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STRUCK IN THE NORTH OF IRAN: "MUHR" COUNTERMARKS ON SILVER COINS*

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Introduction

Various anonymous countermarks exist on Iranian Aq Qoyunlu and Safavid coins. This article introduces a new group of these nameless and dateless countermarks that all bear the word "Muhr." This work will provide a classification of these marks and discuss the meaning behind them. The countermarks introduced here are from seven mints, all of which are in the north of Iran, and this could be the key to attributing these marks. Additionally, an estimation for the location of the Gurjiyan mint in Iran is provided.

This article starts with the history behind the legend used on these countermarks and its meaning. Then, all specimens will be discussed separately based on their mints, and a classification of their designs will be presented. Next, arguments will be made about the location of the Gurjiyan mint based on numismatic evidence and historical records, suggesting that this mint is in the north of modern Iran and not in Georgia, as believed by some numismatists. In the end, potential individuals or authorities responsible for countermarking the coins will be discussed.

The shared feature among the countermarks that will be introduced in this article is that they all follow the same formula, "Muhr + mint name." The Persian word مهر / muhr means stamp. Similar to ink stamps that bear the owner's name and authenticate documents, coins can also be regarded as pieces of precious metals that were validated by the name of rulers and authorities being stamped on them. So, coin dies, which are the stamps used to authenticate coins, were called مهر سکه / muhr-i sikkih, and to stamp a coin (mint coins) was called مهر کردن / muhr kardan (Jeddi 2013, 73–74). This is evident in old Persian poems by many poets, including Ferdowsi (Ferdowsi et al. 2016, 866):

بفرمود پس تا سرای درم
درم مهر بر نام خسرو کنند

همی کرد اندیشه در بیش و کم
بسازند و آرایشی نو کنند

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Hamī kard andīshih dar bīsh-u kam / Bifarmūd pas tā sarāyi diram / bisāzand-u arāyishī nuw kunand / diram muhr bar nāmi Khusruw konand, which means: He turned many ideas over in his mind, and then gave orders that a new mint¹ was to be constructed and Drachms (coins) were to be minted in the name of Khusro (Sasanian Khusro II or Khusro Parviz).

Numerous Indian coins use the word muhr. For instance, there is a gold coin on Zeno² #175718, which is from the time of Baburid ruler Jalal al-din Muhammad Akbar (963–1014 AH). The legend on this specimen reads as سعادت یافت دینار جلالی، ز مهر نام اکبر شاه / sa'ādat yāft dīnār-i jalālī, zi muhr-i nām-i Akbar shāh-i 'ālī / the glorious dinar found felicity with the stamp of the name of Akbar, the supreme king. This example shows that مهر کردن / muhr kardan means to mint a coin in the name of a ruler. However, the word “مُهر / muhr / stamp” should not be mistaken for “مِهْر / mihr / the seventh Shamsi month,” as both exist on the sides of this coin.

Another example, which closely resembles the countermarks to be introduced in this article, is also from the reign of Jalal al-Din Muhammad Akbar. It is a copper coin uploaded on Zeno #79800. On this specimen, the mint Allahabad is inscribed as مهر الهاباس / muhr-i Ilāhābās, meaning “stamped in Allahabad,” indicating that the coin was minted in that city. Hence, the formula “muhr + mint name” implies that the coin was minted in a particular city.

While the use of the word muhr to point to the mint name or authorities that minted the coin can be found on various specimens in the Indian numismatics, the countermarks that will be introduced in this article are believed to be the first Iranian coins to feature this word. Also, it is important not to mistake this word for the denomination names muhr and مهور / muhūr, which were used in countries such as Afghanistan, India, and Iran (Album 2013, 8).

Muhr countermarks in this article come from seven mints, all in the north of Iran. These include Tonekabon, Daylaman, Rasht, Fuman, Qazwin, Gurjiyan, and Lahijan, and the current locations of these mints are highlighted in fig. 1. Other northern mints could have also struck similar countermarks.

Tonekabon

Tonekabon is now a coastal city located between Ramsar and Chalus, to the northeast of Qazwin. However, this name was used for a wider region in the past. In the Qajar era, the area between Sefid Tameshk to the Namakabrud River was called Tonekabon (Shirazi 1966, 618. Etamad al-Saltanah 1988, 18–81. Rabino 1924, 105–7), which is believed to correspond to the location mentioned as دیلم خاصة / Diylam-i khāṣṣih in some sources (Sotoudeh 1961, 148), located on the border of the old Gilan and Mazandaran states (Khal'atbari and Panahi 2003, 85–91).

