

## PERSIA

FOOTNOTE: The Persian series of the *Modern Dimes Size Silver Coins of the World* has two sizes that fall within this work; The WHITE SHAHIS or three shahis series which are smaller and lighter than the regular series, 500 dinars. See the footnote at the end of this chapter expanding the three shahis coins. Both series are listed in date order, first by their A.H. date and later by the Solar Year dating. Since these dates in Arabic look similar, the reader is advised to check each type carefully for other descriptions in addition to the dates.

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1878) AH 1296 u/m

^OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Nisir-ed-Din Kasar Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

∇RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, arabic ١٢٩٦ (AH 1296) below lion, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-7, A6



1883 - AH 1301 - 3 SHAHI - OBV



1883 - AH 1301 - 3 SHAHI - REV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1879)	AH 1297	u/m
(1880)	1298	u/m
(1881)	1299	u/m
(1882)	1300	u/m
(1883)	1301	u/m
(1884)	1302	u/m
(1885)	1303	u/m
(1886)	1304	u/m
(1887)	1305	n/m
(1888)	1306	u/m
(1889)	1307	u/m
(1890)	1308	u/m
(1891)	1309	u/m

^OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Nisir-ed-Din Kasar Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

∇RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, / inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below / arabic AH DATE below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-7A, A7

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PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

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3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

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(1895) AH 1313 u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Nisir-ed-Din Kasar Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, arabic ١٣١٣ (AH 1313) between lion legs, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-7B, A8

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PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

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3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

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undated u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Nisir-ed-Din Kasar Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Inscription (O Owner of Creation! To you, Greetings) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-8, A9

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PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

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3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

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undated u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mouzaffer-al-din Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, / inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-25, B3

TYPE: No date with shahi for value.



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1900 - AH 1318 - 3 SHAHI - OBV

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PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

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3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

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undated u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mouzaffer-ed-Din Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, within wreath tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-25A, B4

TYPE: Undated without value.

POPULATION: Persia - 1892 - 7,653,600 with capital Tehran with 200,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: Since 1870 the city of Tehran has been improved, the streets being lighted with gas and laid with tramways. During the summer months the court removes, on account of the intolerable heat, to more agreeable quarters on the heights to the north, and a third of the inhabitants, including the European embassies, follow the royal example. Population - Tehran (winter) 210,000.





### 1900 - AH 1318 - 3 SHAHI - REV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1896)	AH 1313	u/m
(1896)	1314	u/m
(1898)	1316	u/m
(1899)	1317	u/m
(1900)	1318	u/m
(1901)	1319	u/m
(1902)	1320	150,000

^OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mouzaffer-ed-Din Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▽RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath tied with ribbon below, arabic AH DATE between lions legs.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-25, B 5

FOOTNOTE: From the Koran, Mohammed himself says: "Verily a lie is allowable in three cases, to women, to reconcile friends, and in war" and Lord Curzon finds the same true in Persia, when he says: "I am convinced that the true son of Iran would sooner lie than tell the truth". *The New Era in Asia*, Sherwood Eddy, Nashville, Tenn., 1913.



### 1909 - AH 1327 - 3 SHAHI - OBV

PERSIA, EMPIRE of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

undated u/m

^OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mouzaffer-ed-Din Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▽RV: Inscription (O Owner of Creation! To you, Greetings) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription (Tehran) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-A25, B 6

TYPE: The Sultan, Mouzaffer-ed-Din Shah no date



Arms of Persia



### 1909 - AH 1327 - 3 SHAHI - REV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1907) AH 1325 u/m  
(1908) 1326 u/m  
(1909) 1327 u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mohammad Ali Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

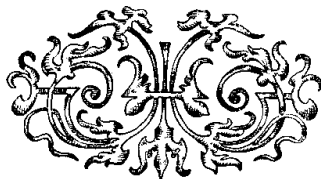
▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, arabic AH DATE between lions legs / inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-44, C 3

TYPE: The Sultan, Mohammad Ali Shah with date



PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

undated u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mohammad Ali Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Inscription (O Owner of Creation! To you, Greetings) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-A44, C 6

TYPE: Inscription reverse, without date

FOOTNOTE: Mouzaffer-ed-Din, the second son of Shah Nasir-ed-din was born at Tehran March 25, 1853. He was appointed Governor of the Province of Azerbaijan, but was recalled for failing to suppress an uprising of the Kurds. Already declared Heir Apparent during his father's lifetime, Muzaffer-ed-Din became Shah of Persia June 8, 1896, after Nasir-ed-Din's assassination by a Babi on May 1st. In early life an almost fanatical Mohammedan, he showed great tolerance as Shah, particularly in his repression of an outbreak against the Christian Armenians at Kazoni in 1899. He further relieved his subjects at his accession of the taxes on meat and bread, and likewise abolished the system of purchase of civil and military positions. Of this change from his earlier character the European influence, especially that of the French, under which he came in Tehran, is the main cause. In 1906 he made the first step towards establishing a Parliamentary Government by summoning a partially elective National Assembly. He ruled until his death in 1907. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1908) AH 1326 u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mohammad Ali Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, arabic ۱۳۲۶ (AH 1326) between lions legs / inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-B44, C 4

