

24	al-sulṭān al-'adl al-a'zam ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn	Manṣūrī		4.67	37
25	al-sulṭān al-'adl nusrat al-dunyā wa'l dīn ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn	Manṣūrī?		4.75	34
26	al-sulṭān al-'adl nusrat al-dunyā wa'l dīn ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn	Manṣūrī?		3.4	34
27	al-sulṭān al-'adl al-a'zam ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn			4.48	37
28	al-sulṭān al-'adl nusrat al-dunyā wa'l dīn ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn			3.83	30
29	al-sulṭān al-'adl al-a'zam ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn			3.95	35
30	al-sulṭān al-'adl al-a'zam ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn			4.2	31
31	... al-'adl al-a'zam... sulṭān al-salāṭīn			3.6	32
32	al-sulṭān al-'adl al-a'zam ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn			3.68	31
33	al-sulṭān al-'adl al-a'zam ulugh sulṭān al-salāṭīn			3.42	30
34	al-sulṭān al-'adl al-a'zam ...			3.92	31
35	al-sulṭān ... al-a'zam ulugh ...al-salāṭīn			4.74	34
36	... ulugh...			2.76	32
37	...al-salāṭīn..			3.48	32
The second group of coins					
38	al-khāqān al-'adl al-a'zam 'alā-al-dunyā wa'l dīn qilich arslān khān	'Adlī	xx5?	4.73	39
39	al-khāqān al-'adl al-a'zam 'alā-al-dunyā wa'l dīn qilich arslān khān	'Adlī		4.85	36

COINAGE OF TOGHRIŁ BIN SUNQR, SALGHURID ATABEG OF FĀRS

A. Akopyan (Moscow) and F. Mosanef (Tehran)*

After the fall of the Buwayhids in Fārs in AH 454, this region was ruled by Seljūq governors for several decades. The following atabegs of Fārs are known for this period – Jamal al-Dīn Chavli, Rukn al-Dīn Khumartekīn, Saljūqshāh, Mengibars, and Boz Aba (the last three known also from the coins struck in Fārs).

The last of them, Boz Aba, from the Oghūz Türkmens, was elected atabeg of Fārs in AH 541, but he soon started to rebel against the Seljūqs, and sultān Mas'ūd killed him in a battle near Isfahān in the same year. At this time, Sunqr b. Mawdūd, a nephew of Boz Aba, was in charge in Shīrāz. After the death of Boz Aba, Sunqr escaped to the mountainous area, and for less than two years Fārs and Shīrāz were ruled by the Seljūq prince, Muḥammad b. Maḥmūd. Sunqr, however, began a rebellion, attacked him and forced him to leave Fārs.

In AH 543 Sunqr founded a dynasty that ruled in Fārs and on the coast of the Persian Gulf for over a century as vassals first of the Seljūqs and then, in the thirteenth century, of the Khwārazm Shāhs and Mongols. Some of the Salghurids used the title *sulṭān al-bar wa al-bahr* (king of land and sea) for themselves, while the most common kunya used by them was Muẓaffar al-Dīn. After the death of Sunqr in AH 556, his two successors, Zangī b. Mawdūd and Tekele (Takla) b. Zangī, ruled in Fārs until AH 591.²⁸

During Tekele's rule in Fārs, his cousin, Quṭb al-Dīn Toḡhril b. Sunqr, started to disobey him and rebel against him. Tekele died in AH 591 – al-Shabānkāra'ī wrote that he was killed in battle, and, although he did not name his enemy, it could well have

been Toḡhril b. Sunqr.²⁹ After Tekele's death, Toḡhril could not rule Fārs easily, because he was confronted with another Salghurid, Sa'd I b. Zangī. Toḡhril was involved in a long war with Sa'd that lasted eight years, during which time Fārs changed hands between them several times. This war was very hard for Fārs and its population. The war ended in AH 599 when Toḡhril was defeated, captured and killed by Sa'd I b. Zangī.

