CATALOGUE
OF
ORIENTAL COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

VOL. VI.

F ORNI EDITORE
BOLOGNA 1987
THE

COINS OF THE MONGOLS

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

CLASSES XVIII.—XXII.

67049

BY

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EDITED BY

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
1881.
EDITOR'S PREFACE.

This Sixth Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum deals with the money issued by the Mongol Dynasties descended from Jingis Khán, corresponding to Fraehn's Classes XVIII.—XXII. The only line of Kháns tracing their lineage to Jingis excluded from this volume is that of Sheyban or Abu-l-Kheyr, which was of late foundation and rose on the ruins of the Timurian empire. Timur's own coinage, with that of his house, is reserved for the next (or Seventh) Volume, since he was not a lineal descendant of Jingis. On the other hand, the issues of the small dynasties which divided Persia among them between the decay of the Ilkháns and the invasion of Timur are included in this volume as a species of appendix.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths, as in the preceding volumes. The weight of the examples in gold and silver is stated in English grains, except in long series of silver issues of fairly uniform weight, such as those of the Kháns of the Golden Horde, when only the weights of typical specimens are given.

Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres and into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

Typical examples are figured in the nine plates, which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole; and I have carefully revised it, comparing every coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.
INTRODUCTION.

I. HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

Some outline of the history of the Mongols is necessary for the clear apprehension of the mutual relations of the various dynasties belonging to the family of Jingis Khán, whose coins are described in the Sixth Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum. There is at present no work from which such an outline may readily be obtained. The older historians are not only prolix in what they relate, but often confused and inaccurate; whilst in many important omissions they display a lack of discrimination between the essential and the trivial. Nor can the latest historian of the Mongols be altogether acquitted from the charge of prolixity and indistinctness, though the intricacy of the subject and the contradictory accounts of the authorities may serve as a sufficient excuse for him as well as for his predecessors. Mr. Howorth has devoted an indomitable patience and extensive research to the elucidation of the devious history of the numerous clans and families that make up the Mongol race; and his work, the result of a relentless ransacking of all preceding authorities, will necessarily serve as the basis of every future inquiry. It is, however, an impossible book to skim, and not an easy one to master, even to a determined student. Mr. Howorth's long familiarity with his subject makes him a little inconsiderate towards his readers' ignorance, and the ease with which he traverses the pathless steppes in which his Mongols dwell renders him almost supercilious of the vagaries of those who essay to follow him. The complexity of the subject, moreover, has given occasion for certain rectifications as further
progress in the work rendered this or that obscure point more intelligible, and these rectifications are scattered in foot-notes in such a manner as not to be always obvious to the reader's attention. It requires, therefore, no small perseverance to conquer the difficulties of Mr. Howorth's history, especially as the Author, by an inadvertence too common among all writers, but particularly unfortunate in this instance, has omitted to supply either indexes or tables of contents to his three stout volumes of small type. I believe that few students can boast a thorough acquaintance with Mr. Howorth's History of the Mongols, and shall make no excuse, therefore, for the appearance of the following brief analysis of the results of a work in which the zeal and the patient research of the learned man—now a very rare phenomenon,—are so conspicuous as I have proved them to be by a somewhat laborious apprenticeship.

i. The Foundation of the Mongol Empire: Jingis Khan.

The history of the Mongols begins practically with the great conqueror Jingis Khan. There are many traditions of his ancestors current among his biographers, but, as in the case of many another man of unexpected fame, his pedigree has been elaborated rather on the ground of natural propriety than of fact. The traditions about Jingis Khan's predecessors come partly from the imagination of the Lamas, who looked to his family for promotion, and partly from the copious traditional resources of the Turks, whom the Mongols subdued, and turned their folk-lore as well as their arms to their own proper service. All that can safely be said about the early history of the Mongols is that they were a clan among clans, a member of a great nomad confederacy that ranged the country north of the desert of Gobi in search of water and pasture; who spent their lives in hunting and the breeding of cattle, lived on flesh and sour milk (kumis), and made their profit by bartering hides and beasts
with their kinsmen the Khitans, or with the Turks and Chinese, to whom they owed allegiance. The name Mongol was not known abroad until the tenth century, and probably came to be applied to the whole group of clans only when the chief of a particular clan bearing that name acquired an ascendancy over the rest of the confederacy, and gave to the greater the name of the less. If not the founder of the supremacy of his clan, Yissugei was a notable maintainer of it, and it was probably he who first asserted the independence of the Mongols from Chinese rule. In spite, however, of conquest and annexation, the people who owned the sovereignty of Yissugei numbered only forty thousand tents. Yet it was upon this foundation that Yissugei's son, Jingis Khán—*patris fortis filius fortior*—built up in twenty years the widest empire the world has ever seen. Yissugei died in 1175 A.D., and Temujin his son, a child of thirteen years, and not yet called by the high title of Jingis Khán, ruled in his stead over the tribes that wandered by the banks of the Onon.

A detailed chronicle of the career of conquest inaugurated by this Asiatic Alexander is no part of the present purpose. [See Howorth i. 49—115.] It is sufficient to say that after thirty years of struggle against home-foes, in which he succeeded in firmly establishing his authority over his own and the neighbouring clans, in face of powerful and treacherous conspiracies, Temujin found himself free to devote the twenty years that remained of his life to wider and more ambitious designs. Having reduced all the tribes north of the desert of Gobi, from the Irtish to the Khinggan Mountains, and having incorporated among his subjects the Keraits [H. i. 534—589], who had forfeited their independence by the treachery of their king, Wang Khán (the Prester John of European fable, and an old but pernicious ally of Yissugei and his son), Temujin summoned, in 1206, a Kuriltai or Diet of the chiefs of all the tribes; and a *shaman*, or priest, announced to the assembled nobles that a
higher title than belonged to others had been decreed by Heaven to Temujin, and henceforward his name should be Jingis (or Chinghiz) Khan, ‘the Very Mighty King.’ Thus at the age of forty-four did Jingis begin his actual undisputed reign. Three years later, after receiving the submission of the Uighurs, he began his invasion of China, and though it was reserved for his grandson to complete the subjugation of the Celestial Empire, a great part of the northern provinces, the ancient kingdom of Liau-tung, and the Tangut Kingdom of Hia, were added, as subject provinces or feudatory states, to the Mongol dominions during the great Khan’s own lifetime. The next obstacle in the path to universal sovereignty was the old Turkish kingdom of Kara-Khitai, which corresponded nearly to the modern limits of Eastern Turkestan, and was ruled by a line of kings called Gur-Khans, who exacted homage from the border states of Persia and Transoxiana. Jingis and his horsemen, however, instead of paying homage, speedily rode down all resistance, and soon found themselves masters of Kashghar, Khoten, and Yarkand, with the rest of the territory of the Gur-Khans. The Mongol dominions now marched with the wide kingdom which had recently been spread out by the Khuwarezm Shah; and this, therefore, became the next object of attack and the next example of the futility of resistance. The Mongol armies, divided into several immense brigades, swept over Khuwarezm, Khorasán, and Afghanistan, on the one hand, and on the other over Adharbijan, Georgia and southern Russia, whilst a third division continued the reduction of China. In the midst of these diverging streams of conquest, Jingis Khan died, in 1227, at the age of sixty-four. The territory he and his sons had conquered stretched from the Yellow Sea to the Crimea, from the Baikal Lake to Merv, and included lands or tribes wrung from the rule of Chinese, Tanguts, Afghans, Persians, and Turks.
ii. Division of the Mongol Empire.

It was the habit of a Mongol chief to distribute the clans over which he had ruled as appanages among his sons; and this tribal rather than territorial distribution obtained in the division of the empire among the sons of Jingis. The inheritance of the chiefdom over a tribe of nomads, instead of a definite territory, adds to the difficulty of obtaining a clear view of the subsequent history of the descendants of Jingis. But besides the complications arising from a moveable inheritance, the large number of dynasties belonging to this family renders a continuous study of the whole impossible; and we find ourselves obliged to follow a dozen different lines of rulers, reigning at the same time in widely scattered parts of the Mongol empire, but all alike tracing their origin to the great Jingis Khán. To arrange these various lines in a comprehensible order is the task I have set before me. Jingis not only appointed a special appanage of tribes in certain loosely defined camping-grounds to each son, but nominated also a successor to himself in the supreme Khánate. Beginning therefore with the lines of Khakaans, or supreme suzerains over all the other Mongol chiefs, the following order seems the natural one:

1. The line of Ogotai, ruling the tribes of Zungaria; Khakaans, till their extinction by the family of Tului.

2. The line of Tului, ruling the home clans of Mongolia; Khakaans after Ogotai’s line, down to the Manchu supremacy.

3. The Persian branch of the line of Tului; Hulagu and his successors, the Ilkháns of Persia.

4. The line of Juji, ruling the Turkish Tribes of the Khánate of Kipchak; the Kháns of the Golden and White Hordes, with the sequel, the Khánate of Astrakhan, and the offshoots, the Khánates of Kazan, Kasimof, and Krim; and finally the Kháns of Khíva and Bukhárá.
5. The line of Jagatai, ruling Má-wara-n-nahr, or Transoxiana.

Besides these, less important appanages were allotted to Jingis Khán's brothers. China and Persia were regarded as provinces, not great Khánates, at the death of Jingis; but China soon became the head-quarters of the line of Tului, and Persia was ere long ruled by a younger branch of the same.

iii. Line of Ogotai:—Appanage, Zungaria* (1227—1301); Supreme Khakaans (1227—1248); pretenders to the Khakaanate (1257—1301). [H. i. 116—186.]

By the will of Jingis, Ogotai besides receiving his appanage in Zungaria was appointed to succeed to the supreme authority; and it is a singular testimony to the reverence in which the intentions of the great founder of Mongol power were held that Ogotai, although neither the eldest nor the most capable of the sons of Jingis, was suffered quietly to assume the sovereignty over all the chiefs of the family and tributaries, and received their loyal homage at the general Diet held in A.D. 1229. His reign was marked by a considerable extension of the Mongol dominions. The Kin empire, or northern half of China, which had only been partially reduced in the lifetime of Jingis, was now (1234) entirely subdued: (the southern half, or Sung empire, resisted the invaders till the time of Khubilai.) Corea was annexed (1241). The gallant and unfortunate Jelál-ed-deen, son of the late Khuwárezm Sháh Moḥammad, was hunted through the wide territory which had once owned his father's rule, until at

* It will be simpler thus to indicate roughly the position of the camping-grounds of Ogotai's subjects, than to say "the clans camping in or about Zungaria," etc. In this instance the tribes in question were the Naimans and the ancestors of the modern Kalmuks.
length he perished miserably by the hand of an assassin. A great expedition into Europe was conducted by Batu, son of Juji; the Mongols entered Moscow and Novgorod, penetrated to Hungary, burned Cracow, and laid siege to Pesth. The opportune death of Ogotai, calling for a general assembly of the family, and a reverse sustained at Liegnitz at the hand of the Grand Duke of Austria, saved Europe. Meanwhile the internal affairs of the empire were organised and ably administered under the wise and just rule of the prime minister Yeliu Chutsai, a Khitan, who did much to restore order and security to the provinces, in spite of the incapacity of his imperial master, who was given over to the prevailing Mongol vice of habitual drunkenness.

Ogotai’s death in A.D. 1241 (A.H. 639) was followed by an interregnum of several years, during which his widow Turakina governed the empire as regent for her eldest son Kuyuk, until he should return from Europe, where he had been distinguishing himself in the invasion of Hungary under his cousin Batu. Of Ogotai’s five sons, Kuchu had been designed for his successor, but, he dying before his father, Kuchu’s son Shiramun was nominated heir. Turakina’s influence, however, was supreme after the death of Ogotai, and she used it in favour of Kuyuk, who received a summons in Hungary and presently returned to Karakorum, and was elected Khakaan by a general Kuriltai in 1246, attended by most of the chiefs of the family, except the sons of Juji, who were dissatisfied with the succession and excused themselves. Kuyuk restored the tranquillity which had been disturbed during the rule of his mother, and armies were now despatched to continue the work of extension in China and Persia.

Kuyuk was the only member of the family of Ogotai who succeeded to the supreme throne, and on his death in 1248 the empire passed to the line of Tului, and neither Kuyuk’s sons, nor any of his brothers, succeeded him. Under the first Khakaan of
the new line, the family of Ogotai offered no opposition to their dethronement: but when Mangu died and Khubilai was elected to the sovereignty by an informal Diet held in China, the discontent of Ogotai's descendants manifested itself in immediate and general revolt, and a series of disastrous campaigns ensued. [H. i. 173—186.] Kaidu, the son of Kashi, the son of Ogotai, asserted the right of the descendants of Jengis's heir to sit on Jengis's throne. He was supported by his own tribes,—the original appanage of Ogotai in Zungaria, which, of course, was not forfeited by the loss of the Khakaanship,—and also by the armies of Jagatai's Khánate by the Oxus, who did him homage as the legitimate representative of Jengis. Against this confederacy the house of Tului were able to lead the home-tribes of the old Mongol country, (the appanage of Tului), who had grown invincible in war by constant practice in Khubilai's Chinese campaigns, and were moreover the flower of the Mongol armies in the days of Jengis. The sons of Tului were also supported by the house of Juji in Kipchak, in the rear of Ogotai's appanage. Kaidu fought no fewer than forty-one battles with the supporters of Tului on the east, and fifteen with their Kipchak allies on the west: but the struggle was unequal, and soon after Kaidu's death (about 701=1301) the family of Ogotai did homage to the line of Tului; their clans were dispersed among the tribes of Transoxiana and Kipchak, and their chiefs lived in obscurity under the rule of the Jagatai Kháns. Once and again, in a period of confusion, some representative of Ogotai's house was raised to the throne of Transoxiana (p. xxxix); and it was the fancy of the great Timur to bring again to light the heirs of the heir of Jengis by setting up Suyurghatmish and his son Mahmood in the stead of the deposed house of Jagatai; but this was only a fictitious revival, and these two rois fainéants cannot be said to represent the original Khakaans of whom Kuyuk was the last in this family.
iv. The line of Tului:—Appanage, Mongoolistan; Khakaans (1248—1634) in three stages, (1) Yuen dynasty in China (1248—1370), (2) Diminshed empire at Karakorum (1370—1548), (3) Divided tribes and gradual submission to Manchus (1543—1634).

[H. i. 187—496.]

Mangu, the son of Tului, owed his accession partly to his personal reputation as a warrior and general, and partly to the adherence of his own clans—the numerous tribes of Mongolia proper, the nucleus of the Mongol armies under Jingis, which formed the appanage of Tului and his house. In 1251 his inauguration took place, and in 1257 he died. Yet in this short reign there was room for the beginning of two important changes. Mangu kept his court at the usual capital Karakorum, north of the desert of Gobi, and appointed his brother Khubilai governor of the southern provinces: this was the beginning of the transfer of the seat of government from Karakorum to Peking. The other change was the despatch of another brother, Hulagu, to Persia, where in place of the shifting rule of provincial governors he established his own dynasty, and thus Persia now possessed a line of kings of the royal house of Jingis, like the other great divisions of the Mongol empire.

The death of Mangu in 1257 was the signal for a general struggle. [H. i. 216 ff.] The house of Ogotai laid claim to the supreme sovereignty, as has been said; and Arikbuka, a brother of Mangu and Khubilai, was the candidate in the Mongol homeland. Khubilai was saluted Khakaan by the chiefs of the army in China; Arikbuka was elected by another Diet at Karakorum; and Kaidu received the like title and homage from the tribes of Ogotai and Jagatai further west. Juji's line in Kipchak did not attempt to gain the Khakaanship, but supported the house of Tului. The fine generalship, large resources, and wide personal popularity of Khubilai—Marco Polo's "Great Khan"
and Coleridge’s Kubla Khan—carried him safely through these early complications. Arikbuka was speedily routed, and Kaidu was kept at a distance, though he did not cease from troubling till after Khubilai’s death.

The Khakaans of the blood of Jingsis now became a Chinese dynasty. By 1280, Khubilai had conquered the southern or Sung empire of China, and, having thus united the whole country under his sole rule, fixed his court at Khán Baligh (CambaIuk), or the “City of the Khan,” now called Peking; and the old capital Karakorum, though still his, became a provincial centre. This remained the case during the first of the three periods into which the history of the descendants of Khubilai may be divided. This first period includes the century which elapsed between the founding of the Mongol empire in China by Kubilai and the expulsion of the invaders under his tenth successor, Toghon-Timur (1370). [H. i. 284—340.] The Mongol Khakaans of this period are known in Chinese annals as the Yuen Dynasty. With what sumptuous glory this dynasty began we know from Marco Polo: the causes of its decay—the extravagance of the court, the favouritism of the Lamas, the poverty and sickness of the people, the plagues and famines, earthquakes and other ‘signs’—may be read in Mr. Howorth’s History. The attempts of various pretenders were crowned by the successful attack of Chu Yuen Chang, prince of U, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, who assumed the royal title and seized Peking in 1368. In two years China was rid of the Mongols; and the most prosperous period of the history of the Khakaans was over.

The second period extends from the expulsion from China to the temporary revival under Dayan Khan (1370—1543). [H. i. 340—376.] This is the time of the Diminished Empire, when the Mongols were confined to the steppes from which they first went forth to conquer, the camping-grounds by the rivers Kerulon and Onon, north of the desert of Gobi. Even here
they were not absolutely independent. The Ming armies surprised the fugitive Mongols by the Lake Buyur—full of the memories of Jingis—and totally routed them, capturing 80,000 prisoners, lifting 150,000 head of cattle (the only source of wealth in the steppes), and carrying off an immense booty. This defeat effectually tamed the spirit of the Khakaans, supreme now in name alone; and they became actual vassals of the Ming emperors, who appointed the rulers of the tribes by patents drawn up in Peking. In the 15th century a worse thing happened to them; many of the clans became for a while subject to the Uirats. But at the end of the same century Dayan Khán, the fourteenth Khakaan in succession from Toghon-Timur, effected a temporary union among the scattered tribes, and organized them in certain groups. The gradual relaxation of the Ming authority beyond the Great Wall had been followed by a general drifting-back of the Mongols from the country north of Gobi, to which they had been driven, to the tracts south of the desert, between it and the Great Wall of China. This is now the land of the Chakhars [H. i. 384—388] and the Forty-Nine Banners [H. i. 388—452], who comprise all the tribes south and south-east of the desert; whilst north of the desert, in the homeland of the Mongol race, dwell the Khalkas [H. i. 455—496]. The Chakhars, Khalkas, and the various tribes incorporated in the Chinese military organization of the Forty-Nine Banners, are the Nuruns or ‘Children of Light,’ the original Mongol tribes who went conquering with Jingis, were carried to China by Khubilai, driven back to Karakorum under Toghon-Timur, and again were spreading out and strengthening in the days of China’s weakness. Their names, however, are not those which they bore in the time of Jingis, but were probably adopted from local associations about the time of Dayan Khán’s organization, since when they have not materially changed. The organization consisted in grouping them in large brigades, called Tumens. There were six of these:
three called Imperial, Western, Segon or Right, Tumens, and consisting of (1) the Chakhars and affiliated tribes, (2) the Khalkas, (3) the Uriangkhans (who rebelled and were presently dispersed among the other five Tumens): and three called Vice-regal, Eastern, Baraghan or Left, Tumens [H. i. 399—434], and consisting of (1) the Ordus (or Pretorians of the Khakaan), (2) the Tumeds, (3) the Jungahiyados (or Karatshins). The Segon Tumens were governed by the Khakaan himself, the Baraghan by a Viceroy or dauphin (called Jinong), who was generally a son or brother of the Khakaan. There was also an additional or irregular Tumen, called the Khortshid Tumen, which comprised nine tribes of the Forty-Nine Banners, not included in the preceding Tumens, and all ruled by descendants of Juji Khassar, a brother of Jingis. One tribe, the Ongninghods, still acknowledged the line of Temujin Utsukan, another brother of Jingis, who had received an appanage among the tribes of the extreme east. With this temporary reunion, and the death of its author Dayan Khan in 1543 the second period ends.

The third period is the history of the disastrous results of Dayan's decentralizing policy—civil war among the Divided Tribes, and the consequent absorption of them one by one by the Manchu power which had newly risen on the ruins of the Ming in China: 'Divided among the sons of Dayan Khan, Mongolia was what Russia was in the thirteenth century, a disintegrated body of units whose mutual jealousies were probably not diminished by their rulers being near of kin.' [H. i. 376—496]. The Segon and the Baraghan Tumens fell out with each other and among themselves; internal wars, separate dynasties, and universal disunion, soon brought even the nominal sovereignty of the Khakaan to an end. Lingdan, indeed, tried to revive and reunite the ruined empire, but he and his Chakhars were defeated by the Baraghan Tumens, the Manchu ascendancy was gaining ground, and after 1634 the
house of Khubilai had become merely vassals of the dynasty that ruled in China where they had once ruled, and the 'Children of Light,' who had known the leadership of Jingis and had seen the 'stately pleasure dome' which Kubla Khán decreed, now possess nothing but trivial tribal annals, as uninteresting as the history of the Scottish clans.


It was in the reign of Mangu that Persia, after suffering the misrule of governors appointed by the Khakaans of Kara-korum, was given a royal dynasty for itself in the House of Hulagu, called that of the Ilkháns, or provincial Kháns, to indicate the homage they owed, and invariably acknowledged, very cheaply, to the Khakaans of Mongolia and China. Hulagu had little difficulty in establishing his authority over the country allotted to him. The ambitious Sháh of Khuwárezm whom Jingis had defeated had already cleared the way by conquering the better part of Persia, and there were no formidable opponents to meet. Hulagu speedily drove before him the small princes who were trying to build their little dynasties on the ruins of the great empire of Khuwárezm; came to Baghdad and cruelly murdered El-Mustaṣṣim, the feeble representative of the 'Abbásee Khaleefehs; and discovered no serious obstacle in his path till he was checked in Syria by the valiant Memlooks of Egypt, who kept him successfully at arm's length. Hulagu was now master of all the provinces of Persia and Asia Minor from India to the Mediterranean. His dominions marched with those of Jagatai and Juji on the north, and with the territory of the Egyptian Sultáns on the south; and within these limits for nearly a century his dynasty reigned in practical independence, whilst rendering a certain feudal homage to the
remote Khakaan in China. The history of the Ilkháns presents little difficulty to the student, except in the last ten years. Save for an occasional contest over the succession, the country was quietly and peaceably governed, and the Ilkháns showed a praiseworthy desire to emulate the examples of earlier rulers of Persia in the encouragement of science and letters.

In the reign of Aboo-Sa’eed, however, the dynasty was undermined by the same causes which had previously destroyed the power of the Khaleefehs and the Seljook, and were destined soon to bring about the downfall of the Memlooks in Egypt. Rival Ameers, generals, ministers, fanatics, began to take a large share in the government of the country, and in their jealousies and animosities lay the prime danger of the Ilkháns. Aboo-Sa’eed died without making an effort to cut at the root of the influences which were undermining the authority of his dynasty, but on the contrary declaring that there was no one left of the line of Hulagu worthy to reign. After his death the throne of Persia became the toadstool on which the puppet sovereigns set up by rival ameers seated themselves only to find it crumbling beneath them. Two great houses tore Persia in sunder: that of Ameer Chupán, a favourite general of Gházán and of his successors; and that of Ameer Ḥoseyn the Jelair, also called the Ilkhanian. Each of these had a son named Ḥasan, distinguished by the epithets Great and Little; the son of Chupán was Ameer Ḥasan Kuchuk or the Little; and the son of the Ilkhanian was Ameer Sheykh Ḥasan Buzurg or the Great. Their power was almost immediately felt. Arpa Khán, a descendant not of Hulagu but of Arikbuka his brother, was placed on the throne after Aboo-Sa’eed’s death, but was deposed the same year (A.H. 736= A.D. 1336) by Moosá, who drew his pedigree from Hulagu by way of Baidu the sixth Ilkhán. Moosá was quickly displaced by Moḥammad, the nominee of the Greater Ḥasan, whose rival of the line of Chupán presently set up an opposition in the sovereignty in the person of Sati-
Beg, a sister of Aboo-Sa‘eed, who had been the wife of Chupán, then of Arpa, and was finally married to Suleyman, who supplanted her in the supremacy, at least in name. (See note, p. 4.) The following table of contemporary Ilkháns will explain the confusion of these last ten years of the Persian Branch of Tului’s line.

NOMINEES OF THE RIVAL AMEERS.

Of Hasan Buxury. Of Hasan Kuchuk (and his brother). Of other Ameers.

Mohammad, 736 . . . . Arpa, 736.
(d. 738). Moosá, 736.

Toghá-Timur, 739 (previously proclaimed in Khorásán; retreated thither in same year, 739).

Sati-Beg, 739.

Toghá-Timur, 739 (in Khorásán).

Jehán-Timur, 739. Suleymán, 740.

Suleymán, 740.

to 741. Nushirwán, 745—754?

After the troubled reign of Nushirwán the Jelairs were the chief power in Persia, and the dynasty of Hulagu became extinct. The Jelairs, Mudhaffarees, Serbedarians, &c., made havoc of the country till the great Timur came and swept them away for awhile.

vi. The Line of Juji.—Appanage, Karakhitai and Kipchak; Kháns of the Golden Horde; of the White Horde, of Astrakhan; Kazan, Kazimof, Krim, Tiumen, Khiva and Bukhárá. [H. ii. 1—1087.]

To Juji, the eldest son of Jingis, were as joined the tribes of the old empire of Kara-Khitai, north of the Sihan or
Jazartes, and here he, dying before Jingis, was succeeded by his eldest son Orda. A younger son of Juji, Batu, by his famous invasion of Europe, extended the appanage of his family much further to the west, and secured for himself the sovereignty of the Turkish Khánate of Kipchak. North of Batu's territory, another brother, Tuka-Timur, appears to have been allotted the district of Great Bulgaria, on the Upper Volga; a fourth son of Juji, Sheyban, ruled the steppes now known as those of the Kirghiz Kazaks, north of Orda's appanage, and a fifth, Teval, led the Pechenegs, afterwards known as Nogais, between the Ural and Yemba. All these tribes and their chiefs were more or less subject to the family of Batu, which, although a younger branch, had acquired the greatest power and had made their capital Serái on the Volga the metropolis of the Jujide empire; and all these tribes are included in the general name Golden Horde, so-called from the Khán's royal camp, Sir Orda or Golden Camp. It must be added that only the ruling family and the cream of the army were of Mongol race: the vast majority of the tribes allotted to the sons of Juji were conquered Turks or Turkomans; and hence Mr. Howorth calls these western divisions of the empire of Jingis 'the Tartar Dynasties.'

The family of Juji has, therefore, to be considered in the following distinct lines:

A. *The line of Batu*, chief Kháns of the Golden Horde, ruling the Blue Horde in Western Kipchak (1224—1359).

B. *The line of Orda*, titular heads of the family, ruling the White Horde in Eastern Kipchak (1226—1428), and Kháns of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak after Batu's line (1378—1502), and finally decaying as Kháns of Astrakhán (1466—1554).
C. The line of Tuka-Timur, Kháns of Great Bulgaria, north of Kipchak; occasional Kháns of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak; finally Kháns of Kazan (1438—1552), Kazimof (1450—1678), and Krim (1420—1783).

D. The line of Sheyban, in the Uzbeg or Kirghiz Kazak steppes (1224—1659); afterwards migrating and becoming Kháns of Khiva and Buhárá.

A. The line of Batu:—Chief Khán of the Golden Horde; appanage, the Blue Horde in Western Kipchak, (the country watered by the Don and the Volga, extending east and west from the Ural or Yaik to the Dnieper, and north and south from the Black Sea and Caspian to Ukek,) 1224—1359. [H. ii. 36—194.]

Batu’s line had the privilege of ruling what was emphatically the Great Khánate of the west. Its history is important in its relations with the growth of Russia. At first the liege-lords of the Russian princes, receivers of their tribute, and owners of their daughters, it was the fate of the Great Kháns of Kipchak eventually to become the vassals of those whom they had once held in bondage. But before this stage in the decay of the Golden Horde, Batu’s line had become extinct, and the Kháns had been supplied from his brothers’ families. So long as the descendants of Batu held the reins of government, the great domain of the Khánate of Kipchak, conquered by Batu [H. ii. 36—91] and strengthened by his brother Bereke [H. ii. 103—125], was maintained in all its power. The history of Batu’s line, through ten Kháns, to Berdibeg the son of Janibeg, is comparatively plain. But Janibeg was the last great ruler of this branch of Juji’s family, and on his death (in 1357) anarchy ensued. His son Berdibeg reigned for two years, and two Kháns asserting themselves to be sons of Janibeg
succeeded in a single year, and then follows a period of twenty years of rival candidates during which it is almost impossible to arrive at any connected history.

