TYCHARM

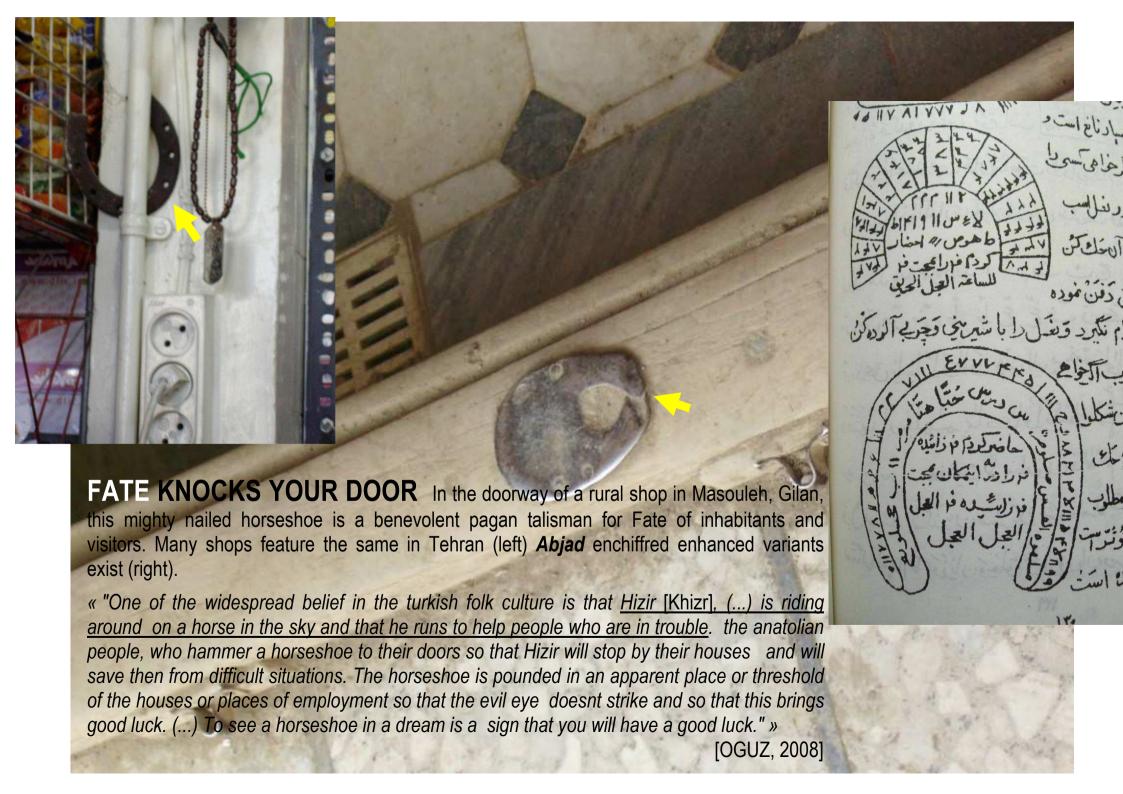
FROM PIOUSNESS TO SUPERSTITION



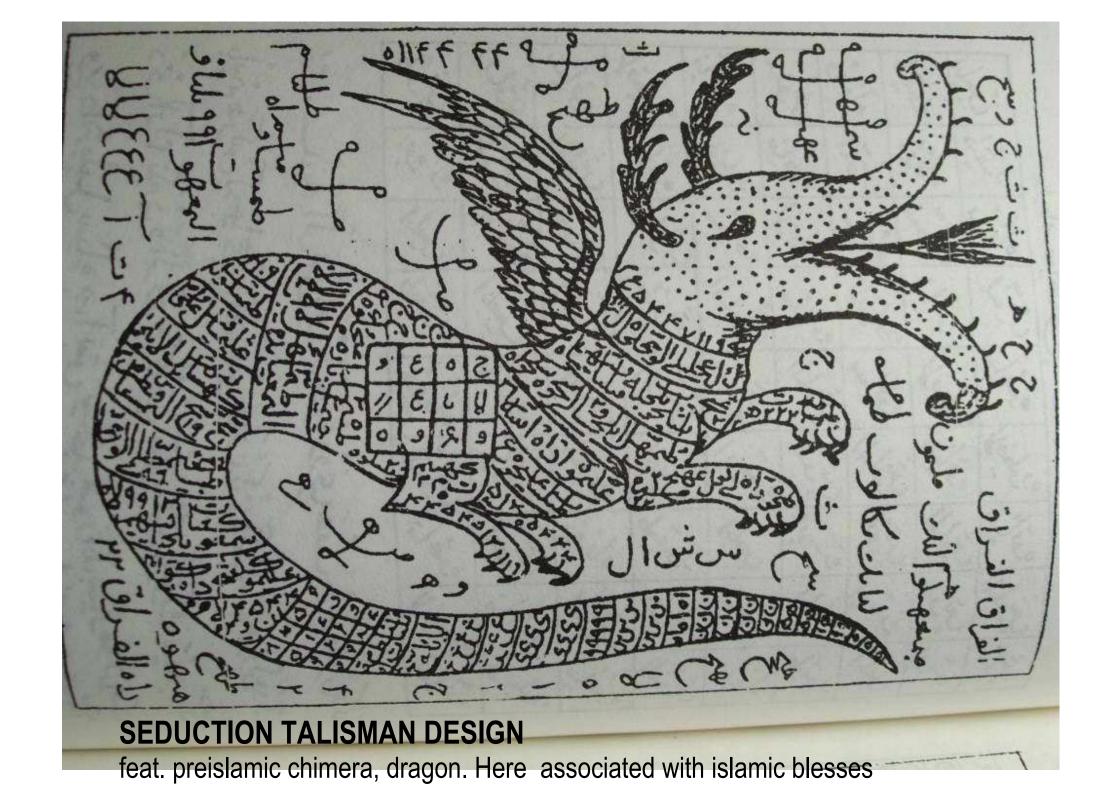
#### ARAB GEOMANCY

Very near the hindu Temple in Bandar Abbas, several arab deviners operate arab magics. This performs one the geomancy, that is deviners art according to the position of tiny stones.









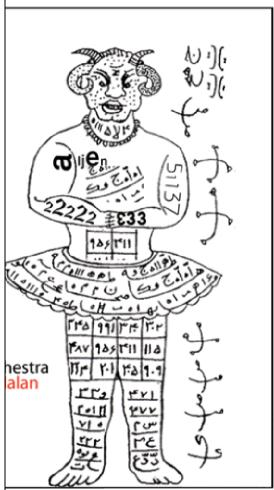


**BLOODBATH FOR SEASONNAL REBIRTH VOW** About sixty sheeps & beefs are slaughtered in the occasion of the Pir-Shahliyar birthday, on 4th february, in Hawraman-Takht, Kordestan. The spurring blood is supposed to return to the earth and regenerate so the deity MITHRA for resurrection / rebirth purpose.