1 This poem also shows that, in the past, the mint was called diram sarāy / درم سراي, meaning the house of drachms.

2 Zeno Oriental Coins Database, available online at www.Zeno.ru.

Although none of the numismatic references mentions Tonekabon as a mint, some Safavid silver coins and various countermarks are known to be minted there. Specifically, fig. 2 shows an example of a Muhr countermark from this region, bearing the inscription *مهر تنکابن / muhr-i Tunikābun*. This countermark has an octagonal cartouche and is stamped on a light silver tanka coin in the name of Aq Qoyunlu Ya‘qub (883–896 AH) (Album 2013, 271, A-2523.1).

Daylaman

Daylam or Daylaman is a mountainous region (Le Strange 1905, 172–73) that is bordered to the north by Rankuh and to the south by Amarlu (Rabino 1995, 322). Numismatists are aware of some coins that were minted in this region (Aghili 1998, 192–93. Diler 2009, 594), and among the ones minted after the ninth century AH are Safavid silver coins in the name of Isma‘il I (907–930 AH) and Tahmasp I (930–984 AH), as well as various countermarks.

The countermark depicted in fig. 3 reads as *مهر دیلمستان / muhr-i Diylamistān*, written within a teardrop-shaped cartouche. The suffix *ستان / istān* is probably used to refer to the district of Daylam. Fig. 3 shows the countermark on a silver tanka coin issued in the name of Qara Qoyunlu Jahanshah (841–872 AH).

Rasht

Rasht is a well-known city located in the northern region of Iran, currently serving as the capital of Gilan province. This city is situated between two rivers, Gohar Rood and Zarjub (Sotoudeh 1961, 157. Rabino 1995, 74), and surrounded by forests. Rasht was the site of coin production for numerous kings and dynasties (Aghili 1998, 201–2. Diler 2009, 610–14), especially after the ninth century AH, when the city's significance began to grow.

Rasht appears to be the most common mint for Muhr countermarks. The authors investigated six Rasht countermarks for this article, all of which were struck on Rasht-minted silver tanka coins in the name of Aq Qoyunlu Ya‘qub. Therefore, these marks were stamped in the same city where the coins were minted. These countermarks read as *مهر رشت / muhr-i Rasht*. Although these Rasht countermarks are quite similar, they can be classified into three types based on their designs.

The first type, depicted in fig. 4,³ has two dots inside the cartouche, one in the upper right and another in the lower left corner. However, countermarks of the second type (fig. 5) have slightly busier designs. On these, there are two dots in their lower right and one in the lower left corner of the cartouche. They also have two other decorative elements, one in the upper right and another in the shape of ۞, which can be found on many Safavid coins and countermarks, in the upper left corner.

Lastly, there is a third type of countermark that is easily distinguishable from the rest due to its unique cartouche. The top and bottom lines of the cartouche in this type,

3 This coin from Soleimani’s collection is also on Zeno #192681, with its countermark mistakenly read as “Muhr Yazd.”

shown in fig. 6, have two half circles, which are not present in either of the other two types. Additionally, while the letter ر is moved from its original place for aesthetic purposes and written on top of ت in types one and two, this is not the case in type three, and ر be seen in its proper place, forming the word رشت.

Fuman

The city of Fuman, approximately 25 kilometers to the southwest of Rasht (Rabino 1995, 180), is known to have been an active mint during the reigns of Qara Qoyunlu, Aq Qoyunlu, Safavid, and Qajar rulers (Aghili 1998, 275. Diler 2009, 901–2). Muhr countermarks struck in Fuman have a beautiful cartouche and read as مهر فومن / muhr-i Fūman. Fig. 7 depicts an example of such a countermark, which appears to have been struck on an Aq Qoyunlu host coin.

Qazwin

Currently, Qazwin (Qazvin) is located 150 kilometers northwest of Tehran. It is a famous city that was even the capital of Iran for a period, during the reign of some Safavid kings. This city worked almost like a doorway to Gilan, and these two names are frequently mentioned in tandem in historical sources. Obviously, many rulers minted coins in Qazwin, and it is a well-known Iranian mint (Aghili 1998, 281–82. Diler 2009, 930–36).

