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IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

VOL. VII.

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BOLOGNA 1967
THE

COINAGE OF BUKHÁRÁ
(Transoxiana)

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

FROM THE TIME OF TIMUR TO THE PRESENT DAY.

67050

CLASSES XXII, XXIII.

BY

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

EDITED BY

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The Seventh Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum comprises the coinage of Bukhārā and the surrounding provinces from the time of Timur to the present day. Fraehn's Classes XXII and XXIII correspond to part of the contents of this volume.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches, in the same manner as in the preceding volumes. The weight of typical examples in gold and silver is stated in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

Typical specimens are figured in the five 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.

The Sixth Volume of this catalogue was of a genealogical character: it described the coinage of the various branches of the family of Jingis Khan. The present volume is rather geographical: it is concerned with the issues of the mints of Transoxiana, and especially Bukhārā, from the time of Timur to the present day.

It is important for the numismatist, as much as for the historian, to ascertain accurately the boundaries and divisions of a coin-striking province, and especially to discover as far as possible the alterations which these boundaries have undergone in the course of their history. In the case of Transoxiana the subject is one of peculiar difficulty, owing to the scantiness of accurate and detailed records and the migratory character of many of the races that have inhabited it. Fortunately two specially qualified scholars have recently gone over the ground, and made the way less difficult for those who follow them. Mr. Howorth's notices, however, are not yet complete, and his volume on the Jagatai branch and the house of Timur will be awaited with the greater impatience on account of the chapter on the topography of Bukhārā which he promises to include in it. Prof. Vámbéry's interesting account will serve most purposes in the interval before the more exhaustive treatise appears. There are undoubtedly a good many inaccuracies in this brilliant monograph; but they do not greatly detract from its usefulness. At present it is our best European authority for the obscure and complicated questions connected with the history of Bukhārā.
The name *Ma-wara-n-nahr*, or 'Beyond-the-River,' which is generally latinised as Transoxiana, indicates but roughly the position and extent of the province illustrated by the coins described in this volume. The country is certainly for the most part situated beyond the Oxus, but this circumstance alone furnishes a very limited idea of its extent. It is, however, perhaps as well that the name is indefinite, for it represents a very indefinite territory. Transoxiana, properly speaking, is undoubtedly the country lying between the Oxus and Iaxartes (or Jeyhun and Sihun), bounded west and east by the sea of Aral and the Thien-shan range. But the rulers of Transoxiana did not often accept this limitation of their sway. Whenever their empire extended over a larger area southwards, as in the case of the Seljooks, they could afford to maintain the proper boundary and confine the province of Transoxiana strictly to the parts beyond the Oxus. But when they were simply kings of Transoxiana, they always endeavoured to push their boundaries southwards. So in the coinage which has before been described in this Catalogue (vol. ii.) we see the Țáhirees holding Khorásán and Transoxiana together, with no question of boundary; the Sámánees beginning with the strict boundary of the Oxus, and presently adding Khorásán and Balkh to their dominions; and the Seljooks (vol. iii.), holding a wide empire with a capital further south, and consequently reducing their province of Transoxiana to its due limits, since by so doing they deducted nothing from their territory, but merely sub-divided it more precisely.

So far none of these, except the Sámánees at the beginning of their rule, were purely Transoxine dynasties with their capital north of the river. The short-lived empire of the Khuwárezm Sháhs in like manner treated *Ma-wara-n-nahr* merely as one province out of many. After the Mongol conquest and the subdivision of the vast empire of Jingis Khán, Transoxiana becomes a separate khánate, the
appanage of the house of Jagatai, and with this the modern history of the province 'beyond the river,' as a distinct kingdom, may be said to begin. The Jagatai Kháns, like their predecessors and successors, were never satisfied with the Oxus as a boundary, and we find them constantly at feud with the Ilkháns of Persia upon the ownership of Khorásán. It is impossible to decide where the actual boundary was set in those days: but it is probable that while the Jagatai Kháns occasionally obtained the ascendency over the eastern part of Khorásán and over Balkh, the western portion always remained in the hands of the Ilkháns. When Timur led his victorious hordes over the whole of Mohammedan Asia, Transoxiana acquired an importance it had never before attained. Samarqand became the capital of an empire which nominally stretched from Delhi to Damascus, and from the Sea of Aral to the Persian Gulf; and though much of Timur's conquest was more in the nature of a raid than of a permanent annexation, yet for a considerable period afterwards the capital of Transoxiana was also the capital of an empire which included the greater part of Persia and Afghanistán as well as the provinces beyond the Oxus. From the break-up of this empire into separate fragments to the time of Subhankuli, Transoxiana possessed a wider signification than it ever had in the pre-Mongolian time. It included Fergháuah, the modern Khókand, and now and then Tushkend was snatched from the Kazaks to be incorporated for a brief interval in the Transoxine Khánate. It also included a strip of territory on the left bank of the Oxus, from Badakhshán to Amul (the modern Chiharjui), and occasionally incursions were made further into Khorásán, but seldom with any permanent effect. At no time is it possible to insist on a definite boundary, but under the dynasties of Sheyban and Astrakhán, the Khánate of Bukhárá, as Transoxiana then came to be called, corresponded very nearly to this outline; until towards the middle of the Astrakhán dynasty Khókand broke away from the rule of the
Bukháriots, whilst the Afgháns began to encroach on the south-east.