### SYMPATHY FOR THE DEVIL

Unlike most islamic countries, figurative representations of SHAYTAN (Satan) were usual in the talismanic art of the contemporary islamic Iran.





#### 'DIVS' INHABIT CHARMS

The iranian talismanology is composite, as this merges advanced numerology, zodiac, judaicca, quran, islamic demonology and basics of mithrai wicca.

The modern talisman beside is a copper plate that illustrates **Divs** (iranian version of the Quran's **Ghul** spirits of desert). Unlike **Djinns**, **Divs** are usually held as **Genii loci**. Charm holder is supposed to use this for blessing.

In « La musique et la mystique en Iran « Jean DURING reported remnant beliefs in two mighty possessive **Div** :

- a black , six-headed **Div**, a.k.a. the **Bala**.
- a white, hairy *Div*, a.k.a.
   *Sefid*, who used to rapt victims.

(collected Sanandaj, 2007)

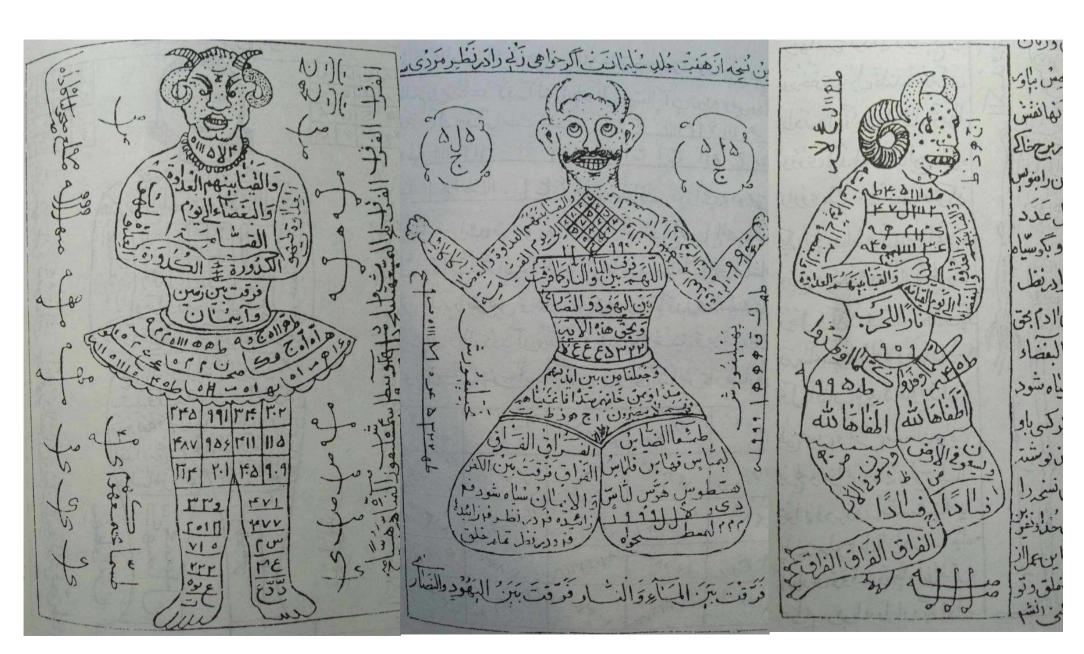


### **OLD 'DIV' - FACED CHARM**

In the Tabriz area, dozens of such *Div*-faced charms are attached by the fellows in the emamzadeh for propriatory vows, just like fabric-made vows. This item was found in Sanandaj, Kordestan, 2007. Alexander FODOR collected a very similar amulet in Hazrat ABBAS 'mausoleum in Najaf, Iraq, and propose alternate explanations:

« According to the vendor, people buy these plaques to obtain protection from ABBAS, using them as a kind of ex-voto offered to the tomb, while they pray for a cure. (...) (IBN BATTUTA) reports that when a person falls ill, he makes a votive offering to the Shrine (...) Such an offering consists of a golden or silver head from a person whose head is acheing, or of a golden or silver hand or foot if the illness concerns that part of the body (...) thus, this plaque which is an ex-voto, may well be a reference to the religious substratum of the solar cult. However it may also stem from a different religious tradition, which used the image of the Divine face for apotropaic purposes. This usage is attested by several passages in the old Testament... »

INVOKING DJINNS IN SEDUCTION TALISMANS



Djinns are illustrated as mighty auxiliaries in quranic talismanology, featuring enchiffred formulas (Taweez, read below)

## **DJINNS ACCORDING TO QURAN?**

About **Djinns**: the holy Quran only mentions existence and various attributes of their way to be. Many later saint's hagiographies then associated mighty fellows with feats and mastership over **Djinns**.

All over the Middle East, King SOLOMON (right side) is notoriously mighty over every Djinns. In many adorcist worships of arabs, persians, swahilis & arabomalagasyans, SOLOMON is held as the ruling king of **Djinns** or their merciful Master.





« OBEYING TALISMAN » INHERITED FROM ARABIC DJINNOLOGY White magic records (see bibliography) describes how influential is holder of this upon surrounders.



**« DEVINER TALISMAN » INHERITED FROM ARABIC DJINNOLOGY** White magic records about talismans (see bibliography) describes how mighty this one makes potion drinkers : so they get inspirated deviners.

# RUNIC ALPHABET OF CHARMS (ANTIQUE ABJAD)

[GILANI & AL; 1975]

Ra / Re	Dhal ( <b>j</b> )	Dal	Kha	На	Djim ()	Tha	Ta ( <b>ü</b> )	Ва	Alif ( <i>I</i> )
X	ول	6 6 6	Y			9000	9		
Fa	Ghain ( <b>έ</b> )	'Ain (ε)	Za ( <b>b</b> )	Ta ( <b>b</b> )	Dad	Sad	Shin	Sin ( <b>ш</b> )	Zay ( <b>j</b> )
0 0	<u> </u>	$\Rightarrow$	$\propto$	B	2		§		2
	Ya (i / e)	La ( <b>γ</b> )	На ( <b>θ</b> )	Waw	Nun	Mim	Lam ( <sup>J</sup> )	Kaf ( <sup>J</sup> )	Qaf (")
		<b>W</b>	Dres	a 70	ولم	200	0000		2

## PUPPETS FOR WHITE MAGIC (1)

Propiatory talismans represent the victim, very much like voodoo puppets. Talismans are made of copper sheet, and carved with quranic surat scriptures. Such charms invoke mighty Jinns, most for beloved affection, sometimes fertility.