No coins of Toḡhril b. Sunqr were known before. In this article we want to describe two newly discovered types of dīnār of Toḡhril b. Sunqr, one bearing his name alone (*coin 1*), the other with the name of the Ildigūzid atabeg, Muḥammad Jihān Pahlavān (*coins 2-3*). Like all known Salghurid coins, they are made of pale gold, and, like most of them, bear a dynastic tamgha, a three-pronged fork-like object.



Coin 1

Coin 1: pale AV (2.09 g, 23 mm).³⁰
Obverse:

الله
محمد رسول
الله التا
لدين الله

Obverse margin: illegible.

Reverse:

طغرل

*We would like to express our gratitude to Dr Lutz Ilisch (Tübingen) for his very important comments during the preparation of this paper.

²⁸ See more about Salghurid history in: 'Abdallah b. Faḡlallah Waṣṣāf Shīrāzī, *Tahriri-i ta'rikh-i waṣṣāf (Tajziyat al-amṣār wa tazjiyat al-d'ār)*, Tehrān, SH 1383, pp. 88–89; Hamdallah Mostowī, *Ta'rikh-e Gozide*, Tehrān, SH 1381, pp. 503–504; Ghiyāth al-Dīn Muḥammad Kh'āndemir, *Ta'rikh Habīb al-Siyar*, Tehrān, SH 1353, vol II, pp. 559–560.

²⁹ Muḥammad b. 'Alī al-Shabānkāra'ī, *Majma' al-ansāb*, Tehrān, SH 1376, vol. II, p. 183.

³⁰ Private collection (Iran).

There is a big Salghurid tamgha  between letters **د** and **د**.

Reverse margin: illegible.

In design, this coin is very similar to the coins of Zangī³¹ and Tekele,³² that also have the same Salghurid tamgha, located within the name of ruler but not within his title, as on the present coin.



Coin 2



Coin 3

Coin 2: pale AV (2.89 g, mm),³³ coin 3: pale AV (g, mm).³⁴

Obverse:

	اتابك	
	الله	
	الله VI	
بعلبان	رسول الله	
	محمد	
	بالحه	
	المستص	
	محمد	

Reverse:

	طغرل
	السلطان VI
	عظيم طغرل
	[بن ابراهان]
	[بن سلقر]

Salghurid tamgha  after طغرل.

Reverse margin: illegible.

These coins are typical of the issues of Seljūq atabegs, with their inclusion of the ruling levels. On the coins are listed the 'Abbāsīd Caliph (al-Mustaḍī, AH 566–575 – as *bi-Allāh* – sic!), the nominal Great Sultān of the Seljūqs of Iraq (Toghrlī III bin Arslān, AH 571–590), the Greatest Atābeg (Muḥammad Jihān Pahlavān Ildigūzīd, AH 571–582) and a person, who is known to us only by his *nasab*, [bin Suljūq].

At first sight, the tamgha enables us unequivocally to identify this coin as Salghurid. The incidence of the known reign dates of the first three persons gives us the interval of AH 571–575 during which this coin was struck. By that time, Sunqur was dead, and the part of his name what we see on the bottom line of the reverse

³¹ Zeno.ru Oriental Coins Database, no. 42085.

³² Zeno.ru Oriental Coins Database, no. 41031.

³³ Baldwin's Auction, *Arabian Coins and Medals (L.L.C.), Islamic Coin Auction 15*, 17 March 2009, lot no. 599. This was described as a coin of "Jihān Pahlavān and Toghrlī III".

³⁴ Steve Album list no. 212, lot 82 (item no. 45685). This was described as a coin of "Sunqur and future ruler Toghrlī III b. Arslān".

should be interpreted only as part of the *nasab* – as **[bin Suljūq]*. As we already know, Toghrlī b. Sunqur struck coins (see no. 1), and no other person with such a *nasab* is known for that time from the sources. It is also remarkable that this coin is the first known gold coin with the name of Muḥammad Jihān Pahlavān Ildigūzīd. Among the other Ildigūzīds, only Abū Bakr struck gold coins.³⁵ Moreover, this is the first numismatic evidence of the relationship between the Ildigūzīds and the Salghurids.

