

**THE SALGHURID COINAGE OF FARS (IRAN)
CITING THE MONGOLS: THE VARIETIES OF OVERLORD-SHIPS, FORM
AND CONTENT (623- 685/ 1226- 1286)**

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1. ABSTRACT

The coinage of Fars in the reign of Salghurid ruler presents an untapped historical source for shifting alliances and relations to the Great Khāns and the Ilkhāns, while the coins were for the one part regional money and for the other part widely circulating money according to Ilkhāni standards. The study divided this period into two main sections; the first was before the reign of Abish khātūn which included the reign of Abū Bakr ibn Sa'd (r. 623- 658/ 1226- 1260) and his grandson Muḥammad ibn Sa'd (r. 658- 661/ 1258- 1262/3). The second section was during the reign of Abish khātūn: Six phases can be distinguished showing Abish's position as ruler changing over the time: the most important between these phases was that when Abish Khātūn ruled as autonomous governor under the suzerainty of the Great Khāqān without any intermediary control of the Ilkhān; then she was sent to the Mongol court in Qara Qorum, and Shīrāz was administered by a Mongol governor appointed by the Khāqān, but remained nominally a principality of Abish Khātūn as vassal of the Great Khāqān; meaning her position within the hierarchy of the Mongol empire towards the Great Khān was formally at the same rank as the Ilkhān; later she had to acknowledge also the Ilkhān as overlord. These periods were reflected by the coin protocol as the only primary and contemporary source, which provides extensive data, not just for the capital cities, as Shīrāz, but also for a number of provincial and district towns which serves as mint for the Salghurids.