

A
0
0
0
4
9
2
2
6
3
9



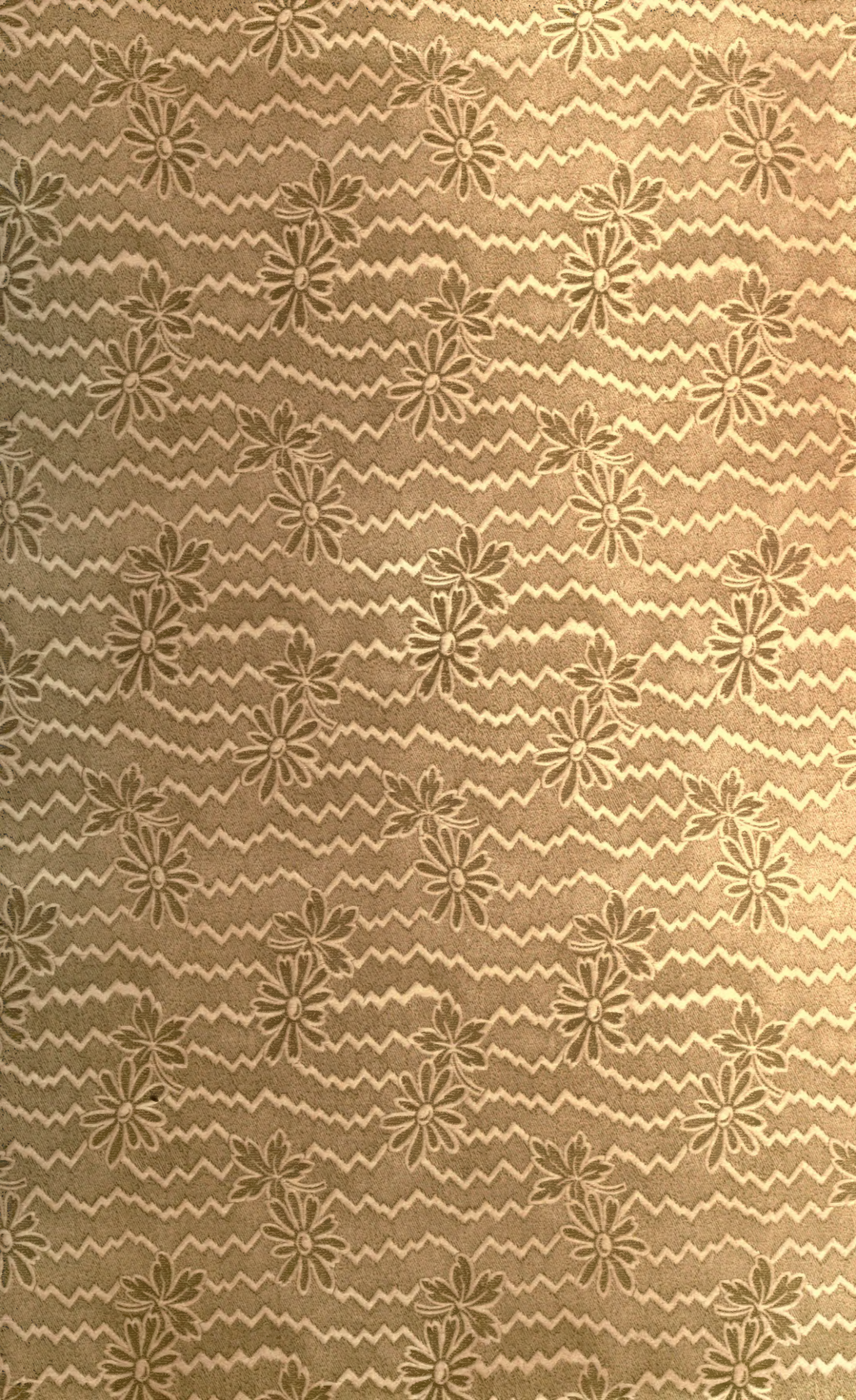
UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

SASSANIAN COINS

ernia
al

W. H. VALENTINE



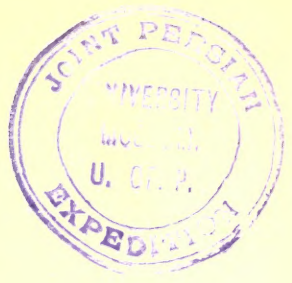


1911

ERICH F. SCHMIDT

X-15252

WCSB LIBRARY





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

SASSANIAN COINS.

*Arranged from works on the subject by Mordtmann,
Stickel, Rawlinson, Thomas, and Longpérier,
with drawings of coins in the British
Museum, the plates of Sornu &c,*

DRAWN AND TRANSCRIBED

by

Wm. H. Valentine.

Spink & Son, L^{td}
17 & 18, Piccadilly, LONDON W.

1921

SASSANIAN

COINS,

in the three sections ;—

- | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------|
| <u>I.</u> | <i>The Sassanian Kings.</i> | <i>p. 33</i> |
| <u>II.</u> | <i>The Arab Governors.</i> | <i>p. 67</i> |
| <u>III.</u> | <i>The Isfepbed princes and
Arabs of Taberistan.</i> | <i>p. 101</i> |

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 Mirkhond an 18th century writer followed by Marsden, Prinsep, Longpérier, Thomas, Nordmann, Stickel, Sorn, Bartholomae and Rawlinson in the last century while research in the present one has been continued by Drowin, De Morgan and Paruck

The greatest authority of them all however is

Mordtmann 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 such kind assistance the name of F. W. Thomas Esq. Librarian of the India Office naturally arises first in his mind in thinking of the many times he has troubled that gentleman, but is also closely coupled with that of Dr. O. Goddington, 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, Mattingley and Robinson in their willingness to oblige the writer on his visits at the British Museum.

W^m H. Valentine.

Introduction.

While a good descriptive history of the 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 Newman's well known Greek Encyclopedia and its perusal will much assist the reader or collector in piecing together the various facts connected with the coins struck during the growth and decay of the rule of the Sassanian dynasty in Persia.

In A.D. 228, Ardashir, a descendant of the ancient Kaianian Kings, killed Artaban, the last of the Parthian princes, and was hailed on the battle-field as Mazda (King of Kings). He founded the Sassanian dynasty. He was succeeded by Shapur (A.D. 240), who fought successfully with the Romans and took their Emperor Valerian prisoner. Among the other notable Sassanids were Varakran I., who caused Manes, the founder of the Manichæan heresy, to be executed, Rostak who waged a long warfare with the Romans; Shapur II., under whom the empire reached a state of great prosperity, and Kavadhan 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. Rostakhan, so famous for his

justice as for his conquests, died in 578, leaving an empire extending from the Red Sea to the Caspian, from the Black Sea to the Gaxartes, and from the Mediterranean to the Indus. He was succeeded by Hormazd IV, who was dethroned by his son, Shirooz 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 brother of God, to his impious rejection of which are ascribed all his subsequent disasters by the Arab historians. He was murdered by his son Shiruyah, soon after his disastrous defeat by the Roman Emperor Heraclius. In 632 Yazdegerd III ascended the throne, and was defeated in 636 at Al-Radenyah 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 Kevahend. The Arabs now conquered the whole country, and Persia became a part of the empire of the Khalifats. After the murder of Ali, Moawiyah, son of Abu Sofian, setting aside the claims of the sons of Ali, carried the seat of government to Damascus, and changed the rude austerity of the early Moslems for the gorgeous pomp of Eastern potentates, while he introduced the arts and sciences of the civilised world. He was succeeded by his son Yazid, in whose reign Husain, 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 constitutes the most important article of the faith. Accordingly they refused to accept the "Sunna", or body of traditions given forth by Abu-Bekr, Othman, and Omar, and expected 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	Sassian name.	Surname, &c.	Year of Accession A.D.
1	Artaxerxes.	Artashir I.	Babekan.	226
2	Sapor I.	Shāpūr I.		240
3	Hormisdas I.	Hormazd I.		271
4	Varakran I.	Bakram I.		272
5	Varakran II.	Bakram II.		275
6	Varakran III.	Bakram III.	Segān Shāh.	292
7	Narses.	Narsahū.		292
8	Hormisdas II.	Hormazd II.		301
9	Sapor II.	Shāpūr II.	zulakāf.	309
10	Artaxerxes I.	Artashir II.	Jamil.	350
11	Sapor III.	Shāpūr III.		384
12	Varakran IV.	Bakram IV.	Kermanshāh.	386
13	Sasdegetes I.	Yezdegird I.	Bazak-Kāt.	397
14	Varakran V.	Bakram V.	Gōt	417
15	Sasdegetes II.	Yezdegird II.	Sipak-dost.	438
16	Hormisdas III.	Hormazd III.		457
17	Peroses.	Firōz I.		459
18	Vologeses.	Balas.		486
19	Savade I.	Kobād I.	Ketrāi (the wise).	490
19 ^a	Jamasp.	Jamasp. (During Kobadi's expulsion).		498-9
20	Chosroes I.	Khosro I.	Nausirwān.	530
21	Hormisdas IV.	Hormazd IV.	Türk-jādak.	578
22	Chosroes II.	Khosro II.	Parvis.	590
22 ^a	Varakran VI.	Bakram VI.	(Not Sassanian).	(590-1)
22 ^b	Vistakoma.	Bastam "	"	(592-6)
23	Savade II.	Kobād II.	Shirak.	628
24	Artaxerxes III.	Artashir III.		628

No.	Greek name.	Persian name.	Surname &c.	Year of access?
25	Shahr-yar.	Shahrsharap.	Xrotham	629
25 ^a	Chosroes III	Khusru III.		...
25 ^b		Juwansher.		630
26	Purandukht.	Boran.		630
27		Justmaspbandah	? Firoz II.	Jan 631
28		Agarmi		'mch 631
28 ^a	Hormisdas.	Hormazd V.		'sep 631
29	Chosroes IV.	Khusru IV.		631
30	Perose.	Firoz II.		...
31		Khorezad-Khusru		...
32	Isdegerdes.	Yezdegird III		June 632

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

The monetary standard.

The remarks of Rawlinson in his "Seventh Oriental Monarchy" on the monetary system of the 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 worshipper of the Hormazd religion, is 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 Pehlvi 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 (Kings name), Malikan Malika, Airan wa Aniran, minuchatri min Yazdan"; the meaning of this being at length established as; - "Mazda worshipping excellent (Kings 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 Pehlvi 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-

Dr. Mordtmanns Numismatische Pehlevi alphabet.