Muhr countermarks of Qazwin come in a fascinating number of variations, indicating that these marks could have been struck on different occasions on numerous coins. Although the legend on specimens shown in fig. 8–13 reads as مهر قزوین / muhr-i Qazwin, all six have different designs and can be categorized into various groups and types. Also, all the host coins seem to be minted locally in the Gilan region, and their weights do not conform to the known weight standards mentioned in numismatic references.

The first group of countermarks appears to have been struck on small, lightweight half tankas in the name of Aq Qoyunlu Rustam (897–902 AH). These marks feature a teardrop-shaped cartouche and are found on host coins weighing around 1.3–1.4g. Three examples are presented in fig. 8–10. The one in fig. 9 has another countermark of عدل اصفهان / ‘adl-i Iṣfahān.

The second group of countermarks, depicted in fig. 11–13, features a four-lobed cartouche with designs and organization of words and letters that vary slightly between each specimen. These marks are struck on some special coins that are in the name of Safavid Isma‘il. These locally-issued silver tanka coins struck in Gilan mints are usually lighter than the known standards and have broad, thin planchets. Furthermore, they are often weakly struck and rarely bear full legends.

The coin shown in fig. 11 is minted in Daylaman, and the mint name is written in a rotated square with four knots on its points. The one depicted in fig. 13 features the mint name Lahijan in a diamond, similar to the coin displayed on Zeno #48237.

Lahijan

The city of Lahijan is situated east of Rasht and north of Daylaman and was of great importance in the Gilan state during certain periods (Rabino 1995, 338–39). From the Ilkhanid period onwards, Lahijan was a mint for various dynasties and is recognized as an established Iranian mint (Aghili 1998, 320. Diler 2009, 1074–75).

Muhr countermarks struck in Lahijan are characterized by an eye-shaped cartouche and read as مهر لاهیجان / muhr-i Lāhijān. They seem to be struck on Timurid and Aq Qoyunlu host coins, although the condition of the coins makes definitive attribution challenging.

Fig. 14 shows the countermark on a fully-worn silver tanka. However, two earlier marks are recognizable on the coin. The first is a countermark of Timurid Abu Sa‘id (855–873 AH), which reads as عدل سلطان ابوسعید کورکان / ‘adl-i sultān Abū Sa‘īd-i Kūrakān, and the second one is an anonymous عدل قزوین / ‘adl-i Qazwīn mark. Lahijan countermark in fig. 15 is added to an Aq Qoyunlu silver tanka, probably from the time of Ya‘qub.

There are at least two distinguishable types of the Lahijan muhr. The easiest way to differentiate these two variations is to observe the letter ن. In the first type (fig. 14), the letter ن is skillfully rendered with a clear dot, whereas in the second variation (fig. 15), the letter ن is crudely shaped and lacks dots. Additionally, while the upper parts of the letters in لاهیجان almost all align in a line in type 1b of this countermark, this is not the case for type 1a, particularly with regard to the letter ن.

Gurjiyan (Karjiyan)

Gurjiyan is an ambiguous Iranian mint that has been mentioned in various historical sources under both the names of گرجیان / Gurjīyān⁴ (Mar‘ashi 1985, 80) and کرجیان / Karjīyān (Lahiji 1973, 129. Rabino 1924, 105, 149. Rabino 1995, 477). Some Safavid silver coins minted during the reigns of Isma‘il I and Tahmasp I are known to have come from this mint. Numismatic references have suggested that Gurjiyan is the same as گرجستان / Gurjistān / Georgia and that the coins were minted in the city of Tiflis (Aghili 1998, 311. Diler 2009, 1042). However, this claim is not supported by facts, and this article uses numismatic evidence and revisits historical sources to clarify the identity of this mint.

Countermarks struck in Gurjiyan have an eye-shaped cartouche precisely like the ones minted in Lahijan, and they bear the legend مهر گرجیان / muhr-i Gurjīyān. Fig. 16 shows this countermark on a silver light tanka from the time of Aq Qoyunlu Ya‘qub, minted in Barforushdeh (Aghili 1998, 101–2. Diler 2009, 225).