The history of the Transoxine kingdom is peculiarly complicated even among oriental histories. The difficulty begins with the unwieldy character of Timur's empire. It was easy for him to sweep over Persia, seize Khorásán from the Kerts and Serbedarians, Kermán and Fars and Iṣfahán from the Muḥassarees, Baghdad and 'Irák from the Jelairs, and Diyár-bekr and Kurdistán from the Turkumans of the Black Sheep. But when all these petty dynasties had been swept away, and all the land from the Mediterranean to the Hindu Koosh trembled before one man, it was not so easy to restore order and government, and establish, not a reign of terror, but a settled empire. In this Timur failed, at least so far as his western dominions were concerned. No sooner was he dead than Sultan Aḥmad the Jelair and Қarā Yoosuf the Turkuman came back from their Egyptian refuge and recovered their old possessions. All the western part of Timur's conquests was thus lost at once. His descendants indeed kept a hold on central and southern Persia—Iṣfahán, Sheeráz, etc.—for half a century, and Khorásán remained under the rule of the family of Timur for fifty years longer; but the growing Sefevi power carried all before it, and when in the tenth century the line of Sheyban succeeded to the empire of Tamerlane, that empire had shrunk to the limits which the Khánate of Bukhárá has since preserved with little change down to the eighteenth century.

One great cause of the collapse of the Timurian empire was the number and rivalry of the Timurian family. Timur left thirty-six sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons, to perpetuate his race, as the following genealogical table may explain; it is carried down to the end of the dynasty.

No sooner was Timur dead than the struggle for supremacy began among this too abundant progeny. Pir Moḥammmd had been named successor, but he was away
THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.