		Ardeschir I	Shapur I	Nominal I + Bahram I	Bahram II + Bahram III
𐬀	a	𐬀 𐬁 𐬂 𐬃	𐬄	𐬅 𐬆 𐬇	𐬈 𐬉
𐬊	i, y	𐬋 𐬌 𐬍	𐬎	𐬏 𐬐	𐬑
𐬒	u, v	𐬓	𐬔	𐬕 𐬖 𐬗	𐬘
𐬙	k	𐬚 𐬛 𐬜 𐬝	𐬞	𐬟 𐬠 𐬡	𐬢
𐬣	g	𐬤 𐬥 𐬦 𐬧	𐬨	𐬩 𐬪 𐬫	𐬬
𐬭	ch	𐬮 𐬯 𐬰 𐬱	𐬲 𐬳 𐬴 𐬵	𐬶 𐬷 𐬸 𐬹	𐬺 𐬻 𐬼
𐬽	t	𐬿 𐻀 𐻁 𐻂 𐻃	𐻄 𐻅 𐻆	𐻇 𐻈 𐻉 𐻊	𐻋 𐻌
𐬿	d	𐬾 𐬿 𐻀	𐻁 𐻂 𐻃	𐻄 𐻅 𐻆 𐻇	𐻈 𐻉
𐭀	n	𐭁 𐭂 𐭃 𐭄	𐭅	𐭆 𐭇 𐭈	𐭉 𐭊
𐭋	p, f		𐭌 𐭍 𐭎 𐭏 𐭐		
𐭑	b	𐭒	𐭓	𐭔 𐭕	𐭖
𐭗	m	𐭘 𐭙 𐭚 𐭛	𐭜 𐭝 𐭞 𐭟	𐭠 𐭡 𐭢 𐭣	𐭤 𐭥 𐭦 𐭧 𐭨 𐭩 𐭪 𐭫
𐭌	l	𐭍			
𐭎	r	𐭏 𐭐	𐭑 𐭒	𐭓 𐭔 𐭕 𐭖 𐭗	𐭘 𐭙
𐭚	s	𐭛 𐭜 𐭝 𐭞 𐭟 𐭠	𐭡 𐭢 𐭣	𐭤 𐭥 𐭦	𐭧
𐭟	sh	𐭠 𐭡 𐭢 𐭣	𐭤 𐭥 𐭦	𐭧 𐭨	
𐭣	z	𐭤 𐭥 𐭦 𐭧	𐭨 𐭩	𐭪	𐭫 𐭬 𐭭
𐭩	h, kh	𐭮 𐭯 𐭰 𐭱 𐭲 𐭳	𐭴 𐭵 𐭶	𐭷 𐭸 𐭹 𐭺 𐭻 𐭼	𐭽 𐭾 𐭿 𐮀

		Mansahi.	Homand II.	Shapur II.	Ardashir II.	Shapur III.
a	𐬀	𐬀𐬀	𐬀	𐬀𐬀𐬀	𐬀𐬀	𐬀
i, y	𐬁	𐬁	𐬁𐬁	𐬁𐬁	𐬁	𐬁
u, v	𐬂		𐬂𐬂	𐬂		𐬂
k	𐬃	𐬃𐬃	𐬃𐬃	𐬃𐬃𐬃𐬃 𐬃𐬃	𐬃	𐬃𐬃
g	𐬄	𐬄	𐬄	𐬄𐬄	𐬄	𐬄𐬄
j, ch	𐬅	𐬅𐬅𐬅 𐬅	𐬅	𐬅		
t	𐬆	𐬆𐬆𐬆	𐬆	𐬆𐬆𐬆	𐬆𐬆𐬆	𐬆
d	𐬇	𐬇𐬇𐬇𐬇	𐬇𐬇	𐬇𐬇𐬇𐬇	𐬇	𐬇𐬇
n	𐬈	𐬈𐬈	𐬈	𐬈𐬈	𐬈	𐬈𐬈
pe, p	𐬉			𐬉𐬉𐬉		𐬉
b	𐬊	𐬊	𐬊	𐬊𐬊	𐬊	𐬊
m	𐬋	𐬋𐬋𐬋	𐬋𐬋𐬋	𐬋𐬋𐬋 𐬋𐬋	𐬋	𐬋𐬋𐬋𐬋 𐬋
l	𐬌	𐬌	𐬌𐬌	𐬌𐬌𐬌𐬌		𐬌𐬌
r	𐬍	𐬍𐬍	𐬍𐬌	𐬍𐬌𐬌	𐬍	𐬍𐬌𐬌
q, s	𐬎	»	»	𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎	𐬎	»
sh	𐬏			𐬏𐬏𐬏 𐬏𐬏𐬏 𐬏	𐬏	𐬏𐬏𐬏𐬏
x	𐬐	𐬐𐬐	𐬐	𐬐𐬐	𐬐	𐬐𐬐
h, kh	𐬑	𐬑𐬑𐬑	𐬑𐬑	𐬑𐬑𐬑	𐬑𐬑	𐬑𐬑𐬑

Numismatic Pehlevi alphabet.

		Bahram II	Yezdegerd II	Bahram V	Yezdegerd III	Feroz
a	ا	𐭠	𐭠𐭠	𐭠𐭠	𐭠𐭠	𐭠𐭠𐭠
i, y	ي	𐭡	𐭡	𐭡	𐭡	𐭡𐭡
u, v	و	𐭢	𐭢	𐭢	𐭢	𐭢𐭢
k	ك	𐭣	𐭣	𐭣	𐭣	𐭣
g	گ	𐭤	𐭤𐭤	𐭤		𐭤
j ch	چ					𐭥
t	ط	𐭦	𐭦𐭦	𐭦	𐭦	𐭦𐭦
d	د	𐭧	𐭧	𐭧	𐭧𐭧	𐭧𐭧
n	ن	𐭨	𐭨	𐭨	𐭨	𐭨
p, f	پ					𐭩𐭩
b	ب	𐭪	𐭪			𐭪
m	م	𐭫	𐭫	𐭫	𐭫	𐭫𐭫
l	ل	𐭬	𐭬	𐭬		𐭬
r	ر	𐭭	𐭭	𐭭	𐭭	𐭭𐭭𐭭
s	س	𐭮	𐭮	𐭮	𐭮	𐭮
sh	ش		𐭯𐭯		𐭯	𐭯
z	ز	𐭰	𐭰	𐭰	𐭰	𐭰
kh	خ	𐭱	𐭱	𐭱		𐭱

	Balash.	Kotrad I + Jamasp	Rhosu I	Komagd IV + Behram V	Khusru I + Bistam.	Yellow after the year 657.
a	u	u	uu	uuu	u	uu
i, y	v	vuvv	v	vv	vuv	v
u, v	ll	l	lll	ll	llv	ll
k	z	zzz zzz	zzz	z		zv
g			vv	vv	v	
j, ch		cc	c	c	c	c
t		ppp pp	ppp p	ppp	ppp	p
d	3	3v	33	3	33	3v
n		ll	lll	l	ll	lll
p, f		ooo oo	ooo oo	oo	ooo	o
b		vv	v	vv	v	v
m		vvv vvv	vvv v	vvv vv	vvv	v
l	3	333	3	3	33	
r	3	333	333 3v	333 33	333 3	33v
g, s	vv	vvv v	vv	vv	vvv	vv
sh	ll	lll ll	lll ll	lll ll	lll	lll ll
z		vvv	v	vvv	vvv	vvv
h, kh		vvv vv	vv v	v	vvv v	vv

ters employed in the legends are found to be continually varying, and are, as already mentioned, the chief obstacle met with by all those who are interested in the attribution of 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 *Z. M. D. G.* for 1880. Although substantially his work they have been redrawn for this work in a rather more convenient form.

Mint-monograms.

While the elucidation of the letters in the legends caused numismatists so much trouble another task of equal difficulty was encountered by them when the characters which are now recognised as an abbreviated form of the name of the mint came under consideration. These letters commenced to be skewn on the coins of *Bahram 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 he suggests the mint-monograms might represent. Many seem to be easily capable of solution while others appear equally difficult. The mint د) = *Babā* he considers to mean "Residence" or seat of the King, while *33* = *Rud* may stand for *Fekka-*

tompylos or city of a hundred gates. S - R being the Pehle-
vi for one hundred and the 3 - d mark is the initial letters
of "dar" gate or door. This city was the Parthian capital
anciently known as Taxima and is the modern Shahrūd.
"Rud" is the most prolific of all the Sassanian mints and prac-
tically every King made use of it. The number of mints used by
the Arabs after the conquest is of considerable length and
made the list of them on pp 78-81 a necessary convenience.

Ornamental marks.

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

☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾
♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂
♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁
♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂	♁	♂
☽												☽	

The weight of the coins.

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

" " " silver dirhem (drachm) " 63 "

" " " copper

1 dinar = 12 dirhems "

No.	mind. monog.	Probable letters.	Bab. IV	Yeg. I	Bab. V	Yeg. II	Nor. III	Yeg.	Bolas	Mo. I	Namag.	Yeg. I	Nor. IV	Bab. VI	Yeg. II	Namag.	Yeg. II	Nor. V	Yeg. III	Arab. I.	
91	XJEB	DIN-T								o											
92	53	DR										o			o						
93	53									o		o			o						
94	5W3	DAR (?)	o																		
95	JJ0	FIR																			o
96	30	FR PR										o									
97	NCL7	GNCHH																			o
98	5E	JUR		o																	
99	5r	HR	o	o						o		o	o		o						
100	5n	HR								o											
101	6r	HRCH								o											
102	X5r	HRM (?)											o								
103	55r	HRM											o								
104	r	HR (?)		o																	
105	C2r	HUCH (?)											o								
106	W3	KA		o	o	o		o		o		o									
107	W3												o								
108	W3			o																	
109	5W3	KARCH																			
110	C(3)2	?																			
111	5W	KFR (?)											o								o
112	53	KR											o		o						
113	53			o	o			o		o	o	o	o								
114	33									o		o	o		o						o
115	6	KR ?																			o
116	H(3)	KRAN																			o
117	W	KRF ?																			o
118	W	KISH																			o
119	XW	KISH ?																			o
120	CV	KHUZ										o			o						
121	W	KHUL ?								o							o	o			

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

1	ا		45	ا د ر گ ا ن	Azerkân.
6	ا ب و و ر د	Abiverd.	47	ا ز ر ب ج ا ن	Azarbijan.
6	ز	"	49	ز ل ی ق ا	Zuliyâ.
7	ا د ی ت ه	Hadisah	52	ع	?
9	ا م ا د ا ن	Amadana (Hamadan)	55	ب	?
11	ا س ت ا ن	Seistan.	56	ا ب ا	Baba. (The residence)
12	ا س ت ا ن	Seistan.	59	ب و ن د ک ا ن	Bundekân. or
"	س ی ز ج ا ن	Sijân.	"	ب ی م ن د	Bimend. (?)
17	ا ی ر ا ن	Airan.	60	ا ب ا س ت ا	Basta.
19	ا م و ل	Amul.	61	ا م	?
21	ا م ا س ی ا	Amasia.	64	ا ب ا ن	Banan, Bengelîs.
24	ا ر و ا س ا ن	Rhorasan.	65	ا ب ک ت ا ن	Buktân. ?
26	ز ل ی ق ا	Zuliyâ.	"	ا ب ا ب ی ل ا س ت ا ن	Babylace, Bihistan.
27	ز ف ر ا ن	Zufân	66	ا ب ن م ا	Benna. ?
"	ا م و ل	"	67	ا ب ک ک ب ا د	Bik Kobad
"	ا م و ل	"	68	ا ب ا	
28	ا ب و و ر ا ن	Abiveran.	69	ا ب ا س ا	Bassa. ?
"			70	ا ب ک ا ب و ر	Bikâpur. (Shapur in Pers.)
29	ا ب ه ر	Abher.	73	ا ب	?
31	ا ب ر ش ک ا ت	Abreshkat. (Nishapur)	74	ا ب س ت	Bost. (Seistan).
33	ا ف ر ش ک ا ن	" (Afrshatun)	80	ا ب د ا س ت	Bedaia, or Berdeser.
"	ا م و ل	"	81	ا ب د	? 3 = d.
34	ا م و ل	"	83	ا ب ا ب ج ا ن	Barabjird.
37	ا ر د ا ش ت ا ر	Ardestîr Khurtî.	84	ا م و ل	"
38	ا ر م ن ی ا	Armenia, Urumiyâ	85	ا م و ل	"
40	ا س ف ا ه ا ن	Isfahan.	87	ا س و ا ن	Sivan (or Sūwari).
41	ا س م ا ن ا ب ا د	Asmanabad.	90	ا م و ل	or Samonen in
42	ا س ف ا ه ا ن	Isfahan.	91	ا م و ل	Prov. of Adiabên
45	ا ز ر ب ج ا ن	Azarbijan.	92	ا د ر گ ا ن	Detakan. (Akan)
46	ا م و ل	"	95	ا م و ل	Feruzabad.

