



Fig. 1- Coin of the rebellious Datames with a winged-disk

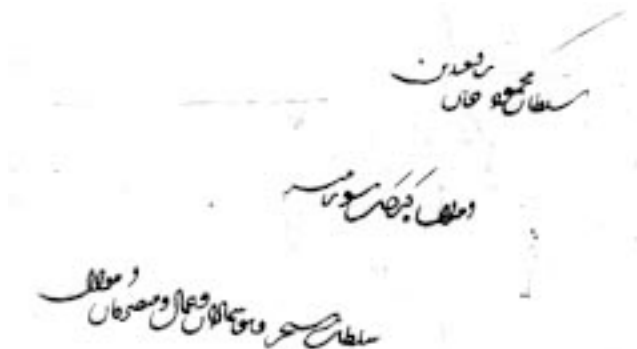


Fig. 2 - *Farmān* detail of the rebellious Mirānshāh invoking the authority of his father's puppet *khān*



Fig. 3- Persians defeating Scythians under a winged-disk



Fig. 4 - Akbar handing the *sarpech* to Jahāngir



Fig. 5 - Ghāzān handing the *dastārcheh* to his brother Uljāyту



Fig. 6 - Shāh Tahmāsb holding a *dastārcheh*



Fig. 7 - Arab turban (*dastār*) with hanging tail-ends



Fig. 8 - Teymur holding a *dastārcheh*



Fig. 9 - *Dastārcheh* hanging from a standard



Fig. 10 - Bahrām-e Gur in the Sandalwood Pavilion with angels holding the *dastārcheh* hovering above



Fig. 11 - Flying angel above the portal of Tāq-e Bostān with ring and flying ribbons (*dastār*)



Fig. 12 - Shāpur I receiving the *dastār* while holding the wrist (*dastgir*) of a Roman emperor. Bishāpur



Fig. 13 - After a successful hunt (left), the king acquires a nimbus (right), symbol of *farr*. Tāq-e Bostān

