

Modern Copper Coins
of the
MUHAMMADAN STATES
of

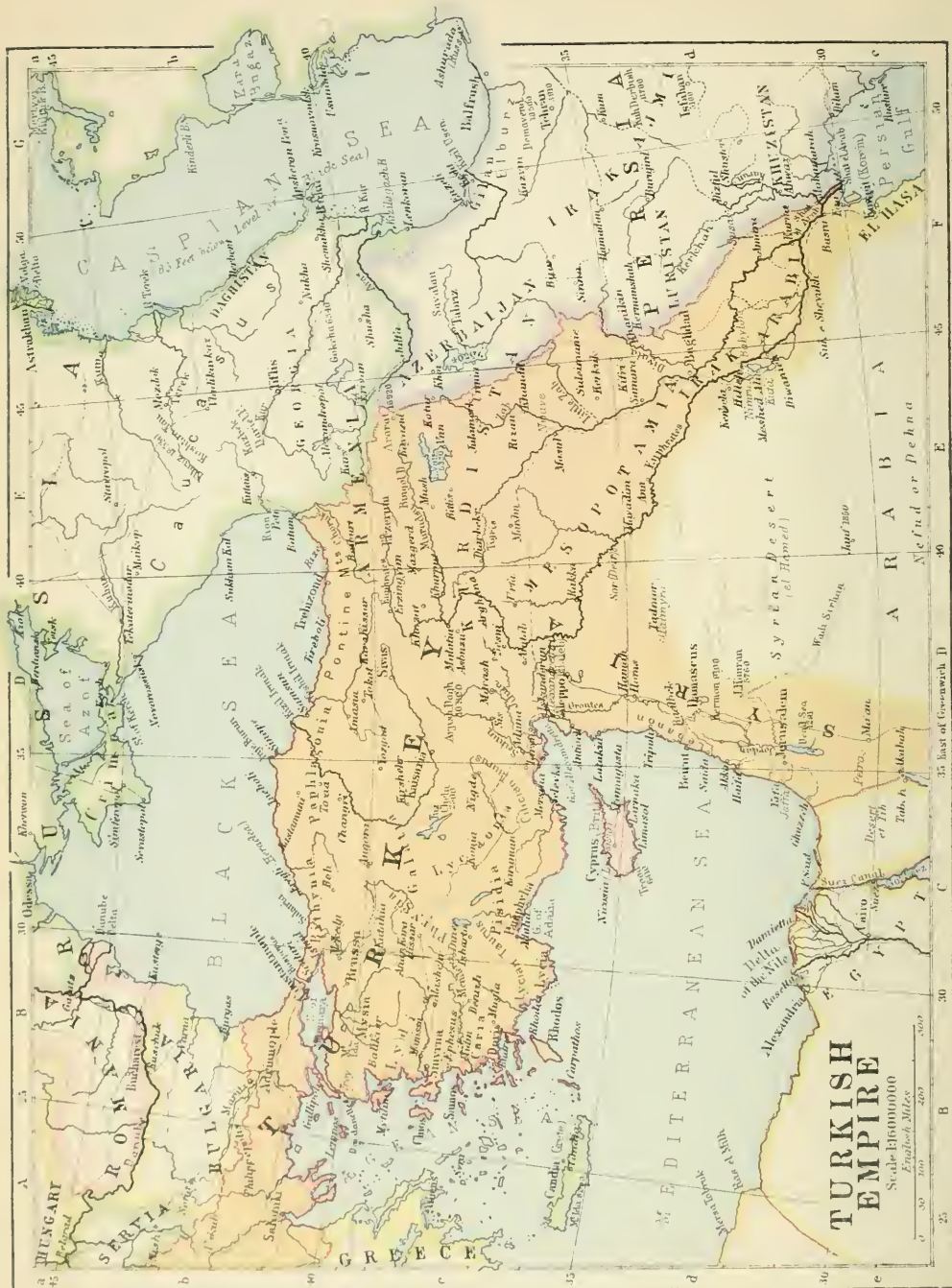
Turkey, Persia, Egypt,
Afghanistan,
Morocco,
Tripoli,
Tunis,
etc.



BY
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Preface

This book was called into being through my inability to ascribe the small coin figured on the title page. For this purpose I visited the medal room at the British Museum, thinking to locate the mint and ruler with very little trouble, but to my surprise found it by no means an easy task. Every facility was granted me by the sympathetic custodians, to enable me to compare my coin with other coins and various engravings but all to no purpose. Many numismatic friends too from time to time have seen it but the attribution of the little coin up to the present remains an unsolved problem, and must remain so until a similar one comes to light bearing the missing part of the inscription. During this period I was most forcibly struck with the meagre amount of information published on Muhammadan copper coins, and the still smaller number of engravings of them.

Two of the Oriental Catalogues of the British Museum certainly touch on this subject but they are almost too scientific to understand unless one happens to be studying Arabic, especially when the reading on the coin differs from the book and the illustrations are few and far between. There are not many English collectors who would care to learn Arabic in order to decipher these inscriptions, therefore for a book on this subject to be of much use every coin in it should be illustrated and an efficient description given. With these facts thrust, as it were before me, the idea occurred to me, to make a handy little text-book for the use of myself and any numismatic friend who ~~both myself~~ might be interested but like myself was unable to locate his coins when they bore their inscriptions in Arabic.

With this object in view ~~and~~ to get together the drawings in this work (as well as the descriptions) I have worked a long steadily for nearly three years and gradually brought it into its present form. The greater part of the drawings

are from the coins in the British Museum (mostly uncatalogued) a large number from Mr S. F. Howorth (author of "Colonial coins and tokens") Mr Howland Wood (American Numismatic Socy. Brookline Mass.) and various other friends. The remainder are from my own cabinet and from engravings in the works of Neumann, Langlois, Retowski etc, and the sale catalogue of the Fonrobert collection.

Many grateful thanks to Mr Grueber and his colleagues at the British Museum for their hearty co-operation and sympathy with my efforts, to Dr O. Goddington (of the Royal Numismatic and Royal Asiatic Societies) for correcting and revising the Arabic inscriptions in the M.S. and other assistance, to Mr Howland Wood for the loan of Ottomanli and other coins, and also to Mr Daniel F. Howorth who besides lending me coins and books, has with his ever ready help and genial advice largely contributed to my bringing this work to a successful issue

W^m H. Valentine.

Abbreviations used.

- OS. Ottomanli Sultans. Catalogue of Oriental coin in B. M. vol III
 B.M. British Museum. When followed by a number in the Turkish section B.M. refers to the preceding volume in the Moorish section vol V, when alone simply that the coin belongs there.
 S.P. Shahs of Persia. Catalogue of the coins of The Shahs of Persia in the British Museum
 N J. Neumann. Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen
 L N. Langlois. Essai de classification de la Georgie
 R O. F. Retowski. Die Münzen der Gerzi Moscovis 1901
 F A. Weyl's Catalogue of the Fonrobert collection
 Rod G. J. Rodgers. Mogul copper coins
 DFH Daniel F. Howorth
 H W Howland Wood
 N.M. No mint. Calls attention to the coin's allocation as doubtful.

Lundry terms.

Tughra, This figure represents the sign manual of the sultan in the form of a monogram containing the words Sultan X son of Sultan X Khan and an unknown word less in addition.

Tamgha, A Tatar word meaning, an official seal, brand, (for cattle) or stamp.

Zarb = ضرب struck, minted or coined

Fi = في in, at.

Falus = فلوس literally copper-money

Lanat = لسان year, date.

Be = ب generally connected to the mint name as بفاس = be Fas meaning in, of or at Fas

'Azz nasrat = عز نصرته = may his victory be glorious

Khallad mülkäh = خلا ملكه = may his Kingdom flourish

Sultan = سلطان - king, emperor.

Khan = خان - Prince, lord

'Aam = عام = year on Moorish coins

Arabic alphabet.

NAME	ISOLATE	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	Power	NAME	ISOLATE	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	Power
Alif	ا	ا	ا	ا	a	Dad or zed	ض	ض	ض	ض	d.z
Ba	ب	ب	ب	ب	b	Ta	ط	ط	ط	ط	t
Ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	t	Da or za	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	d.z
Tha	ث	ث	ث	ث	th	Ain	ع	ع	ع	ع	a
Jim	ج	ج	ج	ج	j	Shain	خ	خ	خ	خ	gh
Hha	ح	ح	ح	ح	h	Ta	ف	ف	ف	ف	f
Kha	خ	خ	خ	خ	kh	Kaf	ق	ق	ق	ق	k
Dal	د	د	د	د	d	Kif	ك	ك	ك	ك	k
Dhsal	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ds.z	Lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	l
Ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	r	Msm	م	م	م	م	m
Ja	ز	ز	ز	ز	z	Nun	ن	ن	ن	ن	n
Pen	س	س	س	س	s	Waw	و	و	و	و	w
Shin	ش	ش	ش	ش	sh	He	ه	ه	ه	ه	h
Lud	ص	ص	ص	ص	s	Gha	غ	غ	غ	غ	gh

Arabic numerals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	٠

Fractions in words

Quarter	ربع	= Ruba
Half	نصف	Half = Ron (Persian)
Third	ثالث	

Note that Arabic is read from right to left, i.e. in the opposite direction to our own characters, whilst the numerals run from left to right, as for instance

١٣٠٤ = 1304

History of Turkey.

The earliest notice of the Turks or Turcomans in history occurs about the year 700 A.D. when they from some obscure retreat in Mid Asia came south to Persia and spreading westward gradually formed the large dominion known as the Seljuk Empire which included besides their other possessions, the whole of Persia Armenia and Syria and thus extended from the shores of the Mediterranean on the west, to the borders of China on the east.

After the death of Malek Shah under whose sovereignty the empire attained its greatest prosperity, the unity of this domain was dissolved through the internal dissensions caused by many rival candidates. About the year 1224 a tribe of Turks wandered into Armenia under the leadership of one Ertoğrul who assisting Ala-ud-din, the then Seljukian ruler of Iconium to defeat an invading horde of Mongols received from the grateful victor a grant of some rich plains around Shagrat. Here Othman son of Ertoğrul and founder of the present dynasty of the Ottomans was born, became the most powerful Emir in Western Asia and extended his dominion at the expense alike both of Turks and Greeks.

Just before his death (1326) his armies took Brusa which became the Asiatic capital of the Ottomans. With Othman's son Orkhan the empire really begins for he it was who threw off the allegiance to the Seljuk sultan at Iconium extended the Ottoman rule over Anatolia and first made good a footing in Europe. Here in the reign of Murad they made swift advance formed Gallipolis into a compact power hemmed in what was left of the Greek empire and established their capital at Adrianople in 1361.

Bayazid completed his father's conquests in Bulgaria ravaged Bosnia and made Serbia and Wallachia tributary changing his title from that of Emir to Sultan, but to

Muhammad II was reserved the crowning triumph of Ottoman power, namely the taking of the Imperial city (Constantinople) and the overthrow of Greek nationality 1453. In the reign of Suleiman I this power may be said to have reached its culmination for at this period or shortly after it attained its greatest dimension. It included in Europe, European Turkey, Greece and the greater part of Hungary, in Asia, all Asia minor Armenia Georgia Baghestan West Kurdistan Syria Cyprus and the chief part of Arabia, in Africa, Egypt Tripoli Tunis and Algiers, while the Khanate of the Crimea, the principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania with the Republic of Ragusa were vassal states.

From this time the vigour of the empire began to decline and its history ceased to be that of a conquering people. Hungary and Podolia were lost to them by the Barlowitz treaty of 1699. Austria secured parts of Serbia, Bosnia and parts of Wallachia by the peace of Passarowitz in 1718 and with Catherine II the advance of Russia began. The first war of her reign was in 1768 and ended with the famous Treaty of Kainardji 1774. Russia gained possession of Azov and the Tatars of the Krim were recognized as independent only to be incorporated with Russia in 1783. During the reign of Mahmud II, Egypt under its viceroy, Mehemet Ali threw off the authority of the Porte (1811-32)

Serbia won freedom in 1826 to be followed by Greece in 1829. Roumania declared itself independent in 1877. This was confirmed by the treaty of Berlin 1878 which also recognized the autonomy of Bulgaria. In Africa too, their possessions have dwindled. France having annexed Algiers in 1830 and has now a protectorate over Tunis as well. Tripoli and Barca being all that is now absolutely remaining under the rule

of the Turkish sultans in that direction

Remarks on the coins of the Turks.

To simplify the work of classifying these coins the Turkish Empire has been treated according to its geographical divisions, Turkey itself being taken first, and then followed by Egypt, Tunis Algiers and Tripoli; the various types affected by these provinces suggesting also sufficient excuse for this arrangement if any were needed. The early Turkish copper coin known by the name of Manghir, was introduced, by Murad I and circulated at the rate of sixteen to the Akcheh, but, owing to the continual debasement of the latter they went gradually (in the reign of Ahmad II) became of equal value.

There is no doubt that many of the coins depicted in the plates though seemingly of pure copper were used as akchehs and passed as silver coins, especially in the last century of their use. This, was immediately prior to the present reformed copper currency of para and piastre instituted by Abdul Medjid in 1260 A.H.

Coins with a definite date and mint are naturally the most satisfactory. The first example giving these two essentials is No 17 which was struck in 827 at Brusak. No. 19 shews us the first European manghir from the Adrianople mint, and No. 37 the earliest one from the then new capital of Constantinople. Among the many pieces which command our attention few have more claims than the one bearing a snake upon its obverse (No. 28) and much conjecture has been caused by this peculiarity as no other purely Turkish coin (so far as known) bears an animal imprinted upon its surface. The reason is not far to seek.

The Koran as expounded by the Turks strictly forbids them to draw, copy or reproduce anything made by the Creator.

Another singular feature of this coin is that though issued by Muhammad II in 852 (1447) he was not the Sultan at that particular time. Owing to the country being invaded by the Hun-

garians and others he felt compelled to ask his father (who had abdicated in the son's favour in 847) to come to his assistance and Murad II resumed sway in 850 and continued to reign until his death in 855 whether Muhammad II reigned for another short intermediate period, we do not know. There is an inscription upon the obverse, but it is not clear. The characters seem to form the mint name of Ajasuluk but with no degree of certainty, we therefore get no help in this direction. — The Muhammadans as mentioned previously being inhibited from imitating or copying anything in nature upon their coins sought to beautify them by other means and for this purpose used geometric designs with great skill, and many of their quaint Arabesques may be seen on the plates, which testify to their artistic abilities in this direction. The mysterious double triangle or "seal of Solomon" is also frequently favoured. Amongst the legends or mottoes the two most generally used are "Khallad mulkati" (or "Khallad Allah mulkati") meaning "May He perpetuate his Kingdom" (or "May God perpetuate his Kingdom") and "Aziz Nasrati" "may his victory be glorious". These pious phrases may be aptly compared with those on our own coinage, of "Fides defensor" "Defender of the Faith" and "Dei gratia" "By the grace of God."

Turkish currency. (present).

40 paras = 1 piastre or ghuroosh value (English) $2\frac{1}{2}$

Turkish currency.

2 Kharabs = 13 Burtels in 1146-5 = 8 Akchehs (silver) 1185

1 " = 6 " 1141-3-9 = 4 " 1186-91

$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 3 " 1144-5. 50 = 2 " 1187.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Kharab = 1 Asper in 1188, $\frac{1}{2}$ Asper in 1189 & $\frac{1}{4}$ Asper in 1190

Later coinage consisted of -

The piastre or ghuroosh = 16 Kharabs = 52 Aspers = 104 Burtels =

624 Burtelins

Sultans of Turkey

(OTTMANLI SULTANS)

	A.H.	A.D.
Othman I	699	1299
Ortkhan bin Othman	726	1326
Murad I bin Ortkhan	761	1360
Bayazid I Yaldaram bin Murad	792	1389
Suleiman Chelebes bin	806-813	1403-10
Muhammad I bin Bayazid (Sole ruler 816-) Asiatic	805	1402
Murad II bin Muhammad first time	824	1421
Muhammad II bin Murad first time	847	1443
Murad II second time	850	1446
Muhammad II second time	855	1451
Bayazid II bin Murad	886	1481
Selim I bin Bayazid	918	1512
Suleiman I bin Selim	926	1520
Selim II bin Suleiman	974	1566
Murad III bin Selim	982	1574
Muhammad III bin Murad	1003	1595
Ahmad I bin Muhammad	1012	1603
Mustafa I bin Muhammad first time	1026	1617
Othman II bin Ahmad	1027	1618
Mustafa I (restored)	1031	1622
Murad IV bin Ahmad	1032	1623
Ibrahim I bin Ahmad	1049	1640
Muhammad IV bin Ibrahim	1058	1648
Suleiman II bin Ibrahim	1099	1687
Ahmad II bin Ibrahim	1102	1691
Mustafa II bin Muhammad	1106	1695
Ahmad III bin Muhammad	1115	1703
Mahmud I bin Mustafa	1143	1730

	A.H.	A.D.
Othman III bin Mustafa	1168	1754
Mustafa III bin Ahmad	1171	1757
'Abd al Hamid I bin Ahmad	1187	1773
Selim III bin Mustafa	1203	1789
Mustafa IV bin 'Abd al Hamid	1222	1807
Mahmud II bin 'Abd al Hamid	1223	1808
'Abd al Medjid bin Mahmud	1255	1809
'Abd al Aziz bin Mahmud	1277	1861
Murad V bin 'Abd al Medjid	1293	1876
'Abd al Hamid II bin 'Abd al Medjid	1293	1876
Muhammad V bin	1327	1909

Turkish mints.

Adana	Adrianople. The first European mint
Amid	The modern Diarbekr in Armenia
Ayduluk	Now a village near the side of ancient Ephesus.
Baghdad	The celebrated Baghdad, on the Tigris
Bosnia	Now belongs to Austria
Brusak	Broussa in Anatolia the ancient capital
Dimesk	Damascus. The capital of Syria.
Erivan	In Russian Armenia
Haleb	Aleppo. the great mart in North Syria
Jazair (al Jazair)	Algiers. The capital of Algeria.
Konstantinuyah	Constantinople.
Mekka	Mecca in Arabia. Muhammads birthplace.
Kuvar Bartleh	Kova Bazar on the border of Servia
Roha	The modern Orjak, anc. Edessa in Mesopotamia
Serai	Bosna Serai The capital of Bosnia (now in Austria)
Tereh	Near Smyrna.
Tripoli	The capital city of Tripoli, North Africa.
Tunis	The capital city of Tunis North Africa.
Van	The capital of Turkish Armenia.

Turkish Empire .

Turkey
Egypt
Soudan
Tunis
Algiers
Tripoli

Morocco .

Morocco
Fez
Rabat al Fath
Al suayrah (Mogador)
Tetuan
Mequinas

British West Africa

Nigeria

Turkey.

MURAD I 761 - 792 AH

- 1 مراد بن اورخان Murad bin Urkhan.
 خلد الله ملكه Khallad Allah mulkah
 R السلطان - خلد الله ملكه Al sultan-Khallad Allah
 mulkah O.S. 86
- 2 Both sides. مراد بن Murad bin
 اورخان Urkhan O.S. 87
- 3 مراد خان - عز نصره (Murad) Khan, Azg nasrah
 R عز نصره ۷۹۰ - ۷۹۵ Azg nasrah 790 O.S. 88

BĀYAZĪD I 792 - 805 AH

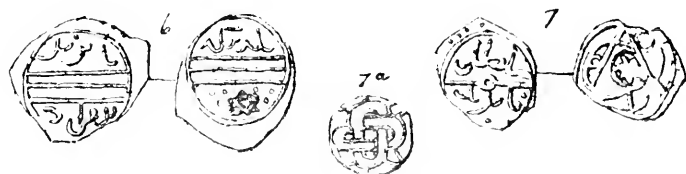
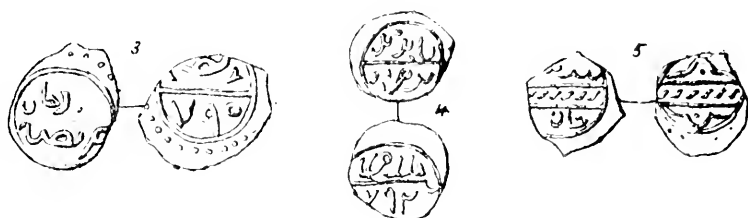
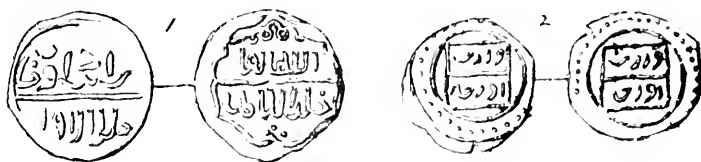
- 4 بايزيد - بن مراد Bāyazīd bin Murad
 R خلد الله ملكه ۷۹۳ Khallad mulkah 792.
 N. 19869
- 5 بايزيد-خان Bāyazīd Khan R Ornament O.S. 93
- 6 Bāyazīd bin Murad R Khallad mulkah H.W.
- 7 سلطان. بايزيد Sultan Bāyazīd R Ornament. O.S. 92
- 7^a do do R Ornament. H.W.

SULEĪMAN CHELEBES 806 - 813 AH

- 8 امير سليمان بن بايزيد Amir Suleiman bin Bāyazīd
 R خلد الله ملكه ۸۰۶ Khallad mulkah 806. O.S. 97
- 9 Both sides, سلطان - خلد الله ملكه ۸۱۸ Khallad mulkah 812 (reversed) O.S. 98
- 10 سلطان سليمان Sultan Suleiman R Ornament. O.S. 99

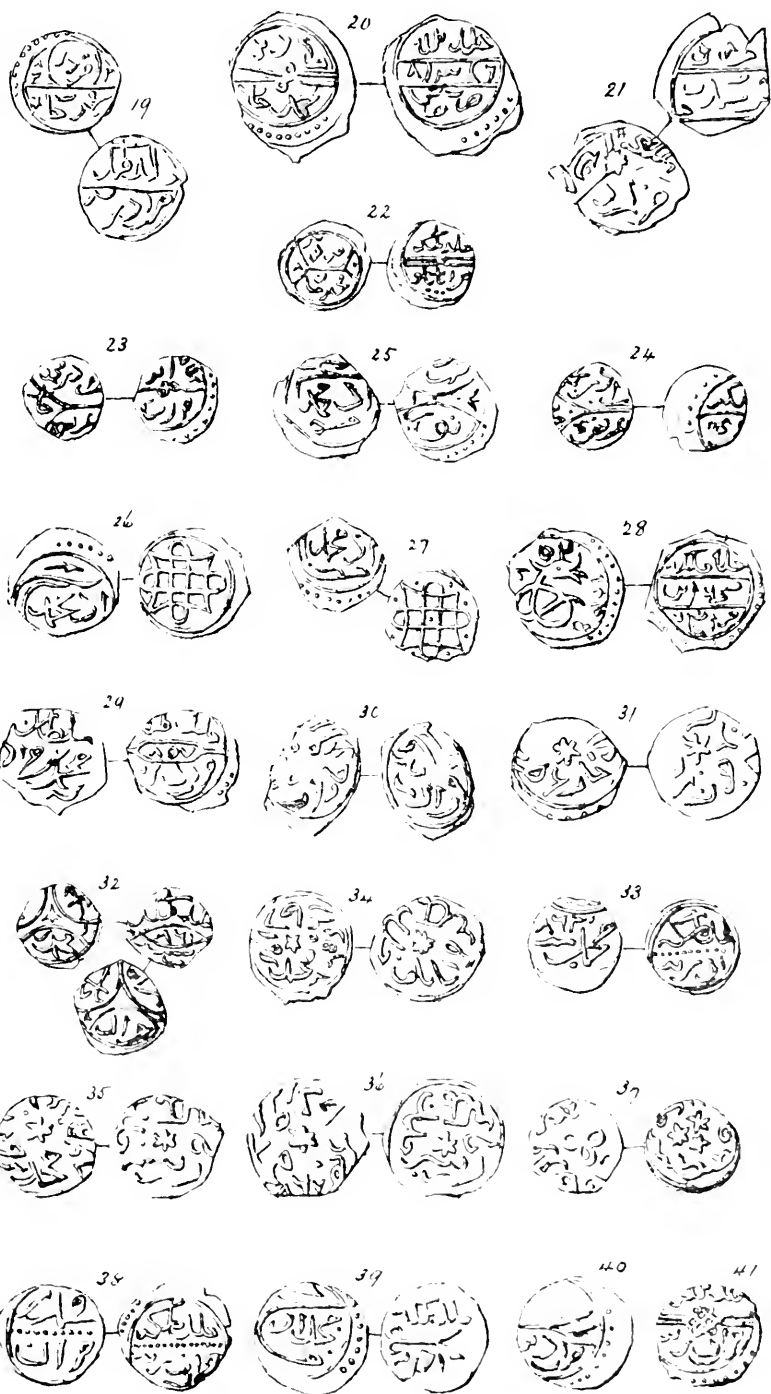
MUHAMMAD I 805 - 824 A.H

- 11 محمد بن بايزيد Muhammad bin Bāyazīd
 R خلد الله ملكه ۸۰۵ Khallad mulkah 812 O.S. 103
- 12 السلطان الملك الاعظم - محمد بن (بايزيد)
 Al sultan al mulk al azim Muhammad bin (Bāyazīd)
 خلد الله ملكه و دولته ۸۱۳ Khallad mulkah wa dawlatah 813
 O.S. 104
- 13 Muhammad bin R Bāyazīd (restuck) (compare 52) O.S. 105
- 14 سلطان محمد بن بايزيد Sultan Muhammad
 bin Bāyazīd R Ornamental octagon O.S. 106
- 15 محمد بن بايزيد ناغار Muhammad bin Bāyazīd Khaghan O.S. 107
- 16 similar to 14 but incomplete R as 14 + 15 H.W.

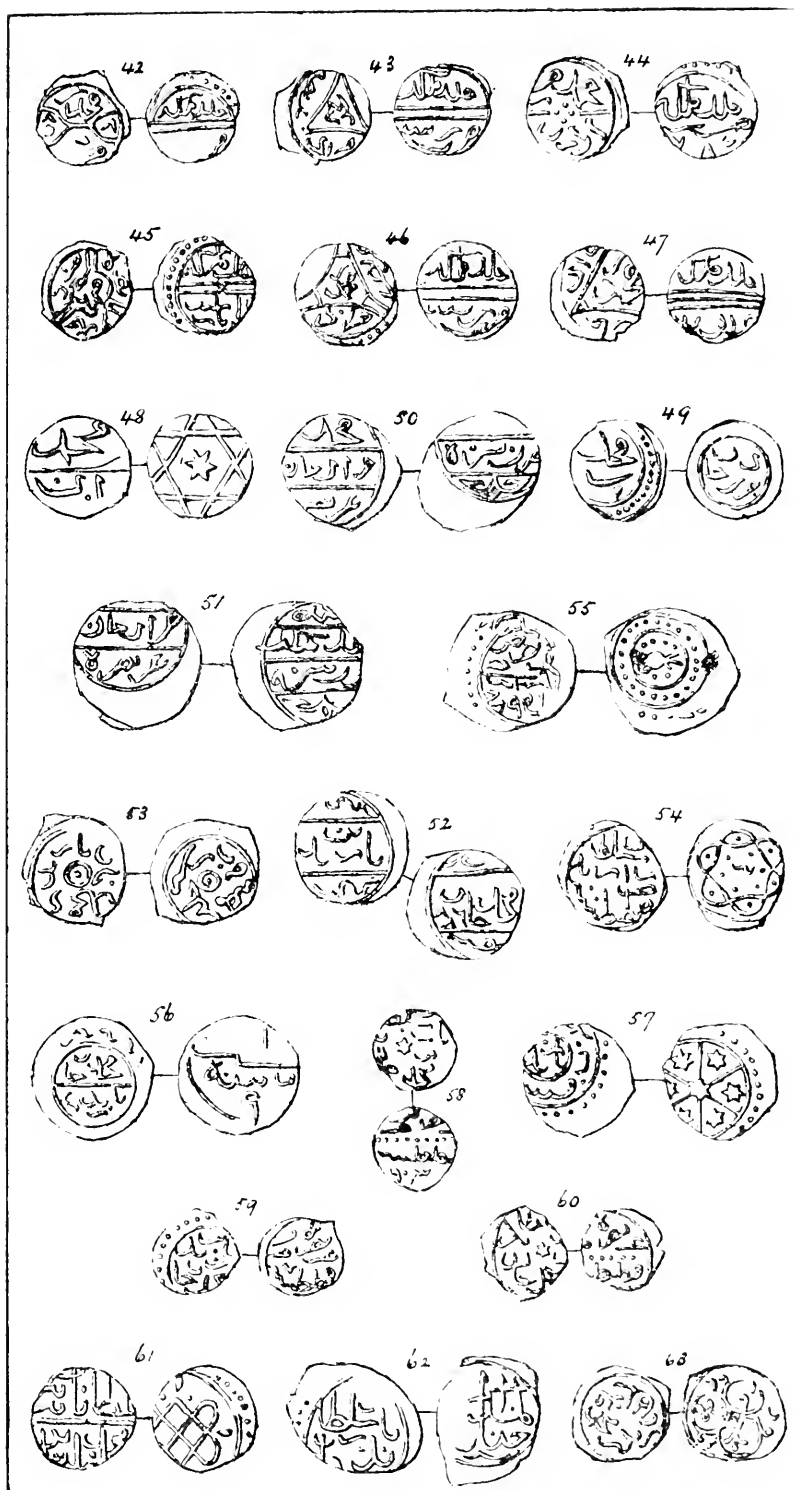


Turkey.

		<u>MURAD II 824 - 853 A.H.</u>	
17	BRUSAH	سلطان مراد بن محمد خان خلد ملکہ	
18		Sultan Murad bin Muham ^d Khan Khallad mulkah ضرب برسنه عمر بن الیاس ۸۲۷ Zart Brusah Omar bin Ilyas 827	OS, 110
19	ADRANA	خان محمد بن مراد - Murad b. Muk ^h Khan 832 ضرب ادرنه خلد ملکہ - Khallad mulkah zart Adrana	OS, 117
20	BRUSAH	Murad bin Muhammad Khan ضرب خلد ملکہ ۸ (3) Zart Brusah	OS, 112
21	ADRANA	Similar reading. Zart Adrana. 'Khallad.' H.W.	
22	AYASULUK	خلد ملکہ ضرب ایاتلق ۸۸۸ Khallad mulkah - zart Ayasuluk	OS, 115
23	BRUSAH	Murad bin Muhammad Khan مراد بن محمد خان 'Agz nasrah	
		Zart Brusah 852 - ضرب سنه ۸۵۲	OS, 114
24	do	As last. Zart Khallad mulkah zart Brusah	WHV.
25	NUWAR	Murad bin Muk ^h Khan in form of Tughra Zart Nuwar	WHV
26	NO MINT	Similar Z. Ornament.	OS, 119
27			H.W.
		<u>MUHAMMAD II 855 - 886 A.H.</u>	
28	AYASULUK	boiled snake ۸۵۵ ایاتلق 852 Zart Khallad mulkah, Muk ^h bin, Murad Khan	DFH
29	ADRANA	Sultan Muham ^d bin Murad Khan Zart Khallad mulkah - 857 - Zart Adrana	OS, 133
30	do	Muk ^h bin Murad Khan 'ay nasrah	OS, 134
31		خلد ملکہ ضرب ادرنه Khallad mulkah zart Adrana	H.W.
32	BRUSAH	Muham ^d bin Murad Khan خلد ملکہ ۸۶۱ ضرب برسنه Khallad mulkah 861 zart Brusah	OS, 120
33	ADRANA	Muk ^h bin (Murad) 863. Zart Khallad mulkah, Adrana.	19377
34	AY. SULUK	Muham ^d bin Murad Khan ۸۶۵. ضرب خان عمر زمره 'ay nasrah 865. Zart Khallad mulkah Ayasuluk	OS, 125
35	BRUSAH	As last. but struck at Brusah ضرب برسنه	OS, 122

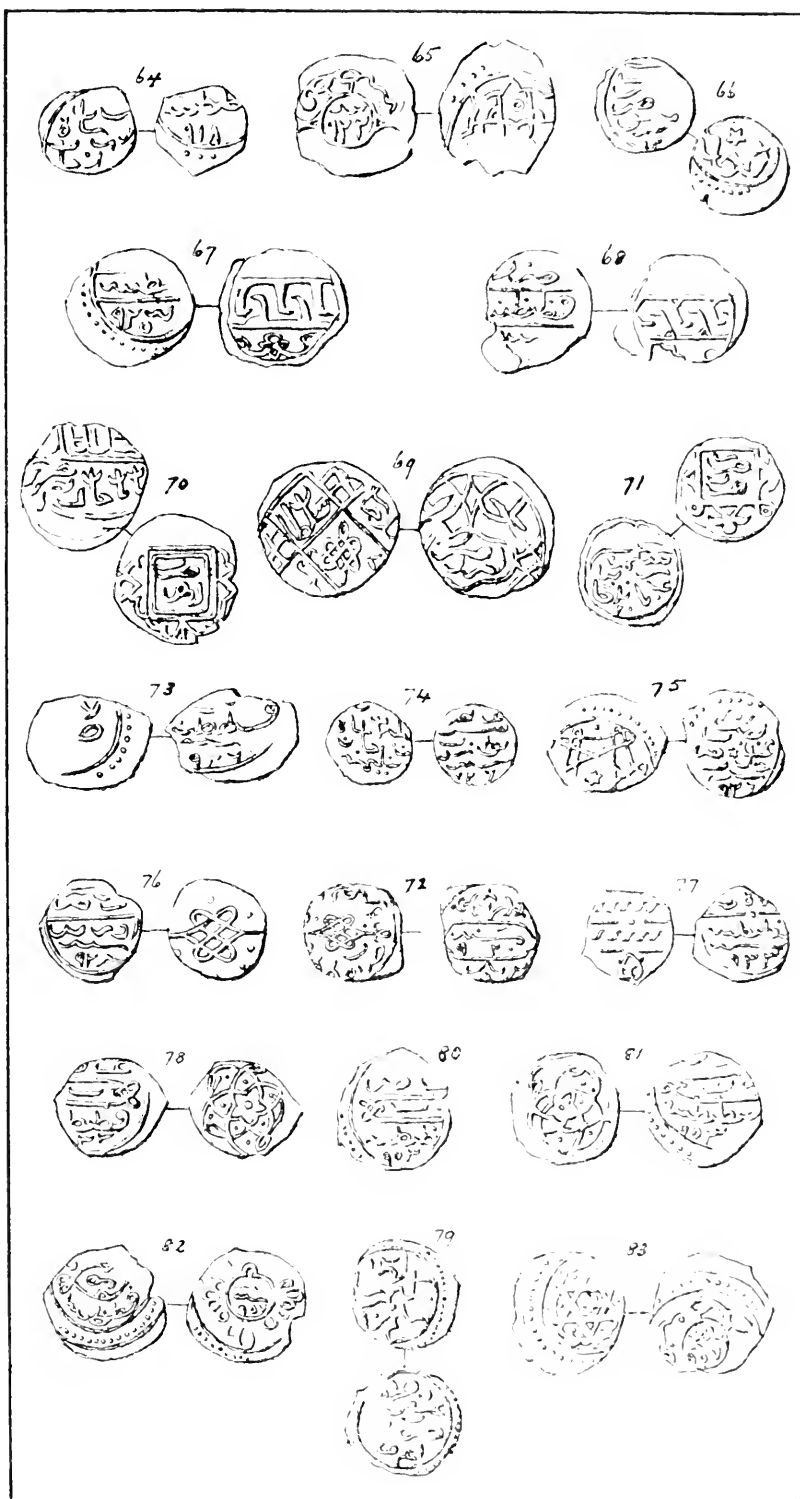


36	BRUSAH	Similar to 35 but dated 144 = 867	OS 125
37	CONSTANTINOPLE	Muham ^d bin Murad Khan azz nasrah R ضرب قسطنطينيه - Zart Rustantiniyah	OS 142
38	ADRANA	Reading as 33 but undated	OS 155
39	do	do in form of Tughra	OS 136
40, 41	do	Varieties of last.	OS 137, 138
42	do	Muham ^d bin Murad 11x11 = 8x8 R. Similar to 33	OS 142
43	BRUSAH	Muham ^d (centre) bin Murad azz nasrah R Khallad mulkah ضرب برساك - Zart Brusakh	OS 141
44	NO MINT	Muham ^d bin Murad. R Khallad mulkah 11x11? 784	OS 143
45	BRUSAH?	Same reading as 43	1411
46	do	do	H.W.
47	ADRANA	Similar but ends - ادرنا - Adrana	H.W.
48	NO MINT	11x11 = Muham ^d bin Murad. R Solomons seal	1111
49	do	11x11 = Muham ^d bin, R مراد خان - Murad Khan.	OS 141
50, 51	TIRAH	Muham ^d bin Murad Khan عر اzz nasrah R Khallad mulkah zart Torch	OS 124
<u>BĀYAZĪD II 886 - 918 A.H.</u>			
52	ADRANA?	Muham ^d 11x11 خان بايزيد - Bayazid bin. R Khan 886 - The 11x11 cut makes Adrana zart !! Comp to 13. OS 147	
53	BRUSAH	Bayazid bin Muham ^d Khan. R Khallad mulkah zart Brusakh. 11x11 ضرب برساك	OS 150
54	CONSTANTINOPLE	Sultan Bayazid ضرب قسطنطينيه - Zart Rustantiniyah R Ornament	H.W.
55	ANASSIAH?	11x11 ضرب اناسيه - Azz nasrah zart Anassiah (or? Brusakh) 889. R Unknown object.	1111
56	BRUSAH	Bayazid bin Muham ^d Khan. R 11x11 ضرب برساك 11x11 OS 154	
57	CONSTANTINOPLE	Bayazid, in centre, around, zart Rustantiniyah R Stars to D.F.H.	
58	do	Sultan Bayazid bin Muham ^d Khan R 11x11 azz nasrah zart Khallad mulkah 903. 11x11 ضرب قسطنطينيه	OS 147
59, 60	do	Reading as last but without date	H.W.
61	NO MINT	Sultan Bayazid bin Muham ^d Khan R Ornament	H.W.



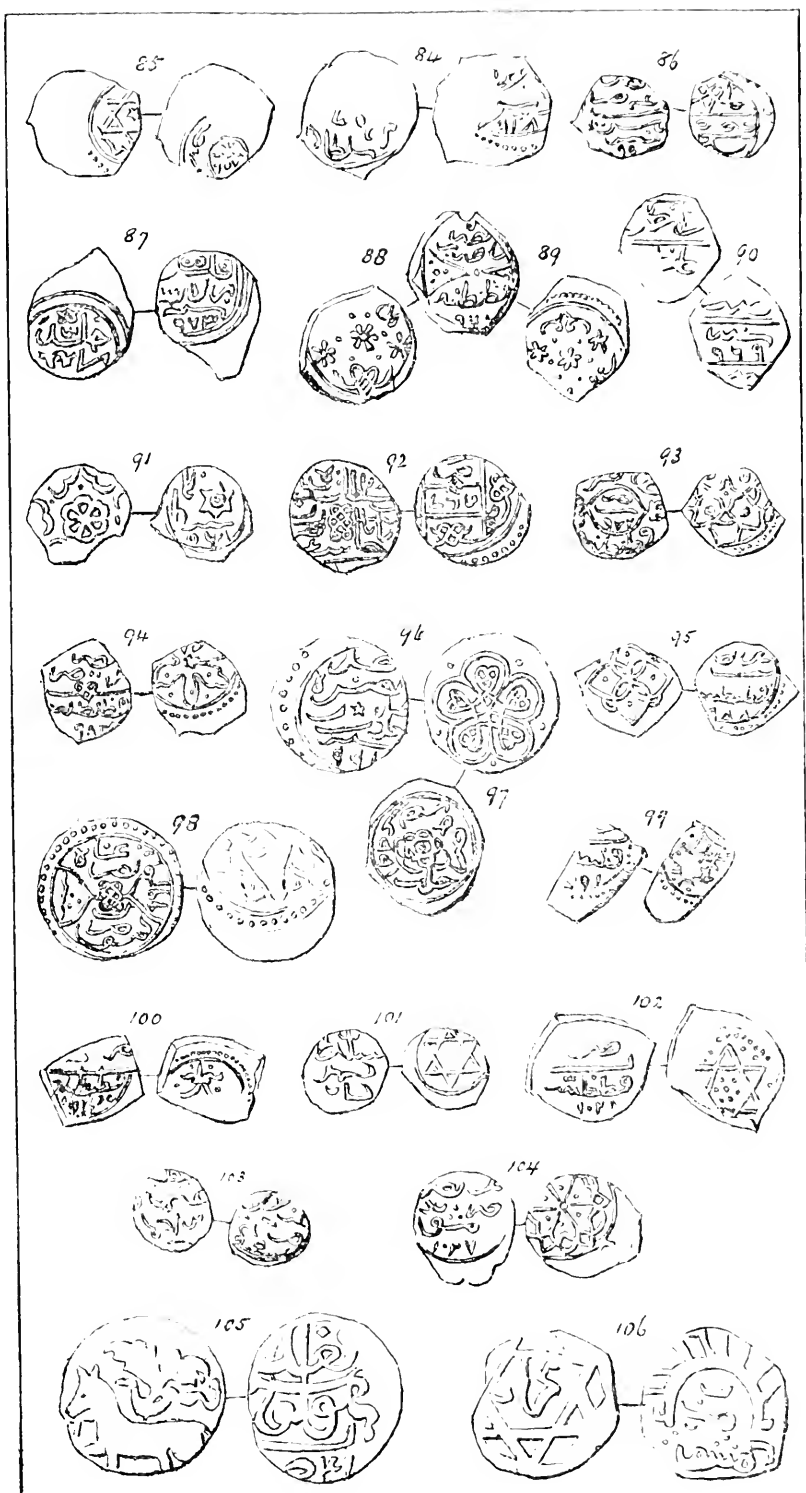
Turkey.