TIMUR

Jehangir 1777

Omar Shaykh 790

Nasir Shah daughter 3. Shah Bukh 580

Muhammad 2. Ismail 817

Pir Muhammad 399

Pir Ismail 818

Bektash 812

Bayrak 810

Aboo-Bakr 811

Omar 2. Khaeele 816

Muhammad 816

Ejia 817

Suvor 818

Abdul 818

Husain 818

Beg 818

Beg 818

Husain 818

Jan

Mohammad 818

Jehan- 818

Waka

Khaleel

Kaid, Beger, and others

Omar Shaykh 818

Oshman 818

Aobo 818

Ahammad 818

Mansur 818

Ertimur 818

Oshman 818

Chebli 818

7. Aboo Sace'd 872

5. 'Abd-El-Lateef 872

5. 'Abd-El-Jassef 872

6. 'Abdallah 872

Mas'ood 872

Karachar

Sultan Kuchak 872

Sultan 872

Baykara 872

Sallam 872

Bath-e-Zeman 872

Abu 811

'Ali 811

'Ali 811

Sultan 811

Mohammad 811

Baber 811

Babur 811

Yadigar 811

Mahmood 811

Mahmood 811

Mahmood 811

Mahmood 811

Magul Emperors of Delhi.
at his government of Balkh and Kábul, and meanwhile Khaleel had himself proclaimed at Samarqand, in conjunction with Moḥammad Jehāngir, whilst another son of Mirān Sháh contemplated sovereignty in the west. Happily there was one wise man among Timur's descendants, and Sháh Rukh was able to put an end to the rivalry of his kinsmen and to hold the empire unimpaired, except at its western side, for nearly half a century. After his death, in 850, the rivalries so long suppressed broke out in fresh vigour, and the whole of the empire was split up into separate independent principalities. Thus whilst Ulugh Beg was proclaimed chief Khán at Samarkand, Baber was practically independent at Herát, and Sultán Moḥammad ruled undisturbed at Sheeráž. Each succeeding Khán found his Khánate diminished; and it was as much as Sultán Aḥmad could do to retain possession of the region between the rivers, whilst Sultán Ḥoseyn held Khorásán; and ʿOmar Sheykh, Ferghánah; Aboo-Bekr, Budakhshán; Mes’ood, Hissár; and so forth. The history becomes worse confounded towards the end of the dynasty of Timur, and the delimitation of provinces, in the face of constant inroads and encroachments on all sides, is impossible. All that can be done is to tabulate geographically, as far as we know them, the various rulers of the family of Timur whose names occur in the histories of the time. These rulers began at the death of Timur, but during Sháh Rukh's reign they were held in subjection: after his death, however, they became independent, and conducted more than anything else to the destruction of their House.
TABLE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRÁK.</th>
<th>FÁRS.</th>
<th>KHORÁSÁN</th>
<th>TRANSOXIANA</th>
<th>BALKH.</th>
<th>KÁBUL.</th>
<th>FERGHÁNÁH.</th>
<th>BADAKHSHÁN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Baghdád)</td>
<td>(Isháhán)</td>
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<td>Shah Rukh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mirán-Sháh</td>
<td>Rustém 907-10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kháleq 807-812</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Bayy)</td>
<td>(Hamadán)</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>Ulugh Beg 812-853</td>
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<td>Esfínjar</td>
<td>Baktán</td>
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<td>(again)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>'Abdalláh 838</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sultán Moḥammad 846-855

Bábér (1) 855-861

Mahmúd (1) 861

Ahl-ed-dawleh (again) 862

Aboo-Sá'íd 862-72

TURKUMANS

Bábér (2) 866-900

Bayánkür 900-903

Sultán 'Alec' 903-6

Bábér 917

‘Omar Shékíh 870-900

Mahmúd (2) 894-899

Sepevi Sháhs

"* The Khán (or Khákasas as they were styled) of Transoxiana are printed in capitals. The same prince sometimes is found in more than one place on the table: e.g. Káidú, Suyurghátmish, and Bábér; and two Khákasas, Ulugh Beg and Mahmúd, appear both as governors and supreme Khán. When more than one prince of the same name occurs in the table, the distinction is marked by numbers."
Whilst the sons of Mahmood, Baysunkur, Sultán 'Alée, and Mes'ood, were fighting over the ruins of the empire, a new power was approaching, which made an end of all the princes of Transoxiana, and re-established a strong government in the place of division and impotence. This was the Uzbeg horde led by Moḥammad Sheybani, the last of the great warriors of the lineage of Jingis. In Volume VI. the early history of the line of Sheyban has been briefly told (VI., xxxvi.—xxxviii.). We have nothing here to do with the home-line of Sheyban, who remained in their old Siberian camping-grounds and were known as Czars of Tiumen; nor with those members of the family who supplied Kháns to their kinsfolk of Kipchak. It is when a large portion of the tribe migrated to Transoxiana, and the sons of Pulad founded the dynasties of Bukhárá and Khiva, that the House of Sheyban comes into our present field. How Sheybani led the Usbegs into Transoxiana and made it an Usbeg kingdom for more than three centuries and a half may be read in Mr. Howorth's exhaustive Second Volume (2nd Division), or in Prof. Vámbéry's clever sketch. The chief thing to be noticed here is the dual character of Sheybani's dynasty, which is likely to prove a source of confusion to the numismatist. Samarkand was the capital of this line; but there was generally a powerful and sometimes an independent government at Bukhárá. More than once the governor of Bukhárá was virtually the ruler of Transoxiana, and Bukhárá became almost as much the Dauphiné of Samarkand under the rule of the House of Sheyban as Balkh was under the succeeding dynasty of Astrakhán.
Table of the Dual Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samarqand</th>
<th>Bukhara</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>906 Moḥammad Sheybanī</td>
<td>918 'Obeylallah</td>
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<tr>
<td>918 Köchünkünji</td>
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<tr>
<td>937 Aboo-Sa’eed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>940 'Obeylallah</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>946 'Abdallah I</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>947 'Abd-El-Laṭeef</td>
<td>947 Abd-El-Azeez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>959 Nawruz (at Tashkend at first)</td>
<td>961 Burkān Sultan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>963 Pir Moḥammad I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>968 Khāru-Sultān</td>
<td>968 Iskendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>973 Sultān-Sa’eed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>980 Jurammerd ‘Alec</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>986 'Abdallah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991 'Abdallah II</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1006 'Abd-El-Mu-min</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1007 Pir Moḥammad II</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From this table it appears that 'Obeylallah ruled Bukhārā (and indeed the whole of Transoxiana) during two reigns before he was proclaimed Khakaan himself in 940. In the same manner 'Abdallah II., after putting an end to the sub-dynasty of Bukhārā in 964, and there proclaiming his father Iskendar "Khakāan of the world" in 968, similarly, in 986, abolished the sub-dynasty of Samarqand, which had sprung up during Iskendar's reign at Bukhārā; and after appearing twice in the table (in italics) as a governor, at length arrives at the Khānship on his father's death in 991.