TYPE: Arms reverse, without date

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1910) AH 1328 u/m  
(1911) 1329 u/m  
(1912) 1330 189,000

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Ahmad Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath tied with ribbon below / arabic AH DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-64, D 3

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1914) AH 1332 10,172

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Ahmad Shah) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below, around / Inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, arabic ١٣٣٢ (AH 1332) between lions legs / inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-A70A, D 4

FOOTNOTE: Persia - The name given by the Greeks to the region, the capital of which was Persepolis, originally overrun by a wild branch of the Ayrian race called the Parsa, meaning in the native tongue "The Tigers". The Persian name for the country is Iran.

FOOTNOTE: In 1875 Bergrath F.Pechan of the Austrian Mint was consulted to reform the currency of Persia. The Council agreed to accept the Standards of the Latin Monetary Union based on the French 10 franc = 1 toman .900 fine 50 grains gold and silver coins of .900 fine 2.5 grams = 1/2 qiran. However the standard would have caused too many difficulties and in 1878 a new standard was introduced with the toman lowered 10% to 45 grains and silver qiran of 72 grains from 78 grains. The first modern coinage produced by the Tehran mint were struck in 1876 AD (1293 AH) using minting machinery from Paris which had been delivered twelve years earlier. All provincial mints were closed in 1878.



1924 - AH 1342 - 3 SHAHI - OBV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1915) AH 1333 78,428  
(1916) 1334 6,166  
(1917) 1335 73,080  
(1919) 1337 75,600  
(1921) 1339 9,700  
(1924) 1342 19,867

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Ahmad Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath around / arabic AH DATE below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-A70, D 5

TYPE: Date on obverse

FOOTNOTE: Mehemet Shah died in 1848, and was succeeded by his son Nasir-ed-Din, the present Shah, born 1829. He has had to suppress a number of insurrections, and in 1851 a serious rebellion of the Pure Persian Party in Khorassan, who refused obedience to the Kajar Dynasty on religious grounds. In May 1852 he annexed the Sultanate of Herat, but was compelled to relinquish it by the British, and a second occupation in 1855 resulted in the landing of a British force on the Persian Gulf, the capture of Bushire, and the Peace of Paris, March 3, 1857. Persia has since come into the possession of portions of territory formerly belonging to Oman, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1896.*



## 1924 - AH 1342 - 3 SHAHI - REV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1914)	AH 1332	included with Y-A70A
(1915)	1333	included with Y-A70A
(1919)	1337	included with Y-A70A
(1923)	1341	3,360
(1924)	1342	included with Y-A70A

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Ahmad Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath around / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, arabic AH DATE between lions legs / inscription (shahi) below lion, within wreath tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-B70, D 7

TYPE: Date on reverse

FOOTNOTE: Prior to the discovery of oil, Persia gained world fame for rug weaving which was its most important industry.



PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

3 SHAHI 17MM .900 FINE 0.69 GRAMS

(1917) AH 1335 u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Ahmad Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath around / arabic ۱۳۳۵ (AH 1335) below.

▼RV: Inscription (O Owner of Creation! To you, Greetings) within inner circle of pearls, wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-B70A, D 6

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

undated u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Nasir-ur-din Kasar Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-10, A 12

TYPE: No date

FOOTNOTE: Tehran, capital of Persia, and of the Province of Irak-Ajemi, 66 miles south of the shore of the Caspian Sea. It stands on a wide plain, dotted here and there with mud-built villages, and pierced with many circular pits, which reach down to the great subterranean water-courses, on which, in this region, the life of animal and plant is altogether dependent. On the north-east runs the lofty range of the Elburz mountains, rising in Demavend to the height of 22,000 feet above sea-level, and giving dignity to an otherwise tame and unattractive scene. The town is built almost entirely of mud-houses, packed within a mud-wall 20 feet high, and 4 miles in circumference. The principal buildings are the British and Russian Residences; the Bazaar of Takikhan, finished in 1850-1851, at a cost of British £ 30,000; the Ark, or Citadel - in the suburbs - is the Shah's Palace. Carpets are manufactured; but the chief trades are shoemaking and manufacture of hats and linen goods. Population of Tehran in summer, 80,000; in winter 120,000. *Library of Universal Knowledge, New York, 1880.*





### 1883 - AD 1301 - 500 DINARS - OBV

FOOTNOTE: In 1888 the first Persian railway was opened connecting the Caspian Sea with Tehran, the capital. There are some 4000 miles of telegraph lines in operation, and a regular postal service was organized in 1877. The principal coins of Persia are the gold toman, and the silver kran. The rate of exchange varies from about 33 1/2 to 35 krans per British pound. There is no paper currency. In 1888 the Oriental Bank of London established branches at Tehran and five other chief towns. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1896.*



### 1883 - AD 1301 - 500 DINARS - REV

FOOTNOTE: The issue dated AH 1297 has a plain edge, where as AH 1301 and AH1306 are reeded. The other dates have not been examined.