(collected Sanandaj, Kordestan 2007)







## PUPPETS FOR WHITE MAGIC (2)

Below: featuring jafari-type magic formulas.

(collected Tehran, 2009)

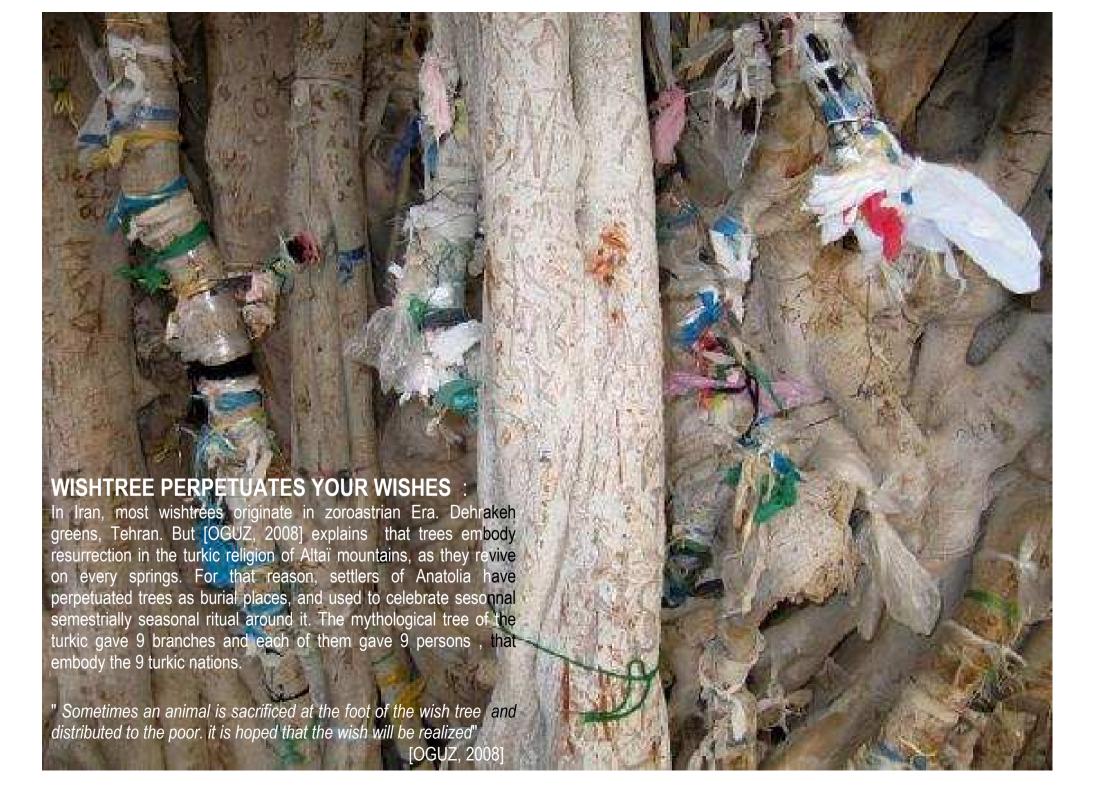








**WISHES**: an old belief claims that making a knot (fars. *mand*) initiates the completion of a wish, til the knot to vanishes. Hawraman, Kordestan.





**DRIVER'S SPELL**: such islamic blessing are usual for good luck when driving.

PAGANISM IN EMAMZADEH: MIRACULOUS WATERSOURCES HEAL GENEROUS FELLOWS

After the miraculous watersource in Mecca, most Shrines have their own miraculous watersources.

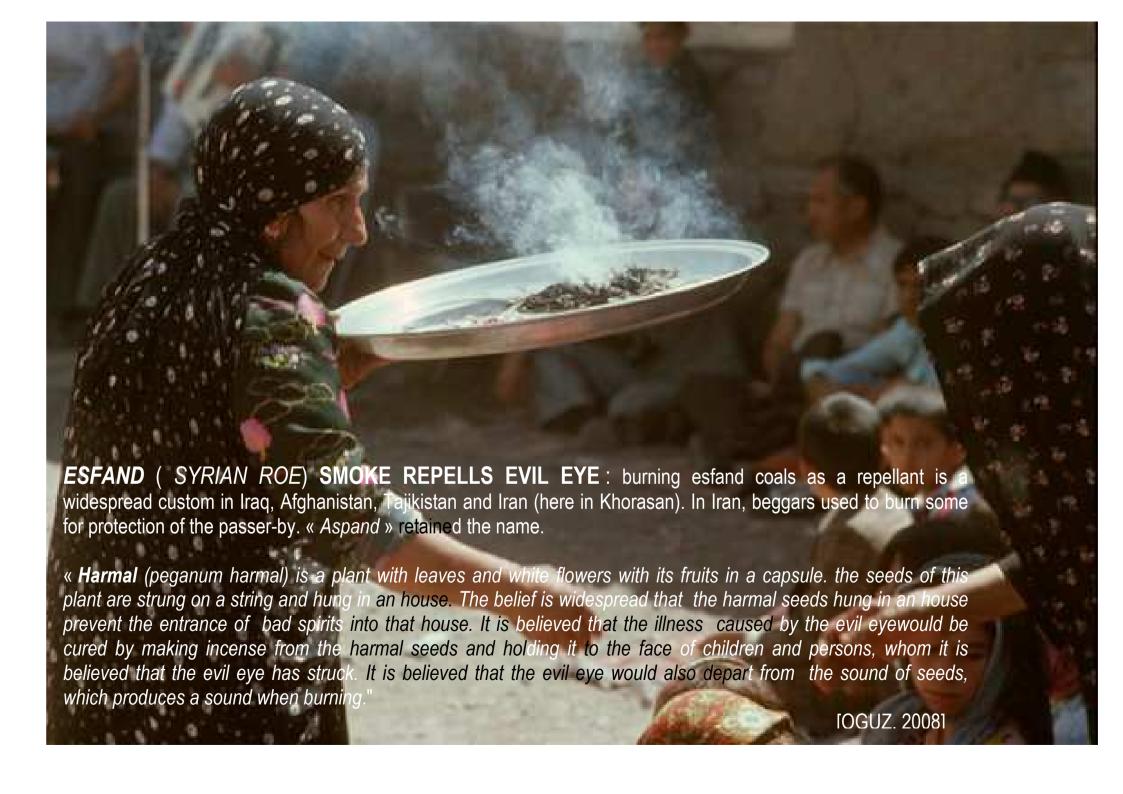
In most cases, local watersources worshipping is an ante-islamic custom. Fellows leave some offerings and may benefit the SO benevolent mightiness of the sources. The same was observed in sunni ziyara pilgrimage places.