62	NO MINT	Sultan Bayazid Khan R Khalad mulkah	OS 155
63	do	same R Ornament	OS 156
<u>SELIM I 918 - 926 AH.</u>			
64	CONSTANTINOPLE	سلیم شاه بن بایزید خان = Selim Shah bin Bayazid Khan R Kustantiniyah 918	OS 163
65	do	Kustantiniyah 922 sanat - سنه - R Arabesque	OS 164
66	DAMASCUS	عز نصره ضرب دمشق سنه ۹۲۸ = 'Azz nasrah zarb Dimestk sanat 928 R Ornament.	H.W.
67	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah sanat 925. R Ornament.	OS 171 H.W.
69	AMID	As 64? ornament in centre. R Zarb Amid اميد	WHY
70	RUHA	Sultan Selim bin Bayazid Khan, 'azz nasrah R Within square ضرب رها = Zarb Ruha	OS 168
71	do	similar	OS 169
72	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah 'azz nasrah. R Sanat 920	DFH
<u>SULEIMAN I. 926 - 974 AH</u>			
73	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah sanat 926. R Ornament.	OS 178
74	NUVA-BARDAN	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سليم خان = Sultan Suleiman Shah bin Selim Khan. R 'Azz nasrah zarb Nuva Bardan. عز نصره ضرب نور بردان سنه ۹۲۶ - 926 sanat.	OS 193
75	ALEPPO	عز نصره ضرب حلب سنه ۹۲۶ = 'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb sanat 926 R Arabesque.	DFH
76	ADRIANOPLE	'Azz nasrah zarb Adrana sanat 928 R Ornament.	DFH
77	CONSTANTINOPLE	do Kustantiniyah 933 R do	OS 179
78	do	do do do R do	WHY
79	?	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سليم = Sultan Suleiman Shah bin Selim R عز نصره ضرب ? ۹۴۱ = 'Azz nasrah zarb - 941	WHY
80	CONSTANTINOPLE	Similar to No 78 but dated 953 - 953	OS 180
81	do	Another variety of type same date	OS 180
82	do	do do R 957 سنه sanat 957	H.W.
83	do	957 سنه ضرب = 957 Kustantiniyah sanat 957 R Solomons' seal	N 19382



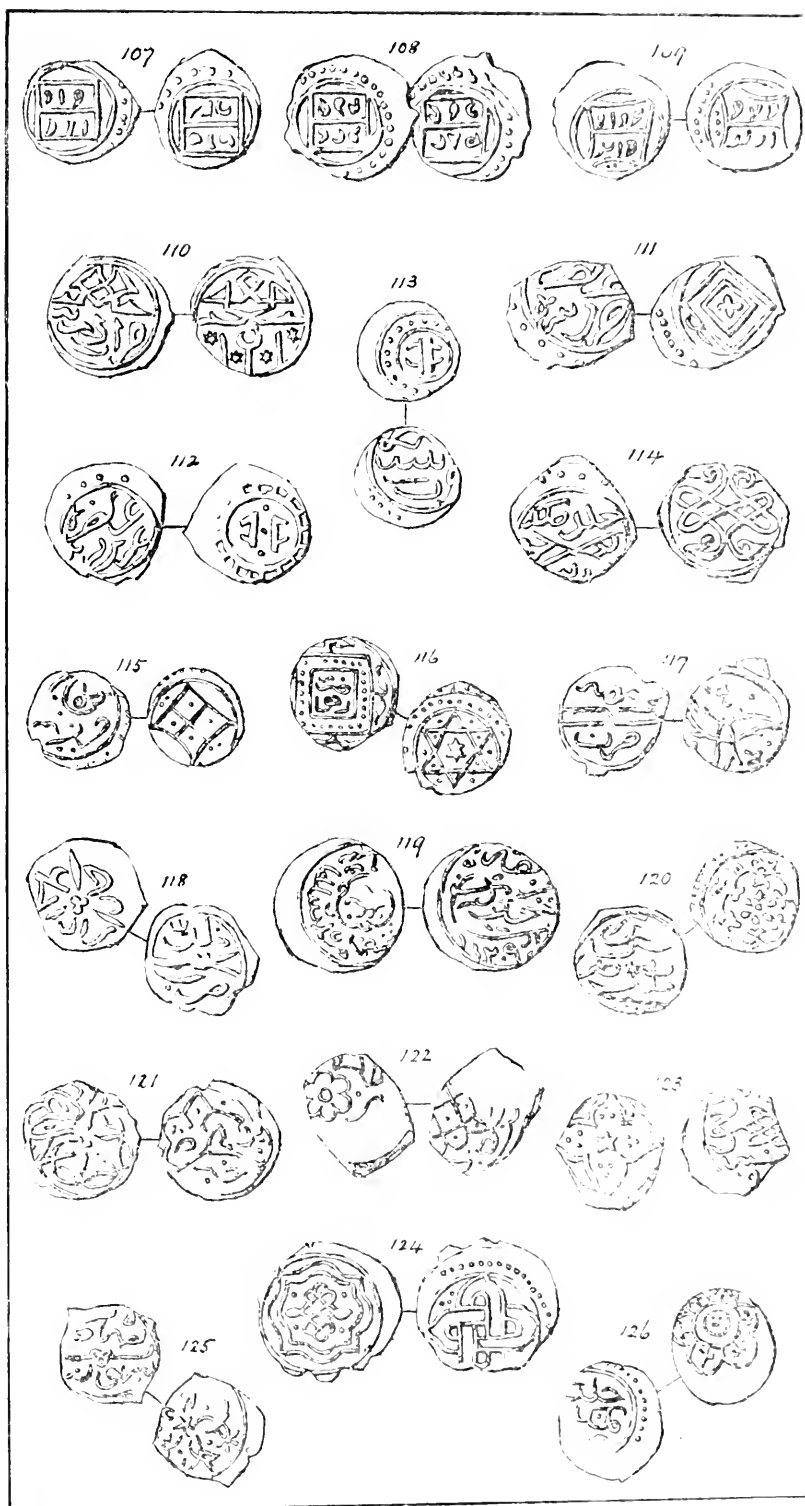
Turkey

84	CONSTANTINOPLE	... سلطان = Sultan - R ^x Kustantiniyah [?] sanat 938 [?] OS 222
85	do	Similar to 83 same date
86	DAMASCUS	90x 90x ضرب دمشق سنة - 'Azz nasrah zarb Simeesk sanat 95x. R ^x Ornaments HW
87	BRUSAH	خالد الله ملك - Khalad Allah mulk ^{at} R ^x 974x 974x فلوس برصه سنة - Falus Brusah sanat 963 OS 194
88	CONSTANTINOPLE	974x 974x ضرب قسطنطينية - 'Azz nasrah zarb OS 184
89	do	Kustantiniyah 966. R ^x Stars & ornaments HW
90	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah ^{at} R ^x zarb sanat 969 N. 19384
91	MINT?	'Azz nasrah sanat 968 [?] R ^x Ornaments [?] from Joret.
<u>SELIM II. 974 - 982 AH</u>		
92	MINT?	Sultan Selim shah bin Sulaiman Khan 'azz nasrah R ^x ضرب ل 974 - zarb [?] OS 233
93	CONSTANTINOPLE	'Azz nasrah Kustantiniyah zarb 977 R ^x Arabesque HW
<u>MURAD III 982 - 1003 AH</u>		
94	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah 982 R ^x Arabesque OS 288
95	do	do do 988 R ^x do DFH
96	ALEPPO	'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb (حلب) sanat 991. R ^x Arabesque OS 246
97	do	Another variety same reading, date & reverse HW
98	DAMASCUS	'Azz nasrah zarb Simeesk sanat 994 R ^x ? B.M
99	CONSTANTINOPLE	zarb Kustantiniyah 991 R ^x Arabesque HW
100	do	do 991 R ^x do DFH
<u>MUHAMMAD III 1003 - 12 AH. No copper coins known.</u>		
<u>AHMAD I 1012 - 1026 AH</u>		
101	NO MINT	See No 1 Tripoli. Sultan Ahmad Khan R ^x set - set <u>MUSTAFA I 1026 - 7 & 1031 - 32 AH.</u>
102	CONSTANTINOPLE	zarb Kustantiniyah 1028 [?] R ^x Solomon's seal HW <u>OTTMAN II 1027 - 1031 AH</u>
103	NO MINT	سلطان عثمان بن احمد - Sultan. Othman bin Ahmad R ^x 1027x 1027x 'Azz nasrah zarb OS 315
104	DAMASCUS	'Azz nasrah zarb Simeesk ¹⁰²⁷ R ^x Arabesque OS 310 <u>MURAD IV (son of) 1032 - 1044</u>

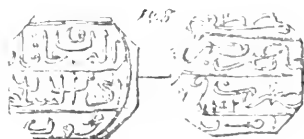
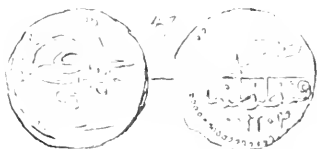
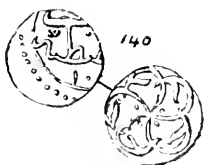
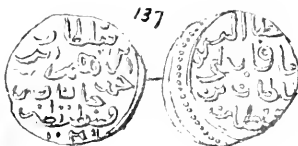
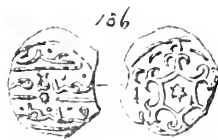
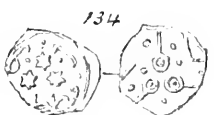
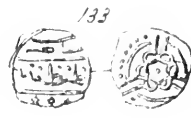
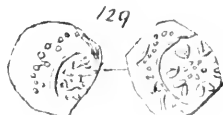
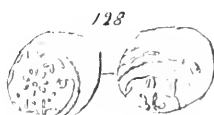
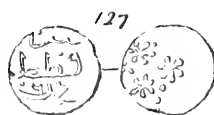


Turkey.

105	BAGHDAD	Under Persia. Bird flying over horses' back فلوس بغداد سنة ضرب ١٠٢٩. <i>Tulus Baghdad sanat garb. N 20837</i> (10)41	
106	DAMASCUS	مراد = Murad. R. garb Dimashk N 20967 <u>COINS without date or rulers name together</u> with those of doubtful reading. (The older types first.)	
107-8-9		These coins have apparently some connection with BM those of Murad I, possibly, local attempts. Unread H.W.	
110	ADRAMA	ضرب اد رما. garb Adrama. R. Turkish standards? H.W. The devices above may read ضرب ١٠٢٩	
111	TIREH	'Azz nasrah garb Tireh (تير) R. Ornament. H.W.	
112	do	do do R. ? H.W.	
113	do	As last leaving out 'Azz nasrah. ضرب ناتير. H.W.	
114	NUHAR?	ضرب نوار. Khallat mulKah Nusar? H.W.	
115	TIREH?	ضرب تير. garb Tireh R. Ornament. H.W.	
116	RUHA	ضرب رها. garb Ruha R. Solomon's seal DH	
117	?	ضرب رها. garb — R. Ornament. HW	
118	HALEB?	Murad bin Muh. ضرب حلب. garb Haleb. Sorel.	
119	do	Similar to a coin of Osman II OS 309 if so would be Centre عثمان. Around, Sultan bin Ahmad ضرب حلب في سنة ١٠٢٩. 'Azz nasrah R. 'Azz nasrah garb Haleb fi sanat 1029 WHV	
120	do	'Azz nasrah garb Haleb sanat 922 R. Ornament WHV	
121	—	A double-struck coin much like No 574 WHV	
122	—	Coin of doubtful mint & date H.W.	
123	—	Another one, perhaps period of Selim II HW	
124	—	do compare reverse with 7 ^a WHV	
125	ERIVAN	(Capital of ARMENIA, now belonging to Russia) Struck between 961 & 1024 i.e. during Turkish occupation 'Azz nasrah garb Erivan ضرب ايرون. H.W.	
126	—	Coin of doubtful mint & date Khallat mulKah R. surface(?) in centre of ornament H.W.	



127	CONSTANTINOPLE	١١٠٦ قسطنطينية - 'Azz nassrah Kustantiniyah ? (1106) R. Stars H.W.
128	do	zart Kustantiniyah R. Ornament H.W.
129	do	" " sanat? R. " H.W.
130	do	" " " R. " W.H.V.
131	do	" " only R. " H.W.
132	do	zart Kustantiniyah R. خلد الله الملك R. multah H.W.
133	do	" " " R. Ornament H.W.
134	do	" " " R. " D.F.H.
135	do	'Azz nassrah zart Kustantiniyah sanat R. " H.W.
136	do	" " " " R. Ornament D.F.H.
<u>IBRAHIM 1049 - 1058 AH</u>		
137	do	سلطان ابراهيم ابن احمد خان ضرب قسطنطينية ١٠٤٩ Sultan Ibrahim ibn Ahmad Khan zart Kustantiniyah 1049 سلطان البحرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان بن السلطان Sultan of the two continents Khakan of the sea, Sultan son of Sultan OS 354
138	do	zart Kustantiniyah 1054 R. Ornaments OS 355
<u>? MUHAMMAD IV 1058 - 1099 AH</u>		
139	do	zart Kustantiniyah 1081? R. Ornaments H.W.
140	do	" " 1084 R. " W.H.V.
<u>SULEIMAN II. 1099 - 1102 AH</u>		
141	do	Tughra R. zart fi Kustantiniyah 1099 . N. 19359
142	BOSNIA	" R. " " Bosnia 1099 zambas
143	SERAI	" R. " " Serai sanat 1100 N. 19390
144	do	Variety of 143. N. 19391
145	VAN	سلطان سليمان بن ابراهيم خان Sultan Sulaiman 1102
146	do	بن Ibrahim Khan. R. ١١٠٠ سنة H.W. Dust Allah? zart Van sanat 1100
<u>AHMAD II 1102 - 1106 AH.</u>		
147	CONSTANTINOPLE	Tughra R. zart fi Kustantiniyah 1102 OS 410
<u>MAHMUD I. 1143 - 1168 AH.</u>		
148	AMID	(السلطان) البحرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان محمود بن



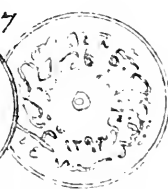
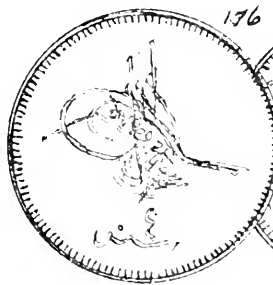
Turkey.

		Sultan of the two continents Khan of the Sea, Sultan Mahmud مصطفى خان عز نصره ضرب في ١١٨٧ هـ Mustafî Khan, 'izz nasrah, zarb fi 1187(2)6 - Amid OS 540 <u>MUSTAFA III 1171 - 1187 A.H.</u>	
149	ALEPPO	Tughra R. zarb fi Halep (حلب) 1171	N. 20964
150	BAGHDAD	R. . . . Baghdad بغداد	OS 636
		<u>MAHMUD II 1223 - 1255 A.H.</u>	
151	CONSTANTINOPLE	Sultan Mahmud R. zarb fi Kustantiniyah 47	DFH
152	MEKKA	Bird- zarb Mekka (مكة) R. a fish 1223	OS 976
153	BAGHDAD	(2y. Under Persia) Lion to left R. ٢٢٣ بغداد ضرب في zarb fi Baghdad x 23?	DFH
154	do	SA'EED PASHA - Governor under Mahmud سعيد پاشا - Saeed Pasha R. zarb fi Baghdad 1231	DFH
155	do	? Monogram of Saeeds name R. as above	OS 970
156	do	Tughra R. zarb fi Baghdad 1238, OS 972	
157	do	Excent. + star R. 25 above zarb fi Baghdad 1223 N. 20965 (The 25 represents the regnal year of Mahmud)	
158	do	Excent. + star in centre of Solomons seal R. zarb fi Baghdad 2x over	WHV
159	do	Solomons seal R. zarb fi Baghdad 1248	DFH
160	- do	Tughra R. zarb fi Baghdad 1223 28 over	OS 975
161	VAN	do R. zarb fi Van 1231	OS 968
		<u>ABDUL MEDJID 1255 - 1277 A.H.</u>	
162	BAGHDAD	Tughra R. zarb fi Baghdad 1255	OS 1105



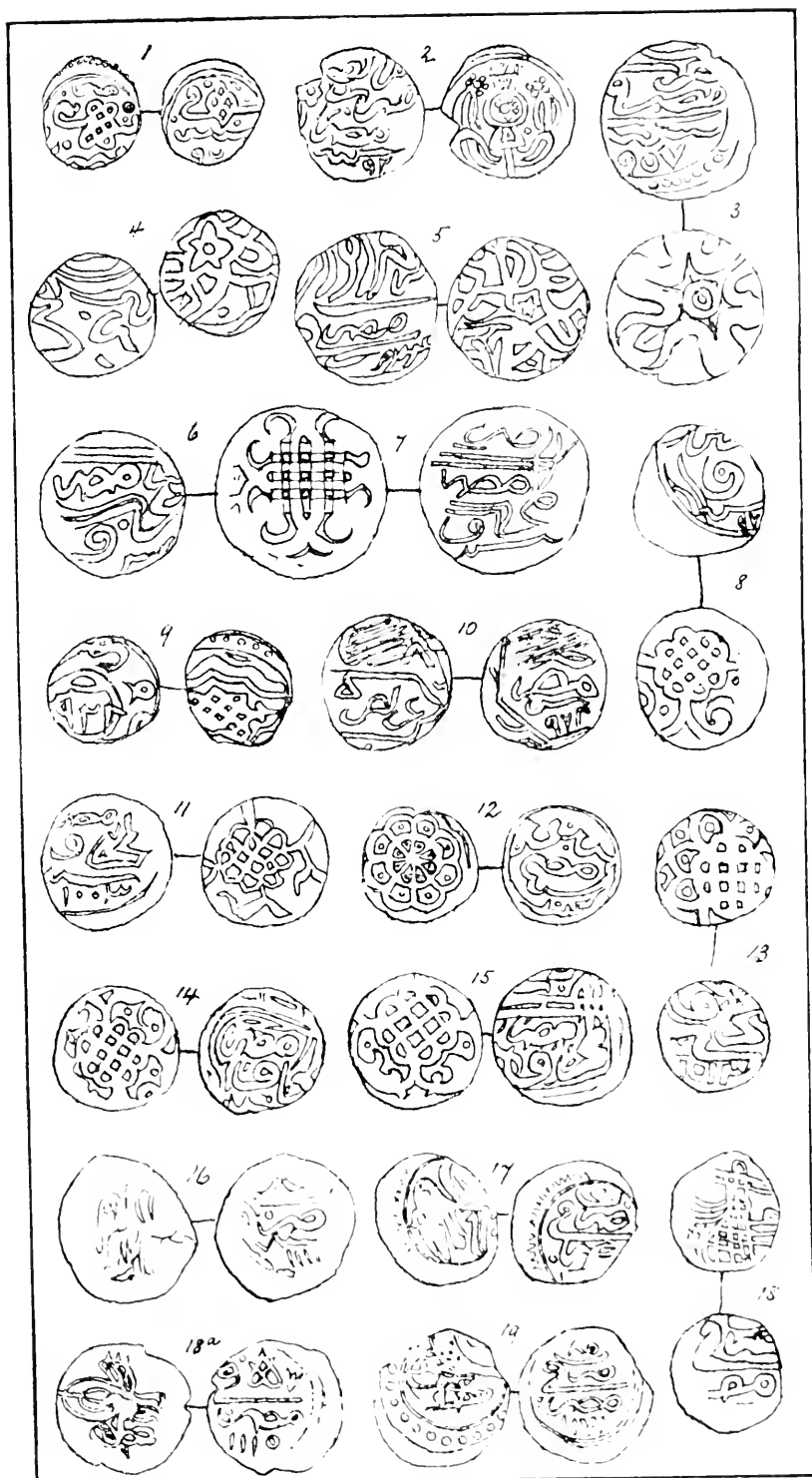
Turkey.

		All on this page struck at <u>CONSTANTINOPLE</u> .	
		<u>ABDUL MEDJID</u> continued.	
164	1 Para?	Tughra with 13 sanat below. = 13 th year of reign. R. gart fi Kustantiniyah 1255. In → 1 for value.	
165	1 "	Tughra with sanat 18 like no 164 R. 1 in centre (value) around, ١٢٥٥ سنه في قسطنطينيه ضرب = 'Azz nassrah gart fi Kustantiniyah sanat. 1255'	
166	5 "	As last but 0 for 5 in centre of reverse (shown)	
167	10 "	do	10 . 10 do "
168	20 "	do	20 . 20 do "
169	40 "	do	40 . 40 do "
		<u>ABDUL AZIZ</u> 1277 - 1293 A.H.	
170	5 "	Tughra, below, در ساله خورش سکه ناصیه د سنه ١ Sar sa'adiyat maktus sikkah nakhasiyah dar sanat one. "It is a copper coin belonging to the Sublime Porte, year one" see no 172. R. Exactly as 166 excepting date 1277	
171	10 "	As last but 10 for 10 (paras)	
172	20 "	do	20 . 20 "
173	5 "	Tughra with sanat 4 like 176. R. 5 in centre and inscription as before (see no 166) but date 1277	
174	10 "	As last but 10 for 10 (paras)	
175	20 "	do	20 . 20 "
176	40 "	do	40 . 40 "
		<u>ABDUL HAMID</u> . 1293 -	
177	5 "	Tughra with rosebranch and sanat 4 (year of reign) R. as before 5 in centre, and 'Azz nassrah gart fi Kustantiniyah sanat 1293 (different date) ١٢٩٣ سنه في قسطنطينيه ضرب = Note - The reverses on all the coins from 165 to 177 are alike excepting date and value.	



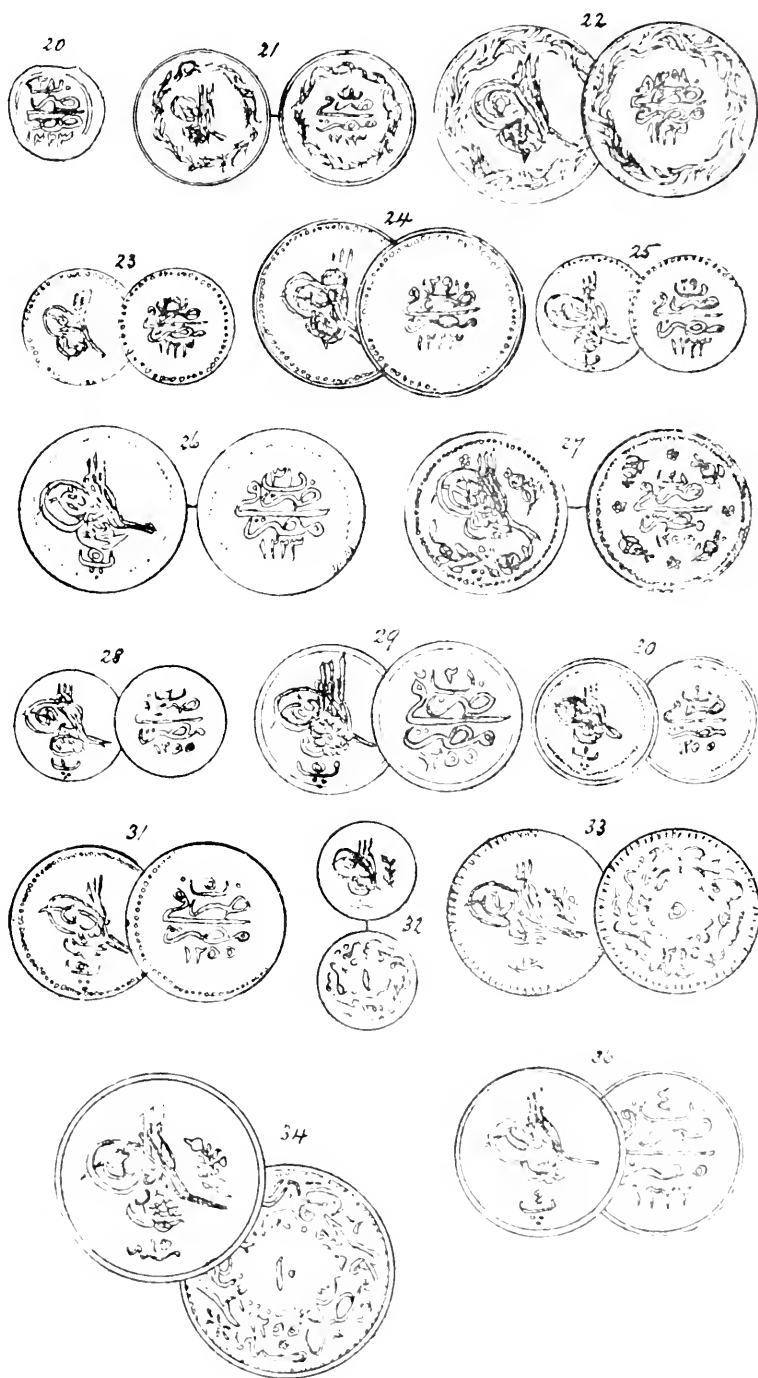
Egypt.

<u>SULEIMAN I AH 926 - 974</u>		
1	Arabesque. ضرب مصر. Zart Misr. Struck at Misr (Cairo) R Ornament. ٩٢ سنة في = fi sanat 92x Year 92x N 20970	
2	٩٢ سنة في مصر ضرب في = 'azz nasrah. zart fi Misr sanat 92x - May his victory be glorious Struck at Misr (Cairo) year 92x R Lotus? N 20971	
3	as no 2 but dated ٩٥٧-٩٥٧ R Lotus bloom? N. 20974	
4	٩٢ سنة في مصر ضرب في = 'azz nasrah zart fi mahrusat Misr - May his victory be glorious, struck on the metropolis of Misr R Arabesque N 20976	
5	as no 4 but dated ٩٣٤-٩٣٤ R Arabesque N. 20977	
6	similar " " R " N 20978	
7	" without date. R " do	
8	Parts of above dated ٩٧٨-٩٧٨ R " N 20979	
9	٩٢٨ سنة في مصر ضرب في = 'azz nasrah Misr 928 R Arabesque Bm 208	
<u>SELIM II A.H. 974 - 982</u>		
10	ضرب بمصر سنة ٩٧٤ = 'azz nasrah R Zart Misr Year 974 Bm 232	
<u>MUHAMMAD III AH 1003 - 1012</u>		
11	١٠٠٣ سنة في مصر ضرب في = Mahrusat Misr sanat 1003 R Arabesque N. 20980	
<u>AHMAD I AH 1012 - 1026</u>		
12	Arabesque R	
13	Arabesque R Misr mahrusat sanat 1012 N. 20981	
14	" R similar undated N 20982	
15	" R do do N. 20983	
<u>AHMAD II AH 1115 - 1143</u>		
16	Tagrah R ١١١٥ سنة في مصر = fi Misr 1115 N 20984	
17	" R do do undated N. 20985	
18	" R do do " N. 20986	
18a	" R ١١١٥ سنة في مصر = fi Misr 1115 Bm 494	
<u>MUSTAFA III AH 1171 - 1181</u>		
19	Tagrah R ١١٧١ سنة في مصر = Zart fi Misr 1171 Bm. 643	



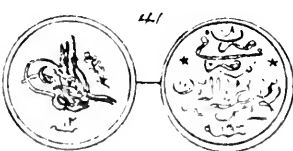
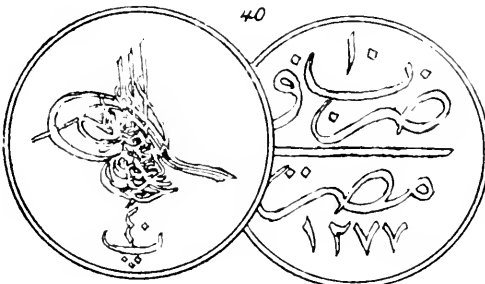
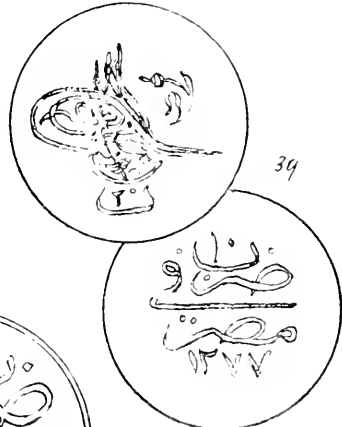
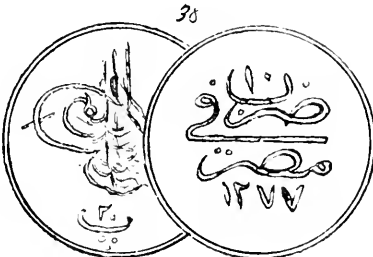
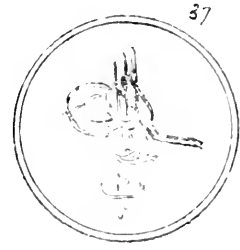
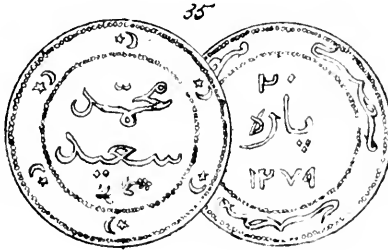
Egypt

<u>MAHMUD II AH 1223 - 1255</u>		
20	1 Para ?	١٢٢٣ في مصر ٢٨ = 28 zart fi Misr 1223 N 20990 struck at Misr 1223, 28 th year of reign R blank
21	1 Para	Tugrah in wreath. R same as No 20 in wreath DFH
22	5 "	" " R " " " 29 th year
23	1 "	Tugrah R as last. but dotted borders " SM 997
24	5 "	" R do do " DFH
25	1 "	Tugrah $\frac{1}{2}$ one (para) R as No 23 " DFH
26	5 "	" $\frac{5}{2}$ five (paras) R as last but 31 st year N 20994
<u>ABDUL MEJID A.D. 1255 - 1277.</u>		
27	5 Para	Tugrah with rosebranch to right and rosebranches under R ١٢٥٥ في مصر ٢٢ four roses (Year) 2 zart fi Misr 1255
28	1 Para	Tugrah $\frac{1}{2}$ one (para) R ٧ - ١٢٥٥ في مصر DFH year 6. zart fi Misr 1255
29	5 "	Tugrah $\frac{5}{2}$ five (paras) R Year 2 zart fi Misr 1255 N 21000
30	1 "	as No 28 with dotted border, regnal year 2 (4) DFH
31	5 "	as No 29 " " " " 0 (5) DFH
32	1 "	Tugrah with rosebranch to right. ٨ في سنه ٨ DFH (8 th year of reign) R in centre 1 one (para) around ١٢٥٥ في مصر ١٠ around 10 (By nashah zart fi matrusat Misr sanat 1255 May his victory be glorious, struck in the metropolis of Misr year 1255 - The regnal year must be added to this to get the date of striking 1255 + 8 = 1263 AH DFH
33	5 Paras	as No 32 but regnal year 14 R as last. but with 0 (5) in centre
34	10 "	as No 32 but regnal year 15 R in centre. ١٠ - 10 around as No 32



Egypt

		<u>ABDUL AZIZ AH 1277-1293</u>
35	20 Paras	Pattern not adopted of Muhammad Saïed محمد سعيد Muhammad Saïed R 1274-814-20 - 20 Paras 1279 around μ -Mist in three equal spaces D.F.H.
36	4 "	Tugrah 4 (paras) R 1274 ضرب في مصر 1277 Sanat 4 Zart fi Mist 1277 Struck in year 4 at Mist 1277 i.e. AH 1281
37	10 "	Tugrah 10 (paras) R as 36
38	20 "	" 20 (paras) R as 36 but regnal year 10
39	20 "	variety of last with Lily to right of Tugrah
40	40 "	Tugrah 40 (paras) R as 38
		<u>ABDUL HAMID II AH 1293</u>
41	1/4 Usher	Tugrah with rosebranch to right. 12 سنه sanat 12 R 1292 ضرب في مصر (ربع من عشر القرش سنه 1292) Zart fi Mist ruba min usher el Karsh = year 1293 Struck at Mist - Quarter of one tenth of a Karsh or piastre.
42	1/2 "	Ob as last. R 1293 ضرب في مصر نصف من عشر القرش سنه 1293 Zart fi Mist nisf min usher el Karsh year 1293 Struck at Mist Half of one tenth of a Karsh
Nickel	43 1 "	Ob as last. R 1293 ضرب في مصر عشر القرش سنه 1293 Zart fi Mist, usher el Karsh, sanat 1293 in centre 1 ^{ay nasrah}
"	44 2 "	Ob as last R same inscription but 2 in centre
"	45 5 "	do R " " " 5-5 "
"	46 1 Karsh or Piastre	Tugrah with rosebranch to right. 1 (X) ush - 1 سنه R 1293 ضرب في مصر 1293 Zart fi Mist 1293, regnal year 27

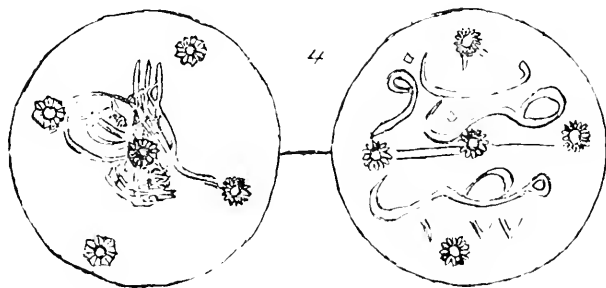
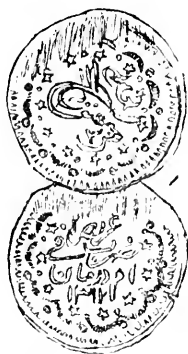


Soudan. (Upper Egypt.)

Muhammad Ahmad (afterwards called the Mahdi) raised a revolt in the Soudan against Turkish rule in 1881 striking gold and silver coins with the date 1302 AH after the fall of Khartum dying the same year. His successor was the Khalifa Abdulla who commenced a baser coinage gradually getting worse and worse until they consisted of pure copper only - The small sized piece is bellow or plated copper, but the larger pieces are without a trace of alloy or plating.

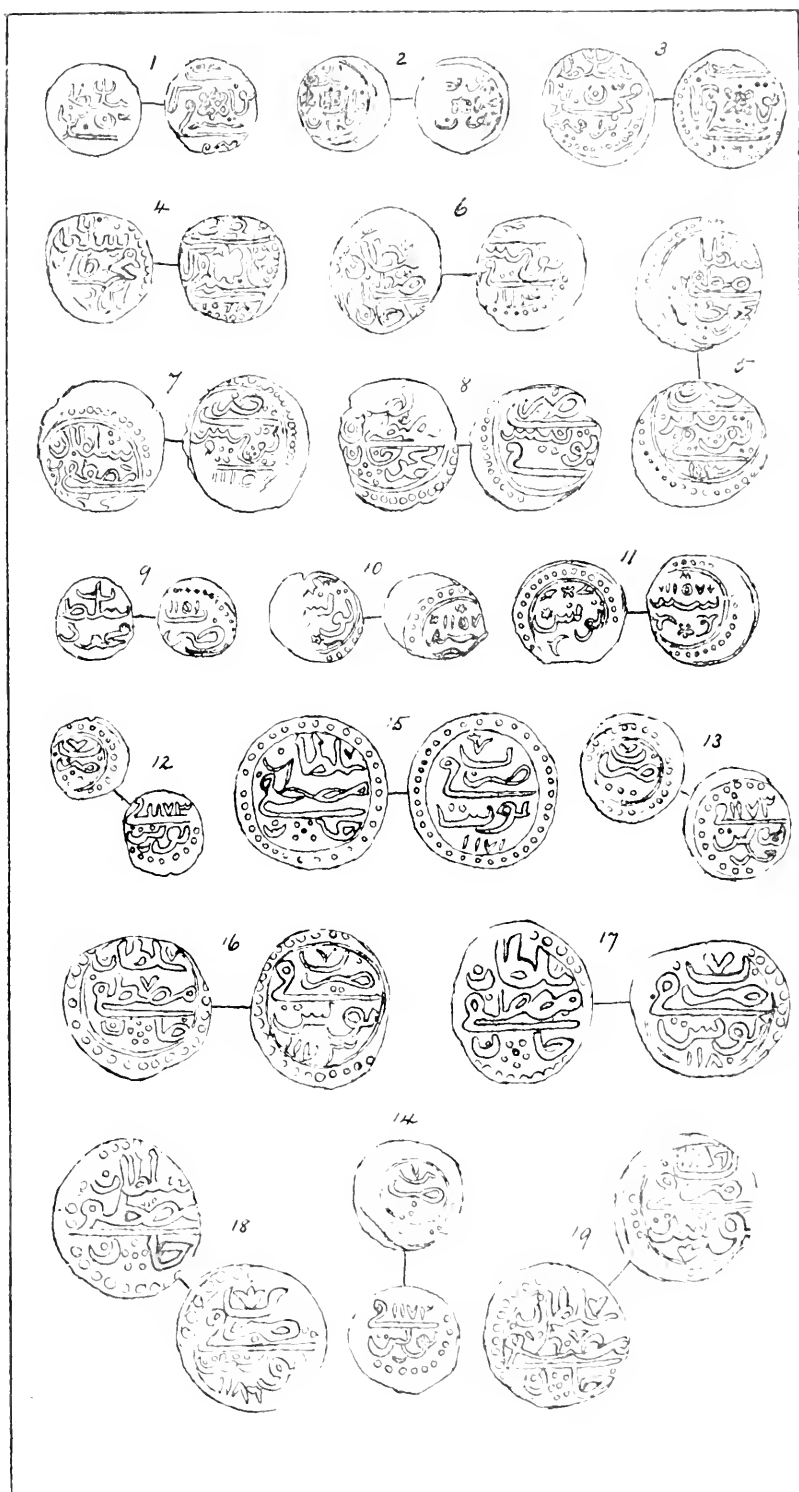
KHALIFA ABDULLA 1302 - 1315 A.H.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 1 | 2 Piastre | Tughra مقبول بن محمد - Makbul (accepted) 2 Grusch or piastres.
R ١٣١٢ في امد، مان = Agg narrah zarb fi
Omdurman 1312 = may his victory be glorious, struck
at Omdurman 1312. D.F.H. |
| 2 | 20 . | Tughra مقبول بن محمد - Makbul (accepted) 20 grusch or piastres
R ١٣١٢ في امد، مان = 12 zarb fi Omdurman 1312.
Year 12 (of reign) struck in Omdurman 1312. D.F.H. |
| 3 | 20 . | Variety with same reading
R ١٣١٥ في امد، مان = 8 zarb fi Omdurman 1315
Year 8 (?) struck in Omdurman 1315. D.F.H. |
| 4 | 20 . | 40 paras of Egypt ١٢٧٧ Gm with five stars in the form
of a cross on each side - Said to have been so Gm
to pass current as 20 piastres in Omdurman D.F.H. |



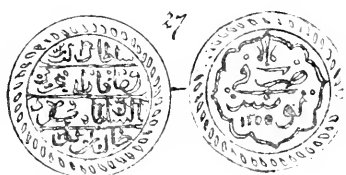
Tunis

<u>SULEIMAN I AH 926-974</u>	
1	سلطان سليم (ان بن = Sultan Sulaiman R Ornament ^{صرب} نو ^{سرب} زارت fi Tunis sanat xxv in centre  .xxv صرب في تونس سنة xxv Struck at Tunis year xx8 B.M. 217
<u>MURAD IV AH 1032-1049</u>	
2	سلطان مراد بن احمد خان = Sultan Murad bin Ahmad Khan R غز نصره صرب نو نس = 'Azz nasrah zarb Tunis = May his victory be glorious, struck at Tunis B.M. 344
<u>MUHAMMAD IV AH 1058-1099</u>	
3	3. Burben سلطان محمد بن ابراهيم = Sultan Muham^d bin Ibrahim Crescent & star in centre R as No 1 but dated 1060 B.M. 859
4	3. Burben similar but dated 1068 1068 N 21023
<u>MUSTAFA II AH 1106-1115</u>	
5	3. Burben سلطان مصطفى بن محمد خان = Sultan Mustafa bin Muham^d Khan R. 1112 صرب في تونس 1112 B.M. 434
6	" similar but dated 1114 1114 N 21024
7	" " " " 1120 = 1115 N 21025
8	" " " undated N 21027
<u>MAHMUD I AH 1143-1168</u>	
9	1 Burben سلطان محمود = Sultan Mahmud R 1101 صرب زارت 1151 N. MINT B.M. 538
10	2 " تونس R 1105 = Sanat 1157 B.M. 567
11	2 " similar but larger F 5327
<u>MUSTAFA III AH 1171-1187</u>	
12	1 Burben زارت R 1173 = Fe Tunis 1173 N 21049
13	2 Burben similar but larger N 21048
14	2 " another form Brit Museum. B.M. 673
15	Burbe سلطان مصطفى خان = Sultan Mustafa Khan R 1171 صرب في تونس 1171 N 21028
16	" similar but dated 1173 1173 N 21034
17	" " " 1180 = 1180 N 21043
18	" " " 1186 = 1186 N 21044
19	" " date 1187 over zarb N 21045



Tunis

<u>MUSTAFA III contd</u>		
22	Burbe (32apw)	Sultan Mustafa Khan as No 15 R. Zart fi Tunis 1187 = 1186 as last R. as last but dated 1188 = 1188 (posthumous date.) DFH
<u>ABDUL HAMID AB 1187 - 1203</u>		
23	2 Burbine	ضرب زارت R. 1190 في تونس = Fe Tunis 1195 F 5348
23	Burbe	سلطان عبد الحميد خان Sultan 'Abd ul-Hamid Khan R. 1188 في تونس = Zart fi Tunis 1188 (see no 21) N 21052
24		similar but dated 1197 = 1196 N 21055
<u>MAHMUD II A.H. 1223 - 1255</u>		
25	1 Kharub	سلطان محمود خان السلطان محمد نصره Sultan Mahmud Khan as Sultan ayy nassrah R. 1200 ضرب في تونس = Zart fi Tunis 1255 F 5392
26	2	سلطان البحرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان محمود خان عز نصره Sultan al barein wa khakan al bahrein al Sultan Mahmud Khan. ayy nassrah : Sultan of the two continents, Khakan of the two seas Sultan Mahmud Khan, may his victory be glorious R. as No 25 F 5390
27	4	as last - (25 26 + 27 are patterns not adopted) F 5389
<u>ABDUL MEDJID A.H. 1255 - 1277</u>		
28	Burbe	السلطان عبد المجيد خان al Sultan 'Abdul Medjid Khan R. 1260 ضرب في تونس = Zart fi Tunis 1265 DFH
29	2 Kharub	as last but dated 1264 = 1264
30	1	as " " " 1269 = 1269
31	1	as last with countermark 1 one.



Tunis.