Numismatic evidence and historical sources are essential tools in determining the location of the Gurjiyan mint. Specifically, the use of Muhr countermarks on Iranian coins provides valuable insights into the location of the Gurjiyan mint. Analysis of these

4 In Persian, گرجیان is the plural form of گرجی, which means a Georgian person. So, it is important for readers to note that historical references to Gurjiyan (گرجیان) could be referring to either the name of a region in Gilan province or to Georgian people. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting such references.

countermarks indicates that the seven mints that struck these marks⁵ must be in close proximity to each other in a specific region, as the use of the word مهر on Iranian countermarks is a rare incident, and all the countermarks were struck around the same period in history. Furthermore, similarities between the countermarks struck in Gurjiyan and Lahijan (fig. 14 & 16) suggest that these mints may have been in the same region, and the same authority might have even struck these marks. Additionally, Rabino reported a hoard of coins minted in Gurjiyan, Timajan, Lahijan, and Lasht-e Nesha was found by a farmer near Firuzkuh (Rabino 1995, 429). This also supports the argument that these places, which are all known to us, were in the same region.

Historically, there are at least three pieces of evidence that suggest Gurjiyan was located somewhere between modern-day Gilan and Mazandaran provinces in Iran, specifically between Gilan and Tonekabon (Shari‘ati Fukola‘i 2009, 108), and not in current Georgia. Firstly, Mustawfi’s work mentions 12 cities in the old Gilan province, and Gurjiyan is one of them, noted as a formerly big city that lost its importance and became middle-sized over time (Mustawfi 1983, 163). This region in Gilan seems to correspond to the area that was known as Bahmanshir in ancient times (Mustawfi 1330, 66. Qazwini 2007, 65).

Secondly, the name Gurjiyan or Karjiyan is often paired with various northern Iranian cities in historical texts, implying that these locations were in close proximity. For instance, Gurjiyan is mentioned alongside Daylaman (Rabino 1995, 526), Garzamasar⁶, Rankuh (Shari‘ati Fukola‘i 2009, 72), Goli Jan⁷ (Mar‘ashi 1985, 130, 134, 139, 211, 241, 294, 441, 453. Rabino 1995, 526), Kuchesfahan (Lahiji 1973, 129. Mar‘ashi 1985, 291. Shari‘ati Fukola‘i 2009, 108), Lasht-e Nesha (Lahiji 1973, 183. Shari‘ati Fukola‘i 2009, 108), Tonekabon (Mar‘ashi 1985, 245, 446. Khurshah ibn Qubad 2000, 216), Taleqan (Lahiji 1973, 183), and Sakht Sar (Lahiji 1973, 202, 204, 208). Mar‘ashi also referred to Gurjiyan, stating that “all of Daylaman except for Gurjiyan” (Mar‘ashi 1985, 137. Rabino 1995, 477), which shows that Gurjiyan may have been a part of Daylaman or situated in close proximity to it.

Lastly, Mar‘ashi recorded a strong earthquake that happened in the region that occurred in 889/1484. He reported the number of casualties in Gurjiyan, Goli Jan, Taleqan, Rudbar, and some other places. The earthquake also destroyed buildings in Tonekabon, Rankuh, Lahijan, Gukeh, Kisom, Pashija (today’s Pashaki), and Lasht-e Nesha (Mar‘ashi 1985, 453–54). The fact that all of these places were affected by the same earthquake indicates that they were close to each other. Moreover, Tiflis in Georgia is approximately 650 kilometers from Lahijan, making it impossible for Gurjiyan to be located in Georgia. Therefore, this historical evidence further supports the assertion that Gurjiyan was situated between Gilan and Mazandaran provinces in Iran.

5 More northern mints could have struck these countermarks, and coins of other cities might come to light in the future.

6 Garsamasar village near Ramsar.

7 The pair of Gurjiyan & Goli Jan (گرجیان و گلیجان) appear together numerous times in books, and these two were close to each other.

All the locations mentioned in the previous paragraphs are situated within a land area of approximately 125 by 165 kilometers, as illustrated in the map in fig. 1. Therefore, it can be concluded that Gurjiyan is indeed located somewhere within this region. This article uses the map of the region and information from various sources to provide a rough estimation of the location of Gurjiyan. The area of interest is indicated by grey on the map displayed in fig. 1.

Discussion

Based on the host coins on which these marks are found, these countermarks were likely struck in the late ninth or early tenth century AH. Upon studying the history of the northern region of Iran during that time, one frequently encounters the name of the Kar-Kiya dynasty.

The Kar-Kiya dynasty, also known as Kiyaʿids or Husaynids in numismatic references (Album 2013, 254), was a local Shiʿite dynasty in Gilan. Kiyaʿid rulers controlled the east of Gilan from the 770s/1370s until 1000/1592 (Marʿashi 1985, Pargari et al. 2019, 128. Goto 2020). They were present in almost all the cities where these countermarks were struck and were constantly involved in wars, primarily with other local overlords but occasionally even amongst themselves or with dynasties such as Timurid, Qara Qoyunlu, and Aq Qoyunlu (Marʿashi 1985, 38–39. Pargari et al. 2019, 130–35. Kasheff 2001). Therefore, it is highly likely that Kiyaʿids were the authorities behind striking these countermarks.