FOOTNOTE: Nasir-ed-Din Shah, son of Mehemet Shah was first enthroned at Tabriz on September 12, 1848, at the age of eighteen and a second time in Tehran on October 23, 1848. In 1856 his occupation of Herat involved him in war with Britain. He visited the European Courts at three different times and he holds an honorable place among the rulers of the world. The two most important improvements introduced by him into his country were the construction of the telegraphic communications between Europe and India through Persia was secured. in the year 1869 and the establishment of a postal service in 1877. The last important service he rendered his country was the founding of a university called Darinal-Funum, or place of science, at the capital city, Tehran. In his reign The assassination of Nasir-ed-Din on May 1, 1896 by Moslem calculation Nasir-ed-Din had reigned for fifty years in 1896. Preparations were being made to celebrate the auspicious event when suddenly an assassin, taking advantage of the Shah's kindly custom of receiving petitions in person. He was coming out of the door when he was shot by the hand of an assassin, who fired at him and he died from the bullet in five hours. His murderer was one of his subjects, Mirza Riza of Kerman, who belonged to the new peculiar sect of Babists that is found in Persia and that differs from the Mohammedan religion. Thus died Nasir-ed-din Shah, who was rightly regarded by his subjects as the ablest man in his dominions. Splendidly virile and of striking appearance, he conducted all important affairs in person. Nasir-ed-Din Shah did more for Persia than any ruler during the past 800 years. *Persia, the Land of the Magi, by Samuel Nweeya, 1910, A History of Persia, Percy Sykes, New York, 1930.,*

PERSIA, KINGDOM of TEHRAN MINT			
500 DINARS	18MM	.900 FINE	2.31 GRAMS
(1878)	AH 1296	u/m	
(1879)	1297	u/m	
(1880)	1298	u/m	
(1883)	1301	u/m	
(1888)	1306	u/m	
(1893)	1311	u/m	

^OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Nasir-ed-Din Kasar Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

∇RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below / arabic AH DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-10A, A 13

POPULATION: Persia - 1896 - From 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 with capital Tehran with 150,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: The titles of the Shah: The Sovereign, The Pivot of the Universe, The Sultan, His Auspicious Majesty, His Royal Majesty, The King of Kings, The Royal Possessor of Kingdoms, His Majesty the Shadow of Allah, The Khajan. *History of Persia by Percy Sykes, New York 1930.*

FOOTNOTE: Currency of Persia - 250 shahi = 12 1/2 kran or 1 toman.

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PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

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500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

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(1889) AH 1307 u/m

▲OV: Crown at top, inscription (Spread at the feet of His Imperial Majesty upon His return from Europe), arabic ١٣٠٧ (AH 1307), within inner circle of pearls, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-A15, A 17

TYPE: Commemorative of Sultan Nasir's return from Europe with the inscription - *Spread at the feet of His Imperial Majesty upon His return from Europe*

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PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

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500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

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(1892) AH 1310 u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Nasir-ed-Din Kasar Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / arabic ١٣١٠ (AH 1310) between lion legs / inscription (ten shahis) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-10b

TYPE: Muled Y-10D (500 dinars) / Y-10A (date below wreath).

FOOTNOTE: The monetary standard is silver, and the unit of value the kran, equal to 1000 dinars, worth U.S. 7.9 cents in 1901. *International Yearbook, N.Y., 1901.*



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## Nasir-ed-Din Kasar Shah

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FOOTNOTE: Tehran is situated on the southern slope of Mount Shimron, and has an altitude of 3,500 feet above the sea. The old city was contracted and unhealthy, but of late years the old walls have been in good part torn down, the moat filled up, and a large area about the entire city enclosed by a ditch and earthworks. The space included has been divided by wide streets, and the supply of water has been increased. Tehran is now the most cleanly and healthful city in Persia. The city was constructed at first without any plan. The bazaars and some of the caravansaries are high and built of burned brick. Some of the arches are notable for their beauty and form and for their tile-works. The palaces of the Shah occupy a large tract of ground in the northern part of what was once the old city. They are now in the center. The palace was at first a citadel, and was called, with all that pertained to it, the ark - a name which it yet retains. The walls of the ark include the harem, king's berune, usham al amara, or palace of the sun, the throne-room, office of war department, the government telegraph-offices, and all buildings used by the government, including the king's collage. The palace, though gaudy, are unsubstantial and make-believe structures, with mud-walls encompassing them and often reared out of mud-bricks afterward covered with a thin veneer of some more precious material. There are often cracks in the walls of the most pretentious chambers and halls, and the flat mud-roofs tumble in over night during the rough season. *A Run Round the World, Boston, 1891.*



### 1893 - AH 1311 - 500 DINARS - OBV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

(1893) AH 1311 u/m  
(1894) 1312 u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Nasir-ed-Din Kasar Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / arabic AH DATE between lion legs / inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-10D, A 16