<u>ABDUL-MEDJID cont'd (with Muhammad Bey's name)</u>		
32	3 Burben $\frac{1}{2}$ Kharub	In centre ٣ = 3, around السلطان الغازي عبد المجيد خان Al sultan ghazi Abd el medjid Khan R ١٢٧٢ مودة بتونس = Muham ^d madat ^h Tunis 1272
33	6 Burben	In centre ٦ = 6 Around as no 32 R as no 32
34	2 Kharubs 13 Burben	In centre ٢ = two Around as no 32 R as no 32 but dated ١٢٧٥ = 1275
35	13 Burben 2 Kharubs	In centre ١٣ = 13 Around as no 32 R as no 32 but dated ١٢٧٤ = 1274 countermarked with ٢ = 2 for 2 Kharubs N 21075.
<u>ABDUL AZIZ 44 1277-1293</u>		
36	$\frac{1}{4}$ Kharub	السلطان عبد العزيز خان = Al sultan Abd el Aziz Khan see Ob of No 41 R at top ربيع ١٢٨١ - مودة الصادق بتونس Madat Muham ^d es Sadiq bi Tunis 1281. top Raba: $\frac{1}{4}$
37	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	As No 36 - R as no 36 except at top value نصف = Half ($\frac{1}{2}$)
38	1 "	" " R " " " 1 = One
39	2 "	" " R " " " ٢ = Two
40	4 "	" " R " " " ٤ = Four
41	8 "	" " R " " " ٨ = Eight
42	2 "	" " R except date ١٢٨٣-1284 and value unmentioned D.F.H
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ Kharub	In centre ٢ = 2 around السلطان عبد العزيز خان Al sultan Abd el Aziz Khan R ١٢٨٩ مودة الصادق بتونس Muhammad madat es Sadiq bi Tunis 1289. F.5453



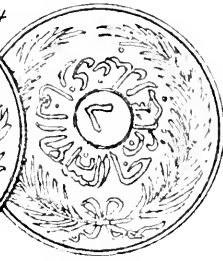
32



33



34



35



36



37



38



39



40



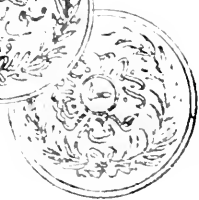
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42

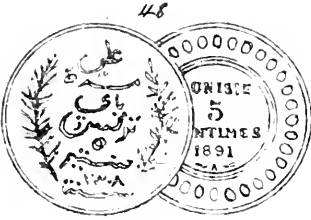


43



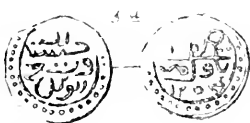
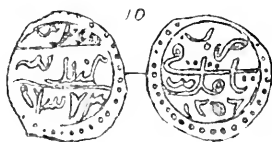
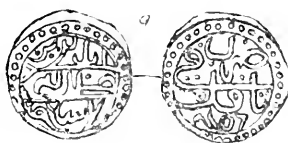
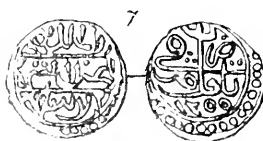
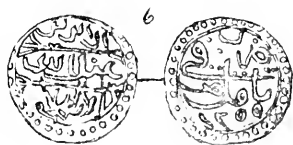
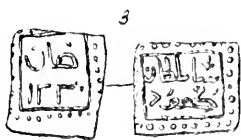
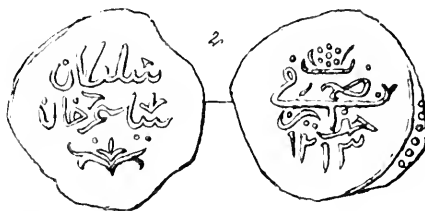
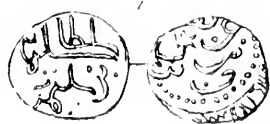
Tunis

44	1 Kharub	As No 43 but larger and 1 instead of L
45	2 "	do do 2 do
<u>UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION</u>		
46	1 centime	علي مددة باي تونس ا صتيم سنة ١٣٠٨ Ali madat Bey Tunis 1 centime sanat 1308 R _x TUNISIE 1 CENTIME 1891. 1. (Paris) similar to No 48
47	2 "	Same as last. but larger and 2 instead of 1
48	5 "	. . 46 . . 5 . 1
49	10 "	 10 . 1
<u>MUHAMMAD AL HADI BEY</u>		
50	5 centime	محمد الهادي مددة باي تونس ٥ صتيم سنة ١٣٢٢ Muhammad al Hādi madat Bey Tunis 5 (5) centime sanat. 1322 R _x TUNISIE 5 CENTIMES 1904 2. (Paris)
51	10 "	As No 50 but larger and 10 instead of 5 R _x do do 10 . 5



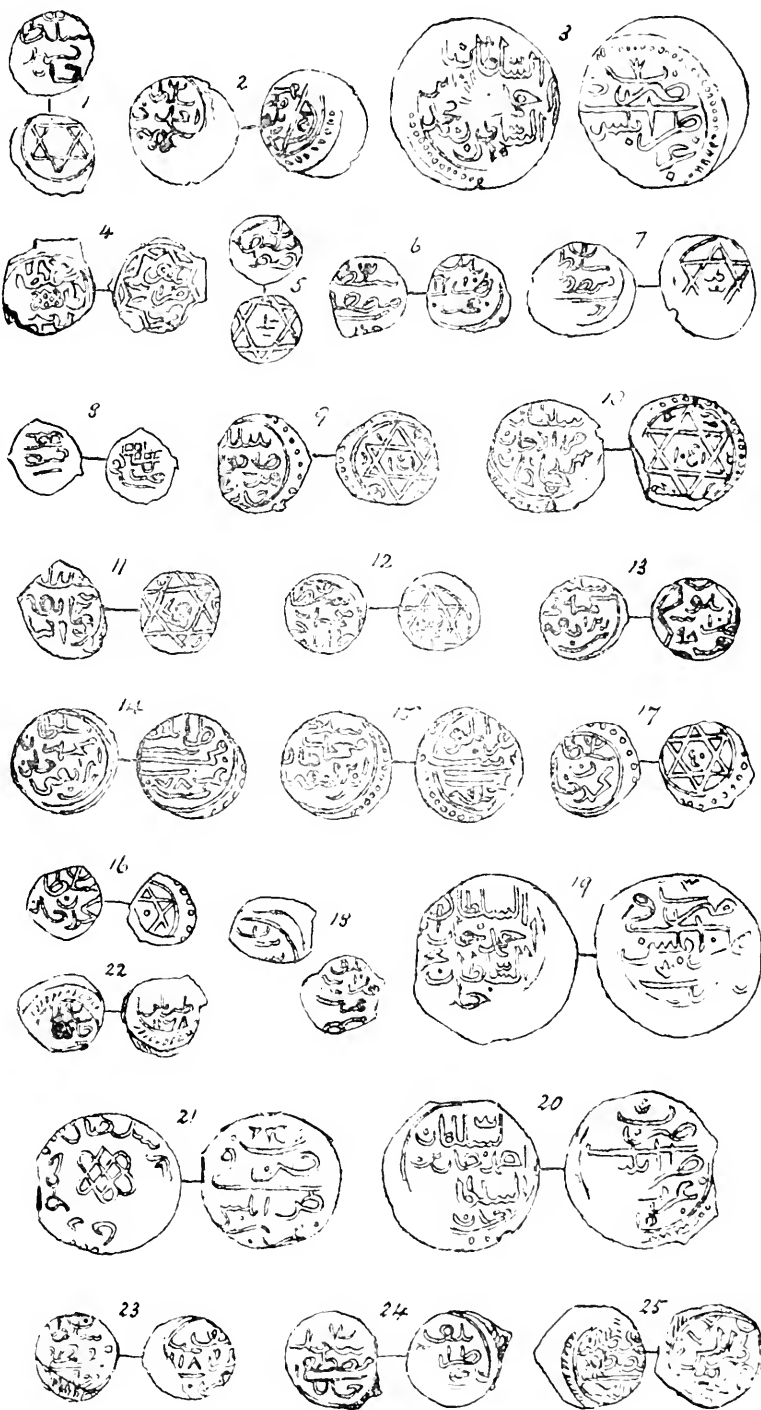
Algiers.

		<u>SULEIMAN I 926-974 AH.</u>	
1	Manghir	Sultan Sulaiman bin Selim R. 'azz nasrah jart Jazair OS 220	
		<u>MUHAMMAD III 1003-1012 AH.</u>	
1 ^a	do ?	Muhammad bin Murad R. jart Jazair (مرب) N 21/31	
		<u>SELIM III 1203-1222 AH.</u>	
2		Sultan Selim Khan R. jart fi Jazair 1213 Echem 931	
		<u>MAHMUD II 1223-1253 AH.</u>	
3		Sultan Mahmud (محمود) R. Khan 1230 DFH	
4	Asper	do R. jart fi Jazair 1243 N 21/31	
5	Para	Sultan Mahmud Khan 'azz nasrah R. jart fi Jazair 1249 = 1249 N 21/27	
		ABD-EL-KADIR - strove for mastery of the country until finally overpowered by France 1250 - 1264 AH = 1834 - 1847 AD.	
5 ^a	do ?	Type of silver = الله حسينا و نعم الوكيل R. jart fi Takidermt 1254. 1254 = 1254 N 21/31	
6	Para	Read middle, top, bottom 'Amid Allah - ala sulam wa ala din. Peace x piece are of God. R. jart fi Takidermt 1255 N 21/33	
7	"	Semilar N 21/34	
8	"	do but date 1256 = 1256 N 21/35	
9	"	do do 1257 = 1257 N 21/36	
10	"	do do 1256 = 1256 N 21/37	



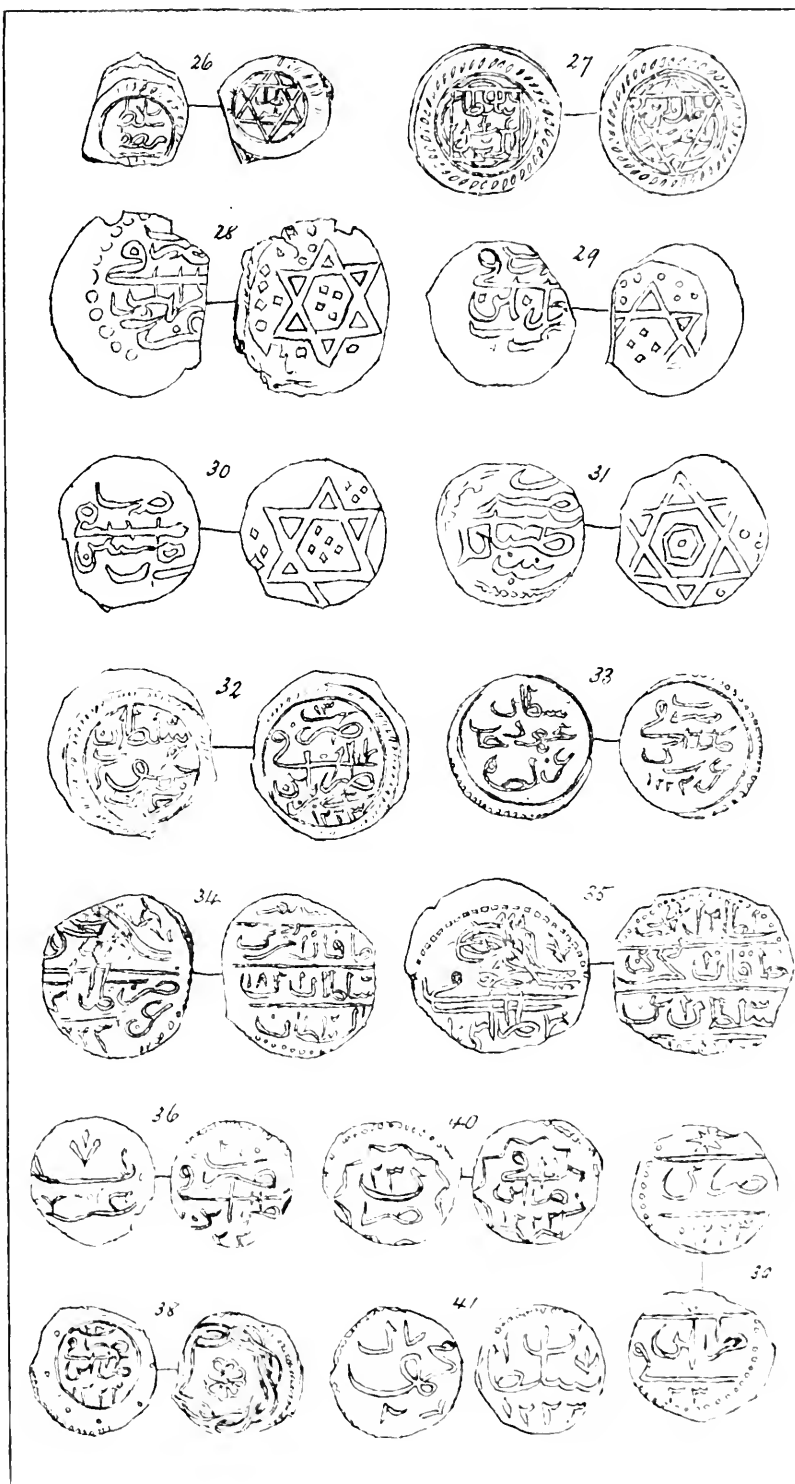
Tripoli. (Tarabulus)

<u>AHMAD I AH. 1012 - 1026</u>	
1	Asper? سلطان احمد خان = Sultan Ahmad Khan R Hexagram No Mint Bm 307
2	as no 1 R طرابلس Tarabulus Bm 298
3	السلطان احمد خان ابن السلطان محمد خان = Al Sultan Ahmad Khan ibn al Sultan Muhammad Khan R ضرب في طرابلس غرب Zarb fi Tarabulus gharb = Struck at Western Tripoli Bm 297
4	as no 1 with central ornament R طرابلس غرب = Tarabulus gharb in octogram N. 21079
<u>MUSTAFA I AH 1026 - 27 * 1031 - 2</u>	
5	سلطان مصطفى = Sultan Mustafa R Hexagram N. 326 Bm 326
6	as no 5 R طرابلس غرب Tarabulus gharb Bm 327
7	سلطان مصطفى خان R Hexagram N. 328 Bm 328
8	as no 5? R Ornament ضرب. Zarb. N. N. Bm 329
<u>MURAD IX. AH 1022 - 1029</u>	
9	سلطان مراد خان بن احمد خان = Sultan Murad Khan bin Ahmad Khan R Hexagram 121 = 104 N. Bm 330
10	as no 9 R " " " N. Bm 331
<u>IBRAHIM AH 1049 - 1058</u>	
11	سلطان ابراهيم بن احمد = Sultan Ibrahim bin Ahmad R Hexagram with 29 = 49 in centre N.M. Bm 362
<u>MUHAMMAD IX AD 1058 - 1099.</u>	
12	سلطان محمد بن ابراهيم خان = Sultan Muhammad bin Ibrahim Khan R Hexagram 92 = 94 in centre Bm 383
13	as no 12 R طرابلس غرب 98 = Tarabulus gharb 98. Bm 386
14	as no 12 R طرابلس غرب 78 = Tarabulus gharb 78. Bm 382
15	as no 12 R as last but dated 91 = 91 Bm 384
16	سلطان محمد خان = Sultan Muhammad Khan R Hexagram N.M. Bm 392
17	do do do R Hexagram 2 = 40 N.M. Bm 393
<u>SULEIMAN II AH 1099 - 1102</u>	
18	سلطان سليمان = Sultan Sul. R طرابلس غرب 1102 Tarabulus gharb 1102 Bm 406
<u>AHMAD III AH 1115 - 1143.</u>	
19	السلطان احمد خان ابن السلطان محمد خان



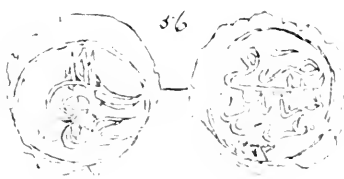
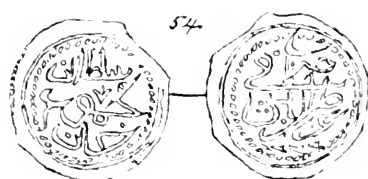
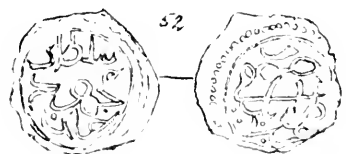
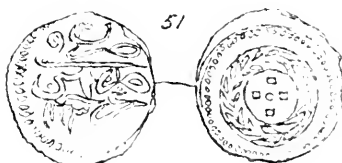
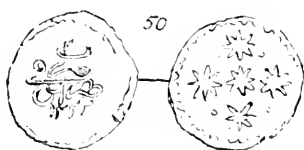
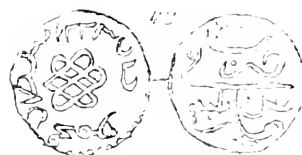
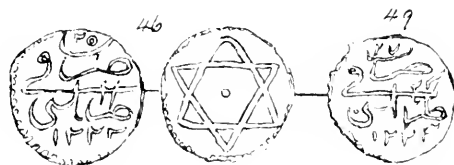
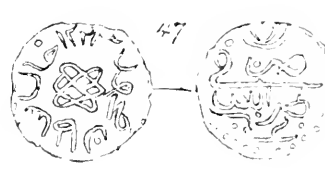
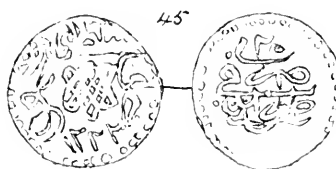
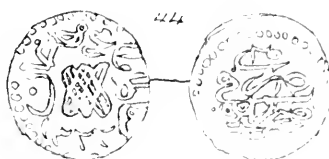
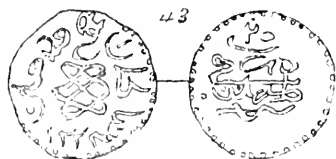
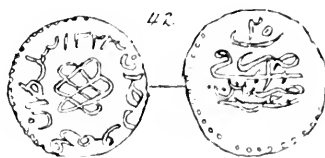
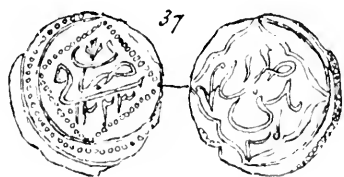
Tripoli cont'd

	<u>AHMAD III cont'd</u>	
	^{al} = Sultan Ahmad Khan ibn al Sultan Muhammad Khan	
20	ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1115 $\times$ zarb fi Tarabelus gharb Struck at Tripoli of the west 1115 Bm 496 similar Bm 497	
	<u>MAHMUD I AH 1143 - 1168</u>	
21	سلطان محمود خان Around arabesque = Sultan Mahmud Khan ضرب في طرابلس غرب zarb fi Tarabelus gharb Bm 588	
	<u>OTHMAN III AH 1168 - 1171</u>	
22	سلطان خان Ornament = Sultan Khan طرابلس 1171 = Tarabelus 1168 Bm 588	
	<u>MUSTAFA III AH 1171 - 1187</u>	
23	سلطان مصطفى خان = Sultan Mustafa Khan ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1180 = Tarabelus gharb 1180	
24	as last but without date Bm 650	
25	do ? date 77 = 77 F 5462	
26	Ob as to 23 & Within hexagram طرابلس Bm 651	
	<u>ABDUL HAMID AH 1187 - 1203</u>	
27	سلطان عبد الحميد Within octogram = Sultan Abdul Hamid ضرب في طرابلس غرب Tarabelus gharb outside, in segments 11 11 = 1188 D.F.H	
	<u>MAHMUD II AH 1223 - 1255</u>	
28	ضرب في طرابلس غرب zarb fi Tarabelus gharb ضرب في سداسي (Solomons' seal) 4 dots in centre N.21084	
29	Similar B.F.H	
30	Similar 5 dots " N.21087	
31	Similar hexagon " B.F.H	
32	سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1223 zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1223 N.21094	
33	سلطان محمود خان ع ناصر = Sultan Mahmud Khan 'azg nasrak as to 32 but regnal year 20 Bm. 1006	
34	ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1223 zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1223 سلطان البحرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان بن السلطان = Sultan al Bahrain wa Khakan al Bahrain Sultan ibn al Sultan = Sultan of the two lands, Khakan of the two seas Sultan	



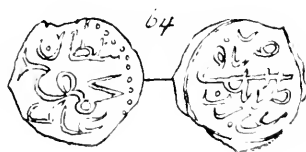
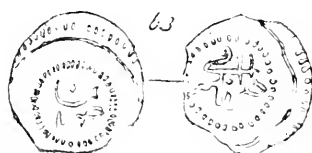
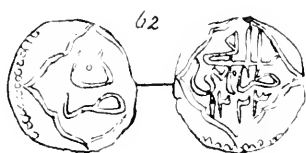
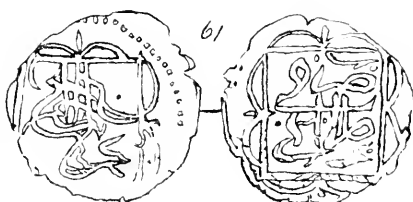
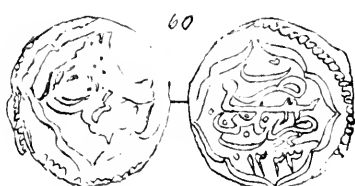
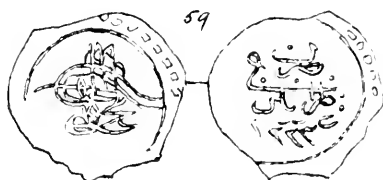
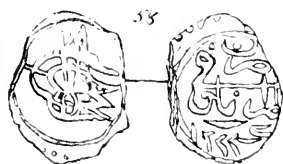
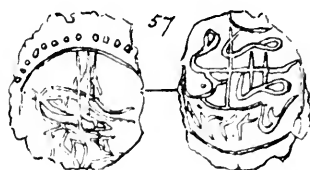
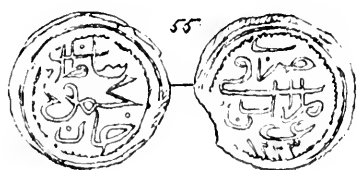
Tripoli.

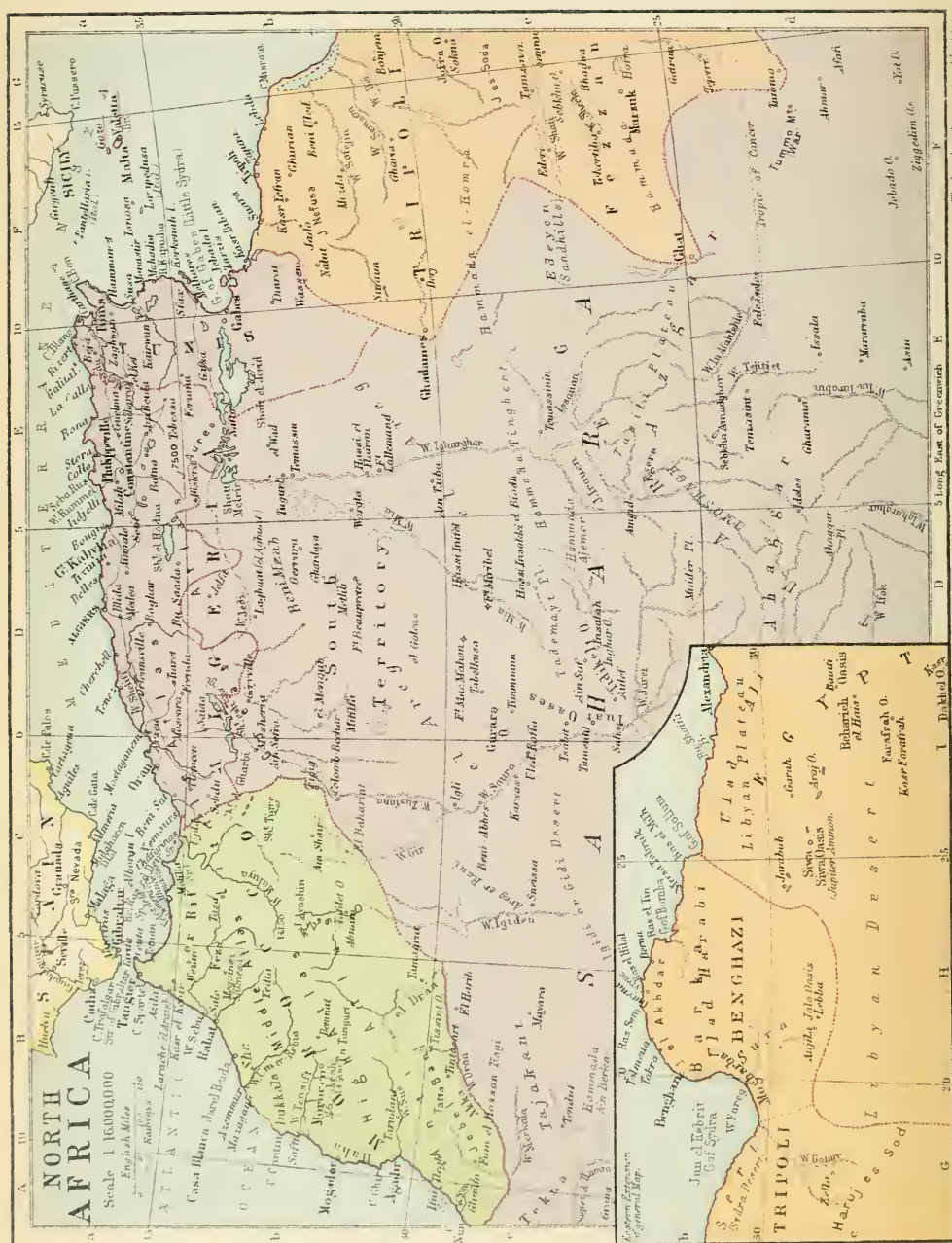
MAHMUD II contd.		
	son of the Sultan. 18 (18 th year) over	Bm 1005
35	Para ? similar but without regnal year	F. 5485
36	(1223) ضرب في طرابلس = 21 (year) 21. Zart fi Tarabelus 1223. R. غارت = Ghart. of the west.	Bm 1011
37	1223 ضرب في - طرابلس = 21 (year) 21. Zart fi 1223 R. غارت = Ghart. of the west.	N. 21115
38	as no 36 but regnal year 23 R. Arabesque	D.F.H
39	1223 ضرب = 23 (year) 23. Zart fi 1223 R. طرابلس = Tarabelus (year) 23	
40	23 ضرب = 23 (year) 23. Zart fi 1223 R. طرابلس = Tarabelus 1223	Bm 1012
41	24 ضرب = 24 (year) 24. Zart fi 1223 R. سلطان = Sultan 1223. F. 5504	
42	Arabesque. 1223 ضرب = 24 (year) 24. Zart fi 1223 R. سلطان محمود = Sultan Mahmud Khan 1223 at top. R. ضرب في طرابلس غارت	N. 21096
43	similar with date at bottom	N. 21097
44	another variety similar	N. 21098
45	do do	N. 21099
46	1223 ضرب في طرابلس = 25 (year) 25. Zart fi Tarabelus 1223 R. Hexagram	N. 21116
47	Variety of no 42 but regnal year 26 = 26	N. 21100
48	Another variety of 42 " " 2 x 2 x ?	N. 21102
49	as no 46 but regnal year 27 = 27 R. Hexagram	N. 21118
50	as no 46 regnal year 28 = 28 R. Five stars	N. 21119
51	do do do R. Five dots in wreath	N. 21120
52	سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan Zart fi - ضرب في طرابلس غارت Tarabelus Ghart - Struck at Tripoli of the west.	N. 21089
53	similar	
54	but dated 1223	N. 21091
55	" " " " " "	N. 21092



Tripoli contd.

<u>MAHMUD II contd.</u>		
56	Para ?	Tughra R 1222 ضرب طرابلس غرب = Zarb Tarabelus gharb 1222 = Struck at Tripoli of the west 1223. N. 21103
57	"	Tughra R as above N. 21104
58	"	similar N. 21105
59	"	do N. 21106
60	"	do octograms each side N. 21109
61	"	do do do enclosing rectangle N. 21110
62	"	Zarb R 1222 ضرب طرابلس = fi Tarabelus octogram both sides N. 21111
63	"	similar in circles of dots - undated N. 21112
64	"	another variety of 52 but smaller N. 21115





George Elphinstone Smith, Esq. The London Geographical Institute, 1870.

History of Morocco

The history of the Moorish empire commences with the settlement near the Roman ruins of Volubilis in AD 788 of Idris the elder. Muhammadanism had then been established in these parts for 80 years - but Idris and his son Idris II the builder of Fez extended its influence, uniting the Berbers into a kingdom. Their line controlled a limited portion of Morocco for nearly two centuries in part supplanted by the Hixnasa in 917 AD, until displaced by the Maghawa in 968. These two dynasties were extinguished in 1067 by Yusuf I founder of the Almoravid dynasty of Berber who added the remainder of Morocco, most of Spain and Portugal and Alcan. In 1147 their power was overthrown by 'Abd el Mu'min at the head of the 'Almohades' under whom the Moorish empire reached its zenith at the close of the 12th centy.

It then included in addition to the Mauritania realm what now are Algeria Tunisia and Tripoli extending to the frontier of Egypt which they were prevented from occupying by the rise of Saladin. Before the middle of the 13th century they had been driven out of Spain and had lost all but what is now known as Morocco whence between 1217 and 1269 they were ousted by the Marinids. These retained nominal power for 300 years but during their third century they became so enfeebled that all continuous record is lost.

A branch of the same family known as the Wattasids reigned in northern Morocco (Fez) from 1471 to 1548 when the whole country passed into the hands of the Hasanis Shercefs who had occupied the Kingdom of Maranesh since 1521. Their rule lasted but a century for between 1630 and 1668 they were gradually displaced by the Filali Shercefs the ninth and reigning dynasty. Of this line the present sultan - Abdul Aziz is the 14th. His adoption of a minted copper currency of neat design in place of the barbarous cast coins previously used has not been viewed with much favour by his subjects their introduction in 1902 being quickly followed by revolutionary riots

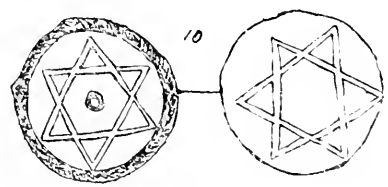
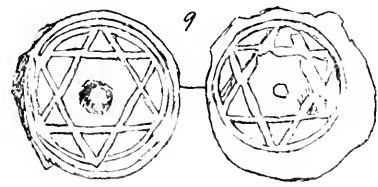
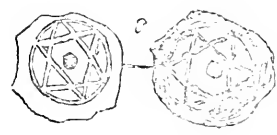
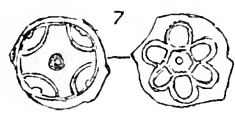
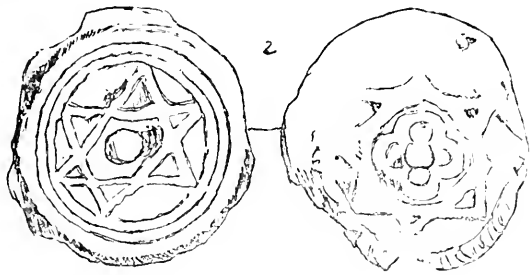
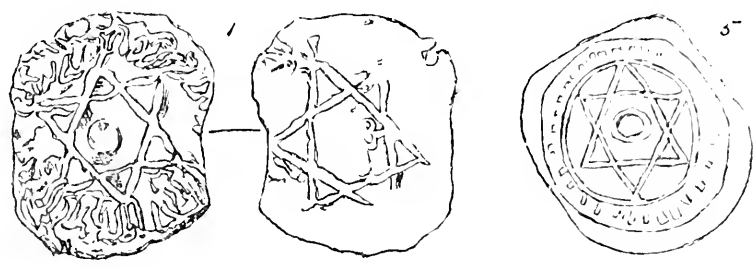
Enc. Brit (mostly from)

Morocco

The copper coins of Morocco are all of very recent date all cast in moulds of the appearance of figure 82^a from which they are broken off singly - They also, ^{nearly} all show on the reverse the double triangle so common on 'Musalmans' coins and called by them "Solomons seal"

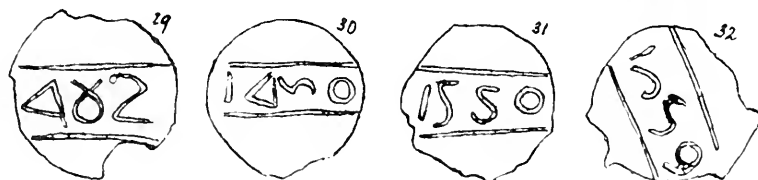
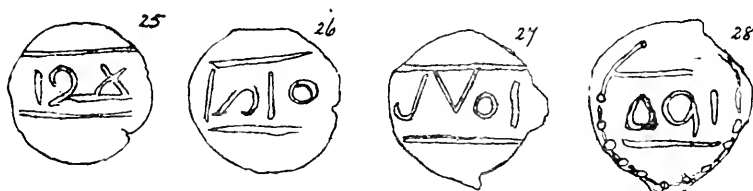
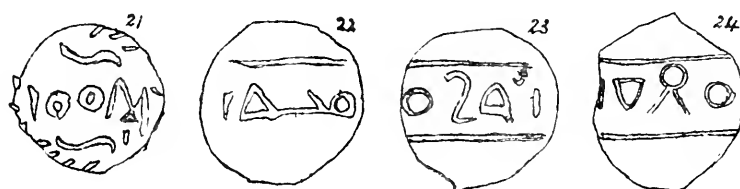
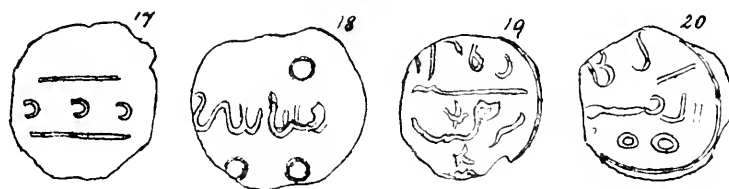
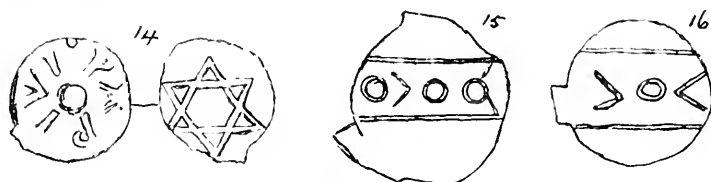
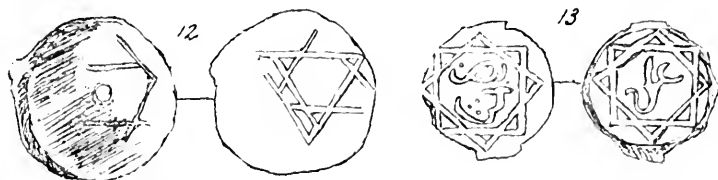
It is said that the coining of these curious pieces is done by the Jews to whom the contract to make them is given by the reigning Sultan

<u>UNDATED or UNRECOGNISABLE DATES.</u>		
1	1/2 Falus	"Solomons seal" inscription unread R Solomons seal & double triangle, but called by Mr Poole in the official catalogue of the Oriental coins in the British Museum a "hexagram" a term that makes for brevity and will be used herein. H 21151
2	" "	Hexagram R as before H. 21152
3	" "	" R Quadrifol within a double quadrangle B M
4	" "	similar B M Falus Shariffs
5	1/2 "	Hexagram R not shown N 21146
6	" "	similar N 21147
7	1/2 Falus	Geometrical designs on both sides B M
8	"	Hexagram both sides B M
9	1/2 Falus	" " N 21142
10	"	" "



Morocco

UNDATED & UNRECOGNISABLE DATES - cont'd			
12	2	Falus	Hexagram both sides
13	"	"	Within double square? مراکش? = Jarb marakesh? R. سلة اه? JFH
14	1	"	PAPINI? R. Hexagram N. 21157
15	2	"	Hexagram R. 0700 Bm
16	"	"	R. 206 "
17	"	"	R. 202 "
18	"	"	R. "
19	"	"	R. JFH
20	"	"	R. "
21	"	"	R. "
22	"	"	R. 1410 Bm
23	"	"	R. 0241 "
24	"	"	R. 1480 "
25	"	"	R. 128 124-? "
26	"	"	R. 1410 "
27	"	"	R. 1401 "
28	"	"	R. 001 "
29	"	"	R. 482 "
30	"	"	R. 1450 "
31	"	"	R. 1550 "
32	"	"	R. 1750 "
33	"	"	R. 14 734 124? "



MOROCCO.

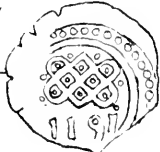
37	1	Facus	Hexagram R 1166	DFH.
38	.	.	ضرب في مراكش - Zart fi Marakesh Struck in Marakesh i.e Morocco R 1184 عام 'Ram (year) 1184 Bm	
39	.	.	نصر من الله - Nasr min Allah Victory from God R 1188 عام 'Ram (year) 1188 Bm	
40	"	.	تغراته R 119 (الحوير) Al suura 1190 Al suura (Mogador) 1190 N	
41	.	.	R 1191 Bm 310 ⁴	
42	.	.	عام 1191 year 1191 R Bm 310 ⁴	
43	.	.	Hexagram R 1205 مكاتبة - Miknasah 1205 i.e Mequinez DFH	
44	.	.	Surface عام 1208 'Ram/year/1208 R ضرب (الحوير) - Zart al suirah Struck at al suirah (Mogador) N. 39158	
45	2	.	Surface ? 1209 عام 'Ram/year/1209 R ضرب تطوان - Zart Tetuan 'Tduan DFH	
46	.	.	Similar to last DFH	
47	.	.	" " DFH	
48	.	.	1211 R ضرب مراكش - Zart Marakesh Bm 324 ⁸	
49	.	.	do R do do DFH	
50	3	.	Within hexagram 121 = 1212 ? R ضرب الحوير - Zart al suirah Bm 324 ⁸	
51	.	.	Within double square. 1217 عام 'Ram (year) 1217 R do ضرب (الحوير) (8) Zart al suirah Struck at al suirah Mogador DFH	



41



44



47



50



53



56



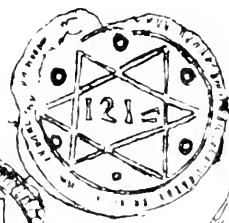
59



62



65



68



71



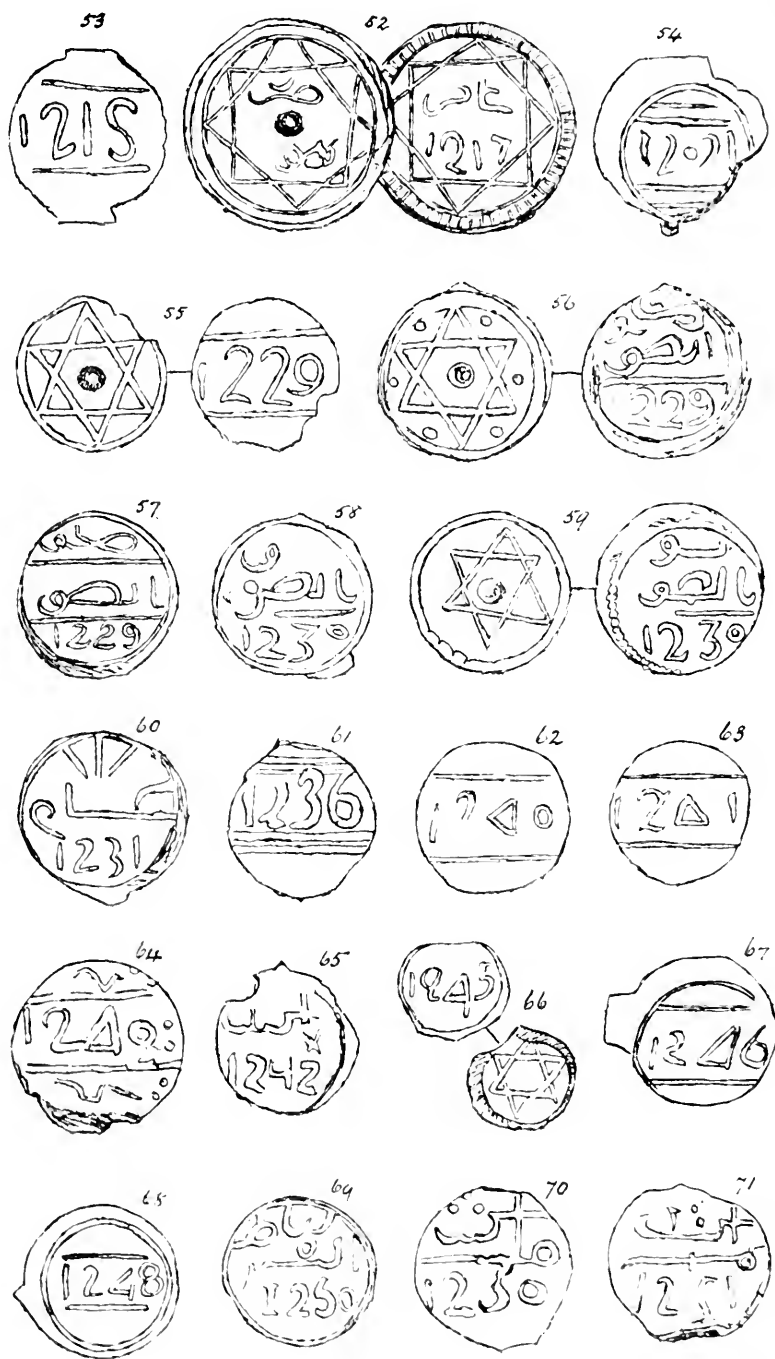
74



76

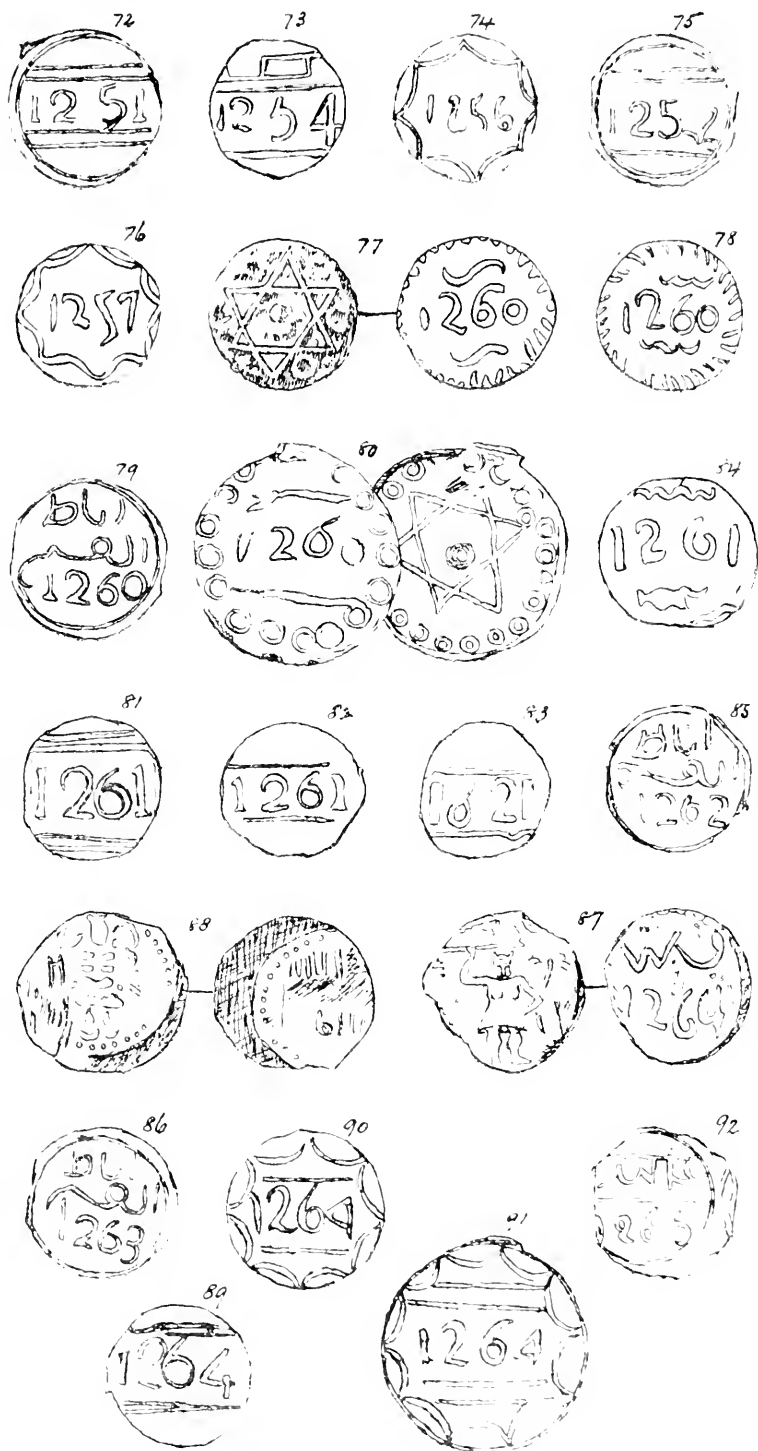
Morocco

52	3 Falus	As last 'Uam 1217	
		R. غرب تطوان Jarb Telwan	BM. 324 ^m
53	1	Hexagram R. 1218	B.M.
54	"	do R. 1221	B.M.
55	"	do R. 1229	DFH
56	"	do R. 1229 ضرب الصويرة	
		Jarb Al suirah 1229	DFH
57	"	Variety of last - same date	DFH
58	"	Hexagram R. Al suirah 1230	DFH
59	"	do R. do	F. 5718
60	"	do R. ? عام 1231 'Uam/year/1231	
			DFH
61		do R. 1236	N. 21173
62	"	do R. 1240	N. 21175
63	"	do R. 1241	N. 21176
64	2	do R. 1242	B.M. 335
65	1	do R. 1242 مراکش	
		Marakech - Morocco 1242	B.M. 335
66	3 elagh	Hexagram R. 1245	N.H.V.
67	1 Falus	do R. 1246	B.M.
68	"	do R. 1248	B.M.
69	"	do R. 1250 رباط الفتح	
		Rabat al Fakh 1250	N. 21199
70	"	Hexagram R. 1250 مراکش	
		Marakech 1250	B.M.
71	"	same as last but dated 1251	B.M.



