Appendix I: Glossary

**Abanbar**
Water cistern

**Abzar-zani**
The decorating of bricks, gypsum and creating reliefs or carvings on them with tools.

**Adran** *(fire)*
Is one of the sacred and ritualistic Zoroastrian fires which is of less importance compared to the Varahram fire and is kept in the door of Mehrha.

**Ahianeh**
The inner shell of a dome

**Ahooramazda**
Is the Avestan name for the creator and sole God of Zoroastrianism

**Amir**
An Islamic commander, someone who gives orders

**Amirzadeh**
The child of an Amir (commander)

**Andarooni**
Internal private space of the traditional houses

**Angoshtbaft**
Finger-woven

**Ardakan**
One of the largest cities of Yazd province.

**Ash-e-gandom**
A type of local pottage in Yazd which contains wheat and meat

**Ash-e-shooli**
A type of local pottage in Yazd which contains vinegar and vegetables

**Ash-reshteh**
A type of local pottage in Yazd which contains vegetables, vinegar, garlic, thin noodles and curd.

**Ashura**
The tenth day of Muharram month which religious ceremonies take place at this time
**Atash-dan**
A container which holds the sacred fire of Zoroastrians

**Atash-kadeh**
A container which holds the sacred fire of Zoroastrians

**Ayvan**
A semi-open roofed space which is confined from three sides and open from one side, iwan, porch

**Avesta**
The holy book of Zoroastrians

**Azhiane**
Pebble mosaics

**Badgir**
Wind catcher

**Bala-Khan**
A small and independent building with some rooms on the top floor

**Bar-andaz**
An unloading area in caravansarais and other places for caravans

**Bashn**
The structure which is the basis of a dome

**Baghlava**
A traditional Yazd confection which contains walnut as the main ingredient

**Bazarche**
A smaller Bazaar in center of districts

**Bazoo**
The gap between two walls, opening
**Birooni**

A space within the traditional houses of Yazd which include an independent yard for the purpose of hosting guests and non-household individuals.

**Carvansarai**

A resting and stopping place for merchant and trader caravans.

**Chapireh**

A structure which is located above *bashn* and narrows down as far as the circle of the dome. *Chapireh* can be divided into *goosheh-sazi* and squinch.

**Charak**

A half of a brick.

**Chaharshanbe-soori**

The last Wednesday of the year which by tradition fires are lit in this day and people celebrate it.

**Charsooq**

Intersection of two rastehs of the bazaar.

**Charkh-o-falak**

A kind of game for children.

**Chalan-gari**

A type of blacksmithing.
**Chiloo (Chillow)**
A type of compressed and solid soil and a natural setting of Yazd city which consists of great durability.

**Chineh**
A type of non-bearing wall without a foundation which is built by the use of only mud mortar.

**Dadgah (fire)**
The simplest form of Zoroastrian sacred fire which is kept lit in homes.

**Dahaneh**
The space between the bases of an arch or the diameter of the dome.

**Dakhmeh**
A Tower of Silence or *Dakhmeh* is a place on top of a hill where Zoroastrians brought corpses for vultures to devour as a funeral formality.

**Dalan**
A roofed corridor.

**Daqqaq**
A profession which consists of tending to textiles and cotton.

**Darband**
*Darband* is a dead-end which is occasionally gated and exclusive to two or more families which are related.
**Darb-e-mehr**

A small fire temple and the district of Zoroastrians

**Dara’i**

A type of beautiful and unique textile in Yazd which contains natural silk as its base material and its main pattern is *Chalipa*

**Dara’i weaving**

**Dar-ol-ebadeh**

One of the titles given to Yazd meaning the center of worship

**Dar-ol-elm**

One of the titles given to Yazd in the 8th century AH meaning the center of knowledge due to its great number of universities, schools, libraries and educational places

**Darooqeh**

A governmental official who was assigned to keep the security and organization of the city, this position was given from the Ilkhanate era to the Safavid era

**Dawal-Hamil**

A type of tiles which is long and is used as a frame for other tile works

**Deimeh**

A cob mixture of sift ash, lime powder and Typha plant

**Divan-khaneh**

A court house for solving the daily problems of citizens

**Dowlat-khaneh**

A place where administrative affairs are tended to

**Dozd arch**

Hidden arch

**Eydi**

New Year’s gift
**Do-dari**

A type of room in Iranian architecture with two door features.

**Emshaspand (Ameshaspenta)**

The six divine flames of *Ahooramazda* which have their unique meanings and indicate a part of the unique divine’s greatness to humankind, and with the acknowledgment and following of these meanings, one may be able to truly understand the existence of *Ahooramazda*.