Mr. Howorth entitles the chapter (ii. IV.) which deals with this intricate period the Rival Families, and it will be well to recapitulate the various branches of Juji's house from which candidates for the Golden Khânate might spring, on the extinction of Batu's line. North and south, in Great Bulgaria and the Krim, ruled the numerous progeny of Tuka-Timur. South also, by the Caucasus, camping along the Terek and Kuma, were the descendants of Bereke. East of the Great Khânate was the White Horde with its chiefs of the family of Orda; and also east, but further north, were the Uzbeg tribes of Sheyban's leading; whilst along the northern shore of the Caspian the clans of Nogai pastured their herds.

Fourteen Khâns of one or other of these families reigned in Kipchak during this obscure period of twenty years [H. ii. 195—216]. Most of them struck coins, and struck them at the same mints, and it is evident that there must often have been two or three Khâns ruling contemporaneously in one part or another, and alternately seizing, and being expelled from, the capital city. The coinage (almost the only historical evidence we possess at this period) of Kildibeg, for example, overlaps that of Murid, Pulad and 'Azeez are overlapped by 'Abd-Allah, and Khaghan-Beg by Moîhammad Bulak. The lineage of most of these Khâns is wrapped in complete darkness. The Khizr Khân who appears upon the scene first after the extinction of Batu's house is believed to be of Sheyban's line, and to the same stock certainly belonged Pulad, Ilban, Khaghan, and perhaps Tulun-Beg. On the other hand, Mamai, a member of the Nogai branch, had assumed the function of king-maker in favour of a separate line of Khâns, most of whom bore the title Khojah: and these Mr. Howorth now believes to have belonged to Orda's stock, and not (as stated in his History) to that of Tuka-Timur.

In the midst of conjecture and obscurity, I venture to hazard the
subjoined scheme of contemporary Kháns during the twenty years succeeding Berdibeg’s death. To explain the grounds upon which it is founded would occupy more space than can be spared; but an investigation of Mr. Howorth’s laborious collection of all obtainable facts on the subject will probably clear up any doubts as to the reasons which have guided me. Mr. Howorth himself does not attempt to draw up a connected list; and the extremely scanty grounds for any such list justify his reticence. At the same time I believe a careful study of the coins will give some strength to the hypothesis of continuous lines of at least two families set forth in the following table:—

FIRST PERIOD OF RIVAL FAMILIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY OF SHEYBAN.</th>
<th>FAMILY OF ORDA (Nominees of MAMAI, except the first.)</th>
<th>FAMILY OF TUKA-TIMUR.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulad, 764-8,</td>
<td>Murid Khojah, 762-4.</td>
<td>'Azeel, 764-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[H. ii. 686, 979.]</td>
<td>Kutlugh Khojah, 764.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>'Abd-Allah, 764-71.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[H. ii. 979, 1073.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilban, 775-7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab-Sháh, 779-80.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be observed that this table differs in several instances from Mr. Howorth’s arrangement; which however is put forward in so hesitating a manner, by reason of the obscurity of the period, that it is possible the author himself does not lay great stress
upon every detail. Kildibeg (whom in spite of Mr. Howorth's reasoning [ii. 181] I cannot identify with Kulna), may have been a son or pretended son of Janibeg, like Kulna and Nurusbeg: for the attribution of both 'Azeez and Kildibeg to Tuka-Timur's line is merely conjectural. The Hasan who seized Serâï in 768, and exactly fills the gap indicated by a star in the Sheyban line between Pulâd and Tulun-beg, ought to belong to Sheyban's family: but Mr. Howorth's argument [ii. 207, 36] in favour of his being the father of Ulugh Moḥammad and a descendant of Tuka-Timur appears to me too strong to be thrown over in favour of the convenience of a theory. He was apparently Khân of Great Bulgaria, whence he was driven in 768, only to seize Serâï on the death of Pulâd, and reign Khân of the Golden Horde till about 772, after which he reoccupied his former Khânate.

In 780, when both the principal lines of the preceding table came to an end, the sovereignty of the Golden Horde passed into the family of Orda in the person of Toktamish, who conquered Mamai and his protégé Moḥammad Bulak, and presumably drove away 'Arab Shâh, unless, as appears probable, the latter's coinage in Kipchak merely indicates a temporary invasion.

B. The Line of Orda:—Titular heads of the family of Juji: Appanage, the White Horde in Eastern Kipchak (the country of the Lower Jaxartes and the Ulugh and Kuchuk Tag Mountains: bounded on the west by Batu's Blue Horde, on the north by Sheyban's Uzbeks, on the east by Jagatai's Khânate, on the south by the desert of Kizil Kum and the Alexandrof'ski range), 1226–1428; Khân of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak, 1360–1502; finally, Khân of Astrakhan, 1486–1554. [H. ii. 216–362].
Although Batu was the most powerful of the sons of Juji, Orda the eldest inherited his father's appanage by the Jaxartes, and received a special homage as hereditary head of the family. He ruled the left division of the Golden Horde, known as the White Horde (Ak Orda), (a colour which ranked higher than the Blue,) in distinction from the right wing, Batu's tribes, which were designated the Blue Horde (Kok Orda) in token of imaginary dependence. Living in the far-away steppes beyond the Caspian, the White Horde soon yielded the palm to its Blue brethren on the Don and Volga; but in its rough wintry life it retained a vigour and hardihood which eventually placed its rulers on the throne of the more civilized and decayed descendants of Batu.

Of the earlier rulers of the White Horde little is known. Orda, Kuchi, Bayan, Sasibuka, and Ebisan, passed the Khánate regularly from father to son; and the only noticeable fact is the possession by Kuchi of a territory at Ghazneh and Bamian [H. ii. 219] under the suzerainty of either the Jagatai Khánns or the Il Kháns of Persia, for the frontier between the two dynasties was a matter of frequent dispute. Ebisan was followed by his brother Mubarak Khojah, the first of the rulers of the White Horde who is known to have issued a coin: it was struck at Sighnak in 729 or 739, A.H. It seems probable that the five Khánns (three of whom bore the title of Khojah) who ruled in Kipchak during the first period of rival families were descendants of Mubarak Khojah. Chimtai, son of Ebisan succeeded his uncle, and Chimtai's son Urus Khán is the first chief of Orda's line who possesses any individuality in the history of the White Horde. He had the distinction of defeating the troops of Timur more than once. Timur in his overbearing fashion had appointed to the sovereignty of the tribes of Juji's appanage a member of Orda's family, Toktamish [H. ii. 222], whose father had been killed and he himself exiled by Urus Khán. Assisted by the troops supplied
by Timur to carry his nomination into effect, Toktamish sustained several repulses at the hands of Urus, and it was not till after the death of this Khán and the short reign of Toktakia his son that Toktamish was able to wrest the command of the White Horde from another son of Urus, Timur Melik.

Toktamish [H. ii. 225—259] is 'the last really great figure in the history of the Golden Horde.' After seizing the throne of the White Horde he marched upon Western Kipchak, defeated Mamai, the king-maker of Seráí, and by this victory in 780—1378 [H. ii. 216, 226] put an end to the division between the White and the Blue Hordes, and united Eastern and Western Kipchak under his sole rule. Henceforward Orda's family, the original chiefs of the White Horde, sit in the seats of Batu's house and rule the Blue Horde, bringing no doubt the cream of the White Horde with them; and their original camping-grounds gradually pass into the hands of the descendants of Sheyban. Under Toktamish the Golden Horde recovered much of the prestige which the twenty years of rival families had weakened. A great campaign was carried into Russia, Moscow was sacked and burnt (1382), and the Grand Principality was ravaged with the ancient fury of the Mongols [H. ii. 226—228]. This revival of the glory of Kipchak, however, was only the flicker of a dying torch. Toktamish had the misfortune or the ingratitude to quarrel with the prince, who had helped him to his success; and no one offended Timur with impunity. The great conqueror in two campaigns, one marked by the battle of Urtupa on the 18th June 1391, and the second by a crushing defeat near the Terek in 1395, when Toktamish had returned from exile, destroyed for ever the power of the Kháns of Kipchak. [H. ii. 246—249, 251—258]. Toktamish indeed re-entered Seráí in 1398, after Timur's departure, but he was speedily driven out again by Timur Kutlugh, son of his old enemy, Urus, and first of the Kháns of the Golden Horde
during the succeeding period of decline. Toktamish took refuge with the Lithuanian prince Vitut, whom he involved in war with the Tatars; and finally died in 1406. [H. ii. 262]. There is a difference of opinion among the authorities as to the lineage of Toktamish: some trace him to Orda, others to Tuka-Timur. Mr. Howorth (ii. 225) inclines to the latter view, and argues that Toktamish could hardly have belonged to the family of Orda, because he was constantly waging war against it in the persons of Urus, Timur Melik, and Timur Kutlugh. This, however, is easily explained by the circumstance that Urus killed Tuli Khojah, the father of Toktamish. Hostility to Urus and his family does not exclude the idea of kinship: indeed such rivalry is the more comprehensible between two branches of the same house. There is, moreover, a difficulty in understanding why Tuli Khojah, as a descendant of Tuka-Timur, should be an obstacle in the path of Urus Khán’s ambition [H. ii. 221], and thus require to be put out of the way; or, indeed, why Tuli Khojah and his son Toktamish should be at the orda of Urus at all, instead of among Tuka-Timur’s posterity in Great Bulgaria or the Krim. All these difficulties disappear if we regard Tuli Khojah as a rival chief of Orda’s family, perhaps a grandson of that Mubárak Khojah who was succeeded not by his own sons but by his nephew, Chimtai, father of Urus. It seems to me clear that Toktamish must have been a member of the White Horde, from which he was banished, to which he laid siege, which he finally ruled and led to conquest in the west: and I am glad to find that a note of Mr. Howorth’s [ii. 1073] suggests the possibility of his conversion to the same opinion.*

The period succeeding the overthrow of Toktamish is one of the most obscure in the labyrinth of dark passages which the

* In a letter to me Mr. Howorth has since generously conceded this point.
history of the Golden Horde affords. In the interval between Timur’s two victories over Toktamish several chiefs of Kipchak appear to have assumed sovereign rights and issued coins. One of these, Beg Pulad, seems to have established some authority [H. ii. 249], whilst Tash-Timur, apparently a brother of Ulugh Mohammad and a descendant of Tuka-Timur [H. ii. 449], struck coins bearing his name conjoint with that of Toktamish. [H. ii. 259]. The second invasion of Timur drove away these chiefs, and henceforward, just as in the period succeeding the extinction of Batu’s line, we find the history is made up of the long struggles of Rival Families for the throne. There were at least three distinct sets of candidates for the decayed Khánship: on the one hand, the family of Urus Khán, supported by the Nogai chief Idiku, the second king-maker of Kipchak; side by side with these were the sons of Toktamish, who, however, did not begin to assert themselves till after their father’s death, in A.D. 1406; and third, some younger members of the family of Sheyban. To the first class belonged Timur Kutlugh, Shadibeg, and Pulad, all grandsons of Urus Khán; Timur, son of Timur Kutlugh, a certain Chekre, presumably a relation, and Ghiyath-ed-deen, son of Shadibeg. Even among these the dates as established by the coins overlap, and Timur seems to have reigned contemporaneously with Pulad. Parallel with these Kháns of the family of Urus, but beginning later, four sons of the rival branch of Toktamish, but still descendants of Orda, successively held some portion of the Khánate, and issued coins,—Jelál-ed-deen, Kerimberdi, Kibak, and Jebbarberdi. Of the family of Sheyban, Dervish Khán, son of Hájji Mohammad, struck coins from A.H. 805 to 818, and probably reigned till 822, and his. brother, Seyyid Aḥmad,

* I think not the Beg Pulad who struck coins between the two inroads of Timur, as Mr. Howorth supposes [ii. 249, 266]. Beg Pulad was a general of Toktamish’s army; but Pulad was of the hostile stock of Urus.
ruled after him for a couple of months. The line of Urus Khán, however, outlasted the other two, and after 830 seems to have been the only power in the Khánate. The death of Idiku, in 825, released the house of Orda from the trammels of tutelage, and Kuchuk Moḥammad, who succeeded his cousin Ghiyāth-ed-deen [H. ii 1075], found himself for the moment sole master of Kipchak.

An interruption, however, very shortly occurred in the invasion of Borak Khán. It must be stated that after the downfall of Toktamish, Timur Kutlugh only acquired the throne of Western Kipchak, and another member of the family of Orda, Koirjak, succeeded to the eastern portion of Toktamish’s dominions, the camping-grounds of the White Horde, Orda’s original appanage. Here his son Borak followed him [H. ii. 259, 273-4, 1075], and in 827 invaded Kipchak and defeated Kuchuk Moḥammad, without, however, destroying all his power. Being called away to affairs on his eastern frontier, Borak’s place appears to have been filled by Devletberdi [H. ii. 274, 449], a son of Taah-Timur (of the line of Tuka-Timur), who divided Western Kipchak with Kuchuk Moḥammad. Borak returning drove away Devletberdi, and was in turn defeated and killed by Kuchuk Moḥammad (831=1428), who now began his actual reign. Borak was the last of Orda’s line to rule in Orda’s original appanage of the White Horde. His descendants were superseded by the family of Sheyban, notably Abu-l-Kheyr, and migrated further east and became chiefs of the Kazaks. At the time of Tiarka, who died in 1718, the present division of the Kazaks into the Great, Middle, and Little Hordes, was organized, since when they have become more or less subject to Russia [H. ii. 627—685].

Meanwhile the family of Kuchuk Moḥammad brought the history of the Golden Horde to its close. An attempt on the part of Ulugh Moḥammad, the Khán of Great Bulgaria, of the race of Tuka-Timur, to conquer the Kipchak Khánate was accom-
modated by an arrangement whereby he was allowed to retain the Krim (see pp. xxxiv, xxxv). With this exception the house of Kuchuk Mohammad, i.e. of Orda, held the dying Khánate of the Golden Horde down to the time of its absorption by Russia in 1502 (907).

The following table will give a clearer idea of this confused period of contemporary Kháns of rival families. It must be remarked that the rival Kháns not only ruled simultaneously in Kipchak, but held the same cities in the same years. The history of Seráí and other large towns must have been the record of continual sieges and recaptures. In the earlier period of rival families (see p. xxv) the case was the same, and in that period the constant alternation of Kháns is well illustrated by the coins in the National Collection: as when we find Berdibeg, Kulna, Nuruz, and Khizr, all striking coins at Azákh in 760; and Khizr, Timur Khojah, the anonymous Ordu Melik, and Kúdibeg, all issuing coins at New Seráí in 762. The coins of the second period of rival families, as represented in the British Museum, are unfortunately to a large degree deficient in dates; but the number of Kháns who struck in the same year at the same mint may be seen in the valuable numismatic summaries which Mr. Howorth judiciously appends to his account of each Khán. A still wider generalization may be looked for in M. Grigorieff's forthcoming treatise in the Numismata Orientalia.
SECOND PERIOD OF RIVAL FAMILIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY OF ORDA.</th>
<th>FAMILY OF SHEYBAN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Branch in Eastern Kipchak.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Branch of Toktamish (d. 803).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koirijak, 797.</td>
<td>Timur Kutluq, 797.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Idiku, king-maker.]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shadi-beg, 802.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pulad, 810—815.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Timur (contemp.), 809—818.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chekra, 818.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Idiku killed, 825.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghiyâth-ed-deen, 825.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuchuk Moḥammad, 827.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Interrupted by Borak and Devletberdi].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maḥmud, circ. 864.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aḥmad, 864.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seyyid Aḥmad, 886.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Murtaza, 886.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheikh Aḥmad, 886.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kerimberdi, 815.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kibak, 817.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jebbarberdi, 818 circ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seizes part of Kipchak, 827 to 831.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dervish, 805—822.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seyyid Aḥmad, 822.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FAMILY OF TUKA-TIMUR.

Devletberdi (in the absence of Borrak), 830.

Final submission to Russia, 907.
This is the end of the Golden Horde. Henceforth the history degenerates into the petty annals of its scattered fragments. Of these one alone belonged to the family of Orda: this was the direct heir of the great Khánate of Kipchak, the diminished and insignificant Khánate of Astrakán [H. ii. 349—362], founded by a grandson of Kuchuk Moḥammad, Kásim, son of Maḥmood, in about 1466, and retained in his family until its abolition in 1554 by the Grand Prince of Moscow, who had long held the petty Khán in his power. The other fragments of the Golden Khánate, the lines of Krim, Kazan, and Kazimof, belong to the house of Tuka-Timur.


Tuka-Timur was the youngest son of Juji, and was attached to the left (or Orda’s) wing of the Golden Horde, but probably had his own camping-grounds on the Upper Volga, including part at least of Great Bulgaris. Almost nothing is known of this branch in its original seats. Mangu-Timur (of Batu’s line) gave Ureng-Timur, son of Tuka-Timur, Krim and Kaffa, and the family being thus established north and south of Batu’s Khánate soon began to interfere in its dynastic succession. We have seen how three Kháns of the first period of rival families belonged probably to Tuka-Timur’s line, and one of the second period. But the chief importance of this branch is after the downfall of the Golden Khánate, which followed upon Timur’s invasions. It is tolerably clear that the Hasan, who struck coins at Serái a little before the arrival of Toktamish, was, both before and after his invasion of Kipchak, ruler of Great Bulgaris,
whence he had been expelled by the Russians and whither he returned quickly, only to be again expelled by Timur. At this time he is spoken of as ruling conjointly with his son Moḥammad, whom Mr. Howorth, on strong evidence, identifies with Ulugh Moḥammad. This Ulugh Moḥammad was apparently invited to take the throne of Kipchak on the death of Dervish Khán, but it is not clear that he ever ruled the Golden Horde [H. ii. 1073], and it is certain that he could not have held it for any considerable time, as Ghiyáth-ed-deen speedily occupied it, and Ulugh Moḥammad took refuge with his kinsfolk in the Krim. Again he attempted to seize the Great Khánate after Borak’s defeat and death at the hands of Kuchuk Moḥammad, but the latter, after a long struggle, compromised the contest by assigning the Krim to his rival (although Tuka-Timur’s family appear to have held it, perhaps as vassals, from the days of Ureng). Ulugh Moḥammad did not remain long in the Krim, but leaving it to his brother’s house betook himself, in 1438, to his old possession of Great Bulgaria, and there revived his father’s (and perhaps his forefathers’) Khánate, under the title of Khánate of Kazan [H. ii. 363—429], which, no longer overshadowed by the Great Khánate on its south, became an independent thorn in the side of the growing Muscovite giant. With the death, however, of Moḥammad Ameen, in 1519, the Moḥammadan posterity of the founder of Kazan came to an end, and Kháns of the true faith had to be transplanted from the Kazimof, Krim, Astrakhán and other stocks, under the auspices of Russia, who finally suppressed the Khánate and appointed a Russian governor of Kazan in 1552.

When Ulugh Moḥammad was murdered by his son Mahmoodek, in 1446, two of his other sons fled to Russia, and after some service in the Muscovite army one of these, Kásim, was granted the town and district of Gorodetz on the Oka, in the division of Riazan. He gave the town his own name, and the line of Kháns ruling here, and known as the Kháns of Kasimof
[H. ii. 429—438], were used by Russia to play off against their powerful neighbour at Kazan, and were allowed to supply a couple of Kháns to the greater Khánate on the extinction of Ulugh Moḥammad’s direct Muslim line. This Khánate, which never had a really independent existence, was re-absorbed by Russia in 1678.

The most important of the three Khánates sprung from the house of Tuka-Timur was that of the Krim. Ulugh Moḥammad had a brother (at least so the balance of evidence leans), Tash-Timur, who was once a general under Toktamish, and struck coins in the Krim at the time of the second invasion of Timur-leng. Tash-Timur was the actual founder of the powerful dynasty of the Kháns of the Krim or Crimea [H. ii. 448—626], though his son, Hájjí Girai, is generally regarded as the first Khán. The Krim dynasty was always a vital element in the Eastern Question, and as an outpost of Turkey or an ally of Russia was an object of the highest consideration on both sides. The history of the long list of Krim Kháns (op. infra, p. 192) is perhaps the clearest and most complete section in Mr. Howorth’s great work. During the later phase of the Khánate its rulers became dependent upon Turkey; and this proved the beginning of their ruin. The inconvenience of these violent neighbours was agreed between Russia and Turkey, and the Khánate of Krim was extinguished by a treaty in 1783. A lineal descendant of these powerful Kháns, one Sultan Krim Girai Katti Girai, settled in Edinburgh and married a Scottish lady.*

D. The Line of Sheyban:—Appanage, the Uzbeg or Khirghiz-Kazak country (between the Ural and Chu rivers); occasional Kháns of the Golden Horde;

* "Athenæum," No. 2762.
Kháns or Czars of Tiumen, circ. 1225—1659; Kháns of Bukhárá, 1500—1868, and of Khíva, 1515—1872. [H. ii. 978—1010, 686—977].

When Batu invaded Hungary in 1240, his brother Sheyban accompanied him, and quitted himself so well that Batu not only made him King of Hungary, a title of a somewhat nominal value, but gave him an appanage of certain tribes north of Orda’s Khánate. Sheyban was to camp in summer from the Ural mountains to the rivers Ilek and Irghiz, and in winter about the lands watered by the Sir, Chu, and Sarisu [H. ii. 978]. His descendant in the sixth generation, Mangu-Timur, was a contemporary of the great Khán Uzbeg of the Golden Horde, and from him the tribes of Sheyban’s appanage took the name of Uzbegs, which has since become famous. On the extinction of Batu’s line, the family of Sheyban supplied several Kháns to the Golden Horde (vide supra, pp. xxv., xxvi.). Khizr Khán and his son Merdud were probably of this stock; Pulad and Ilban were doubtless the sons of Mangu-Timur of those names; Khaghan-Beg again was a son of Ilban; and Tulun-Beg is perhaps to be identified with Tunka-beg Kundi, another son of Mangu-Timur. [H. ii. 980.] In the second period of rival families, after the overthrow of Toktamish, the house of Sheyban is represented, in all probability, by Dervish Khán and Seyyid Aḩmad, who seem to have been great grandsons of Tunka-beg Kundi. [H. ii. 980, 273].

The home-line of Sheyban [H. ii. 980—1010] remained in the original camping-grounds and assumed the title of Czars of Tiumen, under which they were obeyed over a great part of Siberia. They survived till 1659, when their country was occupied by the Kalmuks: but for some time before this their authority had been purely nominal.

Much more important were the branches descended from Pulad, son of Mangu-Timur, and once ruler of the Golden Horde. Pulad’s two sons, Ibraheem and ‘Arab-Sháh, were respectively
the founders of the Khánates of Bukhárá [H. ii. 686—816] and Khuvárezm or Khiva [H. ii. 876—977]. The former was founded by Mohammad Sheybáni, grandson of Abu-l-Kheyr, who was grandson of Ibraheem, in 1500, and survives to the present day, although General Kaufmann has made it a Russian dependency since 1868. 'Arab-Sháh, the founder of the Khánate of Khiva, is also known as, if not a Khán of the Golden Horde, at least a striker of coins in Kipchak just before the invasion of Toktamish (supra, pp. xxv., xxvi.). His descendant in the fifth generation, Ilbars Khán, took forcible possession of Transoxiana and adjacent provinces after Sheybáni's death, probably about 1515, and his posterity remain Kháns of Khiva at the present day, though they have been tributary to Russia since 1872. The history and coinage of these Khánates, which sprang up on the ruins of the empire of Timur, belong to the succeeding volume, where also the fragments into which the Khánate of Bukhárá broke when the central power became weak will be discussed.

It should be added that another son of Juji, Teval, was the chief of the Pechenegs, camping about the river Bug in Southern Russia, and was the grandfather of Nogai, who took a large part in the affairs of the Golden Horde, but afterwards fell out with Toktu and was driven, along with his tribes, who adopted the name of Nogais, beyond the Volga, and found settlements between the Ural and the Yemba. The history of this horde is very fragmentary, and their state was peculiarly migratory. They do not concern the numismatist, but those who desire the fullest obtainable information about them should consult Mr. Howorth, ii. 1011—1068.

vii. The Line of Jagatai: — Appanage: Mawara-n-nahr (Transoxiana, or Bukharia) with part of Kash-ghar, Badakhshán, Balkh, and Ghazneh, to the river Sind. (1227—1370).

The history of the descendants of Jagatai, in their appanage
north of the Oxus and in Afghanistán and Kashghar, is the most obscure of all the branches of the family of Jingis. Chinese and Russian annals are available for the history of the houses of Tului and Juji, but Jagatai’s heritage lay too far away to be matter of importance to these chronologists; and even the Persians, who were near neighbours of the Jagatai Kháns, furnish little trustworthy or consistent information. The actual history of the Transoxine Khánate appears to have been singularly uneventful, and beyond occasional raids upon the disputed border territory of Persia, and not infrequent internal troubles, nothing of note is recorded of the family of Jagatai. It has been noticed before how they absorbed part of the appanage of Ogotai after Kaidu’s death; the presence of Ogotai chiefs of some power and repute in Mawara-n-nahr is further demonstrated by the accession of two of their number, ‘Aleé and Danishmendjeh, to the Jagatai throne in the later days when the prestige of Jagatai’s family had diminished and rival chiefs began to assert their independence. The history of this later period is exceedingly obscure, and even the order of succession of the Kháns is by no means certain, whilst the dates of accession and death are frequently conjectural. The list on page 200 has been drawn up, with the kind assistance of Mr. Howorth, from many authorities, but it can only claim to be provisional and tentative. As a proof of the obscurity which hangs over this part of Mongol history, M. Veliaminof-Zernof’s paper on Termashirin and Senjar, in the Mélanges Asiatiques, iv. 137 ff., may be referred to. The great Timur brought the period of anarchy to an end in 1370; but the history and coinage of himself (and the two puppet-kháns, Suyurghatmish and Maḥmood, of Ogotai’s stock, who reigned in his name) and his successors belong to the Seventh Volume of this Catalogue.
HOUSE OF TULUI: SUB-LINE OF HULAGU,

TULUI

JINGIS

Ogotai

Juyi

Juji

I. Hulaq

II. Abagha

IV. Arghun

VII. Ghiyas

IX. Abu-Sa'eed

Ariqtaba

Khulthai

Teraghai

Y. Gikhatu

VIII. Ujaita

V. Baidu

'Alee

Alaferd

IX. Abu-Beg

X. Moosa

XII. Mohammad

XIV. John Timur

XV. Sadi Beg

XVI. Suleyman

* X. Toqgh Timur was not a descendant of Tului, but sprung from a brother of Jings.
THE HOUSE OF JAGATAI.

JINGIS

I. JAGATAI

Juji

JINGIS

Musaqan

II. Kara Hulagui = IV. Orgoob

Yasun Duvai

V. Mubarak Shah

VI. Borak Khan

X. Duvai

IX. Taka-Timur

XII. Taliku

XI. Kurchuk

XIII. Kebek

XIV. Isen-Buka

Palai

XXII. Mohammad

Kabul Sultan

XI. Kurchuk

XIII. Kebek

XIV. Isen-Buka

Palai

XXII. Mohammad

Kabul Sultan

* This table has been kindly arranged for me by Mr. Howorth.
II. THE COINAGE.

In their coinage the Mongols usually adopted the language of the people they conquered. Thus the Yuen dynasty in China struck coins with Chinese inscriptions, the Ilkhâns of Persia, Jagatai Khâns of Transoxiana, and the Khâns of the Golden Horde, all coming into contact chiefly with Mohammadan peoples, issued coins with Arabic inscriptions. Nevertheless, the Mongols had a language and character of their own, and this appears at intervals upon their coins. The number and variety of Mongol inscriptions are, however, very limited, and the following remarks will enable any numismatist to decipher and understand them. The Mongol character (which is formed from the Uighur, a corruption of the Syriac introduced by the Nestorians into Central Asia) is usually written in perpendicular lines from the top to the bottom of the page; but on the coins the position of the accompanying Arabic inscriptions compels us to read the Mongol words horizontally from right to left (like the Arabic), and the convenience of printing makes it advisable to follow the same method here. The alphabet subjoined omits variations indicated merely by points, since such are omitted upon the coins. These variations are the two points ะ which placed over ฯ turn it into งะ, and similarly (but beneath) ฃ into ช. The only other pointed letter is the (initial and medial) น, and this is sometimes pointed on the coins. In one instance (no. 522) the two dots appear over the งะ on the coin.
MONGOL ALPHABET.

Vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a or e</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( in diphth.)

Consonants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh (gh)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k (g)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
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<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t (d)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch (j)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s (sh)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
<td>translateY(200)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It must be observed that several of these characters undergo a process of corruption in the course of the coinage. א for example is often written א; ל becomes almost מ, &c. The inscriptions however are so few that it is not easy to mistake them. The commonest formula is—


deledegulak-
sen, (striking or)

The space for the Khán's name is filled by

Abaghaín, or Arghunu or Arghunun, Arinchinturji (= Gaikhatu, see below), or Benson Baduin.

With the accession of Gházán a new formula was adopted and the preceding one disappears for ever:

deledegulak-
sen, coinage.

The only Mongol inscription found on the coins of Uljaitu is

Uljiitu Sultan: Aboo Sa'eed used Busaida; Suleymán, Suliman Khan, or Sultan Adil; and
Nushirwan wrote his name simply نشیر وان Nushirwan, and possibly used the last-named title as well. On the coins of the Golden Horde only three Mongol names are found—

\[\text{Tughtug}\] = Toktu (No. 360);
\[\text{Jambag Khan}\] = Janibeg (No. 384); and

\[\text{Tughtamish}\] or Toktamish (No. 522).

These are all the Mongol words occurring in this volume. A few of them require explanation. The terminations \(\text{in}, \text{un}, \text{un}\), attached to the names Abagha, Arghun, and Baidu, are merely the case-endings of the genitive of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions, respectively, of Mongol substantives.* The words \(\text{Arinchi Turji}\), written on the coins of Gaikhatu, both in Arabic and Mongol (ارینچین تورجی), are a title of honour bestowed on that Khan, probably by the Lamas (as in the case of Khubilai's title, Chagrawardi), and represent, according to E. Burnouf, the Thibetan words \(\text{rintchHEN-rdö-rdžé}\), which mean "precious diamond." They are written ungrammatically, for they should have the genitive termination د.†

The only Mongol words besides the Sultan's or Khan's names are five: 

\[\text{سپرکغم, سپاقنو, وساقنو, وساقنو, وساقنو}\]; of which one alone presents any difficulty. The translations given above, on the authority of Schmidt, are perfectly apposite. The Ilkhans of Persia, always upholding the fiction that they acted as lieutenants of the Great Khans of China, would naturally inscribe

* Schmidt, Grammatik der Mongolischen Sprache, p. 25.
† De Saulcy, Journal Asiatique, III. xiii. 124.
their coins, at least at first, with such words as "the coinage of the Viceroy of the Khakaan," although the inscription might be modified under a later Khan to "By God's power, Gházan's coinage," as who should say, "Gházan D. G. Pers. Rex," when a less public acknowledgment of the Khakaan's suzerainty was considered sufficient. 

خان is khaghan in the genitive case, which sometimes appears in a blundered or mutilated state) is the past participle of the causative form (to "cause to strike") of the verb، to "strike," and means, therefore, "what has been caused to be struck," i.e. coinage. The other word of the inscription, which has generally been read داروحا, or "lieutenant," "viceroy" (Statthalter), is the one difficulty that is encountered in the reading of the Mongol inscriptions. I cannot admit that the word in question is داروحا; and since coming to this conclusion I find that the lamented De Saulcy also refused to concur in the usual reading (Journal Asiatique, III. xiii. 124): but, like myself, he is unable to offer any other interpretation. The word on the coin is quite unlike Schmidt's spelling داروحا. The way it is printed in this volume nearly represents the actual appearance of the word on the coins, but the last letters should be, not د, as the necessities of the type compelled me to print it, but د. After comparing many examples, I am confident that the word is written داروحا. The first letter is precisely like the first letter of داروحا, which occurs just below it, and is wholly unlike the first letter of داروحا, which stands lowest of all on the coin. The first letter is therefore not د but a. Of the second being
there is no dispute: but it is succeeded by a single stroke which is omitted in Schmidt's spelling of \( ج \), but is undoubtedly present on every coin, and must be transcribed as \( a \) or \( n \). Then follows the combination \( ج \), which begins with \( b \) or \( n \), and ends with a sign which does not belong to the Mongol alphabet as printed in books, and for which no probable interpretation at present suggests itself. Whatever the end of the word may be, the first four letters are \( arru \) or \( arab \), and not \( daru \)(gha).

Three characters occur on the coins of Gházán which are neither Mongol nor Arabic. They appear at the left side of the inscription of the reverse of thirty coins, varying in date from 696 to 703 of the Hijreh; and though the engraver has sometimes executed them in a rough and corrupt manner, the forms of these signs are constant, and may be reproduced thus: 

Schmidt regards them as Thibetan, but admits that they are to be read as such "nicht mit voller Sicherheit." He says, "Der erste ist ein vollkommenes tibetisches Tscha, der zweite kann kra oder gra und der dritte ru gelesen werden. Es könnten diese drei Charactere Tschakrawarti bedeuten und auf den Titel des Gross-Chans Bezug haben, dessen auf diesen Münzen (gegen die Gewohnheit) sonst keine Erwähnung geschieht. Chubilai erhielt von den tibetischen Lamas den indischen Titel Tschakrawarti (Weltherrlicher, oder der das [Welt-] Rad Drehende; mongolisch: Kürdüni Ergigüläktechi) und wird, wo von ihm in mongolischen Büchern vorkommt, überall Tschakrawarti genannt. Zwar lebte Chubilai nicht mehr zur Zeit der Regierung Ghasan's, sein höchster Ehrentitel kann aber, als den Gross-Chan bezeichnend, fortwährend in Gebrauch geblieben seyn."  

The explanation just quoted is halting and far-fetched; but it is open to a much more serious objection. The letters in question are not Thibetan letters. M. Terrien de LaCoupérie, who has devoted much labour and genius to the study of Asiatic Alphabets, and has kindly investigated this question for me, states—"Les trois signes étranges que portent les monnaies en question de Ghâzân sont en écriture Bachspa. Ils forment sans nul doute la marque (nischan) 'difficile à contrerfaire' * qu'il fit graver sur le nouveau coin (sikkê) à l'aide duquel il espérait remédier aux inconvénients croissants de la fausse monnaie et de l'agiotage. Ghâzân, dont la facilité pour les langues et l'instruction en fait d'histoire sont bien connues, avait eu pour instituteur un bakschi chinois, qui lui avait enseigné les alphabets Uigur et Mongol.† On ne saurait donc être surpris de le voir se servir d'une écriture faite spécialement pour le Mongol sur l'ordre de Khubilai Khan par le lama Bachspa et publiée par décret impérial en 1269, avec injonction de l'employer pour tous les documents officiels.‡ Pendant toute la durée de la dynastie (Yuen) que ce grand souverain avait fondée en Chine, nous avons des traces des efforts incessants par lesquels ses successeurs essayèrent d'établir régulièrement l'emploi de cette nouvelle écriture. Mais ce fut en vain; et bien que nous ayons jusqu'en 1354 des monnaies à légende Bachspa, il avait fallu dès 1286 tolérer l'usage de l'ancienne écriture Uigure, qui, perfectionnée successivement §,

† D'Ohsson, id., pp. 154, 339.
‡ Cette écriture carrée n'est qu'une adaptation du Tibétain carré comme en le voit par la grande ressemblance des caractères des deux écritures. L'ordre des caractères Bachspa est le même que celui du syllabaire Tibétain. Son auteur avait succédé en 1260 comme grand Lama près la cour Mongole à Saadjia Bandida qui avait occupé cet office pendant sept ans et était mort sans avoir terminé l'adaptation dont il avait été chargé de l'écriture Uigure à la langue Mongole.
§ Et définitivement par Tsordji Oair sous le règne de Ha-shang Khan.
était restée d’un usage général. Après avoir été employée occasionnellement pendant plus de quatre-vingt-cinq ans, l’écriture Bachspa n’exista plus qu’à l’état de souvenir.

Des quelques ouvrages traduits du chinois en Mongol et publiés en Bachspa il ne nous est guère parvenu qu’une copie chinoise très corrompue† du Peh Kia Sing, le livre des ‘cent’ noms de famille. Mais nous avons heureusement quelques inscriptions importantes‡ en style lapidaire et un certain


* Notamment le “Livre sur la Piété filiale” (Hiao king), publié en 1307.

† Par la tendance constante du copiste chinois à donner aux caractères Bachspa les formes des caractères Chinois homonymes.

‡ La plus importante de celles qui ont été publiées est un édific de Timur Khán (7e lune de 1294) provenant du temple de Sung-Kiang fu, par lequel est recommandé le culte de Confucius.

Voici quelques-unes des sources importantes à consulter sur l’histoire et la nature de l’Écriture Bachspa:

字學典 K. 1, fol. 30 sq. Dans la grande Cyclopédie on, 10,000 vol. de Khien Lung.

續弘簡錄元史 K. 41, f. 16. (Biographie de Pak-see-pa).

書史會要 K. 9.


石墨鐫華.

J. Klaproth, Verzeichniss, O.C.


nombre de monnaies des Yuen par lesquelles nous connaissions plusieurs variantes des caractères. En comparant ces variantes et en tenant compte de la différence entre le style lapidaire des inscriptions et les formes plus lâchées d'une écriture relativement cursive, on reconnaîtra de suite que les caractères inconnus des monnaies de Gházán appartiennent à cette écriture. Le premier signe surtout est frappant de ressemblance avec la première lettre de la syllabe 
M̂硬度 equivalente du signe cyclique Ḫ̂ des monnaies des Yuen. Mais il n'y a pas lieu d'y chercher une indication de date puisque les mêmes signes Bachspa figurent sur des monnaies de Gházán de plusieurs années. Les deux signes suivants bien que d'un aspect moins frappant que le premier, à cause de leur tracé cursif, ne nous offrent pas de difficulté et se lisent Ḫa san, transcription aussi exacte du nom de Ghazan que le permettait le syllabaire Bachspa, qui de même que son prototype tibétain n'avait pas d'aspirées sonores des différentes classes qu'il remplaçait par les aspirées sourdes. Les deux derniers signes nous donnant le nom de Ghazan, nous induisent à considérer le premier signe 
Ma comme une abréviation du nom de 
Mahmud, qu'il avait assumé en montant sur le trône."

With the exception of the Mongol inscriptions and the Bachspa or Bashpa transcription for which M. de LaCouperie has found so satisfactory an explanation, the coins of the Mongols present no linguistic difficulties to the Arab student.

De l'alphabet de Pa'-me-pa et de la tentative faite par Khoubilai Khan au XIIIe siècle de notre ère pour transcrire la langue figurative des Chinois au moyen d'une écriture alphabétique, ibid. Janvier, 1862, pp. 5—47. C'est le travail le plus complet.


The Arabic character employed on the coins of the Mongols varies from stiff square Koofee to ornamented Naskhee: examples of square Koofee arranged ornamentally are found in Aboo-Sa'eed’s coinage, and on a coin of Nushirwan.

The coinage of the Great-Ka'ans is represented here only by its Persian issues: the currency of the Yuen dynasty, in Mongol and Chinese, belonging to the Chinese and not the Arabic series. The earliest coin of the Mongols with Arabic inscriptions, and probably their earliest with any inscriptions, is that struck at Tifles in the year 642. We know that Turakina, the empress, who governed the Mongol kingdoms in the interval between her husband Ogotai’s death in 639 and the general Diet which was held in 644 for the election of Kuyuk, appointed Arghun to the governorship of Persia in the place of the former governor Kurguz. This coin of 642 may have been issued by Arghun on his arrival. Or it may have been struck by somepretender to the throne, who considered the interregnum, and the dissatisfaction caused by Turakina’s rule, a favourable opportunity for striking a blow for sovereignty. The coin (or rather two coins, for there is a second with mint and date probably Kenjeh, 642†) bears the familiar Anatolian and Georgian device of a mounted bowman, with dog, and presents no indication of the striker’s name except the obscure inscription الغ منقل الوش نيك (thus pointed on some of the coins) which has been interpreted in more than one way. M. Bartholomaei‡ points the last word يلك, and regards Alush Beg as the name of the Viceroy at Tifles under Turakina. We know, however, that the name of this Viceroy was Arghun, and the attribution of the name Alush Beg to him must be regarded as extremely

* The Yuen were miserable minters, and only twenty-seven varieties of their coins are known. The inscriptions are sometimes in pure Mongol, sometimes in Chinese, sometimes in both, and the year of issue is in the Bashpa character.
† On the three specimens in the Jena Collection, Prof. Stickel finds but one mint, which he reads Nakhjewân.
‡ Bulletin de la Soc. Archéol. de St. Petersbourg, ii. 236—239.
doubtful, whilst Langlois' suggestion that the name may belong to Temujin Utsuzen, brother of Jingis, is hardly worth considering. Prof. Grigorieff* omits the points which on some of the coins are placed over the "coin" of the great Mongol Ulus:" an explanation which satisfies the sense, though it partly interferes with the actual pointing of the inscription. As, however, the pointing varies on different specimens,† M. Grigorieff's reading may probably be the correct one.

Of Kuyuk the British Museum collection has no coin, except those issued in his name by his vassal Dawith V. of Georgia, which do not belong to the Arabic section of the Catalogue. Mangu's name (蒙古 = Möngkö) occurs alone on five coins, and in conjunction with Hulagu's on seven more. The former (with dates 652 and 653) were probably issued by the governor of Persia, Arghun, who apparently held Tiflis for some time after, as well as before, Hulagu's invasion. Hulagu's coinage begins in 652, but we must regard the copper coin issued in this year with his name as rather a symbol of the terror caused by his advance than as an actual issue of his own mint, for El-Músil was not yet taken in 652. The coin was probably issued by Lulu, whose type it bears; and the fact that the two following coins appear to have been hastily struck over old issues of Lulu confirms this view.

No name of any Great-kaán appears on the Persian coinage after Mangu's death; but the vassalage of the Persian Ilkhán was none the less admitted. Khubilai's supremacy is allowed on Hulagu's later coins in the words فاائن الأعظم, in contrast with Hulagu's lower title إلخان المعظم. This, or some equivalent acknowledgment of dependence, was expressed on the

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* Ibid. ii. 342—345. I owe these references to the courtesy of M. W. Tiesenhausen.
† Cf. my Unpublished Arabic Coins from the Coll. of the Rev. T. Calvert (Numismatic Chronicle, N.S. xix. 81).
coins of the various Ilkháns, up to the time of Gházán, i.e., throughout the reign of Khubilái: but with Gházán's accession, shortly following Khubilái's death, the custom was dropped, and the coins no longer bear any reference to the distant Great-Kaán.

The series of coins of the Ilkháns, or Mongols of Persia, in the British Museum, is large and comprehensive. It consists of nearly 350 coins, of which three-fourths are silver, only 13 being gold, and 75 copper. Every Khán from Hulagu to Nushirwán is represented, except Arpa and Moosá, whose reigns together did not amount to eight months. In the fine series of Arghun's coinage only one year of his reign is omitted, and only two in Gházán's, whilst the two hundred examples of Aboo-Sa'eed's mints represent every year save one from 717 to 734; and many years are recorded by the issues of several different cities. The value of the coins in fixing the duration of each reign is especially seen in the issues of the puppet Kháns who were set up by the rival ameers from 736 to 745. Thus Moḥammad (736-8) is represented by coins of 737 and 738; Toghá-Timur, 738, 739, 741 and 74x; Jehán-Timur, 740; Sati Beg, 739, 741, 74x; Suleymán, 740, 741, 742, 743, 745, and perhaps later dates, unless nos. 336—340 (with only the title سهیف سفید or ِسٰفیه) belong more properly to Nushirwán; and Nushirwán, 747, 754, 756?

The Arabic inscriptions on the coins of the Mongols of Persia present little that is remarkable. The religious formulas generally consist of the ordinary لا إله إلّا الله ﷺ with variations in the conclusion: صلى الله عليه, &c. The marginal inscription used by Hulagu and Abaga, قول اللَّه مالك الملك تؤتي الملك من تشاء وتتنزع الملك ممن تشاء وتعرّ من تشاء وتذلّ ممن تشاء بيدك الخير from the Kurán, iii. 25, is peculiar, both in rarity of occurrence, and in the breaking-off at the end of the line, omitting the end إِنّك علَى ﷺ كُلّ شَيْء قِدْرٍ: the same formula is found on the coins of Benee Naṣr of Granada.
(cf. vol. ii. p. 47). Gházán was an ardent Shiya’ee, yet the formulas of the house of 'Alee do not appear on his coins, and first come to light under Uljaitu, on whose coins we find not merely 

عليّ وليّ الله

الْهَمْسِ ٍصَلِّى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى الْحَسَنَ وَالْحَسَنَ وَعَلِّيّ

ومُحَمَّدٍ وَعُجُفَرٍ وَمُوسَى وَعَلِّيّ وَمُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلِّيّ وَالْحَسَنَ وَمُحَمَّدٍ

الْحَجَّة

which occurs on most of Uljaitu’s issues, as do occasionally the Shiya’ee formulas بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ, and

الحمد لله رب العالمين. The first silver coin of Uljaitu is a most remarkable piece. It bears two Qurán inscriptions (xlviii. 29 and xxiv. 54) which are not found on any other coin, and also the formula of the four orthodox Khaleefehs أبو بكر الصديق وعمر المختار وعثيمين ذو النورين وعلى أبو السبطن عليه السلام جميعين.

The names of the four orthodox Khaleefehs, without these epithets however, occur commonly on Uljaitu’s and Aboo-Sa’eed’s coinage, although the highest place was awarded to 'Alee. Another unusual Qurán inscription is في كف يبكيكم الله وهو السميع العليم (Qur. ii. 131), arranged in an ornamental border on Aboo-Sa’eed’s coins (e.g. no. 175), where also occurs the verse from Soorah lxvii. 1, تبارك الّذي يبدله الملك وهو على كلّ شيء، which recurs on no. 219 with the words حسبنا الله prefixed. Other religious phrases on the Ilkhán coinage are بُسْمِ اللّهِ وَبُسْمِ اللّهِ الْكَرِيمِ, اللّهُ الْأَمَرَ مِنْ قِبَلَ وَمِنْ بَعْدِهِ, الْحَمِيدُ اللّهُ, البَلْدَةُ اللّهِ, العَظِيمُ (of which the reading occurring beneath rev. area of looped-square type of Aboo-Sa’eed is not absolutely certain); and the benedictory formulas خَلَّدَ اللّهُ خَلَّدَ اللّهُ مَلِكَهُ وَدُوَّلَهُ, خَلَّدَ مَلِكَهُ, مَلِكَهُ (nos. 280, 288) خَلَّدَ اللّهُ رَضِيَ عَنْهُ, اللّهُ سَلَطَانُهُ (no. 260), and

The Arabic titles on the coins of the Mongols of Persia offer scarcely any variety. قَائِمُ الْأَعْظَمِ is the title given to the Great-Kaán or Khakaan (Mangu or Khubilai), and خَانِ Khán
THE COINAGE.

at first, and afterwards, to his Persian representatives. Hulagu himself changed his own title from خان to خان, the former being used during Mangu's reign, and the latter during Khubilai's. Abaga, Aḥmad, and Arghun used the latter title, as well as the Mongol title, but the first on his earlier coins inscribed no other title than قآن العدل, which probably referred to Khubilai, in which case Abaga's own title does not appear on these coins. Gai-khatu and Baidu have only Mongol titles. Ghazán as a rule uses no title, and simply inscribes himself [By the power of God] Ghazán Maḥmood [Ghasan's coinage], the bracketed words being in Mongol character; on one silver coin (no. 120), however, he calls himself سلطان الأعظم غازان سلطان محبود, and on two copper coins he uses the title غازان قائد محبود, whereby it appears that the discontinuance of the insertion of the Great-Ḳaán's title was accompanied by the assumption of the hitherto superior title قائد بحيد by Ghazán himself. Uljaitu is the first to indulge in the luxury of many names which Mohammedan sovereigns commonly affect: his titles are comprising a curious mixture of Arabic, Persian, and Mongol words, which do not, however, all appear on every coin. Aboo-Sa'eed's ordinary appellation is البولی البولی السلطان, but is sometimes prefixed, and in one instance occurring (sic) occurs; whilst on many coins only a short selection from these titles appears. With the lesser Kháns who followed Aboo-Sa'eed, السلطان alone, or followed by Pittsburgh, or (once) the السلطان, or (once) the السلطان, suffices; and خان is only added after Suleymán's name. Even Sáti Beg, though a woman, does not change the title.

Forty-seven known towns appear as mint-places on the coins.
of the Mongols of Persia, besides the following eleven, which I have not been able to identify: حصر, حادر, هلسلحد (Perhaps حکم, حکم, بردل, باره, السطبة (perhaps a form of شاشکان, (پورجوان (which I believe to be an inversion of کسر شیخ (کشتان (apparently Sheykh Kebeer), هل لرس کیز? Mints sometimes appear with and sometimes without the definitive ال: thus we find باران بصره, البيص, البیاران and موصل, البیاران (see note, p. 81) and and أرزه الروم, الجزیره, البصره and أرزه الروم, الجزیره, البصره appears in the abbreviated forms and أرزه الروم, مدينة أرزه ورم is prefixed occasionally to the names of towns such as تبریز and کشتان, and is appended to the names of towns such as ماردين and the بصره. It is noteworthy that although Uljaitu is stated to have laid the foundations of Sul-tâneeyeh in 704, a coin bearing that mint-name (with ال prefixed) occurs among Ghâzân’s issues, without date indeed, but presumably not later than Ghâzân’s death in 703. The coin, however, is double-struck, and may have been merely an old coin used for the new city and restruck.

The mint and date formula, which is full in Hulagu’s time, becomes more and more curtailed as the series advances. At first we find the usual phrase ضرب هذا الدرهم ب prefixed, and on four coins (nos. 21—24) of Hulagu the word الدرهم is qualified by the epithet المجارک. Very soon, however, the unnecessary words are dropped out, and we find ضرب بغداد, ضرب تبریز, and the like, with the verbal noun instead of the verb, and without any denomination or preposition. “Coinage of Tebreez” was found to serve all the purposes of the more tedious phrase, “This dirhem was struck at Tebreez.” The date is often put in a different place from the mint, and is generally omitted before the سنة. The dates are given in

THE COINAGE.

numeral words, not ciphers, with one exception (no. 129), in which the unit is a cipher. The month (with or without في) is not infrequently prefixed to the word سنة, or sometimes the expression في شهر سنة is adopted (no. 91, 121a, 128, 175, &c.). The phrases في أيام دولة, في دولة, في أيام, ضرب في أيام, are sometimes used by Uljaitu, prefixed to his own title on the reverse area, and the second and third of these phrases are similarly employed by Aboo-Sa’eed. The three coins bearing the inscription عدلية شيراز are very noteworthy, but I leave the interpretation of the expression, which I take to represent سنة عدلية شيراز, to the consideration of my friends, Professor Stickel and M. Tiesenhausen. The dates are always given from the era of the Hijreh, except one gold and fifteen silver coins of Aboo-Sa’eed, which all bear the date year 33 of the Khánian Era, which was established by Gházán on the 1st of Rejeb, 701 A.H., but only appears on the coinage in Aboo-­Sa’eed’s time. On the few overlapping dates in the series of coins of the Mongols of Persia, see notes to pp. 11, 12, 18, 29.

The inscriptions on the coins of the Mongols of Persia are often arranged in geometrical borders, sometimes of a complicated character, and in some cases the border may help to determine the date (see note to p. 62). The surface of the coin is commonly adorned with numerous points, stars, and ornaments, none of which seem of any special import, and of which none have therefore been noted in the Catalogue. The same remark applies to the numerous blunders of the engraver which are noticeable in this series: it would serve no useful purpose to record them. As a rule we do not find figures of animals or men on the coins of the Ilkhán; and with the exception of the peacock on some silver coins of Arghun, such figures when they do occur are found only on the copper issues. The head and cross-legged figure common on the coins of the Atábegs of El-Móşil are also found on the early copper
INTRODUCTION.

pieces of the Ilkháns; and the Two-headed Eagle of the Benée Zengeé and the Urtuékées appears on an Irbil coin of Abaga: the dragon, lion passant, lion and sun, peacock, ibex, hare, and radiate sun, are also among the figures that are found on the copper coinage of the Mongols of Persia.

The weight of the Ilkhánían coinage evidently underwent several reforms. The few gold coins will scarcely serve to prove any theory, but their weights are fairly normal, 63 to 70 grs. for the deenár, and 133-8 for the double deenár; Aboo-Sa'eed's being rather lower. The dirhems, however, present a systematic order of changes. At first they have very nearly the normal dirhem-weight of the time, averaging 38—40 the dirhem, and 18.2 (for 19 or 20) the half-dirhem. Under Arghun the average falls to 37, and we know that a financial crisis occurred in Gaikhatu's reign, and an attempt was made to force a paper currency on the people. Under Gházán and Uljaitu a new standard appears: the dirhem seems to have been assimilated to the deenár standard, for we find a general average of 16.5, 33, and 66, for half-dirhem, dirhem, and double dirhem; and apparently a six dirhem piece was in circulation, of a weight of 198 grs. Aboo-Sa'eed, again, made a new change, for his pieces average 54, 25, and 163—179, from which it would appear that his standard dirhem weighed 55 grs., the half 27.5, and the triple dirhem 165. The period succeeding Aboo-Sa'eed is scarcely worth taking as evidence of standard: the metal was debased, the size reduced, and the weight irregular.

The coins of the Kháns of the Golden Horde in the British Museum number more than two hundred and twenty specimens, all silver, except nine copper pieces, but present very little of interest or variety in their inscriptions. Their size is

* Cf. M. de LaCouperie's note, above, p. xlix.
very small (average diameter .65 inch), and the weight is proportionately reduced, and appears to represent a standard dirhem of 24 grs. The little space for inscriptions is further diminished by the geometrical borders in which they are usually set. Very few religious formulas are found on them (only in fact لا إله إلا الله وحده لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله on the earlier coins, scarcely ever occurring after Uzbeg's time, and the блок لله الواحد and three doubtful and obscure inscriptions), and the two sides are generally occupied, the one with the name and title of the Khan, the other with the mint and date of the coin. The titles are generally very short, and theسلطان الأعظم, or theسلطان العادل (sic) قان, or العادل العادل are the forms employed, the last becoming almost universal among the later Khans, when also the benediction خلد بالله ملكه is appended. Very commonly no title but خان appears; and in some cases this is involved in an ornamental monogram. The occurrence of the name of Jani-beg on the coinage of Azeez (p. 161), with the epithet المرحوم (nearly corresponding to the German expression der Selige) "the deceased," is the only noteworthy fact in relation to the titles occurring on the coins of Kipchak.

The mint and date formula is reduced to its smallest dimensions. The noun ضرب is used, the preposition ب is generally omitted before the mint, and في is often dropped before the date; even سنة does not always occur, and the date is given in Indian ciphers, which the engraver commonly reverses or inverts or otherwise misplaces. The Mints of the Golden Horde are important as factors in the problematical history and geography of the family of Juji. The following is a list of the mints occurring on the coins of each Khan in the British Museum Collection:
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Besides these mints, Sighnāk, the capital of the White Horde, occurs on the one piece of Urus Khán in the collection. Hájji, for Hájji Tarkhán, occurs once on Toktamish’s coinage; and Beled, probably meaning Krim, on that of Bag Pulad. One coin, bearing the name Moḥammad, and mint Ulus Bulghár, I believe to have been struck by Ulugh, not Kuchuk, Moḥammad.