Morocco.

72	1	Falus	Hexagram	R	1251	B.M.
73	"	"	do	R	1254	N 21181
74	"	"	do	R	1256	B.M.
75	"	"	do	R	1257	B.M.
76	"	"	do	R	do	B.M.
77	"	"	do	R	1260	F 5770
78	"	"	do	R	do variety	B.M.
79	"	"	do	R	1260 باب الفخ	
			Ribat. al Fath 1260			W.M.
80	2	"	do	R	1260	D.F.H.
81	1	"	do	R	1261	D.F.H.
82	"	"	do	R	1261 variety	B.M.
82 ^a	"	"	see next page			B.M.
83	"	"	Hexagram	R	1621 - 1261 reversed	N.21189
84	"	"	do	R	1261 variety	D.F.H.
85	"	"	do	R	1262 باب الفخ	
			Ribat. al Fath 1262			W.M.
86	"	"	do	R	as last but dated 1263.	B.M.
87	?	"	Man with lance R 1264 فيس ? Fas			
			This coin is from the Fournobert catalogue and is ascribed to Fas (Feg) but it is very doubtful as to its being a Moorish one			F 5773
88	?	"	Similar remarks apply to this also.			D.F.H.
89	1	Falus	Hexagram	R	1264	B.M.
90	"	"	do	R	1264 variety	B.M.
91	2	"	do	R	do larger	B.M.
92	1	"	do	R	1265 فيس	B.M.
			Fas (Feg) 1265			



Morocco

82^a

This drawing represents the method in which the Moorish copper money is cast, and consists of twelve one falus pieces, each coin being subsequently broken off. The original is in the possession of the British Museum authorities, who kindly gave me permission to make this reproduction.

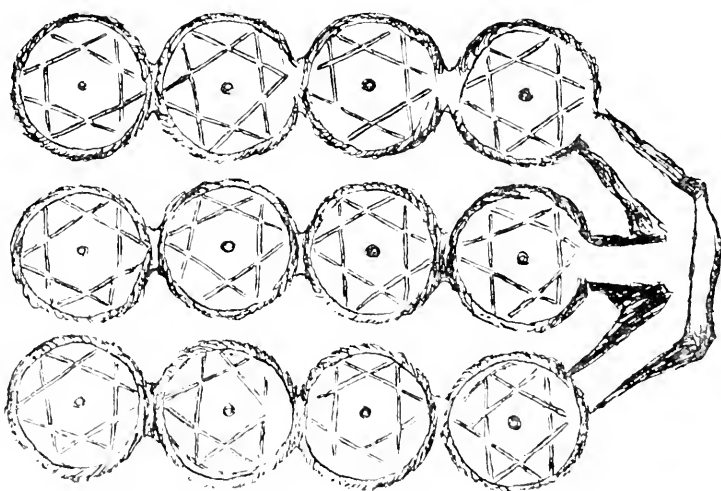
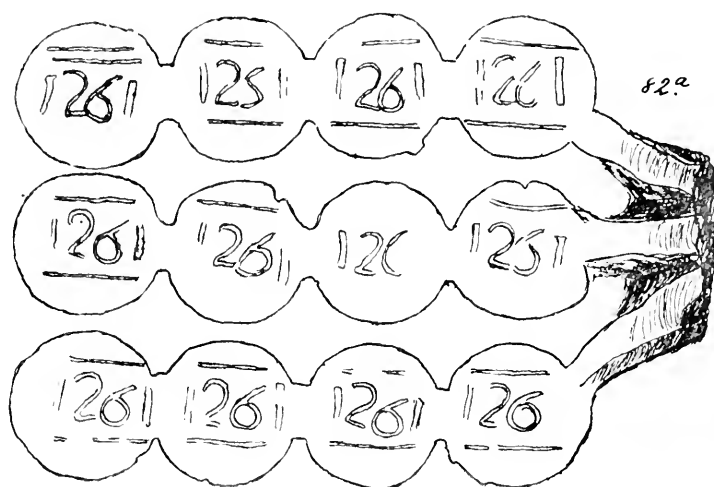
Obverse. Hecagram or Solomon's seal

Reverse 1261

B.M.

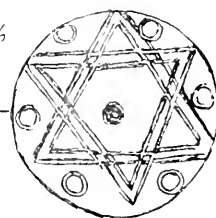
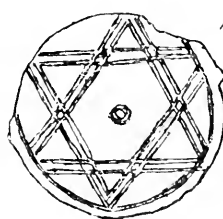
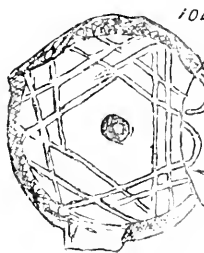
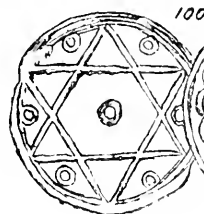
Rulers of Morocco (FILALI SHAREEFS)

Rashid bin Shareef bin Ali	1075	1664
Isma'il Samūn	1083	1672
Ahmad Shakhabi	1139	1727
Abdallah	1141	1729
Ali bin Isma'il	1147-9	1734-6
Mustadi bin Isma'il	1151-3	1738-40
Gayn al Abidin	1158	1745
Muhammad I	1171	1757
Gazid	1204	1789
Hishām	1206	1792
Suleimān	1209	1795
Abd. al. Rahman	1238	1822
Muhammad II	1276	1859
Hasan	1290	1873
Abd al Aziz	1311	1894



Morocco.

93	1	Falus	Hexagram R	1265	DFH
94	"		do R	1266 في مراكش Fe Marakesh 1266 = at Marakesh 1266 F. 5802	
95	"			another variety same date N. 21206	
96	"		Hexagram R	1266 فاس - Fas 1266 B.M.	
97	"		do R	1267 فاس - Fas 1267 B.M.	
98	"		do R	1267 فاس عام Fas 'aam 1267 Fez year 1267 N. 21209	
99	"		Hexagram R	1267 See remarks on previous page D.F.H.	
100	2	"	Hexagram R	1267 عام 'aam 1267 F. 5808	
101	"		do R	1267 F. 5807	
102	1	"	do R	1268 في مراكش Fe Marakesh 1268 N. 21210	
103	1	"	Hexagram R	عام 1268 فاس 'aam 1268 Fez D.F.H.	
104	3	"	Hexagram R	1268 W.H.	
105	"		do R	1268 a variety B.M.	
106	"		do R	do B.M.	
107	1	"	do R	عام 1269 مراكش 'aam 1269 Marakesh W.H.	
108	2	"	Hexagram R	عام 1269 ? 'aam 1269 D.F.H.	
109	1	"	do R	رباط (الفتح) 1270 Rabat (at Fath) 1270 N. 21203	
110	1	"	Hexagram R	1270 (فا) فاس Fas 1270 B.M.	
111	1	"	Hexagram R	1270 فاس با فاس Fas ba Fas (Fez) B.M.	

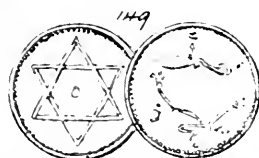
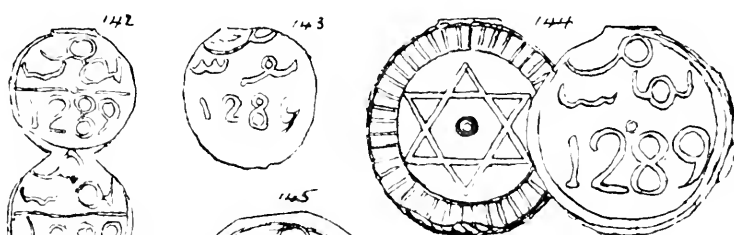
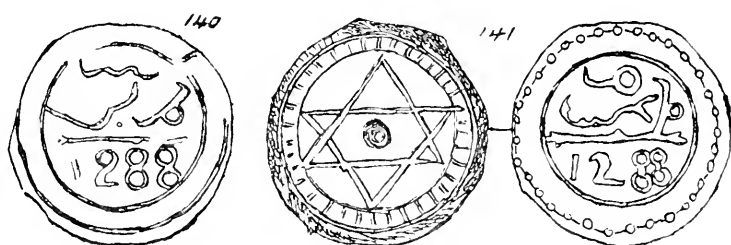


MOROCCO.

112	1	Falus	Hexagram R	1271	فاس ?	B.M.
			Fas 1271			
113			Hexagram R	1271	تطوان = Tetuan	12 M.
114	2	"	do R	do	do	F.5828
115			do R	1271	فاس - Fas	M.H.V.
116	1	"	do R	1272	فاس - Fas	B.M.
117			do R	1272	مراكش	
			Marakesh	1272		N.21207
118			do R	1273	?	B.M.
119	2	"	do R	1274	فاس - Fas	F.5874
120	1	"	do R	1275		W.H.V.
121	2	"	do R	1275	فاس = Fas	DFH
122			do R	do	?	DFH
123			do R	1276	?	B.M.
124			do R	277	?	W.H.V.
125			do R	1277	تطوان = Tetuan	W.H.V.
126			do R	1277	?	DFH
127			do R	1280		B.M.
129			do R	1280	فاس ضرب	
			girt to Fas	Struck in Sep.		W.H.V.
130			do R	1281	فاس - Fas	W.H.V.
131			do R	1281	فاس - Fas	F.5867
132			do R	1283	فاس ضرب مراكش عام	
			girt Marakesh 'dam'	1283		F.5870
			Struck in Morocco	year 1283		
133	1	"	do R	1284	فاس ضرب	
			girt to Fas	Struck in Sep.		B.M.
134	3	"	do R	as last		F.5872

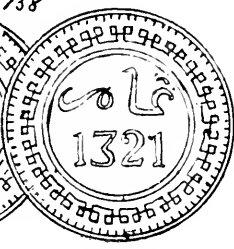
Morocco.

135	3 Talus	Hexagram	ضرب امراکش R 1284	
			ضرب be Marakesh 1284	WHV
136	"	do	ضرب بفاس R 1285	
			ضرب be Fas 1285	F 5873
137	2	do	ضرب بفاس R 1286	
			ضرب be Fas 1286	DFH
138	5	do	ضرب امراکش R 1286	
			ضرب be Marakesh 1286	WHV
139	"	do	ضرب بفاس R 1287	
			ضرب be Fas 1287	WHV
140	"	do	ضرب امراکش R 1288	
			ضرب be Marakesh 1288	BM
141	"	do	ضرب امراکش R 1288	
			ضرب be Marakesh 1288	DFH
142	"	do	ضرب بفاس R 1289	
			ضرب be Fas 1289	DFH
			see remarks on page 68	
143	2	do	ضرب بفاس R 1289	
			ضرب be Fas 1289	DFH
144	3	do	ضرب بفاس R 1289	
			ضرب be Fas 1289	WHV
145	"	do	ضرب بفاس R 1290	
			ضرب be Fas 1290	BM
146	"	do	ضرب امراکش R 1295	
			ضرب be Marakesh 1295	BM
147				
148				
149	1 Talus	do	ضرب امراکش R	
			ضرب be Marakesh	
			Probab. of a pattern coin	DFH



Morocco.

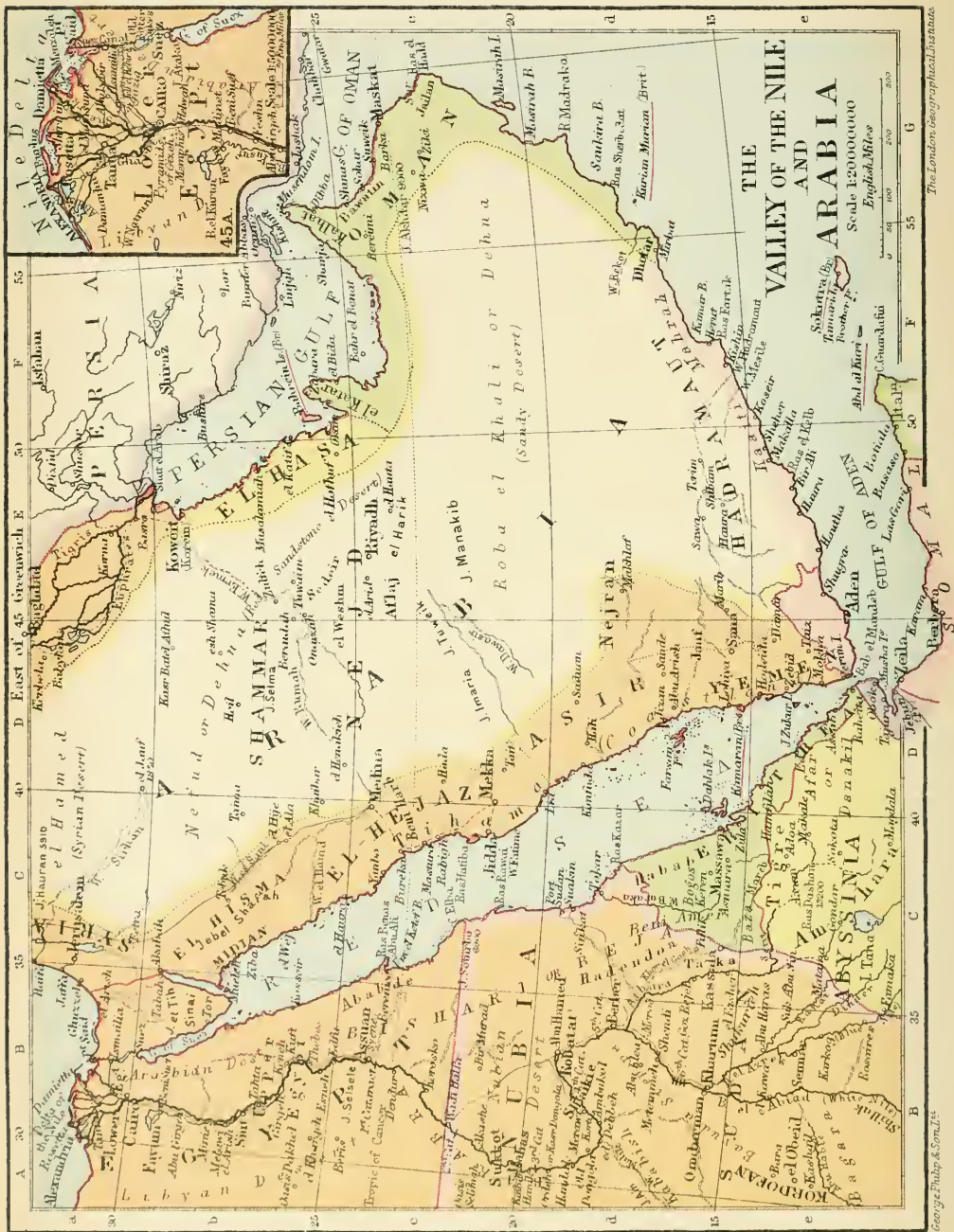
150	1	1320 عام = <i>Qam-year</i> R _x 1. ضرب انگلند 1. <i>zart bi Angland = England</i>
151	2	do R _x 2. ضرب انگلند 2. <i>zart bi Angland</i>
152	5	do R _x 5. ضرب بفاس 5. <i>zart bi Fez</i>
153	10	do R _x 10. ضرب انگلند 10. <i>zart bi Angland</i>
154	1	1321 عام = <i>Qam-year</i> R _x 1. ضرب بفاس 1. <i>zart bi Fez</i>
155	2	do R _x 2. ضرب بفاس 2. <i>zart bi Fas = Fez</i>
156	2	do R _x 2. ضرب ببازیز 2. <i>zart bi Bāris = Paris</i>
157	5	do R _x 5. ضرب ببازیز 5. <i>zart bi Bāris = Paris</i>
158	10	do R _x 10. ضرب ببرلین 10. <i>zart bi Berlin</i>



Nigeria

ALUM	1	10 Penny	Hexagram NIGERIA BRITISH WEST AFRICA 1907 Rx Two branches EDWARD VII. KING & EMPEROR. ONE TENTH OF A PENNY = عشر البيني = Usher al penny = One tenth of a penny Centre hole and aluminium metal
NK1	2	1 "	Same as last. but larger Rx Two branches EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR. ONE PENNY واحد پيني = Wahid penny = one penny. Centre hole struck in nickel.





East Africa and Arabia.

East Africa.

British East Africa.

Mombasa

Lamu

Zanzibar

German East Africa

El-Harrar. prov. of Abyssinnia

Italian Somaliland

Great Comoro Islands.

Arabia

Muscat and Oman.

Lahaj

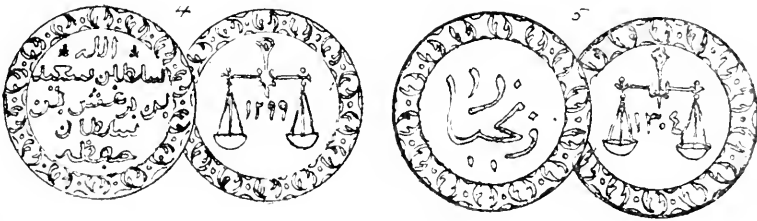
Makalla

Rhurjati

Sarem

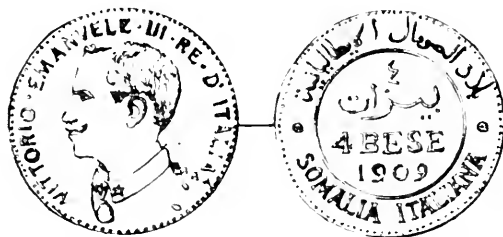
East Africa.

		<u>BRITISH EAST AFRICA.</u>
		<u>MOMBASA.</u>
1	Pysa	A pair of scales and $\text{جس} = \text{'adel} = \text{justice or just.}$ around IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA CO 1888. $\text{R} 1306 \text{ سنة } \text{مباسا} = \text{Mombasah sanat. 1306}$ Above this in English - MOMBASA 1306.
2		$\text{ضرب} = \text{gurb. R} \text{ مباسا} = \text{Mombasa} =$ Struck at Mombasa. (TIN) B.M.
		<u>LAMU.</u>
3		$\text{ضرب} = \text{gurb. R} \text{ لامو} = \text{Lamu} =$ (TIN) B.M. Struck at Lamu.
		<u>ZANZIBAR.</u>
4	Pysa	The three central lines. سلطان سعيد بن برغاش بن سلطان Sultan Sa'eed bin Burghash bin Sultan Above and below. $\text{الله حافظ} = \text{Allah haffaz} = \text{God guard}$ him R Pair of scales and date 1199 = 1299
5	Pysa	$\text{زنجبار} = \text{Zanzibar}^o$ R Pair of scales and date 1302 = 1304
		<u>GERMAN EAST AFRICA</u>
6	Pysa	Imperial arms. DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT 1891. R $\text{شركة ألمانيا سنة 1308} = \text{Sharakat}$ Almaniyah (German company) sanat. 1308
		<u>EL-HARRAR</u> A province of ABYSSINIA
7	Muhallak	$\text{Harrar. R} \text{ 1350 - 25} = \text{سنة 1350} = \text{Harrar. R} \text{ 1350 - 25}$ H.W.
8		$\text{ضرب الحرة} = \text{gurb al Harrar} 1282$ R $\text{السلطان محمد بن علي} = \text{Al Sultan Muham}^d \text{ bin Ali}$ H.W.
9		$\text{ضرب في مملكة حرة} = \text{gurb fi mamlakat Harrar.}$ R $\text{العبد سعيد} = \text{Al Abd-ul-Sa'eed} ? 1/30/4$ W.H.V.



Great Comoro Islands

		<u>SAID ALI</u> <u>sultan of Angazijah (the largest island)</u>
1	5 Centimes	5 س دولة انجرجية حر سها الله سنة 1308 هـ 5 sîn Saulat Angazchiya kursaha Allah sanat. 1308 = 5 Centimes of the state of Angazijah god guard it year 1308 R In centre سلطان انجرجية سيد علي ابن سيد ع Sultan Angazchiya Said Ali bin Said Omar round حماية دولة فرنسا الفخيمة Sumayal lauiat Fransa al fikimat. - Protected by the government of France the glorious DFH
2	10 Centimes	Same reading as last except value 10 - 10 س = 10 Centimes DFH
		<u>ITALIAN SOMALI LAND.</u>
		VICTOR EMANUEL III
13.3a		Bust of the King to left with inscription around. VITTORIO EMANUELE III RE D'ITALIA R Value in Arabic & Italian on the centre, around بالدالومال الايطاليانية - Balad al Somal al Italiyana and below this SOMALIA ITALIANA date 1909.
23.3c		Bust and inset^h as last R Value in Italian and Arabic the latter reading 2 بايزات 1909 the rest as before
4 Base		As last excepting value. 4 بايزات 4 Baizat.



Arabia

		<u>MUSKAT AND OMAN.</u>
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ Anna	View of Port. Sultan Faisal bin Turki, Imam of Muscat & Oman $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna 1311 <i>R</i> بن سعيد بن سلطان السلطان فيصل بن تركي امام مسقط و عمان غازي = 1311 Bin Sa'eed bin Sultan al Sultan Faisal bin Turki Imam Muskat wa Oman. Ghazi 1311
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ Anna	As no 1 but larger with value $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna <i>R</i> As no 1 but ending <i>س</i> 1311
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Round. FESSUL BIN TURKEE IMAM OF MUSCAT AND OMAN. Centre $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna . ضرب في مسقط 1312 = <i>R</i> <i>ج</i> art fi Muskat 1312 = Shukr at Muskat 1312 فيصل بن تركي بن سعيد سلطان امام مسقط و عمان Faisal bin Turkee bin Sa'eed Sultan Oman Muskat wa Oman
3 ^a	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Similar to last. but ob legend ends MUSCAT. D.F.H.
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	As no 3 but dated 1313 = 1313
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Similar ob to no 3 but dated 1310 = 1315 <i>R</i> فيصل بن تركي سلطان عمان Faisal bin Turkee Sultan Oman
		<u>LAHAJ</u>
8		فضل بن علي العبدلي سلطان لحج جاداخر 1291 <i>R</i> Fajl bin Ali al Abd li Sultan Lahaj jama'at shur 1291
		<u>HAUTAH</u>
9		علي محسن العبدلي ^{١٥} قمر. في حوطة لحج ^{١٤} <i>R</i> Ali muhasan al Abd li ^{١٥} <i>ج</i> art fi Hautah Lahaj
		<u>MAKALLA</u>
11		الم كلا سنة 1276 Al Makalla sanat year 1276
		الطيب صلاح Al Hatib Salih
12		As last but larger

Muscat and Oman.

87



Lahaj.

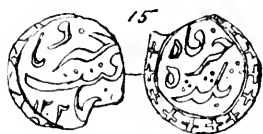


Makalla



Arabia

		MAN'ALLA continued
13	5 centine ?	السلطان عوفى بن عمر القعيطي Al Sultan 'Uway bin 'Omar at Ray'iti. Around in English H.H. SULTAN HAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR R. نبر الملك، الشام، الشجر ١٣١٥ هـ سن Fort Al Maxalla, Shibam. Al Sheher (three towns in Hadramaut.) 1315. Khams or Khamsin sen. 5 or 50 DFH.
14	do	In highra form. Al Sultan 'Uway bin Omar, beneath دولة قعيطي = Daulat (State of the) Ray'iti R. عرب مكة حرمات ١٣١٨ هـ سن. Maxalla, Hadramut, 1318 Khamsin (50) centine ? * Hizart = struck for DFH.
15		KHURFAH. (Capital of Aflaj ? 24° 1' lat 46° 3' Long ?) ١٢٢- هـ سن عاقبت خير باد Akbat Khairbad 122 = may his future life be prosperous R. بلدة حر فاه Balida Khurfah. City of Khurfah B.M.
16		TARIM (HADRAMAUT) Pair of scales ١٢٥٨ هـ سن 'All. justice. 1258 R. Bow ² and arrows. ١٢٥٨ هـ سن Tarim 1258 H.W.
17		variety of No 16 same date. DFH.

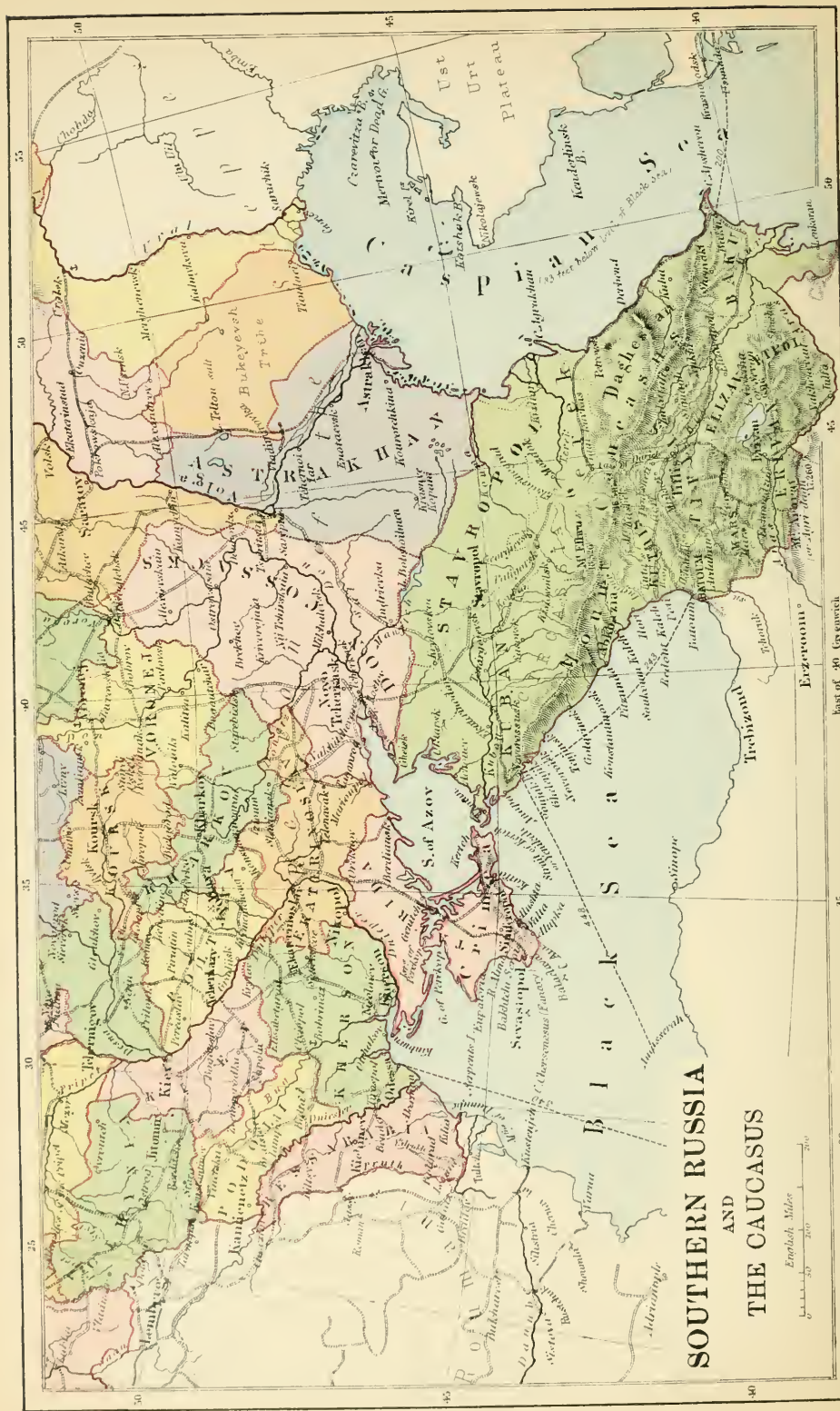


14



13





**SOUTHERN RUSSIA
AND
THE CAUCASUS**

English Miles
0 100 200 300

Muhammadan Russia

Crimea

Caucasia

Erwan

Ganyak (Elizabethpol)

Shamasha

Kukha

Georgia

Tiflis

Kukhchewan

History of the Crimean peninsula.

The earliest known inhabitants of the Crimea were the Cimmerians who were driven out by the Scythians about B.C. 680-31 leaving only a remnant who took refuge in the mountains. In A.D. 62 the peninsula was overrun by the Alans and successively by the Goths, the Huns in 376 the Khazars in the eighth century who were expelled by the Byzantines in 1016, and the Kipchaks who possessed themselves about 1050 of Khazary by which name the peninsula was called (after the Khazars) they being in their turn expelled by the Mongols about 1237.

Pentecapaeum (or Kertch) was for a time 1343 occupied by the Venetians, their successors being the Genoese who had established themselves at Caffa in 1263-67.

After the destruction of the Golden Horde or Kipchaks by Temur the Tatar, (or Tamarlane) the Tatars of the Crimea elected in 1420 a Khan for themselves in Hajji who assumed the name of Giray his capital being at Solkhat now Esiky-Krim. This khanate continued independent until the conquest of Krim by Muhammad II in 1475 who made the Khan prisoner and sent the Genoese and other Christians into slavery. The Khans thenceforth the vassals of the Ottomanli Sultans became their main props marching at the head of armies varying from one to two hundred thousand strong inspiring Poles Hungarians and Germans with terror. Upon the Khan engaging in war, each Kadalik or district of the Crimea was bound to furnish the army with a wagon drawn by two horses, and a load of corn. The cavalry were armed with sabre and lance, the infantry besides the sword employed the sling, and bows and arrows. Both cavalry and infantry used the lasso.

The Khanate once included a vast territory, stretching from the Danube on the one hand to the Caucasus on the other, while its northern frontier extended as far as Poland and Lesser Russia. Baghcheserai the capital, in the days of its prosperity, contained nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants, with palaces, kiosks, mosques, and minarets, lining the banks of the Jourouk-sou, or grouped on the terraced sides of a valley resembling Maslova. The khans were continually devastating the Russian provinces until the year 1777 when Suwaroff dispersed the troops of Daulet Giray who fled to the Caucasus, and the usurper Selim Giray ascended the throne under the protection of Catherine II. He was however forced to appeal to Russia for succour against the revolt of his own subjects, and the Crimea was finally annexed to Russia by the order of the Empress Aug¹ 1783.

The Crimea was occupied by the allied forces of Great Britain France and Sardinia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1853-6, during which period were fought the battles of the Alma, Tchormaya, Balaclava and Inkerman and the formidable fortress of Sebastopol was reduced by siege. Baghcheserai was the capital of the khans after the destruction of Solchat and their palace is preserved to this day. Kaffa formerly Theodosia is a seaport at which an import and export trade is carried on and thrives as a favourite watering place.

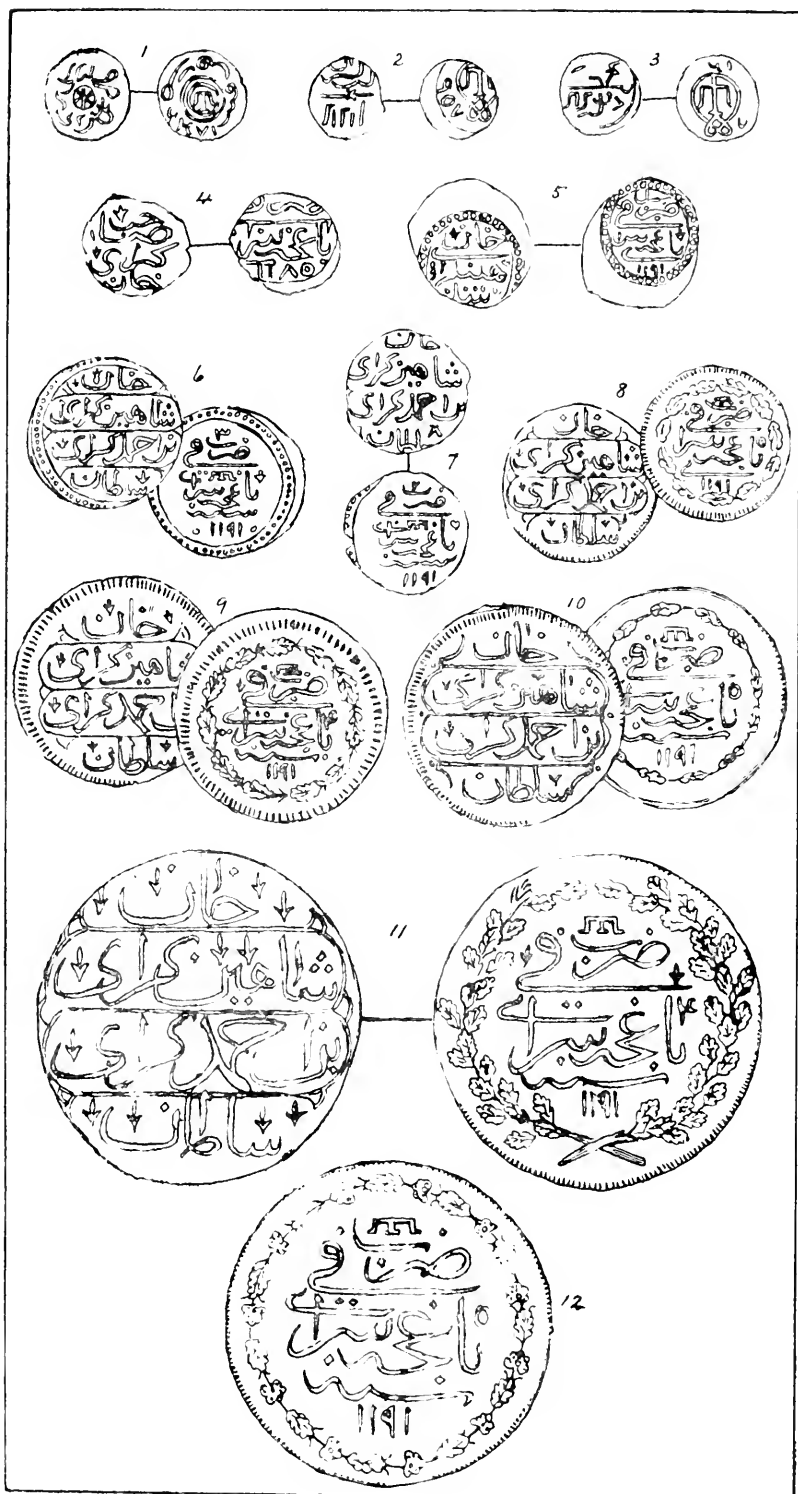
Crimea

NHĀNS OF THE KRIM (GERAI NHĀNS)	A H	A D
Hajji Girāy bin Shiyas ad dīn	823	1420
Rūr Dawlat bin Hajji	871	1466
Mangli Girāy I bin Hajji	873	1469
Rūr Dawlat (restored)	878	1474
Jāni Beg Girāy I	882	1477
Mangli Girāy I (restored)	883	1478
Muhammad Girāy I bin Mangli	921	1515
Ghazī Girāy I bin Muham ^d	929	1523
Salādat Girāy I bin Mengli	929	1523
Islam Girāy I bin Muham ^d	938	1532
Šatīb Girāy I bin Mengli	938	1532
Dawlat Girāy I bin Mubarak	958	1551
Muham ^d Girāy II bin Dawlat	985	1577
Islam Girāy II bin Dawlat	992	1584
Ghazī Girāy II bin Dawlat	996	1588
Fakh Girāy I bin Dawlat	1002	1594
Ghazī Girāy II (restored)	1002	1594
Salamat Girāy I bin Dawlat	1017	1608
Jāni Beg Girāy II bin Mubarak	1019	1610
Muham ^d Girāy III bin Salādat	1031	1627
Jāni Beg II (restored)	1036	1635
Snayat Girāy bin Ghazī	1045	1638
Bahadur Girāy bin Salamat	1048	1642
Muham ^d Girāy IV bin Salamat	1052	1644
Islam Girāy III bin Salamat	1054	1646
Muham ^d IV (restored)	1064	1654
Adil Girāy bin Dawlat	1075	1665
Šelīm Girāy I bin Bahadur	1081	1670
Murād Girāy bin Mubarak	1088	1677
Hajji Girāy II bin Krim Girāy	1094	1683
Šelīm I (restored)	1095	1684

Salâdat Girây II bin Krim Girây	1102	1691
Safa Girây bin Safa Girây	1102	1691
Selâm I (again)	1103	1692
Daulat Girây II bin Selâm	1109	1698
Selim I (again)	1114	1702
Shayî Girây III bin Selâm	1117	1705
Kaplan Girây I bin Selâm	1119	1707
Daulat (restored)	1119	1707
Kaplan (restored)	1125	1713
Karâ Daulat Girây bin 'Adel	1127	1715
Salâdat Girây III bin Selâm	1127	1715
Manglû Girây II bin Selâm	1136	1724
Kaplan (again)	1142	1730
Fath Girây II bin Daulat	1149	1736
Manglû (restored)	1150	1737
Salamat Girây II bin Selâm	1152	1739
Selim Girây II bin Kaplan	1156	1743
Arslân Girây bin Daulat	1161	1748
Hakim Girây bin Salâdat	1168	1753
Krim Girây bin Daulat	1171	1758
Selâm Girây III bin Fath	1177	1764
Arslân (restored)	1180	1767
Mahsûd Girây I bin Salamat	1181	1767
Krim (restored)	1182	1768
Daulat Girây III bin Arslân	1184	1770
Kaplan Girây II bin Selâm	1184	1771
Selâm III (restored)	1184	1771
Mahsûd Girây II	1185	1771
Sâhib Girây II bin Ahmad Girây	1185	1772
Daulat III (restored)	1189	1775
Shâhin Girây bin Ahmad Girây	1191	1777
(Crimea ceded to Russia)	1197	1783

Crimea. Gerai Khans.

<u>BAGHCHESERAI</u>	
<u>SAHIB GERAI I 939-957 A.H.</u>	
1	Manghur? صاحب کرای بر منگلی کرای = Sahib Gerai bin Mengli Gerai Sahib Gerai son of Mengli Gerai Wheel in the centre R Tamgha ۹۴۷ بر ۹۵۷ = Jarb Mark'ir = Struck at. Mark'ir (near Baghcheserai) 947 (1) R. 6.
<u>DAULET GERAI I 957-985 A.H.</u>	
2	Manghur? دولت کرای بر. = Daulat Gerai bin Mubarak Gerai R Tamgha and date ۹۵۷ = 957 R. Pl VIII 25
<u>MUHAMMAD GERAI II 985-992 A.H.</u>	
3	Manghur? محمد کرای بر دولت کرای = Muhammad Gerai bin Daulat Gerai R Tamgha R. Pl VIII 8.
<u>SAHIB GERAI II 1185-1189 A.H.</u>	
4	Manghur? صاحب کرای خان = Sahib Gerai Khan. R 1185 = Jarb fu Baghcheserai 1185 R. Pl XVII 1.
<u>SHAHIN GERAI 1191-1197 A.H.</u>	
5	Beshkur? شاهین کرای خان = Shahin Gerai Khan. R 1191 = Jarb fu Baghcheserai 1191 over signifies first year of reign R. Pl XVIII 1.
6	Orlov? خان شاهین کرای بر احمد کرای سلطان bin Ahmad Gerai Sultan R as No 5 but with Tamgha in the centre & regnal year 3 R. Pl XVIII 120
7	Potuchka? as last except regnal year 2 D.F.H
8	Denza? same readings but year 5 at right. & Tamgha at top
9	Kokoon? " " " " 4:4 R. Pl XVIII 130
10	" " " " 5:5 variety D.F.H
11	Kyrmus? " " " " 4:4 R. Pl XXI 119
12	" " " " 5:5 variety R. Pl XXVI 172



Crimea Gerai Khans.

BAGHCHESERAI cont.

- 13 *Lyrmis* similar to 12 year 5th but with different arrangement of wreath on reverse R. Pl. XXVII 201
- 14 " another variety same reading - year 7=6 . 227

KAFFA

SHAHIN GERAI 1191 - 1197 A.H

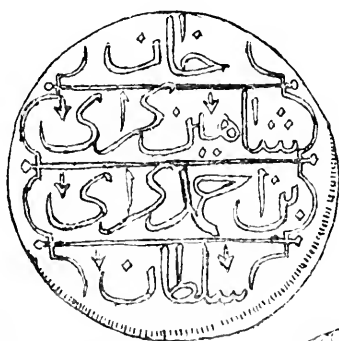
- 15 *Ischal* Tughra with arabesque to left
R 1191 زرب و جز = zarb fi Kaffa 1191 with
regnal year 5.5 and Tamgha R. Pl. XXX 235
- 16 " variety of last with different Tughra and flower
on either side and year 7=6 on reverse R. XXX 240

CAUCASIA

PANAHABAD Now SHUSHA

Founded by Nadir Shah and formerly the capital of the Khanate of Karabagh. The fortress was built in 1789 by Pana Khan. In 1805 Ibrahim Khan invoked Russia's protection and the annexation was completed in 1822.

- 1 Lion and sun to left with Tamgha below
R زرب پناه آباد } arranged thus.
zarb Panahabad پناه آباد H.W.
- 2 Lion and sun to right.
R 1198 فلوس زرب پناه آباد - Falus zarb Panahabad 1198
Falus struck at Panahabad 1198.