"In imitation of Shebani and Obaidullah, who, although practically sovereigns of the country, had left the actual seat of the Khanate to others, the more freely to pursue their military career, Abdullah placed his father Iskendar on the throne . . . . and put himself at the head of his army to reconquer the original frontiers of Sheibani's empire. The greater part of his life was spent in this enterprise, but he was more fortunate in his conquests than any of his predecessors, and also contributed more to the
restoration of prosperity to the countries of the Oxus and Yaxartes ... Under him the frontiers of the Khanate of Bokhara were pushed forward in the north far beyond the inhabited parts of the province of Turkistan .... In the East, not only all Fergana, but also Kashgar and Khoten were subdued by the Sheibanides; in the South an aggressive policy had been pursued on the one hand by the family of Baber and on the other by the Sefides, who both coveted the possession of Belkh; but the power of the Ozbegs was even greater than in the time of the first Sheibanides. Belkh was fortified, Tokharistan and Bedakshan were incorporated with Transoxiana, and once more the bright green waters of the Murghab became the frontier of Turania. In the West, the arms of Abdullah were again victorious, in spite of the united opposition of the Iranians and Kahrezmians. Astrabad was surprised and taken; the prince of Ghilan, an ally of the Sultan Murad III., had to take refuge at Constantinople, and the frontiers of the empire of the Sheibanides were extended in this direction further than they had ever been before .... For the moment, Abdullah .... got possession of a great part of Khorasan, including the towns of Herat, Meshed, Sarakhs, Merv, Khaf, Djam, Fusheng, and Ghurian, all which he retained very nearly till his death."

Soon after 'Abdallah's death, anarchy broke out in Transoxiana, and the way was prepared for a change of dynasty. The Line of Sheyban, after holding the government for exactly a century, gave place to the dynasty of Astrakhán, so called because since the days of their ancestor Kuchuk Mohammad of the Golden Horde, they had lived in comparative obscurity at the mouth of the Volga at Hájji Tarkhán, or, as it is now called, Astrakhán. (See Vol. VI., xxxiv.).