Several of these mints are undoubtedly synonyms of others. On a coin of Murid Khán (no. 474) we find the words خلستان للسراي “Gulistán for Serāī,” and there can be no doubt that Gulistán, or “Rose garden,” was a name given to Serāī, and it is probable that Ordu, which means simply “Camp,” was another name of the old capital of the Golden Horde. Similarly, the later and more splendid capital built higher up the Volga, and generally known as New Serāī, or Great Serāī, or Janibeg’s Serāī, was also designated on the coins New Gulistán, and probably New Ordu and Great Ordu are names also applying to it (see Howorth ii. 184 ff.). When two names of the same Serāī occur in one year with the name of the same Khán, we must conclude there were two issues from the mint in the same year. A third Serāī is found among the Golden Horde mints: Serāī Chuk (for Kuchuk) or Little Serāī, built by Batu on the Yaik or Ural. Hájji Tarkhán, which becomes the principal mint towards the close of the power of the Golden Horde, is the city on the Caspian now known as Astrakhan. It was destroyed by Timur, and rebuilt on a different site, and to this new city the mint New Hájji Tarkhán, occurring on a coin of Shadibeg not in the National collection, may refer. Bulghár, or Bolghari, on the left bank of the Upper Volga, was the chief mint of the Kháns of Kipchak in the early days of the Khánate, and it remained long the second town (after Serāī) in their dominions. Its series of coins are imperfectly represented in the British Museum; but are known to extend uninterruptedly from Batu to Kuchuk Moḥammad.
The ornaments of the Kipchak coinage are few and insignificant: the damghah, however, of Batu, or Bereke (crossed by the ن of قان on the obv.) should be compared with the Persian coins bearing Mangu's name, wherein a similar form xAE occurs; and the damghah jabi, tab. or dbh, which is found on many of the earlier coins of the Golden Horde, probably has some signification, and the same may be said of the _mB which occurs on the coins of the Krim Kháns, and which, together with the practice of dating from the year of accession used by Shahin Girai, are the only noteworthy points about the short series of Krim coins here described (pp. 194-9).

Of the Jagatai Kháns the National collections possesses but three coins, struck by Danishmendjeh and Buyan Kuli, of whom the former was of the stock of Ogotai, though he sat on the Jagatai throne and employed the Bukhárá mint. Buyan Kuli struck at Otrár (?). Except that each of these princes called himself خاقان (as might be expected in a line that never owned the sovereignty of the Supreme Kháns descended from Khubilai), there is nothing remarkable in their coinage. The two coins of Hoseyn, Kert chief of Herat, and nominal vassal of the Jagatai Kháns, are more noteworthy. The names and epithets of the four Orthodox Khaleefehs appear in the obv. margin, with the unusual form ذو التورين عثمان أبو نورين; whilst the rev. margin presents the curious date formula عن أمر قان في سنة في بلدة هراة ضائها الله. The notices of D'Ohsson and De Guignes enable us to attribute these coins to Hoseyn Mo'izz-ed-deen, who in 752 (A.D. 1351) was compelled by the Ameer Kazgan to acknowledge the supremacy of the Jagatai Khán, Buyan Kuli, and to do homage to him at Samarkand. The coin struck in this very year is a notable testimony to this act of submission, which
the words عن أمر قان indicate in a sufficiently emphatic manner.*

The petty dynasties that sprung up on the ruins of the Mongol empire in Persia, and lasted to the coming of Timur, are appended to this volume. They consist first of the Jelairs, who after setting up various puppet Kháns on the throne of Hulagu, finally asserted their own title to sovereignty, and founded a Dynasty which ruled a large part of Persia for nearly fifty years, and even returned to claim what Timur had deprived them of when that conqueror died in 807. Side by side with the Jelairs was the dynasty of Mahmood Sháh Inchu, of which Mr. H. C. Kay has treated excellently in the Numismatic Chronicle (N.S. vol. xv. 216—230). Mahmood Sháh was made governor of Fars by Aboo-Sa'eed, but at what period of his reign is uncertain. He was executed by Arpa Khán in 736; but his son Aboo-Isháq ruled at Sheeráz in great splendour from 743 to 754, and appears to have exercised authority at Kázeroon (fifty miles west of Sheeráz) as early as 719. In 754 Aboo-Isháq was ousted by Moḩammad of the race of Muḏhaffar, and in 758 was put to death at Sheeráz. The Muḏhaffarees form the third of the dynasties that divided Persia among them. Their province was Kerman, and they added thereto Fars in 754. A petty line of insurgents in Khorasán, the Serbedarians, close the volume with a very remarkable coin.

A word must be said about the spelling of Mongol names in this volume. It was felt that they would hardly be recognized if strictly transliterated according to the system adopted for Arabic names, and they are therefore spelt in the ordinary and unscientific manner sanctioned by long usage. As a rule

I have followed Mr. Howorth's spelling, except where it is strikingly inconsistent, and I believe that this course will commend itself to most students. Indeed it is difficult to adopt any system when the Mongol letters are differently transliterated by each scholar, and much uncertainty seems to exist as to their precise value. For example, Hulaghi ought to be spelt with the same initial letter as Khubilai; yet the former certainly had the soft sound of the spiritus asper, or why did the Persian coin-engravers invariably represent it by $\text{هولاچو}$, instead of by the spiritus asper faucalis $\text{خ}$ or fricatus $\text{x}$? This is only one example of the many difficulties that beset the proper representation of Mongol names in Roman characters.

In conclusion I must offer my most sincere thanks to my friend Mr. Howorth, without whose invaluable History this Volume could scarcely have been undertaken, and without whose personal help and kind revision of the proof sheets much that is now right would have been wrong. My acknowledgments are also due and gratefully tendered to M. Tiesenhausen, M. H. Sauvare, Prof. Stickel, and M. Terrien de LaCouperie, for valuable notes and assistance.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

December 18th, 1880.
CORRECTIONS.

P. 35, no. 91, dele Pl. III.
,, 47, nos. 131, 132, dele but no outer margins.
,, 52, no. 147, prefix Beled to Damighán.
,, 63, no. 173, for Ilkhaneeeyeh read El-Khéneeyeh.
,, 65, no. 175, for قدیم read قدیر.
,, 66, no. 180, for Kázeroom read Kázeroon.
,, 73, no. 215, insert Same as (172):
,, " no. 217, for Mint uncertain read Қusţmooneeyeh.*
,, 78, no. 234, dele parenthesis of (733).
,, 145, no. 439, for Mint uncertain read Selmás.*
,, 175, no. 529, for Turkhán read Tarkhán.
,, 179, no. 543, for توقيتیش read توقيتیس.
,, 202, no. 591 a, for 'Otrár read Otrár.

Vol. V., p. xx, Don F. Codera's reading, غوندک یالله, is
definitely established by his discovery of a magical formula
بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم غوندک یالله, thus pointed, in a MS. in
the possession of Don P. de Gayangos. The words
الأمر برحم (ibid., p. xxiv), should be لله آرحم, as suggested by Don
F. Codera. On p. xli, line 10 from the bottom, for Dr.
Wright read Dr. Rieu.
**TABLE**

OF THE

METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION OF ARABIC

WORDS ADOPTED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

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## GREAT KAÁNS.

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* Some coins of Khubilai's house, i.e. the Yuen Dynasty, will be described when the Catalogue of the Chinese series is published.
MONGOLS OF PERSIA,
OR ILKHANS.

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NOMINEES OF THE RIVAL AMEERS.

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* Killed, 738.
† Toghá Timur had before (737) been proclaimed Khán by the Khorasán Ameers, but without success. Hasan Buzurg took up his cause in 739, against Sati Beg, the puppet of the rival house of Chūpán, but soon dropped it, and set up Jehán Timur, only to depose him again in 741, after which the Ilkhanian set up no more candidates for the Mongol throne. Toghá Timur, however, continued to hold out in Khorasán till 752 (1351).
† Hasan Kuchuk married Sati Beg to Suleymán and made the latter Khán in 740, and maintained him till his own death in 744; soon after which his brother, El-Melik El-Ashraf Chūpání, set up Nushirwán for a time.
GREAT KAÁNS.

INTERREGNUM.

[TURAKINA.]

SILVER.

1
Tiflés, year 642.

Obv. Horseman to left, turned in the saddle and drawing bow to the right; behind, stork; beneath horse, dog.

Above,

Rev.

(Pierceed.)

Pl. I. AR '85, Wl. 41·2

2
Kenjeh? year 642?

Obv. Similar to (1), but dog and stork changed to obscure shapes.

Rev. As on (1), but mint [مذكورة] (?), and unit of date [٥] (2)

(Pierceed.)

AR '85, Wl. 40·3

* On the various explanations of this inscription see Introduction.
III.—KUYUK.

The only coins in the National Collection bearing the name of Kuyuk are those issued by Dawith V. of Georgia, which will be described in the part of the Catalogue which is concerned with the Georgian coinage.

IV.—MANGU.

SILVER.

3

Tiflis, year 653, Rejeb.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله الا
الله وحده
لا شريك له

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

في رجب سنة ثلاث خمسين وسبعة

Rev. Area (as obv.)

مونگیکا قا
ان لاعظم
لعادل
(Alifs omitted, sic).

Margin (as obv.)

ضريب | تفلیس | هذ (sic) | ال (sic) | رهم

Pl. L. '85, Wl. 40-5

4

Tiflis, year obliterated.

Same as (3):

but obv. margin obliterated, except ornament (in place of 'ستبانة') in top segment; and rev. margin obliterated except تفلیس in top segment. In centre of obv. '75.

'85, Wl. 40-5
MANGU.

5

Tiftees, year obliterated.

Same as (3):

but obv. margin nearly obliterated; and $\frac{\pi}{3}$ in centre of both obv. and rev.

Pl. I. M 9, Wl. 378

6

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا الله

345

محمد رسول الله

On either side of damghah, doubtful sign, possibly $\text{ود} | هذه}$

Rev. Area (as obv.)

مونكکا

قَا أَن

العادل

Margins illegible.

(Pierced.)

M 9, Wl. 420

COPPER.

7

Mint obliterated, year 6[5]2, Jumáda I. or II.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا الله

الله وحده

[لا شريك [له]]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضر[ب] | سنة 1 | ....... | سنة 1 | ....... | سنة 1 | ....... | سنة 1 | .......

Rev. Area (as obv.)

مونكکا قَا

ان الإعظام

العادل

Margin (as obv.)

في جمادى | ....... | سنة الثني | .......

خانه
MONGOLS OF PERSIA.

I. - HULAGU.

A. WITH NAME OF MANGU AS OVERLORD.

SILVER.

8
No mint or date.

Obv. Area
لا الله إلا الله
محمد رسول الله
عليه السلام

Margin, [قل الله مالك الملك تواتمي الملك من تشا وتنزع
المملك ممن تشا وتعزم من تشا وتنزل ممن تشا بيدك الخير]

(Kur. III. 25)

Rev. Area
قائن
العظيم
مونگکتا قائن
هولاخکو
خان

Margin, traces of same formula as obv. margin.

Pl. I. AR. 9, Wt. 44 0

9
Mint obliterated, year 6xx.

Obv. Area as on (8): but above, الملك لله.

Margin, بسر الله غضب هذ ستیان

Rev. Area as on (8): but خان instead of خان.

Margin, [قل الله مالک آلخ]

AR. 9, Wt. 37 5

* This inscription generally occurs in a more or less mutilated form on Mongol coins, but it has not been thought necessary minutely to record the deficiencies, and the abbreviation قائن is employed whenever any portion of the formula is discernible. Similarly, instances of misspelling are so common on Mongol coins that it is superfluous to signalize them by the word (sic).
COPPER.

10


Obv. Area Head to left, within square.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

...........

Rev. Area

قان

الاعظم

مونگکا قان

هولاکسو

خان

 Margin لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه

Æ 10

11

Same as (10):

but obv. margin مسلحد في ستيانة

(Restruck on both sides.)

Pt. I. Æ 1:1

12

Similar to (11).

(Restruck on both sides.)

Æ 1:05

13

Mint obliterated, year [6]53 (?).

Similar: *

Obv. margin في سنة ثلاث خمسين (?) 

(Restruck on both sides.)

Æ 1:0

* Nos. 10—13 have the same obv. type as Bedr-ed-deen Lulu, Atábeg of El-Mósil, type ii.; see Catabîjar, Vol. III., pp. 202, 203. Nos. 11 and 12 appear to be struck over coins of Lulu.
MONGOLS OF PERSIA

14
El-Basrah, no year.

Obv. 
ضرب
لا الله الا
الله محمد رسول الله

Rev. 
قال
[لاعظم
مونگکا قان
هوغالکو
خان

B.—WITH TITLE, BUT NOT NAME, OF GREAT KAÁN (KHUBILAI).

SILVER.

15
Mint illegible, year 658.

Obv. Area 
لا الله الا الله
وحده لاشريك له
محمد رسول الله

Margin 
قل اللهم مالك الاله

Rev. Area 
قال
الاعظم
هولاکو ايلخان
الاعظم
حربر

Margin 
سنة ثمان وخمسين وسبتاء

(Pierced.)
16
Márideen, year [65]8.
Similar to (15):
but without

Rev. margin ........................................
ماردين سنة ثمان و
(Pierced.)

17
Obv. and rev. areas as on (15).
Obv. margin ........................................
ضرب ه... بالبوصل سنة احد وستين
Rev. margin .................................
قل الله هر (؟) مالك الْعَلْل
(Pierced.)

18
Same as (16):
but rev. margin ...................................
ضرب هذا الدرهم بفاردين لمحروسة سنة
ثالثة وستين وستمائة
(Pierced and ringed.)

19
El-Mubárakeeyeh, year 665*
Same as (16):
but rev. margin ...................................
بالمباركية في ....... سنة
خمسة وستين وستمائة
(Pierced.)

* The dates of nos. 19—22 are incompatible with the date of Hulagu's death, which, according to every authority, took place in a.h. 663: never-
20

Same as (19), with Jumáda:

but rev. margin ضرب هذ الدرهم بالمبارة في جماد

خمسة وستين وستيامه

(Pierced.)

Ar 1'05, Wt. 41'2

21

El-Mósil, year 669.*

Same as (15):

but obv. margin في اسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم المبارك بالموصل سنة

سع وستين وستيامه

and rev. margin قل الله مالك الْمَلَك

Pl. I. Ar 1'1, Wt. 39'8

22

Same as (21):

Obv. margin partly obliterated.

(Pierced.)

Ar 1'1, Wt. 40'7

23

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but rev. margin ضرب هذا الدرهم المبارك بماردين

(Pierced and ringed.)

Ar 1'05, Wt. 42'9

theless, the years 665 and 669 are distinctly legible, and the name of Hulagu on the coins is not less certain. Probably this is only another instance of the practice which has been noticed in other dynasties of changing the date in the margin but neglecting to alter the name in the area, when a new sovereign has come to the throne.

* See preceding note. The expression الدرهم المبارك on nos. 21 to 24 is noteworthy.
Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but rev. margin ضرب هذا الدرهم المبارك بماردين المحروسة

(Pierced.)

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but rev. margin "د"رهم بماردين المحروسة

Mint and date illegible.

Same as (16):

margins illegible.

(Twice pierced.)

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but obv. margin ضرب هذا الدرهم بماردين سنة

and rev. margin قل الله مالك اللغ

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but obv. margin ضرب هذا الدرهم بما

and rev. margin قل الله مالك اللغ
MONGOLS OF PERSIA.

29
Mint and date obscure.
Same as (15):
probably same mint and date as (15).

30
El-Jezeereh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area
الله
لا اله الا
وحده لا شريك
رسول الله

Margin
قل الله ملك النع

Rev. Area
قال
الأعظم
هولاكو ابلخان
[بإ]
[عظم]

Margin
ذا الدرهم بالجزيرة سنة.... و
(Pierced.)

31
Mint and date obliterated.
Similar to (30):
but third line of obv. ends الله
(Barbarous work.)
COPPER.

WITH FIGURES.

32

Irbil, year 661.

Obv. Area. Hare to left; beneath which, crescent moon.
First margin لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله
Second margin قال الله مالك الخ

Rev. Area
قال
العظيم
هولاكو
خان

Margin ضرب هذا الفلس بارسل سنة أحمد وستين وستيanna

P2 L. $1^{06}

33, 34

Similar.

P2 L. $1^{06}

35

Jurján, year 662.

Obv. Area. Within dotted square, Head to left; in field, four stars.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
[ضرب | جرجان | سنة | ثنين و | ستين و | ستين و | ستين و | ستين و | ستين و]

Rev. Area
قال
العظيم
هولاكو ايلخان
العظيم

Margin لا له (sic) إلا الله وحده لا شريك له محمد رسول
الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

P2 L. $1^{12}$

* The rev. marginal inscription is made out from a comparison of the three coins, nos. 32—34; not one of which presents it in its entirety.
36

Similar to (35).
Rev. margin begins correctly 
لا الله إلا
(Double-struck.)

Æ 1'05

WITHOUT FIGURES.

37

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

الله
لا الله إلا
وحده لا شريك له
محمد رسول الله

Rev. Area as on (35).
Margins obliterated.

Æ 1'1

38


Obv. Area

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin ...........

Rev. Area

هولاكمو
ايلخان الأعظم

Margin obscure.

Æ 1'0

* I put this coin at the end of the series of Hulagus coins, because I suspect the nearly obliterated third line of the reverse area contains the name of some vassal of the Mongol sovereign.
II. — ABAGA.

SILVER.

39


Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

........ | .... | ....

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagram,

قان
العادل

AR '95, Wt. 41:2

40

Mint obliterated, year [66]8.

Same as (39):

but obv. margin | .... | .... | .... | .... | ....

AR '95, Wt. 43:1

41


Same as (39):

but obv. margin | ضرب تبريزي | سنه | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

Pr. II. AR '95, Wt. 43.9
MINT OBLITERATED, YEAR [6]5x (sic!)*

SAME AS (39):

But obv. margin . . . . . | خمسين | . . . . . | . . . . .

PL. II. AR. 35, Wk. 42.7

43

No mint, year 669, Shawwál.

Obv., within ornamented border,

لا الله
شوال سنة تع تسي سنة
لا لله وحد (sic)
شريك له

Rev. as on (39).

PL. II. AR. 3, Wk. 37.7

44

No mint, year 669, Ramaḍán.

Same as (43):

But [و] مضان

AR. 3, Wk. 41.7

45

No mint, year 669, Dhu-l-Ḥijjah.

Same as (43):

But سنة تع شوال instead of شوال في ذي الحجة

AR. 3, Wk. 38.5

* I put these four coins (nos. 39—42) together, in spite of their various dates, and especially the extraordinary on the last, because they are evidently the issues of the same prince and the same mint, and no coins at all resembling them occur in the whole of the rest of the series. Nevertheless, I am unable to explain how Abaga came to be striking a coin in [6]5x and (possibly) 661; and the absence of any definite name makes even the attribution to Abaga at all somewhat hazardous; although the title [ال] المدل is peculiar to him so far as is known.
46
No mint, year 676, Jumâdâ I.

Same as (43):

but ..............

AR. 78, Wl. 412

47
No mint, year 68x.

Same as (43):

but small letters containing date omitted from obv. area;

instead whereof, in margin, الله وستيالة ..............

AR. 75, Wl. 413

48
Half-dirhem.
Tebreez, year 678.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب تبريز سنة ثمانين سبعين | [وس]تئامة

Rev.

بسم اللهم
سجدة
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(First and second lines supplied from nos. 49 and 50.)
MONGOLS OF PERSIA.

49
Obv. Area, as on (48).

Margin ضرب تبريز | سنة تها | نين | وس[ما]نة

Rev., as on (48).

Pt. II. Ar. 85, W. 37.5

50
Same as (49):
but mint nearly obliterated;
and نين | وسمائة legible.

Ar. 9, W. 38.6

51
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

الله
لا الله
وحده لا شريك له
محمد رسول الله
( Imperfectly written.)

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area

فان
الاعظم
ابن (sic) ابيان
خلد الله
ملكه

Margin illegible.

Ar. 9, W. 32.6
COPPER.

52


Obv. Figure seated cross-legged, holding crescent-moon in his uplifted hands.

At right, ضرب بالبوصل
At left, inscription obliterated.

Within crescent, at right, سنة
at left, ثلاث

Rev. Area

قائل
العظم
ابننا ابنه
العظم يدل
عظيمها

Margin [لا] الله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له محمد ﷺ رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم]

Æ 95

53

Same as (52).

Pl. II. Æ 96

54

Same as (52);
but last two lines of rev. arranged thus:

المعظم
يدل عظيمها

Æ 76
Mongols of Persia.

55

[El-Mōṣi]l (?), year 673.

Obv. Area. Within square, Head facing.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب ..... | ل سنة | ثلاث وسبعين | وستیم

Rev. Area

قان

الاعظم

اباكا ايلخان

المعظم

Margin لا الله إلا الله [محفيد] رسول الله صلى الله عليه

Pt. II. آ 75

56

Irbil, year 678.

Obv. In centre, Two-headed eagle.

Around, first margin, ضرب بارب ل سنه، ثمان وسبعين و.

second margin، صلى الله عليه و ...

Above eagle, doubtful letters (؟).

Rev. Area

قان

الاعظم

اباكا ايلخان

المعظم

Margin قل اللهم ملك الملك الخ

Æ 105

57


Obv. Area, obliterated (Eagle ?); above, الله الامر

Margin لا الله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له
Rev. Area

[ب] [دشناه
[عالم] ايلخان
المعظم
اباقا خلبد

Margin .............

 Margin .........

Mint obliterated, year 622x.

Obv. Area

محمد
رسول الله
عليه السلام

Margin [لا الله إلا الله] وحده لا شريك له

Rev. Area

قال
بادشناه
عالم ايلخان
المعظم
اباقا خلبد

Margin ضرب هذ الفلس ......... ستمانية.

Æ 126

Æ 10
III.—AHMAD.

COPPER.

59

El-Mōsil, year obliterated.

Obv. Figure seated cross-legged, holding crescent-moon in his uplifted hands.

At right, ضرب بالموصل

Within crescent, at right, سنة

Inscriptions at left obliterated.

Rev. Area

[قال]

العَظْمَ

احمد ايلخان

الم[ه]ظم يد[ل]

عظ[بـ]

Margin: لا الله إلا وحده

الله عليه وسلم

Æ 9
IV.—ARGHUN.

SILVER.

60
Baghdad, year 684.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب بغداد | سنة اربع | وثمانين | وستمائة

Rev.

بسم الله 
بسم الله 

ارغمون

Pl. II. AR '85, Wt. 34'2

61
Tebreez, year 684

ضرب تبريز | سنة اربع | وثمانين | وستمائة

Same as (60):

but third line of rev. area, مصصر مصر instead of

سكتصر

Pl. II. AR '9, Wt. 36'3

62
Sheeraz, year 684

ضرب شيراز | سنة اربع | وثمانين | وستمائة

Same as (61).
63
Márideen, year 684
ضرب بخار | دین سنة ار | بع وثمانین | وستیانا
Same as (61).
Ar 5, Wl. 40°

64
Same as (63):
but divided ضرب مارد | [ق]ن سنة ار
Ar 55, Wl. 3° 5'

65
Same as (64).
Varied.
Ar 3, Wl. 347

66
Tebreez, year 685
ضرب تبریز | سنة خمس | وثمانین | وستیانا
Same as (61).
Ar 5, Wl. 33° 8'

67
Baghdád, year 685
ضرب بغداد | سنة خمس | وثمانین | وستیانا
Same as (60).
Ar 85, Wl. 35° 8'

68
Márideen, year 685
ضرب بخار | سنة خمس | وثمانین | وستیانا
Same as (61).
Ar 85, Wl. 37° 2'

69
Same as (68).
Varied.
Ar 85, Wl. 37° 0'
70
Mósil, year 685
ضرب موصل | سنة خمس | وثمانين | وستماثة
Same as (61).
AR 8, WL 362

71
Mint obliterated, year 685
ضرب ...... | سنة خمس | وثمانين | وستماثة
Same as (60).
AR 8, WL 373

72
Arraján (?), year 686
ضرب أرجان (؟) | سنة ست | وثمانين وستماثة
Same as (61):
but the obv. marginal inscr. runs in a retrograde order through
the four segments.
Damghah on rev., 3-ε
(Pierced.)
AR 9, WL 369

73
Baghdád, year [6]86
ضرب بغداد | سنة ست | وثمانين | و...
Same as (60).
AR 8, WL 362

74
Mósil, year 686
موصل | سنة ست | وثمانين | و...
Same as (61).
AR 8, WL 360
75

Tebreez, year 689.

Obv.

Rev.

Beneath, Peacock, preceded by star, and surmounted by Rising Sun.

76

Kashan, year 68x

Same as (75):

but ....... (كاشان) ضرب کاشان | سنة | beneath rev. in place of تبریز) two stars in front of peacock.

77

Kashan, year 689

رضب کاشان | ..... تسعة | وثمانین | وسه | ..... Same as (61).

(Pierced.)
78
Mint obliterated, year 689

\[\text{سنة تسعة وثمانين وستيّة} \]
Same as (61).

79
Mint obliterated, year 689

\[\text{ سنة تسع وثمانين وستيّة} \]
Same as (61).

80
Márideen, year [6]91°

\[\text{ضرب بياردن | ين | أحمد (sic) وسعين} \]
Same as (61).

81

\[
\text{Obv. ضرب بالجز [بيرة] لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله (sic)}
\]
Rev., as on (61).

* This date (and that of the coin next following) carries the reign of Arghun one year beyond the limit assigned to it by the historians: but the coins may possibly be merely further instances of the changing of dates without altering the names, to which reference was made in the note to no. 19, p. 11.
COPPER.

82
Baghdad, year 683.
Obv. In centre, Dragon (?)
Around, لَا الَّهِ الاِلَّهُ مُحَيْثِدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه

Rev. Area

Margin ضرب هذا الفلس في بغداد سنة ثمانية وثمانين وسبعة

83
Baghdad, year 688.
Obv. Area, within ornamented circle,

اللَّهِ
لاَ الَّهِ الاِلَّهُ
مُحَيْثِدُ
رسُولُ اللَّهِ

Margin ضرب هذا الفلس في بغداد سنة ثمانية وثمانين وسبعة

Rev. as on (60).
Mint obliterated, year 689.

Obv. Figure seated cross-legged, holding crescent-moon in his uplifted hands.

Outside moon, at right, inscription effaced.

at left, ثمانين وسباعنة

Inside moon, at right, سنة

at left, تسعة

Rev. Area

قَالَ

المعظم

ارغون ايلخان

عظاما

Margin لا الله [الأ الله] وحده لا شريك له محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه

Pt. II. Æ 88
V.—GAIKHATU.*

SILVER.

85

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

تبير | سنة احد | و . . . . | وسبانة

Rev.

سهد الفتح

سهد دين الله

سجد من فتح

(sic) ارتيين تورجی

Pt. II. AR '85, Wl. 37:7

86
Similar.
(Pierced.)

AR '85, Wl. 30:8

87
Tebreez, year 693.
Similar:

but ثلث وسبعين . . . legible.

AR '8, Wl. 37:9

* On the peculiar designation (Arinchin Turji) adopted by Gaikhatu for official purposes, and given on the three coins following, in Mongol and Arabic, see De Sauley in Journal Asiatique. iii. 13, p. 124 ff.
VI.—BAIDU.

SILVER.

88


Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب تبريز | سنة اربع | ....... | وثبابة

Rev.

بایدو

Pl. II.  A* 9, Wt. 367

COPPER.

88a

Mint and date obliterated.

Same as (88):

but obv. margin ............... هذا الفلس المبا
VII.—GHÁZÁN MAHMOOD.

GOLD.

89
Sheeráz, year 698.

Obv. Area, within ornamented pentagon,

الله
لا اله الا
４
محمد
رسول الله

Margin,* in segments between pentagon and outer circle,

وسلم سنة ثمان وتسعين وستمائة

Rev.

محمد
غزازان محمـوـد
مـوـغـدان
سيفر

Pr. III. № 107, Wk. 133 8

90
Kermán (?), year 698.

Same as (89):

but on obv. ضرب شيراز (?), instead of ضرب كرمان

(Much clipped.)

№ '8, Wk. 687 8

* In future, in referring to the margin, وسلم في the first compartment will be regarded as part of the area, and will not be repeated.
Sheeráz, year 700.
Obv. Area as on (89): but ضرب شيراز beneath last line, instead of between second and third.
Margin (as 89)
| في | شبور | سنة | سبعانة |

Rev. as on (89):
بنت at right, ضرب شبور; at left, سنة سبعانة
Pl. III. N' 1.15, Wk. 138-1

Baghdád, year 701.
Obv. Area as on (89): but no mint.
Margin (as 89)
| ضرب | سنة | احد | سبعانة |

Rev. as on (89); but no side inscriptions (except the Thibetan letters), and between third and fourth lines, ضرب بغداد
N' 66, Wk. 63-3

Kemnazar, year 703.
Obv. Area as on (89): but ضرب شيراز in place of ضرب شيراز وسبعانية
No margin.
Rev. as on (89): but above, ضرب كمناسار; and no side inscriptions (except Thibetan).
N' 9, Wk. 70-5

Tebreez, year obliterated.
Obv. Area as on (89): but ضرب تبريز instead of ضرب نبراز
Margin illegible.
Rev. as on (89): but no side inscriptions (except Thibetan)
N' 9, Wk. 86-2
SILVER.