**Espar**

Non-bearing covering or separating wall.

**Faravahar**

*Farhavar* or *Fravashi* is the Avestan language term for the Zoroastrian concept of a personal spirit of an individual, whether dead, living, and yet-unborn. The *fravashis* of an individual sends out the *urvan* (often translated as 'soul') into the material world to fight the battle of good versus evil.

**Farvardin**

Farvardin is the first month of the Solar/Khorshidi calendar the official calendar of Iran and Afghanistan. Farvardin has thirty-one days. It is the first month of the spring season (*Bahar*), and is followed by Ordibehesht.

**Gahvareie**

Barrelvault, Ahang vault,

**Garmabeh**

Public bathhouse

**Garmkhaneh**

A main part of a *Hammam* which is used for bathing

**Gereh (Girih)**

Lattice
**Gereh-sazi**

Lattice work

**Gereftogir**

A type of painting which shows a fighting scene taking place between two animals

**Gerdchin**

A type of brick laying which is used in domes

**Gonbad**

Dome

**Gonbad-khane**

Dome chamber

**Gooshvareh**

Two rooms which are constructed on each side of a Talar and are located on the second floor

**Goosheh-sazi (Gooshe)**

Triangular angle-making in dome and vault construction

**Goudal-baghcheh**

A green space in the central courtyard which lower than ground level by about two or three floors
**Haft-dari**
A type of room in Iranian architecture with seven door features

**Hafte-khani**
A type of religious ceremony where someone speaks to the crowd

**Haft-rang**
A type of four cornered tile which contain different images and colors

**Haft-sin**
A table cloth which is decorated and set in Nowrooz (Iranian New Year) and contains seven things beginning with the letter “S”

**Haj-badam**
A type of local confection which is produced using almond flour and egg yolk

**Halva-ardeh**
A type of nutritious and sweet food which is eaten at breakfast time and consists of sesame oil, egg whites, sugar and cardamom

**Halvayi**
A profession which prepare some traditional halvas (a type of sweet confection)
Hammam

The entrance space of Iranian buildings

Harofteh

A village which is in the territory of the central section of Mehriz in the Yazd province

Herreh

A roofed or open space in some districts which host religious ceremonies

Bathhouse

Hanabandan

A ceremony before a wedding where the groom and bride’s female family members put henna on their hands

Hashti

Coping

Hoseinieh
**Howz-Khane**

A covered architectural space with a pond usually at the center

**Jelokhan**

A vast space in front of the entrance arch of some houses or important and large buildings

**Jooy**

Surface water ducts

**Kah-gel**

Mud and straw plaster

**Kajaveh (Kajaveie)**

A technique of vault construction specially for covering rectangular

**Kalak**

An octagonal structure located in the middle of hoseiniehs for the purpose of lighting fires

**Kalaq-par**

The size of a triangle cut off a half brick
| **Kalil** | A type of arch |
| **Kalle-joosh** | A type of local food which consists of curd, onions and turmeric |
| **Karbandi** | A technique for decorating of domes and ayvans |
| **Kariz** | A building technique (Rasmi-band) which is used for forming sphere like decorative structures |
| **Kerias** | Kerias or Hashti is the entrance space of Iranian buildings |
| **keik-yazdi** | A kind of local cupcake |
| **Khakham** | Rabbi |
| **Khaneh** | House, Home |
| **Khan** | An important individual which owns land and employs others to work for him |
**Khatoon**
A dame from an important family

**Khaneh-Bagh**
A big house with a garden

**Khanzadeh**
Khan’s children

**Kharanaq**
A village within an 85 km distance of Yazd located in the town of Ardakan

**Kheyme’i**
Tarpuline, tent structure

**Khood**
The outer shell of a dome

**Kashigari**
Tile worker

**Kavir**
A region which has transformed into a salt marsh due to its geographical position and the intense heat of the sun

**Kavir-e-namak**
The largest desert region of Iran and one of the lowest altitudes spots in the internal Iranian plateau

**Khazineh**
A water storage in traditional hammams which has a shower like practicality

**Khish-khan**
An elementary type of windcatcher
**khanche poosh**

A technique of vault construction in which different types of vaulting are used

**Kalook**

An eighth of a brick

**Kolah farangi**

A lantern, an architectural element on top of buildings which cause the entrance of light and help with ventilation

**Kolombu**

A technique of vault construction which consisted of a small dome

**Konu-bandı**

Low walls arranged in the form of concentric circles mounted on ahianehs and leaning on them
**Kooche-bagh**

An alley which is surrounded by gardens full of trees, and the walls of the gardens also form the walls of the alley.