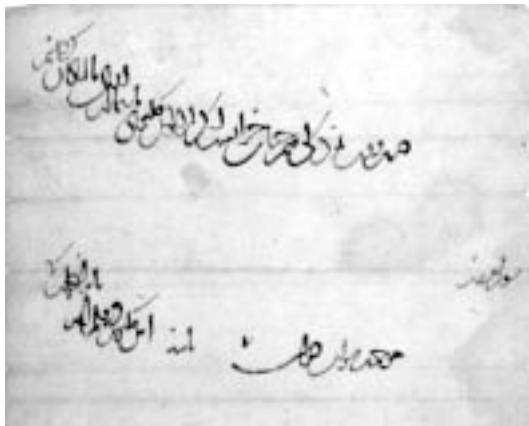


Fig. 14- The *ruzafzun* epithet highlighted on the right of text



Fig. 15 - Falcon on crown of Shāpur III. Tāq-e Bostān



Fig. 16 - Three dotted rings on the reverse of a coin of Khosrow II



Fig. 17 - Khosrow II -type coin of 'Obaydollāh b. Ziyād



Fig. 18 - Extra dotted ring on the reverse of Kavād I's coin



Fig. 19 - Elymaid pair of falcons carrying rings of investiture



Fig. 20 - Stucco combining *afzun* with wings and a pearl roundel



Fig. 21 - Stucco combining a ram-head with wings and flying ribbons



Fig. 22 - Seal with wings and doubled *afzun* monogram



Fig. 23 - Calligraphy doubling the names of Allāh, Mohammad, 'Ali, Hasan, Hosayn



Fig. 24 - Armenian cross with a pair of stylized wings



Fig. 25 - Wings and ram-heads on a mosaic from Antioch

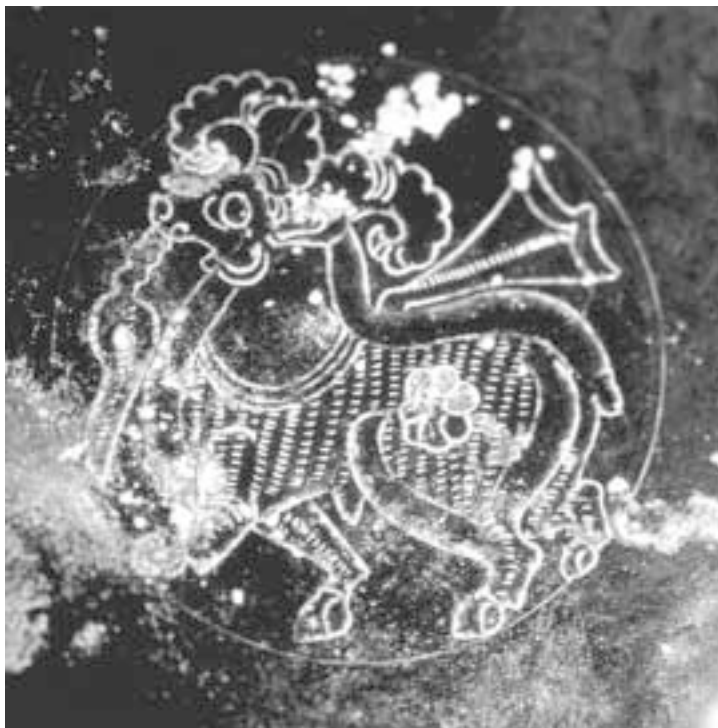


Fig. 26 - Ram with a flying ribbon. High-tin plate. 7-8th century



Fig. 27 - Ram with ribbons tied as a turban (*dastār*). 17th century



Fig. 28 - Nimbus with a dotted ring on a plate of Yazdagird I



Fig. 29 - Mithrāic radiance



Fig. 30 - Lion masks with ram-horns and wings



Fig. 31 - Buddhist stucco with Mithrāic motifs. Bāmyān



Fig. 32. Anāhitā rewarding a king with 3 headbands for 3 hunted boars



Fig. 33 - Anāhitā rewarding a king with a headband and a pomegranate



Fig. 34- Angel bringing a one-piece *dastār*, comprising a central headband and lateral flying ribbons



Fig. 35 - Parthian ruler in a reclining pose. Tang-e Sarvak



Fig. 36 - The investiture of Ardashir. Naqsh-e Rostam



Fig. 37 - Angel carrying the *dayhim*.
Coin of Phraates IV (rev.)



Fig. 38 - Angel carrying the *dayhim*
behind the head of Orodes II (obv.)



Fig. 39 - Scorpion with wings



Fig. 41 - Doubled *afzun* with scorpion



Fig. 41- Gold coin of Khosow II, with fire in the image of a deity on the reverse



Fig. 42- Fire altar on the reverse of
Ardashir I's coin

Fig. 43- Ardashir I with a facing bust
(probably Anāhitā)



Fig. 44- Reflective image of king and god,
added to the reverse of Shāpur I's coin

Fig. 45- Reflective image of king and
Anāhitā on a coin of Bahrām II (rev.)



Fig. 46 - *Investiture of Shāpur II*. Mithrā standing on a lotus, symbol of Apam Napāt, behind Ahura-Mazdā. Tāq-e Bosān

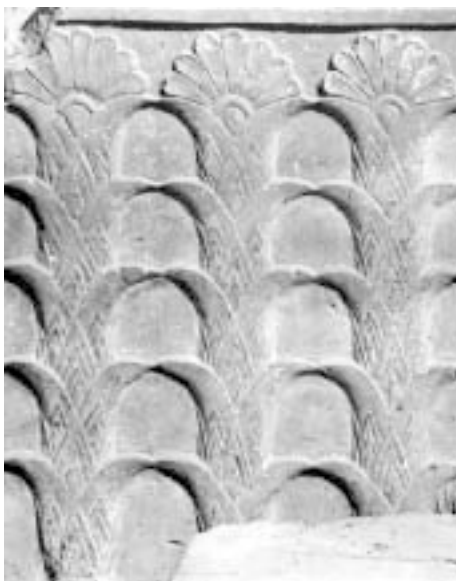


Fig. 47 a, b - Sunflowers rising out of stacked lotus flowers. Persepolis



Fig. 48 - Mithrā standing over a lotus



Fig. 49 - Anāhitā giving a *nilufar* to Narseh while Ahura-Mazdā holds a ring



Fig. 50 - Investiture of Narseh under the benediction of four deities



Fig. 51 - Anāhitā holding a lotus flower



Fig. 52 - Ruler holding a lotus flower in a festive setting implying the patronage of Anāhitā