97	س (گ)	Ganjak.	148	ا د م	Balghis. بادجیز
	س د	Kharat.	146	ا د م	Kakran.
99	س د م	"	145	ا د	Kissa
	س د ر	"	140	ا د	:
100			120	ا د	
102	س د ر	Khurramabad	153	ا د ر	Bah Kobad.
104	س د	Khina or Kheira ?	151	ا د ر	Kakran. (or Kakhleri).
106	ا د	Kazrun (in Farsist)	152	ا د	Berzok. برزک
109	س د ر	Kark & Neisan.	153	ا د	"
110	س د م	"	154	ا د	Kissa
111	ا د	Kafir. قفیر	155	ا د ر	Kisapur
112	ا د	Kirman.	156	ا د ر	"
113	"	"	153	ا د	?
116	ا د م	"	159	ا د	Pari or Fari
117	ا د	"	150	ا د م	Balkh.
118	ا د	Kish. (in Mekran)	160	ا د	Farg. (in Laristan)
119	ا د م	"	155	ا د م	Passa or Bassa).
120	ا د	Khustan. (Cusa).	165	ا د	R or Z.
122	ا د	Khulo. خوبس	167	ا د م	Ram Hormuz ?
123	ا د م	" (in Kirman)	168	ا د م	"
124	ا د م	Khorasan.	169	ا د م	"
125	ا د م	Mazandaran.	171	ا د م	"
128	ا د م	Maksan. ماکسان	172	ا د	Kekidompylos (from R = Fekli: 100 + 2 gals = 100 gals)
130	ا د	Merr:			
131	ا د	"	174	ا د م	Ravend. راوند
132	ا د م	Merr-ried (in Khorasan)	176	ا د م	Rei. (Rhages).
133	ا د	Merr:	"	ا د	"
136	ا د	Meibud (in Kirman)	177	ا د م	?
	ا د	" (or Maysan)	178	ا د م	Rei. (Rhages).
137	ا د	"	179	ا د	"
	ا د	"	181	ا د	"
141	ا د	Rakchewan.	184	ا د ر	Rakhan.
142	ا د	Kakran (or Kakhleri)	179	ا د	?

191	ⲁⲓ	Shiraz.	245	ⲡ	Morasan.
192	ⲡⲓⲡⲡ	Siān chuan.	248	ⲡ. ⲡ	Siān Sabut. حندي
194	ⲡⲓⲡⲓⲡ	Sijistan.	252	ⲡⲡ	Kutian. نوقان
195	ⲓⲥⲱ	Sinjan. = سيجان	256	ⲓⲡⲓ	Zuzen (Khorasān) جوزن
196	ⲁⲓⲁ	Sakakia - سقاقيه	257	ⲓⲡⲡ	"
197	ⲥⲓ	Shiraz.	258	ⲓⲥⲡ	"
		Sinjan.	259	ⲓ	Siān Sabut ?
199	ⲁⲓ	Sihahan. اسپهان			
200	ⲁⲓ	Sijistan.			<u>Accidentally omitted</u>
202	ⲓⲓ	Serwistan. سروستان	265	ⲓⲓ	"
203	ⲡⲓ	Sistat. (Peskholes)	266	ⲓⲓ	Abroshcher.
204	ⲁⲓ	"	267	ⲓⲥⲓ	Abroshcher.
208	ⲁⲓⲁ	Susa.	268	ⲁⲓ	Azarbijan.
212	ⲁⲓ	Tarim.	269	ⲓⲓ	Kerat.
"	"	Tariz.	270	(ⲓⲓ	Kark (?)
213	ⲓⲓⲓⲓ	Tauma.?	271	ⲡⲓⲓ	?
214	ⲁⲓⲓ	Taut. ?	272	ⲓⲓⲓ	?
216	ⲁⲓ	Termid. (Khorasān).	273	ⲡⲓⲓ	?
217	ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	Tiberistan.	274	ⲓ	
218	ⲓⲓⲓ	Nakawand.	275	ⲁⲓ	Nadmir.
221	ⲓⲓ	Borzeh. برزخ	276	ⲓⲓⲓ	Merr. ?
223	ⲓ	"	277	ⲓⲓ	?
226	ⲓⲓ	gezd or			<u>Lake Arab mints.</u>
"	"	ganyah. ?	278	ⲁⲓⲓⲓ	Abroshcher.
229	ⲡⲓⲓⲓ	Sinjan. زنجان	279	ⲓⲓ	Kerat.
231	ⲓ	Jadrakanda.	280	ⲓⲓⲓⲓ	Siān Sabut
232	ⲓⲓ	"	281	ⲡⲓⲓⲓ	Shat-waren
234	ⲓ	Rirman. ?	282	ⲁⲓⲓ	Ut. ?
235	ⲓⲓⲓⲓ	Siān i Kheset.	283	ⲡⲓⲓⲓ	Sinjan.
239	ⲓ	Sirinj. (سرخ)	284		
241	ⲓⲓ	"			
242	ⲓⲓ	"			
246	ⲓⲓ	"			

Alphabetical list of suggested mints.

from Dr. Mordtmann's article in the ZDMG. 1879. With a few additions and the spelling corrected from Dr. Gardington's "Musabman Numismatics."

Abhar.	39	Bimend.	59	Kashk(?) Kishk.	118
Aberevan.	28	Bust.	74	Kaganur.	106
Abward.	6	Bisapur (?) Shapur?	70	Khubes. ?	122
Abreshahr.	31	Buzkan. (Bachon).	65	Khuna.	192
Adiabene. ?	88	Satabjird.	83	Khurasan.	24
Airan, Iran.	17	Sara (Serakan).	92	Khurremabad ?	102
Amasiak.	21	Sinan. ?	87	Khushk. (al Khushk)	118
Amul.	19	Divan. ?	87	Khuzistan.	120
Ardashir Khurrah. =		Fars or Pars.	159	Kitman.	112
Ferozabad.	37	Ferozabad.	95	Makesan.	128
Arminiyak.	38	Fisa or Besa.	163	Marv.	130
Arzartkan.	46	Ganzak.	97. 226	Marv(al) Rud.	132
Asmanabad.	41	Ganzak-i-Kishket.	235	Mashhad. see	250
Azerbaijan.	45	Haditha.	7	Maybud?	136
Baba	56	Hamadan.	9	Maysan.	136
Babylace ? (Wasit)	65	Herat or Rheira.	104	Mazandaran.	125
Badaak.	80	Hekatompylos.	172	Nahr Torak.	142
Bajiz. (: Bajris)	145	Herat.	99	Nakhiwan.	141
Balkh.	160	Iran or Airan.	17	Nisa ?	147
Bayisāry.	59	Ispahan. 40, 42.	199	Nisabur.	155
Basra.	60	Istakhr.	203	Nuxian(?) Mashhad	250
Bag'ān.	152. 221	Jurdisabur.	248. 264	Panjik(?) Panjik.	64
Basra.	69	Jur. (: Jurjan).	37	Pars or Fars.	159
Bennick. ?	66	Jurjan. Shirjan.	145	Wāgra.	159
Berzi. ?	152. 221	Kafir ?	111	Passa. (see Fisa).	163
Bitistan. ?	65	Karkh.	270	Radnir.	275
Bikhabadh-		Xayadā	21	Rabnir.	"
al Asfal.	67. 150	Xoūd	192	Rakban.	184

Shabān.	184	Shabankard.	5	Farinafid (Tāmarak)	212
Rakran.	"	Shakrud ?	172	Farinidk	216
Ramburmuz	167	Shakruzir ?	280	Utt.	26, 282
Rawend.	174	Shiraz.	191	Wasit. ۱ ۱	65
Rai, (at Rayy).	178	Seistan.	194	Yazd.	226
Sabur.	248	Susan Shuar.	112	Yudrak, rita.	231
Āxāba.	196	Sofyan ?	36	Ziryan.	229, 283
Sakakiya.	"	Susa.	208	Zirinj.	239
Semcjan.	168	Talocristan.	217	Zuban.	27, 263
Servistan.	202	Tabriz.	212	Zuzen.	256

The meaning of various words in Pehlvi found
on the coins. (by Stickel).

𐭩𐭪	afid.	value. (Safid = white.)
𐭩𐭪𐭥	safid arun.	white, or best, quality.
𐭩𐭪𐭥𐭥	afid, or safid, nisaki.	best white (i.e. silver.)
𐭩𐭪𐭥, 𐭩𐭪𐭥	nisaki.	good or best.
𐭩𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥	afid, or safid befürwurt.	warranted white.
𐭩𐭪𐭥	shulān.	current.
𐭩𐭪𐭥	shushār.	acceptable.
𐭩𐭪𐭥	dulan.	
𐭩𐭪𐭥𐭥	mar u revd.	passable and current. '1'.
𐭩𐭪𐭥𐭥	situ bfan.	counterfeit through fraud.
𐭩𐭪𐭥𐭥	shubutu	forbidden (to imitate?).
𐭩	sh.	?
𐭩𐭪𐭥𐭥	gadmin affuzu.	(گدمن افزود) Read by Nordtmann as "May God increase".

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

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 - but always in words.

No.	characters.	names.	No.	characters.	names.
1	𐭠𐭡𐭢	ainā. :		𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣	tomānā.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣	"	9	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤	tisā.
	𐭠𐭡𐭤	"	10	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥	āstorā.
	𐭠𐭡𐭥	aiokī. ?	11	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦	yāzdek.
	𐭠𐭡𐭦	"		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧	"
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭧	aiandē. :	12	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨	doāzdek.
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨	aiodi. ?		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩	doāz dā.
2	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩	trīu		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪	doāz d.
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪	"	13	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫	sijdek.
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫	trīn.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬	"
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬	"	14	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭	chhardek.
3	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭	taratā.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮	chhārdek.
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮	"	15	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯	panjdek.
4	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯	ārbā.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰	"
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰	chekār.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱	"
5	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱	khāmsā.	16	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲	sijdek, sizdek.
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲	"		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳	"
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳	khamsē.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴	"
6	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴	sittā or sitā.	17	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵	haft dek.
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵	sitā.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶	haf dek.
7	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶	sabā.	18	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷	hišt dek.
	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷	"		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸	hih dek.
8	𐭠𐭡𐭦𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸	tomānā	19	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹	nūj dek.