**Korsi-Khane**

A room which lacks doors and windows and is connected to the winter room and includes a Korsi.

**Kufic**

Arabic calligraphy

**Lapoosh (teeqeie)**

Pendentive

**Lard**

A local small square with a variety of service functions

**Loab paran**

Engraved-glazed (in tilework)

**Lowz-enargil**

A type of Yazd confection which is made with coconut powder

**Madraseh**

Religious school, seminary
**Mah-o-setare**

The Moon and Stars

**Maktab-khaneh**

Old schools which use to teach children about the Quran

**Mardomvari**

One of the features of traditional Iranian architecture which takes into consideration the proportions of structural parts compared with human body proportions and also the nature, character and social relations of its residents.

**Masjed**

Mosque

**Masjed-e Jame**

Jame Mosque, Grand Mosque, Great Mosque

**Mazari**

A place for milling Henna

**Mehrab**

Altar, Mihrab

**Menar**

Minaret
**Meidan**

A city Square

**Meidancheh**

Small city square, smaller version of a Meidan

**Mesgari**

A place where copper containers are built

**Moqali (moaqla)**

a type of angled calligraphy, which is written by drawing geometric shapes like squares, diamonds, rectangles and parallel and intersecting lines.

**Moarraq**

A type of mosaic tile

**Mohri ceramics**

Stamped ceramic

**Mojasameh**

Sculpture, statue

**Molla**

A Muslim man or woman who is educated in Islamic theology and sacred law.
**Moqarnas (moqarnas-sazi)**

A type of architectural decoration which is built by concave and convex elements which are based on geometric orders and are similar to hanging stalactites.

**Moobed**

A Zoroastrian cleric of a particular rank.

**Mosalla**

Public prayer location, specifically for Friday prayers.

**Mosque Sahn**

Yard of Mosque.

**Moshabbak**

Carved wood or other shaped materials which consist of grid-like patterns.

**Moshabbak-kari**

Fretwork.

**Nahid**

The goddess of water in ancient Iran.

**Nakhl**

A wooden framework which is decorated with mirrors, glass and lights during religious ceremony during Muharram and is carried around by people.

**Nakhl-gardan**

A trusted member of the community which is in charge of the guiding of the Nakhl when it is carried around.

**Naqarehkhane**

A place where a Naqare instrument (similar to traditional drum) is played.

**Naqib**

Underground passages which connect adjacent houses in a hidden way.

**Nareh**

Nareh is a brick or tile which is laid vertically so that its narrow surface is exposed.

**Naskh**

A type of Persian calligraphy.
Nasta'liq
A type of Persian calligraphy

Nesar
An area in a house which is mostly shaded during the daytime thus is cooler compared to other areas

Nim-la’i
A full brick halved from its diameter

Nime or Nimqadd
Half-brick

Nowrooz
Iranian New Year

Orosi
Sash, geometrically decorated latticed wooden window

Ostad
A master practitioner, who also teaches to students

Pakaneh
An area in the basement of houses which existed in traditional houses and qanat water used to pass through it

Panj-dari
A type of room in Iranian architecture with five door features

Panj-o-Haft
A type of Islamic arch

Pashir
A place at the end of the Abanbar’s stairs which includes a faucet

Pastoo
A small storage place connected to a room

Patkaneh
A technique for decorating domes and ayvans
**Patkin**

A method of dome corner construction

**Payab**

A (step) way leading to the bottom of a well-water or a qanat

**Pish-ayvan**

Front head of an ayvan

**Pichoon**

A type of floral pattern used on textiles

**Pirqolam**

The administrator of hoseiniehs

**Pirneshin**

A bench or platform in front of the house entrance door

**Qad**

A Full sized brick

**Qadamgah**

A sacred place for Shiites which used to be a walking route for Imams of Imam-zadehs

**Poosh**

A textile or tent covering which is used as a roof or cover for old houses, tekiehs and hoseiniehs
Historic City of Yazd

Appendix I

**Qalamdani**
A half brick cut vertically into two equal parts

**Qanat**
A is a gently sloping underground channel with a series of vertical access shafts, used to transport water from an aquifer under a hill.

**Qand-chin**
A scissor like tool used for dividing and breaking down sugar cubes

**Qeysarieh**
A large Bazaar specific for selling expensive goods which have doors on their two ends

**Qibleh**
The direction of Kaaba which Muslims pray towards

**Qomi-poosh**
A kind of vault with a very low rise

**Qottab**
A type of local confection which has a main ingredient of walnut

**Rangrazi**
A process which causes yarn, threads, strings and textiles to be placed in dye and become colored
Historic City of Yazd

**Rasteh**

In the bazaar, the positioning of two rows of shops and stores opposite each other in linear way.