So, to identify the local ruler who likely ordered the Muhr countermarks, one must search for a powerful Kar-Kiya amir who ruled around 900 AH, based on the host coins discussed in this article. Kar-Kiya Mirza ʿAli is a likely candidate who perfectly matches this description. Mirza ʿAli was a prominent figure in the Kar-Kiya dynasty and reigned from 883/1477 to 910/1504 (Zambaur 1977, 295). During his rule, the dynasty was at the height of its power, and he pursued an aggressive opposition policy towards the central government of Iran (Hasanzadeh 2019, 61–68) to the point that he even engaged in conflicts with Aq Qoyunlu over Qazwin and managed to capture the city (Lahiji 1973, 34–36, 52–53, 99. Goto 2020). However, he did not stop at that and conquered an extensive northern part of Iran and even extended the lands under his rule to as far south as Saveh. So, even though temporary, he had Gilan, parts of Mazandaran, Firuzkuh, Varamin, Ray, Tehran, Shahriar, Saveh, Qazwin, Soltaniyeh, Tarom, and Zanjan under control⁸ (Lahiji 1973, 40–47). So, based on the mints of Muhr countermarks, the dates of their host coins, and historical facts, it is highly likely that these countermarks were struck during the reign of Mirza ʿAli of the Kar-Kiya dynasty.

In fact, it appears that Kar-Kiya Mirza ʿAli was also responsible for striking countermarks that bear his full name. Many of these countermarks exist with different texts,

⁸ Based on this information, and given Mirza ʿAli's vast extent of power and influence, it would not be surprising to find Mirza ʿAli's countermarks on coins from any of the cities mentioned above or the lands between them, in the future.

including عدل میرزا علی / ‘Adl-i Mīrzā ‘Alī, میرزا علی / Mīrzā ‘Alī, and عدل میرزا / ‘Adl-i Mīrzā. They also come in various designs and cartouches. An example of such a countermark is presented in fig. 17. Countermarks bearing Mirza ‘Ali’s name are mostly seen on coins of Timurid Shahrukh and Qara Qoyunlu Jahanshah, but they sometimes appear on coins of other Timurid rulers too. Additionally, although many of them are struck on Saveh-minted coins of Timurid Shahrukh, they can also be found in other mints, including Lahijan, Soltaniyeh, Ruyan, Astarabad, Kashan, Herat, Tabriz, Samarqand, and Shiraz.

Torabi Tabatabaei and Soleimani made a mistake and attributed these “Mirza ‘Ali” countermarks to Timurid Mirza ‘Ali (Torabi Tabatabaei and Soleimani 2007, 119–120). On the other hand, these countermarks are attributed to Qara Qoyunlu Hasan ‘Ali (872–873 AH) by some numismatists (Burn 1938, 193. Rabino 1950, 117, 137. Album 2011, 270, A-2497). However, now there are reasons to believe that these countermarks could actually be attributed to Kar-Kiya Mirza Ali, who ruled from 883 to 910 AH and also had power well before that in Lahijan since 862 AH (Lahiji 1973, 12, 29).

Firstly, while both the terms Mirza (میرزا) and Beg (بگ / بیگ / بیک) mean “prince,” Turkomans, like Qara Qoyunlu rulers, tended to use the latter. Secondly, “Mirza” countermarks are not rare at all, and they have numerous varieties, which suggests that the person behind these marks wielded significant power and influence. However, Qara Qoyunlu Hasan ‘Ali does not fit this description. His reign was brief, for one or two years, and his silver double tanka coins are very rare, minted only in a few specific regions (Album-2496). So, it is odd that coins minted during his reign are much rarer than his countermarks, believed to be struck during his rebellion against his father, Jahanshah (Album 2011, 270). In contrast, Kar-Kiya Mirza ‘Ali is the one who matches the requirements mentioned above. He ruled for almost 27 years and even had great influence from about 20 years before his formal rise to power after his father’s death. Moreover, he became very powerful at certain times and conquered important cities, the coins of many of which, including Saveh and Soltaniyeh, can be found countermarked by “Mirza” marks. Lastly, Qara Qoyunlu Hasan ‘Ali used his exact full name, “Hasan ‘Ali,” on his silver tanka coins. So, even if we assume that he used the term “Mirza,” his name would have been Hasan ‘Ali Mirza and not Mirza ‘Ali. Thus, “Mirza” countermarks are most probably struck by Kar-Kiya Mirza ‘Ali rather than Qara Qoyunlu Hasan ‘Ali.