**Zamzam** watersource Emamzadeh e Ebrahim, Saveh

**Zamzam** watersource at Emamzadeh e Hosen, Qasvin







ATTENDEES BLOW ESFAND SMOKE TO PASSING-BY PARADERS OF ASHURA (ARDESTAN, IRAN)

### « ASPAND »: HOME PROTECTIVE BEADS AMONG NOMADS

TENT « ASPAND» BEADRUG (LORI)

« NAZAR » WALLBEADS (ANKARA)

« NAZAR » WALLRUG (ANATOLIA)

**EVIL EYE BEADS (BEDOUINS)** 



« MUSHQAH » AMULETS ON HORSE HARNESSES (IRAN)



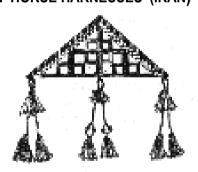
WALL AMULET (UZBEKISTAN)



WALL BEADRUG (ANATOLIA)



**TENT BEADRUGS (BEDOUINS)** 





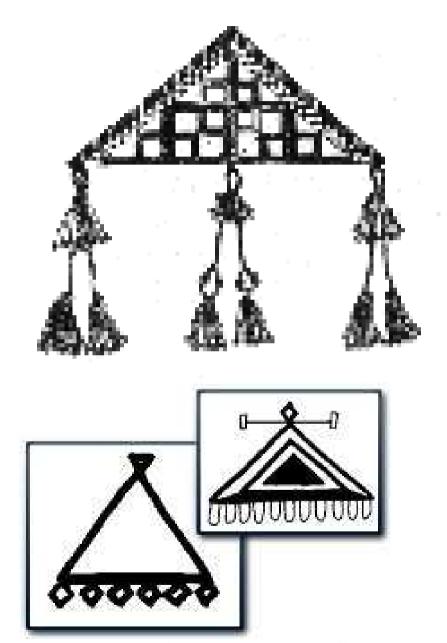


Shape and colour historically resembled a deformed eye. Jinn-repellant rugs are hung on the wall or horses for domestic protection. They are supposed

« The evil eye can also be detrimental, and even fatal, to livestock and their offspring.

The source is a person who is jealous, covetous or greedy. » (Aref ABU-RABIA)

## GRAPHICS OF MUSHQAH (NAZAR) AMULET IN TRIBAL ARTWORK





The graphic pattern of *Mushqah* wards off evil eye and is omnipresent in the geometrical in traditional design rug.



TURKMEN NOMADS WEARING AMULET BAGS

## NAZAR BONJUK: EVIL-EYE WARDING BEADS



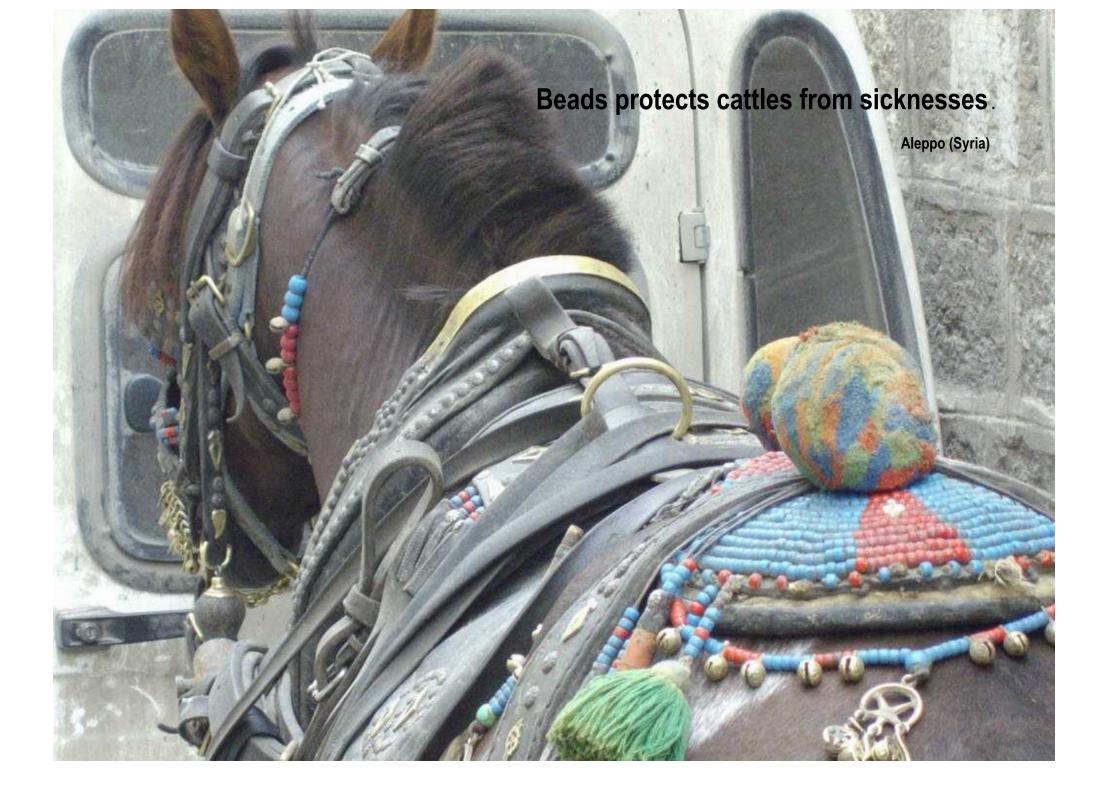


Nazar eye is an alledged continuation of « **Aspand** » among turks and persians. The blue colour is the evileye global repellant factor of the 'Nazar' or 'Nazar Bonjuk' beads. This superstition is much visible among Turks in Turkey and Iran.