	نؤرؤرؤ	nūjdek.	35	نؤرؤرؤ	franj sē.
	نؤرؤرؤ	najūdek.		نؤرؤرؤ	sikh.
20	نؤرؤرؤ	vistū.	36	نؤرؤرؤ	shast sū.
	نؤرؤرؤ	vistū.		نؤرؤرؤ	sikh.
21	نؤرؤرؤ	yak vistū.	37	نؤرؤرؤ	haft sū.
	نؤرؤرؤ	vistū? (vāz)		نؤرؤرؤ	sikh.
22	نؤرؤرؤ	dūj vistū?	38	نؤرؤرؤ	histht sū.
	نؤرؤرؤ	dūj vistū.		نؤرؤرؤ	sikh.
23	نؤرؤرؤ	sij ?	39	نؤرؤرؤ	nukh sū.
	نؤرؤرؤ	sij "		نؤرؤرؤ	nūj sū.
24	نؤرؤرؤ	chharvist.		نؤرؤرؤ	sikh.
	نؤرؤرؤ		40	نؤرؤرؤ	chharī.
25	نؤرؤرؤ	franj vīsē?		نؤرؤرؤ	" (?)
	نؤرؤرؤ	" vistū.	41	نؤرؤرؤ	yak hat (?)
26	نؤرؤرؤ	shasth vist.		نؤرؤرؤ	chhar
	نؤرؤرؤ	" vistū.	42	نؤرؤرؤ	dūj ch.
27	نؤرؤرؤ	haft vīsī. (vāz).		نؤرؤرؤ	dua chhar.
	نؤرؤرؤ	" vist.	43	نؤرؤرؤ	sij ch.
28	نؤرؤرؤ	histht vīz?		نؤرؤرؤ	sij har.
	نؤرؤرؤ	" vist.	44	نؤرؤرؤ	chhar chhar.
29	نؤرؤرؤ	nukh vāz?	45	نؤرؤرؤ	franj har.
	نؤرؤرؤ	nukh vāz?	46	نؤرؤرؤ	shasth chhar.
	نؤرؤرؤ	" vistū.	47	نؤرؤرؤ	haft "
30	نؤرؤرؤ	sikh.	48	نؤرؤرؤ	histht "
31	نؤرؤرؤ	yak sū	49	نؤرؤرؤ	nuā "
	نؤرؤرؤ	" sikh.	50	نؤرؤرؤ	franjā.
32	نؤرؤرؤ	dū sū.	51	نؤرؤرؤ	yak franjā.
	نؤرؤرؤ	dūj "	52	نؤرؤرؤ	du ⁽¹⁾ " "
	نؤرؤرؤ	dūj sikh.	53	نؤرؤرؤ	sē " "
33	نؤرؤرؤ	sij sū.	54	نؤرؤرؤ	chār " "
	نؤرؤرؤ	" sikh.	55	نؤرؤرؤ	franj " "
34	نؤرؤرؤ	chhar sū.	56	نؤرؤرؤ	shasth "
	نؤرؤرؤ	chhar sikh.	58	نؤرؤرؤ	histht? "

59	כ"ט	ku	franjā.	114	כ"ט	chāār dek 'satu.
60	כ"ט	shastu		118	כ"ט	asht dek sat.
61	כ"ט	yi	shastu	119	כ"ט	nuaz dek sat.
62	כ"ט	du	"	120	כ"ט	vist . satu.
63	כ"ט	si	shast.	122	כ"ט	" du sat.
64	כ"ט	chār	"	123	כ"ט	si vist . satu.
65	כ"ט	franj	"	124	כ"ט	cha ar vist sat.
66	כ"ט	shash	"	125	כ"ט	franj " "
67	כ"ט	aft	"	126	כ"ט	shastu . satu
68	כ"ט	asht shastu.		127	כ"ט	aft " sat.
69	כ"ט	ruh	shast.	128	כ"ט	asht " "
70	כ"ט	afat	hafad.	129	כ"ט	ru " "
71	כ"ט	yāk	āflāt	130	כ"ט	sik 'satu.
72	כ"ט	du	"	132	כ"ט	du sik satu.
73	כ"ט	sāflāt.		133	כ"ט	si si "
74	כ"ט	char	afat.	134	כ"ט	cha ar sik satu.
75	כ"ט	franj	"	136	כ"ט	shastu . "
76	כ"ט	shash	"	137	כ"ט	aft " "
78	כ"ט	histit	"	138	כ"ט	asht " "
79	כ"ט	nau	"	139	כ"ט	nau " "
80	כ"ט	astlat	histlad.	140	כ"ט	cha ar sat.
81	כ"ט	yakshlat	?	141	כ"ט	aik cha ar sat.
83	כ"ט	si	astlat	142	כ"ט	du cha ar sat.
89	כ"ט	ru	"	143	כ"ט	si cha ar sat.
94	כ"ט	chakar	nūtū'!			
96	כ"ט	shastinūt	" nud	-	143	is the latest date known.
97	כ"ט	aftrūtū.				
99	כ"ט	nūnūtū.				
100	כ"ט	satu	" sad.			
102	כ"ט	du	satu.			
103	כ"ט	si	satu.			
104	כ"ט	chāār	satu.			
105	כ"ט	franj	sat.			

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 Heikel, some of the descrip-
 tions by Rawlinson, while the legends
 are directly transcribed from
 the coins in the Brit. Mus.,
 Longpré's work
 etc. etc.*

ARDESHIR I. BABEKAN. A.D. 226-240



The coins of Ardashir were struck in four different types. The earliest one is represented above where his effigy appears on the obverse, front-faced, with the simple legend 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎧 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎧 = *maška bagi Artakshatr* "The divine King Ardashir", while the reverse bears the profile of his father, Babek, looking to the left, with the legend 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎧 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎧 = *maška bagi Papē. kē* "The divine King Babek". Both heads are crowned with the ordinary Parthian head-dress with diadem and tiara; the head of Ardashir greatly resembling that of Volagases V, one of the later Parthian kings. The same description applies to our No. 2 which is apparently the half drachm. The two letters on the R on the right of the head-dress 𐎠𐎡 and 𐎠𐎡 may present part of the word "Mazdaian" or Mazdaian = "Zoroastrian" or "Zoroastrian" 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 *potin*. 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; - מַזְדַּיָּאן בָּגִי = "mazdayasn bagi" אֵלֵּי אֲרֶשְׁתִּיר "Artashatr" אֵלֵּי אֲרֶשְׁתִּיר = "malka air(an)". "The Hormazd worshipper divine Ardeshtir, King of Iran". The R. bears a fire altar with the legend commencing to the right of the flames אֵלֵּי אֲרֶשְׁתִּיר = "Artashatr", with אֵלֵּי אֲרֶשְׁתִּיר "nusāzi" to the left, the complete phrase "Artashatr nu-rāzi" meaning, "The fire of Ardeshtir". Similar legends appear on Nos 4, 5, 6, with Ob. leg. - מַזְדַּיָּאן בָּגִי אֵלֵּי אֲרֶשְׁתִּיר מַלְכָּא מַלְכָּאן = "The Hormazd worshipper, the Divine Ardeshtir 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

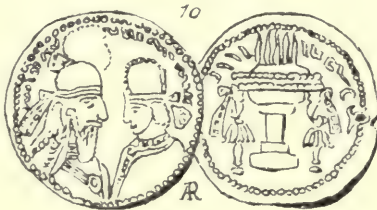
inflated ball, which thenceforth becomes the almost universal badge of a Sassanid monarch. The legend is now longer being usually that of the following, viz. the Obv. of No. 8 $\text{מלך ארתחשטרת מלכתא איראן מינן}$ "Magdayasn bagi Artakshatr malkan malka Aيران minn-



chatti min Yazdan" - The Hornard worshipping Divine Ardeshir, 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 Ardeshir, 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. $\text{מלך ארתחשטרת מלכתא איראן מינן}$



The reverse has; - $\text{מלך ארתחשטרת מלכתא איראן מינן}$ "Artakshatr nuragi," like his other coins, but misspelt.

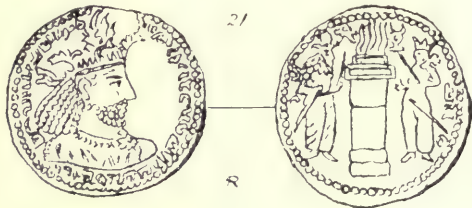
Other legends from Sorne plates, mostly barbarous.

- a. Ob. מאצגט נע וואסע (מאטל סוהט טוצרעלא)
 - R. לאוערנ וואס
- b. Ob. מאצגט נע מאועואטיע עטטלואט...
 - R. לויערנ לאוער
- c. Ob. מאצגט נע נעטו וז וואוואוט סו זיי,

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. מאצגט נע לאוערנ מאטל סוהט טוצרעלא (מאטל)
 MAZDAYSN BAgI NARSAHI MALKAN MALKA AIRAN MINU-
 CHATRI MIN YAZDAN. = "The Hotmazd worshipper Narsahi
 King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the Gods."
 R. נארסאה לאוערנ "Narsahi nurazi" = "The fire of Narsahi."

Other varieties of legend from Sorne's plates.

- a. Ob. מאצגט נע לאוערנ מאטל סוהט טוצרעלא...
 - R. נארסאה לאוערנ - NARSAHI NURAZI.
- Ob. מאטל נע לאוערנ סוהט טוצרעלא...
 - MAZDAYSN BAgI NARSAHI MALKAN MALKA AIRAN [מאטל]
 MA ANIRAN MINUCHAT(RI) MIN YAZDAN = "The Hotmazd wot-

shipper divine Karsakī, King of the Kings of Iran and non-Iran (extra-national lands), heaven descended of the Gods.
 R. אֶלֶּם אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן = "Karsakī nurāzi". The fire of Karsakī.

HORMAZD II, A.D. 301-309.

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



אֶלֶּם אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן
 אֶלֶּם אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן

Mazdayasn bagī AHARMAZDI malkan malka Airan wa Aniran minuchatri min yazdan. = "The Hormazd-worshipper Hormazd, King of the Kings of Iran and non-Iran (extra-national lands), heaven descended of the Gods.
 R. Fire altar with the King's head as Hormazd (the principle of light) in the centre of the flames. The figure of the King on the left and an assistant on the right acting as guardians of the sacred fire. Leg; אֶלֶּם אִנְוָאן אִנְוָאן. Auhar (mazd)-nurāzi). = "The fire of Hormazd."

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

טונוט (ב) ערמאזדו טונוט אלוט ענוטו אגזטו א (א) (א)

"The Hormazd worshipper Aishamazdi, King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the gods." R. ננו נסס

Bungled and incomplete, but probably for "The fire of Hormazd"

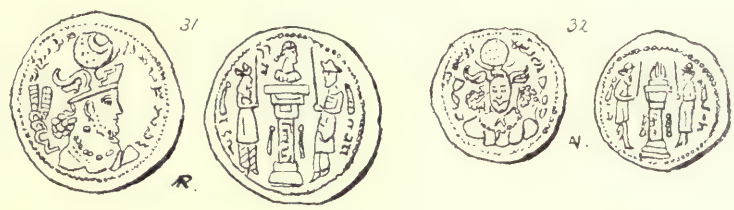
SHAPUR II, A.D. 309-380

The coins of Shapur II, were struck in four different metals; viz. - gold, silver, copper, and potin, and according to Mordtmann "may be divided into three classes, corresponding to three periods of his life". The earliest have on the reverse the fire-altar, with two priests, or guards, looking towards the altar and with the flame rising from the altar in the usual way. The coins of the second period show 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 $\text{C} \text{N} \text{U} \text{S}$ = rasti = "truth" or a mint monogram.



24 Ob. טונוט (ב) ערמאזדו טונוט אלוט ענוטו אגזטו א (א) (א)
 -Mazdayasn bagi SHAPURĪ malkān malkā Irān mūruchrat-

minting 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 had 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. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Mazdayasn Bagē
 Varahrān gi Malk(AN) = "The Notmazd worshipping Va-
 rahran, who is king" R. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 - 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = "VaRAH-
 (RĀN) ATURĪ" = "The fire of Varahrān". On the altar-shaft.
 "rasti" = truth (retrograde) and to the left of the bust above
 the altar the mint 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = "Baba" = "the Residence" (Glesiphon).

32 Ob. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = "Varahrān malkān malkā".
 R. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 - 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = "Varahrān". On the altar-shaft "rasti".

^a Another legend on a coin without altar-attendants; -

Ob. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Mazdayasn bagē
 Varahrān gi malkān malkā 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 = *rasti*

Yezdegird."

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 Yezdegird 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 , ԵՏՅՅՆ (Ն) (Մ) 3 X - magdayasn bagi Yezde-
kerti malkan malika. R. ՆԵՆ ~ 33 = "Vahra(ram) alust." -
"The fire of Varahram". Above the flame is shewn the
mint monogram 5 ~ Her(at).

