**Documentary narrative of medicinal plant trade of Khosrowshah Jahanian trade in the Qajar period**

**Case study: Isfahan**

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**‌ Statement of Problem:** Medicinal plants have always played an important role in boosting production and increasing trade in Iran's economy. During the Qajar period, medicinal plants played an important role in trade by numerous merchants in various cities. Shah Jahanian Trading House, one of the most important trading houses in the economy of Iran during the Qajar period, was established in Yazd in 1312 AH/1894 AD by five brothers named Khosrow Shahjahan, Parviz, Rostam, Guderz, and Bahram, who were the owners of the city. Khosrow Shah Jahanian's trading house turned from agriculture to trade and exchange. The work of this trading house was to export cotton at first, but later it led to exchange and banking. Among the activities of this trading house were accepting deposits against Bijek Fund, moving money around the country, buying and selling foreign currency and remittances, accepting government taxes to the center and facilitating government treasury affairs in exchange for wages. Due to the extensive activities of Tejarat Khaneh branches in the cities of Yazd, Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Kerman, Bandar Abbas and Rafsanjan, it also had representatives in the cities of Mumbai (India), London (England) and New York (USA). One of the fields of activity of this trading house was buying and selling medicinal plants in different cities, which was a profitable business for them. In the documents and correspondences of this business, there are names of spices and herbs such as cardamom, nutmeg, saffron, black seed and cloves.  
**Research Purpose:** Identification and introduction of medicinal plant lists sent from different cities of Iran from Khosrow Shah Jahanian and Brothers trading house in Isfahan, as well as checking the production status, trading of medicinal plants and recognizing the strengths and weaknesses of these medicinal plants.

**Research Method:** This research has been using library sources, archival documents and examining the location of an old bill of lading (Isfahan), then the data has been collected with a descriptive-analytical approach.

**Results and Conclusion:** The results of this research indicate that medicinal plants were traded in Isfahan during the Qajar period by numerous trade houses, including the trade house of Khosrow Shah Jahanian and Brothers, and these trade items of medicinal plants between different cities were profitable for them. The reason for this profitability was the general community's use of medicinal plants for treatment.

**Keywords:** Isfahan, Qajar, Medicinal Herbs Trade, Khosrowshah Jahanian and Brothers Trading.