FOOTNOTE: Among the magniloquent titles that as ruler of Persia he assumes are Shah-in-Shah, meaning King of Kings, which is an inheritance from an antiquity older than the Old Testament; Zil Allah, Shadow of God; the Kibleh Alum, Center of the World; the Exalted One Exalted as the Planet Saturn; the Well of Knowledge, the King Whose Standard is the Sun, and Whose Splendor is That of the Firmament. *Persia, the Land of the Magi, Samuel Nweeya, Urmia City, Persia, 1910.*



### 1893 - AH 1311 - 500 DINARS - REV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

(1896) AH 1313 u/m  
(1896) 1314 u/m  
(1897) 1315 u/m  
(1898) 1316 u/m  
(1900) 1318 u/m  
(1901) 1319 u/m  
(1904) 1322 u/m

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mouzaffer-ed-Din Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / arabic AH DATE between lion legs / inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-27, B 9

POPULATION: Persia - 1900 - 7,653,600

FOOTNOTE: As the prisoner was brought before the great King, he began to swear at him and call him names. The king did not understand the language spoken, and asked his Minister to translate what was said. The Minister, being of peaceful disposition, said that, overcome by the magnificence of the monarch; the captive was expressing his awe and admiration, while imploring his clemency. The king was pleased, and instead of having him beheaded, ordered the release. Moral: *It is better to tell a lie to make things pleasant, than to tell the truth and cause trouble.*



**NO DATE - 500 DINARS - OBV**

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PERSIA, KINGDOM of			
TEHRAN MINT			
500 DINARS	18MM	.900 FINE	2.31 GRAMS

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undated      u/m

▲OV: Inscription ( O Owner of Creation! To you, Greetings) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-27A, B 10

FOOTNOTE: The monetary unit of Persia, is the kran, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then fixed at 90, but occasionally coined with only 89½ have been turned out from the Teheran Mint. In 1874 a kran had the value of a French franc, 25 being equal to British £1 Copper coins of *pul*, *shahis* and *abbdssi* are not in official circulation; only existing in the outlying provinces. As a consequence of excess coinage by a former mint-minister, the copper money has greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and circulated at less than its price of copper. The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead; great quantities of five and ten centimes pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of 1/20 and 1/10 kran, were coined at Brussels, and put in circulation in Persia, in the autumn of 1900, the copper coinage being withdrawn, and of these nickel pieces nearly five million krans face value are now (January 1911) in circulation. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London 1916.*



**NO DATE - 500 DINARS - REV**

FOOTNOTE: Mouzaffer-ed-Din, the heir-apparent, was at Tabriz at the time of his father's assassination. He was accompanied on his journey to Tehran by the British and Russian representatives. There were fears that his brothers might fight for the throne, but they hastened to proffer their allegiance, and the new monarch entered Tehran without opposition and was crowned in peace. *A History of Persia, by Percy Sykes, New York, 1930.*

FOOTNOTE: The Shah Mouzaffer-ed-Din, which translated, means the Victorious of the Faith. In 1896, after the assassination of his father, ascended the celebrated "Peacock Throne" and put on his head the richest diadem in the world, he was forty-three years of age. Prior to his ascension he was the titular Governor of Azerbaijan. The heir apparent, or vali-ahd, always becomes Governor of the province, which is the most important in Persia, as Tabriz, its capital, is, next to Tehran, the most important town. He spoke Arabic, Turkish and French with great fluency, and could also converse in English. In addition to his other accomplishments, Mouzaffer-ed-Din was a crack shot and a splendid horseman. He visited the chief capitals of Europe, and in August 1900, while a guest of the French nation in Paris, an attempt was made to assassinate him. He was driving in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne with Amin Sultan, his Grand Vizier; Doctor Adcock, his physician, and General Parent, when a man sprang on the steps of the carriage and tried to shoot him, but was prevented by the Grand Vizier, who grasped the man's wrist with such a powerful grip that the would-be murderer dropped the revolver. The Shah's household made him a unique figure in the twentieth century. He was said to have 800 wives. Every year 100 of the most beautiful maidens in the country were brought before the Shah. He selected the twenty-five who were the most beautiful to him. *Persia, the Land of the Magi, Samuel Nweeya, Urmia City, Persia, 1910.*

FOOTNOTE: William Knox D'Arcy, an Englishman, obtained in 1901 for about U.S.\$20,000 a 60 year monopoly for the exploration of petroleum in a territory comprising 500,000 square miles, five-sixths of the Persian kingdom.

FOOTNOTE: The kran is equal to U.S. 8.11 cents in 1905. 1000 dinars equal to 1 kran.



