afzulu' monogram
 and in front ۱۵۴۷۷۷ - afzulu = 'long live'... Marginal
 legend ۷۷۱۳۷۷ = In the name of God.

R. Fire altar, to left ۱۵۷۷ ۷۷۷ = ast. stadiu = 68, to r.
 mint ۷۷۳ = Sa'atjard). Margin ۷۷۷ ۱۵۴۷۷۷ = afzulu
 'Ali - "Long live 'Ali"

60 Another coin of the same type countermarked ۷۷۳۷۷ =
 "jamlek" meaning "full," i.e. "full weight."

MUAWIYA I. (Abdur-Rahman) bin Abu Sufyan. 44-60.



Brit. Mus.

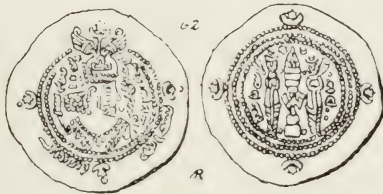
- 61 Usual *Shawru* type with monogram and *al-julu'* behind the head. In front of face, the following two-lined legend.
 ٤١ ٢٣ ١٤ ١٣ ١٢ ١١ ١٠ ٩ ٨ ٧ ٦ ٥ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١
 MUAWIYA AMIR = Muawiya Amir
 ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠
 YURUISHNIKAN of the Koreish clan.
 R. Date ٤١ ٢٣ ١٤ = 41, and mint ١٣ = Sa (Salyard).

a Markoff gives this reading on another coin: —

كلسدائو
 MUAWIYA bin ABU :
 C. ١٣ ١٤ SUFFAY.

mint is known of Muawiya 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 ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠
 ABDUL MELIK AMIR I
 ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠
 YURUISHNIKAN = of the Koreish clan.

R. Date 70, and mint ١٣ = AUT - Ut.

Besides the usual marginal legend of بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ "bismil-lah" = "in the name of God" on the right, there is another on the left in Pehlvi, which Mordtmann says apparently reads; — *divist 22 or divist 200.*

another variety of legend reads; —

- a ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠
 ABDUL MELIK I Abdul Melik bin
 ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠
 MARWANAN Marwan.

R. Date, 71, and mint ١٣ = Bīsa for Bishapur.
 mints are recorded of Abdul Melik.

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



As can be seen they are both of the usual Khawarij type and also bear the word "bismillah" in the margin, which in fig. 64 is accompanied with a Pehlvi word, — 𐭥𐭩𐭥 — bifru. 1:1.

63 Ob. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 APDULA AMIR Abdulla amir
𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VURUISHNIKAN of the Koreish clan.

Other varieties in the letters spelling "Abdulla amir" are known; — ^a𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 — ^b𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 — ^c𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. while the spelling of Vuruishnikan varies greatly.

The reverses bear dates from 54 to 63 with a variety of mints.

64 Ob. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 APDULA Abdulla
𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 ZUBAIRAN. bin Zubair.

Several varieties are also known of this legend: —

^a𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 ^b𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 ^c𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 ^d𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥
𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥

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. 54-50



65 Usual type with "bismillah" in the margin.

Ob. Bismillah ZIYAT Ziyad
 $\text{Muhammad bin Abu Sofyan}$ bin Abu Sofyan.

R. Sale 51, and mint Basa for Bishapur (Bishapur in Fard).
 Other varieties in the spelling of the name are; -

$\text{Muhammad bin Abu Sofyan}$ $\text{Muhammad bin Abu Sofyan}$ $\text{Muhammad bin Abu Sofyan}$ $\text{Muhammad bin Abu Sofyan}$

For other dates and mints see lists.

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



66 Ob. $\text{Muhammad bin Ziyad}$ AUBITALA
 $\text{Muhammad bin Ziyad}$ ZIYATAN. =
 Obeidulla bin Ziyad - son of Ziyad.

R. Sale 61, mint Jadrakarta.

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

For other dates and mints see lists.

3. SELIM bin ZIYAD. H. 61-64.

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

𐤒 𐤔 𐤌 𐤌 𐤒 𐤔 𐤌 𐤌 SELIM 𐤀 Selim bin
 𐤓 𐤕 𐤓 𐤓 or 𐤓 𐤕 𐤓 𐤓 ZIATAN Ziyad.

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; —

𐤀 𐤔 𐤌 𐤀 ABDULA Abdulla
 𐤓 𐤕 𐤓 𐤓 𐤀 AMIRAN bin Amir.

For dates and mints see lists.