YEZDEGIRD and his son SHAPUR

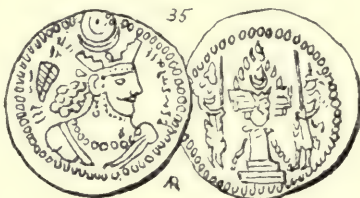
King of Armenia.

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

BAHRAM V. A.D. 417 - 438.

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

King's head appearing among the flames.



35 Legend on Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠) = *VARAHRAN MALKA* = Varah-
ram King. R. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠 - Rad (*Nekalompulos*).

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

a. Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠 = *Mazdayasn bagī ramshatri Varahram malkan malka* = "The Mazda-worshipping divine and prosperous Varahram, King of Kings." The R. of many of these pieces present 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠 *VARAH(ran)* in the margin on the right and often accompanied with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭠 - *tasti truth* on the altar-staff 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. A.D. 438-457.

This ruler's coins differ but slightly from those of his father 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 remarkable only in the fact that the word "Kadi" is introduced. This word modern authorities interpret as mean-

FIROZI, A.D. 459-486.

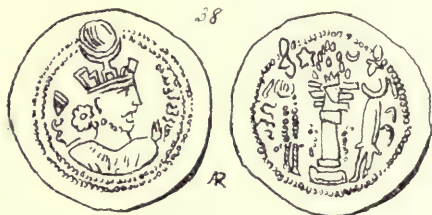
The coins of Firöz are distinguished generally by the crescent in front of the ordinary crown, but otherwise are of two distinct types. One type has as an addition to the crown, two wings, one in front of the crown and the other behind it; while the other type is without either. These wings which were now first introduced became the distinguishing feature of the later coinage from Khusrü II onwards and passed to the Arabs. The general character of the coinage is rude and coarse the reverses shewing 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 viz; that of the year of the King's reign in which the coin was struck. The numerals are in words but become interesting in being the commencement of the use of dates on Sassanian coins. The mints get more numerous amounting to forty.



- 37 Ob. has parts of 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎤𐎥 𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫 which although badly written is recognised as meaning MAZDAYASN KADI FIRŪZĪ - The Hormazd worshipper, the victorious Firöz.
 R. has the letter D-M on the left which Mordtmann considers to mean "Maika" = King, while on the right hand side is the mint monogram 𐎠𐎡 𐎢𐎣 - probably for Rei (al Ray).

BALAS, A.D. 456-490.

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

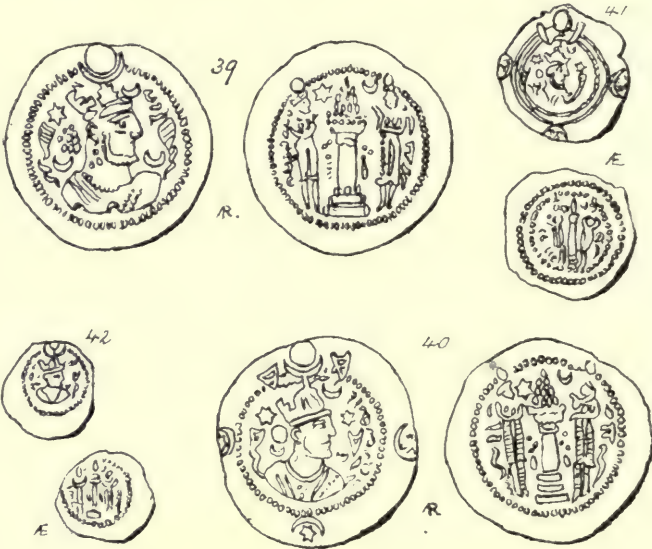


38 Ob. 𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨 = HUKAD VALAKAS = The meaning of Valakas is obvious but that of HUKAD is apparently unknown
 R. to l. of altar 𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤 = VALKĀ i.e. Balas. On the r. is the mint monogram 𐭠𐭡 = ZD. = JADRARATTA.

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

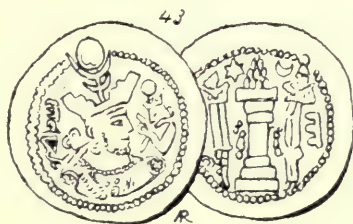
ball and crescent above it, while an upturned crescent is presented on each shoulder. The main points of difference are that the coins of the second reign have wings above the crown on the obverse and the regnal date in the Seltewi character (from eleven to forty-three) on the reverse, while both of 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. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 = KAVĀ for Kavāt, others have 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠 KAVĀT = Kobad.
 R. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠 = KAVAT, to left, on τ . the mint 𐭠𐭣𐭥 = ASPAHAN.
- 40 Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠 = KAVĀT ĀFZŪNĪ = May Kobad increase.
 R. on left of altar the date, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠 = Nuh baz^(?) 29.
 on the right of the altar 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠 = AH (palana) = Hamadan.
- 41 Ob. similar to 40
 R. on left of altar the date, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠 = yak sū = 31 with the mint 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠 MZ = Mazandaran^(?) on the τ .
- 42 Similar, date (?) mint. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠 = sū for Seistan.

JAMASP AD 49-9.

The accession of Jamasp was due to the Arch-priest of Hormazd worship who charged Kobad with apostasy, brought about his banishment, and placed Jamasp on the throne. Jamasp's rule had lasted for about two years when Kobad gathered an army, defeated his brother, and resuming his former position, commenced a second reign which lasted 30 years, or so. The coins of Jamasp bear two figures wearing mural crowns with inflated balls above. The king has besides two upturned crescents below the ball. The second figure is much smaller and may be intended for a boy who is apparently offering vestments. Two different offerings are to be found on these 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. $\alpha \cup \cup$ = jam, for Jamasp. Some of the coins of the second year have, $\cup \cup - \alpha \cup \cup$ = jam - asp right and left of the crown respectively.

R. Date not shewn but, $\cup \exists \cup \cup$ = "ainki", "one".

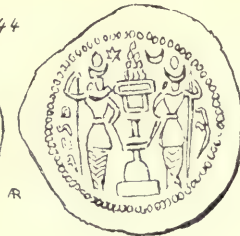
Mint, on right, $\cup \cup$ = "se" for Seistan.

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

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 extant 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

R



44 Ob. — 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 = KHUSRUDĪ

R. leg. on l, 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 = "tarata" = "three"
on right, the mint 𐬰𐬀 Z.D. "Zadrakarta"

The obverse legend on coins of
a the fifth year and after read 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀
KHUSRUDĪ AFZUNĪ (or 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀) = "May Khusrudī increase"

45 Ob 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 = Khusrudī afzur.

R. on r. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 = KHUSRUDĪ CHHĀR SĪH
Khusrudī (year) 34. On the left, 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀
This phrase has been translated by Mordtmann as;
JĪHAN JĪTIBAM (or JĪTIBAN) 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
king, except to say that while they greatly resemble
those of his father Khusrudī, the type is of a much great
degeneracy; the king's portrait getting more and
more grotesque as the regnal years advance, and the al-
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

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, Hormazd 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,
 𐭆𐭀𐭃𐭆𐭀𐭃𐭆 - YaRAHRAN CHUP (for
 Chub, = "Varahran Chobin, i.e. of the
 mace" says Thomas.

R. 𐭆𐭀 = Au or Si (the mint ?) on the r. to l. the date (?) 𐭆𐭀 =
 ain or aio for ainke = one.

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

Another variety of legend (unread) is borne by a coin in
 Vincent Smith's cat. of coins in the Indian Museum, Cal-
 cutta. Ob. 𐭆𐭀𐭃𐭆𐭀𐭃𐭆𐭀𐭃𐭆𐭀𐭃𐭆 R. No legend.



79 Ob. $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} - \text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{VARAHRĀN AFZŪI}$ - (May) Bahram
increase. R. Date and mint; - On left $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{airkū}$ =
one, on r. $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{NARKHCH}$ - for Narkhchevon.

BASTĀM. A.D. 592-596!

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

Ob. legend and monogram = $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} \text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥}$
 $\text{FIROCHĪ VĀSTĀHMĪ AFZUN}$ = "Long live Bastam the victori-
ous." R. Date and mint. On left. $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{astra} = \text{ten}$.
On right. $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{R.D. (Nekatompylōs)}$.

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

Coins were struck by the second Khusrū in the type that
afterwards was so much used by the Arab-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 beak 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 Bastam, and
also of some of Khusrū's successors, the termination of the
legend on the obverse is followed by a monogram
thus; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 . 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 "afzun", increase, or "long life" its duplication on
the same coin being probably due to the ignorance of the
artificer of its meaning on the earlier pieces. The reverse

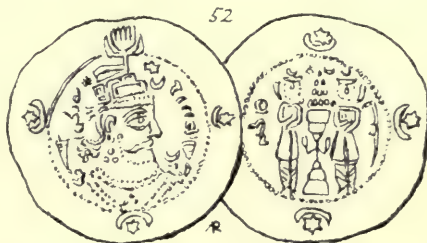
shows the usual fire-altar and supporters, in a rude form, enclosed by a triple pearl bordering. In the margin, outside the bordering, are four crescents and stars. The legend is merely the regnal year and a mint mark of which marks eighty-nine will be found in the list under the name of Khusrū II.



- 50 Ob. leg., - 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎽 = KHUSRUI AFZUT = (May Khusrū increase. R. Regnal date and mint, to left. 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎽 = franj vist = 25, to right. 𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎽 = (Farsistan?).
- 51 Similar, but 473.

KOBAD II, AD. 628.

The coins attributable to Kobad resemble in their principal appearance those of Khusrū II, and Ardastir 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.

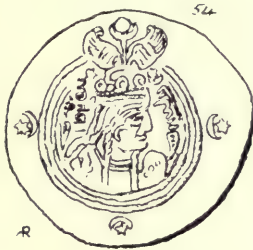


Mint-mark 8.

- 52 Ob. leg. - 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾃𐾅𐾂𐾄𐾆𐾇𐾈𐾉𐾊𐾋𐾌𐾍𐾎𐾏𐾐𐾑𐾒𐾓𐾔𐾕𐾖𐾗𐾘𐾙𐾚𐾛𐾜𐾝𐾞𐾟𐾠𐾡𐾢𐾣𐾤

BORAN (Queen) A.D. 630-631.

The drawing and description of the coin shown below is from a paper by Trautwalle in the Num. Sup. Jour. As. Society Bengal. No. XVII. 1911., corrected later by Baruck 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: - Nakhchewan (or Nakhchavan) 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 some deg to r. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 = BURANI, to l. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 = AFZUT. "long live Boran. R. as on fig 49 of year one - Nakhchewan."

KHOREZAD-KHUSRU A.D. 631.

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

ruth. to may have been struck, but up to the present have not come to light. The piece last described is of the same period, viz; AD 631, its attribution to Khorezad-Khusru 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 Khusrus 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. XVII 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. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 = AUHARMAZ AFZUTU = "Long live Hormazd". R, Regnal date and mint = 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 TARIN = two. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 = MZ = Mazandaran.

YEZDEGIRD III., AD 632-641.

57 Ob Bust of King with official tiara surmounted by wings, and crescent and ball. Corrupt leg. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 = "Long live Yezdegird". R. Regnal date (not shown) and mint 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 = Sus. Yezdegird's name is spelt variously viz: - 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥. Mint = mont 24.

Section II.

Coins of
The Arab Governors
of
Persia.

The chronological data by Sickel 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 Khosru 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 Khosru type alone. The dates found upon those bearing Khosru's name commence at twenty-five, and would lead one to believe that they were struck during the 38 years of Khosru's reign but for the fact that the Arabs introduced a marginal legend on them, which is either Pehlevi, or Kufic, or both. The point then arises regarding the era to which the early dates have reference. They cannot belong to the reign of Khosru, or to that of the first governors, so therefore most authorities agree that they present a continuation of the regnal years of Yaz-

degirod 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 $\times 76 = A.D. 695$.