### 1905 - AH 1323 - 500 DINARS - OBV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

(1905) AH 1323 130,000

▲OV: Head of Mouzaffer-ed-Din, facing front, inscription (The Sultan, Mouzaffer-al-din Shah) above, within wreath oak / arabic ۱۳۲۳ (AH 1323) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (five hundred dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = TEHRAN, with Dies made at the Brussels mint - The bust of Mouzaffer-ed-Din shows him with splendid plumed fez. The reverse, Arms of Persia; lion holding scimitar, sunburst behind.

REFERENCE: Y-30, B 16

FOOTNOTE: Shah Mouzaffer-ed-Din, died January 8, 1907.

FOOTNOTE: The fourth degree of the Mohammedan Priesthood is called Mollar. This office is the same as the Protestant Elder. The Mollar visit the sick, call on families, teach them the Koran and traditions and conduct funerals. Some of them teach children, who come to them each day for instruction. *One Dime Size* coin (500 dinars) a month is the tuition fee. In the fall his parishioners who are able to, give him a collection of provisions for the winter, such as grapes, apples, wheat, fuel, etc. He is highly respected in the community and is always invited out to a feast in some private home on holidays. He writes documents for the people, for which he gets from 100 to 500 dinars, but the fee is often two or three eggs or a basket of fruit. This is the poor Mollah's only income. *Persia, the Land of the Magi*, by Samuel Nweeya, Urmia City, Persia, 1910.



### 1905 - AH 1323 - 500 DINARS - REV

FOOTNOTE: The Government of Persia is a pure depotism, the King (Shah) possessing absolute authority over the lives and property of the people. He appoints Governors of each State. The standing army consists of 200,000 men, of which 50,000 are disciplined infantry, 10,000 artillery, 10,000 irregular cavalry and a few thousand irregular infantry and guards. The officers in the army are, for the most part, ignorant and inefficient, while the soldiers are intelligent, sober, obedient and capable of enduring great fatigue. The trade of Persia is nearly all with Europe. There are no railroads nor wagon roads. The means of travel is by foot or horseback, on narrow footpaths. Instead of express, they have burdens carried on the backs of camels, horses, mules, donkeys or oxen. Caravans of camels perform the greater part of their journeys by night. Each caravan is composed of from one hundred to two hundred camels. These are under only a few leaders, for camels are very gentle during nights while at rest the camels are let loose. Thieves do not steal them and wild beasts do not eat them. Thieves sometime cut the straps that fasten the loads to the camels and roll the burdens down steep chasms, when they afterwards secure the plunder. The marching caravan is like the marching of an army, so much tinkling of bells. Thieves come and attack a camel, the bells cease tinkling and the owner knows that something is the matter. *Persia the Land of the Magi*, by Samuel Nweeya, Urmia City, Persia, 1910.



Gate of Tehran

PERSIA, KINGDOM of TEHRAN MINT			
500 DINARS	18MM	.900 FINE	2.31 GRAMS

(1907) AH 1325 218,027  
 (1908) 1326 218,812

▲OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mohammad Ali Shah) above, within inner circle of pearls, within wreath tied with ribbon / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, arabic AH DATE between lions legs / inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

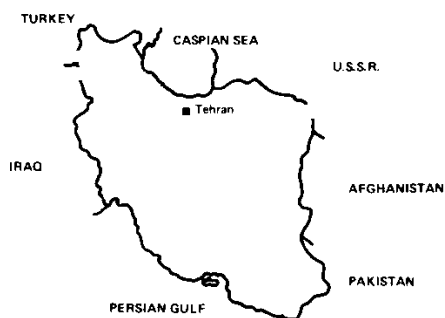
REFERENCE: Y-46, C 8

FOOTNOTE: The kran equal to 1000 dinars is equal to U.S. 9.73 cents in 1907-9.

FOOTNOTE: Mohammed Ali Mirza was born June 21, 1872, the eldest son of Mouzaffer-al-din. He received a liberal education. He opposed the Constitution and Parliamentary Government established by his father in 1906. He succeeded his father to the throne of Persia as Shah in 1907 and dissolved the National Council in 1908. A revolution resulted on July 15, 1909 and he was compelled to take refuge in the Russian Legation. The Council declared this to be an act of abdication and elected his son Ahmed Mirza his successor. Mohammed Ali Mirza died in 1925.

FOOTNOTE: Owing to the increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a Nationalist movement began in 1905. In August 1906 the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution, but after much vacillation he was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. In 1911 the ex-Shah invaded Persia from Russian Territory, but was defeated and driven out.

FOOTNOTE: The Government of Persia is an absolute monarchy. The only control to which its ruler, the Shah, is subject are the precepts of the Koran. Ministers he calls and dismisses at pleasure. The priesthood is very influential and very bigoted. The Persian is celebrated for his affable manners, but also for his craft and deceit. Polygamy is both authorized and encouraged. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



Iran today



### 1908 - AH 1326 - 500 DINARS - OBV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of TEHRAN MINT			
500 DINARS	18MM	.900 FINE	2.31 GRAMS

(1908) AH 1326 included with Y-46  
 (1909) 1327 u/m

▲OV: Head of Mohammed Ali Shah, facing left, inscription (The Sultan, Mohammad Ali Shah) above, within wreath / arabic AH DATE below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-48, C 14

FOOTNOTE: In 1908-9 the kran or 1000 dinars is equal to U.S. 9.05 cents.