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

Coins applicable to this name have the legend; —

𐤒 𐤔 𐤌 𐤌 SAMURA 𐤀 Samura bin
 𐤓 𐤕 𐤓 𐤓 ZUNNAPAN Jondet.

R. Date 48, and mint Sarabjird.

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

The coins attributed to this ruler bear the following:—

𐤀 𐤔 𐤌 𐤀 { 𐤀 𐤔 𐤌 𐤀 ABDURAN? Abdur Rahman
 𐤓 𐤕 𐤓 𐤓 or 𐤓 𐤕 𐤓 𐤓 𐤀 ZITAN bin Ziyad.

(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.?

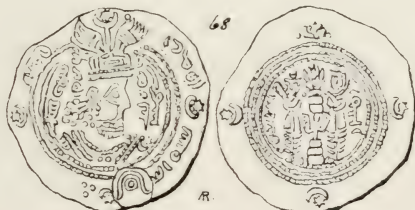


67 Ob. \rightarrow ٤٧ $\text{HAKIM \bar{I}}$ Hakim bin
 ABU-L-AZAN Abu-l-azan.

Marginal legend $\text{Bismillah al Hakim}$
 "In the name of God, the judge."

For dates and mints see lists.

8. ABDULLA bin HAZIM. H. 32-43 & 64-70.



68 Ob. \rightarrow ٤٨ ABDULLA Abdulla bin
 bin AZMAN Hazim

The marginal legends consist of the usual "bismillah" in the third quarter, accompanied with two words countermarked in the first and fourth quarters; - viz SHUTAN meaning probably the Sassanian "shatri" and modern $\text{H\bar{I}}$ "shahr" "city", which, in conjunction with the other word ABUSHAKH misspelt for "Aproshat," may be rendered "City of Abushahr."

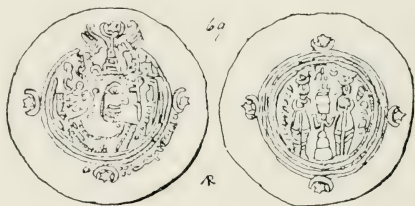
For dates and mints see lists. Other readings of

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

۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰
 ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰

Mordtmann remarks that the spelling on some of the coins reminds him of Hisham ۱۰۰۱۱ ~ "Hish-
 man, but one would think Azim or Oman might
 also be read. (see ^a and ^c).

9. OMAR bin OBEIDULLA. H. 64-68



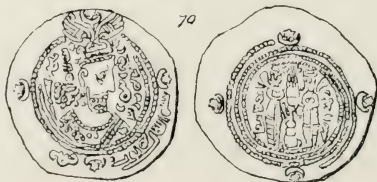
69 Ob. as usual, but, while many of this ruler's coins have
 "bismillah" in the margin this one has instead:-

۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ "allah al hamid" "Praise be to God."

۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ AUMR ۱ Omar bin
 ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ RUBITALAN Obeidulla.

For dates and mints see lists.

10. MOSS'AB bin ZUBAIR. H. 67-70.



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

margin of the Scleroti word ساروم 'SAROMI' of which the meaning is not clear.

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

موزاب موزاب MUZAP Mus'ab
 مذفران مذفران ZUFIRAN bin Zubair.

For dates and mints see lists.

11. ABDULLA bin AB.....

Coins are known bearing the unidentified name: -

ابدولا ABDULA Abdulla bin
 اب..... AB - - Ab.....

R. Date 66, and mint Yezd

12. ABDUL AZIZ bin ABDULLA bin AMIR.

The coins of this ruler bear the following legends: -

ابدولازيز ابدولازيز ABDULAZIZU $\bar{\text{e}}$
 مذفران مذفران ABDULA bin 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.

اسلام اسلام AZLAM Islam bin
 سوفان سوفان SOFYAN Sofyan.

Thomas reads the name as اسلام Azlam while Mordt-mann tentatively suggests اسلام "Khazimat".

The only date known is that of 67 with the mint-name of Jadrakarta.

14. ۱۵۵۳۳۳ KUTAI.