Conclusion

This article introduced 15 variations of countermarks that followed the “muhr + mint name” formula. The meaning and history behind this formula were discussed, and it was shown that these countermarks indicate the city in which they were struck. So, muhr is equivalent to a countermark here, and “muhr-i x” is interpreted to mean “this is the countermark of the city of x (and this mint validates and recognizes this coin).” Interestingly, these countermarks show that the word muhr / مهر was still used in northern parts of Iran until the early tenth century AH to refer to coin minting. Muhr countermarks have been found on silver coins dating back to the time of Qara Qoyunlu Jahanshah, Aq Qoyunlu Ya‘qub and Rustam, and Safavid Isma‘il I, and were produced in at

least seven mints, including Daylamistan, Fuman, Gurjiyan, Lahijan, Qazwin, Rasht, and Tonekabon.

All Muhr countermarks were struck in northern cities of Iran in the modern Gilan province and the west of the Mazandaran province. Through a study of Muhr countermarks, this work has identified the Gurjiyan mint. This finding challenges the belief held by Diler and Aghili that the Gurjiyan mint was located in Georgia. By combining numismatic and historical data, our work provided a more accurate estimation of the location of the Gurjiyan mint, which is believed to be in the vicinity of the border between Gilan and Mazandaran provinces.

Lastly, Muhr countermarks were struck sometime in the late ninth or early tenth century AH, and it is known that Kiyaʿids played a significant role in the east of Gilan during that time, actively engaging in local conflicts and various wars. Also, their footprints can be traced to all the seven mints discussed in this article. As Mirza ʿAli was a powerful local ruler of the Kar-Kiya dynasty who was able to conquer many important cities in the north of Iran and extend his rule to various regions, it is safe to assume that Muhr countermarks were struck during his reign, the time of which corresponds well with when the countermarks were stamped.

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ՀԱՏՎԵԼ Է ԻՐԱՆԻ ՀՅՈՒՄԱՆԻՏԱՆԻ

«ՄՈՒԻՐ» ՄԱԿԱԴՐՈՇՄԵՆԵՐ ԱՐԾԱԹԵ ԴՐԱՄԵՐԻ ՎՐԱ

Հիմնադրամեր. դրոշմ, Մուիթ, Իրան, իրանական մետաղադրամներ, Ալ Կոյունլու, Մեֆյան, Կար-Բիա:

Իրանական Ալ Կոյունլու և Մեֆյան մետաղադրամների վրա կան տարբեր անանուն մակադրոշմներ: Այս հոդվածը ներկայացնում է այս անանուն և անտարբերի մակադրոշմների մի նոր խումբ, որոնք բոլորն էլ կրում են «Մուիթ» բառը: Հոդվածում ներկայացված է այս նշանների դասակարգումը և քննարկվել են դրանց հիմ-

նական նշանակությունը: Այստեղ ներկայացված մակադրոշմները յոթ դրամահատարաններից են, որոնք բոլորն էլ գտնվում են Իրանի հյուսիսում, և սա կարող է լինել այդ նշանները դրանց վերագրելու բանալին: Բացի այդ, կարևորվում է նաև Իրանում Գուրջիյան դրամահատարանի գտնվելու վայրը:

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ОТЧЕКАНЕНЫ НА СЕВЕРЕ ИРАНА: НАДЧЕКАНКИ "МУ(Н)Р" НА СЕРЕБРЯНЫХ МОНЕТАХ

Ключевые слова: штамп, Му(h)р, Иран, иранские монеты, Ак Коюнлу, Сефьян, Кар-Киа.

Иранские монеты Ак Коюнлу и Сефьян имеют различные анонимные надчеканки. В этой статье представлена новая группа надчеканок без наименований и дат, на каждой из которых есть слово «Му(h)р». В этой статье будет представлена классификация этих символов и обсуждено их основное значение. Показанные здесь надчеканки взяты с семи монетных дворов, расположенных в северном Иране, и это может быть ключом к приписыванию им этих надчеканок. Кроме того, подчеркивается местонахождение монетного двора Гурджиян в Иране.