**Rasmi-bandī**

A technique for decorating domes and ayvans.

**Reyhan**

A type of Arabic-Persian calligraphy.

**Ravaq**

A corridor covered with series of vaults.

**Rowqangar**

The profession of extracting oil from plants.

**Roomi**

A type of vault execution, Ogive vault.

**Sabat**

A roof erected between two walls or two houses beneath which a shadowed pathway is created.

**Sahn**

Courtyard, Shan.

**Samanoo**

Is an Iranian sweet paste made entirely from germinated wheat (young wheatgrass), which is prepared especially for Nowrooz (New Year's Day) in a large
Historic City of Yazd

Appendix I

pot (like a kazen). This practice has been traced back to the pre-Islamic Persia.

**Sandooqeh-chini**

Wall construction using mud-brick like boxes with empty insides which conclusively causes the light weightiness of the wall

**Sangab**

A large stone container used for holding water for ablution or drinking

**Saray**

A location in bazaars which are similar to caravansarais and goods are whole-sold there

**Saqqa-khaneh**

A small building in city passages or Bazaar used for offering water to people, endowed public drinking fountain

**Se-dari**

A type of room in Iranian architecture with three door features

**Seyed**

Someone who is the descendant of an Imam

**Seqaddi**

Three-quarter brick

**Shabake-chini(Shabakei)**

Perforated wall
**Shabdari-e-kond**
A kind of vault

**Shabestan**
Nave, covered prayer room

**Shah**
King, sultan

**Shah-nameh**
A poetry book of the famous poet **Ferdowsi** in the 4th century AH

**Sha’r-bafi (Dast-bafi)**
A type of traditional textile weaving in Yazd

**Sheikh**
An important religious of scientific person who has followers

**Shekamdarideh**
A large room used in the summer in traditional Yazd houses which contains an **Orosi** door and usually has a cruciform plan

**Shir-kooh**
Is a high peak in the central part of Iran in the southwest of Yazd

**Sofreh**
Tablecloth or floor spread

**Sowhan-e ardi**
A type of traditional Yazd confection
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**Shoorooneh**
A type of wood which is has excellent strength, is resistant against termite damage and is very useful in architecture

**Simgel**
A type of mud based traditional plaster (very soft *Kah-gel*)

**Sols**
Thuluth, Arabic calligraphy

**Soffe**

Porch and platform

**Squinch**

Triangle part of the vault

**Sultan (soltan)**
A title given to kings

**Takhteh-poosh**
Divided pooshes which are easier to transport

**Tala**
Gold

**Talar**

A big ceremonial space in a house usually used for receiving guests

**Taq**
Vault

**Taq-bandi**
Construction of a type of *Chapireh*

**Taq-o-tavizeh**

A long *shabestan* without pillars with a rectangular shaped

**Tanabi**
A long shabestan without pillars with a rectangular shaped
**Tanooreh**

A part of a watermill where qanat water enters its cycle.

**Tashir**

Patterns which consist of one or two colors and can be found used around and in the chapter headings of some books, doors, windows, curtains and other existing spaces.

**Tehrani**

The largest and most sun receiving room of the winter section of the house.

**Tekieh**

A place for holding religious ceremonies which exists in most Iranian cities.

**Termeh**

A type of traditional Yazd textile which consist of elegant and beautiful patterns.

**Termeh-bafi**

A process which Termeh textile is woven.

**Tileh-bazi**

A game for children.

**Tim**

A small roofed area in the bazaar.

**Timcheh**

A small roofed area in the bazaar.

**Tiqeh**

A non-bearing wall which is used for spatial dividing.
**Tir-poosh**

A type of roof which a wooden pole or straw is used for its construction and that pole is hidden behind the brick or mud-brick roof’s shell.

**Tisheh-dari**

For brickworks used at various facades, bricks are aligned with setsquare and scraped into the intended decorative forms that are usually plain. This work is generally called tisheh-dari.

**Torombah**

A kind of goosheh-sazi in a dome.

**Vard**

A tool used in Dara’ibafi.

**Waqt**

Endowment.

**Yakhdan**

A dome shaped space used for storing ice in the past.

**Yazdi**

A person who was born and grew up in Yazd.

**Yazdi-bandī**

A type of karbandi under the dome and arc coverings which has well-worked decorations and patterns compared to rasmi-bandis and moqarnase.