Chronological table of the Arabs in Persia. (Sierel)

A.H.	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 Yazdegirod).
16	637	Tarbit, Mosul and Zirkesia captured.
17	638	Mesopotamia (Jezirah) subjected.
18	639	Ahwaz subjected.
20	640	Shuster taken. Earliest date of the Arab coins with Petlevi inscription
21	641	Behavand captured.
22	642	Safahan taken.
23	643	Darabjird, Shapur, Istakhr (Persepolis), Shiraz, Seistan, Mervan, Azarbijan, Khurasan possessed. Death of Omar and succession of عثمان.
31	651	Death of Yazdegirod 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. Fars. (residence in Istakhr).
41	660	Muawiyah first Ommaiyad Khalifa.
45	665	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan, governor of Seistan.
46	666	do. do. Iran & Kufā.
47	667	do. do. Jabel.

A.H.	A.D.	
50	670	<u>Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan</u> , gov ^r of Khurasan, Sind, Oman, Bahrein and many other provinces. <u>Al Hakim bin Abi al Aassi</u> governor of Bahrein at the period A.H. 50-53.
53	673	Ziyad dies. <u>Obeidulla bin Ziyad</u> governor of Kufa, Basra, Seistan, and Khurasan.
54	673	<u>Abdulla bin Zubair</u> as "Amir al momenin" on coin.
56	675	Obeidulla deposed in Khurasan and Saced appointed
60	679	do. again governor of Khurasan. do. do. deposed, Selim bin Ziyad app ^t
		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 unorthodox 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. <u>Omar bin Obeidulla</u> 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, Mussab bin Zubair vice gov ^r in Irak for his brother Abdulla bin Zubair until 71.
67	686	Death of Obeidulla.
71	690	Mussab 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	Omeiya bin Abdulla bin Khallad gov ^r of Khura-

A.H.	A.D.	
		son and Seistan until 7:77.
75	694	Muhalleb again gov ^r in Fars until 7:82. Al Hajaj governor of Irak.
78	697	Al Hajaj gov ^r over Khurasan and Seistan and the whole Eastern half of the Khalifate till 96. Muhalleb his under gov ^r in Seistan till 79.
79	698	Muhalleb vice-gov ^r in Khurasan until 82. Pet- 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	Muawija I.
60	680	Yezid I.
64	683	Muawija II.
64	684	Marwan I.
65-86	685	Abdul Melik
	705	

Khalifa opposed to the Ommayyads.

64-73	684- 692	Abdulla bin Zubair.
-------	-------------	---------------------

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

A.H.	A.D.	
		1. <u>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.
		2. <u>Abaidulla bin Ziyad</u> (Died 67.)
54	673	Governor of Khurasan.
55	674	do. Basra.
56	675	resigned Khurasan.
57-9	676-8	do. Basra.
60	679	do. Kufa and Basra.
61.2.3	680-2	do. Irak, Kufa and Basra.
64	683	Fled to Damascus
		3. <u>Selim bin Ziyad</u> (Died 73.)
61-3	680-2	Governor of Khurasan and Seistan.
64	683	deposed.
		4. <u>Abdulla bin Amir bin Zureiq bin Rebi</u> . (Died 57.)
29	649	Governor of Basra
32	652	Pilgrimage to Mekka.

A.H.	A.D.	
35	655.	Governor of Basra and Bahtein.
41 (and)	662.	do. Basra, Khurasan, and Seistan.
42	662	do. Basra.
43	663.	do. Basra, Fars, Seistan & Khurasan
44	664.	deposed.
		<u>5. Samura bin Jundab.</u> (Sied 58.)
45-9	665-9	Vice-governor of Basra.
53	672.	Governor of Basra after Ziyad.
54	673.	deposed.
		<u>6. Abdur Rahman bin Ziyad bin Sumāya.</u>
59	678-9	Governor of Khurasan
60	679	do. do
		Must also have held post in Fars or Persian Iraq from 52 to 54.
		<u>7. Al-Hakim bin Abu al-Aswā (father of Marwan I.)</u>
19.	640	Conquered Tadj, Raskh, and Parvis in Sind. Sied in 35.
		<u>8. Abdulla bin Khazim al Sulami.</u> (Sied 72.)
32	651-2	Vice-governor in Khurasan.
41	661	Governor of Khurasan.
43	663	Vice-governor of Khurasan.
64-70	683-9	Governor of Khurasan for Abdulla bin Zubair.
		✓ <u>9. Omar bin Obeidulla bin Omar (or Ma- met) al Taimi.</u>

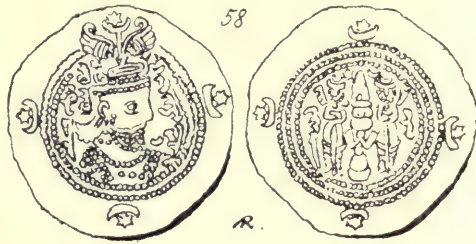
A.H.	A.D.	
41	661	Went to Seistan as the companion of Abdur Rahman bin Samura and Abdulla bin Amir, Under-governors of Seistan.
54	663	Governor of Basra for the opposition Khalifa, Abdulla bin Zubair.
58	687	Under-governor of Fars.
<u>10. Muss'ab bin Zubair. (brother to Abdulla).</u> (Sicad 71.)		
67	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 Makhzumi.</u>		
64-7	683-6	Governor of Basra for Abdulla bin Zubair.
<u>12. Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla bin Amir.</u>		
65-6	684-5	Governor of Seistan for Abdulla bin Zubair.
<u>13. Islam or Rhaqima ??</u>		
No information regarding the bearer.		
<u>14. Kahlān Khulāi.</u>		
Hajaj bin Yusuf had as an Under-governor in Kirman a <u>كحلان</u> = Zatan bin Rabissa bin Musharrif al Hilali.		
(Note: "Khulāi" has the meaning of Lord or Governor.)		

64	683	<u>15. Muhammad bin Abdulla bin Sikasim.</u> Vice-governor of Kerat for his father.
		<u>16. (? Kik'ad al Akri. (? bin Rikat).</u> No information.
		<u>17. Abdur Rahman bin Abdulla.</u> Nothing known.
		<u>18. ? Otba bin Abdulla. ? Abit bin Asud (? Essid)</u> Nothing known.
		<u>19. Muhammad bin Musalman.</u> Nothing known.
		<u>20. Omeiya bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Essid.</u> (Died 89.
74-6	623-5	Governor of Akhurasan.
77	693	do. do. and Seistan.
78	697	Vice-governor of Seistan.
		<u>21. Khalid bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Essid.</u>
71-2	690-1	Governor of Barra. (deposed in 73.
		<u>22. Romaira (?) or ? al Mughaira bin Musal-</u> <u>man.</u> Nothing known.

A.H.	A.D.	
		23. <u>Kalati bin al Fuja.</u>
		Nothing known.
		24. <u>Mushalleb bin Abu Sofra.</u>
64	683	Governor of Khurasan.
67	686	do. Mosul, Jazair, Azerbaijan and Armenia
78-81	697-700	do. Khurasan.
82	701	Died in Merorud.
		25. <u>Hajaj bin Yusuf.</u>
75	694	Governor of Kufa.
78-96	697-714	do. over the whole Eastern half of the Khalifate.
<u>Additional names from other sources.</u>		
Markof.		
		26. <u>Abdur Rahman bin Muhammad.</u>
		Nothing known. Died 84

16-24	Mount	Problems	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.
16-24	Mount	Problems	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.
118	KS ₄	KS ₄		
119	KS ₄ T	KS ₄ T		
136	MEIB	MEIB		
133	MR	MR		
132	MRYRUT	MRYRUT		
143	NYAR	NYAR		
147	NZ	NZ		
155	NZH	NZH		
160	PALK	PALK		
172	RD	RD		
176	REL	REL		
194	SIDAJTAN	SIDAJTAN		
197	SHJ	SHJ		
?	SHAJYA	SHAJYA		
72	SIANCHU _{AM}	SIANCHU _{AM}		
208	SU	SU		
213	TAUMA	TAUMA		
214	TAUT	TAUT		
226	YZD	YZD		
231	ZD	ZD		
229	ZINJAY	ZINJAY		
240	ZR	ZR		
122	KHUBS	KHUBS		
"	KHUB	KHUB		
124	KHURASAN	KHURASAN		
131	MRUU	MRUU		
141	NINCH	NINCH		
155	NIZ	NIZ		
11	SHI	SHI		
197	SHIR	SHIR		

The anonymous coins of the Arabs in Persia.



58 Ob. Bust of Khosro II with Pehlvi legend:— *Afzeta 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 10313 Iskerti = 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.

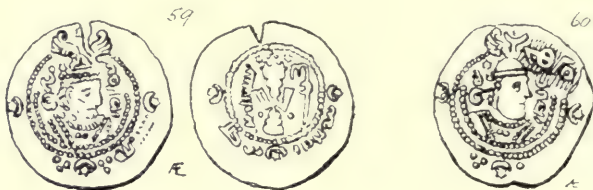
All the other anonymous coins bear the name of Khosro as above and have dates ranging from 25 to 57. some of

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

Coins of the Khalifas. (The supreme power).

'ALI - H. 35-41.

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

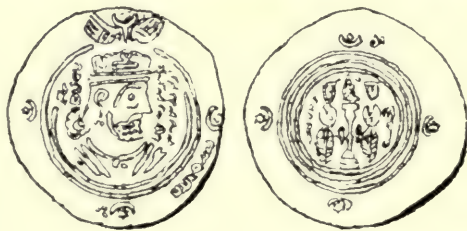


59 Ob. Khusrû bust. Behind the head the 'afzulu' monogram and in front. ۱۰۴۰۰ = afzulu = "long live" . . . Marginal legend ۰۰۰ ۰۰۰ = In the name of God.

R. Fire altar, to left. ۱۰۰۰۰ ۰۰۰ = asht-shastu = 68, to r. mint ۱۱۳ = Sa'ratjird). Margin ۰۰۰ ۱۰۴۰۰ = afzulu 'Ali = "Long live 'Ali"

60 Another coin of the same type countermarked ۰۰۰ ۰۰۰ = "jamleh" meaning "full," i.e. full weight.

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



Brit. Mus.

61 Usual Khusru type with monogram and "ifzulu" behind the head. In front of face, the following two-lined legend.

ⲙⲁⲩⲓⲛⲁ ⲙⲓⲣⲓⲛⲁ MUAWIYA AMIR = Muawiyah Amir
ⲙⲁⲩⲓⲛⲁ ⲙⲓⲣⲓⲛⲁ VURUSHNIKAN of the Koreish clan.

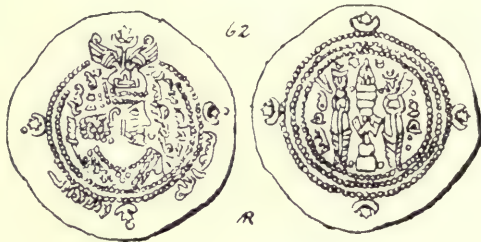
R. Date 5 5 5 = 41, and mint. 13 - Sa (yalyind).

^a Martkeff gives this reading on another coin: —

ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲛⲁ ⲙⲓⲣⲓⲛⲁ MUAWIYA bin ABU ?
Ⲕⲟⲩⲓⲛⲁ SOFYAN.

mints are known of Muawiyah I.

ABDUL MELIK bin MARWAN. H. 65-86.