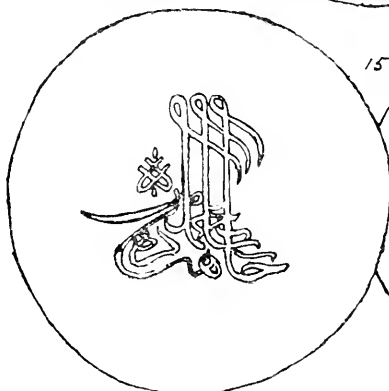
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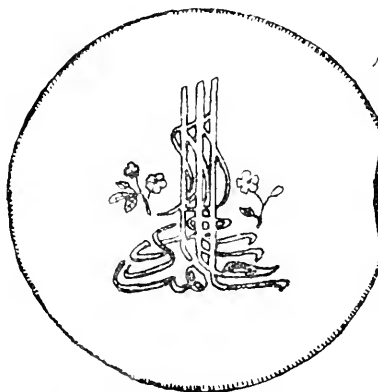
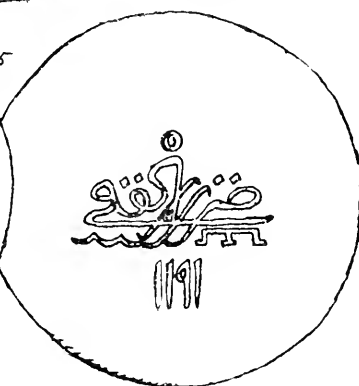
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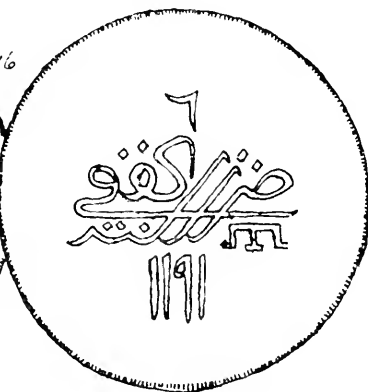
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15

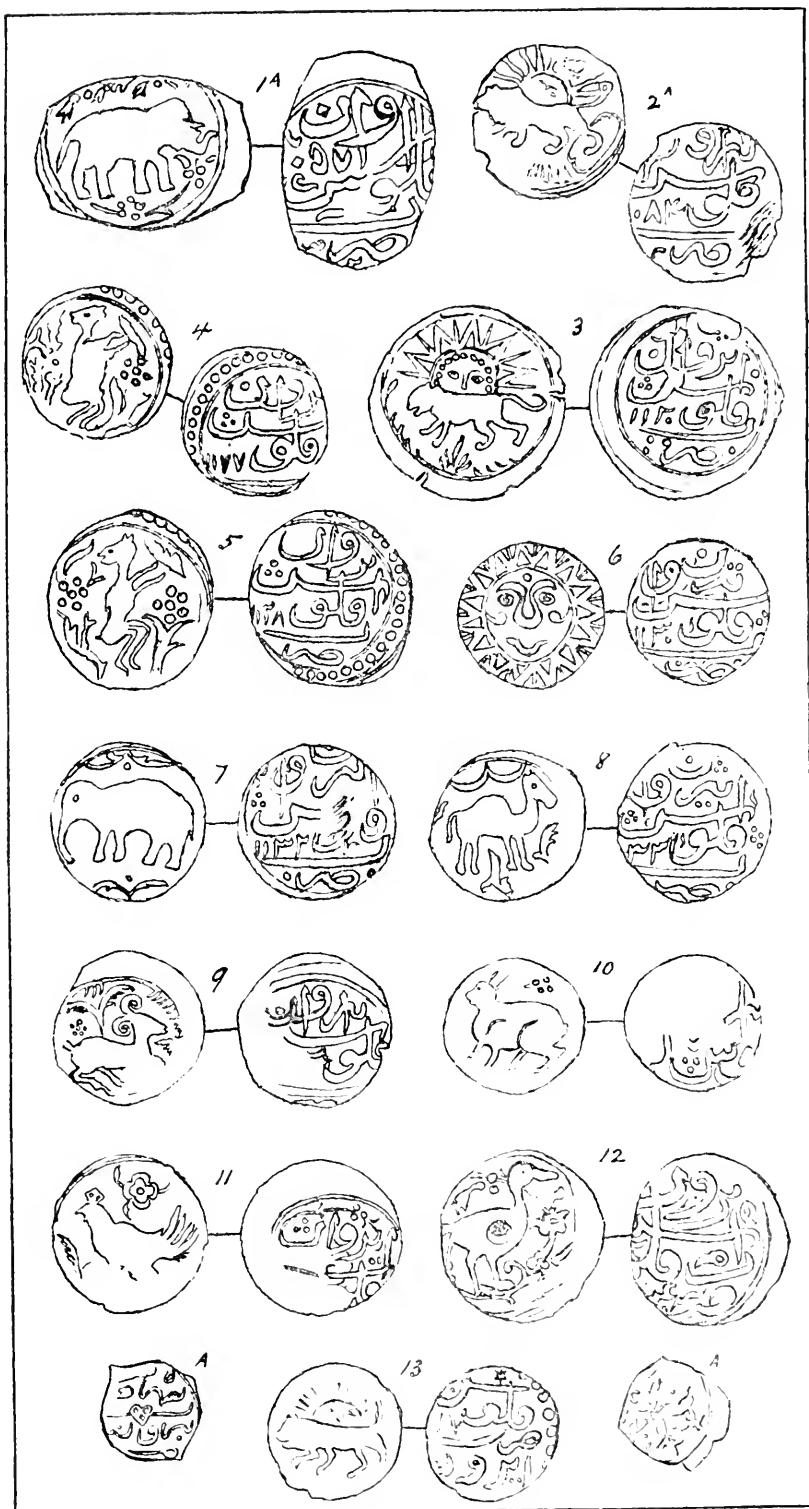


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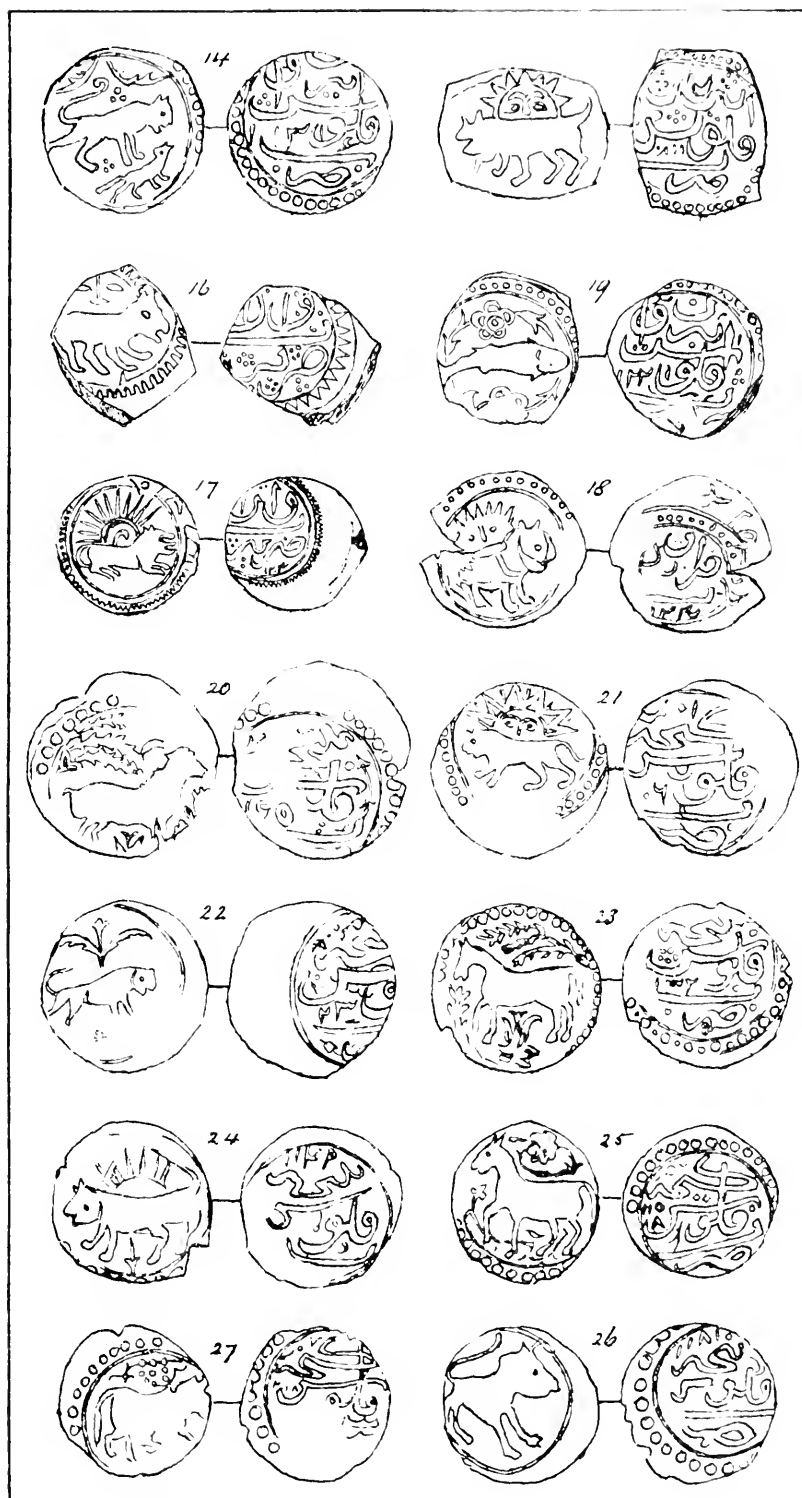
Caucasia.

<u>ERIVAN. under Persian rule.</u>		
1 ^A	Bisti	Elephant to right. & ۵۷ فلوس ضرب Erivan (11057) falus zarb - i.e. Copper (coin) struck at Erivan 1057 A.H. Shahn of Persia 49
2 ^A	Kasbeg	Lion to left. with sun & ۸۳ فلوس ضرب Erivan falus (11084) zarb S.P. 35
3	Bisti	similar but dated ۱۱۲ = 1120 S.P. 36
4	Kasbeg	Ope in tree looking back & ۱۱۲۷ فلوس ضرب Erivan falus 1127 zarb S.P. 35
5	him Bisti	similar but dated 1128 S.P. 36
6	Kasbeg	Sun with rays & ۱۱۳۰ فلوس ضرب Erivan falus 1130 zarb S.P. 46
7	"	Elephant to left. & ۱۱۳۲ فلوس ضرب Erivan falus 1132 zarb S.P. 30
8	"	Donkey to right. & ۱۱۳۳ (1) فلوس ضرب Erivan falus (11133) zarb S.P. 33
9	"	Ram to right. & ۱۱۳۴ فلوس ضرب Erivan falus - zarb S.P. 34
10	"	Hare to left. & ۱۱۳۵ فلوس ضرب Erivan falus - falus S.P. 37
11	"	Goat to left & ۱۱۳۶ فلوس ضرب Erivan falus S.P. 38
12	him Bisti	Goose to right & ۱۱۳۷ فلوس ضرب Erivan falus (11142) zarb S.P. 39
13	Kasbeg	Lion and sun to right. & ۱۱۷۰ فلوس ضرب Falus zarb Erivan (11170) S.P. 39
TURKISH OCCUPATION. 961 - 1024		
A	Manghir	Struck during the above period ۱۱۷۰ فلوس ضرب Uzz nasrah zarb Erivan & Flowers? see also Turkey 123. H.W.



Caucasia.

<u>ERIVAN cont.</u>		
14	Nim.Dist.	Lion and cub to right. R ضرب ۱۱۳۶ ایروان فلوس Erivan falus garb 1136 i.e. Copper (coin) struck at Erivan 1136 S.P. 47
15	Kazbeg	Lion and sun to left. R ضرب ۱۱۱۱ ایروان فلوس Erivan falus garb 1180 (date reversed) S.P. 40
16	"	Lion and sun to right. R وان ا van a Erivan garb ضرب er garb D.F.H.
17	"	Lion and sun to right. R arranged at last but. dated 1204 D.F.H.
18	"	Lion and sun to right ۱۲۴ ایروان ضرب Erivan garb 124 (1240?) S.P. 43
19	"	A fish to right. R ضرب ۱۲۲۱ ایروان فلوس Erivan falus garb 1221 D.F.H.
<u>GANJAH (now ELIZABETPOL) under Persia</u>		
20	Nim.Dist.	Deer to right. R ضرب ۱۶ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus garb 16 ? S.P. 178
21	"	Lion and sun to left. R ضرب ۱۰۶ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus garb (1)106 S.P. 168
22	"	Lion (and cub?) to right. compare with No 14 R as last but dated ۲۳۰ (11)23 S.P. 170
23	"	Horse to left. R ضرب ۱۳۲ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus garb (1)132 S.P. 173
24	"	Lion and sun to left. R ضرب ۱۱۴۹ گنجه فلوس 1149 Ganjah falus garb S.P. 169
25	"	Horse to left. R ضرب ۱۱۵۸ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus garb 1158 S.P. 175
26	Kazbeg	Lion to right. R ضرب ۱۱۸۱ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus garb 1181 S.P. 171
27	"	Horse to right. R ضرب ۲۱۸ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus garb 218 S.P. 176



Caucasia.

		<u>GANJAH cont^d</u>
28	Kazbeg	Goose to left. R گنجہ ضرب ۱۲۰۷ Ganjah zarb 1207 S.P. 180
29	"	Two-bladed sword of 'Ale (known as Zu'l-fikar) R گنجہ ۱۲۱۰ = Ganjah 1215 S.P. 181
		<u>SHAMAKHA under Persian rule</u>
30	Bisti	Peacock to left. R شمشاخ فلوس ضرب ۱۱۱۰ Shamākhū falus zarb 1110 S.P. 117
31	Nim-Bisti	Lion & sun to left. R شمشاخ فلوس ۱۱۱۷ ضرب Shamākhū falus zarb 1117 S.P. 115
32	"	Horse to left. R as last but dated ۱۱۲۰ = 1120 S.P. 116
32 ^e	Bisti	Two bladed sword R zarb Shamākhū D.M.
		<u>NUKHA. Local Khan</u>
33	Bisti	Under a tierred crown ۱۲۲۱ = 1221 R ضرب نخوی فلوس - zarb Nukhooy falus. B.M.
34		Under Imperial Russian crown ۱۲۲۸ = 122۸ R ضرب فلوس نخوی - zarb falus Nukhooy. B.M.
35		Under Imperial Russian crown ۱۲۲۱ = 1228 reversed R same reading as No 33. B.M.
36		Under Imperial Russian crown. ۱۲۳۲ = 1232 R same reading as No 34
		<u>NAKHCHUWAN (in Erivan) (under Persian rule)</u>
37	Bisti	Peacock to left. R نخبچوان ضرب فلوس zarb falus Nakhchuwan.

History of Caucasian cities

Erivan has been identified by some as owing its name to Rewan Kuli who built a castle there at the command of Shah Isma'il about 1412. The present fortress was erected by the Turks in the 16th century. It was taken ~~taken~~ by the Persians under Shah Abbas in 1604 besieged by the Turks in 1615 and reconquered by the Persians under Nadir Shah in the 18th cent^y. In 1780 it was successfully defended against Herakles of Georgia, and in 1804 resisted the Russians.

At length in 1827 Paskevitch took the fortress by storm and in the following year the town and province were ceded to Russia.

Ganja, the present town of Elizabetsopol, was founded by Shah Abbas and remained under Persian rule till 1804, when it was stormed by the Russians and renamed in honour of Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander I. In 1826 it was the scene of a great victory over the Persians.

Nukha is a town in the Caucasian government of Elizabetopol under Russia and was before 1819 the capital of the Khanate of Sheki. It was a mere village up to the middle of the 18th cent^y, when it was chosen by Hajji Tchelyabi the founder of the Khanate of Sheki as his residence. The Russian occupation dates from 1807, and annexation 1819.

Shamatha the ancient capital of Shirwan was conquered by the Persians in 1501 and continued with brief interruption to be a part of their dominions until the fall of the Safawids. It was sacked in 1712 by the Lezgians, and eight years later the town and province was devastated by a Daghestanian chief Alla ud din who was recognized later by Persia as the Khan of Shirwan. In 1724 the Khanate was taken by Turkey but 10 years after Nadir Shah reconquered it with terrible ravages.

On his departure Shirwan became independent under Mahmut Deyyid who rebuilt Shamatha. The province was finally annexed by Russia in 1805 after the voluntary submission of its last Khan Mustafa.

(Ency Brit abridged)

History of Georgia

The history of Georgia emerges from fable in the time of Alexander the great, who brought the land under subjection. Freed from the Macedonian yoke by Pharnavas on the death of Alexander in 323 B.C. Georgia remained with interruptions for upwards of 2000 years under its own kings or mephe. In the fourth century it received Christianity, and subsequently suffered much from the raids of the Sassanides and the Arabs, till eventually it was made a province of the Khalifate in the 8th century.

After a brief gleam of liberty, Georgia again passed into the power of Muhammadan rulers of Persia in the ninth century. Towards the end of the 10th centy. it once more struggled into independence under Bagrat III to enter on a period of wise internal rule and of flourishing trade. The reign of Bagrat VI (1360-96) was disturbed by the irruption of Timur, who forced the faith of Muhammad on the inhabitants. Giorgi VII (1396-1407) restored Christianity. His successor Alexander I divided the kingdom between his three sons. Subdivision once begun was carried on till Georgia had twenty six princes.

The eastern states Kartthuli and Kachethen early came under the domination of the Persian Shahs, and the Georgian princes sought by aid of the Czar (after 1579) to obtain freedom. In 1783 Herakles II formally declared himself a Russian vassal, and George XI resigned in favour of the Emperor Paul in 1799. The western states Imerethi, Mingrelia and Guria suffered greatly from civil conflict, were overrun by Caucasian mountain tribes, and finally were brought under allegiance to the Turks in 1536. One by one the states have since been transferred to Russia (1803-38).

(Oacle Encyclopaedia)

Caucasia

GEORGIADAWITH II 1084-1125 AD

- 1 Talus King on horseback ♂ - ♂ Dawith Langlois Pl III. 8
 R الملك الملوك داود بن كورجى - حسان المسيح
 Sword of Messiah David son of George King of Kings

DEMETER I 1125-1154 AD with name of AL MOKTAFY

- 2 King of Kings ♂ Demeter I Sword of Messiah III 9
 3 المقنع امير المؤمنين - Al Moktafy prince of believers 10
 11 " " 11

DEMETER I with the name of Mahmud (Seljuk Sultan) (Persia)

- 5 It reads as No 2 R محمود Mahmud III 12

DEMETER I with the name of Mas'ud

- 6 It reads as No 2 R مسعود دمتر Mas'ud Demetri III 13

GIORGI III 1154-1184 AD with name of AL MOKTAFY LAMRILLAN

- 7 Pattern of die restored from 5 examples III 14

GIORGI King of Kings, Sword of Messiah
 In the field Q L GIORGI R امير المؤمنين
 Al moktafy, prince of believers by the order of God

- 8+9 Portions of the above III, 15 16

- 10 King seated facing. 3° GIORGI + R 48 300 90 4 394 IV 1

- 11 R King of Kings, George son of Demetri sword of Messiah 2

THAMAR (Queen) 1184-1212 AD

- 12 Pattern of die restored from 14 examples 3

+ 46 46, 6270, 0460, 1+57, 8787, 70, 2567, 576

This coin was struck in the year 407 in centre 75256. Thamar

R الملك الملوك والملكات The queen of Kings & Queens

حلال الدنيا والدين والدين glory of the world empire & religion

Thamar daughter of George

اعز الله نصرته who glorifies God in her victories

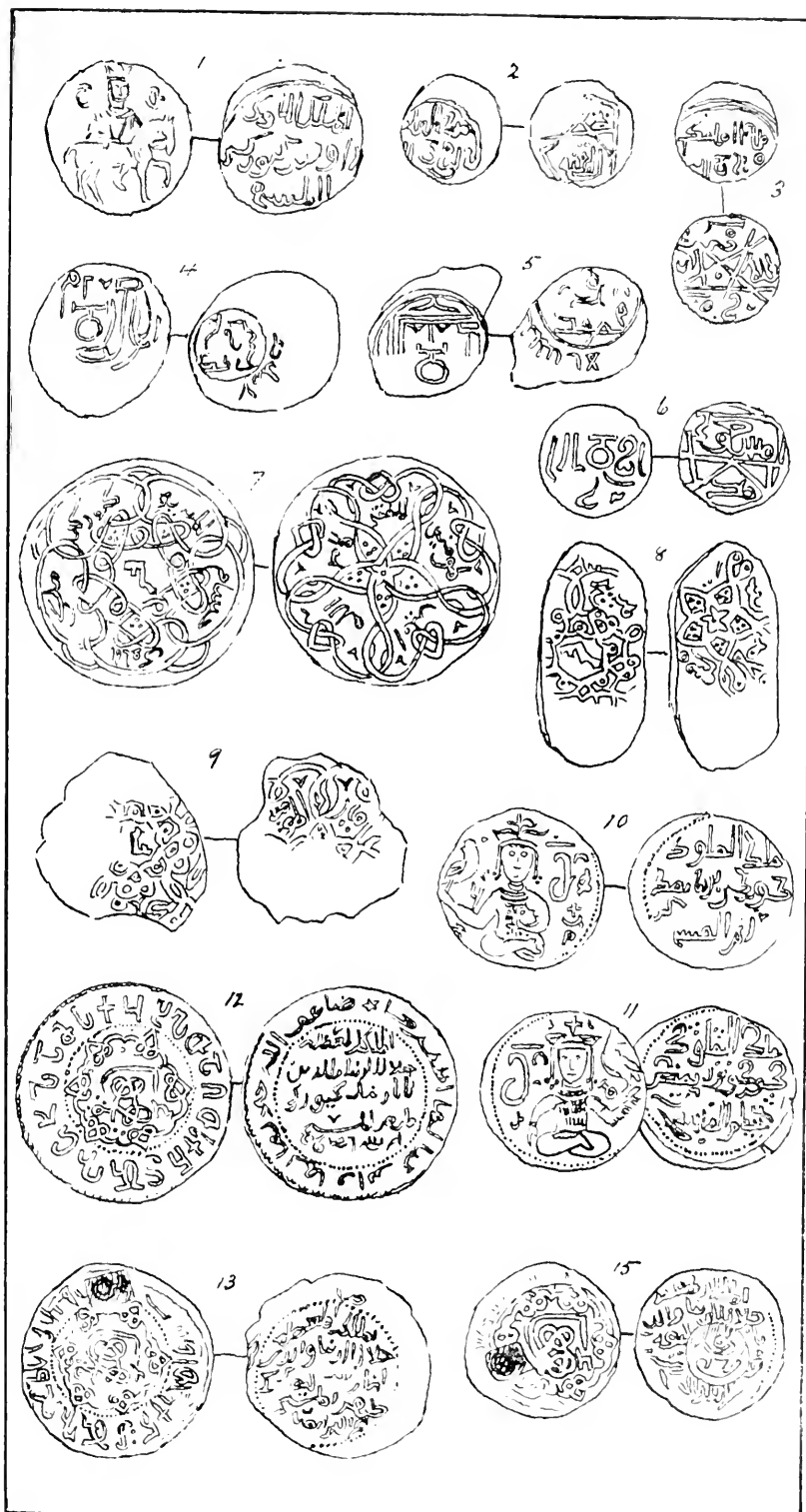
in margin - فضله الله الجلال والكرامات

as God exalts her glory & fortifies her with prosperity

as No 12 but 9m ♂. D

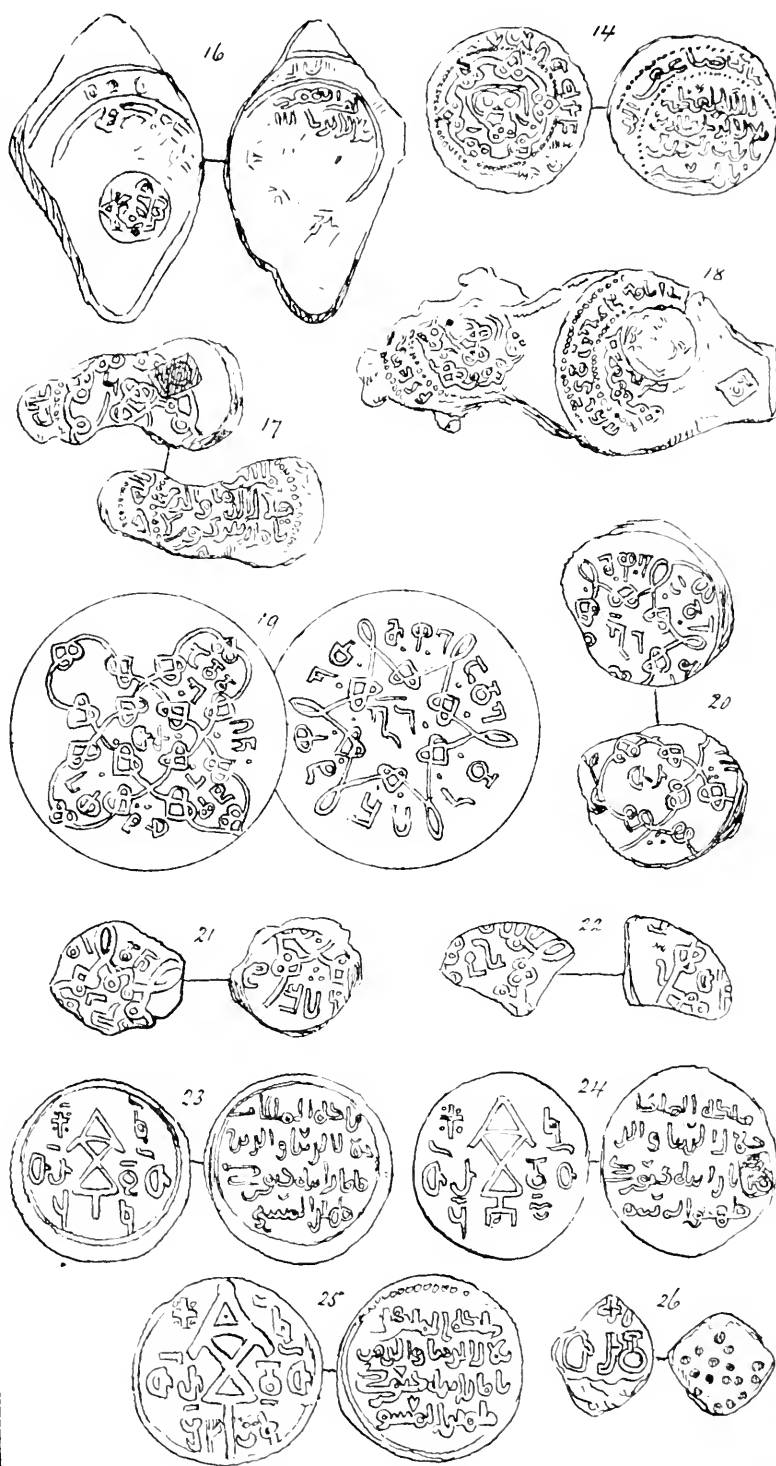
IV 4

IV. 5. 6



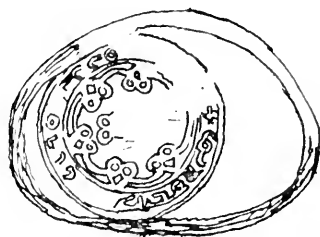
Caucasia

		<u>GEORGIA contd</u>	
16 & 18		Shew various strikings from the same die L. PL IV 789 <u>THAMAR and GIORGI of Novgorod (husband)</u> Pattern of die restored from 9 examples IV. 10 In the cartouche formed by the interlacing	
19		ՀԾԾԴ ՈՒ ԹՓՂԵ ԶՓՂ ՔՁՂՃՅՆԵՂԵՄԻ ԲՅՅՈՐ ԲՅՅԴ O God exalt the King of Kings ՇԹ Thamar, in the centre & same inscription ՂԷ Giorgi, in the centre	
20			
21		Coins of the same shewing various parts of the design	
22			Pl IV 11. 12. 13
		<u>THAMAR and DAWITH SOSLAN (2nd husband)</u>	
23		± ԶԳԶ (year) 420 (1200 AD) ՇԹ ԾԾ Thamar & Dawith ԾԷ In the centre a crossbow? الملك الملوك Queen of queens جلال الدنيا والدولة والدين Splendour of the world, empire & religion ثامار ابنة كورجي Thamar daughter of Giorgi دافع المسيح Supporter of the Messiah al malikah al malakat J'al al dinya wa al dawla wa-ladin Thamar abna Giorgi - Jakhir al Messie	
24		The same with countermark Ծ	V 2
25		Another variety	V 3
26		ԾԹԾ Thamar & Dawith & dotted	V. 44





27



28



29



30



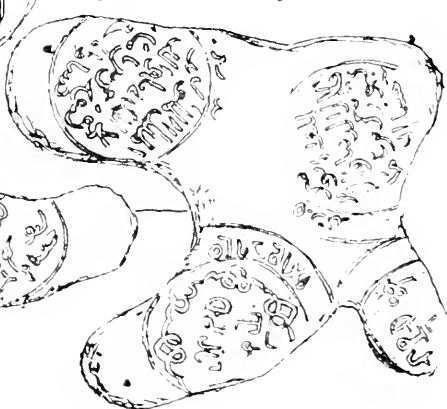
31



32



33



Rulers of Georgia.

	A H	A D
Dawith II (the restorer)		1089 - 1125
Demetre I		1125 - 1154
Giorgi III		1154 - 1184
Thamar (Queen)		1184 - 1212
1 st husband Giorgi of Novgorod		
2 nd . Dawith III sultan		
Giorgi IV (the coward)		1212 - 1223
Giorgi IV + his mother Thamar		
Rusudan daughter of Thamar		1223 - 1247
Dawith V (sultan)		1248 - 1269
Demetre II		1273 - 1289
Dawith VI		1292 - 1310
Hakhlang III (Mongol ruler)		1301 - 1307
Bagrat V		1360 - 1395
Giorgi VII		1395 - 1407
Constantine II		1407 - 1414
Demetre of Imurethi		1447 - 1452
Giorgi VIII		1452 - 1469
Bagrat of Imurethi		
Simon under Persia	1124 - 1129	1712 - 1716
Bakur - Shah Nawaz III	1130 - 1137	1717 - 1724
Timouruz II	1157 - 1176	1744 - 1762
Timouruz II + Heracles		
Heracles II	1176 - 1213	1762 - 1798
Giorgi XII	1213 - 1215	1798 - 1800
Zarevith Dawith	1215 - 1216	1800 - 1801
Russian occupation	1219	1804

Georgian numerals and Alphabet

Numerals	Assomkhras characters	Makodzuli characters	Sound in English	Numerals	Assomkhras characters	Makodzuli characters	Sound in English
1	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	A	300	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	T
2	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	B	400	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	V
3	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	G	400	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Vh
4	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	D	500	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ph
5	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	E	600	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	K
6	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	W	700	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	G
7	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Z	800	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Q
8	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ė	900	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ch
9	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Th	1000	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Tch
10	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	I	2000	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Tz
20	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	C	3000	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Dz
30	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	L	4000	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ts
40	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	M	5000	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Dch
50	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	N	6000	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Nh
60	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ie	7000	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Nhh
70	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	O	8000	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Dj
80	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	P	9000	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Hh
90	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	J	10000	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ho
100	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	R			Ⴇ	F
200	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	S			Ⴈ	Ė

Georgian era

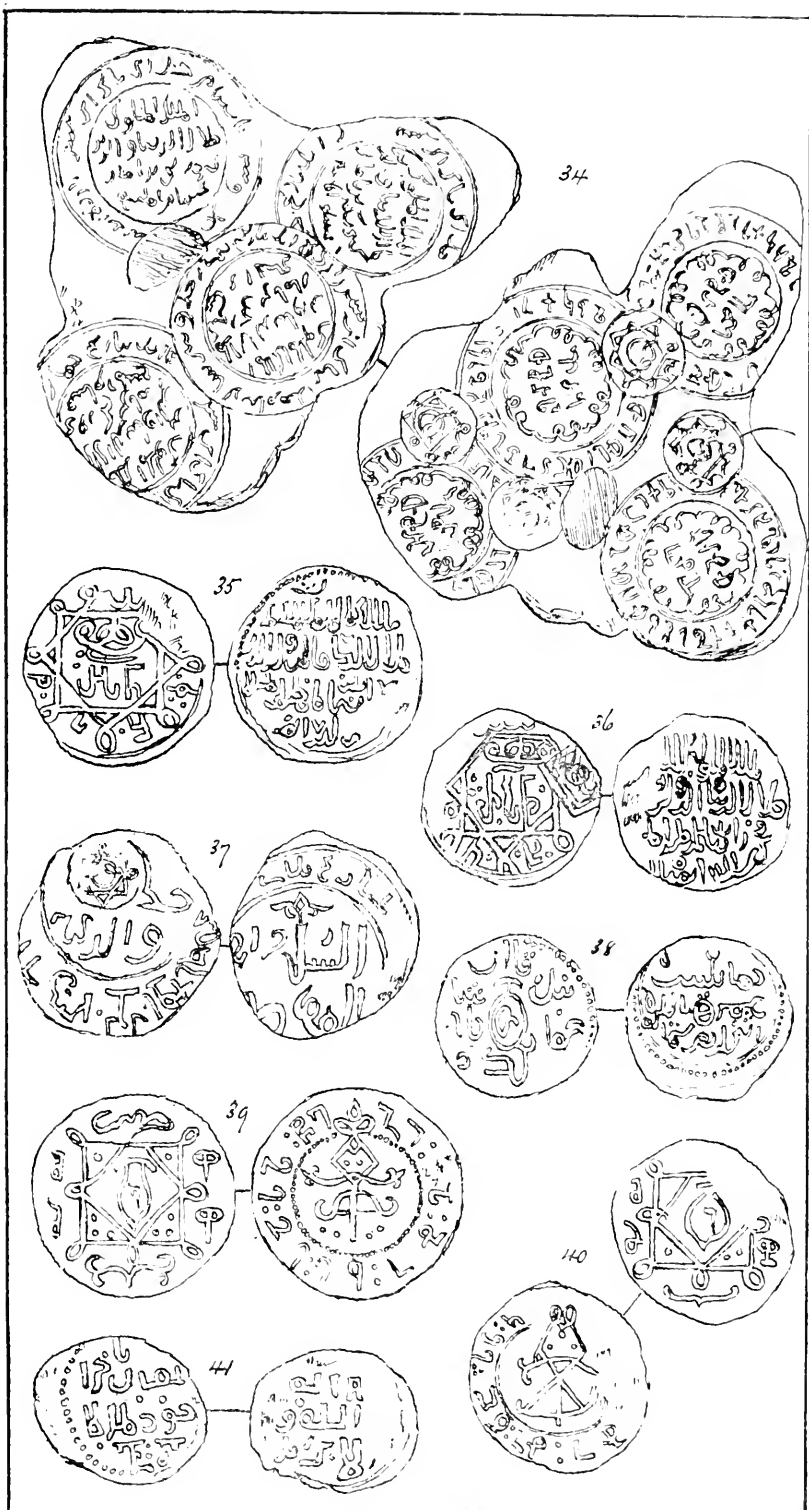
The Georgian era consisted of a succession of cycles of 532 years each, commencing from the creation of the world which was computed to be 5604 years before Christ —

These cycles continue in the following manner

The first year of the 12th cycle commenced in the year 249 AD,
The first year of the 13th in 781 AD and finally the first year of the 14th in 1313 AD

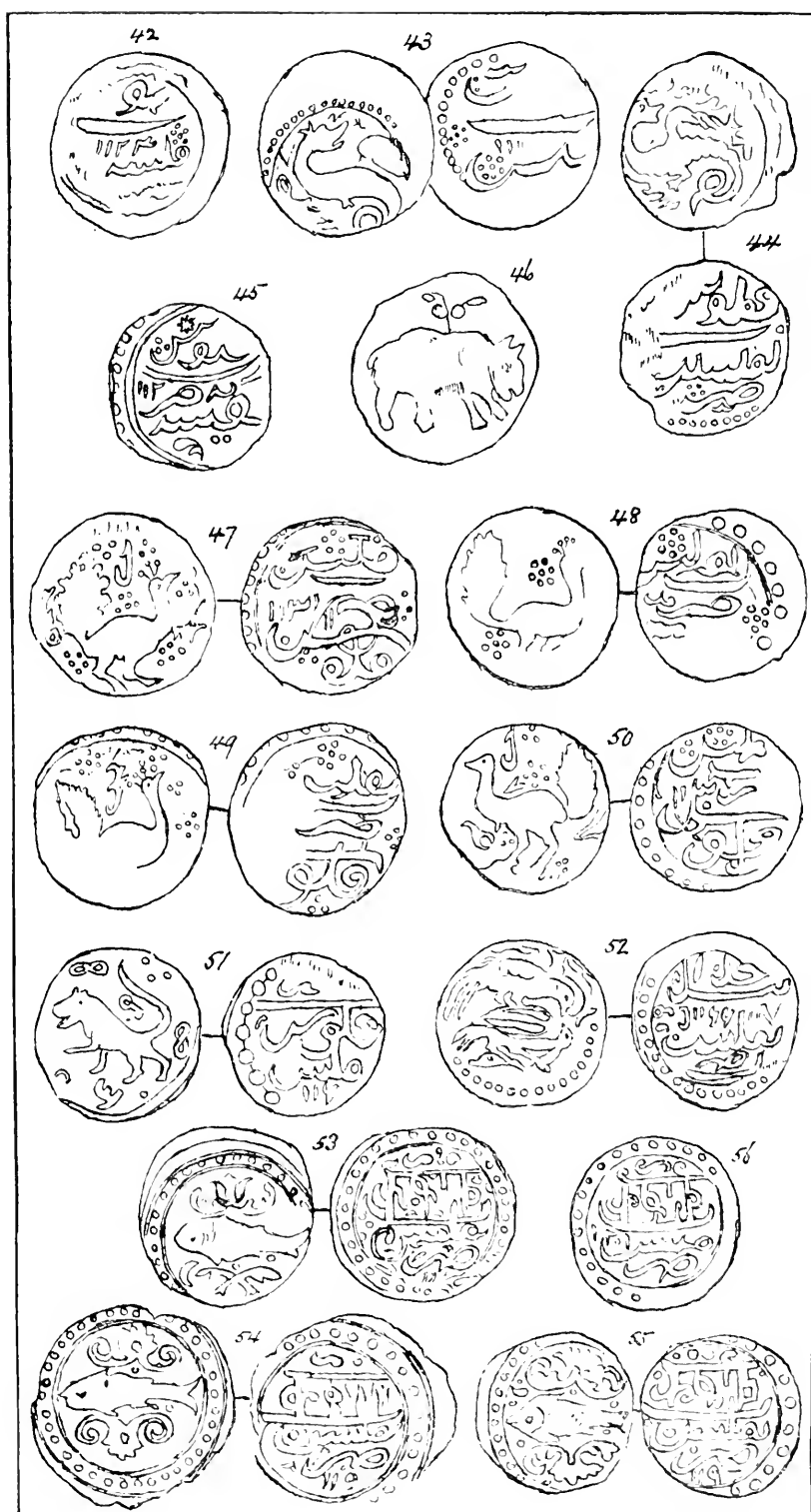
Caucasia.

	<u>GEORGIA contd.</u>	
34	No last - Both coins being struck on very curious ingots of copper L VI. 1. <u>RUSUDAN (Queen) 1223-1247 AD</u>	
35	J65 𐌖𐍅𐌹𐍃𐌺𐌰𐌸𐌾𐌴𐌲 . Rusudan m Assomshrauli chart V. 2	
36	m the field 𐌕𐌶𐌵 - 𐌀𐌿𐌳𐌽 . year 447. (1227AD.) II. 3 R الملكة الملوك والملكان The queen of kings and queens جلال الدنيا والدول Splendour of the world empire & religious رسودان بن تمار، supporter of the marriage. Rusudan, daughter of Tamar, اعز الله انصاره who glorifies God in her victories COIN OF JALAL UDDIN sultan of Khwarizm fm RUSUDAN. The sultan magnificent. جلال الدنا ولدین Jalal al uddunya wa'din fm with large monogram of Rusudan VII. 8 <u>DAWID V SOSLAN 1243-69 AD</u>	
38	قان بند د شاه جهان داود ملك IV 9 The servant of the Khan master of the world, David, King شهر تغلبس عمر هلالك اثنتين اربعين ستمائة city of Tiflis. God preserve their existence six hundred + forty-two <u>DEMETER II 1273-1289 AD</u>	
39	Pattern of die restored from 5 examples VIII. 3 D 𐌆𐌮 Ironogram "Demeter" 𐌀𐌋. 𐌀𐌋. 𐌀𐌊𐌼𐌻𐌪𐌷𐌱𐌀 . Ring of Kings R Crossbow or arbalest 𐌀𐌉 𐌀𐌎𐌨𐌫 𐌀𐌇 𐌀𐌓𐌨𐌫 𐌀𐌒𐌯 P 𐌭 One of the coins as above VII 4 <u>WAHTANG III (mongol ruler) under the suzerainty of</u> <u>GHAZAN KHAN 1301-T AD</u> By the power & supremacy of the Emperor of the world, Ghazan Mahmud - Ring of Kings R TF' 𐌀𐌋 Wahtang ring سم الاس والاس وروح القدس VII 8	



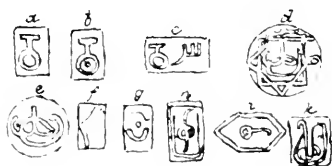
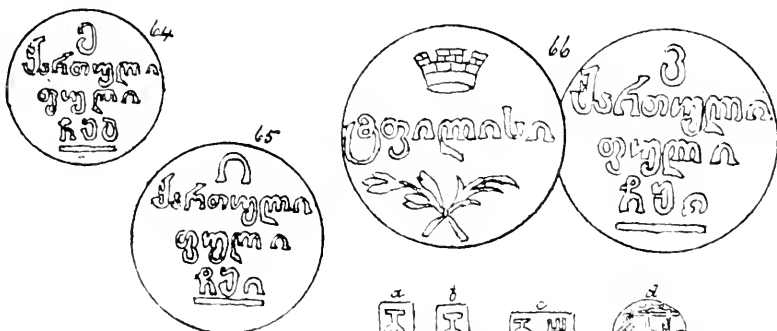
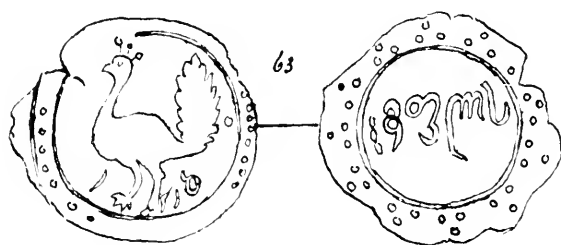
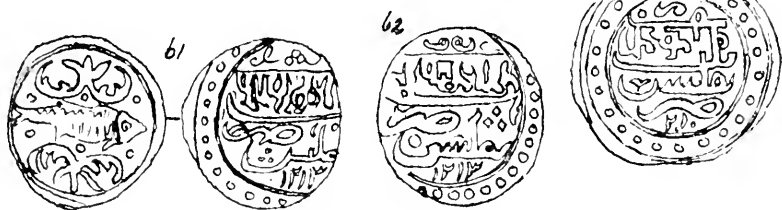
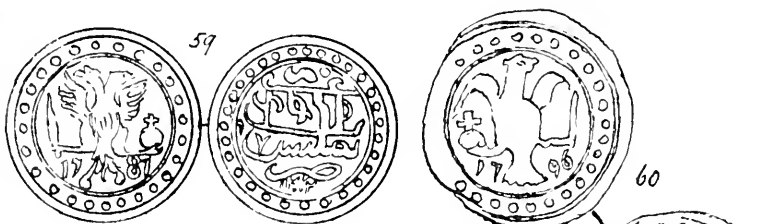
Caucasia.