Fig. 53 - Anāhitā with pompon and nimbus holding a lotus and a falcon



Fig. 54 - Anāhitā holding the jug of Primordial Waters and a lotus flower



Fig. 55 - Lotus flower with wings and flying ribbons. Kish Palace stucco panel



Fig. 56 - Pomegranates with flying ribbons. Kish Palace stucco panel



Fig. 57a - Bahrām II emerging from lotus leaves inside a sunflower roundel



Fig. 57b - Ahura-Mazdā



Fig. 57c. - Anāhitā



Fig. 58 - Seal with 10,000 ribbon/*farr* sign



Fig. 59 - Seal with 30 ribbon/*farr* sign



Fig. 60 - Seal with 10,000 star/*farr* sign



Fig. 61 - Two Sasanid grandees holding *nilufars* with their fingers and projecting the 10,000 *farr* sign



Fig. 62 - *Investiture of Khosrow II. Tāq-e Bostān.*



Fig. 63 - *Bāhrām II kills a lion with support from his consort. Sar Mashhad*



Fig. 64 - *Shāpur III facing his father Shāpur II*



Fig. 65 - Ardashir I with pompon



Fig. 66 - Shāpur I with a bonnet



Fig. 67 - Silver figurine with gilt tiara.
From the Oxus treasure. 4th c. BC



Fig. 68 - Mithrā and Annāhitā (?).
Naqsh-e Rajab.



Fig. 69 - Bahrām II and consort facing
Anāhitā with two fully developed breasts



Fig. 70 - Bahrām II with consort and Anāhitā
holding a beribboned ring of investiture



Fig. 71 - Anāhitā holding Apam Napāt and a pomegranate bowl



Fig. 72 - Anāhitā holding Apam Napāt in her left hand and a falcon (?) in her right hand



Fig. 73 - Anāhitā with Apam Napāt on a seal imprint



Fig. 74 - Apam Napāt in between Narseh and Anāhitā at Naqsh-e Rostam



Fig. 75 - Rams circling a sunflower



Fig. 77 - Ram-head on a circular altar piece

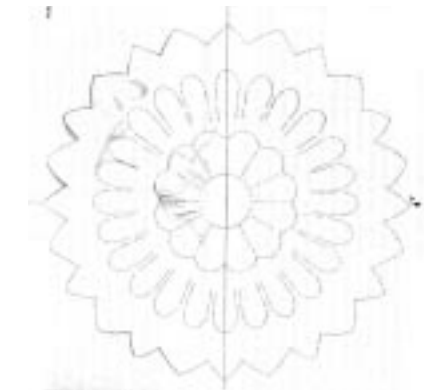


Fig. 76 - Rosette on Cyrus' tomb



Fig. 78 - Lotus-sunflower motif. Glazed brick. 7th century BC. Bukān, Iran



Fig. 79 - Silver plate with sunflower.
7-6th century BC. Iran



Fig - 80 - Lotus motif. Glazed brick.
7th century BC. Bukān, Iran.



Fig. 81- Silver vessel. 7th century BC



Fig. 82 - Silver vessel with falcons and lotus-sunflower motif. 7-6th century BC



Fig. 83 - Silver plate with a sunflower encircled by a garland of lotus flowers. From the Kalmākareh hoard. 7th century BC, Iran



Fig. 84 - Lion-head engraving



Fig. 85 - Symbol of Ahura-Mazdā. Bisotun



Fig. 86 - Deity on Lorestān bronze quiver



Fig. 87 - Symbol of the god Ashur



Fig. 88 - Neo-Babylonian deity symbol



Fig. 89 - Xerxes facing Ahura-Mazdā. Xerxes' tomb, Naqsh-e Rostam



Fig. 90 - Syrian winged-disk



Fig. 91 - Neo-Hittite winged-disk



Fig. 92 - Wind of the solar disk Aton blowing Akhenaton's ribbons



Fig. 93 - Assyrian winged-disk



Fig. 94 - Egyptian winged sun symbol



Fig. 95 - Double winged-disk and sunflower symbols of *khvarnah* on throne canopy