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

62 ⲙⲁⲩⲓⲛⲁ ⲙⲓⲣⲓⲛⲁ ABDUL MELIK AMIR I
ⲙⲁⲩⲓⲛⲁ ⲙⲓⲣⲓⲛⲁ VURUSHNIKAN = "of the Koreish clan.

R. Date 70, and mint. 15 15 = 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 Schlegel, which Nordmann says apparently reads; — diwist. 22 or diwist. 200.

another variety of legend reads; —

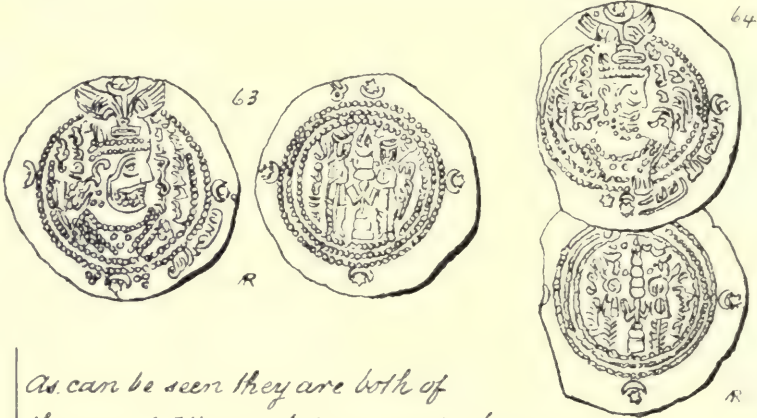
^a ⲙⲁⲩⲓⲛⲁ ⲙⲓⲣⲓⲛⲁ ABDUL MELIK I Abdul Melik bin
ⲙⲁⲩⲓⲛⲁ ⲙⲓⲣⲓⲛⲁ MARWANAN Marwan.

R. Date, 71, and mint. 15 15 = Bīsa for Bīshapur.

mints are recorded of Abdul Melik.

ABDULLA bin ZUBAIR. H. 64-73

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



As can be seen they are both of the usual Khosro type and also bear the word "bismillah" in the margin, which in fig. 64 is accompanied with a Pehlvi word. — 𐭮𐭥𐭥 — bifrou. 𐭮𐭥𐭥.

63 Ob. 𐭮𐭥𐭥 APDULA abdulla amir
𐭮𐭥𐭥 VURUISHNIKAN of the Khorish clan.

Other varieties in the letters spelling "Abdulla amir" are known; — ^a𐭮𐭥𐭥 — ^b𐭮𐭥𐭥 — ^c𐭮𐭥𐭥. while the spelling of Vuruishnikan varies greatly.

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

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

Several varieties are also known of this legend: —

^a𐭮𐭥𐭥 ^b𐭮𐭥𐭥 ^c𐭮𐭥𐭥 ^d𐭮𐭥𐭥
𐭮𐭥𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭥

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.

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, —

𐤌𐤃𐤌 or 𐤌𐤃𐤌 SELIM 𐤀 Selim bin
 𐤌𐤃𐤌 or 𐤌𐤃𐤌 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; —

𐤌𐤃𐤌 ABDULA Abdulla
 𐤌𐤃𐤌 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; —

𐤌𐤃𐤌 SAMURA 𐤀 Samura bin
 𐤌𐤃𐤌 ZUNYAPAN Jondet.

R. Date 43, and mint Sarabjird.

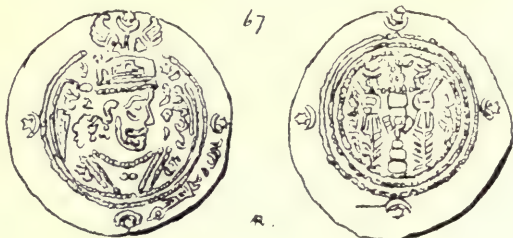
6. ABDUR-RAHMAN bin ZIYAD. H. 59-60.

The coins attributed to this ruler bear the following:—

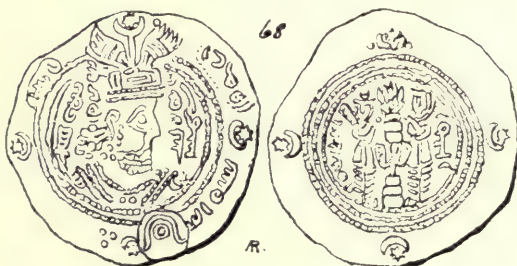
𐤌𐤃𐤌 or 𐤌𐤃𐤌 ABDURAN? Abdur Rahman
 𐤌𐤃𐤌 or 𐤌𐤃𐤌 𐤀 ZITAN bin Ziyad.

(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. — ٤٧ HAKIM I Hakim bin
 ٤٧ ABU-L-AZAN Abu-l-azan.
 Marginal legend بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم *bismillah al Hakim*
 "In the name of God, the judge."
 For dates and mints see lists.

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

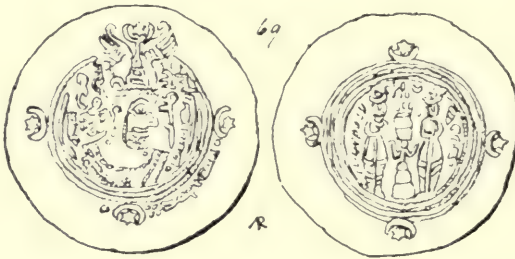
- 68 Ob. ٤٧ ABDULA Abdulla bin
 ٤٧ bin AZMAN Hazim
 The marginal legends consist of the usual "bismillah"
 in the third quarter, accompanied with two words
 countermarked in the first and fourth quarters; -
 viz. ٤٧ SHUTAN meaning probably the Sassanian
 "shatri" and modern ٤٧ "shahr" "city", which,
 in conjunction with the other word ٤٧ miss-
 spelt for "Aprshat", 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; -

٤٠٠٠٠
 ٤٠٠٠٠
 ٤٠٠٠٠

Mordtmann remarks that the spelling on some of the coins reminds him of "Hisham" ٤٠٠٠٠ "Hish-amar, but one would think Azim or Oman might also be read (see ٤ and ٥-1).

9. OMAR bin OBEIDULLA . H. 64-68



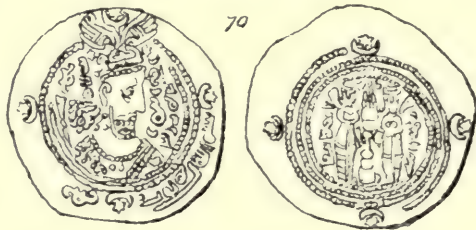
69 Ob. as usual, but, while many of this rulers coins have "Bismillah" in the margin this one has instead; -

٤٠٠٠٠ "Allah al-hamid" "Praise be to God."

٤٠٠٠٠ AUMR ٤ Omar bin
 ٤٠٠٠٠ AUBITALAN Obeidulla.

For dates and mints see lists.

10. MUSS'AB bin ZUBA'IR . H. 67-70.



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

margin of the Schleri word سارمى "SARRMI" of which the meaning is not clear.

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

مۇزەپ مۇزەپ MUZAP Mus'ab
 مۇزەپ مۇزەپ ZUFIRAN bin Zubair.

For dates and mints see lists.

11. ABDULLA bin AB.....

Coins are known bearing the unidentified name: -

أب دولا ABDULA Abdulla bin
 أب دولا AB - - Ab.....

R. Date 66, and mint Yezd

12. ABDUL AZIZ bin ABDULLA bin AMIR.

The coins of this ruler bear the following legends: -

أب دولا أب دولا ABDULAZIZU أب دولا
 أب دولا أب دولا 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 -

أب دولا أب دولا AZLAM Islam bin
 أب دولا أب دولا SOFYAN Sofyan.

Thomas reads the name as أب دولا Azlam while Mordt-mann tentatively suggests أب دولا "Shazimat".

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

14. KĀTĀY KUTĀI.

Coins ascribed to the above bear the following legend:-

𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 KĀTĀY

𐎧𐎡𐎴 KUTĀI

R. has date 𐎡𐎴𐎠 affixed 67, and mint. 𐎧𐎡𐎴 Herat.

15. MUHAMMAD bin ABDULLA bin KASIM.

Coins ascribed to this ruler bear the following legend:-

𐎡𐎴𐎠 MUHAMMAD (in Persian).

R. date 67. and mint Herat.

16. RUKĀD 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.

𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 RUKĀTU ATIKI

𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴 BIN AZKĀTU

R. Dates 69 and 75, both struck at 𐎧𐎡𐎴 U.

17. ABDUR-RAHMAN bin ABDULLA.

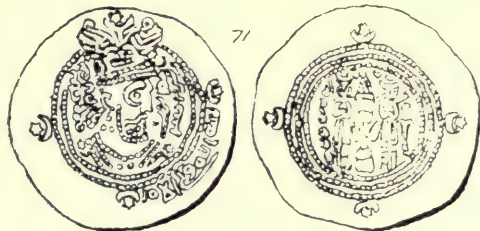
Coins bearing the following legend are extant, but nothing is known regarding the ruler mentioned.

𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 APTĀRĀM Abdur rahman

𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴 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. 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠).

18. OTBA (ATIBAH) bin ABDULLA ?



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

Ob. ATIBAH OTBA
 ABDULAN bin Abdulla.

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

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

19. MUHAMMAD bin MUSALMAN.

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

Ob. MUHAMAT (^{!!}) MUSALMAN
 Muhammad bin Musalman.

(MUTAT = Modud would read better.)

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

20. OMEIYA bin ABDULLA.

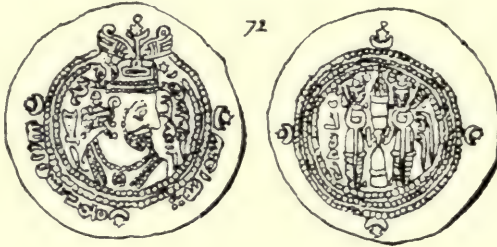
Three varieties in the spelling exist of this rulers name:-

AUMIYA
 ABDULANAN .

Omeiya bin Abdulla.

For dates and mints see lists.

21. KHALID bin ABDULLA.



72 Ob. The ordinary type of Khuzuru, with the two lined legend;
 كHALITU bin ABDULĀN 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. NOMAIRA² bin MUHALLEB.

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

نوميرة بن موهالعب NOMAIRĀ bin Muhalleb.

but Thomas reads it as "Al mughair ā i musalman".

Q. date 73, and mint ن ناهارن Nahavar.

23. ABDULLA KATARI bin AL-FUJA.

Coins are escant with the following two line legend;

أبـدـلـلـا كـتـارـي ABDULLA KATARR Abdulla Katari
 أمير بني فـجـة AMIR i VARUISHNĪKAN Amir of the Ho-
 reish clan or tribe.

Q. dated 75, of three different mints. (see list).

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. (Shirel).

H.	A.D.	T.E.	
22	642		The Khalifa Omar sends his Amirs Sulaid سوید and Yusuf (حزینف) to subdue Tabaristan and Mazandaran 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 عثمان's Commander-in-chief Saïd bin al Assi.
31	657	1	Yezdegerd assassinated. Foundation of the independence of Tabaristan. Its ruler a descendant of Kai, and an ardent 'Tabaristan era.

