

Early Persian coins depicting Queen Pourandokht



Coins at Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg, Russia

Buran or **Poran**, or more correctly **Burandokht** or **Purandokht** (Persian: پوران دخت), was the daughter of the King [Khosrau II of Persia](#) (590–628). She was one of only two women on the throne of the [Sassanid dynasty](#) (the other was her sister and successor [Azarmidokht](#)). She was the twenty-sixth Sassanid monarch of Persia, reigning from 630 to 631. When Purandokht ascended to the throne after the murder of the general [Shahrbaraz](#), who killed her nephew [Ardashir III](#), she attempted to bring stability to the empire. This stability was brought about by a

peace treaty with the [Byzantine Empire](#), the revitalization of the empire through the implementation of justice, reconstruction of the infrastructure, lowering of taxes, and minting coins. She was largely unsuccessful in her attempts to restore the power of the central authority which was weakened considerably by civil wars, and was murdered or died of natural causes soon after. [Ferdowsi](#) refers to Purandokht in his epic poem, the [Shahnameh](#). She was committed to reviving the memory and prestige of her father, during whose reign the Sassanid Empire had grown to its largest territorial extent.