95


Obv. Area, within ornamented pentagon,

لا لله الا

محماس

رسول الله

Margin, in segments between pentagon and outer circle,

وسلم 

ست | تعين 

Rev

هbye

قل ملك اللد

غزان

محماس

ويبس

رس

(Twice-pierced.)

96

Baghdad, year 697.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب بغداد

Date in obv. margin, سبع و | تعين | ستين

At right side of rev. سنة سبع

At left وتعين وستين

Pl. III. M. 9, Wl. 577
97
Bárán, year [69]8.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب باران
Date in obv. margin, ...... | ...... | تسعين | سنة | ثمان
AR '85, Wt. 32'3

98
Tebreez, year [6]9
Mint in obv. area, ضرب تبريز
Date in obv. margin, ...... | ...... | تسعين | سنة
AR '8, Wt. 28'2

99
Same as (98).
(Pierced.)
AR '8, Wt. 28'0

100
Sinjár, year 69x.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب سنجر
Date in obv. margin, سنة | تسعين | وستمائة
AR '85, Wt. 31'6

101
Mósil, year 69x.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب موصل
Date in obv. margin, وستمائة | تسعين | وستمائة
AR '85, Wt. 32'3

102
Half dirhem.
Arzenján? year 69x.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب ارزنجان (?)
Date in obv. margin, تسعين | وستمائة
AR '85, Wt. 16'1

* Nos. 96—119 are all similar to 95; and it is therefore only necessary to mention the mint in obv. area and date in obv. margin; and, when they occur, the side inscriptions on reverse.
103

Tebreez, year 700.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب تبريز

Date in obv. margin, سنة مامة | سبع

(Pierced.)

104

Sheeraz, year 700, Moharram.

Mint in obv. area, at bottom, ضرب شيراز

Date in obv. margin, محرم سنة سبعینان

Trefoil ornaments separating words of margin.

At right side of rev., فی محرم

At left سنة سبعینان

(Pierced )

105

Hamadhán, year 700, Moharram.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب همدان

Date in obv. margin, بیستن منفی محرم بسع مامة

106

Armeeniyeh, year 700.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب ارمنینه

Date in obv. margin, فی سنة سبع مامة

At right side of rev., فی سنة سبع مامة

At left بس ௐ مامة
GHAZAN MAHMOOD.

107
Mint obscure, year 700.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب ماهر
Date in obv. margin, سنه سنه | سنة | ماه | ماه
(Pierced.)

108
Mint obliterated, year 700.
No mint in obv. area; and omitted.
Date in obv. margin, سنه سنه | ماه | ماه
(Pierced.)

109
Baghdad, year 701.
Mint, not in obv. area, but in rev., under the Arabic line, in
small letters, ضرب بغداد
Date in obv. margin, سنة أحد | وسبعينه...
At right side of rev., inscription effaced;
At left " " وسبعينه

110
Tiflis, year 701.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب تفليس
Date in obv. margin, سنة أحد | سبع | ماه

111
Kashan, year 701.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب كاشان
Date in obv. margin, في | ... | وسبعينه
At right side of rev., سنة أحد، سبعم
At left " " سبعمه
(Pierced.)
112
Mint in obv. area, ضرب هیذان
Date in obv. margin, . . . |
\[\text{At right side of rev., } \text{سنة اثنی و سبعینة} \]
\[\text{At left } \text{سبعینة } . . . \]
\[\text{Ar } 35, \text{ Wt. 33.2} \]

113
Kāshán, year 702.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب كاشان
Date in obv. margin, . . . |
\[\text{At right side of rev., } \text{سنة اثنی سبعینة} \]
\[\text{At left } \text{سبیعینة } . . . \]
\[\text{Ar } 39, \text{ Wt. 37.6} \]

114
Baghdád, year 702.
Mint not in obv. area, but beneath Arabic line on rev., ضرب بغداد
Date in obv. margin, . . . |
\[\text{At right side of rev., } \text{سنة اثنی و سبعینة} \]
\[\text{At left } \text{سبیعینة } \]
\[\text{(Pierced.)} \]
\[\text{Ar } 105, \text{ Wt. 63.5} \]

115
Barda', year obliterated.
Mint in obv. area, (sic) ضرب برزاع
Date in obv. margin obliterated.
\[\text{Ar } 35, \text{ Wt. 33.5} \]

116
Jezeereh, year obliterated.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب جزيرة
Date in obv. margin obliterated.
\[\text{(Pierced.)} \]
\[\text{Ar } 38, \text{ Wt. 28.7} \]
117
Es-Sultâneeyah, no year.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب السلطانية, double-struck.
(Pierced.)

118
Lu-luêh, no year.
Mint in obv. area, ضرب لولعة
(Barbarous work).
(Pierced.)

119
No mint or date.
(Barbarous work.)

120
Mint and date obliterated.
Star in place of mint on obv. area.
Obv. margin ......... | ....... | ....... | ..... | 
في سنة

Rev.
سلطان الأعظم غازان
سلطان محبود
خلد الله سلطانه

(Barbarous work.)
COPPER.

121
Sheeráz, year 698.

Obv. Area, within double square,

شیراز

Margin, in segments between square and surrounding ornamented circle, ........ | سنة | ثمان | وسعین

Rev. as on (95): but no Thibetan letters.

Pt. III. 85

121 a

Same mint, year 700.

Same as (121):

بی | شهر | سنة | سبعانة (121)

Pt. III. 89

122
Arzenján, no year.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ضرب ارزنجان

Rev.

لله بوتی

غیازان قیان محمود ضرب ارزنجان

Pt. III. 75
123

Arz-er-room (?), date obscure.

Obv. ضرب ارز الروم (؟)
لا الله إلا الله
مـحمـد
ر[سول الله]

Rev. area, within square,

اللهـنة
غـذازان
قان محمد

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, obscure. ΑΕ:75

124

Mint and date obliterated.

Precisely similar to the ordinary silver type (95); very obscure, and re-struck. ΑΕ:75

125

No mint or date.

Obv. الله إلا الله
Ornament
رسول الله


Around, ..جمـعـود خلد الله ملك...

Re-struck on both sides. ΑΕ:95
VIII.—UL JAITU.

G O L D.

126

El-Basrah, year 705 (?)

Obv. Area, within double circle,

الله
لا الإله إلا
محمد
رَسُول اللَّه
علي ولي الله

Beneath, ornament.

Margin

الله صلى على محمد وعلى الحسن والحسين [و] علی محمد وجعفر وموسى وعلى محمد وعلى الحسن

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

ضرب في

أيام دولة المماليك

السلطان الإخو الملك رقاب

الامير اولجايتو سلطان غياث

الدنيا والدين خداپنده محمد

خلد الله

ملكه

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

محمَّدُ ﷺ | لله الامَّرُ مِن قِبَل ومن بعد | ضرب

البصرة سنة | خمس (؟) وسبعمة

Pt. III. № 105, Wt. 135.4

* On many subsequent coins this inscription appears imperfectly or incorrectly inscribed, but these, like other imperfections on the coins of the Mongols, are not noted in the descriptions.
127

Sultáneeyeh, year 709

Same as (126).

(Pierced.)

128

Mint obliterated, year 714.

Obv. Area, within ornamented sixfoil,

لا الله الا محمد رسول الله على ولي الله

Margin as on (126): but double-struck.

Rev. Area, within ornamented sevenfoil,

ضرب

في دولة البولاي السلطان

الأعظم ملك رقاب

الإمام ياث الدنيا والدين

أول جاهتو سلطان محمد

خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in spaces between sevenfoil and outer circle,

ضرب | سنة | اربع | عشرة | سبعنة

(Pierced.)
SILVER.

129

Wâṣît, year 704.

Obv. Area, within ornamented cinquefoil,

الله
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin (inner), in segments between cinquefoil and circumscribed circle,

ابو بكر الصديق | وعمر الفاروق | وعثمان ذو الثورين | وعلى ابو
البطين | السلام جميعين

(outer), between two circles,

محمد رسول الله والذين معه اشدا على الكفار رحبا بينهم تراهم
ركعا سجدا يبتغون فضلا من الله ورضوانا سبحانه في وجههم
من [الذين السجود

(Kur. xliii. 29.)

Rev. Area, within double square,

السلطان الأعظم
غياب الدنيا والدين
خدا عبدالله محمد
خليد الله ملكه

Margin (inner), in spaces between square and circumscribed circle,

الحيد لله رب العالمين | ضرب واسط | سنة 3 وسبعية | 51

(outer), between two circles,

وعد الله الذين امنو (sic) منكر وعيلو (sic) الصالحات ليستخلفم
في الأرض كما استخلف الذين من قبلهم ولابد من ليه دينهم
الذي ارتضى ليه ولبيداتهم من بعد خوفهم اманا

(Kur. xxiv. 54.)
ULJAITU.

130
Sámsoon, year 704.
Same as (129):
but no outer margins.
Between second and third lines of obv. area, ضرب سامسون;
الله omitted in second line, and صلى عليه and transposed.
Obv. margin, in segments, وسلم | أبو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي
Rev. margin, in segments, في سنة | أربعة | و[سبعة] | ornament
(Pierced.)

131
Irbil, year 704 (?)
Same as (130):
but no outer margins.
Between second and third lines of obv. area, ضرب اربيل
Obv. margin, in segments, أبو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي
Rev. margin, in segments, الحمد لله | في سنة 1... | وبعيانة
11 10 |
(Pierced.)

132
Miut obscure, year obliterated.
Same as (130):
but no outer margins.
Between second and third lines of obv. area, ضرب حطير
Obv. margin, in segments, أبو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي
Rev. margin, in segments, [بهـ - الله الرحمن الرحيم] الرحب
| ضرب الدر...

* وسلم will not be repeated in each subsequent description.
Márídee[n]? year 709.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

الله
لا اَلله إِلَى
رسول الله
علي ولى الله

Beneath, ornament.

Margin: الله صلى على محمد وعلى الحسن والحسین
وعلى محمد وجعفر وموسى وعلى محمد وعلى الحسن
وعلى محمد

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

ضرب في
ايام دولة الجولی
السلطان الأعظم مالك رقاب
الامير اولجایتو سلطان غیاث
الدینا والدین خدابنده محمد
خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

1) حیت دقیق ۸۹۸۸۸۸ | (2) الله [الاأ] مرب من قیت ومن بعد
(3) ضرب ماردي (sic) في | (4) سنة تسه وسبعه

* The four spaces I number in the following order: 1 = right top space (or heraldically sinister chief); 2 = left top space (dexter chief); 3 = right bottom space (sinister base); 4 = left bottom space (dexter base); and these four spaces will henceforward be referred to as 1, 2, 3, 4, respectively. In the description of the following coins of Uljaitu, the mint and date, which are put in the first line of the description, always occur in spaces 3 and 4, unless otherwise stated: the division of the inscription between the two spaces is indicated by a line.
134
Similar to (133)
(Pierced.)
R. 9, Wt. 325

135
El-Mōsil, year 710
Same as (133).
R. 11, Wt. 653

136
Sheeráz, year 710
Same as (133).
(Obv. margin ends محمد الحجة.)
(Pierced and ringed.)
R. 11, Wt. 693

137
Sámsoon, year [7]10
Same as (133).
R. 95, Wt. 342

138
Similar to (137):
but rev. margin differently arranged: in space 1, traces of
ضرب سامسون سنة عشر, 2 obliterated, 3 لله الامير الخ
R. 9, Wt. 317

* On this coin the inscription in spaces 3 and 4 is inverted: that is to say, whereas on no. 133 and its like the mint and date inscription is written so that the tops of the letters are inwards, towards the centre of the coin, on no. 137 the tops of the letters are outwards, towards the circumference.
139
Half-dirhem.
Tebreez, year 710.

Obv. Area
لا *الله* الإ
*محمد*
رسول الله
علي ولي الله

Margin
على الحسن الحسن علي محمد جعفر موسى علي
محمد علي الحسن محمد

Rev. Area, within double quatrefoil,

اللطان
الأعظم غياث الدنيا
والدين اولجايتو سلطان
خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

(1) ميعرف
(2) ميعرف
(3) ضرب تبريز
(4) سنة عشرة

140
Medeenet Tebreez, year 711.
ضررب مدينة تبريز سنة | احد عشر وسبعمة
Same as (133).
(Pierced.)

141
El-Hilleh, year 711
ضررب الحلة سنة | احد عشر وسبعمة
Same as (133):
but ايام omitted on rev. area.
(Pierced.)
ULJAITU.

142

Same as (141):

کرمه العظیم

and obv. margin ends محمد الحجة

ب, Wl. 62'6

143

Medeenet Kâshân, year 711

ضرب مدينة کاشان | سنة احدي عشر وبرمص

Same as (133):

but beneath obv. area, کاشان (?) instead of ornament.

ب, Wl. 66'6

144

Mint obliterated, year 711 | سبعانة

Same as (133).

(Inscr. in spaces 1 and 2 on rev. obliterated.)

ب, Wl. 32'5

145

Mint obliterated, year [71]1 ......... | احدي .........

Same as (133).

(Inscriptions imperfectly engraved.)

(Pierced.)

ب, Wl. 32'0

146

Kará-Gháj, year 711.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ضرب قراغان الإمام....

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.
Rev. Area (as obv.)

Margin (as obv.) ....... ornament.

147

Dámíghán, year 714.

Obv. Area, within double sixfoil,

Beneath, ornament.

Margin as on (126).

Rev. Area, within double sevenfoil,

Margin, in segments between sevenfoil and outer circle;

Pl. III. ﷲ٠٨, Wl. ١٠٩٨
ULJAITU.

148
— boor, year 714
Same as (147).
Arabesque ornament over 

In obv. margin, under 

149
Mint obliterated, year 714
ضر [ب] | سنة | اربعة | عشرو | سبعية
Same as (147).
Arabesque ornament over

150
Mint obliterated, year 714 (sic)
اربع | عشر | سبعية |
Same as (147):
but ام at end of third and مم at beginning of 
fourth line of rev.

151
Mint obliterated, year 714
سنة | ايوب(ا) = اربع |
Same as (147):
but ornament over 

Rev. Area (as 147)
ضرب في
دولة الهوي الهولان
عظم مالك رقاب الا
مرجعه الدنيا والدين
اولجايبو سلطان محمد
خلد الله ملكه
152
Medeenet Samsoon, year 71x.

ضرب | مدينة | سامسون (sic) | سنة | عشر | سبعمہ
Same as (147):
but ornament over الله

Rev. Area (as 147)
ضرب في
أيام المماليک
السلطان الاعظم غیاث
الدین والدين اولجایتو
سلطان خداپنده محمد
خلد الله ملكه

153
Tifles, year 71x

ضرب | تغلیس | سنة | عشر | مانه
Same as (147).
Arabesque ornament over الله.

154
Mint and date obliterated.
Same as (147):
but trefoil over الله in top line of rev. area.

155
Dāmīghān, year obliterated ..............

ضرب دامغه
Same as (183):
but last two lines of rev. area, خلد ملکه
بدامغان

AR. 8, Wk. 31°
AR. 8, Wk. 29°
AR. 8, Wk. 23°
AR. 10, Wk. 65°
Sāmsoon, year 7xx.

Same as (183): but rev. margin, space 1 ضرب سامسون 2 usual Mongol inscription, reversed and blundered; 3 obliterated; 4 سبعهانة

COPPER.

Mint obliterated, year [71]2.

Obv. Area, within cable border,

لا الله إلا الله محمد نى رسول الله على ولى الله

Margin [الله] صلى على محمد وعلى الحسين والحسين
[علي ومحمد

Rev. Area, within cable border in form of quatrefoil,

السلطان
العظيم
ولجايتو سلطان
خداونده محمد خلد ملكه

Beneath, Lion passant to left.

Margin ........... سنة اثنا
MONGOLS OF PERSIA.

158

Baghdād, year 712.

Obv. Area

ضر ببغداد
سنة اثنى عشر
وبعية

Margin

لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله

Rev. Area

Lion passant to left;
above, Sun.

Margin

السلطان إلا عظيم
ولجابو إله الله ملكه

Pt. III. Æ '96

159

Same as (158).

Æ '95

160


Same as (158):

but obv. area

ضر
الحلة سنة
اثني عشرة

Lion to right, instead of left.

Æ 10

161

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area

Lion passant to right;
above and beneath, ornaments or doubtful letters.

Margin
ULJAITU.

162

Sultâneeyeh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله
على ولي الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

........|........|........|........

Rev.

اولجايتلو سلطان
محمد خلاد الله ملكه

Beneath, Lion passant to left; above, setting Sun.

Æ 9

163

Mint obliterated, year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within square, Sun radiate.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.)

السلطان
العظيم خدا
بنده محمد

Margin (as obv.)

واجبة |........|........|........

Pl. III. Æ 8

164

Mint obliterated, year [7]1x.

Same as (163):

but rev. margin .........|......|......|......

Æ 9
165
Sultâneeseyeh, year 71â•

Obv. Area, within square, عدلية
سلطانية

Between square and circumscribed circle, four doubtful words.

Margin, outside circle, لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول ولي الله

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,
سلطان الإعظم
مالك رقاب الإم
خداابنده محمد
خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in segments between hexagon and outer circle,
ضرب | سلطانية | سنة | . . . | عشر | سبعمئة

166
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within ornamented circle,
لا الله إلا
محمد
رسول الله
علي ولي الله

Margin, divided by annulets,
علي حسن حسن | علي محمد
جعفر | . . . | محمد | علي حسن محمد
Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

ضرب
في دولة
السلطان الأعظم غياث
الدنيا والدين اولجايتو
سلطان محمد خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, in segments between quatrefoil and outer circle,
1, 2 as (126): 3, 4 illegible.

167
Sáweh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within circle,

سَوَاء
ضرب

Margin (inner) لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله
(outer) traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

في
ضرب دولة
السلطان الا [ظهم]
اولجايتو سلطان
محمد

Margin obliterated.
168
Arzenján, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within circle,

 Margin 

Rev. Area, within square,

 Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

(Pierced.)

169
Mint obliterated, year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within cinquefoil,

 Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square,

 Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
170
Sheeráz, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within circle,

لا الله
لا الله إلا

 Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الأعظم
ولجايتو محمد
خلد الله ملكه
عدالة شيراز

Margin obliterated.

Æ I 65
IX.—ABOO-SA'EED.

GOLD.

LOOPED-SQUARE TYPE.*

171

Mint obliterated, year 719.

Obv., In centre,

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Around,†

في векيكر الله وهو السبعم العليم
ابو بكر
عبير عثمان على

Beneath,

Rev. Area, within looped square,

ضر
في أيام دولة السلطان
العظيم اbu s عـيد
خلد الله ملكه
من النصر

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle,

ضر | في | سنة | تسع | عشر | وسبع | مائة

(Pierced.)

N° 56, Wt. 47-3

* A regular order may be discovered in the modes of inclosing the inscriptions on Aboo-Sa’eed’s coins, and the approximate date of a coin may thus be safely determined by its borders. After beginning with a hexagon type (no. 175, a.H. 717), Aboo Sa’eed adopted the looped-square on rev., which lasted from 717 to 722 (nos. 171, 176—196); during the year 722 the rev. was inclosed in a pentagon (nos. 197—208); but in 723 we find the plain-square type introduced, and lasting till 728 (or possibly 73 x, nos. 209—214). About this time, several other types were employed—the lozenge, circle, octagon-hexagon, and two-octagon types, carrying the series on to 733, when a bilingual type with a square Koofee inscr. on the obv. was introduced, which lasted till the end of the reign a.H. 737 (nos. 235—249), with the exception of an octagon type in 734 (no. 174).

† This inscription is arranged round the central formula in a very remarkable manner. See Plate IV. no. 177.
PLAIN-SQUARE TYPE.
172.
Yezd, year 723.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا الله إلا محمد رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

أبو بكر عثمان علي

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ضرب
السلطان أبو سعيد
بادر عمان علد ملكه
يزة

Margin

في سنة ثلاثائة وعشرين وسبعين

Pl. IV. N° 9, Wk. 1343

SQUARE-KOOFEE BILINGUAL TYPE.
178

Eriwan, year 33 Ilkhaneeyeh (= A.H. 734).

Obv.

(In Naskhee,
EIGHTFOIL TYPE.

174

Tebreez, year 734.

Obv., within eightfoil,

لا الله الا
لا محمد
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev. Area, within ornamented octagon,

ضرب
السلطان الأعظم
ابو سعيد ببادر خان
خلد الله ملكه
تبريز

Margin, in spaces between octagon and outer circle,

ضرب | تبريز | سنة | اربع | ثلا | سبع | مانة

N° 83, Wz. 131°
SILVER.

HEXAGON TYPE.

175

Jurján, year 717.

Obv. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

الله
لا إله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله
 وسلم

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle,

تبارك | الذى | ب镳ه | الملك | وهو | على | حل شى | قدير

(Kitāb, Ixvii. 1.)

Rev. Area (as obv.)

ضرب في
دولة المولى السلطان
العظيم أبو سعيد
خلد الله ملكه

Beneath, arabesqu.

Margin (as obv.)

ضرب | جرجان | فی | شهر | سنة | سبع | عشر و
| سبعمئة

Pt. IV. Ar 1:15, Wt. 179:2

LOOPED-SQUARE TYPE.

176

Arzenján, year 717.

ضرب | ارزنجان | في | سنة | سبع | عشر | وسیع | مانة

Same as (171).

N. 10, Wt. 56:5
K
177
Jájerm, year 719.
ضرب | جا | جرم | سنة | تسع | عشر | سبعة | مانة
Same as (171).
(Pierced.)
št. IV. Āb 126, Wl. 165.1

178
Sultáneeyeh, year 719.
ضرب | سلطانية | في | سنة | تسع | عشر | وسبع | مانة
Same as (171).
št. 36, Wl. 53.4

179
Medeenet Kermán, year 719.
ضرب | مدينة | كرمان | سنة | تسع | عشر | سبع | ...
Same as (171).
(Pierced.)
št. 10, Wl. 165.0

180
ضرب | كازرو (sic) | في | سنة | تسع | عشر | ...
Same as (171).
št. 11, Wl. 163.1

181
Arzenján, year 71x.
ضرب | ارزنجان | في | سنة | ..... | عشر | وسبع | مانة
Same as (171): but ارزنجان instead of
النصر من
(Pierced and ringed.)
št. 10, Wl. 54.0
182
Seewás, year 720.
ضررب | سبواس (۹) | فی | سنة | عشرین | و | سبع | مانة
Same as (171):
but سبوا instead of
النصر من

183
Mint obliterated, year 720.
في | سنة | عشر | ين | سبع | مانة
Same as (171).

184
Arzenján, year 720.
ضررب | ارزنجان | في | سنة | عشر | ين | وسبع | مانة
Same as (171).
(Pierced.)

185
Tebreez, year 721
في | سنة | احد | عشر | ين | و | سبع | مانة
Same as (171):
but on obv. area first الله transposed from second line to top;
and on rev., between lines of inscr.
ضررب | تبريز

186
Tebreez, year 722
في | سنة | اثنى | عشر | ين | و | سبع | مانة
Same as (185).

187
Medeenet Tebreez, year 7xx.
ضررب | مدينة | تبريز | وسبع | مانة
Same as (171).
(Twice-pierced.)
188
Rayy, year 7xx
ضرب | رئ | في | مانة | سبع | ...... | ...... | ...... 
Same as (171).
(Pierced.)
Ar. 9, Wl. 53'3

189
Mint and date obliterated.
Similar to (171)
Ar. 95, Wl. 56'2

190
Mint obliterated, year 7xx.
ضرب | سبع | مانة | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... 
Same as (171).
(Words, &c., round rev. area الله | نو | ضرب | نعير =)
Ar. 95, Wl. 25'0

191—195
Mints and dates obliterated.
Similar to (171):
but no words round rev. areas,
and الله omitted in second line of obv. on (193).
(Barbarous work.)
Ar. 1'0, Wl. 26'5
1'0, Wl. 24'6
1'0, Wl. 25'0
9, Wl. 28'3
95, Wl. 25'3

196
Mint and date obscure.
Similar to (171):
but inscriptions of rev. imperfect, and arabesque ornaments in
place of words round rev. area.
Ar. 95, Wl. 26'5
PENTAGON TYPE.

197
Arzenján, year 722.

Obv.

لا اللهم إلا
ضرب
۰ محمد
ارزنجان
رسول الله
عاشان

Ornaments on either side of ضرب arzenján

Rev. Area, within ornamented pentagon,

فٰ أيا
ضرب
م دولة السلطان الأعظم
ابو سعيد بهادر خان
خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in spaces between pentagon and outer circle,

سنة|اثنين|عشرين|وسع|مانة

M. '9, Wt. 25:1

198
Sultāneeyeh, year 722.

Same as (197):

but mint شالطا

Pt. IV. M. '95, Wt. 54:0

199

Same as (198):

but سلطانية instead of شالطا

M. '8, Wt. 51:7
200
Sáweh, year 722.
Same as (197):
but mint ساوة

201
Shoooster, * year 722.
Same as (197):
but mint شوستر

202
Sheeráz, year 722.
Same as (197):
but mint شيراز; and unit of date pierced.

203
Káshán, year 72[2 ?]
Same as (197):
but mint کاشان; and unit of date pierced.

204
Móqil (sic), year 722.
Same as (197):
but mint (sic) موصل

* The Maráqíd spells this name شير; but there is not the least doubt about the reading here being شوستر, and this appears to be the Persian form (Barthier de Meynard, Dict. Géogr. de la Pers., p. 136).
205
Tebreen, year 722.
Same as (197):
but mint تبريز on obv., and تبريز beneath rev. area.

206
Arzen, year obscure.
Similar to (197):
but mint ارزن
Inscription barbarous.
(Pierced.)

207
Tokat, year 722.
Similar to (197):
but mint توقات; and ي before أبو سعيد
(Pentagon more ornamented than usual.)

208
Mint and date obscure.
Similar to (197).
(Barbarous work.)

209
Wasit, year [7]2x.
Similar to (197):
but pentagon varied; mint واسط; and only سنة and... legible in margin.
PLAIN-SQUARE TYPE.

210
Tebreez, year 723.
Same as (172):
but mint تبريز; and نلاة instead of نلاة
Pl. IV. 0, Wl. 64.5

211
Yezd,† year 723.
Same as (172):
but يرد pointed thus; and نلاة
0, Wl. 53.5

212
Başrah, year 724.
Same as (172):
but mint بصرة (sic); and unit of date اربعة
0, Wl. 53.5

213
Baghdád, year 725.
Same as (172):
but mint بغداد; and unit of date خمس
0, Wl. 55.2

214
Tebreez, year 725.
Same as (172):
but mint تبريز; and unit of date خمسة
0, Wl. 53.2

* The ٧ of نلاة written very curiously: compare on no. 172.
† It is often very difficult to distinguish between the names يرد and تبريز on these coins; both consist of two curves, but the second curve (the ٧) of يرد is more angular than the second curve (٧) of تبريز.
215
Mint obscure, year 728.
but obscure mint *between* (instead of beneath) lines of rev.;
and unit of date

(Pierced.)

216
Arz-er-room (?), year [7]3x (?).
Obv. same as (172).

Rev. Area (as 172)

ضرب
السultan الاعظم
ابو سعيد بادر خان
ارزروم (?)

Margin (as 172) ............ وثلاثين (?) و

LOZENGE TYPE.

217
Mint uncertain, year 725.
Obv. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

لا الله الا
محمد
رسول الله
(الله omitted)

Margin, in spaces between lozenge and outer circle,

ابو | بكر | ع | عش | ن | ع لمي

Rev. Area, within square,

السultan ابو سعيد
قطب قتيبة (?)
خلد الله ملك

Margin سنة خمس | وعشرين | وسبعينة | ornament

L
CIRCLE TYPE.

218

Half-dirhem.

No mint, year 727.

Obv. Area, within circle,
ضررب
لا الله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, outside circle, (sic) في سنة سبعة عشرين وسبعا

Rev. Area, within square,
السلطان بن السلطان
ابو سعيد بهادر خان (?)
خلد الله مله (sic)

Margin, between square and outer circle,
ابو بكر عمار (sic) عثمان | علي

Pl. IV. a 8, W. 22:5

OCTAGON AND HEXAGON TYPE.

219

Mint obscure, year 728.

Obv. Area, within ornamented octagon,

لا الله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
 وسلم

Margin, in spaces between octagon and outer circle,
حسبنا الله | تبارك | الذي | بده | الملك | وهو | علي | كل
في قديم
Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon.