H.	A.D.	T.E.	
			fire worshipper named Saw, who reigns 17 years.
40	660	9	(Fawbar leaves two sons, Sabweih, and Badusefan, who became the ancestors of the Sabwahids and Baduspanids).
49	669	18	Balash succeeds Saw and reigns two years.
51	671	20	Saw's son Sohrab on the throne.
93	711	60	Kurshid I's name on Tabaristan coins.
97	715	64	The Khalifa, Suleiman conquers Yezd.
99	717	66	bin Muhalleb overcomes Jurjan and Tabaristan.
105	723	72	Forkhan bin 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	Dad-burj-madan ² (bin Forkhan) is found on the
120	738	87	coins of these dates. Chondemar calls him Dadh-mikr - داده میکر
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 Isfehbeds.
143	760	109	The Amirs Abu-l-Khassib, Khazim bin Khuzaima and Rauch bin Hatim make Tabaristan submit, and administer it as governors one after the other.
144	761	110	Khurshid poisons himself after denouncing the history of Muhammad, and thus ends the Sabwahid dynasty.
145	762	111	Khurshid'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 AH..
163	780	129	Omar bin al-Ala and Yahya bin Mihran 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 Yezid bin Mu'ayid, and completed a year later by Yahya al-Harisi.
164-7	781-4	130-3	Anonymous coins.
168	785	134	do. and also Omar bin al Ala.
169	786	135	do.
			Al-Hadi succeeds to the Khalifate. Jerit govt.
170	787	136	Harun al Rashid succeeds to the Khalifate. Jerit and Maad governors. Anonymous coins of this date also.
172	788	137	Jerit, Suleiman bin Mansur, and Hanî, gov ^{rs} .
173	789	138	Hanî 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.
140	854		Zarin bin Shahrvar.

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

The ISPEHBED princes.

	T.E.	H.	A.D.		T.E.	H.	A.D.
Rhurskid I	50	93	700	Sad-burg mitor	83		733
Furkhan,	66		716	Rhurskid II	88		738

The ARAB governors.

	T.E.	H.	A.D.	
Khalid	116		766	<u>Sole control.</u>
Omar	119		769	"

Dual control.

	T.E. 125-128	Said	T.E. 125-128
Omar			
.	129	Yakya	129
Anonymous	129-136	"	130
		Anonymous	131-134
		Jerir	135
Maad	136	"	136
Suleiman	136		
"	137	"	137
Hani	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.

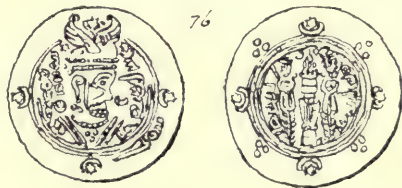
The Tabaristan coins are somewhat smaller in size, the word "bismillah" Bismillah is absent on the mat, gin, the earliest date known is 60, and finally the mint is always that of Mawli 'Tapuristan'.

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 aw 'afid' and in 'nivaki' 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 azut '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 azut and azut "long live" behind; in front of face KHURSHID "Khurshid" margin-

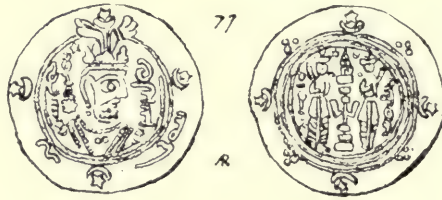
at legend \exists an apid. or sofid, meaning white (silver)
 R. Fire-altar and attendants, on left. IKUXU at about 61.
 on right; MWDJWD TAPUR-STAY . In margin four crescents
 and stars with four sets of triple dots between.

Varieties in the lettering of Khurshid's name are; -

IKUXU , IKUXU , IKUXU .

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

2. FIRKHAN. T.E. 65-83.



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

The B.M. has one with MWDJWD dated 75.

R. similar to No 76 but with unrecognisable date.

Dates observed on other coins 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, and 77.

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

The coins of this ruler are also similar to No. 76 but have,

$\text{IKWDJWD TAPBURJ MATUN}^2$ with the date 87.

Other spellings are, IKWDJWD , and IKWDJWD

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: -

IKUXU . A large number of dates have been observed
 commencing at 90 (IKUXU = nuku), 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.

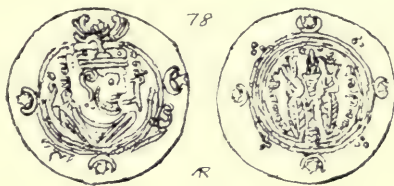
This ruler's coins are also of the same type as No. 76, but have the name 𐌹𐌷𐌰𐌺𐌹 KHĀLĪT or 𐌹𐌷𐌰𐌺𐌹 KHALITU, and are dated 118 𐌲𐌷𐌰𐌺𐌹 - asth. d. h. sat, and 119 𐌲𐌷𐌰𐌺𐌹 nuaj deh sat, the only dates known.

6. OMAR bin AL'ĀLA. T.E. 119-124.

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 Pehlevi 𐌹𐌷𐌰𐌺𐌹 Omar and on the R. the dates 𐌲𐌷𐌰𐌺𐌹 vist sat. 120 and 𐌲𐌷𐌰𐌺𐌹 aivak vist sat. 121 with the mint *Tahuristan*.

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

78 The third variety has 𐌹𐌷𐌰𐌺𐌹 "Omar" in Pehlevi again in



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

field with الله ^{بسم} "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: -
 او او ا او "Panj visat sat" 125 with mint 1 او او او او.
 The fifth and last variety has, like the second one, the name in the field in Kufic, ^{او} "Omar" but while the second quarter in the margin has the usual او او "afid," the third one introduces a new word او او which has been transliterated as NIVAKI probably meaning "good" which combined with "afid" as "afid nivaki" may be rendered as "good white," i.e. good silver.
 The whole of the known dates of 'Omar in the different varieties are, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, and 129.

ANONYMOUS COINS. T.E. 129 -

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

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

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

Another variety has the name او او او Said bin Dalid. The dates on Said's coins are: -125, 126, 127 and 128.

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

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

9. JERIR. T.E. 135-137

The coins of Jerir are in two varieties, the first having the word פזע 'afzot' in the field, and the name פזר Jerir in the third quarter of the margin, with פז 'afid' in the second, and is dated טו פז טו 135 on the reverse.

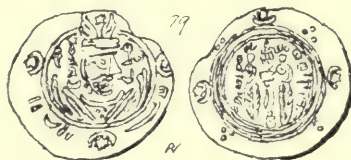
The other variety has the name פזר in the field, and פז 'afid' פז 'afid' פז 'afid' in the second and third quarters of the margin respectively. The Rs. are dated 136 and 137.

10. MAAD. T.E. 136.

These coins are of the usual ^{type}, with פז 520 maad in the field. The reverse bears the date 136

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

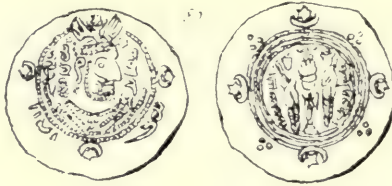
Instead of the usual head of Khurru is a rhomboid figure with פז "ber" in the centre and a scroll below. To r. in field פזע Suleiman, to l. the monogram פז and פזע 'afzot'. "Long live Suleiman" In the second and third quarters of the margin פז 'afid' פז 'afid' פז 'afid'. The reverse is indistinct, but bears the date 137. פזע פז פז 'aft si salu'.

2. HANI bin HANI. T.E. 138.

79 These coins are of the usual type but have פז Hani in the field. The פז below is probably intended פז for the

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

13. MUQATIL. T.E. 139.



80 These coins are also of the ordinary type but bear the name, טו טו MUQATIL. The reverse has the date 139, טו טו טו טו Nau 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 טו ABDULLAH. The reverses bear the dates 139, טו טו טו טו Nau sih sat, and 140 טו טו טו טו 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 טו IBRAHIM. The reverse bears the date 141 טו טו טו טו AKUI⁵ CHA AR SAT, and the usual mint of טו טו טו טו "Tapuristan".

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

Bibliography.

- De Morgan. J. *Revue Numismatique.* Paris 1907
do. (On the mints) " 1913
- De Sacy. A. S. S. *Medailles des Sassanides.* " 1793
(Translation of Mirkhond's work),
- Sorn. B. *Monnaies Sassanides.* St. Petersburg 1875
(Description of the Bartholomae collection)
- Strouin. E. *Revue Archeologique.* Paris 1896
(Les legendes des Monnaies).
- Lavoix. H. *Monnaies Musulmanes.* Paris. 1887
(Cat of coins in Bibliothique Nationale).
- Longperier. A. de. *Medailles des Sassanides.* Paris. 1840
- Markoff. A. de. *Monnaies Arsacides &c.* St. Petersburg. 1887
(Cat of coins in Hermitage Museum).
- Marsden. W. *Numismata Orientalia.* London. 1869
- Mirkhond (see De Sacy).
- Mordtmann. A. D. *Zeitschrift der deutschen
Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft.*
Leipzig. 1854-59-65-79-80.
(Various essays on the whole subject).
- Paruck. F. *Numismatic Supplement to the
Jour. Bengal Asiatic Socy.* Calcutta. 1917
- Rawlinson. G. *Seventh Oriental Monarchy.* 1876
(History of the Sassanian empire).
- Thomas. E. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Socy.* 1850-52-71
(Various essays on Sassanian coins &c.).
Numismatic Chronicle. London. 1872-73
(Sassanians in Persia).
-
- Codrington. O. *Musulman Numismatics.* London. 1904
- Stickel. J. G. *Handbuch zur Morgenlandischen
Munzkunde.* heft II. 1845

Coins of Bahram IV.	48
" " " and his sons Yazdegird and Skapur.	49
" " Bahram V.	51
" " Bahram VI.	60
" " Balas.	55
" " Bastam.	62
" " Boran (Queen).	65
" " Dad-burj-mihl.	178
" " Fir Khan.	108
" " Firoz I.	51
" " Hajaj bin Yusuf.	99
" " Hani bin Hani.	111
" " Hormazd I.	39
" " Hormazd II.	44
" " Hormazd III (?).	53
" " Hormazd IV.	59
" " Hormazd V.	66
" " Ibrahim.	112
" " Islam bin Abu Sofyan.	95
" " Jamasp.	57
" " Jerir.	111
" " Kaktan Kulai.	96
" " Khalid bin Abdulla.	98
" " Khalid bin Darmak.	109
" " Khorezad Khurru.	65
" " Khurskid I.	107

Coins of Khurshid II. _____	page	108
" " Khusru I _____		58
" " Khusru II. _____		62
" " Kobad I. _____		53
" " Kobad II. _____		63
" " Ma'ad. _____		111
" " Muhallet bin Abu Sofjan. _____		99
" " Mukhammad bin Abdulla. _____		96
" " Mukhammad bin Musalman. _____		97
" " Mugatil. _____		112
" " Muawiya (I) Abdur-rakman. _____		88
" " Mussab bin Zubair. _____		94
" " Narsaki. _____		43
" " Nomaira ¹¹ bin Muhallet _____		98
" " Obeidalla bin ziyad. _____		91
" " Omar bin al'Ala. _____		109
" " Omar bin Obeidalla. _____		94
" " Ormeiya bin Abdulla. _____		97
" " Otba (Alibak) bin Abdulla. _____		97
" " Sa'id bin Salij _____		110
" " Samura bin Jondeb _____		92
" " Selim bin ziyad. _____		92
" " Shakrbaraz, Khusru III and Juwansher (?). _____		64
" " Shapur I. _____		37
" " Shapur II. _____		45
" " Shapur III. _____		47
" " Sulaiman bin Mansur. _____		111
" " Yakya al Harishi. _____		110

MAURICE LE DELEY

Imprimeur

13, Rue des Arquebusiers

PARIS

X-15252

NC SB LIBRARY

University of California
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
305 De Neve Drive - Parking Lot 17 • Box 951388
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90095-1388

Return this material to the library from which it was borrowed.

LA APR 10 2001

470 13 02



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



A 000 492 263 9

Univer
Sou
Li