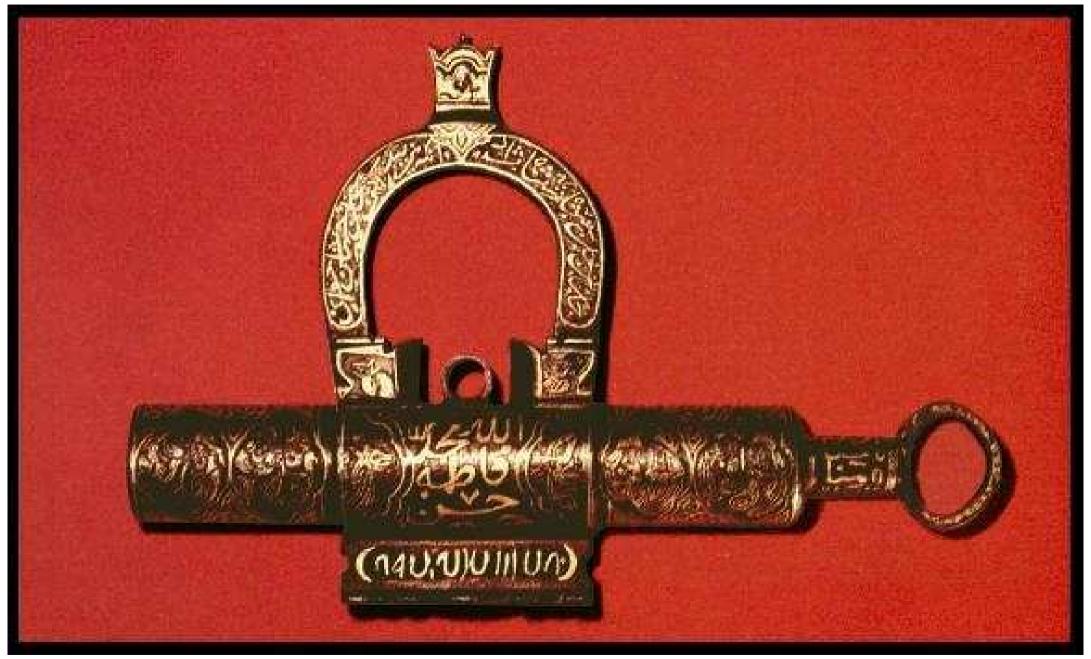
## **BISMILLAH & BLUE BEADS PROTECT BABIES VS EVIL EYE**



**REPELLANT BLESS** Blue beads ward-off the Evil Eye. Many tin-made "bismillah" plates are used sometimes in one and same necklace as a protection of the children. (Museum of Luristan, Khorammabad)



3. V O T I V E P A D L O C K S :



DISMISSING UNSOLVED PROBLEMS







**KNOTS, IRON KEYS & PADLOCKS** have a special deep meaning of unsolved problems, so that some keys (ex: *tchehel kelid*) are held as mighty talismans. Various beliefs consist in making a knot with fabric or locking a padlock until the related problem to be solved. In this regard, iranian fellows attach locks in the religious shrines, that is actually widespread custom in China, too. Pictures: ex-voto, Shiraz. Right: locks at *Nasir Ol Molk mosque*, Shiraz.



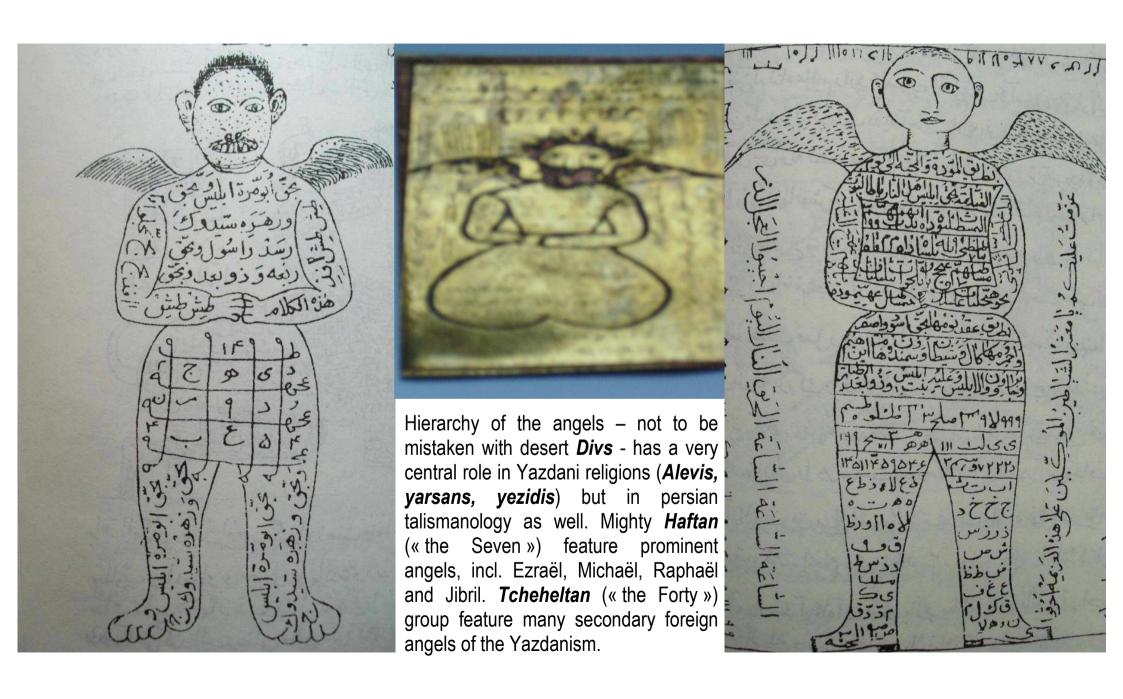
**BRIDES THROW LOCK KEYS TOWARDS SUITORS**: a custom surviving in Yazd. On Fridays, it happen single women wear locked chador and throw lock keys from top of the minarets of Jameh mosque. Suitors who collect the related key from basement may supposedly be elected then as the matching husband.