Coins ascribed to the above bear the following legend:-

۱۵۵۳۳۳ KĀTAN

۱۵۵۳۳۳ KUTAI

R. has date ۱۵۵۳۳۳ at least 67, and mint ۱۵۳ Herat.

15. MUHAMMAD bin ABDULLA bin KASIM.

Coins ascribed to this ruler bear the following legend:-

۱۵۵۰ MUHAMMAD (in Persian).

R. date 67, and mint Herat.

16. RUKAD ATEKI bin ISKAT (?/ESSID ?).

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

۱۵۵۰ ۱۵۵۰ RUKADU ATIKI

۱۵۵۰ ۱۵۵۰ BIN AZKATU

R. Dates 69 and 75, both struck at ۱۵۳ Mt.

17. ABDUR-RAHMAN bin ABDULLA.

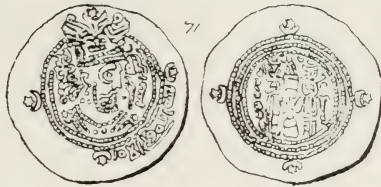
Coins bearing the following legend are extant, but nothing is known regarding the ruler mentioned.

۱۵۵۰ ۱۵۵۰ APTĀRĀM Abdur rahman

۱۵۵۰ ۱۵۵۰ ABDULLĀN 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 Taut, which Mordtmann suggests may be Hamadan. (anc Xaṭw.).

18. OTBA (or ATIBAH) bin ABDULLA ?



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

Ob. $\text{و ب ا ر ن د} \text{ } \overset{a}{\text{}} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ATIBAH} \text{ } \text{O} \text{ } \text{tba}$

$\text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ABDULAN} \text{ } \text{bin Abdulla.}$

The legend on the margin is $\text{بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَلِىَّ الْاَمْرِ}$ *bis-millat wali al amir*, "by the grace of God vice regent."

R. Dated 72, and ^a75. mint. Nirman, on both.

19. MUHAMMAD bin MUSALMAN.

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

Ob. $\text{و ب ا ر ن د} \text{ } \text{MuHAMAT (u)} \text{ } \text{Muhammad}$

$\text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{MUSALMAHAN} \text{ } \text{bin Musalman.}$

(MUTAT = modud would read better.)

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

20. OMEIYA bin ABDULLA.

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

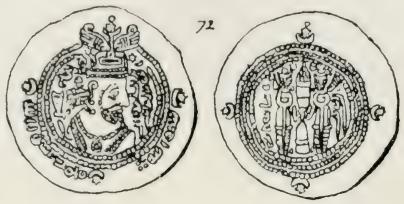
$\overset{a}{\text{}} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \overset{b}{\text{}} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \overset{c}{\text{}} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{AUMIYA}$

$\text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ن ر م ن} \text{ } \text{ABDULANAN. =}$

Omeiya bin Abdulla.

For dates and mints see lists.

21. KHĀLID bin ABDULLĀ.



72 Ob. The ordinary type of Khusru, with the two lined legend; —
 كحلید بن عبد اللہ KHĀLITU Ē Khalid bin
 عبد اللہ بن عبد المطلب APDULĀĀN Abdulla.
 The usual legend of "bismillati" in the margin is accompanied by محمد رسول الله Muhammad rasul Allah, "Muhammad is the prophet of God" in the third quarter.
 For dates and mints see lists.

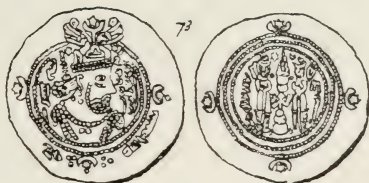
22. NOMAIRA[?] bin MUHALLES.

The following legend on a coin of the ordinary type has been transliterated by Mordtmann as; —
 نوميراء NOMAIRĀ Nomair
 بن مھالہس i MuALEBAHAN bin Muhalleb.
 but Thomas reads it as "Al mughair ā ĩ musalman".
 R. date 73, and mint نھ نھ Nahavain.

23. ABDULLA KATARI bin AL-FUJA.

Coins are extant with the following two line legend; —
 عبد اللہ بن عبد المطلب APDULA KaTARA Abdulla Katari
 امير بني فجار AMIR ĩ VARUISHNĪKĀN Amīr of the Fō-
 reish clan or tribe.
 R. dated 75, of three different mints. (see list).

24. MUHALLEB bin ABU SOFRAN. H. 67-82.



- 73 The name of this governor appears in the following leg; -
 Ob. — ۱۰۷۳۲ MUHALAPU ۱ Muhalleb bin
 ۱۰۷۳۱۲۱۲ ABU ZUFRAN 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 Hajaj
 the first variety having also variations in the mar-
 ginal legend.



- 74 St. الحجاج ال Hajaj (bin)
 يوسف Yusuf
 marginal legend, "bismillah."
 R date 83 and mint. Bishapur.