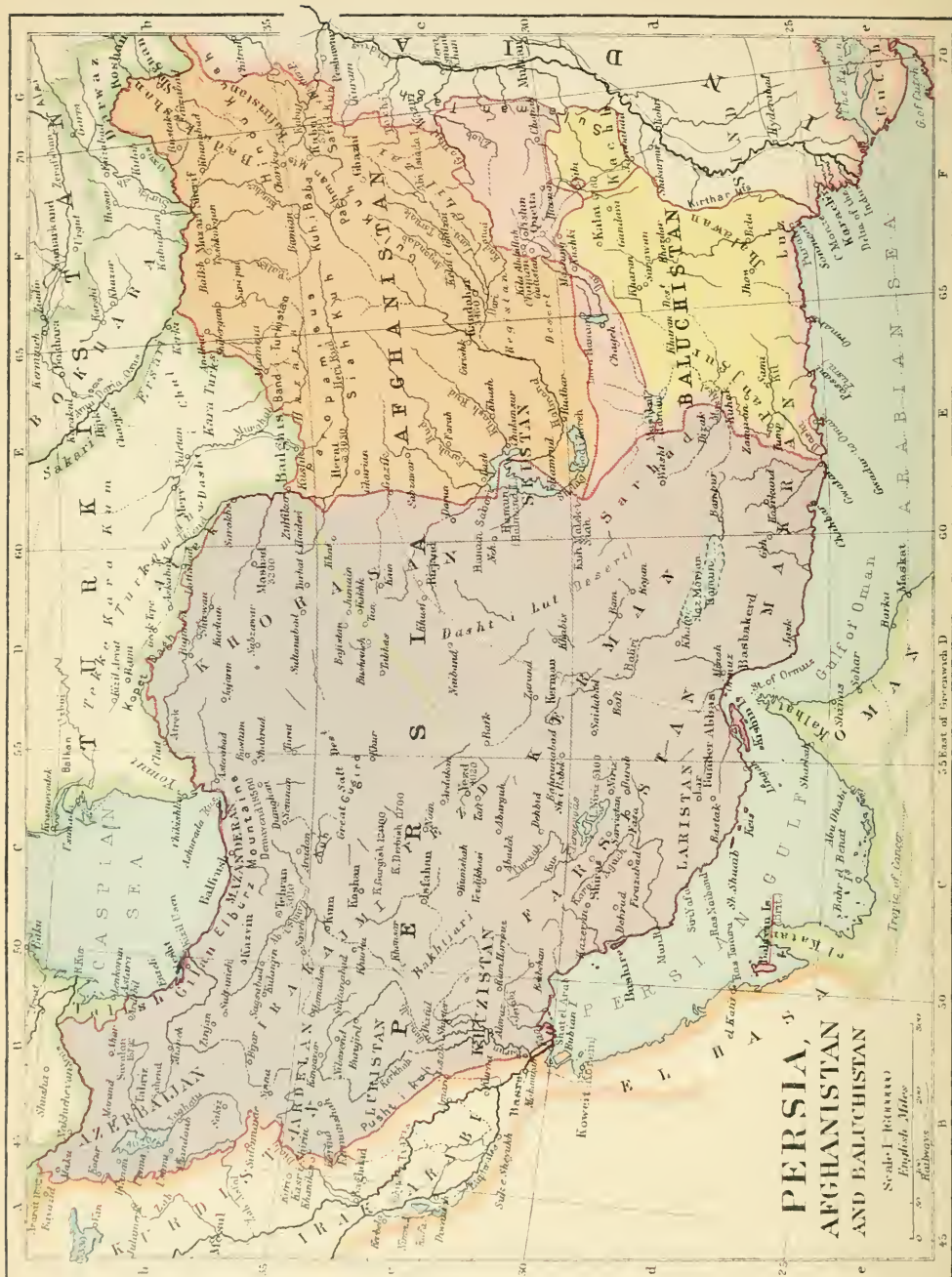
<u>GEORGIA contd</u>		
<u>SIMON (REGENT under PERSIAS' suzerainty) 1124-29 AH</u>		
42	Bisti	Dragon as no 43 but for ბჳიძნ6 - Simon L VIII. 10 R 1124 فلوس ضرب تقيس = Falus struck a Tiflis 1124.
43	"	Variety undated N. 20894
44	"	do do L. VIII. 11
45	2 Haybug	Buffalo to r. as no 46 N. 20867 R 1124 فلوس ضرب تقيس = Falus struck at Tiflis 1124
46	3 "	As last. but larger N. 20866
<u>BAKAR 1130-37 AH</u>		
47	Bisti	Peacock to r. ბჳმ, for ბჳგჳმ - Bakar (Mkhedruli char*) R 1131 فلوس ضرب تقيس = Falus zarb Tiflis L VIII 12
48	"	Similar N. 20898
49	"	" N. 20890
50	"	Peacock to left similar inscriptions to 47 L. VIII. 13
<u>TIMOUREZ 1136-67 AH</u>		
51	"	Tiger to left მამბ for მამბზ - Theumourez. L VIII 14 R 1140 فلوس ضرب تقيس = Falus zarb Tiflis 1160
<u>TIMOUREZ and HERACLES</u>		
52	"	Falcon striking a heron R 1154 ჳმ - Timourez 1166 خدا بنده ضرب تقيس Khuda banda zarb Tiflis. Of God the servant. Struck at Tiflis L VIII 17
<u>HERACLES II 1176-1213 AH</u>		
53	"	Fish to left. R 1176 ჳმ - ERECLE (Assomthruli char*) underneath. ضرب تقيس = zarb Tiflis L IX. 3
54	"	Similar but larger and dated 1170-1190 N. 20909b
55	"	same size as 53 with similar inscriptions but dated 12 last. N. 20909c
56	"	As 55 but dated 1201 = 1201 and smaller N. 20905



Caucasia.

<u>GEORGIA cont^d</u>		
57	Busti	Pair of scales under a crown R same reading as 53 but dated 117- + 9m L. TX 4
58	"	similar but undated 9m N. 20930
<u>RUSSIAN SUZERAINTY 1783 AD</u>		
59	"	Imperial Russian eagle 17 - 87(AD) L. TX 5 R as 53 but dated 17.5 - 1202(AH)
60	"	As last but dated 17 - 96(AD) L. TX 6 R as 53 but dated 171 - 1210(AH)
<u>GIORGI XII 1213 - 1215 AH</u>		
61	1/2	A fish with scrolls under and over L. TX 9 R 970797 - Giorgi in Assomthrauli characters 1213 1213 - part Tiflis
62	1	as last but larger N. 20945
<u>DAWITZ 1215 - 1216(AH)</u>		
63	2	Peacock to left 1210 - 1215 R 9396 - Tiflis in Mkhedruli characters L. TX 10
<u>RUSSIAN OCCUPATION 1803</u>		
<u>ALEXANDER I</u>		
64	Denga	939596 - Tiflis in Mkhedruli characters IX. 17 R 970797 9707 9707 5 Phouli Georgia 1805
65	1 Kopeck	Ob as last. R 10 Phouli Georgia 9707 1810 IX. 16
66	2	Ob do R 3 - 20 IX. 15
<u>COUNTERMARKS found on Georgian coins</u>		
a.b		9m with 8
c		9m with 8y
d		9m with large monogram of Rusudan.
e		9m with small monogram of Rusudan.
f.g		9m of the coins of Dawitiz Soslan
h		9m of the coins of Rusudan
i		9m with or on Timouruz
k		9m with monogram of the name Heracles.





Persia
Various mints

afghanistan
Balkh
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat

History of Persia.

The Persians, as a nation, first rose into prominence on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates.

Babylon was taken by Cyrus in 638 B.C. and soon after he extended it more widely than any that had been previously established in the world. It comprised, on one side, the west of India, and on the other, Asia minor, Syria and Egypt, and the valour indeed, with which the Greeks defended their small territory, alone prevented him from annexing a considerable part of Europe to his domains. After a feeble struggle, it succumbed to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander the great, who won the entire empire of Darius for his own by force of arms, in 331 B.C.

After his death, his immense possessions were divided among his generals, but Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued during several centuries, to reign over Western Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Artaxerxes founded the monarchy of the Parthians, and in the third century after Christ the dynasty of the Sassanides arose, who restored the name with the religion and laws, of ancient Persia.

They were overthrown by the Muhammadan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions of the country by the descendants of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, and the Turkes, who entirely changed the aspect of Western Asia. At length, in 1501, a native dynasty again arose under Ismael Shah, who placed himself on the throne. After the reign of Abbas the Great who died in 1628 the princes of the Sofi or Safi dynasty became enervated by luxury and dissipation, and Persia in the beginning of the 19th century, was overrun by the Afghans who carried fire and sword throughout the whole country and redic-

ced its proudest capitals to ashes. The atrocities of the
 Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia
 vindicated by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this
 daring chief threw a lustre on his country it was almost
 torn to pieces after his death by civil war, till the fortune
 of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim Khan.
 His death gave rise to another disputed succession
 with civil wars as furious as before. At length Aga
 Muhammad, a eunuch raised himself in 1795 by crimes
 and daring to the sovereignty, and not only held it
 during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephew who
 assumed the title of Fath 'Ali Shah. During the reign
 of the succeeding monarch Muhammad Mirza, the Per-
 sians besieged Herat. Its gallant defence was due to
 the exertions of Pottinger, a young English officer, and
 the siege was raised on the 9th of September 1838 by the ap-
 pearance in the Persian Gulf of an English fleet. In 1856
 they again besieged and captured Herat. War was declared
 by England and an expedition sailed from Bombay.
 Bushore was occupied and the Persian troops were twice
 defeated by General Outram.

Persian currency

4	Kaybegis	=	1 Bisti	=	40 Abbase
10	"	=	1 Shaki	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
20	"	=	1 Mahmudi	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
40	"	=	2	=	1 "

Under Nāsir al din

1	Kasbegi	=	40 Shaki	=	1 Turkish para
5	"	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	=	5
1	Pul	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ "		

New currency.

1	Pul	=	25 Dinar
1	Shaki	=	50
10000	Dinar	=	200 Shaki = 20 Penabad = 10 Khar = 1 Toman

SHAHS OF PERSIA

<u>SAFAVIDS</u>	AH	AD
Isma'il I	907	1502
Tahmasp I bin Isma'il	930	1524
Isma'il II bin Tahmasp	984	1576
Muhammad Khudabanda bin Tahmasp	985	1578
'Abbās I bin Muhammad Khudabanda	995	1587
Safī I	1038	1629
'Abbās II	1052	1642
Sulaymān I	1077	1667
Hosayn I	1105	1694
Tahmasp II	1135	1722
'Abbās III	1144	1731
<u>AFGHĀNS</u>	1148	1736
Mahmud	1135	1722
Ashraf	1137	1725
<u>AFSHARIDS</u>	1142	1729
Nādir	1148	1736
'Adil	1160	1747
Shāh Rukh	1161	1748
	1210	1796

<u>ZANDS.</u>	AH.	AD.
Karim Khan	1163	1750
Abul-Fateh	1193	1779
'Ali Murad	1193	1779
Muhammad 'Ali	1193	1779
Sadik	1193	1779
'Ali Murad (again)	1196	1782
Ja'far	1199	1785
Lutf 'Ali	1203	1789
	1209	1794
<u>KAJARS.</u>		
Aka Muhammad	1193	1779
Fateh 'Ali	1211	1797
Muhammad	1250	1834
Nasir al din	1264	1848
Muzaffar-al din Mirza	1314	1896
Muhammad 'Ali Mirza	1325	1907

Persia.

ARDEBIL Province AZARBIJAN.

- 1 Peacock to right R اردبیل فلوس ۱۱۲۳ -
Ardebil falus 1123. Ardebil copper money S.P. 21

ASTANABAD Prov. MAZANDARAN

- 2 Lion & sun to right R ضرب فلوس اسرا باد
Zarb falus Astarabad B.M.

BEHBEHAN Prov FARSISTAN

- 3 Lion seizing stag R ضرب بهبهان
Zarb Behbahan. Struck at Behbahan S.P. 10

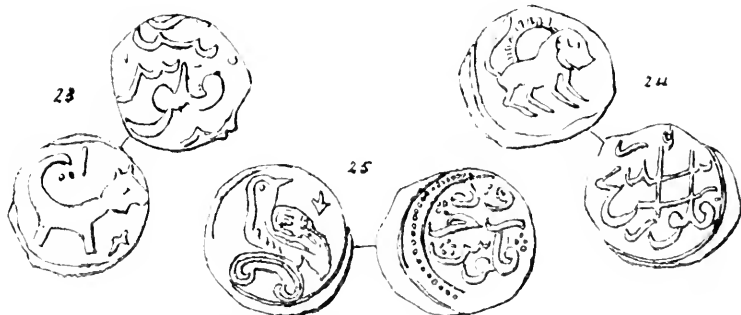
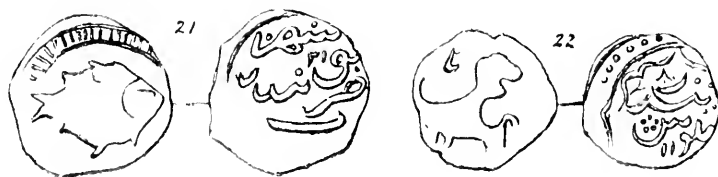
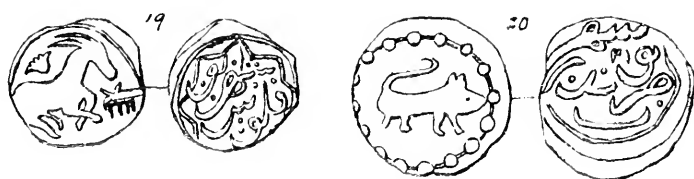
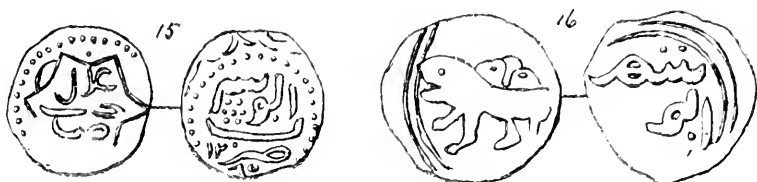
BUSHIRE (ABU-SHEHR) Persian Gulf

- 4 Two lions facing each other. R ضرب ابو شهر ۱۲۲
Zarb Abu Shehr 11122 S.P. 11
- 5 A variety of the last one with ابو شهر رایج
Abu Shehr raiz. Abu-Shehr currency. S.P. 5
- 6 Lion to left. R ضرب ابو شهر رایج
Zarb Abu Shehr raiz. Currency struck in Abu Shehr S.P. 6
- 7 Sun face. R ضرب ابو شهر ۱۱۱۳ - Zarb Abu-Shehr
The date may be either 1114 or 1214 S.P. 8
- 8 Peacock to right. R ابو شهر فلوس ۱۲۳۹
Abu Shehr falus 1239. S.P. 9
- 9 Two peacocks back to back. R ضرب ابو شهر
Zarb Abu Shehr S.P. 10
- 10 Native ship R ضرب ابو شهر Zarb Abu Shehr B.M.
- 11 Imitation coat of arms. R. ضرب ابو شهر ۱۲۰۵
Zarb Abu Shehr 1205. D.F.H.
- 12 Arabesque ? R ضرب ابو شهر Zarb Abu Shehr D.F.H.



Persia.

13	Ornament. R. ضرب ابو شهر. <i>zart Abu Shehr</i> D.F.H.
14	Lion to right. R. <i>zart Abu-Shehr</i> ۱۲۷۰ - ۱۲۷۰ W.H.V.
15	صاحب عادل. <i>Sahib 'Adl. The just lord</i> R. ضرب ابو شهر ۱۲۶۵. <i>zart Abu-Shehr</i> ۱۲۶۵. N. 20878
16	Lion and sun to left. R. ابو شهر. <i>Abu Shehr</i> D.F.H.
17	Unread R. <i>zart Abu-Shehr</i> x x ۳۴ = (12) 34 D.F.H.
18	Bird to right. R. ضرب ابو شهر ۱۲۲۲. <i>zart Abu-Shehr</i> ۱۲۲۲ D.F.H.
19	Stag jumping. R. ابو سمر فلوس. <i>Abu-Shehr falus</i>
20	Lion (or pig?) to right. R. ضرب بندر ابو سمر ۱۲۱۱. <i>zart Bandar Abu-Shehr</i> (12) 21. Struck at the port of Abu-Shehr 1221 S.P. 19
21	Large flat fish. R. Same reading and date S.P. 24
<u>BANDAR (ABBAS?) GOMBRON Prov. KIRMAN.</u>	
22	Lion to right. R. بندر فلوس ۱۲۱۱. <i>Bandar falus</i> 1211. S.P. 16
23	Lion to right. ۱۴ (12) 14 R. as last. <i>Bandar falus</i> . S.P. 17.
24	Lion (or pig?) and sun to right. R. فلوس راج بندر. <i>Falus raj Bandar</i> = before money current in Bandar. is the port. S.P. 63 These last three coins might with equal propriety have been ascribed to Bandar Abu Shehr, both are ports.
<u>BORUJIRD Prov. IRAK AJEMI</u>	
25	Bird looking back R. برو جرد فلوس. <i>Borujird falus</i> S.P. 60



Persia

DEMAWAND. (near TEHERAN.)

- 27 Lion and sun to right. R. - فلوس ضرب دماوند
Falus garb Demawand SP.108

HAMADAN. (anc. ECBATANA.) Prov. IRAK AJEMI.

- 28 Dragon looking to right. R. - فلوس همدان
Hamadan falus. DFH
- 29 Eagle and partridge R. همدان فلوس (11) 54
Hamadan falus 1154 N.20803
- 30 Two fishes R. فلوس ضرب همدان = Falus garb Hamadan BM
- 31 Flower. R. همدان ضرب بلدة 1256
Hamadan balidah garb 1256. DFH
(struck in the city of Hamadan 1256)

ISFAHAN. capital of IRAK AJEMI

- 32 Lion and sun to right. R. اصفهان فلوس ضرب 1120
Isfahan falus garb 1120 SP.26
- 33 Lion and stag to right. R. فلوس ضرب اصفهان
Falus garb Isfahan N.20861
- 34 Lion and sun to left. R. ضرب دار السلطنة اصفهان
garb dar al Sullanat Isfahan -
Struck at the seat of the Sullanat, Isfahan WHY.

KASHAN. Prov. IRAK AJEMI

- 35 Peacock to left. R. فلوس كاشان (ضرب)
Falus Kashan garb. SP.167
- 36 Lion and sun to right. R. كاشان فلوس ضرب 32
Kashan falus garb (11) 32 SP.163
- 37 as last but dated 37 - 1137 SP.164
- 38 Sunface. R. فلوس ضرب كاشان
Falus garb Kashan SP.166



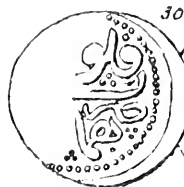
27



28



29



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31



32



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36

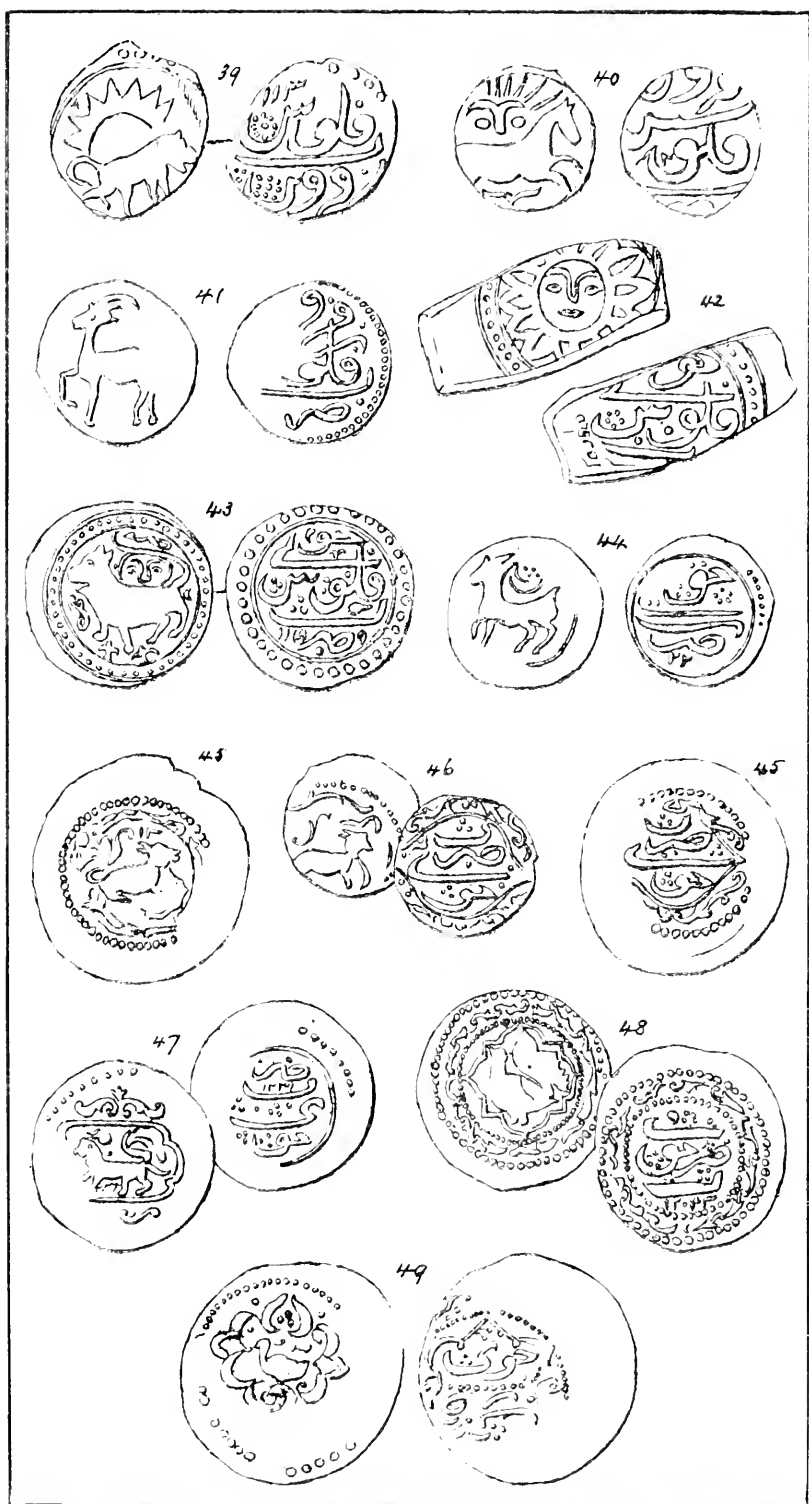


38



PERSIA.

<u>HAWZIN. (KASBIN) Prov. IRAN AJEMI</u>		
39	Lion and sun to right. R. 113. فلوس ضرب قزوین <i>Falus garb Kazwin 1130</i>	S.P. 125
40	Horse and sun to right. R. 3. فلوس ضرب قزوین <i>Falus garb Kazwin 1130 ?</i>	S.P. 128
41	Shee to left. R. فلوس ضرب قزوین <i>Falus garb Kazwin</i>	S.P. 130
<u>KHUI (KHUI) Prov. AZERBAIJAN.</u>		
42	Punface R. فلوس ضرب خوی <i>Falus garb Khui</i>	D.F.H.
43	Lion and sun to left R. 1189 خوی فلوس ضرب <i>Khui falus garb 1189</i>	N. 20814
44	Deer to left. R. 22 خوی ضرب <i>Khui garb 11122</i>	D.F.H.
45	Ass to right 12. (12/12) R. صرب جوی <i>garb Khui</i>	N. 20819
46	Similar to last. but smaller. Brit. Mus. cat. calls the animal a hare	S.P. 106
47	Deer to left. R. 1231 ضرب جوی <i>garb Khui 1231</i>	N. 20818
48	Peacock to left. R. 1243 ضرب جوی <i>Khui garb 1243</i>	N. 20820
49	Bird to left. R. ضرب جوی <i>garb Khui (garb read upside down)</i>	S.P. 107



POTLUO

KIRMANSHAHAN In KURDISTAN.

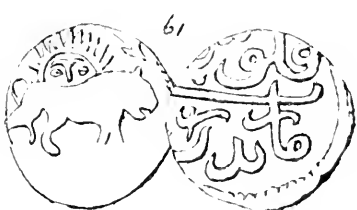
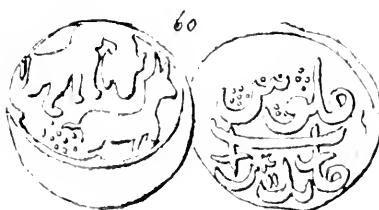
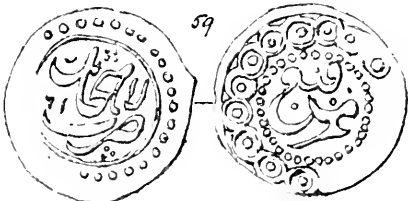
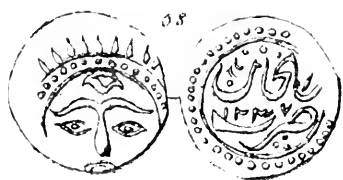
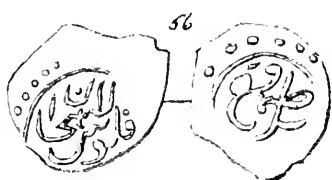
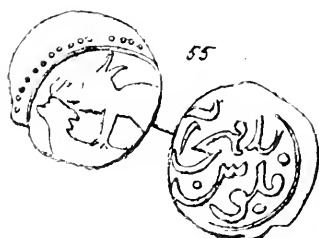
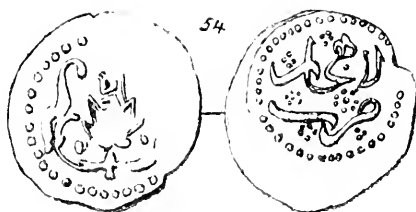
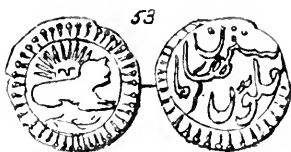
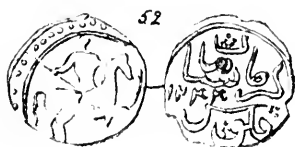
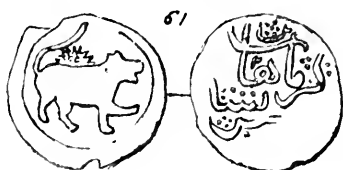
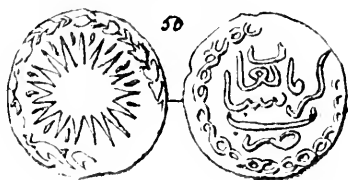
- 50 Sun or surface. R. ضرب کرمانشاهان
Zarb Kirmanshahan B.M.
- 51 Lion and sun to right. R. کرمانشاهان فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus SP. 159
- 52 Horseman to right. R. ۱۲۴۴ کرمانشاهان فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus 1244 B.M.
- 53 Lion and sun to right. R. نشسته
کرمانشاهان فلوس کرمان
Kirmanshahan falus B.M.

LAHIJAN Prov. GHILAN. (near RESHT)

- 54 Flower? R. ضرب لاهیجان
Zarb Lahijan B.M.
- 55 Lion and stag? R. لاهیجان فلوس
Lahijan falus B.M.
- 56 Lahijan falus - لاهیجان فلوس
R. Inscription doubtful B.M.
- 57 Lahijan falus
R. ۱۲۲۵ 1225 B.M.
- 58 Surface. R. ضرب لاهیجان ۱۲۲۷
Zarb Lahijan 1237 B.M.
- 59 Zarb Lahijan ۷۱ (12/61)
B.M.

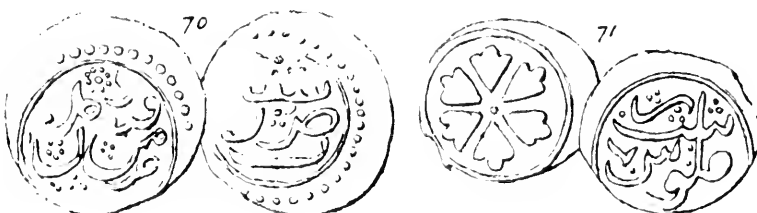
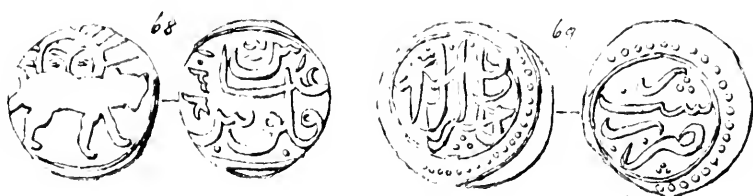
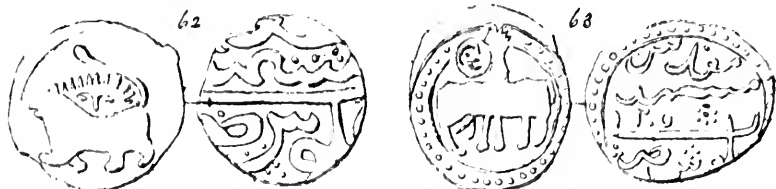
MAZANDARAN Capital of that province.

- 60 Lion and stag to right. R. ۱۱۴۰ فلوس ضرب مازنداران
Falus (Zarb) Mazandaran 1140. (Stl struck) SP. 184
- 61 Lion and sun to right R. فلوس (ص) ب مازنداران
Falus (Zarb) Mazandaran. D.F.H.



Persia.

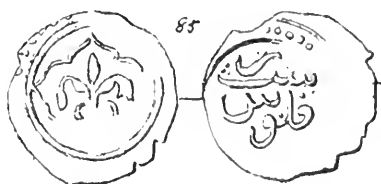
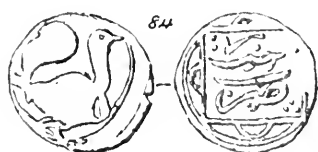
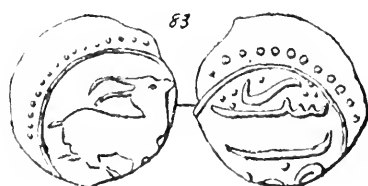
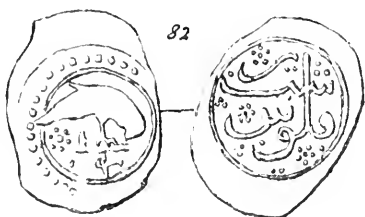
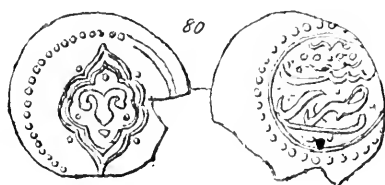
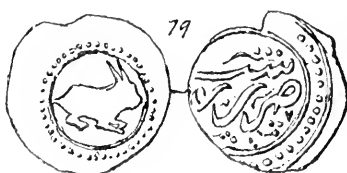
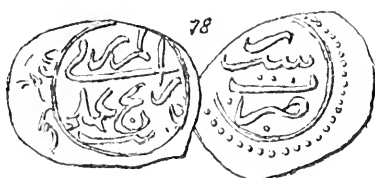
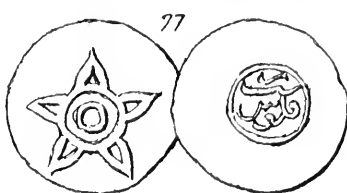
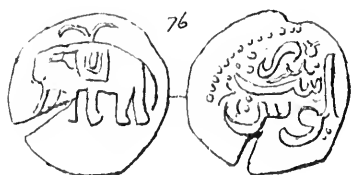
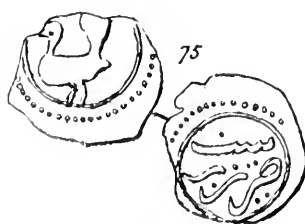
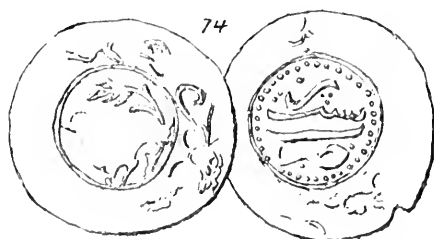
<u>MESHED</u> Capital prov KHURASAN	
62	Lion and sun to left. R. فلوس ضرب مشهد مقد = Falus gart Meshked mardus. Falus struck at Meshked the holy SP. 188
63	Elephant and rider to left countermarked. راج = raj. current. R. فلوس ضرب مشهد مقد 1205. Falus gart Meshked mardus 1205. SP. 190
64	Surface. R. gart Meshked mardus 1247 SP. 189
65	Elephant and rider to right. 1244 - 1246 R. gart falus Meshked mardus SP. 191
66	Lion and sun to left. 1271 = 1261 R. Falus Meshked mardus B.M.
67	راج. raj. current. struck over another design R. Falus gart Meshked mardus. SP. 193
<u>RANASH</u> Prov. Khuzistan.	
68	Lion and sun to right. R. فلوس ضرب رانش Ranash falus gart 1034 SP. 113
<u>RESHT</u> Prov. GHILAN.	
69	رشت = gart Resht. R. Inscription unread B.M.
70	رشت = gart Resht. R. Inscription unread B.M.
71	رشت falus R. Ornament B.M.
72	do = do R. Inscription unread B.M.
73	Surface marked. R. رشت 1232 gart Resht. 1232 = Struck in Resht 1232 B.M.



Persia.

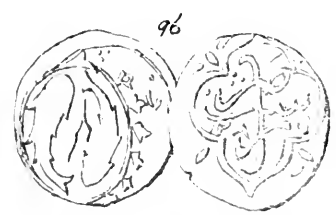
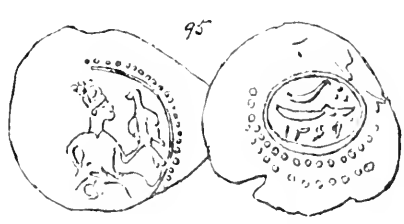
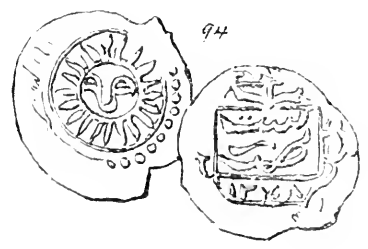
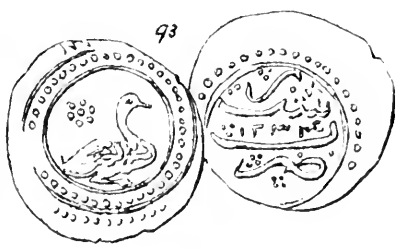
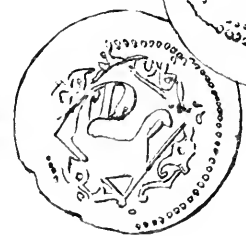
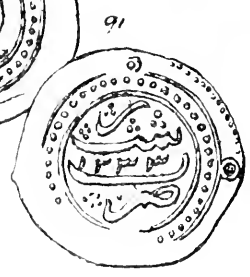
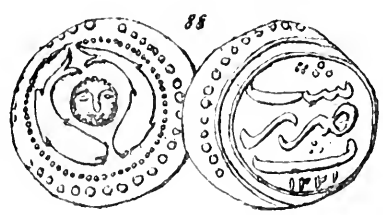
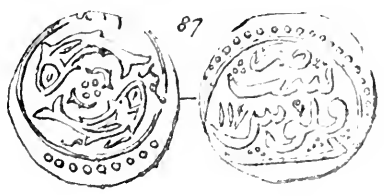
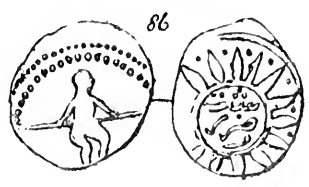
RESHT cont^d

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 74 | Bird to left. R. گارت رشت - gart Resht
struck up an earlier design. | B.M. |
| 75 | Peacock to left
R. گارت رشت - gart Resht | B.M. |
| 76 | Elephant to left
R. رشت فلوس - Resht falus | B.M. |
| 77 | Ornament.
R. Resht falus | B.M. |
| 78 | گارت رشت - gart Resht
R. Inscription unread | B.M. |
| 79 | Hare to right.
R. گارت رشت | B.M. |
| 80 | Surface? with ornamental border.
R. گارت رشت. | B.M. |
| 81 | Snake or dragon
R. گارت رشت - gart Resht | B.M. |
| 82 | Bird to right.
R. رشت فلوس = Resht falus | B.M. |
| 83 | Shee to right.
R. گارت رشت. | B.M. |
| 84 | Peacock to right
R. گارت رشت. | B.M. |
| 85 | Ornament of floral design.
R. Resht falus | B.M. |



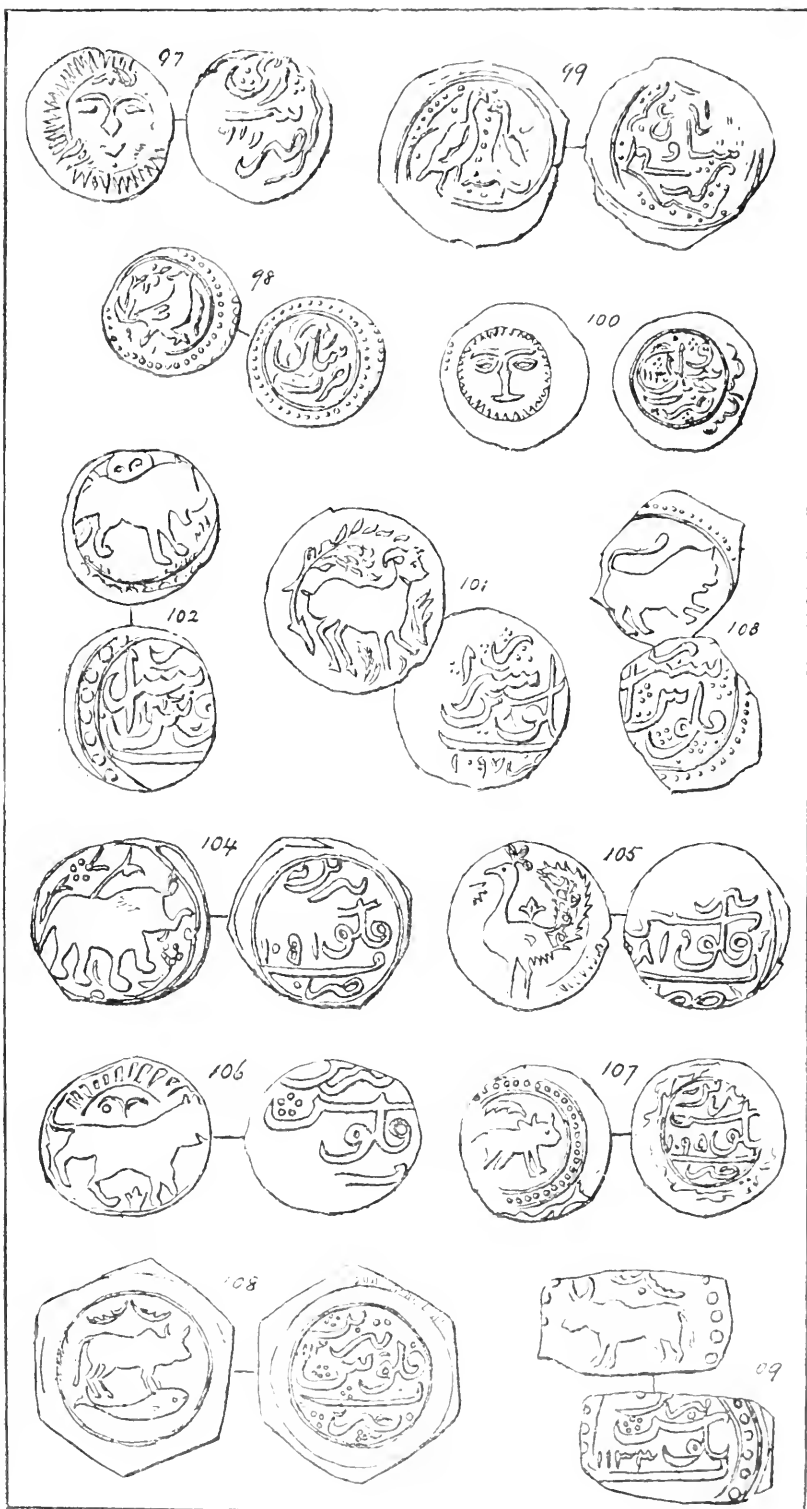
RESHT cont^d

- 86 Athlete on parallel bar.
R. jarb Resht with sunrays around B.M.
- 87 Two fishes following
R. Falus jarb Resht. 1177 - 1164.
(There are portions of an earlier inscription on this.) B.M.
- 88 Surface centre with two fishes meeting around
R. شت, ضرب 1221 - 1231 jarb Resht. B.M.
- 89 Surface
R. jarb Resht. 1221 - 1231.
(Struck over an earlier design) B.M.
- 90 Rose?
R. Resht falus. (Thick dump) D.F.H.
- 91 Lion to right looking backward.
R. شت 1233, ضرب jarb Resht 1233 D.F.H.
- 92 Peacock to right.
R. jarb Resht.
(Struck over an earlier design) S.P.H.
- 93 Goose to right.
R. شت 1234, ضرب jarb Resht 1234 B.M.
- 94 Surface.
R. jarb Resht 1248 - 1248
(Struck over an earlier design) B.M.
- 95 Ancient Persian figure holding eagle on his wrist.
R. Resht. 1269.
(Struck over an earlier design) B.M.
- 96 Two fishes following.
R. شت 1287, ضرب. }
jarb Resht 1287. شت } H.W.



Persia.