**Zarbi (par)**

A type of vault execution.

**Zarch**

A city situated 5 km west of Yazd.

**Zargari**

A place where gold is shaped and decorated, Goldsmith.

**Zoor-khaneh**

A location for practicing ancient sports.
# Appendix II: National Registration Documents

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Source: Document Center of ICHHTO
### Historic City of Yazd

#### Appendix II

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Appendix III:

Reconstruction and Renewal Project in the Core and Buffer Zones (Small Scale)
Architectural and Urban Planning Project which impact the Core and Buffer Zones of the Historic City
Infrastructural and Governmental Projects in Core and Buffer Zones

1. Enquiring Information from the Cultural Heritage Administration of Yazd (HCY Base)
2. Primary investigations by the associated experts in the Cultural Heritage Administration of Yazd (HCY Base)
3. Submission of the Plan by the Administrative or Associated Organizations
4. Investigation of the Plan in the Technical Committee Session in HCY Base
5. Validation, Verification and Issuing the Permission
6. Monitoring of the Implementation Process by the Cultural Heritage Administration of Yazd (HCY Base)
Application of Restoration and Preservation measures in the core and buffer zones

1. Submitting the request by the owner to the Cultural Heritage Administration of Yazd
2. Submitting the documents and plans to the HCY base
3. Investigation of the Plans in the Technical Committee Session in HCY Base
4. Issuing the Permission
5. Monitoring of the Implementation Process by HCY Base
Appendix IV: Historical Documents (Inscriptions, Coins, Waqf Documents,...)

Inscriptions (Epigraphy):

Inscriptions like manuscripts can be regarded as primary historical documents which are still a valid reference after many years. In addition to the religious inscriptions which can be found in many Islamic buildings of Yazd, more than 145 inscription plaques have been found and documented in Yazd, some of which are listed in the following table.

**Technical description:**
- Object Name: Tombstone of Abu Sa’dd ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Hasan
- Maker: Ahmad ibn Muhammad Astak
- Object Name: Tombstone
- Date: dated A.H. 545/A.D. 1150
- Geography: Iran, Yazd
- Culture: Islamic
- Medium: Marble; carved, painted
- Dimensions: H. 22 1/4 in. (56.5 cm) W. 14 5/8 in. (37.1 cm) D. 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm) Wt. 64lb. (29kg)
- Classification: Stone
- Credit Line: Rogers Fund, 1933
- Accession Number: 33.118

Source: www.metmuseum.org/ The Collection Online (Accessed 2015-06-21)

**Technical description:**
- Object Name: Fragment of a pulpit Two elements from the minbar of Abu Bakr ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad
- Date: dated A.H. 546/A.D. 1151
- Geography: Iran, Yazd
- Culture: Islamic
- Medium: Wood (teak); carved and painted
- Dimensions: H. 18 1/4 in. (46.4 cm) W. 30 1/8 in. (76.5 cm) D. 1 3/8 in. (6.4 cm) Wt. 14 lbs. (6.4 kg)
- Classification: Wood
- Credit Line: Fletcher Fund, 1934
- Accession Number: 34.150.2

Source: www.metmuseum.org/ The Collection Online (Accessed 2016-01-14)

**Technical description:**
- Object Name: Fragment of a pulpit
- Date: dated A.H. 546/ A.D. 1151
- Geography: Iran, Yazd
- Culture: Islamic
- Medium: Wood (teak); carved and painted
- Dimensions: H. 47 1/2 in. (120.7 cm) W. 12 3/8 in. (31.4 cm) D. 3 1/4 in. (8.3 cm) Wt. 20 lbs. (9.1 kg)
- Classification: Wood
- Credit Line: Fletcher Fund, 1934
- Accession Number: 34.150

Source: www.metmuseum.org/ The Collection Online (Accessed 2016-01-14)
Technical Description:

- Altar Stone of Fort mosque;
- 6th century AH, altar designs and arabesque patterns in its Mozahhar kufic decorations can be seen clearly in its ornaments;
- Material: Marble Stone;
- Size: 22x145 cm;
- Storage location: Placed at the Mehrab of Fort Mosque located in the Dar-o-shafa district of Yazd.