**COLLECTING BLESS**: paraders of *Ashura* exhibit votive locks, hanging on their pierced breast (Qajar period)

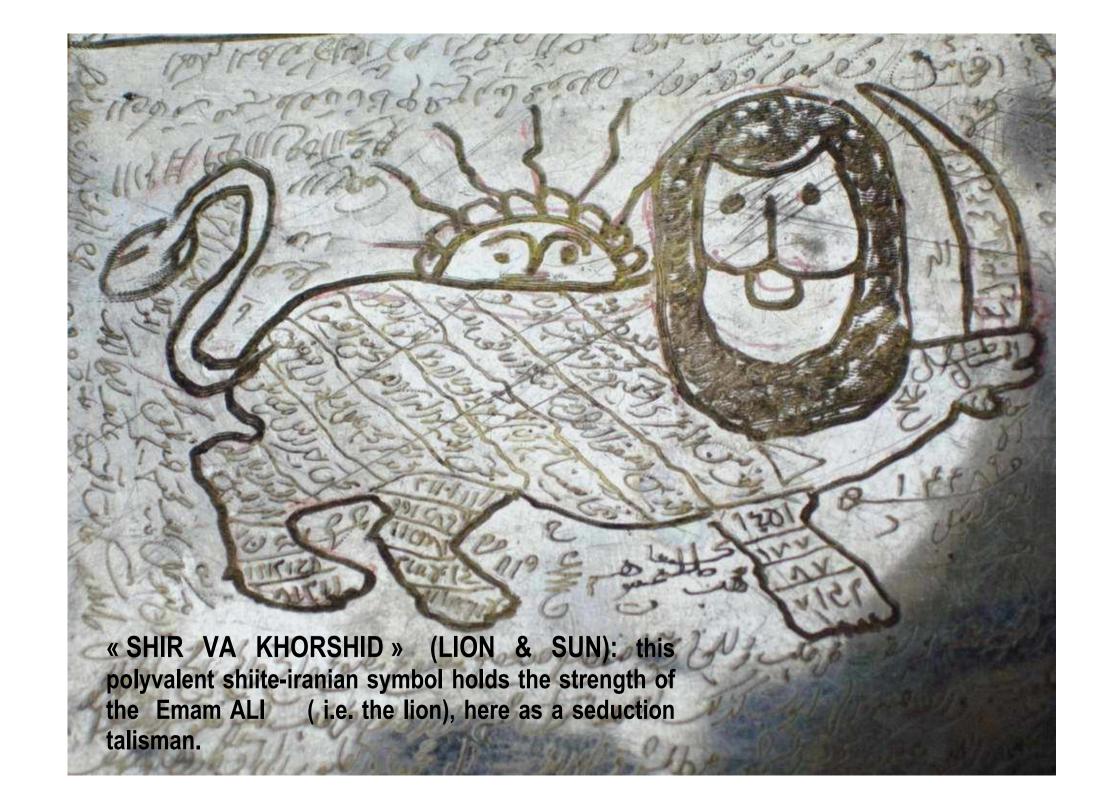
MIGHTY 4. В S M S S N M

# ANGELS AS MIGHTY ALLIEDS: «HAFT HAN», «TCHEHELTAN»





**BLESSING CHILDREN DURING 'ASHURA' PARADES**: Fellows attract blessing on their babies by seating them in the symbolic craddle of ALI ASHGAR – youngest child of emam HOSEIN - during *Ashura* parade, Taft, near Yazd.



# MIGHTINESS OF HOLY WORDS

#### **BISMILLAH**

("in the name of God")

The esoteric significance of calligraphy and surat was raised to hidden messages & proper powers according speculative theories by Fazlallah ASTARABADI (hurufizm) . This lensshaped graphic is omnipresent from the Alam flagmast end among the Shi'a. Several of such bismillah are used some-times in one and same necklace as evileye protective bless.

(collect. Sanandaj, 2007)



'TAWEEZ', OR QURANIC CHARMS VS EVIL EYE invocations and praises to mighty emams Ali, Hosein, and Reza are benevolent blessings. Reza's sister Fatmah Masumeh, and Hosein's brother Abbas « Abolfazel » are usually held as equivalent mightiness.

#### SHI'A PRAISE

-"Al-rahim Ya Hossein

"O Hosein the merciful"

Quranic talismanology shifts on the mightiness of the 99 names of Allah as magical formulas.

"Rahim" is one of them.

(collected Tehran, 2007)



VILLAGE HEALER (TURKEY): uses surat, Nazar, Fatmah's hand, salt for protective spell vs Evil Eye.

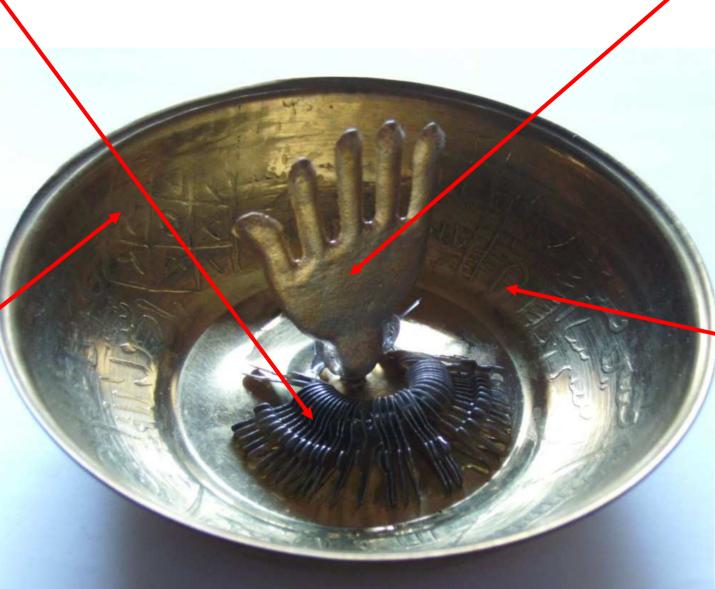
### « TCHEHEL KELID»: A SYNCRETIC BLESS OF BIRTH

#### **ZOROASTRISM:**

The original zoroastrian talisman is a 40 kevs set (tchehel that kelid) the preexisted islam After islamization. each key is now supposed to be carved the name Allah. See earlier explanation about votive locks.

#### QURANIC NUMEROLOGY

Scriptures include numerological table, a pagan relief. According to REGOURD, makers used to mention the soonest astral event on the making day.



#### SHIITE

"KHAMSAH": After islamization, the added hand reminds the cut hands of ABBAS in Kerbala, and each finger is given for a member of the family: Emam ALI, emam Hosein, FATMAH, ABBAS MASUMEH, emam REZA.

**QURAN**: Scriptures are carved guran Surat ( surat 84 & 71, usually). In the Maghreb, scriptures inventories also instructions user's therapeutical and properties of the cup, such as snake bites, stomeaches, childbirth, etc... ( read Annette ITTIG)

« The Fatiha (sura) is a cure to everything except Es-Sam, and Es-Sam is death » (excerpt from Hadith)



"Tchehel Kelid" (Forty keys) is a holy water cup. Drinking this water is reported to be heal fellows and pilgrims.