ضرب في
دولة الهولى السلطان
الإمام أبو سعيد
خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle,

ضرب مدينة | .... | في شهر | سنة ثمان | وعشرين | سبع

Pl. IV. AB 13, WL 190°

220

El-Bárán, year [7]26 or 7 (?)  
Similar to (219).

but rev. margin ........ | البازان | في سنة | س | عشر...
and beneath rev. area, ضرب

AB 1°, WL 58°

221

Mint obliterated, year [7]2x.  
Obv., same as (219): but margin obscure.

Rev. Area

ضرب في
دولة السلطان الإمام
قان Affairs أبو
مبد خلد الله ....

Margin .... | عشرين | .... | .... | .... | ....

AB 9, WL 82°

222

Mint obliterated, year 72x (?).  
Similar to (219):

but obv. margin illegible; rev. area inclosed in circle instead of hexagon; and margin (?)... عشر | سبع

AB 1°, WL 54°
TWO-OCTAGONS TYPE.

223

Bárán, year 729.

Obv., within octagon of curves,

كِرْمَ كُرْمِ
الله
لا الله الا
۱۰ محمد
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev. Area, within ornamented octagon,

ضرب
السّلطان الاعظم
ابو سعيد بادخان
خلد الله ملكه
باران

Margin, in spaces between octagon and outer circle,

ضرب في سنة تسع وعشر وسبع ومانة

(Pierced.)

224

Baghdád, year 729.

Same as (223):

بِغْدَاد

225

Tebreeze, year 729.

Same as (223):

تبريز
231
Sheeráž, year 731.
Same as (223):

but الله in second line instead of above obv. area; and ornament above and beneath (instead of mint) rev. area,
and margin, | ضرب | شیراز | فی | سنة | احدی | ثلاثین | وسیع | مانه

232
Tebreez, year 732.
Same as (223):

but باران تبریز ... instead of تبریز,
and rev. margin | ضرب | تبریز | سنة | اثنین | وثلا | دریا | وسیع | مانه

233
Báibirt, year 732.
Same as (223):

but small Naskhe محمد محمد over second line of obv. area;

Rev. Area

 Margin | ضرب | فی | سنة | اثنین | ثلثین | سبع | مانه

234
Sebzewár, year (733).
Same as (223):

but mint سبزوار

and rev. margin | ضرب | فی | سنة | ثلاث | ثلا | دریا | وسیع | مانه
235
Ankooreeyeh, year 7xx.
Same as (233) but without Naskhee:
and mint انكورية
and rev. margin ضرب | فی | سنة | الا | بل (؟) | وسع | ما | نه

236
Same as (235).

237
Sooreen (?), year obscure.
Same as (235):
but mint سورين, and rev. margin obscure.

—

SQUARE-KOOFEE BILINGUAL TYPE.
238
Bāibirt, year [733].
Same as (173):
but rev. imperfectly engraved, and mint بایبرت

239
Baghdād, year 733.
Same as (173):
but mint بغداد
(Pierced.)
226
Arzenján, year 729.
Same as (223):
but mint ارزنجان, and rev. marg. divided

٧٧

227
Sáweh, year 729.
Same as (223):
but mint ساوة

228
Mint illegible, year 72x.
Same as (223):
mint and unit of date obliterated.
(Pierced.)

229
Báibirt, year 731.
Obv.
Same as (223).
Rev. Area (as 223),
السلطان ابن السلطان
ابو سعيد بهادر خان
ضرب بايبرت
خلد الله ملك

Margin (as 221), | ** ضرب في سنة | احادي | وثلاثين | بع | ماهة |
(Pierced.)

230
Same as (229):
but ornament instead of stars.
Pl. IV. ٧٨, Wl. 47'2
240
Tebreez, year 733.
Same as (173): but mint تبريز
Pl. IV. AR 8, Wt. 42 7

241
Same as (240):
Varied.
AR 8, Wt. 43 5

242
Half-dirhem.
Same as (240):
but and البادر omitted.
Varied.
AR 8, Wt. 21 0

243
Säweh, year 733.
Same as (173):
but mint ساوة
AR 8, Wt. 41 5

244
Sultâneeyeh, year 733.
Same as (173):
but mint سلطانية
(Pierced.)
AR 75, Wt. 39 8

245
Shooster, year 733.
Same as (173):
but mint شوستر
AR 8, Wt. 44 0

246
Hîshn Kuffeh, year 733.
Same as (173):
but mint حصن سفنة
(Pierced.)
AR 75, Wt. 39 0
247
Mūsīl (sic),* year 733.
Same as (173):
but موسيل
(Pierced.)

248
Same as (247).

249
Hamadhān, year 733.
Same as (173):
but mint همدان

250
Wāsīṭ, year 733.
Same as (173):
but mint وسط

251
Uncertain mint, year 733.
Small size.
Same as (242):
but mint دل
(Pierced.)

* At first sight the mint looks like موسيل, and Soret (Éléments de la num. Musulmane, p. 131) has taken it so, and affixed a query. But a comparison of the final letter with the dāl of دل and دل shows that it is not دل but دل, and that the name is موسيل without the definitive دل.
Bekbek, year 737.
Same as (173):
but names of four Khaleefehs on obv. shifted, so that is at the bottom, and at the top;
ment, and around (sic) (Pierced.)

TRIANGLE TYPE.

Tell Larus (?), year 7xx.
Obv. Area, within ornamented lozenge,
Margin, in spaces between lozenge and outer circle,
Rev. Area, within ornamented triangle,
Margin, in spaces between triangle and outer circle,
(Pierced.)
COPPER.

254.

Tebreez, year 720.

Obv.

لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله
[عثمغان]

Rev.

ضرب تبريز
سلطان اعظم
أبو سعيد خليد ملكه

255

Same; but لا الله إلا (Pierced.)

256

(Same as 254):

but rev.

سلطان الاعظم
أبو سعيد خليد
الله ملكه

(Pierced.)

Pl. IV. Μ 1:2

* The inscription made out by a comparison of the three coins nos. 254-6.
Mint obliterated, year 725.

Obv. لا الله إلا محمد رسول الله
[أبو بكر] عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان الاعظم
أبو سعيد بهادر خان
خمس عشر وربع

---

258

Hamadhan (?), year [72]5

Obv. Area, within square,

لا [الله إلا]
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, between square and outer circle, in reverse order,


Rev. ضرب هذَا (?)
[السلطان إلا]..
[أبو سعيد]...
خمس وربع

---
259
Tebreez, year 730.
Obv., within ornamented lozenge,

ابو بكر
لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله
عثمان
ضرب

Revol.

السلطان
ابو سعيد
خلد ملكه
تبريز

260
Hamadhan, year 731.
Obv. Area, within hexagon,

الله
لا الله إلا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between hexagon and outer circle,

رضى عنه | ابا بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

ضرب

هذان

Margin, in segments between hexagon and outer circle,

السلطان ابو سعيد بهادر خان خلد ملكه في سنة | احدى
ثلاثين سبعية

261
Same.
(Struck over earlier coin.)
262
Hamadhan, year 732.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

الله
لا الإله إلَّا
الله محمد ﷺ
رسول الله
و[سلم]

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

ابو بكر [و] | | عثمان | |

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

ضرب همذان
سنة الثنيين وثليثين و
سبعة مئة

Margin, between hexagon and outer circle,

السلطان الأعظم أبو سعيد

263
Mint obliterated, year 733.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

الله
لا الإله إلَّا
الله محمد ﷺ

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

| | | | |

Rev. Area, within hexagon, Peacock, to right.

Margin, outside hexagon,

[السلطان الأعظم أبو سعيد خلد
الله ملكه

Pl. IV. AZ 95
264

Mint and date illegible.

Obv. Lion, to left, surmounted by Sun and Star.

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

 Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle, illegible.

Pl. IV. 4c 1:06

265

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Lion, to left, surmounted by Sun: beneath, Star.

Rev. Area (as 264).

 Margin obliterated.

266

Mint and date illegible.

Obv. Area, within square,

 Margin, illegible.

Rev.

السلطان ..... 

 Margin, illegible.

Beneath, Lion, to left, surmounted by half-sun.
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within ornamented triangle, Peacock, to right.

Margin, illegible.

Rev. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

 Margin, blundered.

Tiflis, year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within octagon, formed of two squares,

 Margin, outside circle, .........
269
Mint obliterated, year 723 (?).

Obv.
لا الله إلا
الله محب
 رسول الله

Rev.
ضرب
السلطان الأعظم
ابو سعيد بدر
خلد الله ملكه

Æ 7

270
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.
لا الله إلا
الله محب
 رسول الله

Rev.
ضرب
سلطان أعظم
ابو سعيد

Æ 75

271
Same as (270):
but legible at right of obv., and خلد ملكه beneath rev.

Æ 7

272
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within ornamented lozenge, Peacock, to right.

Rev., within square

ابو
سعيد
بهاذر خان

Æ 75
MINT OBLITERATED, YEAR 7XX.

Obv., within ornamented quatrefoil,

(؟)

لا الله الا

 unle

محمود

 رسول الله

عثمان (؟)

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم

ابو سعيد

بـبادر خان

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle, illegible.

274

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا الله الا

محمود

رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle,

ابو [بكر] [وعمير] [عثمان] [علي]

(Restruck.)

Rev. Area, within ornamented octagon,

السلطان

ابو سعيد

خلد منكه

Margin, illegible.
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا  إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in spaces as before, [عمر | علم | عمان]

Rev. Area, within hexagram,

السلطان
ابو سعيد
بهاذر خان

Margin, in spaces and interstices, illegible, except

 Margin, illegible.

(Restruck.)
Mongols of Persia.

276a

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within hexagram,

ابو بكر عمر
عثمان علي

Margin, in spaces,
لا الله إلا الله [محمد] [رسول الله|الله
interstices in inner spaces, obscure.

Rev. Area, within ornamented octagon,

السلطان اعظم
ابو سعيد ببادر
خان خلد ملكه

Margin nearly obliterated.

277

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

.....
.
لا الله إلا
لا الله محمد
لا رسول الله
الواحد

Rev. Area, within cinquefoil,

السلطان
الاعظم ابوبسعيد
ببادر خان خلد
ملكه

Margin, illegible, except ضرب

(Double-struck ?)
278
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area
لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, illegible.

Rev. Area, within circle,
سعيد
ابو
خالد ملكه

Margin illegible.
(Restruck:)

Æ 2

279
Shákán (?), year obliterated.

Obv.

لا الله إلا
لا محمد
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev.

ابو سعيد ببادر خان
شاكان (؟)

Æ 78
XII.—MOHAMMAD KHÁN.

SILVER.

280

Mint obscure, year 738.

Obv., within curved border,


Rev., within curved and looped border,


281

Kebeer-Sheykh (?), year 738.

Same as (280):

but العال الصادل instead of العال الصادل

and rev. margin ضرب طائر الشيخ سنة ثمانية تليين وبعشية

At 75, Wl. 349
COPPER.

282
Sheeráz, year 787.

Obv. In centre, Iber, to left.
Around, ضرب شيراز سنة سبع ثلاثين وسبعانة،

Rev.

السلطان
محمد
خالد ملكه

283
Same.

284
Same.

285

Obv., within triangle,

ضر
شیخ
کسر

In spaces between triangle and outer circle,

سنة سبع | وسبعانة

Rev., within square,

السلطان
محمد
خالد ملكه

286
Similar.
287
Shákán (?), year 737.

Obv.

٧٣٧
یلین و سبیله
شاطان

Rev., within square,

ن
السلطان
محمد
خَلَد ملکه

288
Hamadhán, year 738.

Obv., within looped triangle,

ابو بكر

In spaces, between triangle and outer circle,

لا إله إلا الله | محمد رسول الله | صلى الله عليه

Rev. Area., within circle,

ضرب
همذان
سنة ثمان و
ثلثين سبعانة

Margin
السلطان اعظم محمد خان خلد الله ملکه ودولته

Pt. V. Æ'85
Mint obliterated, year 738.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا لله الا محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[أبو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي]

Rev. Area, within lozenge,

السلطان
محمد خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, in segments between lozenge and outer circle,

[سنة ثمان | وثلاثين | وسبعين]

١٥٨٤
XIII.—TOGHÁ-TIMUR.

SILVER.

290
Ámul, year [73]8.

Obv., within ornamented border,

كُرْمَ كُلٌّ
لا الله إلا
لا محمد
رسول الله
[عثمان]

Rev. Area, within ornamented border,

السُلطان العالم
طغا تيمور خان
خَلَد الله ملكه

Margin ........... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ......

M. '95, W. 61:5

291

Same as (290):
but ثمان و ثلاثين legible.

(Pierced.)

M. '95, W. 74:3
292
Zeydán, year 739.
Obv. Area, within hexagon,

الله
لا الله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle,*

ضرب | زيدان | ابو بكر | عمر | [عثمان] | على

Rev., within heptagon,

السلطان
عادل طغا تيغور خان
خلد ملكه سنة تسع
ثلثين وسبعين

(Pierced.)

M. 7, Wl. 32°0

293
Keez (?), year 739.
Similar to (292):
but mint ضيغ (?)

M. 7, Wl. 31°8

294
Kazween, year 739.
Similar to (292):
but mint قزوين, and نى inserted before سنة

Pl. V. AR '78, Wl. 32°3

* This margin does not always read in the same direction on the following coins, but the variation is too immaterial to require separate notice in each instance.
295
Káshán, year 739.
Similar to (292):
but mint كاشان, and inserted before سنة 
\[\text{At 8, Wt. 32'9}\]

296
Similar to (295):
but كاشان doubtful. 
\[\text{At 7, Wt. 31'2}\]

297
Baṣrah (sic), year 741.

Obv.

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle,

(Pierced.)
\[\text{At 7, Wt. 18'9}\]

298
Baghdád, year 74x.
Same as (297):
but beneath rev., and unit of date obliterated. (Pierced.)
\[\text{At 8, Wt. 21'2}\]
299
Jájerm, year 7xx.
Obv. as on (297).

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

ضرب في أيام
السلطان العالم العادل
طغا تيمور خان خلد
ملكه

Margin, in spaces, | ................ | ...

وبع مانة
(Pierced.)

Pt. V. Ak '95, Wt. 65·7

299a.
Mint and date illegible.
Similar to (299):
but Khaleefahs' names differently arranged; and on rev.
العادل
omitted.

Ar '85, Wt. 64 5

300
No mint or date.

Obv. Area

كرب
لا الله إلا
محمد

Margin ..................

الله على محمد على
محمد على

Rev., within quatrefoil,

ضرب
في أيام دولة
السلطان العالم العا
تيمور خا (sic)
ملكه

Ar '9, Wt. 45·0
303
Similar:
but mint reads او، and date is obliterated.

304
Hisn, year 739.
Same as (301):
but obv. area

and on rev. mint تنع and حصن instead of تنع.

305
Same as (304):
but تنع instead of تنع.

306
Same as (305).
Ornaments varied.

307
Same as (304):
but م after الله (above obv.)

308
Same as (305):
Mint obliterated.
Sixfoil, &c., varied.
309

Same as (305):
but on obv. محمد at top, الإمام at left side, ارسو at bottom, and الله at right side.

310

Same as (309):
but ل of ارسو put before الله, thus:

311

Same as (305):
but on obv. محمد at right side, رسول at left, and الله at beneath.

312

Same as (311).
Slightly varied.

313

Same as (304):
but on obv. محمد beneath, الإمام at left, and ارسو (sic) at right.

314

Arzen (?), year [74]1.

Same as (313):
but ل of ارسو at right side before الله; and round rev.
315
Toorkán (?), year 74x.
Same as (304):
but مصّد at top, الإمین at right side, رسو at left, and beneath [لل الله] obliterated;
and on rev. ضرب تورسکان (?)  | | اربعین | سبعانة
م. 7, Wl. 292

316
Same as (309):
but mint نانه, and date illegible.
م. 7, Wl. 343

317
Same as (309):
but date nearly obliterated.
Counter-struck, الله
م. 7, Wl. 300

318
Baghdád, year obliterated.
Obv., within quatrefoil, كم كم

Rev. as (304): but around, ضرب بغداد | في سنة
م. 7, Wl. 328

Pl. V.
XVI.—SULEYMÁN.

SILVER.

319
Káshán, year 740.

Obv. Area, within ornamented square,

كُلَّمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بُكْرَةٌ عُمَرَ | عَشَانَ | عَلَى

Rev. Area, within circle,

السُلطان
العدل سليمان
خان خلد ملكه

Margin, divided by arabesque ornaments,

 ضرب طاشان في سنة | اربعين | سبعانية

Pl. V. AR 7, WL 202

320
Báibirt, year 741.

Obv., within eightfoil,

ابو بكر
كُلَّمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Rev. Area (as obv.)

السُلطان لعدل (sic)

خَلَدَ الله ملكه

Margin, divided by stars,

ضرب بابورت | سنة احد | اربعين | سبعانية

M. 7, WL 220
321
Hisn, year 741.
Same as (320):
but حصن العادل
(Name of Suleymán written obscurely).
$\textit{Ar}$ 65, $\textit{Wl}$. 10'0

322
Nakhjewán, year 741.
Same as (321):
but mint خلد نخجوان; and الله omitted after خلد
$\textit{Ar}$. 75, $\textit{Wl}$. 20'1

323
Mint obscure, year 741.
Same as (320):
but mint سبعية arبيعین (؟); and inserted before مدول و
$\textit{Pl}$. V. $\textit{Ar}$. 75, $\textit{Wl}$. 19'9

324
Mint obscure, year 741.
Same as (322):
but mint امبر (؟)
$\textit{Ar}$. 7, $\textit{Wl}$. 20'5

325
Bárán, year [74]2.
Same as (322):
and rev. margin ......... | ........... | ضرب باران سنة اثنين
(Pierced.)
$\textit{Ar}$. 75, $\textit{Wl}$. 21'8
326

Keek (?), year [7]42.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا الله إلا 
محمد 
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

في سنة أثنتين أربعين | ...

Rev., within sixfoil,

ضرب 
مسجد 
خلد الله ملكه 
سيك

327

Arzenján, year 743.

Same as (326):

but obv. margin ارزنجان; mint أبو بكر; عمر; عثمان; علي;

and a marginal inscription added to rev., في سنة ثلاث | أربعين | سبع ما | نة

328

Same as (327):

but سبع و before
329
Same as (320):
but on obv. names of the four khaleefehs inverted;
on rev., under Mongol inscription, ... and margin ...
A. 7, Wt. 223

330
Bárán, year 743.
Obv. as on (320); but على inverted.
Rev. Area, within oval, السلطان
صميم يسر
خالد ملكه
Margin ضرب باران في سنة | ثلث واربعين سنة
A. 65, Wt. 19-6

331
Sheerwán (?), year 743.
Obv. as on (320); but names of the four khaleefehs inverted.
Rev. as on (330); but mint and after اربعين و شيروان (?)
Pp. V. A. 65, Wt. 18-0

332
Ḥiṣn, year 745.
Obv. Area, within leaf border,
الله
لا الله إلا
محمد
رسول الله
عمره (?)
Margin أبو بكر صديق عثمان عفا (sic) على مرتضى
Rev. Area, within hexagonal border,

Margin, in six compartments,

Same as (332).

Same as (334): margin blundered.

Same as (334).

Arzenján, year 747.

Obv., within ornamented circle,
Rev. Area, within hexagram,

\[
\text{ sic } \quad \text{سکدیم}
\]

Margin, between hexagram and outer circle,

\[
\text{ ضرب | ارزنجان | سه | سبع | اربعین | سبعینة}
\]

(Pierced.)

\[\text{AR} \ 75, \ \text{Wt. 26} \ 4\]

337

Same as (336):

but obv. inclosed in looped square;

rev. margin

\[\text{ AR} \ 75, \ \text{Wt. 27} \ 8\]

338

Seewás, year 751.

Same as (336):

but obv. inclosed in looped square;

Mongol inscription on rev. area,

\[
\text{ sic } \quad \text{سکدیم}
\]

and rev. margin

\[\text{ ضرب | سیواس | فی سنة | احدی | خمسین | سبعینة}
\]

\[\text{ Pl. V. AR} \ 85, \ \text{Wt. 27} \ 5\]

339

Mint and date obscure.

Same as (338):

but rev. margin obscure.

\[\text{AR} \ 8, \ \text{Wt. 26} \ 3\]
340

Mint and date obscure.

Same as (336):

but above rev. area, ضرب; beneath, uncertain mint;

Mongol inscription badly executed;

rev. margin illegible.

Ar. 8, Wl. 272

341

Kebeer Sheykh (?), year 74x.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا الله مجيد رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابوبكر اع | ... | حا

Rev. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

شيخ
ضررب
السلطان العادل
سليمان خان خلد ملكه
ضررب
سنة

Margin, in segments outside lozenge,

سنة | ... | اربعين | وسبعين
Tebreez, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within circle,

لاَ الَّلَّهِ الاَمْمَهَ
مَحْمَدَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Margin

ابو بكر... عشما... على *

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

ضَرِب
اللِّطِينَ الْاَعْظَمَ
سَلِيْمَانَ خَان
خَلَدَ الَّلَّهُ مِلْكَهُ
تَرْبِيزَ

Margin

في | سنة | ... | ... | ... | ...

.R 65, Wh. 31°
XVII.—NUSHIRWÁN.

S I L V E R.

343

Sherwán (?), year 747.

Obv. Area, within lozenge,

الله
لا الله إلا محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between lozenge and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | على

Rev. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

السلطان العادل
انوشروان
خلد ملكه

Margin, in spaces,

شروان (؟) | سنة سبعة | وأربعين | ....... مانة

Pl. V. AR 7, Wt. 190

344

Same as (343):

but الله omitted above obv.; and rev. margin illegible.

(Double-struck.)

AR '8, Wt. 228

345

Similar.

(Double-struck and blundered.)

AR '75, Wt. 233
346
Mint obliterated, year 754.

Obv. Area, within oval,  
الله  
لاَّ الّهِ الْإِلَهَ  
مُحَمَّدُ  
رَسُولُ  
الله

Margin  
ابْوَ بَكْرٍ | عِبَارَةٌ | عِبَارَةٌ | عِبَارَةٌ

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,  
السُّلَطَان  
نُوْشُروان  
خُلَدَ مَلَكَهُ

Margin  
٥٠٨٠ | ٥٠٨٠ | ٥٠٨٠ | ٥٠٨٠ | ٥٠٨٠

Pl. V. AR 35, Wl. 165

347
Barda', year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within leaf border,  
الله  
لاَّ الّهِ الْإِلَهَ  
مُحَمَّدُ  
رَسُولُ  
الله

Margin  
ابْوَ بَكْرٍ صِدِيقٌ عِبَارَةٌ فَاَرِقٌ

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,  
ضَرِب  
السُّلَطَانِ العاَدِلِ  
نُوْشُروان  
خُلَدَ الله مَلَكَهُ  
برَع

Margin, in six compartments, only في سنة legible.
348

Similar:
omitting ضرب بردع

Varied.
(Ringed in centre.)

349

Mint obliterated, year 756 (?).

Obv. Area, within square,

Margin, in segments 

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

Margin ......... (Pierced.)
KHÁNS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE.

A. THE BLUE HORDE OF WESTERN KIPCHAK.

*a. Family of Batu.*

| I  | Batu Sain Khán       | A.H. 621 | A.D. 1224 |
| II | Sertak              | A.H. 654 | A.D. 1256 |
| III| Bereke              | A.H. 654 | A.D. 1256 |
| IV | Mangu Timur         | A.H. 664 | A.D. 1266 |
| V  | Tuda Mangu          | A.H. 679 | A.D. 1280 |
|    | [Tulabugha *]       | A.H. 686 | A.D. 1287 |
| VI | Toktogu [Toktu]     | A.H. 689 | A.D. 1290 |
| VII| Uzbek              |          |           |
| VIII| Tinibeg            | A.H. 741 | A.D. 1340 |
| IX | Janibeg            | A.H. 741 | A.D. 1340 |
| X  | Berdibeg           | A.H. 758 | A.D. 1357 |
| XI | Kulna              | A.H. 760 | A.D. 1359 |
| XII| Nurusbeg           | A.H. 760 | A.D. 1359 |

*b. Rival Families.*

| XIII| Khizr              | A.H. 760 | A.D. 1359 |
| XIV| Merdud             | A.H. 762 | A.D. 1361 |
| XV | Timur Khojah       | A.H. 762 | A.D. 1361 |
|    | [Kildibeg †]       | A.H. 762 | A.D. 1361 |
| XVI| Murid Khojah       | A.H. 762 | A.D. 1361 |
| XVII| Kutlugh Khojah    | A.H. 764 | A.D. 1363 |
| XVIII| Pulad Khojah     | A.H. 764 | A.D. 1363 |
| XIX | 'Azeez Sheykh     | A.H. 766 | A.D. 1365 |
| XX  | 'Abd-Allah (contemporary) | A.H. 764 | A.D. 1363 |
| XXI| Hasan              | A.H. 768 | A.D. 1367 |
| XXII| Tulunbeg           | A.H. 772 | A.D. 1370 |
| XXIII| Ilban             | A.H. 775 | A.D. 1373 |
| XXIV| Khaghan            | A.H. 777 | A.D. 1375 |
| XXV | Mohammad Bulak     | A.H. 771 | A.D. 1370 |

|    | to 780             | A.D. 1378 |

* Acting but not titular Khán. † Perhaps identical with Kulna.
I.—BATU SAIN KHÁN,
OR III. BEREKE.*

SILVER.

350
Bulghár, no date.

Obv., within square, منكو قد
لاعظم
(n of قان included in Damghah.)

Rev. ضرب

بوالفـار (sic)

Pl. VI. ᾳ‘65, Wl. 173

COPPER.

351
Similar to (350):
but partly obliterated, and double-struck.

ائف

* Fraenck attributes these coins to Batu, but Mr. Howorth thinks they were more probably issued by Bereke. The name of Mangu limits the period during which they could have been struck to 644—54 A.H.
IV.—MANGU-TIMUR KHÁN.

SILVER.

352

Krim, year 665.

Obv. لا الله إلا الله
ووحده لاشربك
له ۱۲۸

Rev. قان العاد
ل منكو تيمور

Pl. VI. M. 9, Wt. 31'2

353

No mint, year 675.

Obv. الحمد (۱) لله

Rev. منكو تهمو
العادل
۱۷۶
No mint, year 67x.

Obv.

Rev.

Mint obliterated, year 67x (?).

Obv.

Rev., within square,

In segments, between square and outer circle,
V.—TUDA-MANGU KHÁN.

SILVER.

356

Khuwárezm, year 686.*

Obv., within square, لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Rev. (as obv.) ضر ب في
خوارزم
سنة 26

In four segments between square and outer circle, on both obv.
and rev. arabesque ornaments.

Pl. VI. At 7, Wt. 35°

* There is no name of a Khán on this coin, and the attribution to Tuda-
Mangu is therefore founded upon the date. It may, however, have been
issued by the acting regent, Tulabugha, for it was in 686 that Mangu-
Timur retired from the management of the State.
VI.—TOKTU, OR TOKTOGU, KHÁN.

SILVER.

357
Khuwárezm, year 706.

Obv., within square,

توقَّط
بِنَكَا
العادل

Arabesques outside square.

Rev., within ornamented quatrefoil,

ضرَب في
پَمَارَزِم
سنة ۷۰۶

Pl. VI. Ar. 66, Wl. 263

358
Khuwárezm, year 707.
Same as (357): but ṣṣṣ

359
Krim, no date.

Obv., within sixfoil,

Rev., within circle,

قان
العادل
توتِّتَا (؟)

R. 75
360
Serai, year 710.

Obv. 
السلطان الأعظم غياث الدين مصطفى العادل

Rev., within square,
ضرب سرائى المحرسة سنة 710

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

361
Same.
VII.—UZBEG KHÁN.

SILVER.

362
No mint, year 716.

Obv., within eightfoil, 
لا اللّه إلا
الله محمد
رسول اللّه
[Revd. on side]

Rev., within square, 
المطان
العظام
ازبك

In segment outside square, at right, $\nu \mid \nu$

363
No mint, year 717.
Same: but $\nu \mid \nu$

364
Mukhshi, year 717.

Obv. 
سلطان
غیاث الدين
وزیر
العادل
(خا included in Damghah.)

Rev., within square, 
ضرب
مکشی
$\nu \mid \nu$

Arabesque ornaments outside square.
365

Muḥāshi, year 718.

Same as (364): but ۷۱۸; اوزبک confused.

Pt. VI. AR 7

366

Khuwārezm, year 720.