Technical Description:

- Altar stone of Rig mosque;
- Material: Marble Stone, 6th century AH, Kufic and Naskh inscription, mehrab design and arabesque patterns in the mozahhar Kufic decorations are visible;
- Size: 51x78 cm
- Storage location: installed on the Mehrab of Rig mosque located at the traditional bazaar of Yazd

Technical Description:

- Tomb stone of Mohammad ibn-e-Ali-ibn-e-Abdollah Alalavi Alhoseini;
- Material: Marble Stone;
- Date: 577 AH, Kufic alphabet, Altar design and arabesque patterns in the Mozahhar Kufic decorations are clearly visible;
- Measurement: 80x50 cm;
- Place of storage: the depository of the Yazd cultural heritage, handicrafts and Tourism organization.

Technical Description:

- Tomb stone of Haji Zein-a-din Ali-ibn-e-Shan Bandeh Al-yazdi;
- Mozahhar Kufic and Naskh inscription, arabesque;
- Material: Limestone; patterns with four-centered arches;
- Date: 782 AH,
- Size: 43x69x26 cm;
- Storage location: Islamic inscriptions museum in Yazd located at Navvab vakil house
Technical Description:

- Inscription plaque for the endowment of a portion of Narsoo-abad qanat placed in the entrance corridor of the Jame mosque by the order of Khajeh Amir-e-din Hosein-ibn-e-Ali;
- Naskh inscription;
- Size: 32x40 cm;
- Storage location: Yazd Jame mosque;

Technical Description:

- Mehrab stone of Amirchaqmaq mosque of Yazd, 9th century AH, in addition to the altar design, the shape of a hanging ornament is visible in this inscription, Thuluth inscription,
- Material: Marble Stone,
- Size: 95x54 cm
- Storage location: placed in the Amirchaqmaq mosque of Yazd

Technical Description:

- The decree of Sultan Hasan inscribed on a stone slab concerning the reduction of annual tax of Dar-ol-ebadeh issued during Turkeman era (the Qara Qoyunlu); Thuluth inscription, Inscriber: Kamal,
- Material: Marble Stone;
- Date: 875 AH;
- Size: 65x140 cm;
- Storage location: the Jame mosque of Yazd

Technical Description:

- The decree of Shah Tahmasb Safavi regarding the cancelation of previous taxes and their reduction;
- Material: Marble Stone;
- Date: 969 AH, Thuluth inscription;
- Size: 74x168 cm;
- Storage location: Shah Tahmasb mosque in Yazd
Technical Description:
- The inscription for the construction of Vaqt-o-sa’at water cistern ordered by Shah Sultan Husein Safavi, Nastaligh inscription,
- Material: Marble Stone;
- Date: 1121 AH;
- Size: 47x115 cm;
- Storage location: the water cistern of meidan-e-Vaqt-o-sa’at

Technical Description:
- The inscription for the construction of Qeysarieh Bazaar,
- Material: marble stone, Nastaligh inscription;
- Date: 1202 AH;
- Size: 84x140 cm;
- Storage location: inside the Qeysarieh bazaar next to the Khan school in Yazd

Technical Description:
- The mehrab stone of Khazar Shah mosque; Naskh inscription, mehrab form design where arabesque patterns can be seen as a band between Quranic verses and Salevat Kabir (the names of 14 saints) on the other margin.
- Material: Marble Stone;
- Date: 1274 AH,
- Size: 62x157 cm
- Storage location: in the Khazar Shah mosque in Yazd

Technical Description:
- Object Name: Tombstone; Tombstone in the Form of an Architectural Nich
- Date: dated A.H. 753/A.D. 1352
- Geography: Iran, Yazd
- Culture: Islamic
- Medium: Marble; carved
- Dimensions: H. 32 3/4 in. (83.2 cm) W. 21 3/4 in. (55.3 cm) 3 1/2 in. (8.9 cm) Wt. 137 lbs. (62.1 kg)
- Classification: Stone
- Credit Line: Rogers Fund, 1935
- Accession Number: 35.120

Source: www.metmuseum.org/ The Collection Online
(Accessed 2015-06-21)
**Coins:**

The coins are not only important in terms of their monetary or historical values, but also in terms of their unique cultural significance. Most coins contain significant and reliable historical data. In short, coins can be regarded as culturally rich treasures with a local identity. Based on the data extracted from coins, Yazd has benefited from financial prosperity as an urban hub since the Sassanid Dynasty. The coins were documented from the coin collection of Heidarzadeh, and Mirza Mohammad Kazemini Museum of Yazd, Bank Sepah Museum, Money Exhibition, Malek Library, National Museum of Tehran, Islamic Museums of Shiraz and Kerman, personal catalogues of Stephanie McCord (www.stevealbum.com), US Numismatics Website (www.numismatics.org) which contains an exquisite collection of historical coins from different eras, some of which are listed in the following table. It needs to be noted that the documents pertaining to the extant coins are archived at World Record Database.

