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

Fig. 2 - Farm ūn detail of the rebellious Mirūnshūh invoking the authority of his father’s puppet khūn

Fig. 3- Persians defeating Scythians under a winged-disk
Fig. 4 - Akbar handing the sarpech to Jahāngir

Fig. 5 - Ghūzīn handing the dastārcheh to his brother Uljūtyū
Fig. 6 - Shūh Tahmūsb holding a dastūrcheh

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

Fig. 8 - Teymur holding a dastūrcheh

Fig. 9 - Dastūrcheh hanging from a standard
Fig. 10 - Bahrūm-e Gur in the Sandalwood Pavilion with angels holding the dastārcheh hovering above

Fig. 11 - Flying angel above the portal of Tūq-e Bostūn with ring and flying ribbons (dastār)
Fig. 12 - Shšpur I receiving the *dastīr* while holding the wrist (*dastgir*) of a Roman emperor. Bishšpur

Fig. 13 - After a successful hunt (left), the king acquires a nimbus (right), symbol of *farr*. Tūq-e Bostūn
Fig. 14 - The ruzafzun epithet highlighted on the right of text

Fig. 15 - Falcon on crown of Shīpur III. Tūq-e Bostūn

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 Kavūd 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 (*dastūr*). 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. Būmyūn
Fig. 32. Anūhitī rewarding a king with 3 headbands for 3 hunted boars

Fig. 33 - Anūhitī rewarding a king with a headband and a pomegranate
Fig. 34 - Angel bringing a one-piece *dastlır*; 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. 40 - 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 An̄hitû)

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

Fig. 45 - Reflective image of king and An̄hitû on a coin of Bahrûm II (rev.)
Fig. 46 - *Investiture of Shapur II*. Mithrā standing on a lotus, symbol of Apam Napūt, behind Ahura-Mazdā. Tūq-e Bosūn

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

Fig. 48 - Mithrā standing over a lotus
Fig. 49 - Anšhitī giving a nilufar to Narseh while Ahura-Mazdā holds a ring

Fig. 50 - Investiture of Narseh under the benediction of four deities
Fig. 52 - Ruler holding a lotus flower in a festive setting implying the patronage of Anūhitē

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

Fig. 54 - Anūhitē 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 - Bahrūm II emerging from lotus leaves inside a sunflower roundel

Fig. 57b - Ahura-Mazdā

Fig. 57c. - Anīhitā
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*. Tūq-e Bostūn.

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

Fig. 64 - Shīpur III facing his father Shīpur II
Fig. 65 - Ardashir I with pompon

Fig. 66 - Shūpur I with a bonnet

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

Fig. 68 - Mithrō and Anūhitō (?). Naqsh-e Rajab.

Fig. 69 - Bahrōm II and consort facing Anūhitō with two fully developed breasts

Fig. 70 - Bahrōm II with consort and Anūhitō holding a beribboned ring of investiture
Fig. 71 - Anūhitū holding Apam Napūt and a pomegranate bowl

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

Fig. 73 - Anūhitū with Apam Napūt on a seal imprint

Fig. 74 - Apam Napūt in between Narseh and Anūhitū at Naqsh-e Rostam
Fig. 75 - Rams circling a sunflower

Fig. 76 - Rosette on Cyrus’ tomb

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

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

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

Fig. 80 - Lotus motif. Glazed brick. 7th century BC. Bukhār, 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 Lorestan 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-Mazdă) 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 - Mithräic tauroctony
Fig. 110 - Mithräic sacrificial stand
Fig. 111 - Gilt figure of Mithrā
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 Jāhānghir 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