- 75 Ob. similar but margin has; -
 بسم الله لا اله الا الله X وحده محمد رسول الله X

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 Sapehbeds, 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. (Hirsch).

H.	A.D.	T.E.	
22	642		The Khalifa Omar sends his Amirs Sulayid سوید and Yusuf (حزین) to subdue Tabaristan and Mazanderan which were ruled over by the Sapehbeds, the vassals of the Sassanian kings.
30	650		End of the Sassanian dynasty. New pressure of the Arabs under Osman's Commander-in-chief Saïd bin al Assi.
31	651	1	Yezdegerd assassinated. Foundation of the independence of Tabaristan. Its ruler a descendant of Kai, and an ardent 'Tabaristan era.

A.	A.D.	H.E.	
			fire worshipper named Saw, who reigns 17 years.
40	660	9	(Yasbarez leaves two sons, Sabweih, and Sa- dusifan, who became the ancestors of the Sabwahids and Sadiusfanids).
47	669	18	Sabash succeeds Saw and reigns two years.
51	671	20	Sawi, son Sohrab on the throne.
43	711	60	Kurshid I's name on Tabaristan coins.
97	715	64	The Khalifa, Suleiman conquers Yezd.
97	717	66	bin Mukalleb overcomes Jurjan and Tabaristan.
105	723	72	Forkhan, bin Sabweih 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	Sad-burj-madan (bin Forkhan) is found on the coins of these dates.
120	738	87	Chordemar calls him Dadh-mihir = ۳۰۵۱۰
122	740	89	The coins of this date bear the name of Kurshid ⁽²⁾ 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 Spahbeds.
143	760	109	The Amirs Abu-l-Khasib, Khazim bin Khuzai- ma and Rauch bin Hakim make Tabaristan submit, and administer it as gover- nors one after the other.
144	761	110	Kurshid poisons himself after denouncing the History of Muhammad and thus ends the Sabwahid 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	Al-Mahdi succeeds to the Khalifate.
159	776	125	Omar bin al-Ala and Saïd bin Dalij governors close to one another till 162 A.H..
163	780	129	Omar bin al-Ala and Yahya bin Mihrab governors of Khurasan followed by Abdul Hamid. Anonymous coins of this date Insurrection at Shirwan and Winda-hormuz for the independence of Taberistan, subdued by al-Hadi (the heir to the Khalifate), and the general 'Izid bin Mujid, and completed a year later by Yahya al-Harithi.
164-7	781-4	130-3	Anonymous coins.
168	785	134	do. and also Omar bin al-Ala.
169	786	135	do.
170	787	136	Al-Hadi succeeds to the Khalifate. Jerir gov ^t . Harun al-Rashid succeeds to the Khalifate. Jerir and Maad governors. Anonymous coins of this date also.
172	788	137	Jerir, Sulaiman bin Mansur, and Hani, gov ^t .
173	789	138	Hani governor.
174	790	139	Mugatil, Abdalla bin Zaktaba, 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.
240	854		Zarin bin Shahrvar.

*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.
Khushkid I	50	93	700	Sad-burg nichot	83		733
Forkhan,	66		716	Khushkid 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	Yakya	129
Anonymous	129-136	"	130
		Anonymous	131-134
		ferir	135
Maad	136	"	136
Suleiman	136		
"	137	"	137
Alou	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.

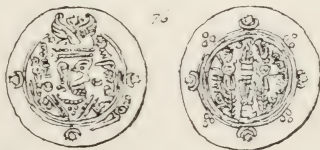
The Tabaristan coins are somewhat smaller in size, the word "bismillah" $\text{بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم}$ is absent on the margin, *qin*, the earliest date known is 60, and finally the mint is always that of طابريستان "Tabaristan".

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 governors name or other details in place of the words عن ابيد "afid" and نيركي "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 دژت "azut" "long live", these pieces are mostly of a late date.

The ISPEHBED princes.

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



76 Ob. Head of Khurshid with the official tiara and usual "azut" monogram دژت and دژت "azut" "long live" behind; in front of face طابريستان KHURSHIDU "Khurshid" margin-

at legend ⊃ or ⊃ afid , or sofid , meaning white (silver)
 R. Fire altar and attendants, on left, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 at least 61.
 on right, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 TAPURISTAN. In margin four crescents
 and stars with four sets of triple dots between.

Varities in the lettering of Khurshid's name are;

𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 , 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 , 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 .

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

2. FIRKHAN. T.E. 75-83.



77 Ob. similar to No 76 but has the name 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 FIRKHAN.

The B.M. has one with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 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,

𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 TAPBURJ MATUN[?] with the date 87.