### Technical Description:

- **Ardashir III coin**
  - Material: Silver
  - Weight: 4.07 gr
  - Diameter: 3.3 cm
  - Storage location: Heidar Zadeh coin museum
  - Registration number: 535

- **Hormizd IV coin**
  - Material: Silver
  - Weight: 3.82 gr
  - Diameter: 3.2 cm
  - Storage location: Heidar Zadeh coin museum
  - Registration number: 806

- **Ardashir III coin**
  - Material: Silver
  - Storage location: Mirza Mohammad Kazemini museum
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Technical Description:
- Khosrow II coin
  - Material: Silver
  - Storage location: Mirza Mohammad Kazemini museum

Technical Description:
- Kakuyid era coin
  - Material: silver
  - Weight of the remaining part of the coin: 3.7 gr
  - The name of the local ruler has faded and only the word “Qaboos ibn- e-Vashmgir” is readable
  - Storage location: Heidar Zadeh coin museum
  - Registration number: 4144

Technical Description:
- Atabeg coin belonging to Yoosef Shah, Yazd Atabegs coin
  - Material: Silver
  - Weight: 3.65 gr
  - Storage location: Heidar Zadeh coin museum
  - Registration number: 3250

Technical Description:
- Atabeg coin belonging to Yoosef Shah,
  - Material: copper
  - Date of minting: 684 AH
  - Weight: 1.92 gr
  - Storage location: Heidar Zadeh coin museum
  - Registration number: 4388

Technical Description:
- Aboo-sa'id Ilkhani coin minted in Yazd,
  - Material: silver
  - Date of minting: 719 AH
  - Weight: 2.9 gr
  - Storage location: Iranian national museum
  - Registration number: 54
Technical Description:
- Arqavan Shah Ilkhani coin minted in Yazd,
  - Material: silver
  - Weight: 2.43 gr
  - Diameter: 2.1 cm
  - Storage location: Heidar Zadeh coin museum
  - Registration number: 1215

Technical Description:
- Suleiman Shah Ilkhani coin minted in Yazd,
  - Material: silver
  - Date of minting: 740 AH
  - Weight: 4.7 gr
  - Diameter: 2.2 cm
  - Storage location: Malek museum
  - Registration number: 374

Technical Description:
- Qazan mahmood Ilkhani coin minted in Yazd,
  - Material: silver
  - Weight: 4.6 gr
  - Storage location: Heidar Zadeh coin museum
  - Registration number: 3215

Technical Description:
- Shah Shoja’ Al-e-Muzaffar coin minted in Yazd,
  - Material: silver
  - Weight: 3.16 gr
  - Storage location: Heidar Zadeh coin museum
  - Registration number: 4490

Technical Description:
- Timur coin minted in Yazd,
  - Material: copper
  - Storage location: Iranian national museum
  - Registration number: 432
Technical Description:

- Shahrokh Timur coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 837 AH
- Storage location: Mirza Mohammad Kazemini museum
- Registration number: 513

Technical Description:

- Shahrokh Timur coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 807 AH
- Storage location: Sepah bank museum
- Registration number: 3304

Technical Description:

- Jahanshah Qara Qoyunlu coin (Turkmen coin) minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 871 AH
- Storage location: Mirza Mohammad Kazemini museum
- Registration number: 532

Technical Description:

- Shah Ismail Safavi coin minted in Yazd, which contains Shiite texts and the name of the 12 Imams
- Material: Gold
- Date of minting: 925 AH
- Storage location: Malek Museum
- Registration Number: 1540

Technical Description:

- Shah Ismail Safavi coin minted in Yazd, which contains Shiite texts and the name of the 12 Imams
- Material: silver
- Weight: 4.68 gr
- Storage location: Iranian national museum
- Registration number: 1541
Technical Description:
- Shah Ismail Safavi coin minted in Yazd, which contains Shiite texts and the name of the 12 Imams
- Material: silver
- Weight: 4.66 gr
- Storage location: Iranian national museum
- Registration number: 1450

Technical Description:
- Shah Tahmasb Safavi coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 955 AH
- Weight: 4.67 gr
- Storage location: Heidar zadeh coin museum
- Registration number: 3152

Technical Description:
- Karim Khan Zand coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: gold
- Weight: 2.71 gr
- Storage location: Iranian national museum
- Registration number: 5794

Technical Description:
- Karim Khan coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 1162 AH
- Weight: 9.25 gr
- Diameter: 2.2 cm
- Storage location: Heidar zadeh coin museum
- Registration number: 3128