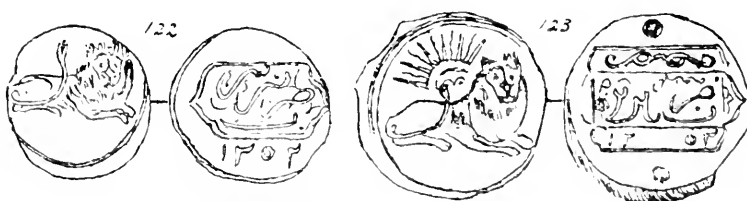
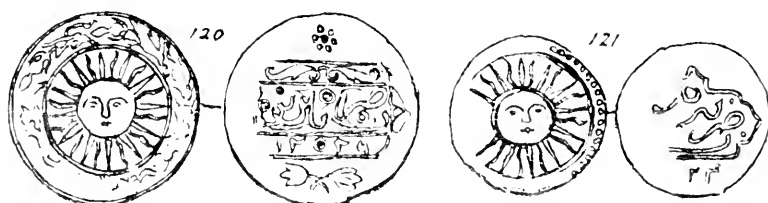
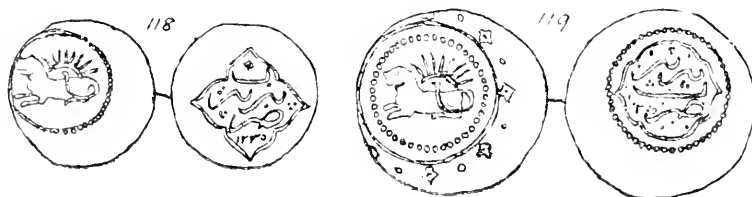
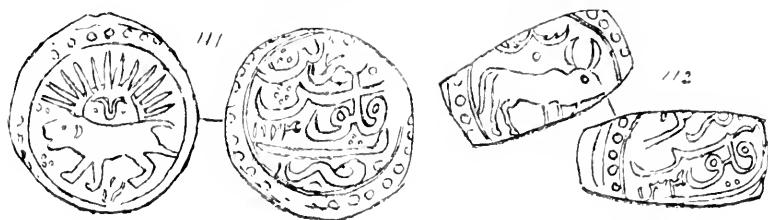
<u>SARI</u> <u>Prov. MAZANDARAN.</u>	
97	Surface. R. ضرب ساری ۶۱ zart Sari (11) 61 BM.
98	Bird looking back? R. ضرب ساری. zart Sari DFH.
<u>SAUJ BULAGH</u> <u>Prov. AZERBIJAN.</u>	
99	Two geese facing each other. R. { بلاغ ساوج ضرب } zart Sauj-bulagh = ساوج بلاغ ضرب SP. 114
100	Surface. R. ۱۱۳۰ ضرب ساوج بلاغ = zart Sauj-bulagh 1130 BM
<u>SHIRAZ.</u> <u>Capital prov. FARSISTAN</u>	
101	Shee to right. R. ۱۰۹۷ ضرب شراز Falus zart Shiraz 1097 SP. 119
102	Lion and sun to right R. = فلوس ضرب شراز Falus zart Shiraz N. 20806
103	Lion to right R. = شراز فلوس Shiraz falus N. 20807
<u>TABRIZ.</u> <u>Capital prov. AZERBIJAN.</u>	
104	Elephant to right. R. ۱۰۵۱ ضرب Tabriz falus zart 1051 SP 93
105	Peacock to left. R. ۸۱ ضرب Tabriz falus zart ۸۱ = 1081 SP. 94.
106	Lion and sun to right. R. Tabriz falus zart SP 72
107	Bull to right R. Tabriz falus zart ۱۰۹۵ - 1095 N 20823
108	Bull and josh R. Falus zart Tabriz ۱۱۱۲ - 1112 SP 92
109	Bull to left. R. Falus zart Tabriz ۱۱۳۳ - 1133 N 20827



PERSIA

TABRIZ contd

- 111 Lion and sun to left. R. فلوس ضرب تبریز ۱۱۲۴
Falus garb Tabriz 1124 DFH
- 112 Bull to right R. Falus (garb) Tabriz ۱۳۴ ۱۱۳۴. SP. 91
- 113 Lion and sun to left. R. فلوس ضرب تبریز ۱۱۷
Falus garb Tabriz 1171 SP 75
- 114 Lion and sun to left.
R. Falus garb Tabriz SP 77
- 115 Lion and sun to right.
R. Falus garb Tabriz ۱۳۶ . ۱۱۳۶ SP 74
- 116 Lion and sun to right. R. ضرب دار السلطنة تبریز ۱۲۱۹
garb dar al Sultaniat Tabriz 1219 =
"Struck at the seat of the Sultaniat Tabriz 1219" DFH
- 117 Lion and sun to left. R. ضرب تبریز ۱۲۲۴
garb Tabriz 1224 SP 78
- 118 Lion and sun to left
R. garb Tabriz ۱۲۳۵ . 1235 SP 81
- 119 Similar reading but larger size SP. 80
- 120 Surface.
R. garb Tabriz ۱۲۲۹ = 1229 SP 83
- 121 Surface.
R. garb Tabriz ۲۴ . 1224 SP 87
- 122 Lion scaled to right.
R. garb Tabriz ۱۲۵۲ 1252 DFH
- 123 Lion scaled to right with sun behind his back
R. garb Tabriz ۱۲۵۲ = 1252 BM



Persia

TEHERAN Capital of PERSIA

- 124 Lion and sun to left. R. طهران فلوس = SP.121
Teheran falus.
- 125 Peacock to left. ۱۲۲۲ - ۱۲۲۳. R. طهران رایج =
Teheran ray 122(2). Teheran currency SP.123
- 126 Lion seizing stag. over heads. ط. T for Teheran.
R. ۱۱۴۳ طهران ضرب فلوس = Falus zart Teheran 1143. SP.122

TABARISTAN.

- 127 Double eagle. R. فلوس طبرستان =
Falus Tabaristan BM.
- 128 Elephant and driver. R. ضرب طبرستان =
zart Tabaristan. C BM
- 129 Lion and sun to left
R. zart Tabaristan BM.
- 130 Lion and sun to right.
R. Falus Tabaristan BM.

TUI (?)

- 131 Elephant to left. R. = فلوس ضرب تویی
Falus zart Tui ° SP.100

URUMI Prov. FARSISTAN

- 132 Lion and sun to left. ۱۲۴۹ = ۱۲۴۹. R. ارومیه =
Urumi. Margon ر. و. اس. ص. ر. ب. Falus zart SP.22
- 133 Dragon looking back R. ضرب فلوس ارومیه
zart falus Urumi SP.23
- 134 Turtle to right. R. فلوس ارومیه = Falus Urumi SP.25
- 135 Lion to right. R. zart falus Urumi ۱۱۱۷ - ۱۱۱۷ DFH
- 136 Bird to left R. ۱۲۲۳ ضرب فلوس ارومیه
Urumi falus zart 122 X SP.24



Persia.

YAZD. Prov. FARSISTAN.

137 Surface.

R. فلوس ضرب یزد = *Falus zarb Yazd* DFH

138 Same reading both sides. فلوس ضرب یزد

Falus zarb Yazd. DFH139 Lion to left. R. ضرب یزد = *zarb Yazd* + fish SP

140 Another one showing the remainder of obverse SP

(These two coins were formerly read Force)

141 Lion and sun left.

R. *Falus zarb Yazd* SP. 196RAIJ or CURRENT COIN without mint.142 رایج = *raij* = current.R. ۱۰۹۵ = *sanat. 1095* DFH

143 Rosace + remains of former inscription

R. رایج فلوس = *Raij fulus* i.e. current coin BM

144 Surface.

R. رایج = *Raij* = currentIRAN The Persian name for PERSIA.

145 The zodiacal Gemini or twins

R. ایران فلوس = *Iran fulus* BM

146 Double eagle (? Russian arms)

R. ایران فلوس = *Iran fulus* BM

147 I bes to right

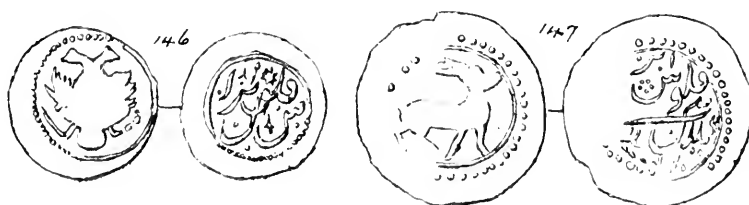
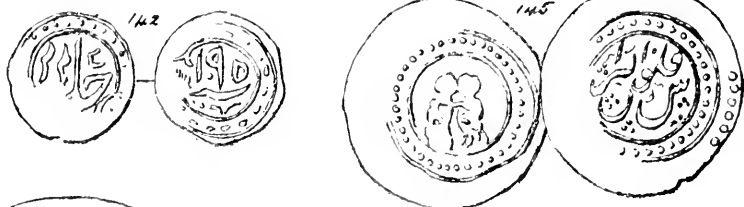
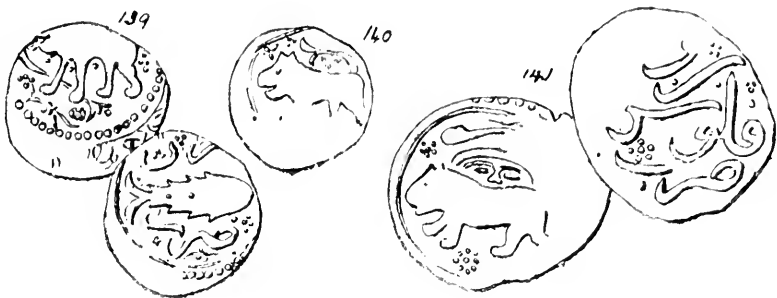
R. فلوس ملک ایران = *Fulus mamlakat Iran*.

Copper money of the Kingdom of Iran BM

148 Lion and sun to right.

R. similar reading

149 Peacock R. ضرب ایران ۱۲۸۲ = *zarb Iran 1282* BM.



Persia.

<u>IRAN. (The Kingdom) cont'd</u>		
150		Lion rampant to left. R. ایران فلوس ۱۲۶ Iran falus 126x SP 1
151		Lion and sun to left. R. ایران فلوس Iran falus DFH
152		Similar with Iran falus in form of monogram WHV.
153	1 Shaki	Lion and sun to left. R. In form of monogram فلوس رایج مملکت مکر و سه ایران Falus rayj mumalik mahrusah Iran: DFH "Copper money current in the Kingdom of Iran"
154	2 "	As last but larger DFH
155	2 "	Lion and sun to left. ۱۲۷۱ = 1271 فلوس مملکت ایران = Falus mumalik Iran "Copper money of the Kingdom of Iran"
156	2 "	Similar but dated ۱۲۷۳ = 1273
157	1 "	do do ۱۲۷۴ = 1274
158		Surface in wreath R. رایج ایران دینار = Rayj Iran dinar
159	25 Dinar (Pul)	Ob. as last. R. ۲۵ دینار ایران Rayj mumalik Iran 25 dinar. 25 dinar current in the Kingdom of Iran.
160	50 Dinar (Shaki)	Ob. as 158 at bottom date ۱۲۹۹ = 1299 R. Rayj mumalik Iran ۵۰ = 50 dinar
161	100 Dinar (2 Shaki)	Ob. as 158 at bottom تهران. Rayj mumalik Iran. ۵۰ = sad: 50 dinar 1300 below
162	200 Dinar	Ob. as 158 with Teheran below. R. Rayj mumalik Iran ۲۰۰ = 200 dinar DFH
163	50 Dinar	Lion and sun to left ۱۳۱۹ = 1319 - wreathed NKL R. Rayj mumalik Iran 50 dinar as No 160
164	100 Dinar	As last. but 100 dinar (۱۰۰ دینار) on R. NKL



150



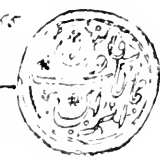
153



154



155



156



157



158



159



160



161



162



163



164



164

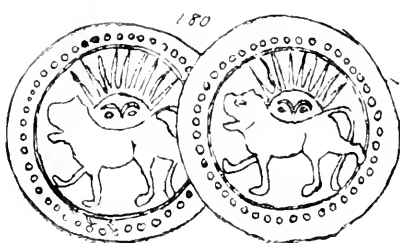
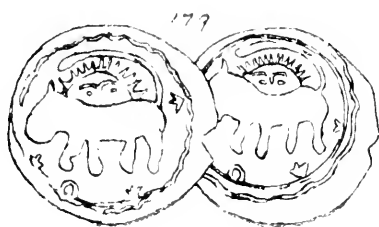
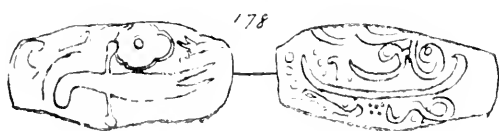
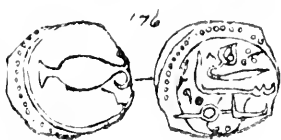
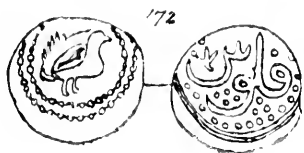
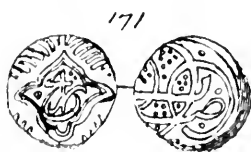
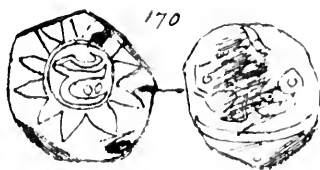


166



Doubtful Persian or Afghan mints

170		Restruck coin with monogram? راج - Raj. in centre of sunrays R. Blurred D.F.H.
171		Tughra or monogram راج - Raj. Current R. ضرب = zarb D.F.H.
172		Peacock to right. R. فلوس ۵ - Falus D.F.H.
173		Peacock to right R. فلوس ۲ - Falus D.F.H.
174		Peacock to left. R. فلوس ۵ - Falus D.F.H.
175		Peacock to left. R. فلوس ۴ - Falus W.H.Y.
176	$\frac{1}{2}$ Shahu:	Urn or fish? R. نیم شاح , Nom (half) Shahu D.F.H.
177		Double eagle R. فلوس - Falus B.M.
178		Two-bladed sword to right. R. ضرب فلوس ... ۶ , zarb falus 6 B.M.
179		Lion to left with surface above its body R. Exactly as obverse B.M.
180		Another variety of lion and surface R. Exactly as obverse B.M.



In locating these, and also the coins of neighbouring states, little attention need be paid by the collector to the designs on the obverse. The signs of the zodiac, the lion and sun, a lion alone and many other devices are in frequent use over all this region and consequently afford no clue to the place where the coin was struck. The habit also of stamping their new design upon their neighbours' coins as well as their own old ones causes great confusion, the curious legends thus found and distorted appearance of the device thus formed upon them being due to this practice. The only sure proof of the correct placing of a coin lies in one's ability to identify (and if possible read) the mint name.

Many of the mints in former use by Persia are to be found amongst those of the states on the borders as existing at the present; and forcibly point to the terrible struggle for mastery between them at various periods, before Persia was driven back and confined to its present boundaries -

History of Afghanistan.

The history proper of Afghanistan begins with the advent of Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1747 who seized the moment when Persia was disturbed by the assassination of Nadir Shah to effect the independence of his country, and to make it one of the most powerful kingdoms in the East. He founded the Durrani dynasty, and was succeeded by Timur, who died 1793 and left the crown to be fought for by his three sons. Of these Zaman first succeeded in obtaining supreme power, but was dethroned by his half brother Mahmud who in turn was compelled to abdicate (1823) by an insurrection of the Afghan chiefs. Dost Muhammad the most powerful of these chiefs (founder of the Barakzai dynasty) made himself master of Kabul and Ghazni and was recognized as virtual ruler. Shah Shuja the legitimate sovereign was expelled, and lived as a stipendiary on the British government at Ludhiana. The close relations subsisting between Dost Muhammad and Russia induced the British to enter into an alliance with Shah Shuja with the object of replacing him on the throne (1838). War was declared against Dost Muhammad, a strong force under General Burnes advanced and reaching Kandahar formally seated Shah Shuja on the throne. Dost Muhammad surrendered and the country was thought to be finally conquered. The British force took up quarters at Kabul but in the winter of 1841 when help from India was cut off they were forced to evacuate the country, and during their retreat through the Khyber pass the whole host of men, women and children numbering 15,000, were massacred one man alone escaping. After the Afghans were routed

by a retributory British force Shah Shuja again reigned at Kabul but the following year 1842) he was assassinated, and with the expulsion of his son Fath Jang a few months later the Durrani dynasty came to an end (1842) Dost Muhammad again ascended the throne, this time unmolested and the consolidation of his empire occupied his energies till his death in 1863. He was succeeded by his third son Shere Ali, but two of the latter's elder brothers again plunged the country into a civil war. After much turmoil which lasted five years, Shere Ali firmly secured his position as Amīr aided by British arms and money. In 1878 trouble began between Shere Ali and the British in consequence of the former refusing to accept a British Resident at Kabul. Afghanistan was invaded by the British, followed by the flight and death of the Amīr, the accession of Yakub Khan, the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the members of the British mission at Kabul, the occupation of the country, and the abdication of the Amīr (1879). Subsequently Abdur Rahman Khan was proclaimed Amīr, and the British forces having totally defeated the Afghan army under Ayub Khan and seated Abdur Rahman firmly in the government, withdrew from Afghan territory in April 1881.

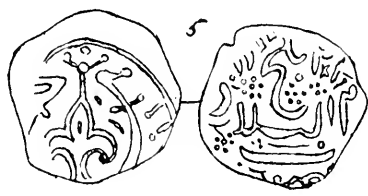
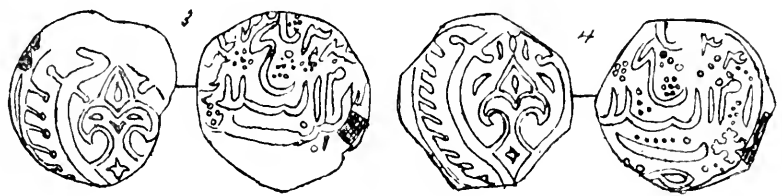
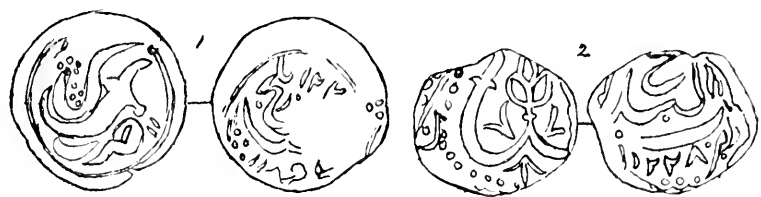
(Oracle Encyclopaedia abridged)

Rulers of Afghanistan.

	DURRANI	BARAKZAI	
	A.H	A.H	A.D
Ahmad Shah Durrani	1160		1747
Timur Shah	1187		1773
Jaman Shah	1207		1793
Shuja ul mulk (Shah Shuja)	1216		1801
Mahmud Shah	1216		1801
Shuja (second reign)	1218		1803
Mahmud (second reign)	1224-45		1809-29
Ali Shah at Kabul	1233		1817
Ayyub Shah at Kashmir & Peshawar	1233		1817
Dost Muhammad at Kabul & Kandahar		1239-55	1823-69
Kamran at Herat.	1245-58		1829-42
Sultan Muhammad at Peshawar	1247	1247-9	1831-5
Shuja (third reign)	1255		1839
Kohandil Khan at Kandahar		1256-67	1840-1
Fath Jang at Kabul	1258		1842
Dost (second reign) Kabul, Kandahar Herat & Baluch		1258-80	1842-63
Kohandil (again) at Kandahar		1273-8	1856-61
Shere Ali Kabul & Kandahar		1280-9	1863-6
Muhammad Afzal, Kabul & Baluch		1283	1866
Muhammad Azam, Kabul, Baluch & Kandahar		1283-4	1866-7
Shere Ali (again) Kabul, Kandahar Herat and Baluch		1285-96	1868-78
Nasrullah Khan at		1296	1878
Wali Shere Ali at Kandahar		1297	1879
Wali Muhammad at Kabul		1297	1879
Abdur Rahman at		1298	1880
Muhammad Isak (Baluch)		1306	1888
Habibullah Khan at		1319	1901

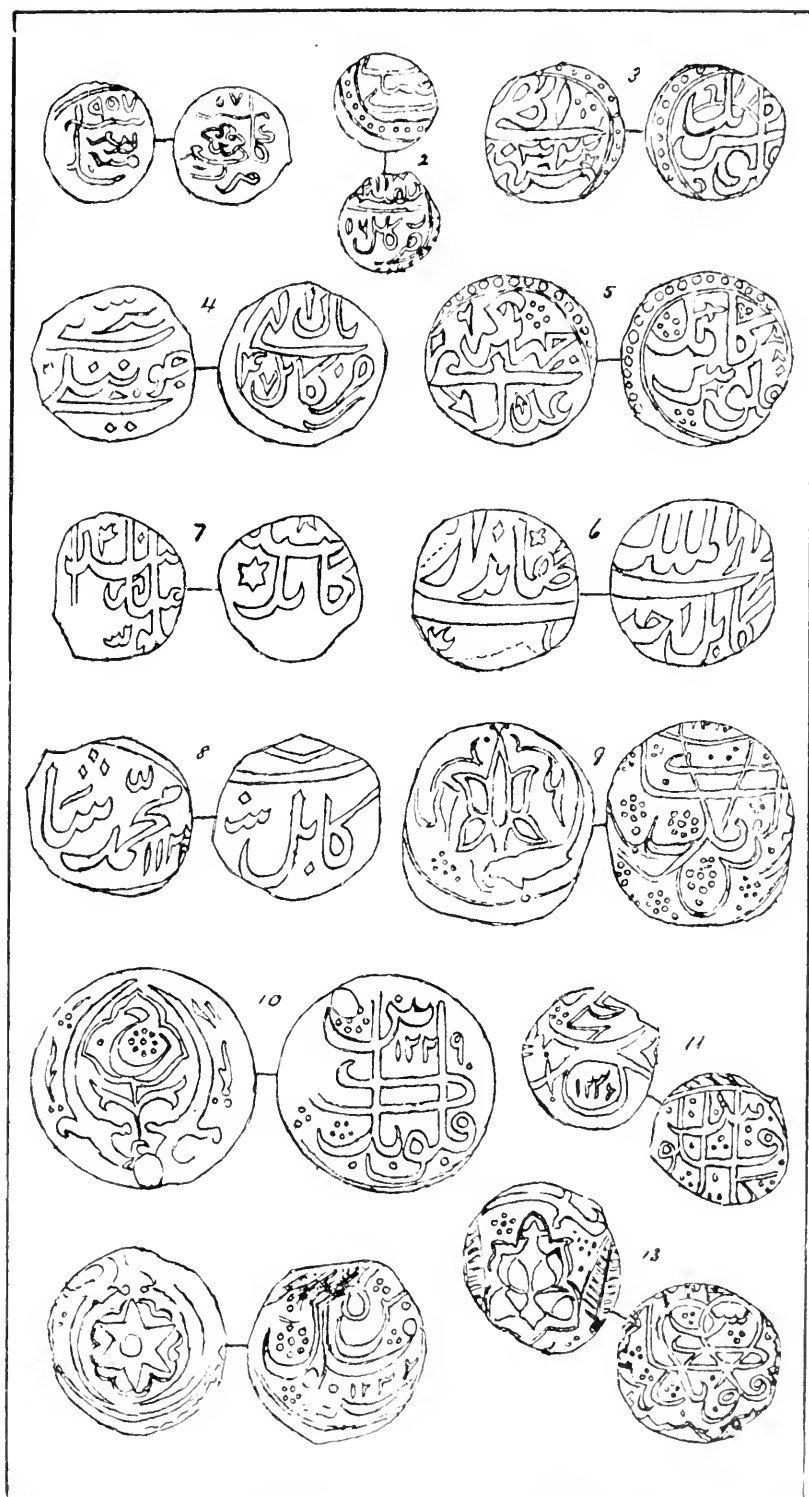
Afghanistan.

		<u>BALKH.</u>
1	Scimitar	زرب = Zart R ۱۲۲ بلخ = Balkh 122 - B.M.
2	Two scimitars and pediment forming together a heart shaped ornament.	زرب ام البلد بلخ = Zart amal balad Balkh 1228 Struck in the mother of cities Balkh 1228. B.M.
3	Variety of the last with a different pediment and bearing date ۳۳ = 1233	B.M.
4	Another dated - ۳۴ = 1234	B.M.
5	do do do ?	B.M.
7	۱۲۹۵ فلوس = Falus	1295 B.M.
	R Lion to right	۱۲۹۵ بلخ = Balkh 1295
8	فلوس = Falus	B.M.
	R Lion to left	۱۲۹۵ بلخ = Balkh 1295.



Afghanistan.

		<u>KABUL - Cabul</u>
		<u>MOGUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN.</u>
		<u>HUMAYUN. 937 - 963 AH</u>
1		سنه 907 sanal. 937. R A. flower . 07 ضرب کابل سنه 57. B.M.
2		ضرب کابل 04. R zarb Kabul - 56. B.M.
		<u>AKBAR. 936 - 1014 AH</u>
3		سنه 933. Sanal Slahi 53 ie 996 AH R کابل فلوس. Kabul falus Red
4	4 Tanka	چوتنگ اکبر شاهی. Chau tanka Akbar shahi R ضرب کابل ابان 47. zarb Kabul aban ilahi 47 Struck at Kabul month Aban 47 th year of Slahi. Red
		<u>JAHANGIR 1014 - 1037 AH.</u>
5		جہانگیر 6 ادل. Jahangiri 6 adl Jahangir. 6 th year of reign. just (weight) R-1 R کابل فلوس. Kabul falus
		<u>JAHANDAR. 1124 A.H.</u>
6		جہاندار شاہ فلوس 1113. Jahandar shahi falus (1113) R دار الملک ضرب کابل احد. Sar al mulk zarb Kabul ahad. Struck at Kabul the seal of the King first (year) Red
		<u>AURUNGZEEB - 1069 - 1118 AH</u>
7		سنه مبارک 40. 40 sanat mubarak falus 40 th year of the blessed accession. R سنه 1108. Sanal (1108) Kabul Red
		<u>MUHAMMAD SHAH 1131 - 1161 AH</u>
8		محمد شاه 1135. Muhammad Shah 1135 ضرب کابل سنه. zarb Kabul sanal (year) Red
		<u>DURRANI RULERS</u>
9		فلور 1218. Flower? کابل فلوس 1114. Kabul falus 1218. B.M.
10		ح within flower and two swords R کابل فلوس 1229. Kabul falus 1229. B.M.
11		محمد (Muhammad) above two swords 1236. 1237.



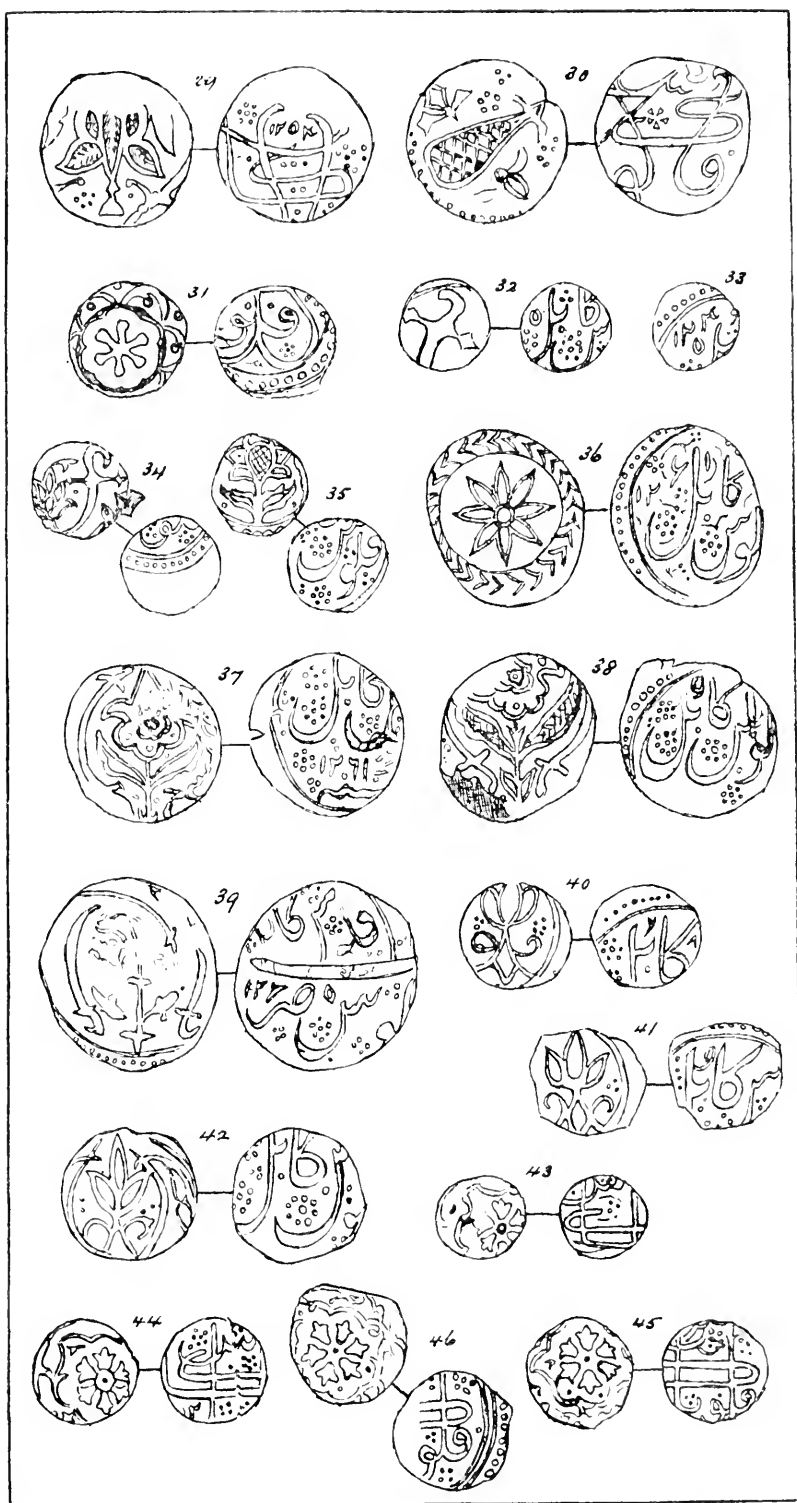
Afghanistan

		کابل فالوس - Kabul falus	BM
12	Star between two swords	کابل فالوس سنه ۱۲۳۶ خ. Kabul falus sanat 1236 13M.	
13	Flower between two leaves with sword above	کابل فالوس ۱۲۳۴ خ. Kabul falus 1234	BM
<u>BARAKZAIS rulers</u>			
14	Flower entwining sword pointed to left	کابل فالوس ۱۲۵۴ خ. Kabul falus 1254	BM
15	Flower entwining sword pointed to left	کابل فالوس خ. Kabul falus	BM
16	Flower entwining sword pointed to left	کابل فالوس ۱۲۵۰ خ. Kabul falus 1250	BM
17	The same but larger undated		BM
18	- . . . dated 1250 = 1250		BM
19	Leaf with رايج ۱۲۵۴ خ. Ray 1254 (currency) Large sword	کابل فالوس Monogram خ. Kabul falus	BM
20	Leaf between two swords خ. ۱۲۵۰	کابل فالوس 35	BM
21	Two swords between two leaves خ. فالوس جزا کابل (struck on an earlier coin)		BM
22	A double or treble struck coin with leaves &c on Ob. خ. containing the usual جزا فالوس Kabul-wash		
23	Flower خ. ۱۲۵۰ خ. Kabul falus 1250		BM
24	Flower خ. similar dated 1254		BM
25	Similar undated		BM
26	Flower between two swords خ. Kabul falus		BM
27	do do	کابل فالوس ۱۲۵۴ خ. Kabul falus 1254	BM
28	Similar to last but dated 1258 (1258)		BM



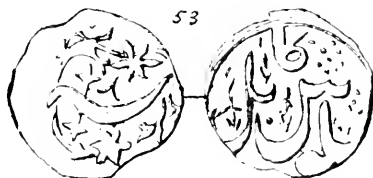
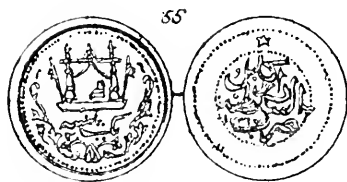
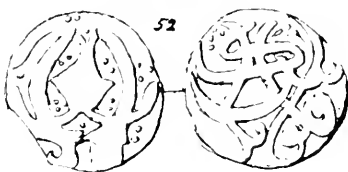
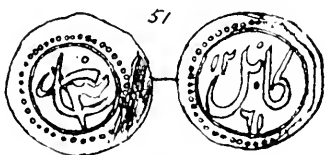
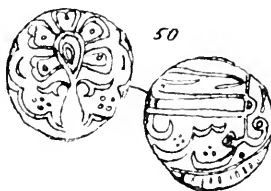
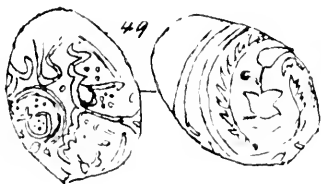
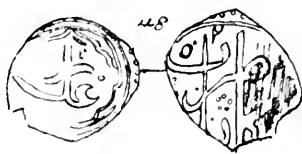
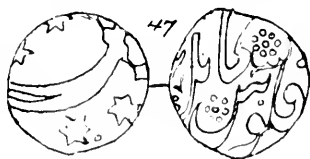
Afghanistan.

29	Flower between two swords (as last.) R ۱۳۰۴ کابل فلوس - Kabul falus 1254 BM
30	Leaf? between two flowers? R کابل فلوس - Kabul falus BM
31	Star or daisy within arabesque R کابل فلوس? - Kabul falus BM.
32	Sword handle R کابل فلوس ۵ - Kabul falus BM
33	Another shewing the whole of the date BM. (Both of these coins are nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick)
34	Similar to No 14 but different reverse BM.
35	Flower R کابل فلوس? - Kabul? falus BM.
36	Star or flower within ornamental border R کابل فلوس ۱۲۶۱ - Kabul falus 1261 BM.
37	Flower with two leaves between two swords R کابل فلوس ۱۲۶۱ سنه - Kabul falus sanat 1261. BM
38	Another similar but undated - both dble struck BM
39	Another double struck coin with date ۱۲۷۰ = 1265 and ضرب فلوس کابل - Zart falus Kabul BM
40	Flower R کابل ۶۸ - Kabul (12)68 BM
41	another with part of فلوس - falus ۹ (1269?) BM.
42	another similar but larger BM
43	Six-petalled flower within cartouche R کابل فلوس - Kabul falus BM
44	similar but larger BM
45	another as last BM
46	another still larger BM



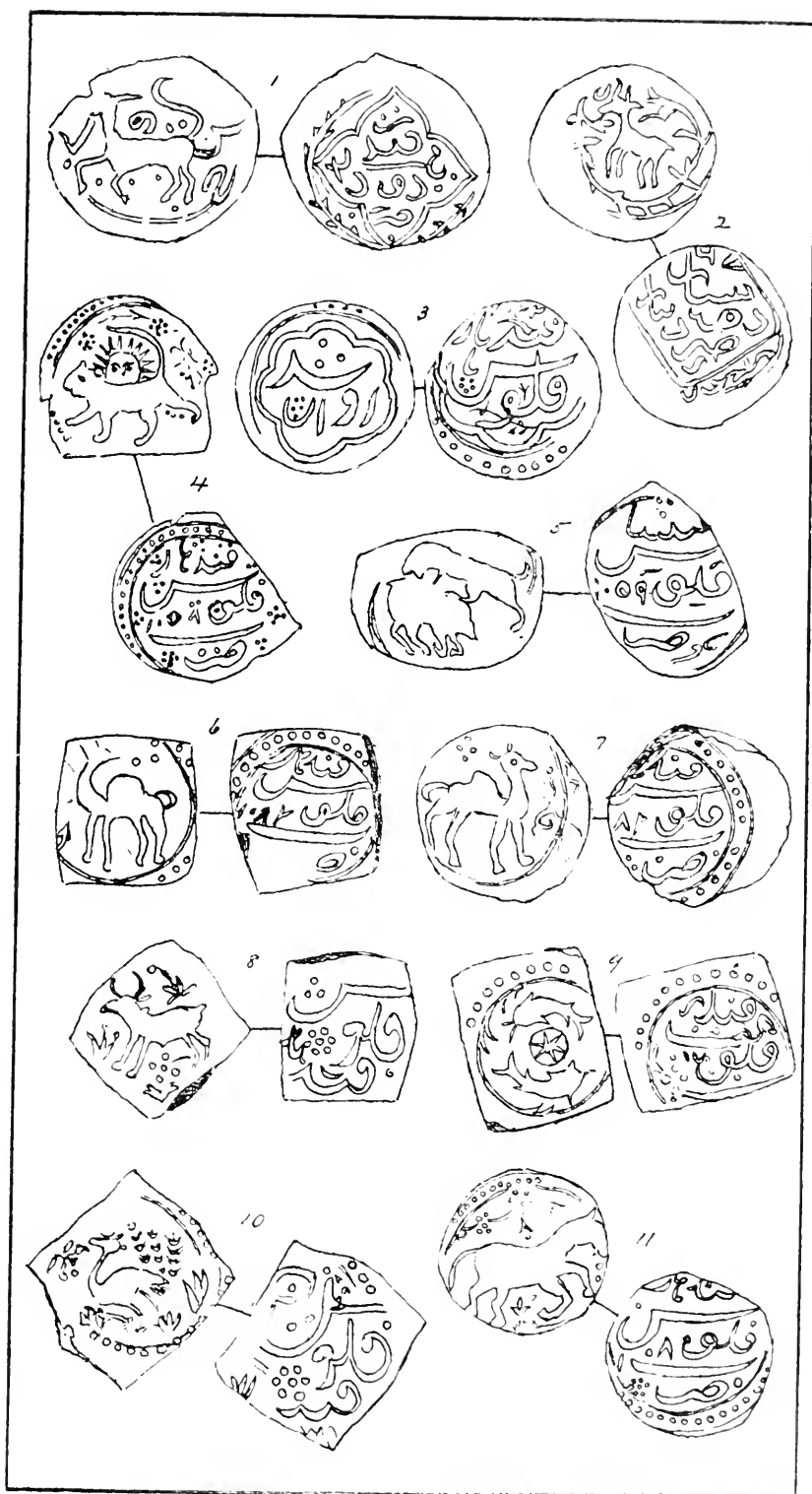
Afghanistan.

47		Two bladed sword and four stars. R. کابل فلوس ۶ - Kabul falus (12) 6 x W.H.V.
48		R. ضرب کابل ۵۲ - Zart Kabul (12?) 52 B.M.
49		Flowers: R. Centre: Round دار السلطنة کابل - Dar al sultanah Kabul The seat of the Sullanat Kabul B.M.
50		? R. کابل فلوس - Kabul falus B.F.
51		? R. کابل ۱۲۶۱ - Kabul 1261
52		Two swords & flower H.V. R. Another variety of the "Kabul falus" monogram
53		Sword, point. to right. surrounded with flowers R. کابل فلوس - Kabul falus H.V.
54	Paisa	Durbar hall with throne ۱۲۰۹ - Ek paisa 1209 R. ضرب دار السلطنة کابل - Zart dar al Sultanah Kabul = Struck at the seat of the Sullanat Kabul
55	.	As last. but date ۱۳۱۷ = 1317 on R.
56	.	As last. with ۳۶ = 36 above the value. R. Exactly like 55



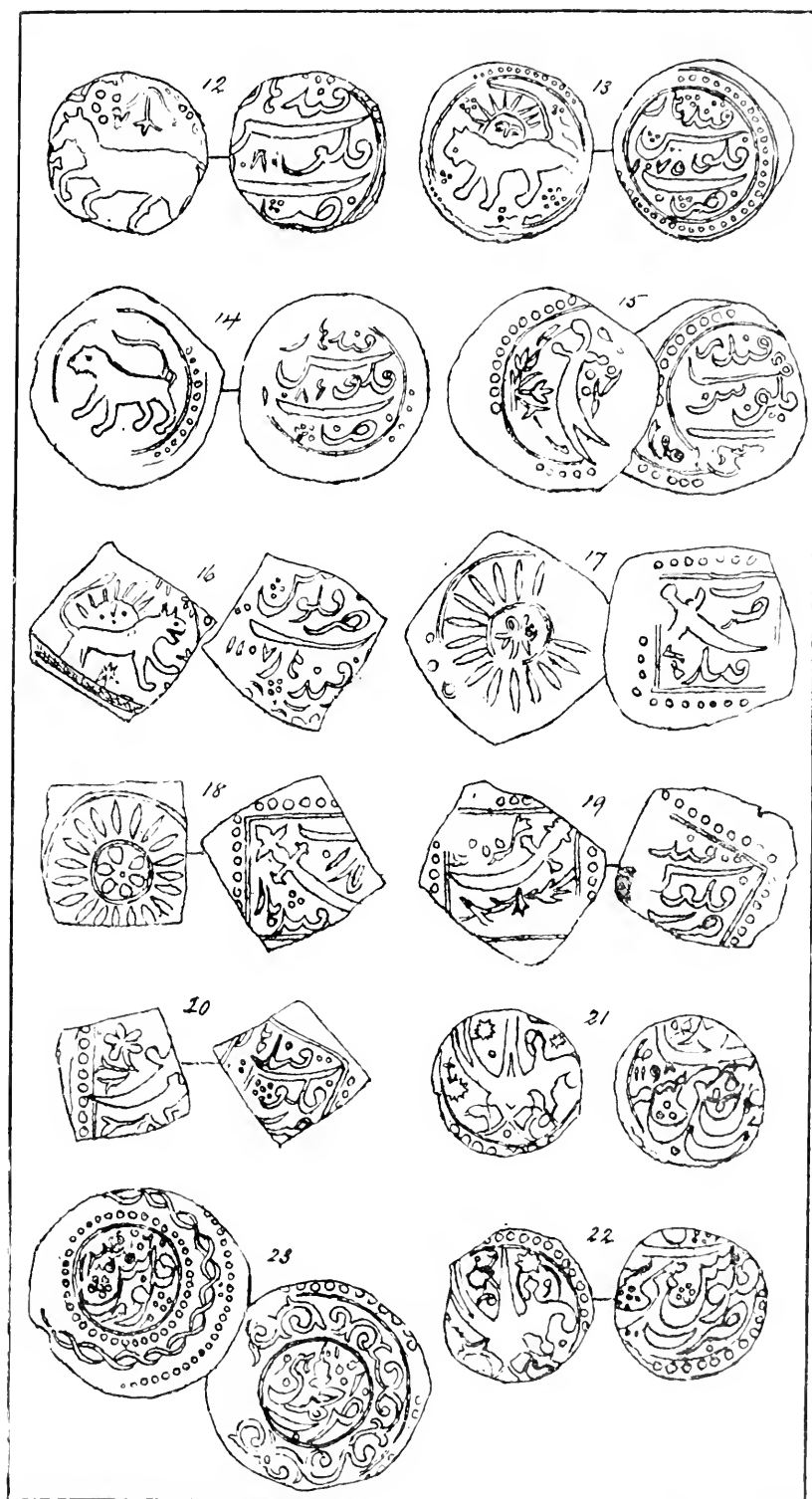
Afghanistan.

