


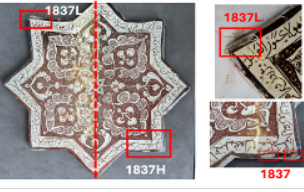

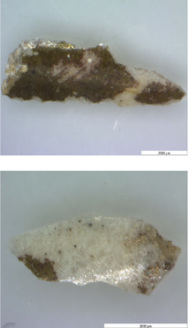
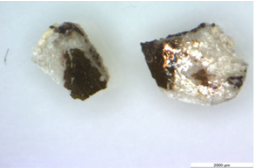
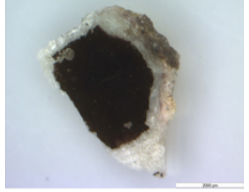
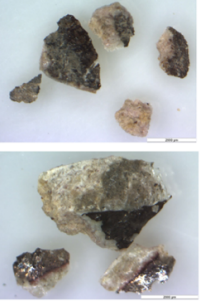
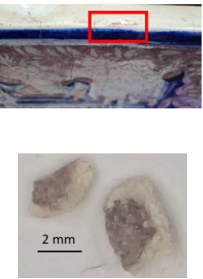


Table II. Areas of sampling in the analyzed tiles (top row) and the extracted fragments (bottom row). The star and cross tiles are attributed to the Emamzadeh Yahya at Varamin, ca. 1262–63. The rectangular tile was made by ‘Ali Mohammad Esfahani in Tehran around 1877.

Tile	Cross tile EAX.289.b	Cross tile 1077A-1892	Cross tile 1838B-1876	Star tile (composite of two half star tiles) 1837H/L-1876	Rectangular tile 567-1888
Museum	Ashmolean	V&A	V&A	V&A	V&A
					
Cut fragments for scientific analysis					

Citation: Trinitat Pradell, Judit Molera, Moujan Matin, and Keelan Overton. “Microanalytical and Microstructural Analysis of Thirteenth-Century Luster Tiles Attributed to the Emamzadeh Yahya in Varamin, including a Comparison to a Nineteenth-Century Imitation ‘Luster’ Tile by ‘Ali Mohammad Esfahani.’” Essay in *The Emamzadeh Yahya at Varamin: An Online Exhibition of an Iranian Shrine*. 33 Arches Productions, June 7, 2026. Host: Khamseen: Islamic Art History Online.

Direct links to [this essay](#), the [Luster gallery](#), and the Emamzadeh Yahya [website](#).