Other spellings are, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 , and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥

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: -

𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 . A large number of dates have been observed
 commencing at 90 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 = 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 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 bin BARMĀK. T.E. 116-119.

This ruler's coins are also of the same type as No. 76, but have the name 𐤀𐤎𐤎 KHĀLĪT or 𐤀𐤎𐤎 KHĀLĪTU, and are dated 118 𐤁𐤎𐤐𐤁𐤎 - asth. dek. sat., and 119 𐤁𐤎𐤐𐤁𐤎 ruqj. dek. sat., the only distinct coins.

6. OMAR bin AL'ĀLA. T.E. 119-129.

There are several variations in the wording of the name of Omar on these coins, but otherwise the type is the same as usual. The earliest variety has in front of the face, the usual position, the ruler's name in Pehlvi 𐬵𐬀𐬎 "Omar" and on the R. the dates 𐬵𐬀𐬎 𐬵𐬀𐬎 vist. sat. 120 and 𐬵𐬀𐬎 𐬵𐬀𐬎 aivak vist. sat. 121 with the mint Tahiristan.

Variety number two has in Kufic 𐌹𐌺𐌹 "Omar", also in the usual place, and in addition in the third quarter of the margin in Pehlvi 𐬵𐬀𐬎 "Harun" and bears on R. the dates 𐬵𐬀𐬎 𐬵𐬀𐬎 vist. du. sat. 122 and mint-name.

78 The third variety has 𐬵𐬀𐬎 "Omar" in Pehlvi again in



the usual place and like the last variety the name 𐬵𐬀𐬎 "Harun" in the margin. The reverses bear the dates 124-5 𐬵𐬀𐬎 𐬵𐬀𐬎 chakar vist. sat., and 𐬵𐬀𐬎 "panchi" vist. sat. The fourth kind has 𐬵𐬀𐬎 𐬵𐬀𐬎 "Omar bin Ala" in the

field with عمر بن العاص Omar bin al'Ala 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:—

كوكب صبيح "Long vist-sab" 125 with mint بغداد .

The fifth and last variety has, like the second one, the name in the field in Kufic, عمر "Omar" but while the second quarter in the margin has the usual افيد "afid," the third one introduces a new word نيراني which has been transliterated as NĪYAKĪ probably meaning "good" which combined with "afid" as "afid nivarā" may be rendered as "good while," 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 افضل afzulu "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. SA'ID bin DALIJ. T.E. 125-128.

The coins of Sa'id are also of similar type but bear in the field, the name سعيد or سعيد "Sa'id" and افيد نيراني "afid nivarā," "good white," in the margin.

Another variety has the name سعيد بن صالح Sa'id bin Dalij. The dates on Sa'id's coins are:—125, 126, 127 and 128.

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

These coins are of the same type, but have يحيى Yahy and are dated 129 and 130.

9. JERĪR T.E. 135-137

The coins of Jerūr are in two varieties, the first having the word D P U "afjut" in the field, and the name J P J Jerūr in the third quarter of the margin, with Z U "afid" in the second, and is dated 135 U P U C 10 on the reverse.

The other variety has the name J P J in the field, and Z U "afid" I O U "riwaki" in the second and third quarters of the margin respectively. The R_2 are dated 136 and 137.

10. 39AD. T.E. 136

These coins are of the usual ^{type} with S X O maad in the field. The reverse bears the date 136

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

Instead of the usual head of Khusrū is a rhomboid figure with E "ber" in the centre and a scroll below. To r. in field S U L U Suleiman, to l. the monogram H and D P U "afjut". "Long live Suleiman" in the second and third quarters of the margin Z U "afid" I O U "riwaki". The reverse is indistinct but bears the date 137. I O U P U S U "aft si satu".

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

74 These coins are of the usual type but have Z L O Hani in the field. The E below is probably intended E for the

first letter of *Se' adl' just'*. The words "afid nirani" are in the second and third quarters of the margin as usual. The R. is dated *עב עב עב* aft. si sat, 137, and bears the usual mint, *טו עב עב* "TAPURISTAN".

13. MUGATIL. T.E. 139.



80 These coins are also of the ordinary type but bear the name, *טו עב עב* MUGATIL. The reverse has the date 139, *טו עב עב* Kau si sat, and the mint "Tabaristan".

