Arab governors Coins Tapuristan

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ABSTRACT

Ninety five silver coins which are preserved in the Cabinet of the National museum of Iran belong to the Omar –ibn- A'lah has been classified according to weight. The Number and distribution of it according to mint years has been studies under sub classification. In this research to find their differences and dates of ruling of Omar–ibn- A'lah has been investigated and accordingly in the reign of him which type of changing has been appear on their coins.

INTRODUCTION

Coins which issuing by the government has the special metallic value and presenting of engraved sign as the official issues gave pieces of information about the politico-economical information about the time of issues. A collection of coins of the Arab governors of Tapuristan are In the national museum of Iran as follow: Hani, Abdullah, Saeed, Omar- ibn- a’la, Maghatel and etc, that We undertook this search on the ninety five coins of silver hemi drachms of Omar- Ibn- a’la which minted in Tapuristan and preserve in the cabinet of national museum of Iran now. Based report is not of their transition of to national museum of Iran and probably coins have been offer to museum. Unvala [1]; coins has distributed to three classification with basis coins carving. Malek [2] coins has distributed to seven groups with basis their inscription.

In this article tried to present new search of the coins of Omar ibn a’la’s, perfectly, by numismatic evidences could present pieces of exact and based information about the government of Omar-ibn- a’la. Omar has minted coins of silver metal with weight between 2/10-1/72 gram and these coins have bilingual legends of Pahlavi and Arabic in Cufic characters, and Pahlavi legend only and all reverse of Omar have Pahlavi legend only. The mint of these coins has been reported in Amol, Sari and Royan [1]

Research methodology:

In this search, ninety five silver coins (Plate 1-4) Minted in Tapuristan has been chosen which are presented in the national museum of Iran and after photography, investigation was begun upon them by authors.

Discussion:

We undertook this article on the coins of Omar –ibn- a’la’s with basis the marginal inscriptions on the obverse of the coins of this governor. The margin is divided into four equal segments by three crescents and star and by the winged crown and the legends generally are in the second and the third segments that in one distribution from the standpoint of inscription, have analyzed in four varieties as follow:

The first kind:

We have marginal legends in the second segment Omar's obverse $\text{30w}$ and on coins of the years 120, 121, 123, 127, 128 and 129 T.E.(plate 1)
Plate 1:
*The second kind:*

The second and the third segments Omar's obverse have the legends respectively on coins of the years 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128 and 129 T.E. and the most percent belong to 124 year with 37 percent. (Plate 2).

Plate 2:
*The third kind:*

In this type, the second and the third segments Omar's obverse have the legends respectively on coins of the years, 124, 127, 128 and 129 T.E. (and the most percent belong to 128 and 129 years with 47 and 39 percent respectively (Plate 3).

Plate 3:
*The forth kind:*

In this type, the second and the third segments Omar's obverse have the legends respectively on coins of the year 125 T.E. from this type has been seen one number in the national museum of Iran and The name of the governed has engraved with their affiliation (Plate 4).
Result:
As we have mentioned above, there are in the Cabinet of the National museum of Iran ninety five hemi-
drachms of Omar who reigned several years in tapuristan. These ninety five coins are to be allotted to the years
of their issue as follows: 120 T.E. 5 coins, 121 T.E. 3 coins, 122 T.E. 6 coins, 123 T.E. 2 coins, 124 T.E. 12 coins,
to date.

The distribution of types in 120 T.E.:
The number of five coins have issued in 128 Tabari year that one sample of them is the first type and four
samples of them are of the type of two.

The scatter of varieties in 121 T.E.:
The number of three coins has been minted in 121 T.E. that three sample of them are the first type.

The scatter of kinds in 122 T.E.:
The number of six coins have been minted in 128 T.E. that every six sample of them is the second kind.

The scatter of kinds in 123 T.E.:
The number of two coins has been minted in 128 T.E. that one sample of them is the first kind and one
sample of them is of a kind of two.

The scatter of kinds in 124 T.E.:
The number of twelve coins have been minted in 124 T.E. that one sample of them is the third kind and
eleven samples of them are of a kind of two.

The scatter of kinds in 125 T.E.:
Six numbers of coins have been minted in 125 T.E. that one sample of them is the forth kind and five
samples of them are of a kind of two.

Distribution of kinds in 127 T.E.:
The number of seven coins have been minted in 127 T.E. that one sample of them is the first kind and six
samples of them are of a kind of three.

Distribution of kind in 128 T.E.:
The number of twenty eight coins have been minted in 128 T.E. that one sample of them is the first kind
and two samples of them is of a kind of two and twenty seven samples are of a kind of three.

The scatter of kinds in 129 T.E.:
Twenty five of coins have been minted in this date that one sample of them is the first kind and one
sample of them is of a kind of two and twenty two samples are of a kind of three.

Conclusion:
We can deduce from the collection of coins that we have investigated above, their mint year is among the
120-129 Tabari years and with attentive to the mint history of Omar-ibn-ā’la coins existing in the national
museum of Iran could present two periods governmental and political in among above mentioned years: the first period: from 120 to 125 Tabari year; and the second period: from 127 to 129 Tabari year.

From this chronology, we understand delayed that have occurred in coinage mint which is considerable clearly that one delay annual been seen in among 120-125 and 127-130 Tabard years. Also Malek (The Dabuyid Ispahbads and early Abbasid governor of tabaristan;2004) has not mentioned coin with the mint of Omar-ibn – al'la in this year. And another cause deduced of presented tables and schedules because a kinds of one and two have been minted from 120 to 125 Tabari years and the third kind is not seen in this year and in the years of 127-129 Tabari; the third kind have higher than one and two from a statistics and numbers point and the forth kind connected to 125 T.E. and has not been seen in the other abovementioned dates.

Other reasons for the proved of this subject, the mention of Omar name to Pahlavi inscription upon obverse to be from 120 to 125 T.E. and from 127 to 129 T.E. government name has not been seen to Pahlavi inscription. So to seem, although, coins have flagrant different, have minted in two periods separately.

REFERENCES
