

Illustrated drawings on Safavid Copper Fulus

Collection of Al-fegera Museum

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This collection includes 13 fulus dating back to the weakness and crisis period at the end of Safavid Dynasty during the reigns of Shah Sultan Hussein I 1105-1135 AH/ 1694-1722 AD and Shah Sulaiman “Saffi II” 1077-1105 AH/ 1666-1694 CE.

The Collection is studied and published for the first time, and it focuses on the illustrated drawings on the fulus used among the Iranian cities, the theme of the study and other cities during Safavid period in general. and this historical period especially which was the beginning of the end of Safavid Dynasty with the origins of these drawings of the Safavid Fulus through the early Islamic coins, and through its use on the applied artifacts such as pottery, textile, metal, wood, carpets, stone, glass, rock crystal etc during the Islamic age. as a comparison between the decorative elements on coins and on applied artifacts.

The study shows that Safavid artists preferred carrying out the decorative elements which represent Sasanian traditions, as Safavid Dynasty attempted to revive Persian nationalism and regain the previous Iranian glory.

Those decorative elements are considered an extension of the decorative elements which adorned different applied artifacts with drawings on pottery, or carving on wood or stones or marble, or enamling on glass, or embroidery or printing on textile. that took place in all Muslim countries since the first century AH either in Egypt, Levant, Iraq, Andalus or Iran or Turkey that assure the unity of decorative elements among coins and different applied artifacts in Islamic art.