Fig. 96 - Winged deity (probably Ahura-Mazdā) on winged-disk



Fig. 97 - Darius and Xerxes holding a lotus



Fig. 98 - Ashurbanipal holding a lotus



Fig. 99 - Lotus and sunflower borders on a stone-slab from the palace of Ashurbanipal



Fig. 100 - Linearly stacked lotus flowers projecting sun-rays, c. 850 BC. Egypt



Fig. 101 - Ahura-Mazdā surrounded by divinity and lotus-sunflower symbols



Fig. 102 - *Khvarnah* frieze over Persian and Mede guards.
Eastern stairway of Apadana



Fig. 103 - Glazed brick panel mapping the tripartite
cycle of the *khvarnah*. Apadana



Fig. 104 - Shāhjahān on the canopied Peacock Throne.
As per Abol-fazl, the *farr* symbol is depicted behind his head
rather than on the canopied throne



Fig.105 - Darius and Xerxes under a canopied throne adorned with winged-disks and sunflowers symbolizing the *khvarnah*, and a symbol of Ahura-Mazdā high above. Persepolis.



Fig. 106 - Encapsulated *khvarnah* in a whirling wave next to stacked lotus stems crowned with sunflowers



Fig. 107 - Stacked lotus stems crowned with sunflowers

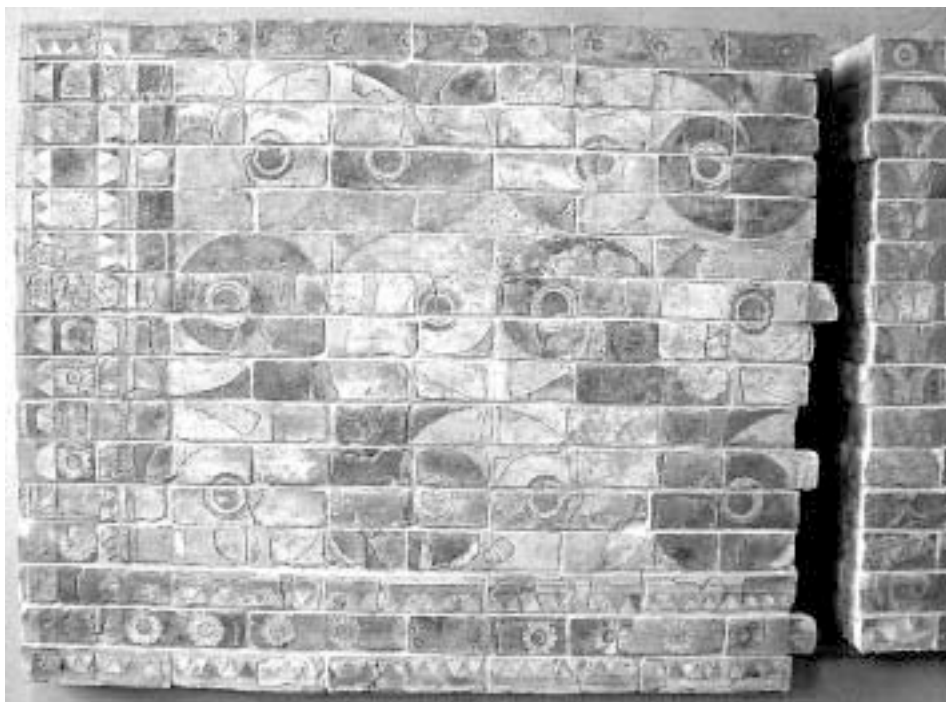


Fig. 108 - A sea of whirling waves engulfing the encapsulated *khvarnah*.
Glazed brick panels from Susa. Musée du Louvre