14. ABDULLA. T.E. 139-140.

These coins are also of the ordinary type, but the name is *טו עב עב* ABDALLAH. The reverses bear the dates 139, *טו עב עב* Kau sik sat, and 140 *טו עב עב* Cha-ar 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 *טו עב עב* IBRAHIM. The reverse bears the date 141 *טו עב עב* AKUI¹ CHAAR SAT, and the usual mint of *טו עב עב* "Tapuristan".

Many varieties of the anonymous series exist which have different arrangements of the dots, crescents and stars, also with the words *טו עב עב*, and *טו עב עב*, also *טו עב עב* etc. The last date known is 143, *טו עב עב* "si cha ar sat".

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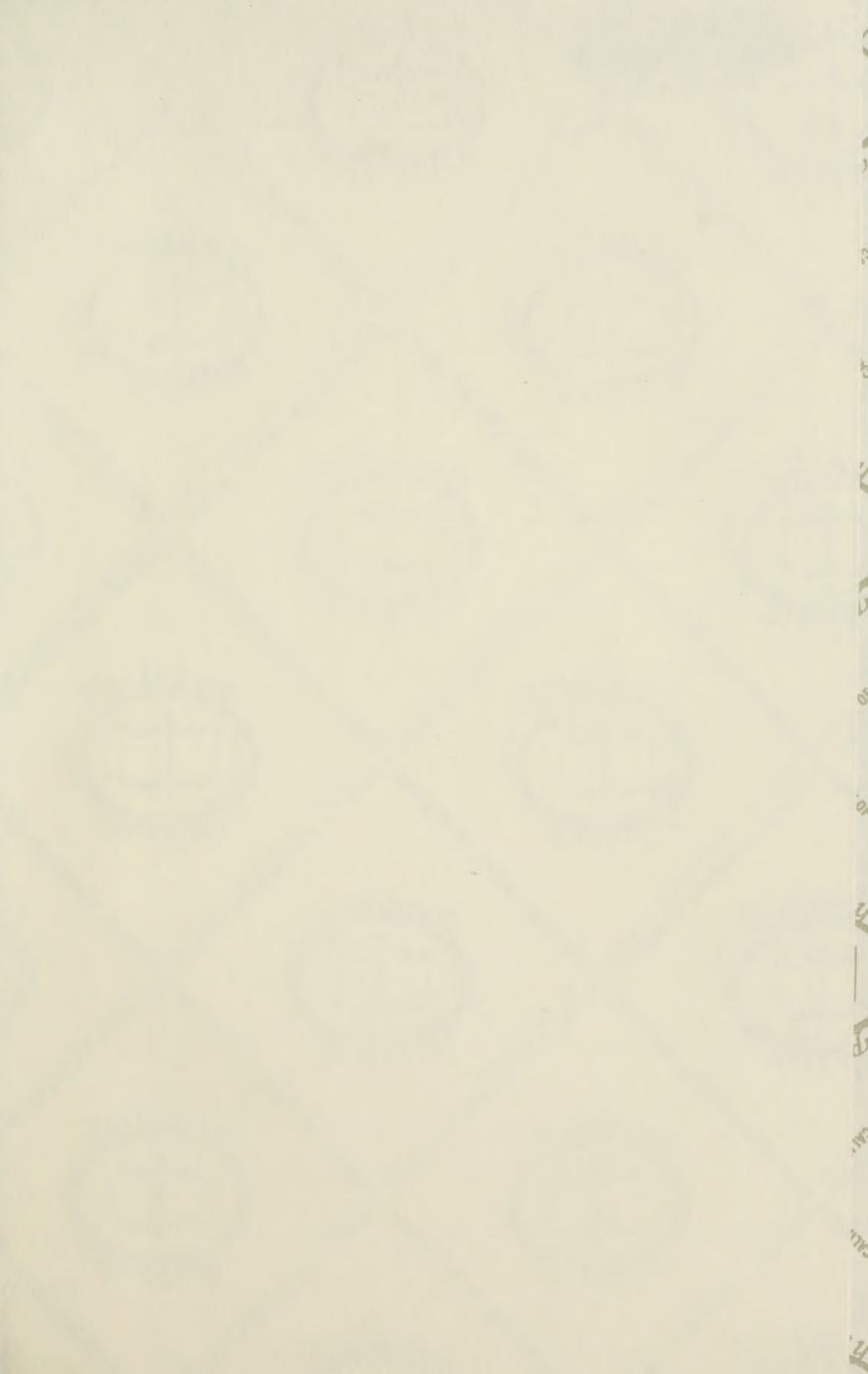
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