Obv., within square,

اللطان
العادل
اوزبک

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

ضر[ب]
خوارزم
سنة ۷۲۰

Pt. VI. AR 7

367

Serāi, year 722.

Obv., within ornamented cinquefoil,

سلطان محمد
اوزبک خان
عادل

Rev.

ضررب سراب
المحلومة
سنة ۷۲۶
Uzbek Khán.

368

Mukhashi, year 726.

Obv.

سلطان
اوری کن
من

Rev., within square,

ضرب
مخت

369

Seráí, year 727.

Obv., within circle,

ضر[ب]
لا الله الا
محمود
رسول الله
سنة

Rev., within looped square,

سرائ
السلطان الاعظم
محمود
اوری ک خانان
(sic) 838

370

Same as (369):

Date obliterated.
371

Same as (369):

Varied.

372

Mint obliterated, year 730 (?).

Obv. ........

لا أَلْهَ إِلَّا
[1]الله محمد
رسول الله
بحم<<

Rev., within square,  السلطان
العظم
اوزبك خان

In segments, between square and outer circle, 57 س | ... | ....... | ...

373

Bulghár, year 731.

Obv., within looped square,

سلطان
محمد [وز] بك
خان خلله

Rev., within square, ضرب بلغار
 البحر ٨ و
٨٣ ١
374
Same as (373).

375
Seráí, year 731.

Obv.

لا الله

Muhammad

[رسول الله]

Rev., within sixfoil, الابن

Seráí

Muhammad Awozak Khan

731

376
Khuwárezm, year 733.

Obv., within square,

السلطان

العادل

أوزبـك

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Rev.

ضرب في

خـوـْـزـم

سنة 733

Pl. VI. R 65
377
Serái, year 734.

Obv.

Rev., within square,

In segments, between square and outer circle,

378
Serái, year 737.

Same as (375): but व्र्व

379
Bulghár, year 737.

Same as (373): but व्र्व

380
Serái, year 740.

Same as (375): but व्र
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within square, 
لا الله الا 
الله محمد 
رسول الله 

Last الله imperfectly executed.

In segments, between square and outer circle, uncertain words.

Rev. 
السلطان 
العادل اوزبك 
خان ضرب

COPPER.

382

Bulghár, year obscure.

Obv., within looped square, بلغار 
اوژبك

Rev. Hexagram. In centre, ； above, apesh
IX.—JANI-BEG KHĀN.

SILVER.

383
New Serāi, year 742.

Obv.

Rev., within small circle, جانى بك خان

around, الخاقان العادل جلال الدين محبود سلطان

Pl. VI. AR.8, Wk. 223

384
New Serāi, year 743.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب السراي
الجديدة في
سنة 743

Rev., within eightfoil,

اللطان العادل
عليم جلال الدين محبود
سلطان

385
Same as (384):
386
Same as (384)

but rev.

السلطان العادل
جانى بك خمان (؟)

387
New Serai, year 743.
Same as (383):

but word at left of obv. illegible, and date vfr.

388
Khuwárezm, year 743.

Obv., within square,

السلطان
العادل
جانى بك

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Rev., within eightfoil,

ضرى في
خوارزم
سنة سنة

Pz VI. M 7, Wl. 297

389
Khuwárezm, year 744.

Same as (388): but vfr

390
New Serai, year 744.

Same as (384): but vfr

Pz VI. M 65
391

New Serai, year 745.

Same as (384): but 

392

New Serai, year 745.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

\[\text{ضرب} \]
\[
\text{ال} \rightarrow \text{سراي} \]
\[
\text{ال} \rightarrow \text{ع()} \]
\[
\text{الع()} \]
\[
\text{الع()} \]

Rev.

\[\text{ا} \rightarrow \text{للطان} \]
\[
\text{لل} \rightarrow \text{الدين} \]
\[
\text{ال} \rightarrow \text{كم} \]
\[
\text{كم} \rightarrow \text{ن ن} \]
\[
\text{ن} \rightarrow \text{لك خان} \]

393

Same as (392).

394

New Serai, year 745.

Obv.

\[\text{ضرب} \]
\[
\text{ال} \rightarrow \text{سراي} \]
\[
\text{ال} \rightarrow \text{ع()} \]
\[
\text{الع()} \]

Rev. as on (392).
395
New Serai, year 746.
Obv., within sixfoil,

\[ \text{ضرب سرای} \]
\[ \text{الجدد (sic)} \]
\[ \text{بک خان} \]

Rev.

\[ \text{السلطان العادل} \]
\[ \text{بک خان} \]

396
New Serai, year 746.
Obv., within sixfoil,

\[ \text{ضرب سرای} \]
\[ \text{الجدد (sic)} \]

Rev. as on (395), but بک.

397
Obv., within sixfoil,

\[ \text{ضرب سرای} \]
\[ \text{الجدد} \]

In segments, between sixfoil and outer circle,

\[ \text{سنة ست ارو} \]

Rev. as on (392), but بک.

398
Same as (397):
but بک | بین | سب legible.
398a
Khuwárezm, year 747.
Obv., within square,

Rev.

السلطان جانی
بـک
الـعـنادل

399
New Seráí, year 747.
Obv., within sixfoil,

Rev. as on (392), but

400
New Seráí, year 747.
Obv., within sixfoil,

Rev. as on (395).

401
Similar to (400).

402
Similar to (400).

but rev.

سلطان جانی
بـک
الـعـنادل
403
New Serâi, year 748.
Similar to (400): but  above obv.

Rev.

السلطان جانی

بک

خان العادل

Pl. VI. 385

404
New Serâi, year 748.
Similar to (400): but  over 8, instead of  at top.

385

405
Same as (404):

but rev.

[السلطان] العادل

جلال الدين محمود

[جانی] بک خان

387

406
New Serâi, year 749.
Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراي

الجديدة

5eP

Rev. as on (395).

385

407
Similar to (406):

but rev., within sixfoil,

ا لسلطان

محمود جانی

بک خان

385
408
[Old] Serâi, year 74x.

Similar to (407):

but الجديدة instead of المحروسة; and unit of date obliterated.

409
[Old] Serâi, year 74x.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب[路演]

S... ... ... ... ... ... ...

Rev. العادل

انتي بك خان

V... ... ... ... ... ... ...

unit obliterated.

410
New Serâi, year 750.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب[路演]

في سرایجددة

V... ... ... ... ...

Rev. السلطان العادل

انتي بك خان

411
New Serâi, year 751.

Obv., within sixfoil, سرایجددة(sic)

السنة

Rev. ... ... ... ...

انتي بك خان... ... ... ... ...

197
جاني بیک خان

السلطان العادل
جلال الدین محمد
جانی بیک ...

السلطان العادل

جاني بیک خان

السلطان العادل

جاني بیک خان
415
Gulistán, year 752.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب
كلنان (sic)
 سنة ٧٥٣

Rev.

السلطان العا...
جلال الدين محمد...
جاني بك خان

416
Similar to (415):
apparently omitting سنة

417
New Serâi, year 753.
Similar to (412):
but date var

418
Gulistán, year 753.
Similar to (414):
but date var

419
Gulistán, year 753.
Similar to (415):
but date var

The slante of the text makes it difficult to read accurately.
420
Gulistán, year 754.
Similar to (419):
but date ۲۴۸۷

421
New Seráí, year 754.
Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سرای
[۱]لجدیدة
۲۴۸۷
Rev. as on (419).

422
Gulistán, year 756.
Similar to (414):
but date ۵۰۷

423
New Seráí, no date.
Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب
سرای
الجدیدة
Rev. 
[الملطان] [العا
dل جانی] بیک خان

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within square, 


Between square and outer circle, uncertain words or ornaments.

Rev.


COPPER.

New Serai, year 752.

Obv., within sixfoil, 


Rev. Rose ornament.

Bārjeen, year 753.

Obv., within sixfoil, 


Rev. Rose ornament, varied.

Similar to (426).
X.—BERDI-BEG KHÁN.

SILVER.

428
New Seráí, year 758.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراى
الجديدة

٧۵۸

Rev.

السلطان لاعدل [sic]
محمد بیردی
بک خان

R 8, Wl 208

429
Azák, year 759.

Obv.*

سنة

............
ضرب ازاق

............

٧۸٩

Rev., within sixfoil,

بیردی
بک خان

Pl. VI. R 8, Wl 135

430
Similar:

سنة represented by ornament.

Rev. arranged

پیر
دی
بک خان

R 8

* The obv. of the coins of the Golden Horde struck at Azák is always (except on the issues of 'Abd-Allah) divided by dotted lines as, on (429), and the peculiarity will therefore not be noted in the descriptions of future examples.
431
Similar to (430).

432
Similar to (430):
but cipher varied (v89).

433
(Beled) Gulistán, year 759.
Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب

[مولد خلیطان]

في سنة

Rev.

السلطان العادل
بيردی بك خان
خلد ملك

434
Similar to (433).

435
New Seráï, year 759.
Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سرای

الجديد (sic)

Rev.

السلطان العادل
محمد بیردی
بك خان
BERDI-BEG KHÁN.

436, 437, 438.

Similar to (435).

439

Mint uncertain, year 759.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب
سلماس؟
سنة
759

Rev.

السلطان العاد[ل]
بردي بك خان

440

Azák, year 760.

Obv.

ضرب ازاق
760

Rev., within cinquefoil,

بردي
بك خان

441

(Beled) Gulistán, year 760.

Obv.

ضرب في
بلد غلستان
760
سنة

Rev. as on (433).
KHÁNS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE.

442
New Seráí, year 760.
Similar to (435):

٧٠

but date سنة

448
Khuwárezm, year 760.

Obv., within dotted square,

ضرب في

بدرى بك خان

الاعظم

سنة ٧٠

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Rev. (as obv.)

السلطان

بردى بك خان

el-اعظم

٧٠

444
Similar to (443).

445
New Krim, no year.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

ضرب

قمریر (sic)

جددہ

Rev.

السلطان العادل

ي بدرى خان

ملكه

Pl. VI. R 85, Wt. 15-2

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XI.—KULNA KHĀN.

SILVER.

446
Azāk, year 760.

Obv. ضرب ازاق

710

Inscr. separated by dots, as before.

Rev., within sixfoil، قولنا خان

447
New Serāī, year 760.

Obv., within sixfoil، ضرب سراي

الجديدة

710

Rev. [الملاء [العادل

[قولنا خان

[ملك

448
(Beled) Gulistān, year 760.

Obv., within sixfoil، ضرب في

[مسلطان

710

سنة

Rev. as on (447).

* On the confusion of the period immediately succeeding Berdi Khān’s death, and an attempted identification of Kulna with Kildi Beg, see Howorth, Hist. of the Mongois, II. 181 ff.
XII.—NURUZ-BEG KHÁN.

SILVER.

450
Azák, year 760.

Obv. 

سنة
ضرب ازاق
710

Rev., within sixfoil,

نوروز
بک خان

Pl. VI. Ar 5, Wt. 203

451
New Seráí, year 761.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراى
الجديدة
711

Rev.

السلطان [ن] العادل
نوروز بک خان
عند ملكه

Similar to (451):

但不限于 rev. [د] [ز]

السلطان العادل
محمد نوروز [ز]

Ar 65
453
(Beled) Gulistán, year 761.

Obv.

ضرع في
بلاك كليتان
سننة

Rev. as on (451).

454

Similar to (458):
but omitting بلك on rev.

XIII.—KHIZR KHÁN.

SILVER.

455
Azák, year 760.

Obv.

ضرع ازاق

Rev.

[ماء]
[سلطان]
خان
456

New Serai, year 761.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سراي
الجديدة
٧٦١

Rev. السلطان العادل
خضر خان
خلد ملكه

457

(Beled) Gulistán, year 761.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب في
بند كلغان
٧٦١
سنة

Rev. as on (456).

458

Khuwárezm, year 762.

Obv., within dotted square, ضرب في
خضر وزم
سنة ٧٦٢

Rev. (as obv.) السلطان
خضر خان
للعادل

Arabesque ornaments outside squares on obv. and rev.
KHIZR KHÁN.

459
New Seráí, year 762.
Similar to (456): but date vîr.

460
(Beled) Gulistán, year 762.
Similar to (457): but date vîr.

COPPER.

461
New Seráí, year 762.
Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سراي
الجديدة
72
Rev. [السلطان] [العادل]
خضر مخان
عند ملكه

462
Gulistán, year 762.
Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب في
صلستان
73
Rev. as on (461).

463
Similar to (462), but vîr (sic)

464
Similar to (462), but no date.
(Double-struck.)
XV.—TIMUR KHOJAH KHÁN.

SILVER.

465
New Seráí, year 762.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سرای
الجديدة
763

Rev. السلطان العادل
تہمور خواجه... خلد ملكه

Pl. VI. Abb. 75, Wt. 24

ANONYMOUS COINS OF THE PERIOD.*

SILVER.

466
Azák, year 762.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب ازاق
763

Inscriptions divided by dotted lines.

Rev. خان
ا[لوردو ملك]
[لعادل]

* As Mr. Howorth observes (ii. 198), Ordu Melik, which appears on these coins, means simply King of the Horde, and may belong to any of the various rulers who succeeded one another at this time.
467
New Serāī, year 762.
Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سرائی 
الجديدة 
٧٢٣
Rev. السلطان العادل 
[۱]وردو ملك خان 
[۱]لد ملكه 
Pl. VII. R 85, Wk. 21'1

468
Similar to (467):
unit of date obliterated;
1 of اوردو legible.

[ KILDİ-BEG KHAN ]

SILVER.

469
New Serāī, year 762.
Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سرائی 
الجديدة 
٧٢٣
Rev. السلطان [ن] العادل 
[۱]لد [د]ي بیک خان 
[۱]لد ملكه 
R 85
XVI.—MURID KHÁN.

SILVER.

472
Gulistán, year 762.

Obv., within looped square,

Rev.

Pl. VII. A 103, Wt. 194

Pl. VII. A 7

Pl. VII. A 65, Wt. 265
473
Gulistán, year 763.
Obv., within looped square, 
ضرب
فی
کلستان
76
 سنة 76
Rev. as on (472).

474
Gulistán, i.e. Serai, year 763.
Obv.
ضرب
کلستان للسرای
76
 سنة 76
Rev. as on (472).

475
Gulistán, year 764.
Obv., within looped square, 
ضرب
فی
کلستان
76
 سنة 76
Rev. as on (472).

476
Similar to (475).

477
Gulistán, year 764?
Obv. as on (475): but decimal reversed (٦٢؟)
Rev.
السلطان
العادل
پدر خان
[خ[مد ملکه

        R 65
        R 65
        R 7
        R 65
XVIII.—PULAD KHÁN.

(MIR OR KHIR PULAD, OR PULAD KHOJAH.)

SILVER.

478

New Gulistán, year 766.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب
كلستان
الخادمة
سنة 766

Rev.

[السلطان
العادل بولاد
خواجه خان
العظيم(؟)]

Pl. VII. AR 65, Wt. 23·6

479

New Serái, year obliterated.

Obv., within cinquefoil, ضرب سرای
الخادمة

Rev.

السلطان العاد[ل]
خیر بولاد خان
خلد ملكه

AR 65, Wt. 23·7
XIX.—'AZEEZ SHEYKH KHÁN.

SILVER.

480

(Beled) Gulistán, year 766.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب
بلد کلستان
٧٦٧

Rev.

السلطان العادل
عبد شیخ خان
خلد ملکه

481

Similar to (480):

omitting بلد before کلستان

482

New Seráí, year 767.

Obv., within looped square,

ضر[ب] السرای
النجد (منه) في
٧٧٦

Rev.

ا[لسلطان العادل
عز[یز شیخ
خان خلد ملکه

Pt. VII. AR '65, Wl. 23'7
(Beled) Gulistán, year 767.

Obv.

ضرب في
بلد خُلُثْان
۷۷۷
سَنَة

Rev. as on (482).

Gulistán, year 767.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب
خُلُثْان
۷۷۷

Rev.

السُلطان
العادل عزيز
خان خلد
ملكه

Similar to (484)

Mint obscure, year 767.
Obv. obscure, except date ۷۷۷
Rev. similar to (480).
487
Gulistán, year 763.

Obv.
ضرب ...
 الملكان
سنة
817

Rev.
[السلطان العادل
عزيز شيخ خان
خلد [ملكه]

488
Similar to (487).

489
New Gulistán, no year.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب
الملكان
الجددة

Rev., within eightfoil, السلطان
العادل عز
يز خان خلد
الله ملكه

* The ciphers ٧٦٣ read from right to left would represent 768; but they may also be read from left to right, as 767, on the supposition that the first cipher ٧ is inverted, for ٧, as not seldom happens.
490

Gulistán, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (487): but partly obliterated.

Rev.

عیان شیخ خان
خلد ملكه

491

Serāi? no date.

Obv., within small circle,

ضرب
س (؟)
ای

 вокруг
سلطان جلال الدنیا والدین

Rev.

السلطان
العادل
عزیز شیخ
خان

مر 6

مر 7
WITH NAME OF "THE DECEASED" JANI-BEG.

SILVER.

492

New Gulistán, no date.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب كلستان (sic) الجديد

Rev., within eightfoil, [إلى][للطان العادل عزیز جانى بک خان
خان

493

Similar to (492):

but rev.

السلطان عزیز بالرحوم
جانى بک خان خلد ملکه
XX.—'ABD-ALLAH KHÂN.

SILVER.

494

Azâk, year 764.

Obv.

سنة
ضرب ارازق
713

Rev.

خان
عبد له (sic)
خلد ملكه

Pl. VII. AR 6, Wt. 207

495

Azâk, year 765.

Similar to (494):

but date 713

AR 6

496

Similar to (495):

but date (reversed) or v

AR 6
497
Yangishahr, year 765.

Obv.
ضررب
المحرسة
بانکی شهر
۷۱۸

Rev.
الله
السلطان العادل
عبد خان

Pt. VII. AR 8, Wt. 19"2

498
Ordu, year 767.

Obv.
...
...
دو
سنة
۷۲۷

Rev.
د (۱)
خان خلد
[مملكه

Pt. VII. AR 65, Wt. 22 s

499
Ordu, year 770.

Obv., within looped square,
ضررب اور
دو سنة
۷۷۰

Rev., within eightfoil, السلطان العادل
عبد الله خان
خلد ملكه
500
Ordû, year 770.

Obv., within looped square,
ضرب اور
دو سالی
سبعہن
Rev. as on (499).

---

UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

501
Khuwârezm, year 769.

Obv., within quatrefoil,
ضر
سکھ
وارزم
سالی
Rev.
البلك لله
واحد
هان
XXIV—KHÁGHÁN-BEG KHÁN.

SILVER.

502
New Seráí, year 777.

Obv. ضرب سراي
الجديدة
سنة

Rev. [السلطان العادل
غياث الدين
خان]

Pl. VII. AR '65, WO 31.2

XXV.—MOHAMMAD BULÁK KHÁN.

SILVER.

503
Ordu, year 772.

Obv., within looped square,
ضررب اوردو
سبعين
ستة

Rev., within eightfoil, [السلطان العادل
محمد خان
خالد الله
ملكه]

(Pierced.)

AR '65, WO 23.2
504

Ordu, year 772.

Obv., within looped square,

ضررب اور
دو سنة
النی

Rev. similar to (503).

505

El-Ordu, year 773.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

ضررب
الاوردو
سنة

Rev., within quatrefoil,

السلطان العاد[ل]
غياث الدين وال...
محمد خان خلد...

506

New Mäjir, year 774.

Obv.

Rev. Similar to (503), but obscure.
MOHAMMAD BULÁK-KHÁN.

507

Ordu, year 777.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ص الص...\n...الملك...
...و...

Rev. [السلطان العادل]...[غیاث الدين...]

508

No mint, year 788 (?).

Obv., within quatrefoil, لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله...م۸۷
(reversed.)

Rev., within quatrefoil, السلطان
اعظم بولاک
خان خلد
ملک[ه]

509

Ordu, no date.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب
الملك لله
اوردو

Rev., within quatrefoil, السلطان العادل
غیاث الدين و (من)
محمد خان خلد ملكه
510
Similar to (509):
but rev., within quatrefoil,
إلى السلطان العادل
غيث الدين والد
خان خلد ملكه

511
Similar to (510):

512
Obv. barbarous and very obscure.

Rev. غيث الدين الد
خان خلد ملكه

(Very barbarous.)
B. THE WHITE HORDE OF EASTERN KIPCHAK.

A. LINE OF ORDA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Orda</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>1226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Kuchi</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>1280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Bayan</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>1301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Sasibuka</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>1309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Ebisan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Mubáarak Khojah</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>1315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Chintai</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>1344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Urus</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>1361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. Toktakia</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>1375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Timur Melik</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>1375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Toktamish</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>1376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(who unites Blue and White Hordes in 780).

B. RIVAL FAMILIES.*

A. LINE OF ORDA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XII. Beg Pulad</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>1391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Timur Kutlugh</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>1395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. Shadi-beg</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV. Pulad</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>1407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI. Timur</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>1411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII. Jelál-ed-deen</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>1412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII. Kerimberdi</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX. Kibak</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>1414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX. Jebbarberdi</td>
<td></td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI. Chekre</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>1415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII. Dervish</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>1415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIII. Seyyid Ahmad</td>
<td>805—822</td>
<td>1419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV. Ghiyáth ed-deen</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>1422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV. Kuchuk Moḩammad</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>1424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Eastern Kipchak:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XII. a. Koirijak</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>1391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. a. Borrik</td>
<td></td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(who again unites East and West in 827)

In Western Kipchak:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXVI. Devletberdi (in Borrik's absence)</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuchuk Moḩammad (restored)</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>1228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII. Mahmood</td>
<td></td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVIII. Ahmad</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIX. Seyyid Ahmud II, Murtaza, and Sheykh Ahmad</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>1481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submission to Russia 907 1502

* On the confused history of the period succeeding the overthrow of Toktamish, see Introduction.
VIII.—URUS KHÁN.

SILVER.

513

Sighnáq, year 77x.

Obv., within eightfoil,

ضرب في
سفنان

77

Rev.

السلطان

العادل او[ز]

وسخان

AR. '05, W. 215

XI.—TOKTAMISH KHÁN.

SILVER.

514

New Ordu, year 778.

Obv.

[ضر]ب

الاوردو

الجديدة سنة

77

Rev.

السلطان [الع]ادل

ناصر الدين

توفيق خان

AR. '05, W. 208
515
Khuwârezm, year 781.

Obv., within eightfoil, ضرب في خمسايم 781

Rev., within square, السلطان والعادل توقيتا [ش]

Pt. VII. م 55, Wk. 23:1

516
Serâi (?) year 781.

Obv. ضرب في سرای (?) سنة 781

Rev. similar to (515).

516α
Mint obscure, year 781.

Obv., within square, لا الله إلا لله محمد رسول الله

Rev. مش خان خلد الله ملكه لمحب (؟) برحنا (؟)
517
New Serāī, year 782.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراي
الجديدة
٧٨٣

Rev. similar to (514).

518
Similar to (517):

بِإِنَّهُ توقتمش

519
Similar to (518).

بارخ دملکه beneath rev.

520
Little Serāī, year 782.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب

ي سرا قووق
في ٧٨٣
سنة

Rev. similar to (514): but توقتمش

Pt. VII. AR 7, Wt. 21'0

521
(Beled) Serāī, year 782.

Obv.

ضرب

في بلد سر...
٧٨٣

Rev.

السلطان
[تو] كتمش خان
خلد ملكه
522
New Serai, year 782.
Obv. similar to (517).

Rev.
السلطان العا[دل
 دمشق...
خان...

Pr. VII. A.D. 65

523
(Beled) Azâk, year 782.

Obv., within looped square,
ضر [ب
 بلد ازاق 783

Rev.
الساط ..
 توقيش...
 خلد ملك [ه]

524
Azâk, year 783.

Obv., within looped square,
ضررب النزق (sic)
المحروسة 783

Rev., within quatrefoil,
الساط.
توقيش خان
 خلد ملكه
525

New Ordu, year 783.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب اوردو الجديد
Rev., within quatrefoil, إعداد توكتاميش خان

526

Krim, year 783.

Obv., within cinquefoil, قريم ضرب في سنة 787

Rev., within sixfoil, السلطان العادل توكتا [م]ش خان خلد ملكه

527

New Serai, year 784.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب سراي الجديدة

Rev. السلطان العادل توكتا

R. 6, Wl. 217
528

Khuwárezm, year 785.

Obv., within sixfoil,

\[\text{ضر} onBackPressed [\text{م}}\]

785 سنة

Rev. as on (515).

529

 Hájjí Turkhán, year 786.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب حاجی ترشان فی سنة 786

Rev.

السلطان العادل
نسر الدين ثو
قئ[م] خان

Pt. VII. AR '65

530

New Serai, year 786.

Obv., within square,

ضرب سرای
الجديدة

786

Rev. similar to (514) : partly obliterated.
531
Azák, year 786.
Obv., within looped square, ضرب
المحرسة ازاق
سنة
٧٨٦
Rev., within quatrefoil,
السلطان العادل
توقيع ميس خان
خالد ملكه

532
Khuwárezm, year 787.
Obv. ضرب في
[خ]وارزم
٧٨٧
سنة
Rev. as on (515).

533
Similar to (532):
but توقيَّامش (sic)

534
(Beled) Azák, year 787.
Obv., within looped square, ضرب في
بلد ازاق
٧٨٧
سنة
Rev. as on (531): but 1 over توقيَّامش
TOKTAMISH KHAN.

535
Khuwárezm, year 788.

Similar to (532): but date 788

536
Shamákhi, year 788.

Obv.

Rev. Within circle inclosed in ornamented triangle,


In ovals around,


537
Shamákhi, year 789.

Obv. as on (536).

Rev. Around central annulet, and inclosed as (536),


In ovals traces of same inscr. as on (536).
538
New Krim, year 789.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

539
Great Ordu, year 789.

Rev., within eightfoil,

540
(Beled) Serai, year 789.
541
Shamákhí, year 790.
Similar to (536):
but date vP.

542
Derbend, year 791.
Similar to (536):
but rev. centre

543
Mint obscure, year 791.

544
New Séráí, year 792.

Outside square, arabesque ornaments.
545

No mint, year 794.

Obv., within looped square,

(\textit{sic}) لا الله إلا
(\textit{sic}) محمد رسول
796

Rev., within octagon, اللطان
tوتقبش خان
خلد ملكه

546

Ordu, year 794.

Obv. ضرب
اوردوی
796

Rev. اللطان العادل
[تو]تقبش خان
خلد ملكه

547

New Serai, year 794.

Obv., within square, ضرب سر
ای الجدیدة
797

Rev., within square, اللطان ا
لعادل تو
قات[اميش]

Outside square, ornaments, or uncertain words.
548
New Serai, year 794.
Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سرا
الجديدة

Rev., within looped square,

السلطان العادل
توقتاميش خان
خلد ملكه

Pl. VII. R. 65

549
Hájji [Turkhán], year 795.
Obv.

في حاجي

Rev.

السلطان العادل
خان
توقتاميش
خلد ملكه

R. 65

550
(Beledet) Krim, year 796.
Obv., within looped lozenge,

في ضرب
بلدة قريم
سنة 796

Rev.

سلطان
توقتاميش خان
خلد ملكه

R. 6
551
New Serāī, year 79x.

Similar to (544):
but date 81

552
(Beled) Serāī, no date.

Obv.

\[\text{ضرب في سرای بلد*} \]

Rev., within quatrefoil,

\[\text{السلطان العا} (\text{sic}) \]

\[\text{وتکیش خان ملهک} ... \]

553
(Beledet) Krim, year obliterated.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

\[\text{ضرب في بلدة قر. عرعر} \]

Rev.

\[\text{السلطان غیاث} [\text{الدين والدینا}]

\[\text{نیاکنامیش خان} \]

\[\text{خلد ملهک} \]
554
Shábirán, year obliterated.
Obv. as on (536).

Rev., within hexagon, شابران
اللطان الاعظم
توفت مش بـ قادر
خان خلد ملكه
e
In spaces outside hexagon, . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . | سنة | . .

555
Maḥmoodábád, year [79]1 (?)..

Similar to (554):
but above rev. اباد
محمود

and beneath, ضرب,

and in spaces outside hexagon, . . . . | . . . | . .

556
Mint obscure, year obliterated.

Similar to (554):
but above rev. بالدو
'ARAB-SHÁH.*

SILVER.

557

New Serái, year 779.

Obv.

ضرب سراي
الجديدة
٧٧٩

Rev.

السلطان
العادل عربي
شاه

----

TASH-TIMUR.†

SILVER.