FOOTNOTE: Tehran, capital of Persia is 66 miles south of the Caspian Sea, at the southern base of Mount Elburz. The city is surrounded by a strong wall 4 miles in circuits, with numerous towers and a broad dry ditch. The city has six gates with streets to the Bazaar in the center of town. Since 1870 many improvements have been made including streets being lighted by gas and laid with tramways. The principal edifice is the Citadel - Palace of the Shah, which has considerable strength, but little architectural merit. During the summer months the court removes, on account of the intolerable heat, to more agreeable quarters on the heights to the north, and a third of the inhabitants including the European Embassies, follow the Royal Court. The principal manufactures are Persian carpets, silks, cottons and articles of iron. Population of Tehran 350,000. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



## 1908 - AH 1326 - 500 DINARS - REV



**Mohammed Ali Shah**

### PERSIA, KINGDOM of TEHRAN MINT

500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

(1909)	AH 1327	u/m
(1910)	1328	u/m
(1911)	1329	44,000
(1912)	1330	627,398

^OV: Inscription (The Sultan, Mohammad Ali Shah) within inner circle of pearls, within wreath tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

∇RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below / arabic AH DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-66, D 11

POPULATION: Persia - 1912 - 9,000,000 with capital Tehran with 325,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: Ahmed Shah Kajar, Hereditary monarch, son of the abdicated Mohammed Ali Shah, born January 20, 1898; succeeded July 16, 1909 under the Regency of Ali Reza Kahn Azad-el-mulk, Chief of the Kajar tribe.

FOOTNOTE; Tehran, the capital of Persia, situated 70 miles due south of the Caspian Sea at an elevation of 3800 feet. In 1869 the Shah caused the mud walls of the city to be torn down and five years later it was surrounded by a ditch and 58 bastions, after the method of Vauban. It is now in the form of an irregular octagon, enclosing 7 1/2 square miles, and housing twelve gates. Several broad, handsome boulevards have been laid out, and are lighted by gas...The sanitary conditions have likewise become improved. The Bazaars are the center of life. There are seven miles of tramways, and a railroad to Shah-Abdul-Azim, six miles south of the capital. The 'Ark' or fortified palace of the Shah, in the northern quarter of Tehran, contains prisons, a military school, beautiful gardens, baths, kiosks, and several other handsome buildings, including the harem. The wealthy citizens dwell in elaborate and costly establishments with lovely gardens, tiny ponds, and ventilating towers. The population of Tehran varies from 160,000 in summer to 250,000 in winter. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*

FOOTNOTE; Persia - called by the natives Iran - comprises an area of 630,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000, made up of the following nationalities and sects: Zoroastrians 15,000, Jews 15,000; Nestorians 25,000; Armenians 50,000. The remainder are all Mohammedans, made up of Kurds, Arabs, and Persians. Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. There are only 8 miles of railway open (c. 1914), and traveling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulfur, etc., with turquoises. Oilfields in southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English Company since 1912. The capital, Tehran has a population of 210,000.



### 1916 - AH 1334 - 500 DINARS - OBV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

(1913)	AH 1331	included with Y-66
(1914)	1332	560,000
(1915)	1333	292,568
(1916)	1334	65,009
(1917)	1335	150,000
(1918)	1336	240,000
(1921)	1339	u/m
(1925)	1343	160,000

▲OV: Head of Ahmad Shah, facing front / inscription (The Sultan, Ahmad Shah) above, within partial wreath below / arabic AH DATE below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind, inscription (Five hundred dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = TEHRAN

TYPE: I - Date on obverse only

REFERENCE: Y-70, D 12

FOOTNOTE: The coronation of Sultan Ahmad Shah took place on July 21, 1914 and his Regent Abu'l Kassim Khan, Nasser el Mulk left for Europe soon after. The Royal Family is very numerous; there are some thousands of princes and princesses. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*

FOOTNOTE: Tehran - The capital of Iran began as a trading Bazaar centuries ago. Its name in Persian literally means "Warm Place". In the 18th century it became the capital of Persia largely because it was a relatively pleasant place in a country noted for its bleak and inclement landscape.