Fig. 109 - Mithraic tauroctony



Fig. 110 - Mithraic sacrificial stand



Fig. 111 - Gilt figure of Mithra



Fig. 112 - Gilt figure of Anāhitā



Fig. 113 - Bronze cauldron



Fig. 114 - Ahura-Mazdā above winged-disk



Fig. 115 - Outer façade of the Apadana stairway. Persepolis



Fig. 116 - Inner façade of the Apadana stairway. Persepolis



Fig. 117a-b - The two side panels of the *Court of Fath-'Ali Shāh* triptych

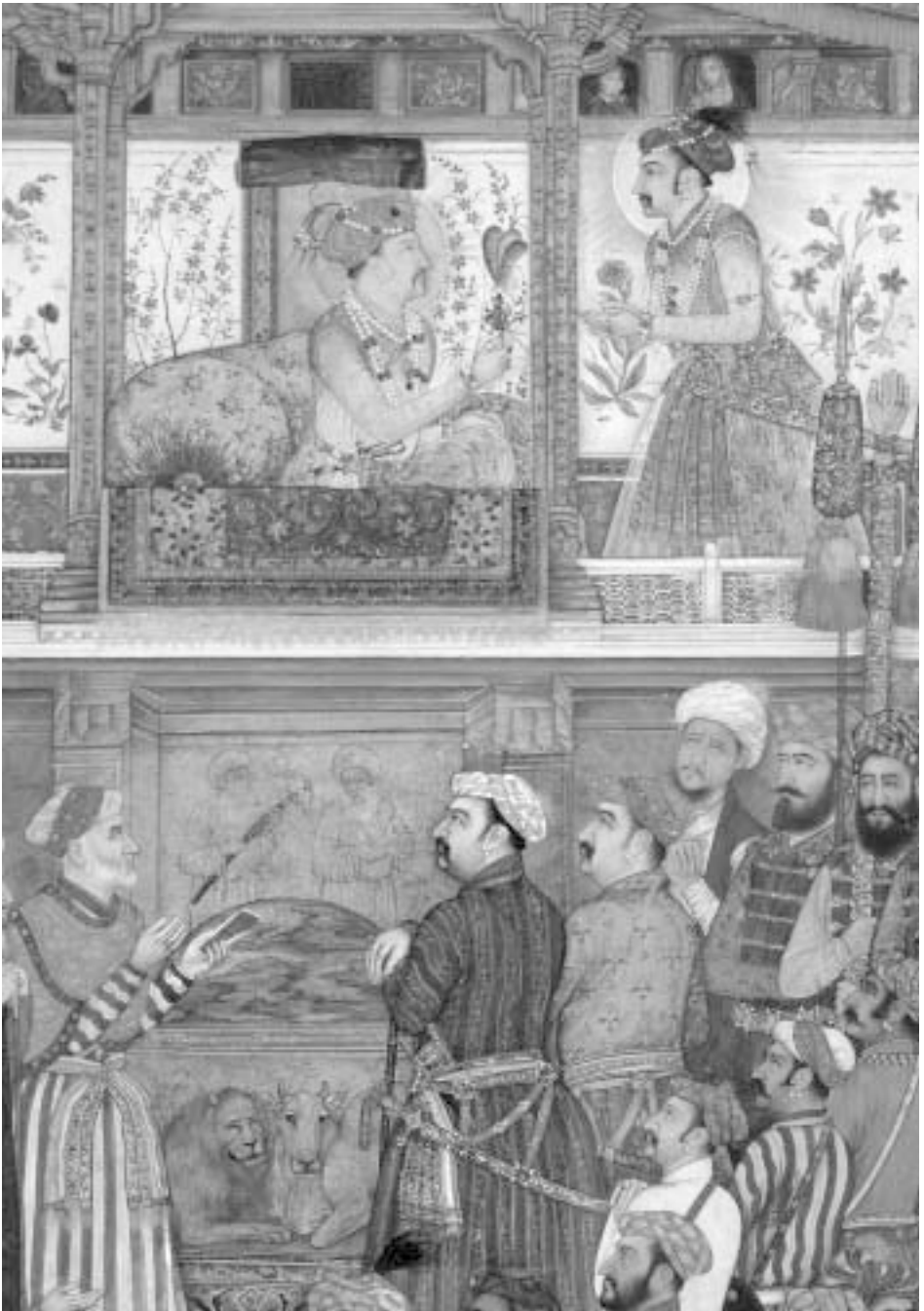


Fig. 118 - The crown prince Shāhjahān receiving a *sarpech* from Emperor Jahāngir in a balcony-throne with a lion-bull sign as symbol of perpetuity depicted below



Fig. 119 - Scorpions and serpents attacking bulls. 3rd millennium BC



Fig. 120 - Three “scorpion-men” circling a jar. 3rd millennium BC