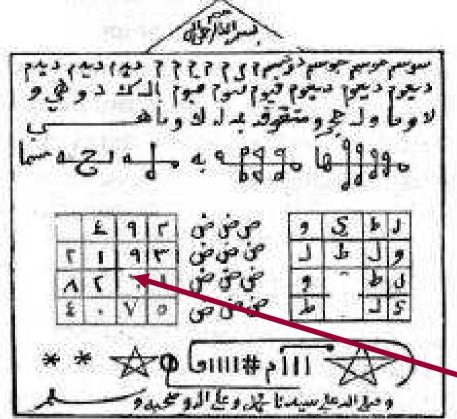
The cup is usually used during traditional rituals of birth and circumcision for cares of after pregnancy of both the mother and child. Drinking so is believed to be safe for their health. Anne REGOURD reports the Yemeni women to drink vegetable stock in similar magical bowls for the same purpose / occasion. Yemeni items don't feature nor molded Hand, nor key set. For stomache aches or colic, this is held as fighting out the related possessive jinn

ARAB THAUMATURGICAL CUP WAS ADOPTED

« The square of three was known as early the fourth century B.C. in China, where it was designated **Lo-shu**. One of the myriad symbolic meanings attributed to **Lo-Shu** was that it represented universe, with its middle number signifying the cosmic axis at the center of the world. Such squares first appears in arabic litterature about 900 AD, (...) the square 3x3 cells was presented as a charm for easing the pains of Childbirth. (...) Most probably it was introduced into western asia by arab and persian merchants who had visited chinese port towns

By 989 AD, the 3x3 square had been given a religious interpretation (...) the Brethen [manuscript] developed continuous squares in which the motion was perpetuated after passing through the middle number.

# NUMEROLOGICAL ENCODING: BUDUH MAGIC SQUARES



Such scriptures are encoded Surat, benevolent dates or even names of the appropriate mighty jinns.

Magical numerology is based upon the science of calligraphy and the numerological alphabet, or *Abjad*.

Alif 1 Ba Dschim 2 Jal Ha Waw Zay Ha Ta 9

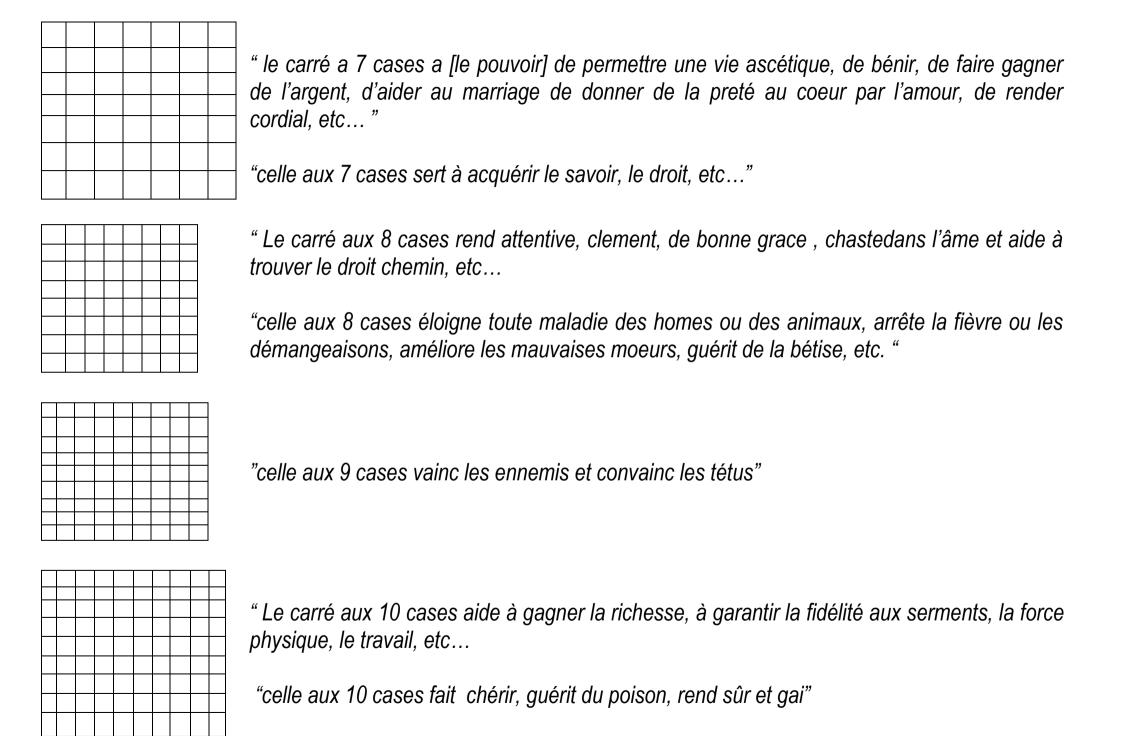
Ya Kaf Lam Mim Nun Sin 'Ain Fa 80

Sad Qaf Ra Schin 300 Ta 400 To 800

Dhal Dad Za Ghain 700 800

To Sufi Mystics, such squares referred to Life in endless flux, constantly being regenerated by a source of energy at the heart of the universal plan. In a desire to confuse the uninitiated and to prevent recopying, the order of the numbers of the square was sometimes varied so that the sums were not always equal to fifteen, (...) A variant of the magic square was produced in which letters were substituted for the numbers. This was accomplished in accordance with the **abjad** system, whereby the letters of the alphabet are given numerical equivalents. The square of three known as buduh because these letters (or their numerical equivalents) are distributed in the four corners of the square... »

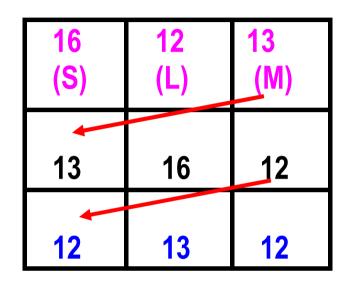
" le carré aux 3 cases a le pouvoir d'attirer , de rallier, de donner du courage, de consoler, et d'exercer une influence sur tout nom commencant par la letter "djim" = J ".
" le carré aux 4 cases a le pouvoir de faire perséverer dans la foi et d'exercer une influence sur tout nom commencant par "dal" = D"
" celle aux 4 cases est utilisable pour se protéger des maladies, éloigner les maux, atteindre les etres distants, se réjouir, faire oublier ses peines, etre cheri, se faire accepter, avoir une bonne reputation, etre écouté. "
"Le carré aux 5 cases a le pouvoir de faire naître le respect, la passion, l'agitation, de faire apparaitre les dons, etc"
"celle aux 5 cases sert a faire augmenter la connaissance et l'intelligence, à éloigner les désastres, améliorerles moeurs des enfants et les protéger des maux, atteindre ses buts, être accepté, être bon, avoir des clients, obtenir le silence des autorités et accabler les ennemis. "
" Le carré aux 6 cases a le pouvoir de dominer, de render sincère, de protéger, etc " celle a 6 cases sert entre autres à devenir riche et éloquent"



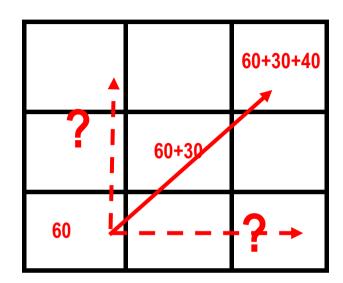
# **ANAGRAMS**

# **BASIC 'ABJAD' CODING**

ADDITION (RANDOM DIRECTION)



16 (S)	12 (L)	13 (M)
<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	40
<b>(S)</b>	<b>(L)</b>	(M)



'ABJAD HAVAZ' CODING

Ex: "SaLaaM"

4 WIDESPREAD ENCODING ARTEFACTS. Each table is an hidden message and complies with the encoding technic of his vower. Such secret message is held then as a mighty quranic charm.