### 1914 - AH 1332 - 500 DINARS - OBV

FOOTNOTE: In 1921 Persia requested an American financial adviser and in response to this request, Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh, Economic Adviser to the State Department at Washington, was selected and with a number of American experts in banking, taxation and other administrative work arrived in Tehran in 1922. The experts found the fiscal administration in a chaotic state. The Treasury was empty, there were many unpaid claims, a budget was unknown and there were thousands of unanswered letters. The outlying provinces maintained their own troops and refused to pay taxes. Within a year, Dr. Millspaugh had accomplished the impossible. The budget was balanced, eliminating a deficit of \$900,000 (U.S.), from better methods of assessments and tax collections. Exports increased and still exceeded imports. Assisting Dr. Millspaugh was the new Prime Minister, Riza Kahn who before assuming the duties of Prime minister was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Minister of War. The Arabian Nights true to life tale of the rise from tatters to the throne is the story of Ahmed Riza Kahn, Autocrat of Persia. Before World War I, he was groom and dragoman (interpreter) for the British Envoy at the Court of Tehran. When the war broke out he joined the Cossacks as a trooper. Because of his extraordinary bravery he soon became an officer and after the collapse of Russia he found himself at the head of an adventurous, hard-riding body of Russians and Persians, which he called the "10th Legion". During this period the young Shah had virtually expatriated himself and for several years had abandoned himself to the delights of Paris and Monte Carlo. On March 21, 1924 the Persian New Year's Day, the Shah was deposed and replaced by his infant son of two years of age, placing the Prime Minister in control. When the Shah was informed that he had been deposed by his former Premier he accepted his fate philosophically. On November 1, 1925 Raza Kahn became dictator. He ordered the liberation of all political prisoners and granted amnesty to all members of the House of Qajar, though exiled from the country he continued sending them pensions. He reduced the price of bread, which became a very popular measure in view of the scarcity of bread in Persia.

FOOTNOTE: The Shah of Persia was until 1906 absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at his disposal. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*



### 1914 - AH 1332 - 500 DINARS - REV

PERSIA, KINGDOM of  
TEHRAN MINT

500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

(1914) AH 1332 u/m

▲OV: Head of Ahmad Shah, facing front / inscription (The Sultan, Ahmad Shah) above, within partial wreath below / arabic ١٣٣٢ (AH 1332) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / arabic ١٣٣٢ (AH 1332), inscription (five hundred dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = TEHRAN

TYPE: II - Date both obverse and reverse

REFERENCE: Y-70A, D 13

FOOTNOTE: Until recently the sovereigns of Persia were able to amass a large private fortune, but that of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to barely two millions Sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest the *Derya i Nur*, of 186 carats and the *Taj i Mah*, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*

FOOTNOTE: Mirza Ahmed Shah - Upon the abdication of his father, Mohammed Ali as Shah in 1909, he succeeded to the throne, but for some years, owing to his extreme youth, did not take any part in his country's government, to the extent to which his prescribed powers would permit him, under the changed political conditions that have prevailed in Persia of late years. He was crowned in 1914, when in his sixteenth year, reigning without ruling, the administration being controlled by the Persian Cabinet. He established himself in France in 1923. In 1925 he was deposed. He died in 1930. *World's Popular Encyclopedia, N.Y. 1937.*



### 1914 - AH 1332 - 500 DINARS - REV

IRAN, KINGDOM of (PERSIA)  
TEHRAN MINT

500 DINARS 18.1MM .900 FINE 2.35 GRAMS

(1925) SH 1304 u/m rare

▲OV: Inscription (In the name of Kingdom of Iran) within circle of pearls, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below. / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / date in arabic solar year ١٣٠٤ (SH 1304) below, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-A101

FOOTNOTE: This issue was first reported by Scott Cordry in 1978 as a new type or pattern.

FOOTNOTE: The official name of Persia was changed on March 22, 1925 to the Kingdom of Iran. The people refer to themselves as Irani.

FOOTNOTE: The new Shah, Raza Kahn changed the dating on Persian coinage in AD 1925 from the Arabic calendar or AH (Anno Hegira) dates to the Solar calendar (SH), thus AH 1344 became SH 1304. As both calendars were in use in Persia at the time, this brought the coin dates in line with business and trading, where as the AH dates were used for religious events. On the coinage of this series there are several times when the date shown in Arabic numbers falls within the AH dating period and similar numbers with SH dates.

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IRAN, KINGDOM of (PERSIA)  
TEHRAN MINT

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500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.31 GRAMS

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(1926) SH 1305 10,000

▲OV: Inscription (Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah Iran) within circle of pearls, within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below. / inscription **Tehran** (mintmark) below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (500 Dinars) below lion, date in arabic solar year ۱۳۰۵ (SH 1305), within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-A105, E 19

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## 1928 - SH 1307 - 500 DINARS - OBV

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IRAN, KINGDOM of (PERSIA)  
TEHRAN MINT

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500 DINARS 18MM .900 FINE 2.3015 GRAMS

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(1927) SH 1306 5,000 rare  
(1928) 1307 46,000  
(1929) 1308 464,000

▲OV: Head of Reza Shah Pahlavi, facing right, inscription (Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah Iran) above / inscription dividing (From ۱۳۰۴ (SH 1304), left and Julius, right = Date of ascension to the throne) within wreath of laurel and oak / arabic SH DATE below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (500 dinars) below lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (Mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-A109, E 23



**Persian water-carrier**

FOOTNOTE: Reza Khan, born March 16, 1878, in October 1925 deposed the Shah, declaring the end of the Kajar Dynasty. On December 12, 1925 the crown was vested in Reza Kahn, the former Persian Cossack Brigade Commander, as Reza Shah Pahlavi the first of the Pahlavi Dynasty. Using his well trained army he established effective control of the whole country and attempted a program of development for Persia. Postal Service was improved, regular air service established, and radio communications maintained. A railway line from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf was undertaken. The Shah's industrialization policy along with education reforms raised the standard of living. Much of the reforms were modeled on the policies of Turkey as the Raza Shah was greatly influenced by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. The name of Persia was changed to Iran in 1925. Political developments forced the abdication of Raza Shah on Sept. 16, 1941 and he was succeeded by his eldest son, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, then age 22.