Technical Description:
- Karim Khan coin minted in Yazd, Zand
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 1180 AH
- Storage location: Mirza Mohammad Kazemini museum
- Registration number: 483
Technical Description:
- Karim Khan coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 1163 AH
- Storage location: Sepah Bank Museum
- Registration number: 4139

Technical Description:
- Jafar Khan coin minted in Yazd
- Material: silver
- Weight: 1.9 gr
- Diameter: 0.91 cm
- Storage location: Heidar Zadeh Coin Museum
- Registration number: 1722

Technical Description:
- Aqa Mohammad Khan Qajar coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 1206 AH
- Weight: 9.7 gr
- Storage location: Heidar Zadeh Coin Museum
- Registration number: 1102

Technical Description:
- Fat’hali shah Qajar coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 1246 AH
- Weight: 2.5 gr
- Storage location: Heidar Zadeh Coin Museum
- Registration number: 4259

Technical Description:
- Naseroddin Shah Qajar coin minted in Yazd,
- Material: silver
- Date of minting: 1264 AH
- Storage location: Sepah Bank Museum
- Registration number: 4296
**Manuscripts**

Manuscripts of different historical eras reveal the social, historical and sometimes political events of their time. Some of the manuscripts such as New History of Yazd, Yazd History, Jame Mofidi and etc. are regarded as local history books the printed editions of which are nowadays found in libraries serving the interested researchers as a superb reference. The other group of resources concern the books written on subjects such as (Islamic tradition, jurisprudence, mysticism, poetry and etc.) which are written in Yazd and have been copied by Yazd scribes. A list of such manuscripts kept at I.R. of Iran National Libraries, Ayatollah Mar’ashi Library, University of Tehran, Islamic Parliament and etc. is available, as a sample 20 of them is presented below:

**Book: Kashf-ol-asrar va’d-ol-abrar; Ahmad ibn-e-Mohammad Meybodi; Probably 6th century AH**

Persian/Storage location: Malek Library/ Reference No.: 203

Source: HCY Base Archive
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Book: Momen-e-Yazdi Divan (poetry book); Hosein ibn-e-Baqi Momen Yazdi; 10th century AH
Cursive Nastaligh /Storage location: Malek Library/ Reference No.: 4820
Source: HCY Base Archive

Book: New History of Yazdi; Ahmad ibn-e-Hosein ibn-e-Ali Kateb Yazdi; Probably the 11th century AH
Nastaligh /Storage location: Parliament Library/ Reference No.: 9884
Source: HCY Base Archive
Book: مسار بر میرذال شافی; موتی بن محمود ئورفوان یزدی/ 1134 ه‍.ش
نسلی/ مکاتبات کتابخانه مجلس/ شماره: 3019
پیامدهای: HCY Base Archive
Naskh/ Storage location: Malek Library/ Reference No.: 3780
Source: HCY Base Archive

Book: Foqi Divan; Mola Ahmad Yazdi; 1242AH
Nastaligh/ Storage location: Parliament Library/ Reference No.: 19448
Source: HCY Base Archive
Endowment Books

The Endowments Administration of Yazd holds a rich archive containing more than 3000 endowment papers and ownership deeds (the scanned version of the original documents plus their readouts). As a sample, 20 of which are selected and presented here. The classification codes cited here belong to the archive of (Yazd Endowments Administration).

Waqf Document: Khanom beigom daughter of shah Ismail safavi; 1555 AD (963 AH)
Classification code: 68 khe
Source: HCY Base Archive

Waqf Document: Mohamd taqi khan; 1774 AD (1188 AH)
Classification code: 1mim
Source: HCY Base Archive
Waqt Document: Haji mohamad ebrahim-e tajer-e yazdi; 1852 AD(1269 AH)
Classification code: 2alef
Source: HCY Base Archive
Waqf Document: Mohamad taqi tajer-e kermani olshahir be arab; 1885 AD (1303 AH)
Classification code: 377mim
Source: HCY Base Archive

Waqf Document: Aqa seysd hasan son of marhom aqa seyad ali/ 1851 AD (1268 AH)
Classification code: 120sad
Source: HCY Base Archive
Waqt Document: Hajieh mohseneh khanom; 1778 AD/1192 AH
Classification code: 100mim
Source: HCY Base Archive
Waqf Document: Mohamad karim son of haji mohamad Rahim-e abrand abadi; 1734 AD/1147 AH
Classification code: 232mim
Source: HCY Base Archive
Waqf Document: Mohamad amin; 1760 AD(1147 AH)
Classification code: 180mim
Source: HCY Base Archive
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Appendix V

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