

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

To be read in conjunction with

LASER-SCANNING SHIHRAZAD'S BATHS (Basell *et al*)

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SI 1

Exploring the 'Iraj' line of enquiry is equally unclear. No 'Iraj Mirza' is listed in Amanat's Qajar genealogical tree,¹ but Buyers lists the birth of a boy, Shahzada Iraj Mirza, *Mahabat ul-Mulk*, of Persia on 6 August 1807 to Fath 'Ali, Shah of Persia.² Iraj Mirza had 3 wives, at least 10 children and one of these was a girl, Shahzadi Shahruzad Khanum, but the only detail given is her marriage to Said in 1847.³ The 'bin Muhammed' part of her name, and suggestions that she was the great granddaughter of Shah Muhammed of Persia⁴ could be a reference to Fath 'Ali Shah's uncle who was founder of the Qajar dynasty, the Agha Mohammad Khan (r 1789–97).

SI 2

Geospatial control was established by defining a baseline using a Topcon differential global positioning system (GPS) to which all ground surveys were related. Relative vertical and horizontal precision (VDOP and HDOP) of ground control was 5mm while absolute precision was <2m in the absence of a base station on Zanzibar, the nearest being in Mombasa. The Ground Penetrating radar survey was conducted by Henry Webber, University of Bristol using a Mala GPR system rigged with a 75 MHz sensor and surveyed at a 30cm spacing. The results were inconclusive. The Unmanned Aerial Vehicle survey was completed using a DJI Phantom 4 using a programmed transect survey, at 75% overlap and approximately 75m elevation. Data were processed using Drone Deploy software by Mark Horton and Nicholas

¹ Amanat 1997.

² Buyers 2015.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Nicolini 2004, 99; Amanat 1997, 1.

Mellor. The 3D Digital Elevation Model was processed on Drone Deploy Nicholas Mellor. The Terrestrial Laser Scan was conducted by Laura Basell and Ella Egberts using a Leica P40 Scanstation. Basell processed and registered the data using Leica Cyclone under educational licence to QUB. The final point cloud used 19 reference locations, included 51 total scans (including target acquisition) in 32-point clouds. The total number of points gathered were 393,913,825. These were registered with a <5mm error.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Nicolini, B 2004. *Makran, Oman, and Zanzibar: Three-Terminal Cultural Corridor in the Western Indian Ocean (1799–1856)*, Brill, Leiden