1928 - SH 1307 - 500 DINARS - REV



1935 - SH 1314 - 1/2 RIAL - OBV



1935 - SH 1314 - 1/2 RIAL - REV

IRAN, KINGDOM of (PERSIA)  
TEHRAN MINT

1/2 RIAL 18MM .828 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

(1931)	SH 1310	2,000,000
(1932)	1311	u/m
(1933)	1312	u/m
(1934)	1313	1,945,000
(1935)	1314	100,000
(1936)	1315	800,000

^OV: Crown at top, inscription (Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah Iran) above / inscription (half / rial) within wreath of laurel and oak / arabic SH DATE below.

∇RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (Half Rial) under lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (Mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-112, E 28

POPULATION: Iran - 1933 - 15,000,000 with capital Tehran with 360,351 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: Over dates for this series are common including 1312/0, 1313/2 and 1315/0.

FOOTNOTE: The unit of currency of Iran is the rial - equal to about six cents American in 1936. 100 rials = 1 pahlavi.

FOOTNOTE: Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi was born on October 26, 1919. He married Princess Fawzieh, sister of the King of Egypt in 1939.



## 1943 - SH 1322 - 1 RIAL - OBV

IRAN, KINGDOM of (PERSIA)  
TEHRAN MINT

1 RIAL 18MM .600 FINE 1.6 GRAMS

(1943)	SH 1322	u/m	
(1944)	1323	u/m	
(1945)	1324	u/m	
(1946)	1325	u/m	
(1947)	1326	567,000	rare
(1948)	1327	5,795,000	
(1949)	1328	1,565,000	
(1950)	1329	144,496	
(1951)	1330	u/m	

▲OV: Crown at top, inscription (Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah Iran) above / inscription (1 / rial) within wreath of laurel and oak / arabic SH DATE below.

▼RV: Crown at top, Lion with sunburst behind / inscription (one rial) under lion, within wreath laurel and oak tied with ribbon below / inscription **Tehran** (Mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic **Tehran** = TEHRAN

REFERENCE: Y-129, F 6

*Modern Coinage of Iran, by Robert L. Clarke and A. Mohabat-Ayin, M.D. Dallas, 1974.*

FOOTNOTE: There is an interesting token series from Persia (Iran) which were produced to replace the official white shahis when they were no longer struck. These tokens were presented at Now Ruz to friends as the three shahis previously were. They are both dated and undated as were the three shahis coins. It has been reported that these tokens are quite common at the Bazaar in Tehran.

FOONOTE: The WHITE SHAHIS or three shahis series - First introduced in AD 1878 dated AH 1296. They were usually struck in two designs, thought to provide one for use by the nobility and one for the religious community. The custom of giving shahis to friends on Now Ruz (New Year) as an expression of friendship became very popular. One of the types of three shahis bears the name of the reigning Shah with his titles, for the nobility. The other issues contain an inscription known as the Sahib-al-Zaman or 12th Iman which refers to the Twelfth Iman (Prophet) to guide all good Mohammadays to heaven. The white shahis were discontinued after the issue dated AH 1342 with the end of the Qajar Dynasty.



Under the rial standard starting with SH 1309 (AD 1930) half rials were the closest small silver coin which could be used to continue the tradition of giving a small coin at Now Ruz. The half rials were issued between SH 1310-15, to be followed by the one rial of about the same size starting with SH 1322 through SH 1330. After that date only cupro-nickel coins of the one rial denomination were issued. Thus in SH 1331 (AD 1952) there was need for privately struck tokens of about the one rial size in silver. There are tokens in my collection starting with the date SH 1331 which reintroduce the inscription formerly used on one type of the white shahis - Sahib-al-Zaman ("O Owner of Time [Creation]! To You, Greetings"). Various birds or inscriptions are on the other side. Above the Sahib-al-Zaman inscription is the arabic number "43". Other dates include SH 1334, SH 1335 and SH 1339 along with several with no-date showing; a pair of peacocks, vase of flowers, hand held bouquet, and one with the word 'TERME'. The last date corresponds to AD 1960 which was about the time when the price of silver started to increase and most all countries stopped issuing silver coinage.



**Shahpur Mohammed Riza Pahlavi**

# Kingdom of Iran (Persia)

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**1943 - SH 1322 - 1 RIAL - REVERSE**