Of particular interest is the naming of Caliph al-Mustaḍī as *bi-Allāh*, but not as *bi-amr Allāh*. The irregularity in the second part of the name of the Caliph is known thanks to the sources. Thus he is named as *al-Mustaḍī bi-Allāh* by Ibn al-Āthīr³⁶ and Ibn Taghtaghi,³⁷ as *al-Mustaḍī bi-nūr Allāh* by Hamdallah Mostowfi³⁸ and Ibn 'Alī Ḥusaynī,³⁹ and as *al-Mustaḍī bi-amr Allāh* by Bīndārī Ḥshāhī⁴⁰ and Ibn Khaldūn.⁴¹ As can be seen, this inconsistency was not something unusual in sixth century Muslim history.

This inconsistency is known from other Seljūq coins. Thus, a silvered copper dirham of Balkh names him as *al-Mustaḍī bi-Allāh*. Another specimen of similar type of Balkh, AH 571, names him as *al-Mustaḍī bi-Allāh* on the obverse, and *al-Mustaḍī bi-amr Allāh* on the reverse.⁴²

According to *Ta'rikh-i waṣṣāf*, during the rule of Tekele, Muḥammad Jihān Pahlavān attacked Fārs and captured Shīrāz in AH 575, where many people were killed.⁴³ It is possible that, during this campaign, Toghrlī bin Sunqur was chosen as ruler of Fārs by Jihān Pahlavān, in opposition to Tekele. If that is so, the word *zafar* (victory) on coins 2 and 3 can be directly linked with the victory in Shīrāz, and maybe these coins were struck in that town.

THE MINTING OF GOLD SHAURIS IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GEORGIA: MONETARY EVIDENCE

By Irakli Paghava

In this short paper we would like to publish a previously unresearched and actually forgotten gold coin issued in late 18th century Georgia, namely in the kingdom of Kartl-Kakheti, which formed the eastern part of the country.

Eighteenth century Georgian gold coinage is extremely rare; one can list only a very limited number of

- Gold coins of various denominations issued in Tiflis during the Ottoman occupation (1723–1735)⁴⁴;
- Gold issues in the name of the Afsharid rulers: Nādir Shāh, Shāh Rukh and Ibrāhīm⁴⁵; and also
- Two electrum (previously, often thought to be gold) coins struck with the dies intended for minting the Tiflis silver and copper currency; most probably, they were issued somewhere within the Russian Empire (St. Petersburg?) and are *novodels* for collectors, dating back to the 1st third of the 19th century.⁴⁶

³⁵ Kouymjian D. K., *Numismatic History of Southeastern Caucasia and Adharbayjan based on Islamic Coinage of the 5th/11th to the 7th/13th Centuries*, Ph. D. Diss., Columbia Univ., 1969, pp. 349–357.

³⁶ Ibn al-Āthīr, *Al-Kāmil fī al-Ta'rikh*, vol. VII, Tehrān, SH 1355, p. 292, 298.

³⁷ Ibn Taghtaghi, *Ta'rikh Fakhrī*, Tehrān, SH 1384, p. 427.

³⁸ Hamdallah Mostowfi, *Ta'rikh-e Gozide*, Tehrān, SH 1381, p. 364.

³⁹ 'Alī Ḥusaynī, *Zubdatu al-tavārikh*, Tehrān, SH 1380, p. 189, 191.

⁴⁰ Bīndārī Ḥshāhī, *Zubdatu al-nusra va nukhbatu al-usra*, Tehrān, SH 1356, p. 349, 364.

⁴¹ Ibn Khaldūn, *Al-Kitāb al-ibār*, Tehrān, SH 1383, vol. IV, p. 172.

⁴² Fedorov M., *Qarakhanid Coins of Tirmidh and Balkh as a Historical Source II* NC 163 (2003), pp. 273–4.

⁴³ *Tahriri-ta'rikh-i waṣṣāf*, p. 89; Mir-Kh⁴⁴ānd, *Rawzat al-safā*, Tehrān, SH 1383, p. 775.

⁴⁴ We are currently researching this issue; the results will be presented separately in due course.

⁴⁵ *Paghava-Turkia-Janjgava 2010; Paghava 2010:517-520,528-529.*

⁴⁶ *Paghava 2008.*