### 'RAML'

Roll of pierced dices. They are still in use for divination among traditional fortune tellers in Afghanistan.



"BUDUH" FOR "TAWEEZ" USE

Small table is a numerological encoding of a quran sura (= esoteric interpretation of letterings and symbols of Quran). Such tables are usually held as quranic charms (: taweez)

**ZODIAQUE** 

FORTUNE TELLING ACCORDING QURANIC NUMEROLOGY the small carved table (centre) is a numerological encoding of a quran sura (= esoteric understanding of the Quran sura).

# QURANIC NUMEROLOGY

Scriptures include numerological table, a pagan relief.



#### SHIA TALISMANOLOGY

# SHI'ITE KHAMSAH:

the hand is a central symbol of the Shia, as it reminds the cut hands of ABBAS Kerbala, and each finger is given for a member of the family: emam ALI, emam Hosein, FATMAH, **ABBAS** MASUMEH, emam REZA.



# 4. "NINETY-NINE VIRGINS"



B L E S S I N G THE D E P A R T E D



QURAN READER IN EMAMZADEH-E-IKZAK, SAVEH: visitors wash and flourish tomb of relatives.



**SHARING FRIDAYS & MEALS WITH DEPARTED**: I observed also that departed relatives used to offer datefruits and sweets after Mourning period.

**DEPARTED** 

# SEDUCTION TALISMAN INVOKING DEPARTED'S POWERS

the talisman is efficient with departed shroud pieces and charcoal ashes.

"BUDUH" FOR "TAWEEZ" USE

encoding of a quran sura ,usually held as quranic charms (: *taweez*)

#### **ZODIAQUE**

Scorpio is a frequent symbol in hurufi-like designs of the quranic formulas. Each cell of its end symbolizes stages ( *silsila* lineages, or anagrams of formula, so on)

## BIBLIO . . .

[Axx-xx]: Abu-Rabia, Aref, « The evil eye and cultural beliefs among the Bedouin tribes of the Neguey, middle East », Folklore Society, 2005. (p)

[A95-BK]: Anonymous, « Talesm Tomtom Hindi Taskih ruhaniyyat va 'Azam Jenoun », publ., ISBN: none, Tehran, found 2008. (e,i)

[A96-BK]: Anonymous, « (Kitab) Ahzar Aruh Jado ha Sakz (invoking dead souls) / didar aruh va Sheyatin ( meeting spirits and little devils)», Kansi-Rud Kucheh publ., ISBN none, Tehran, 198x. Found Tehran 2009 (i)

[D35-BK]: During, Jean, « Musique et mystique dans les traditions de l'Iran », ISBN 90 6831 191 3 , Peeters Publ. , Institut Français de Recherche en Iran (IFRI), Paris / Leuwen, 1989. (e)

[D46-BK]: During, Jean, , « Notes sur l'angélologie Ahl-e-Haqq », in "Syncrétisme et hérésie dans l'Orient Seljoukide et ottoman", Veinstein publ., ISBN ??, Paris, 2005. (e)

**[E11-BK]**: Erginer, Gürbuz, « Elemtere Fis: Anadolu'da Büyu ve Inanislar (Magic and superstition in Anatolia)». ISBN 975-08-0629-8, Kültur Sanat Yayincilik / Kredi Yapi publ., catalog of the homonymous exhibition, Istambul, Turkey, 2003-2006. (i)

[F13-BK]: Fodor, Alexander « Type of Shiite amulets from Iraq» in [O2-BK]: Ocak, Ahmat Yasar (editor), « From history to theology: Ali in Islamic beliefs », ISBN 975-16-18 Türk Tarih Kurumu publ., Ankara, 2005. (e)

[G22-BK]: Gilani, Mollah Abdullatif, Raml, maruf Bah sheikh; Nasser Hakim, Sheikh Abulqassem; Al-Hoseini, seyyed Saliman., "Kenz al-Yehud / Alum Gharibi ("oriental scienc Maktab Haqid Publ., ISBN 0-85255-258-0, Tehran, 1975 (e).

[H38-BK]: Howes, Michael, « Amulets », Hale publ., ISBN 0 7091 4897 6, London, 1975. (e)

[I3-BK]: Ittig, Annette, "A talismanic bowl", in Annales Islamologiques #18, p. 79-94, as issued by Institut Francais d Archeologie (http://www.ifao.egnet.net), Cairo, 1982. (p)

[K39-BK]: Kusoglu, M. Zeki, « Tilsimidan Takiya », ISBN none, Pima den Kulturevi Publ., Istambul, Turkey, 1999. (i)

[L1-BK]: Laibi, Shaker, « Soufisme et art visuel », ISBN 27384 63487, Lharmattan Publishing, Paris, france, 2002 (e)

[N10-BK]: Neuve-Eglise, Amelie, « Simorgh: de l'oiseau légendaire du Shanahmeh au guide interieur de la mystique persane», ln « La revue de Teheran » n°19, monthly paper of the french speakers in Tehran, ISSN none, June 2007, Tehran, Iran. (p)

[O1-BK]: Oguz, Ocal (editor) « Turkey's Intangible Heritage », ISBN 978-975-17-3369-6, Kültur publ. for Turkey's Ministry of Culture and tourism, Ankara, 2008. (e,i)

[R25-BK]: Regourd, Anne, « Deux coupes magico-therapeutiques, biens de fondation pieuse (Nord du yemen): transmission du savoir et efficacite », in Hames, Constant & al. « Coran et talismans » , ISBN978 84586 873 1, Karthala, 2007. (e)

[S6-BK]: Samii, Shirine, «Croyances populaires en Iran», ISBN 27475 9346 0, Lharmattan, Paris 2006. Various elements of superstitions and symbols in the Persian mind. (e)

[T3-BK]: Tanavoli, Parviz, «Talisman», Bon-Gah Publ., ISBN 978 964 96383 4 8, Tehran, 2007. Inventory of early talismanic graphics in Iran. (e, i)

[T4-BK]: Tanavoli, Parviz, « Locks from Iran », Bon-Gah Publ., ISBN 978 964 91678 17, Tehran, 2007. (e, i)