558

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

السلطان
العادل
تاشتمور خان

Rev.

توقاتمش خان

----

* 'Arab-Sháh was a son of Pulad, of the Horde of Sheyban, and ancestor of the Kháns of Khuwárezm or Khíva (Howorth, ii. 979, where 'Bukhara' and 'Khuarezm' ought to be transposed): he invaded Kipchak in the period of confusion immediately preceding Toktamish's conquest.

† Tash-Timur was at one time a general in Toktamish's service. He was (according to Howorth, ii. 449), a brother of Ulugh Moḥammad, and father of Hájjí Girai, and thus the ancestor of the Krim Kháns.
XII.—BEG PULAD KHÁN.

SILVER.

559
New Ordu, year 793.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب اوردو جديدة 793

Rev. اللطَّا العادل بيك بولاد خان

Pt. VIII. AR 65, Wt. 22.2

560
Krím, year 794.

Obv., within square, ضرب محرومة قریم

In segments outside square, ornaments.

Rev., within quatrefoil, بید بولاد خان 794

Pt. VIII. AR 65, Wt. 18.0
561

Beled [sc. Krim], no date.

Obv., within ornamented square,

\[\text{ضـرب} \]

في بلد

In segments outside square, ornaments.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

\[\text{السُلطان ا} \]

لعادل بيك

پولاد خان[ن]

\[\text{Ar 8, Wt. 177}\]
XIV.—SHADI-BEG KHÁN.

SILVER.

562
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.  
لا الله إلا محمد

Rev.  
السلطان لاعظم (sic) شادى بيك خان  
(Pierced.)

563
Bulghár, year obliterated.

Obv., within sixfoil,  
..... ضرب بلغفار

Rev., within quatrefoil,  
السلطان الأعظم .. دى بيك خان

Pt. VIII. & 5
XV.—PULAD KHÁN.

SILVER.

564

 Hájji Tarkhán, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب
ترب
حصا جی
خان

Rev.

.

پولاد خان
خلد ملكه

(Pierced.)

Pl. VIII. AR 35, Wl. 177

565

Khuwárezm, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب فی
خوارزم
سنا

Rev., within quatrefoil, السلطان
پولاد
XIX.—KIBAK KHÁN.

SILVER.

566

 Hájji Tarkhán, year obliterated.

Obv. ضرب حاجى ترخان

Rev. السلطان كوب خان [الإ][عو]م (؟)

Pt. VIII. A.D. 68, Wk. 157

XXIII.—SEYYID AHMAD KHÁN.

SILVER.

567

Ordu Bázár (?), year obliterated.

Obv. ضرب

Rev. احمد خان

Pt. VIII. A.D. 68, Wk. 107
XXVI. — DEVLETBERDI KHÁN.

SILVER.

568
Hájji Tarkhán, year 83z.

Obv.

Rev., within circle,

around, ۲۳ خان .............

(Pierced.)

Pl. VIII. AR 8, Wl. 93

XXV. — KUCHUK MOHAMMAD KHÁN.
SECOND REIGN?*

SILVER.

569
Ordu Bázár, year obliterated.

Obv.

Rev., within circle,

around, ۲۳ نامحمد بن

تیمور

السلطان الأعظم خان

(Pierced.)

Pl. VIII. AR 6

* See Introduction.
XXVII.—MAHMOOD KHÁN.

SILVER.

570

[Hájji Tar?]khán, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب


Rev.

محمود خان بن
محمود خان


Pt. VIII. AR '8, Wt. 9't

ULUGH MOHAMMAD•
KHÁN OF KAZAN.

SILVER.

571

Ulus Bulghár (?), year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب


Rev.

السلطان

العادل محمد خان
خلد الله ملكه(?)

Pt. VIII. AR '8, Wt. 9't

* See Introduction.
### KHÁNS OF THE KRIM

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<td>Moḥammad Girai I.</td>
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<td>1102</td>
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<td>Kara Devlet Girai</td>
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<td>1715</td>
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<td>Mengli Girai II.</td>
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<td>Kaplan Girai I. (restored 2nd time)</td>
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<td>Selâmet Girai II.</td>
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<td>Krim Girai (restored)</td>
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<td>1768</td>
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<td>Devlet Girai III.</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>1770</td>
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<td>Kaplan Girai II.</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>1771</td>
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<td>Selim Girai III. (restored)</td>
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<td>1771</td>
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<td>XLIV.</td>
<td>Mâkhsûd Girai II.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ceded to Russia</td>
<td>1197</td>
<td>1783</td>
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XIII.—GHAZI GIRAII.

SILVER.

572

Obv. Obscure.

Rev. غازی [کرای] بن دولت کر [ای]

Pt. VIII. styl. 74, Wt. 49

XXVIII.—DEVLET GIRAII.

SILVER.

573

Baghchih Seraï, date obliterated.

Obv. ضرب [ن] سراى.......

Rev. دولت خان اج کرای.......

(Pierced.)
XXXIX.—KRIM GIRAI.

SILVER.

574

Bagbchih Serai, year 1172.

Obv.

Rev.

575, 576

Similar.

(Pierced.)

577

Similar.

(Pierced, double-struck, and gilt.)
XLVI.—SHAHIN GIRAI.

(Year of Accession 1191).

SILVER.

578
Baghchih Serai, year of reign 2.

Obv.  ضر ب في
       باقيه سراي
       1191

Rev.  خان ي
       هينگرا
       شا

579
Same mint, year of reign 3.
Similar to (578): but r instead of r.

580
Same mint, year of reign 4.

Obv.  ضر ب في
       باقيه سراي

Rev.  خان
       هينگرا
       ش
581
Same mint and year.

Obv.

Rev.
Tughra: شاهين خان بن احمد

582
Same mint, year of reign 5.
Similar to (581): but \( \hat{v} \) instead of \( \hat{s} \).

Pt. VII. M 106, Wl. 123-3

583
Similar to (582).

M 65, Wl. 227

584
Same mint, year of reign 6.
Similar to (581): but \( \hat{v} \) instead of \( \hat{s} \).

M 13, Wl. 248-7

585
Same mint, year of reign 7 (?)..
Obv. similar to (581): but \( \hat{v} (?) \) above ضرب، and \( \downarrow \) over پا.

Rev.

Pt. VII. M 3, Wl. 490
COPPER.

586
Baghchih Serai, year of reign 4.
Obv. as on (581).
Rev.

587
Baghchih Serai, year of reign 5.
Same as on (586): but over پ, ۶.

588
Kaffah, year of reign 6.
Obv.

Rev. Tughra: as (581).
MEDAL.

SILVER.

589

Obv. In centre,

Around, interwoven,

Rev. Tughrà, nearly as on (581).

(Thrice pierced for suspension.)

M. (gilt) 23, Wt. 476.3
JAGATAI MONGOLS.

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Period of anarchy and rival chiefs until the supremacy of Timur in 771 1370
XXIV.—DANISHMENDJEH.*

SILVER.

590

Bukhāra, year 747.

Obv.  

ابو بكر  
لا الله الا  
محمد  
رسول الله  

Rev.  

خاقان العادل دانشنجد  
ما خلد الله ملكه  
سبع سبع سنة  
اربعين بخارا

Pt. VIII. R.125, Wt. 115.2

* Although succeeding to the Jagatai throne in Transoxiana, Danishmendjeh came from the stock of Ogotai: Suyurghatmish, and Mahmood, the governors appointed to the Jagatai throne by Timur, were respectively the son and the grandson of Danishmendjeh.
XXV.—BUYAN KULI.

SILVER.

591

Otrár (?), year obliterated.

Obv.

لا الله الا

 محمد

رسول الله

Rev. Area

الخاقان العادل

العظيم بويان

خليد الله ملكه

Margin illegible.

Pl. VIII. At 12, Wt. 1.27

591a

'Otrár (?), year obliterated.

Similar:

but no words at sides of obv.;
above rev. area, أبو بكر inverted;
between first and second lines سمر أترار
between second and third lines عمر

In margin, مانة legible.
KERTS OF HERAT
(VASSALS OF JAGATAI MONGOLS).

[HOSEYN.]*
[A.H. 732—771=A.D. 1332—1370.]
SILVER.
592
(Beledet) Herát, year 752.
Obv. Area, within double square,
لا الله إلا الله
محممد
رسول الله
Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, in retrograde order,
ابو بكر صديق | عمر فاروق | عثمان ابو (sic) نورين | علي
مرتضى
Rev. In centre, ornamented sixfoil within double circle.
Around, within ornamented octagon,
عن امر كان في سنة في بلدة هراة ضابئ الله
Pt. VIII. pl. 1'15, w.t. 131'4
592a
Same as (592):
but obv. area (as 592) in square Koofee

Margin (as 592, but not retrograde)

* See De Guignes, iii. 312 ff.; and D’Ohsson, iv. 737 f.
DYNASTIES

OF THE PERIOD

BETWEEN THE DECAY OF THE MONGOLS OF PERSIA AND THE INVASION OF TIMUR.

1. JELAIRS.
2. LINE OF MAḤMOOD SHAH INCHU.
3. MUḌHAFFAREES.
4. SERBEDARIANS.
I. JELAIRS.

A.H. A.D.
I. Sheykh Hāsan Buzurg 736 1336
II. Sheykh Oweys 757 1356
III. Ḥoseyn 776 1374
IV. Sultān Aḥmad 784 1382
    expelled by Timur 787 1385
V. Sultān Bāyezeed, contemporaneously in Persian 'Irāk 784 1382
    to 785 1383
    Sultān Aḥmad, restored, at Timur's death 807 1404
    deposed by Ḷarā Yoosuf 812 1409

I.—SHEYKH HĀSAN BUZURG.

SILVER.

593

Baghdād, year 755.

Obv. سنة
لا الله إلا
الله وحده
لا شريك له
جمع [ب]

Rev. In centre, ضرب
بغداد

Around, in square Koofee, forming square,
محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه

In four segments outside square,
ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | [و]علي
II.—SHEYKH OWEYS.

SILVER.

594

Tebreez, year 762.

Obv., within cinquefoil,

لا الله الا
محمود
رسول الله

(The first اللهو  الله written اللهو)

Between cinquefoil and outer circle,

ابو [ابكك | عمر] | عثمان | علي

Rev., within ornamented triangle,

ضرب
تبريز

In three triangular compartments outside central triangle,

السلطان الأعظم | شيخ اويه بهادر خان | خلد الله ملكه

In spaces outside,

{ سنة | وستين | وسبعينة

Pl. IX. M 75, Wl. 371

595

Tebreez, year [7]64.

Similar to (594):

الله written correctly;

unit of date obliterated.
596


Obv., within eightfoil,

كليم
الله
اللهم
رسول
[عمار]

Rev. area, within square,

السلطان الأعظم
شيد بعمر بالمدين
خان خلد ملكه

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

.......... | .......... | .......... | .......... 

597


Similar to (596):

but on obv., the names of the four Khaleefehs are written with the tops of the letters outwards;

and rev. margin (as 596), | ......... | ضرب تبريز سنة خمس | وبعيانة

598


Similar to (596):

the names of the four Khaleefehs as on (597);

Rev. margin ......... | سنة ستة | وستين | سلطانية
599

Baghdād, year 770 (?)  
Similar to (596):

but rev. margin

ضرب بغداد | في سنة | سبعين (?) | وسبعينة

600

Similar to (599):

but rev. margin ....... | ...... سنة

601


Obv.

Similar to (597).

Rev. Area (as 596)

السلطان الاعظم

شيخ اوبس بحادر خان

خلد الله ملكه

Margin as (596)

............. | في سنة | اثنين | ....

(Bạn trọng obscurely written.)

602

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (601).

E E
Mint obscure, year obliterated.

Obv., within triangular compartments arranged round square, inclosing circle,

لا لله الا | الله | محمد | رسول الله

Outside,

ابو بكر عمر عثمان علي

Rev., in centre, within circle,

ضرب

Around which, inclosed in crossed squares,

السلطان الاعظم شيخ اوبس بدار | خان خلد ملكه

Outside squares . . . | . . . | . . . | . .

. . . | . . . |

604

Sheeraz, year 76x.

Obv. Area, within looped square,

الله

لا لله الا

محمد

رسول الله

عما (؟)

Margin, between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر [عمر] عثمان علي
Rev. Area, within ornamented oval,

الواقث
بالملك الديبار
ضرب
شيخ أميس بهادر خان
شهراز
خلد الله
ملكة

Margin, between oval and outer circle, inverted,

في سنة | ....... | وستين | وسبعين

Pt. IX.  M. 11, W. 547

605

Irbil, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا 1[الله ال
ضرب
محمد
إربل
ر[سول الله

Margin, between square and outer circle,

.... | ....... | عمر | .......

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

الله
يا حي (?)
السلطان الأعظم
شيخ أميس بهادر خان
خلد الله ملكه

Margin obliterated.
NO NAME OF SULTÁN.

SILVER.

606

Baghdád, year [7]7x.

Obv. Area, within cinquefoil,

للله
لا الإه الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin ........ | سبعين | .... | .... | .... | ....

Rev.

ع[لى ولی الله
حسن والحسین
سبطان رسول الله
بغداد

Pl. IX. AR '75, Wt. 133 '0
III.—HOSEYN.

SILVER.

607

Baghdad, year 777 (?).

Obv. Area, within ornamented square,

لا اَللهِ الاَمَام
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | [عمر] | عثمان | علی (?)

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
ضرب
جلال الدين حسين
بصرة
خان خلد ملكه

Margin (as obv.),

سنة | سبعة (؟) | سبعين (؟) | سبعمئة [ما]

Pl. IX. AR '7, Wt. 44'3

608

Baghdad, year 77x.

Similar to (607):

but obv. enclosed in square, diagonally inscribed in another square; rev. within quatrefoil;

بصرة بغداد

and last line of rev. area [بادرسن خلد ملكه]

Rev. Margin

سنة | ... | سبعين | سبعة

AR '65
609

Wasit, year 77x.

Similar to (607):

but وسط instead of بصرة; and rev. margin, | ...... | سنة

| سبعين | سبعين

610

Baghdad, year [7]8x (?).

Similar to (607):

but بغداد instead of بصرة

and rev. margin ........ | شماني (؟) | ...... | ...

611

Halab, year [7]8x.

Similar to (607):

but حلب instead of بصرة

and rev. margin ........ | وثمانين | ...... | ...

612

Halab, year [7]8x.

Similar to (607):

but حلب instead of بصرة

and rev. margin (sie) | ثمانين | سنة | ...... |
613
Tebreez, year 7xx.

Obv.

لا الله الا
ضرب
محمود
تبریز
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev. Area, within eightfoil,

فی دولة
السلطان الاعظم
جلال الدين حسین خان
خلد مکله

Margin, in spaces between eightfoil and outer circle,

فی سنة |.....| سبعا | سنة (؟)

Pt. IX. AR 96, Wk. 272

614
Tebreez, date illegible.

Obv., within quatrefoil, similar to (613), but ضرب omitted.

Rev., in compartments of ornamented cinquefoil,

فی دولة | السلطانن | الاعظم | جلال الدين | حسین خان

In centre,

خلد
ملکه
615
Shamákhý, year 78x.
Similar to (614):
but mint شیامخی between compartments of cinquefoil,

...|...|...|...

Pt. IX. AR 65

616
Hamadhán (?), year 78x.
Similar to (614):
but mint همذان (?)
and between compartments of cinquefoil ثمنين |

...|..|...

....|...|

...|...

R 66

617
Ván, year 78x.
Similar to (614):
but mint وان
and between compartments of cinquefoil ثمنين |

....|....|....|

.....|.....|

....|...|

R 7, Wt. 20'2
IV.—AHMAD.

FIRST REIGN.

GOLD.

618

Baghdād, year 782.

Obv. In centre, ضرب

Baghdad

Around, in square Koofee, forming square,

لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

Outside which, عثمان | على

Rev.

سنة

السلطان الاعظم

سلطان أحمد بادر

خان خلد ملكه

بحم

Pl. IX. *A '85, WL 119:5

SILVER.

619


Obv. أبو بكر

لا الله إلا

محمد

رسول الله
Rev. Area, within square,

 Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

 Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

Pr. IX. A.D. 6, Wt. 327

620
Baghdad, year 785.

Obv.

Rev. Area, within square,

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
AHMAD.

621


Obv. as (620).

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

ضروب
السلطان الاعظم
سلطان احمد ببادر
خان خلد ملكنه
تبريز

Margin, in segments between hexagon and outer circle,

فی | سنة | خمس | ثمانين |

Pt. IX. A 75, Wl. 32:9

622

Shamákhi, year 786.

Same as (621):

but . ٥٩ . instead of ضروب, and شماخی instead of شماخی
and rev. margin, 

فی | سنة | ثمانين | سبعام | نه

A 78

623

Same as (622):

but above rev. شماخی, and beneath, ضروب

A 78

624

Same as (623):

but mint and date obliterated; فی legible.

A 75
625
Baghdád, year 787.
Same as (620):
but سبعة instead of خمس

626
Hamadhán, year 78x.
Same as (619):
but هيدان instead of اربيل, and unit of date obliterated.

627
Irbil, year 78x.
Same as (619):
but obv. as on (620), and unit of date obliterated.

628
Mint obscure, year 7xż.
Same as (620):
but بغداد instead of املند,
and rev. margin سمین في سنة سه | سبعین | ... | سبعین

629
Wásiṭ, year 7xx.
Same as (620):
but واسط instead of بغداد, and only سابعه legible in margin.
630
Baghdád, year 7xx (?) 
Similar to (619):
but instead of اربل, and only بعیانة (?) legible in margin.

631
Músíl, year 7xx.

Obv.

Rev. Area, within square,

Margin, in segments, ... | ... | ... | ...

SECOND REIGN.

632

Same as (619):
but instead of اربل; last line of rev. خلد ملكه ...
and rev. margin ..... | ..... | ..... | ...

M. 45
M. 5, Wl. 307
633
Baghdād, year 8xx.
Same as (632):
but rev. margin ....... | ....... | .......

634
Mint obscure, year 8xx.
Same as (620):
but Baghdād instead of عدس,
and rev. margin ....... | ....... | .......

635
Halab, year 8xx.
Same as (620)
but حلب instead of Baghdād,
and rev. margin ....... | ....... | .......

FIRST OR SECOND REIGN.

636
Baghdād, year xx1.
Same as (632):
but rev. margin ....... | ....... | أحمدی

637
Mint obliterated, year xx2 (?).
Same as (620):
but mint obliterated,
and rev. margin ....... | ....... | اثنين
AHMAD.

638
Baghdād, year xx5.
Same as (620):
but rev. margin ........ | ...... | خمس | ...
A. 05

639
Baghdād, year xx7.
Same as (632):
but rev. margin ........ | ...... | سبع | ...
A. 45

640
Baghdād, year xx7.
Same as (620):
but rev. margin ........ | ...... | سنة | سبعة
A. 75

641
Baghdād, year xx7.
Same as (619):
but Baghdād instead of إربيل,
and rev. margin ........ | ...... | سبع | ...
A. 55

642
Wāsit, year obliterated.
Same as (620):
but Baghdād instead of بغداد واسط
and rev. margin obliterated.
A. 5
643
Baghdád, year obscure.
Same as (620):
but rev. margin obscure.

644
Mósîl, year obscure.
Obv.

Rev. Area, within square,

Margin, in segments, obscure.

645
Tebreez, no year.
Same as (620):
but Baghdad instead of تبرئ.
rev. inclosed in hexagon as on (621);
no rev. margin.
646

Tebreez, no year.

Same as (645):
but ضرب removed to top of rev.; and uncertain word beneath;
no rev. margin.

647

Mint uncertain, year obliterated.

Same as (621):
but obv. arranged as (620); mint حميد (?).

648

Tebreez, no year.

Obv. as on (620).

Rev., in three oval compartments surrounding circle,

السultan العادل  [سultan 1] حميد  |  بادر خان

Within circle,

خلد الله
ملكه
شیرین

649

Same as (648).
650

Armeeniyeh (?), no date.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

لا الله إلا محمد رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

ابو بكرا عمر | [عثمان] | علي

Rev., within ornamented border,

السلطان العادل
سلطان امهد بادر
خان خلد ملكه
ضر[ب ارمينية (?)]

Pl. IX. B 76, Wt. 27°

651

Same as (650).

652

Tebreez, no year.

Same as (650):
but ضرب instead of ارمینیة; and ضرب obscure.

653

Mint obliterated, no year.

Similar to (650):
but above rev. ضرب, and mint beneath obliterated.
II. LINE OF MAHMOOD SHÂH INCHU.

Sharaf-ed-deen Maḥmood Shâh Inchu . . . . cerc. 719 1319
Aboo-Işhāk El-Mutawekkil . . . . cerc. 743* 1342
to 754 1353

Aboo-Işhāk.

Silver.

654
No mint, year 724.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا لله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو [٤] عمرو [٤] يمان | على

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ضرب
السلطان ابو سعيد
بادشر خان حلد ملكه
[لا] ابو اسحاق

Margin في سنة اربع عشرين [و] سبعين

Pl. IX. AR. 86, Wl. 422

* The coins, however, show that Aboo-Ishāk possessed some part of sovereign rights as early as 719.
655
Mint obliterated or wanting, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا الله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, obliterated.

Rev., within double circle,

ضرب
المستقبل على الله
ابو [اسم غير قابل]

Margin obliterated.

656

Similar to (655):
but obv. arranged as on (654).
(Much clipped, and pierced.)

657

Obv.

[اسم غير قابل]
لا الله الا
محمد
رسول الله

شان

Rev. Area, within sixfoil,

الواقع في غور الله
ابو اسم غير قابل
ضرب

Margin, in spaces between sixfoil and outer circle,
658
Sheeráz, year [7]35 (?)

Obv., within sixfoil,

ولى الله
لا الله إلا
محمد
낼 بالله
على

Rev., within eightfoil,

سنة
المتوكـل على الله
شیراز
ضرب
ابو اسحق بن محمود شاه

659

Similar: varied.
much clipped.
(Pierced.)

660

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., similar to (655), but inclosed in looped square;

 وسلم
 Missile legible at right side, beneath,

Rev., within quatrefoil,

ابو اسحق
المتوكـل على الله
محمود شاه
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

لا الله
۳ محمد
رسول الله

Rev., in centre, المئوتك[ل]

Around, على [الله] | [ابو اسحق] بن محمود شاه

(Much clipped, and barbarous.)

C O P P E R.

662

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within square, similar to (654).

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within circle، ضرب
[۱] ساحت
ابو

Margin ................. ان ابو سعيد بدادر ....

* The occurrence of Aboo-Sa'eed's name shows that the coin must have been struck before 736.
663

No mint, year 737 (?).

Obv. Area, within triangle,

 Margin, in segments between triangle and outer circle,

Rev. Area, within square,

664

Same as (663):
Unit of date obliterated.

665

Obv., in centre, within circle, Ibex, to left.

Around .... .....

Rev., as on (663): but [السلطان]
III. MUDHAFFAREES.

I. Moḥammad ibn El-Mudḥaffar  . . . . 746 1345
II. Shāh Shujā’  . . . . 788 1386
III. 'Alīe Zeyn El-'Ābideen  . . . . 789 1387
IV. Shāh Yaḥyā (Yezd)  
V. Sultān Aḥmad (Kermān)  
VI. Shāh Manṣoor (Iṣbahān)  

contemporaneously  . . . . 789 1387

Ejected by Timur, 795 1392

I.—MOḤAMMAD.

SILVER.

666

Obv.

Rev. Area, within sixfoil, ضرب
المَعْتَضِبَدُ بِعَلِّيَّة
السلطان موسى بن البظفر
خَلِدَ اللَّهُ مَلِكَه
كَاَشَان

Margin, in segments between sixfoil and outer circle,
667

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Rev.

الله
الباعض ناصر
السلطان محمد بن المظفر
خلد الله

668

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

لا اله الا
محمد
رب
رسول الله

Rev, within quatrefoil,

المعضد با...
والسلطان محمد بن
المظفر خلد
669

Yezd (?), year obliterated.
Obv. similar to (668), but legible around; and after
Rev., within sixfoil,

الله
المعتضد والسلطان
[لاعظم امبر الحق والدين
ابن المظفر خلد الله

670

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

محميد
 رسول الله

Rev.

ضرب
بالله ونا
المعتضد صره
طان محمد...

(Pierced and broken.)
II.—SHÁH SHUJÁ'.

SILVER.

671

Eydej, year 762.

Obv., within eightfoil,

لا أَلله الا محمد

ايدج رسول الله

عثمان

Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,

بالله

المعصر والسلطان

اءيدج شجاع

خالد الله ملكه

اثني ستين
672
Sheeráz, year 762.

Obv., within curved border,

Rev. as on (671):

but between lines; and around.

673
Similar to (672):

(Pierced.)

674
Eydej, year 763.

Similar to (671):

but obv., within circle, has instead of

and round rev. legible.
675
Eydej, year [7]64.

Obv. similar to (666), but arranged round ایدج instead of circle.

Rev. Area,

امیر
المومنین والسلطان
ضرب
المتاع شاه شجاع
ایدج
خلد الله ملكه
[وسلطانه]

Margin ...

676
Kāshān, year 768.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

امیر
المومنین والسلطان
المتاع شاه شجاع
خلد الله ملكه
طاشان

Margin, in segments,

في سنة | ثمان | سبع | مائة
677
Sheeráz, year 771.

Obv., within double square,

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

In segments between square and outer circle,

ابوكر الصديق | [ع]مرالفاروق | عثمان الذ التنورين | على المرتضى

Rev.

امير اليومين و
ضرب
السلطان البطاع
شیراز
شاه شجاع خلق الله
ملكه

Pl. IX. AR 10, Wt. 43:7

678

Obv., within ornamented border,

........

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,

[بالله]
البعتض والسلطان
البطاع شاه شجاع
ضرب زر
خلق الله ملكه

Around .............| .....

AR 75, Wt. 32:7
679

Same as (678):
but ضرب between first and second lines,
and يزد between third and fourth lines, of rev.

R. 85, Wt. 29:8

680

Shábirán, year 773.

Same as (677):

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي;
and on rev., و removed to second line, شیراز, شاپران instead of
احدی

R. 85, Wt. 38:3

681

Káshán (?), year obliterated.

Obv., similar to (677): varied.

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان المطبع

المطبع ابوالنوار (؟)

شجاع خدا[د]

ك[شاپر]

(Pierced.)

R. 9, Wt. 45:0
682
Similar to (678):

but obv.

لا اللّه إلا مَّحَمَّد ⁴
رسول اللّه عثمان

mint and date obliterated on rev.

برامج، و.312

683
Lār, year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

لا اللّه إلا محمد ﷺ
رسول اللّه وسلم

Margin, in segments between quatrefoil and outer circle,

عمرو عثمان على

Rev. Area, within hexagram,

ن السلطان
امير المؤمنين و
المطاع شاه شجاع
خلد الله ملكه
لار

Margin, in segments between hexagram and outer circle,

في سنة | ..... | بين | سبع | مانة

(Pierced.)
SHÁH MANŠOOR.

683a
Kázeroon, year obliterated.
Same as (683):

but rev. area,

Margin obliterated.
(Pierced.)

683b
Similar to (682):
borders varied, mint obscure.

VI. SHÁH MANŠOOR.

SILVER.

684
Sheeráz, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

الله
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within octagon, ضرب
شيراز

Margin [مظفر شاه منصور خلذا الله ملكه]
(Pierced.)
685

Kázeroon, year obliterated.

Same as (684): but

ضرب
كازرون

Pt. IX. M. 8, Wt. 33.5

686

Suğ (?), year obliterated.

Obv. as (684); but in segment above square, عثمان legible.

Rev. Area, within square, ضرب

سق (?)

Margin (?) منصور

M. 76, Wt. 177
IV. SERBERDIANS

IN KHORASAN.

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Abolished by Timur, 783 1381
XII.—'ALEE EL-MUAYYAD.

S I L V E R.

687

Asterábád, year 775.

Obv. Area, within sixfoil,

الله
لا الله إلا
محمد
رسول الله
علي ولي الله

Margin, between sixfoil and outer circle,

الله صلى [علي] محمد وعلى والحسن وعلي
ومحمد جعفر وموسى وعلى محمد وعلى والحسن محمد

Rev. Area, within looped square,

بمدينة
استراباد

Margin, between square and outer circle,

ضرب في سبور سنة خمس وسبعين و[۲۷] يعمل
I. INDEX OF YEARS.

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AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

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Mionnet's Scale

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Title—coins in the British Museum, V. 6.

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