<u>KANDAHAR - Candahar - Ahmadshahy.</u>		
1	2-Dinar	Antelope to left سنه ۹۵۷ = Sanat (year) 957 قند مار دو دينار ضرب Kandahar dow dinar zart BM 145
2		Similar but without date BM 149
3		شاه روان = Shah rawan. It became current. قند مار فلوس ۱۰۲۲ 1022 Kandahar fulus (Rodgers mogul)
4		Lion and sun to left قند مار فلوس ۱۰۵۸ ضرب Kandahar fulus zart 1058 BM 131
5		Lion seizing stag قند مار فلوس ۱۰۵۹ ضرب Kandahar fulus zart 1059 BM 137
6		Bromedary to left قند مار فلوس ۱۰۸۲ ضرب Kandahar fulus zart 1082 BM 140
7		Bromedary to right قند مار فلوس ۱۰۸۲ ضرب Kandahar fulus zart 1082 BM 142
8		Stag to left قند مار فلوس Falus Kandahar BM 144
9		Two fishes and star قند مار فلوس (ضراب) Kandahar fulus zart BM 152
10		Peacock to left قند مار فلوس Falus Kandahar BM 150
11		Horse galloping to right قند مار فلوس ۱۰۸۰ ضرب Kandahar fulus zart 1080 BM 138
All the coins above were struck when Kandahar was under Persian rule with the exception of No 3 which was issued by the great Mogul Emperor of India Shah Jahangir, clearly shewing that this province formed part of his empire at the period of 1022 AH		



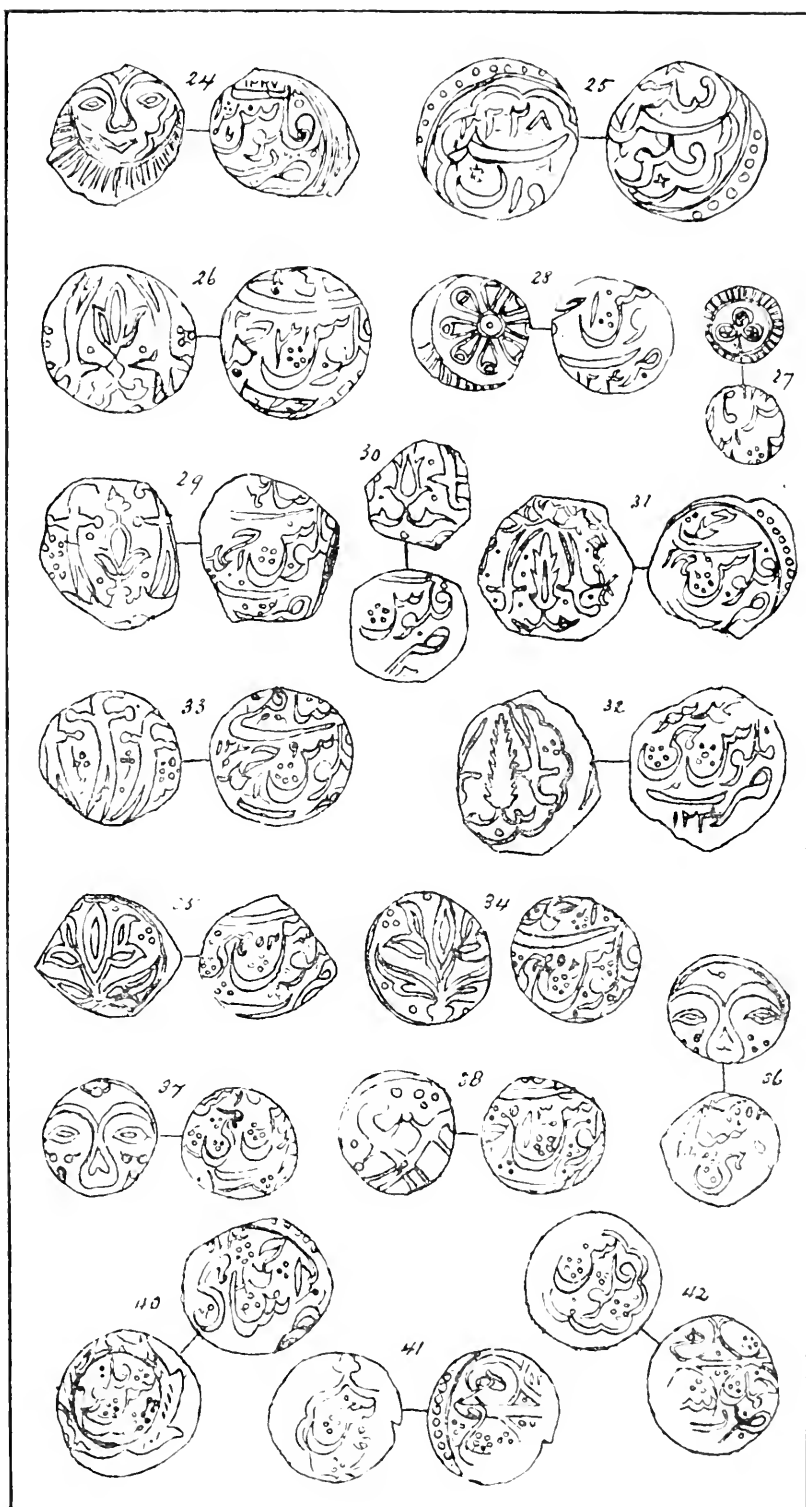
Afghanistan.

	<u>KANDAHAR under Persia cont'd</u>	
12	Horse galloping to left. R. قند بار فلوس ۱۰۸۰ ضرب R. Kandahar falus zart 1080	B.M. 139
13	Lion and sun to left. R. قند بار فلوس ۱۰۸۵ ضرب R. Kandahar falus zart 1085	B.M. 134
14	Lion to left. R. قند بار فلوس ۱۰۸۶ ضرب R. Kandahar falus zart 1086	B.M. 135
15	Two bladed sabre of Ali, known by the name of Zu'l-fikar to right. R. قند بار فلوس ضرب R. Kandahar falus zart	B.M. 156
16	Lion and sun to right. R. قند بار فلوس ضرب ۱۱۰۷ R. Falus zart Kandahar 1108	B.M. 133
17	Flower R. Sabre to left. قند بار ضرب R. Kandahar zart	B.M. 1574
18	Flower R. Sabre to left. قند بار ضرب R. Kandahar zart	D.F.H.
19	Sabre to right. R. قند بار (۱) فلوس ضرب R. Kandahar falus zart	B.M. 158
20	as last but smaller	B.M. 157
	<u>DURRANI rulers</u>	
21	Two bladed sabre & scabbard. ? to right. احمد شاهی فلوس ضرب ۱۱۹۷ R. Ahmadshahi falus zart 1198	B.M.
22	same coin with different position of die	B.M.
23	۱۲۰۰ فلوس - Falus 1200 R. احمد شاهی = zart Ahmadshahi. Struck at Ahmadshahi i.e. Kandahar	B.M.
	<u>DURRANI and BARANZAI rulers</u>	
	As it is doubtful as to which dynasty many of the remaining coins belong I have grouped them together under the above heading	



Afghanistan:

24	Surface. Wrongly attributed. see Herat. 9. R. Zart falus Herat. 1227 B.M.
25	۱۲۲۸ شادی (ار) او ن = Shad rawan (became current) 1228 R. قند ار فلوس = Kandahar falus B.M.
26	Flower between two double bladed swords R. قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی ۱۲۴۱ Zart falus Ahmadshahy 1241 B.M.
27	Trefoil flower R. قند ار فلوس = Kandahar falus. B.M.
28	Eight leaved flower R. ۱۲۴۰ شادی = قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی Zart falus Ahmadshahy 1240 B.M.
29	Flower between two swords R. as last undated B.M.
30	Leaf between two swords R. B.M.
31	As last but larger B.M.
32	Similar R. قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی ۱۲۴۰ Zart falus Ahmadshahy 1240 B.M.
33	Three swords R. ۱۲۴۹ شادی = قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی Zart falus Ahmadshahy 1249 B.M.
34	Large flower R. ۱۲۱۵ شادی = قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی Zart falus Ahmadshahy (12) 52 D.F.H.
35	Similar B.M.
36	Surface: R. قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی ۱۲۱۵ Zart falus Ahmadshahy (12) 53 B.M.
37	Similar (date off coin) B.M.
38	Two double bladed swords crossed R. قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی ۱۲۱۵ Zart falus Ahmadshahy (12) 54 B.M.
39	see page 169 as last, but larger B.M.
40	Ornamental cartouche. فلوس = Falus R. قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی ۱۲۱۵ Zart Ahmadshahy (12) 54 B.M.
41	Different cartouches فلوس = Falus
42	R. Elegant arabesque formed with the words قند ار فلوس احمد شاهی and Zart below. B.M.



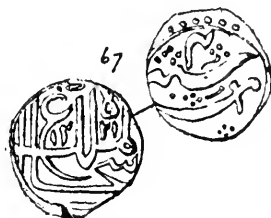
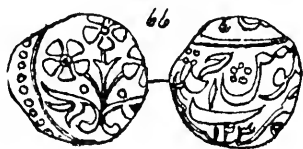
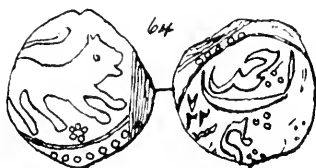
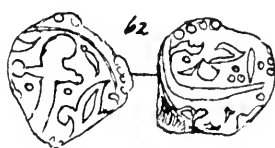
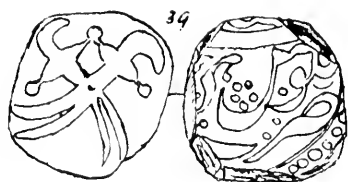
Afghanistan

43	Leaf between two swords ضرب احمد شاه ۱۲۵۴ Zart Ahmadshahy 1254 D.F.H.
44	The same, shewing completed date ۵۴ (12154) B.M.
45	Two bladed sword ضرب فلوس احمد شاه ۱۲۵۵ D.F.H. Zart falus Ahmadshahy 1255
46	Same as last. W.H.V.
47	Sword between two leaves R. as no 45 but. dated ۵۴ (12156) B.M.
48	Sword between two leaves. ضرب فلوس احمد شاه ۱۲۵۷ Zart falus Ahmadshahy 1257 B.M.
49	Another D.F.H.
50	۱۲۶۰ - Falus 1260 ضرب احمد شاه Ahmadshahy B.M.
51	Shews another part of the same die B.M.
52	ضرب احمد شاه - Falus R. Ahmadshahy B.M.
53	Leaf between two fish ضرب احمد شاه ۳ Falus Ahmadshahy 3 B.M.
54	Star with arabesque border R. as last B.M.
55	BRITISH OCCUPATION. Imperial Crown
56	ضرب قند هار ۶ Zart Kandahar 6 B.M.
57	Flower on stem ضرب احمد شاه ۱۲۶۵ Falus Ahmadshahy 1265 B.M.
58	Flower between swords R. as last B.M.
59	ضرب فلوس احمد شاه ۵ variety R. ۱۲۶۰ - 126(x) B.M. Zart falus Ahmadshahy. 5
60	Four petalled flower and four swords ضرب فلوس قند هار Zart falus Kandahar D.F.H.
61	Eight leaved ornament. (see no 28) R. similar to last. B.M.



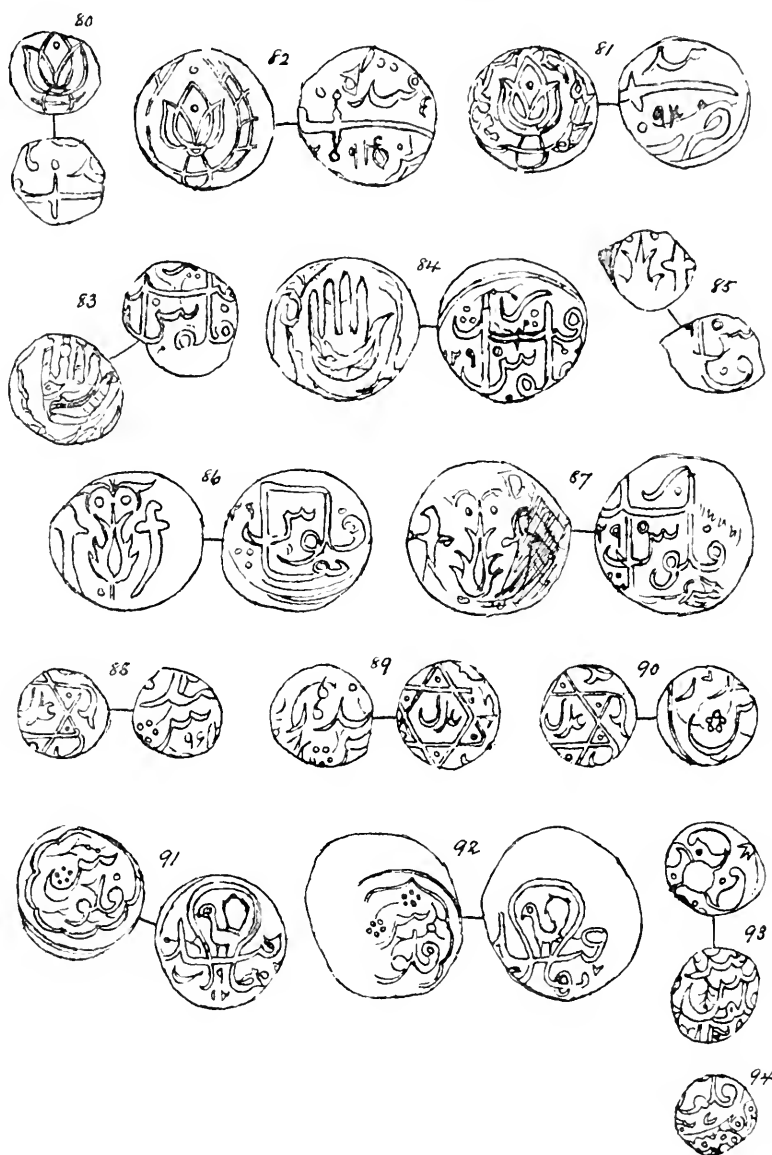
Afghanistane

39	Two double-bladed swords crossed. R ضرب فلوس احمد شاه Zart falus Ahmadshahy. D.F.H.
62	Sword and leaves R احمد شاهي ۲ Ahmadshahy 2 D.F.H.
63	Three flowers on one stem R Two bladed sword Kandahar - قندار D.F.H.
64	Lion to right. R احمد شاهي ۱۲۲۷ Ahmadshahy 1227 B.M.
65	Flower within cartouche R احمد شاه فلوس Ahmadshahy falus B.M.
66	Three flowers on one stem. R ضرب فلوس احمد شاه ۱۲۴۵ Zart falus Ahmadshahy 1245 D.F.H.
67	شجاع الملك (شا) ۱۲۲۱ Shuja al Mulk Shah 1221 R A sword and سنه ۴ : Year 4 (of reign) Note - No mint is shown on this coin, but it is included here on account of the probability of its being struck at Kandahar
68	Flower R ضرب فلوس احمد شاه ۱۲۲۴ Zart falus Ahmadshahy (12)24 H.W.
69	A Bird R its last undated H.W.



Afghanistan.

80	Flower & Sword	قند ۱۸ Kandahar	WHY
81	do R. do	قند (۱۸) ۹۴ ضرب قند (۱۸) ۹۴ Zart Kandahar (12) 94	
82	similar but larger		
83	Open hand R.	فلوس قند (۵) ۱۸, ۱۹ Falus Kandahar	B.M.
84	similar but larger & dated	۱۲۹۵ = 1295	WHY
85	Leaf between two swords? R.	فلوس ۹۵ - Falus 95	WHY
86	do do	فلوس قند (۵) ۲۱ R. ۲۱ Falus Kandahar 129 (5)	WHY
87	Leaf between two swords R.	shews the nearly complete inscription upon these sorely stricken coins, many of them shewing traces of 3 & 4 designs	
		فلوس قند ۱۲۹۵ - Falus Kandahar 1295	B.M.
88	دل - adl. just (weight) within ornament.		
		فلوس قند (۱۸) ۹۹ R. ۹۹ - Falus Kandahar (12) 96	DFH
89	Larger and shewing different part of the die		DFH
90	similar to 88 and 89		DFH
91	فلوس - Falus within arabesque border		
		R. Peacock and قند ۱۲۹۷ Kandahar 1297	B.M.
92	Same but larger		WHY
93	Four flowers joined R.	فلوس قند ۱۳۰۲ - Falus Kandahar 1307	DFH
94	Another shewing different part of the die		DFH



Afghanistan.

<u>HERAT</u>	
1	Horse to left. ۱۱۳۴ (reversed) 1134 R Two bladed sword ضرب هرات ۱۹۴ S.P. Herat gart falus
2	Leaf between two swords R ۱۱۳۰ ضرب هرات BM. Falus gart Herat 1135
3	Sword between two leaves ضرب هرات Herat Falus gart BM
4	1 Paisa Durbar hall with throne يك پينځه EK paisa R ضرب دار الحصره هرات Herat. Struck at the seat of victory Herat.
5	Leaf between two swords R ۱۲۲۴ ضرب هرات. Falus Herat gart 1224 Fruch.
6	These three coins are a good sample of this type of
7	coin which are always double + treble struck
8	The obverse may be a fish R ۱۲۴۰ (ضرب) ضرب هرات gart falus Herat 1260 H.W.
9	Lion to left R ضرب هرات - Herat falus.
10	Surface R ۱۲۲۷ ضرب هرات - gart falus Herat 1227. BM.



Russia in Asia.

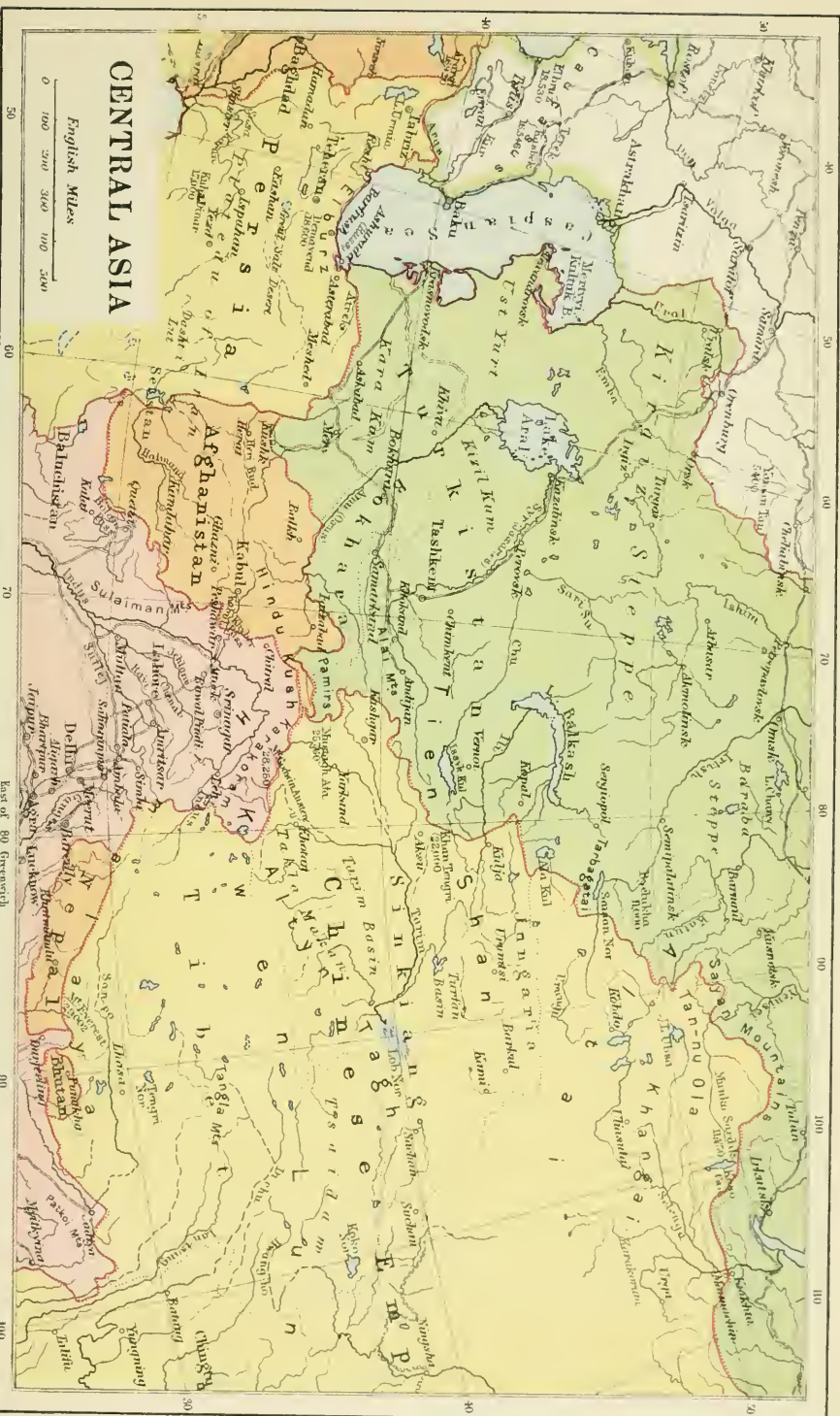
Bukhara is the ancient Bogdiana of which the capital was the modern Samarcand. In the 8th century it was conquered by the Arabs, under whom it flourished till 1220 when it fell under the power of Genghis Khan, whose descendants were dispossessed by Tamerlane about 1370. It was finally seized (1505) by the Uzbeks, who are still the dominant race. After the Russians had annexed part of Khokand in 1865, they found themselves incessantly harassed by the petty attacks of Bukharan troops, and entering the Khanate gained a decisive victory at Jajgar (1866) and afterwards took possession of the city of Samarcand in 1868. It is now under the suzerainty of Russia.

Khokand or Ferghana, of which the capital is Khokand, is a Khanate of Central Asia now included in the Russian government of Sir Daria. After the war of 1866, Russia replaced the Khan Khudayar, who was thenceforth little more than a vassal of the Czar. A rebellion in 1874 against the Khan, stirred up by Yakub Beg, Amir of Kashgar, led to another Russian invasion under General Kaufmann and the annexation of the whole of Khokand in 1875.

Oracle Ency. abridged.

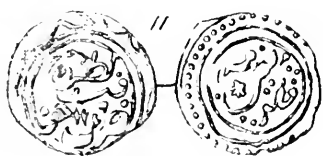
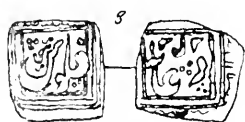
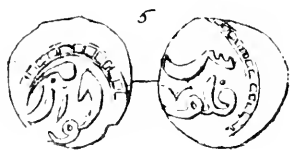
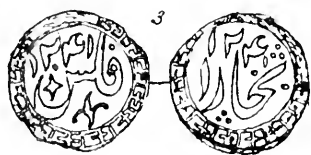
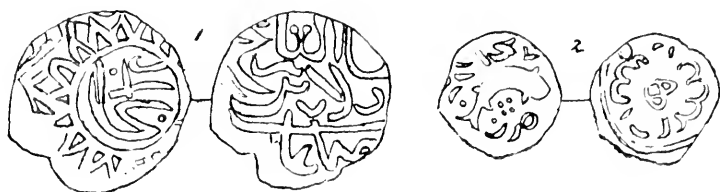
Khiva, the ancient Chorasnia was subject successively to Bactria, Parthia, and Persia, and became a monarchy with the name of Khwarezm, under a Seljuk dynasty in 1092 AD. The Khwarezmians conquered the whole of Persia and Afghanistan but were in turn subjected by Jenghis Khan in 1221, by Tamerlane in 1370, and by the Uzbeks in 1511. At the request of the Khan, Said Mukhammad, the Russians under Gen. Kaufmann occupied the capital ¹⁸⁷³ and finally in 1875 completed the annexation.

Oracle Ency. abridged.



Russia in Asia.

		<u>BUKHARA</u>	
1		... بخارا Bukhara & <i>Sanal fi al-Tarikh</i> 832 (date in words) سنه في التاريخ ثلاثين اساو ثمانمائة DFH	
2		<i>a fish</i> بخارا = <i>zart</i> Bukhara & <i>Tamgha</i> B.M.	
3		۱۲۴۱ = <i>Fals</i> 1241 & بخارا ۱۲۴۱ = <i>Bukhara</i> 1241 DFH	
		<u>KHIVA (or KHWARIZM)</u>	
5		فلوس = <i>Falus</i> . & خوارزم <i>Khwarizm</i> . H.W.	
		<u>FARGHANA</u>	
8		فرغانه = <i>Farghana</i> 1252 فلوس - <i>Falus</i> . & ۱۲۵۲ B.M.	
		<u>KHOKAND</u>	
9		<i>In square</i> روج <i>Rukh</i> (<i>Shah Rukh</i> 1184) & ضرب خو قند = <i>zar'</i> Khokand. B.M.	
10		۱۲۷۷ = <i>Ali Hakim</i> 1271 (<i>High authority or governor</i>) ضرب خو قند = <i>zart</i> Khokand	
11		۱۲۴۹ = ضرب خو قند <i>zart</i> Khokand <i>lalif</i> (<i>the beautiful</i>) فلوس - - - <i>Falus</i> - - - 1249? H.W.	



History of Chinese Turkestan.

It appears very probable that at the dawn of history this country was inhabited by an Aryan population in a highly developed state of civilization scarcely inferior to that of the neighbouring region of Bactriana. When the Huns occupied East and West Mongolia in 177 B.C. they drove out the Yu Chi (Yüeh) and at the beginning of our era there were several independent cities of which Khotan was the most important. In the first century A.D. the Chinese extended their rule westward over Turkestan as far as Kashgar but their domination was soon shaken off.

At the end of the 5th century the western parts fell under the sway of the White Huns (Ephthalites) the Chinese however still retaining the region about Lob-nor. In 712-13 the Muhammadans under Kotaliba after several excursions into West Turkestan took Samarcand, Ferghana Tashkand and Khokand and invaded East Turkestan as far as China. In 790 the Tibetans were masters but gradually weakening we find the country under the Hor-he (Uigurs?) towards the ninth century. In the 11th century the Mongolian hordes Kara Kalars entered Eastern Turkestan and penetrating westward Khiva fell under their domination. During the following century Genghis Khan overran China, Turkestan, India, Persia, Russia and Hungary. Kashgaria fell under his rule in 1270 and flourished exceedingly.

This state of affairs lasted until the 14th century when Tughlak Timur accepted Islam and transferred his residence from Aksu to Kashgar.

His son reigned at Samarcand but was overthrown by Timur. In the 14th and 15th centuries

Bukhara and Samarcand became centres of Musulman scholarship and sent learned doctors to Kashgaria.

In Dzungaria a strong Kalmuk alliance was formed in the 17th century and extended its sway over Shi. To this alliance the rival factions of the "white" and "black" mountaineers alternately appealed, Yarkand supporting the former, and Kashgar the latter. The struggles between them paved the way for a Chinese invasion and entering Dzungaria in 1758 the last named perpetrated the horrible massacre of upwards of one million victims. The Kalmuks fled and Dzungaria became a Chinese province. The Chinese next reconquered East Turkistan marking their progress by massacres.

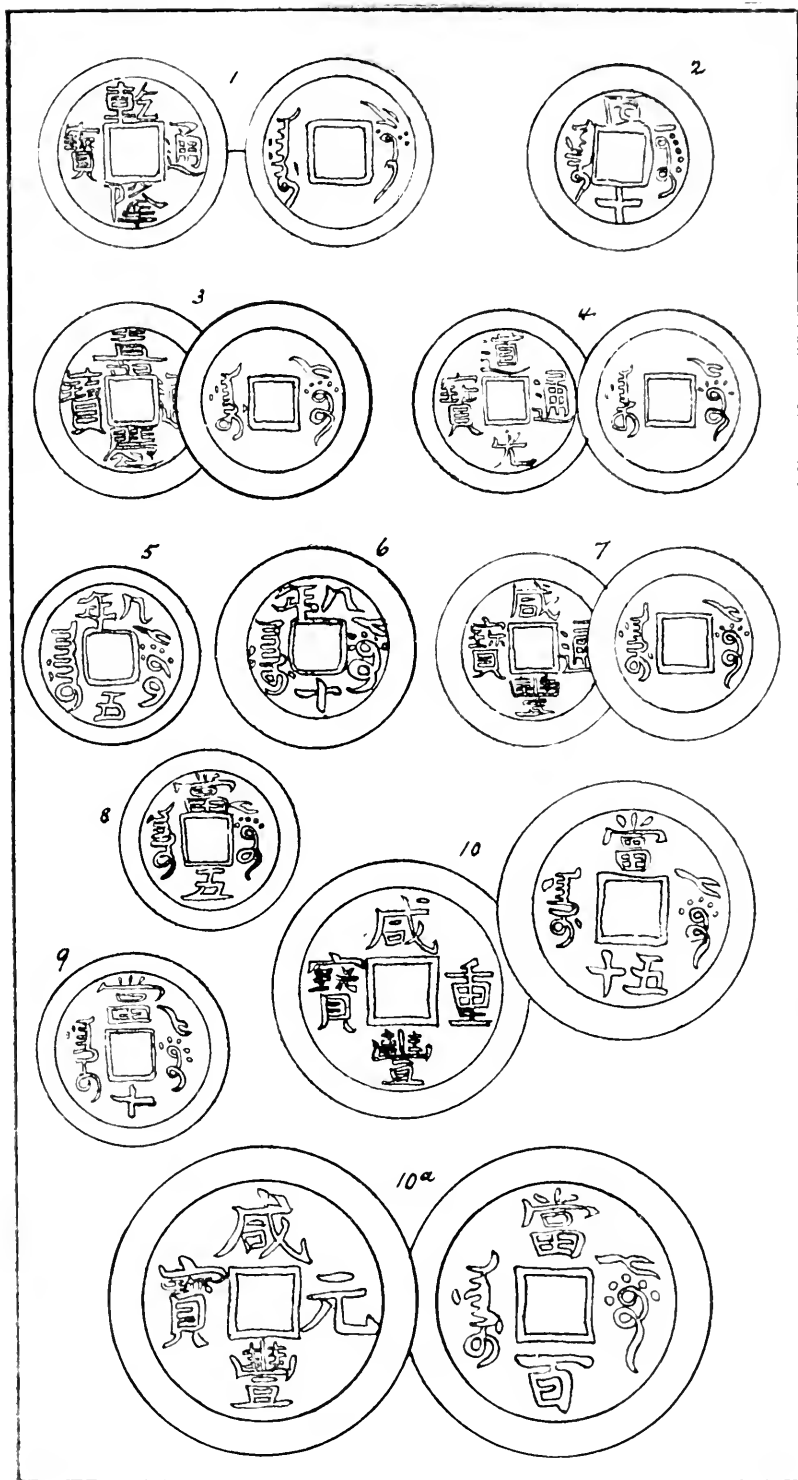
Hereupon the dissident Khojas fled to Khotan and gathering together fanatical followers of Islam succeeded in overthrowing Chinese rule in 1825, 1830 and again in 1847 but their successes were never permanent. In 1857 another insurrection broke out but a few months later the Chinese again took Kashgar. In the course of the Dzungarian outbreak of 1864 the Chinese were again expelled and in 1872 Yarkub Beg became master of Kashgar. Five years later he had again to sustain war with China in which he was defeated and Eastern Turkistan became once more a Chinese province.

Note that the letters T B R L mean Top, bottom, right, left and shew the position of the signs on the coin

The value of the brass or copper taen (cash) is $\frac{1}{1000}$ taen. The taen is not a coin but money of account and varied with the price of silver which at 50 hince per oz would be $\frac{3}{12\frac{1}{2}}$

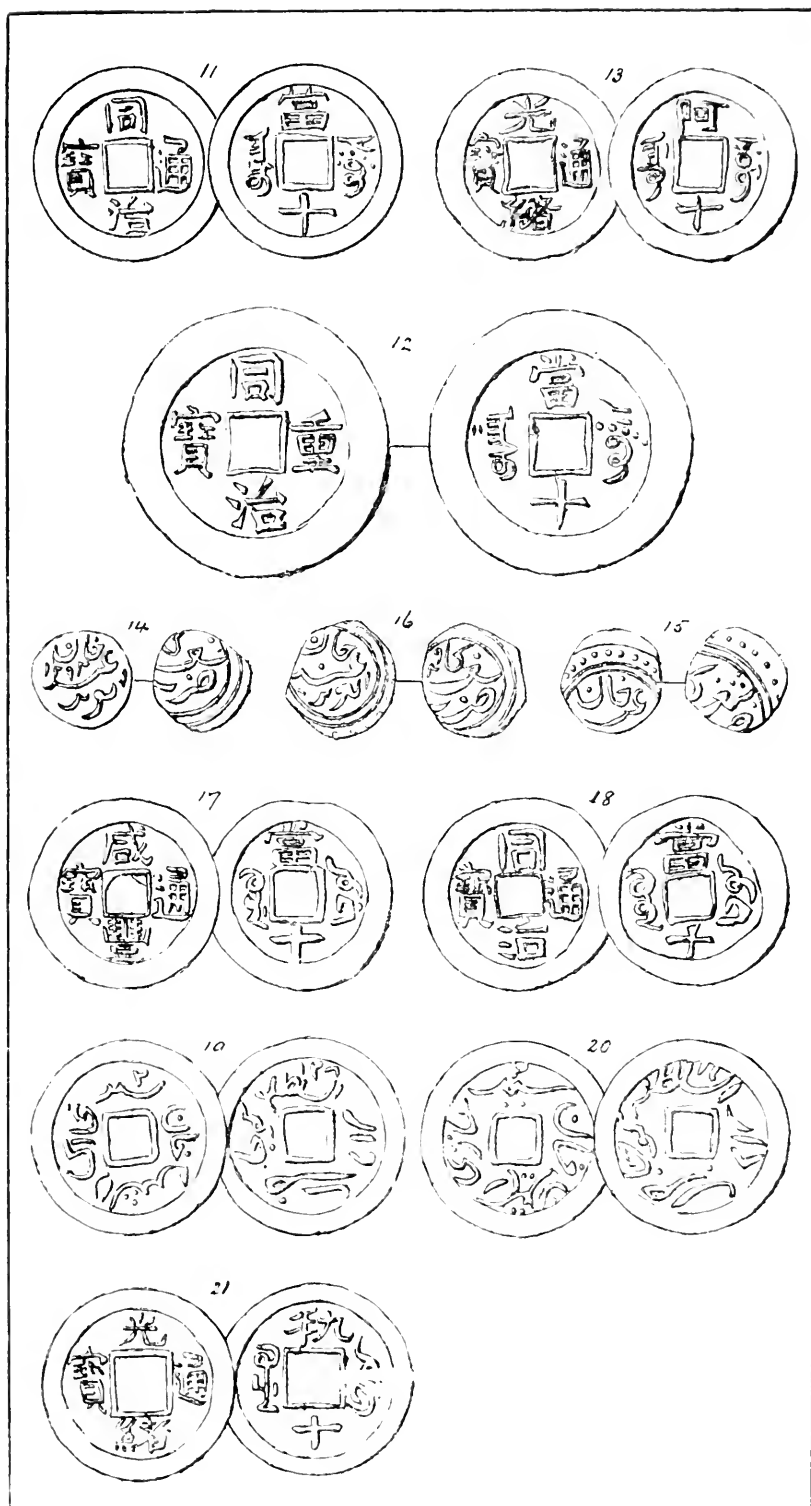
Chinese Turkestan.

<u>ANSU</u>		
<u>Emperor CHIEN LUNG AD 1736-1796</u>		
1	1 T sien	乾隆通寶 - Chien Lung tung pao. T.B.R. Left Currency of the Chien Lung period in Chinese R { To left in 𠔁 - Ansu } To right in 𠔁 for 𠔁 { Manchu 𠔁 } Arabic Ansu B.M.
2	10 " (tens)	Ob. as last. R Left and right as last Top: 厘 = li. 𠔁 tail. B + . ten DFH
<u>Emperor CHIA CHING AD 1796-1820</u>		
3	1 T sien	嘉慶通寶 - Chia Ching tung pao T.B.R.L. R as No 1 Ansu in Manchu and Arabic B.M.
<u>Emperor TAO KUANG AD 1820-50.</u>		
4	1 "	道光通寶 Tao Kuang tung pao. T.B.R.L. Currency of the Tao Kuang period R as No 1 Ansu in Manchu and Arabic B.M.
5	5 "	Ob. as last. Tao Kuang tung pao T.B.R.L. R Left and right as No 1 Ansu in Manchu & Arabic Top 年八 Nien pa. Year 8 i.e. 1828 Bottom 五 = 5. B.M.
6	10 "	as last. except. bottom fig. on R + = 10 B.M.
<u>Emperor HSIEN FENG AD 1857-1862</u>		
7	1 "	咸豐通寶 - Hsien Feng tung pao Currency of the Hsien Feng period T.B.R.L. R as No 1 Ansu in Manchu and Arabic B.M.
8	5 " (tens)	Ob. as last. Hsien Feng tung pao R as No 5. R Ansu year 8 5 (tens) B.M.
9	10 " "	as last except. bottom fig. on R + = 10 B.M.
10	50 " "	咸豐重寶 - Hsien Feng chung pao T.B.R.L. Heavy currency of the Hsien Feng period R Left and right as No 1 Ansu in Manchu & Arabic Top and bottom 當十五 - Tang wushih 50 DFH
10 ^a	100 " "	咸豐元寶 Hsien Feng yuan pao Original coin of the Hsien Feng period R as last except. bottom figure 百 - pai. 100 DFH



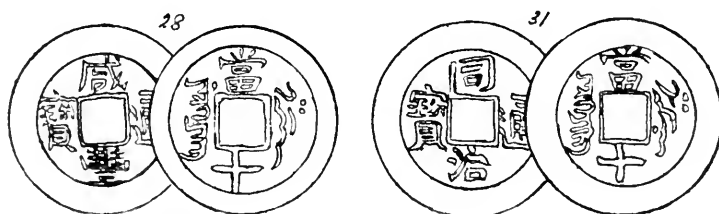
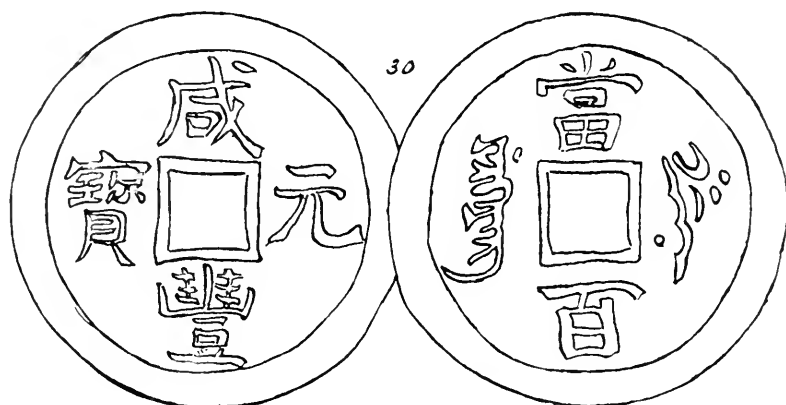
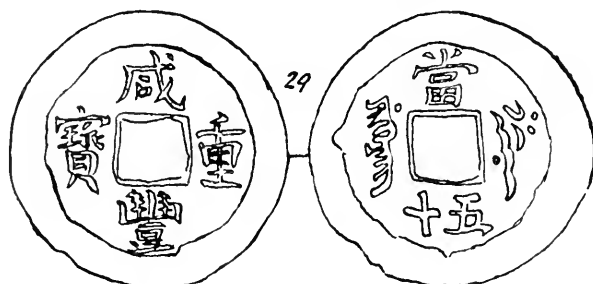
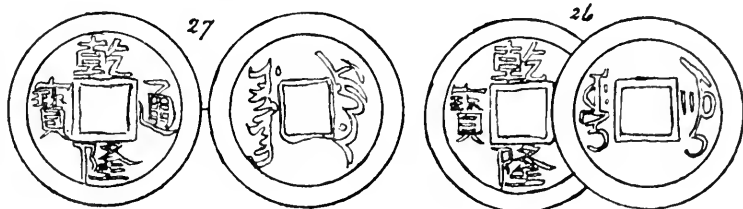
Chinese Turkestan.

		<u>Emperor TUNG CHIH AD 1862-74</u>	
11	10 Tsien	同治通寶 - Tung Chih tung pao Currency of the Tung Chih period R as No 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic - left and right top 當: Tang (equal to), bottom + shih (ten) - equal to ten	T B R. Left. DFH
12	10 "	As last but much larger coin.	H.W.
		<u>Emperor KUANG HSU AD 1875-190</u>	
13	10 "	光緒通寶 - Kuang Hsu tung pao Currency of the Kuang Hsu period R as No 1 excepting Top 阿 - Chinese A for A (KI-SU)	T.B.R. Left. DFH
		<u>KASHGAR.</u>	
14		۱۲۹۳ عبد العزیز خان: Abdul Aziz Khan 1293 - AD 1876 R ضرب کاشغر = zarb Kashgar	B.M.
15		similar undated	B.M.
16		do date on R x x ۹۳ = 1292	B.M.
		<u>KUJA or KUCHAR</u>	
		<u>Emperor HSIEN FENG, AD 1851-62</u>	
17	10 Tsien	Obverse as No 7 = currency of the Hsien Feng period R Top: Tang bottom: shih = equal to 10 (see No 11) Kuja in Arabic كوجا to right, & Manchu 庫車 to left.	H.W.
		<u>Emperor TUNG CHIH AD 1862-74.</u>	
18	10 "	Obverse as No 11. R as No 17	H.W.
		<u>YAKUB BEY, Muhammadan Rebel, AD 1865 - died 77.</u>	
19	۹۱۰	۲ غازی، راشید خان سنه ۲, Ghazi Rashid Khan sanal 2, R ۱۲۸۰ السلطنة كوجا - ضرب دار السلطنة كوجا 1280 =	1864 AD.
20	۹۱۰	as last but without date on R	DFH
		<u>Emperor KUANG HSU, AD 1875-190</u>	
21	10 "	Ob: as No 13. R as No 17 except top 光緒 K'ien chiu = year 9.	DFH.



Chinese Turkistan.

<u>USHI or WUSHIH (Chinese)</u>		
26	1 Tsen	Ob as No 1 Chien Lung tung pao in Chinese T.B.R.L. R { To left in  To right in  = اوش = Ush Manchu  Arabic  BM
<u>YARKAND</u>		
27	1 Tsen	Ob as No 1 Chien Lung tung pao in Chinese T.B.R.L. R { To left in  = Yerkuyang { To right in Arabic  = يارقند = Yarkand BM Manchu 
28	10 ⁴ (Loken)	Ob as No 7 Hsien Feng tung pao in Chinese. Currency of the Hsien Feng period T.B.R.L. R As last left + right Yerkuyang + Yarkand Top  Tang (equal to). Bottom + = Shik - Ten. Equal to ten (cash) DFH
29	50	As No 10. Hsien Feng chung pao in Chinese R As last Yerkuyang + Yarkand in Manchu + Arabic Top  Tang (equal to). Bottom +  = Wu Shik = 50. B.M.
30	100	As No 10^a Hsien Feng yuan pao in Chinese: Original coin of the Hsien Feng period R As No 27 left + right Yerkuyang + Yarkand in Manchu and Arabic respectively. Top  Tang (equal to). Bottom  pai = 100 Equal to 100 tsien (cash) BM
31	10 "	As No 11 Tung Chik tung pao in Chinese R As No 28 Mint. in Manchu + Arabic and value Tang Shik = equal to ten in Chinese DFH.



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For fuller details concerning these mints and many other subjects connected with Muhammadan coins, the reader is referred to "Muselman Numismatics" by Dr. O. Goddington, London 1904.

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