When the Russians absorbed the Khanate of Astrakhán,
in the middle of the 16th century, Moḥammad Yar and his son Jan took refuge with Iskendar of Bukhārā, who married Jan to his own daughter; thus Bāḵi Moḥammad, the issue of this marriage, was nephew to the famous conqueror 'Abdallah II.; a circumstance which doubtless smoothed his path to the throne. Bāḵi Moḥammad succeeded to the whole of the territory which had usually owned the rule of the house of Sheyban, which was not, however, all that Sheybani and 'Abdallah had conquered; for Khorāsān again belonged to Persia, and another Usbég dynasty, also of the kindred of Sheyban, had made itself independent at Khiva. Still the Astrakhán sovereigns, who united the blood of Sheyban with that of Orda, found themselves possessed of the greater part of the Transoxine province, and not only Bukhārā and Samarkand and Ferghānah, but Badakhshān and Tokhāristān (Balkh) on the left bank of the Oxus. The left-bank provinces, indeed, became troublesome possessions to the later Astrakhán rulers; and it is not seldom that we find the government of Balkh in revolt from the authority of Bukhārā. Balkh appears to have been the Dauphiné of the chief Khānate of Bukhārā under this dynasty. Thus the second Astrakhán sovereign, Vali Moḥammad, was prince of Balkh for seven years before he became Khakaan. So, too, Subhankuli ruled Balkh for thirty-three years previously to his accession to the supreme throne; and the power of his successor 'Obeydallah was sensibly impaired by the independence of Mekim Khán, who upheld the standard of revolt at Balkh from 1114–1119. The rule of the Astrakhán princes was a period of gradual decay. To say nothing of a temporary submission of the Khán himself to Nadir Sháh, pieces were continually being cut off the Transoxine kingdom. In 1752 (1166) Ḵẖāmad Sháh Duráni made himself master of a considerable part of the Cisoxine territory of Bukhārā, and his successor Timur Sháh restricted the authority of the Khán wholly to the
right bank of the Oxus; and thenceforward Balkh and the country round about were lost to the Bukhariotes. Before the Afgháns had thus encroached on the south-east, a new Khánate had sprung up (circ. 1112) at Khojand, or Ferghánah as it was then called, which gradually increased in power and even annexed Tashkend in 1220. Khuwárezm or Khiva had long been lost: in fact, except during occasional raids carried on by the Kháns of Bukhárá of the lines both of Sheyban and Astrakhán, Khuwárezm had never belonged to Transoxiana since the death of Moḥammad Sheybani. Thus the dimensions of the Khánate of Bukhárá were considerably shrunk during the rule of the Astrakhán dynasty. Their rule, moreover, was merely nominal after the first hundred years, and the last four princes of this house were under the control of their chief ministers, the heads of the family of Mangits, or “Flat-noses;” a tribe akin to the Nogais or Pechenegs, but which had left its Kipchak camping-grounds to follow the fortunes of Moḥammad Sheybani. Under the Astrakhán dynasty it grew into greater influence, and the Bey or Bi of the Mangits became an important officer of the Khán: so important indeed, that he finally ousted his master from his throne. For a long time before the actual dethronement of Abul-ghazi, the last Khán of the house of Astrakhán, the Mangit Daniáíl Bi (who was connected by marriage with the nominally reigning house) and his son Mir Maṣṣoom Sháh Murád, had really governed Bukhárá, and it becomes difficult to define the boundary between the two dynasties, all the more as the evidence of the coins is somewhat perplexing. About the end of the 12th century of the Flight (Vámbéry says 1199 = 1784) Mir Maṣṣoom seems to have mounted the throne; but Abulgházi’s name appears on the coinage for another twenty years. The only explanation that commends itself is that Abulgházi is also a patronymic (or rather hyronymic) of Haidar, on whose coins it appears up to 1220. Mir Maṣṣoom
carried raids into the Durani country and recaptured part of the Gisoxine territory which Ahmad Shâh had annexed; but without permanent success. He died in 1217 (1802), and his son Haidar Tore succeeded him in 1218; on his death in 1240, after murdering his brothers and all claimants to the throne, Naṣr-Allah, notorious in England for his barbarous murder of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, began his long and disgraceful reign. The present Khan, Muṣaffar-ed-deen, who succeeded his father in 1860, has been a tributary of Russia since 1868.

Thus the last stage of the history of Transoxiana is reached. The first is the Timurian empire (c. 780–900), lasting some seventy years in comparative integrity under Timur and Shâh Rukh, and fifty years longer in division and diminution. The whole of the tenth century of the Hijrah forms the second stage, when the house of Sheyban governed the kingdom of Transoxiana and little more, and when Khuwârezm had its own Khan, and Khorâsân belonged to the new Persian dynasty of the Sefevis. The House of Astrakhân makes the third stage, holding an ever-diminishing territory for two centuries; and the fourth is the usurpation in name by the Mangit chiefs of the sovereignty they had long held in reality. These stages will be more clearly understood after a reference to the following table.
THE DYNASTIES OF TRANSOXIANA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khorásán</th>
<th>Khuwârezm</th>
<th>Transoxiana</th>
<th>Ferghânah</th>
<th>Tokhâristân</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>783</td>
<td></td>
<td>780</td>
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A.H. 900

HOUSE OF TIMUR

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<td>900</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>1000</td>
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Sefevi Shahs of Khiva

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1007</td>
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HOUSE OF SHEYBAN

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<tr>
<td>913</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>914</td>
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HOUSE OF ASTRAKHÁN

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1107</td>
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Khâns of Khôkând

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<td>1112</td>
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URÂNGÍGHÁN

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<td>1165</td>
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DURÁNÍ

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KHULM AND KUNDÍCZ

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MANGITS

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Shahr-i-Sobha

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RUSSIA

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AFGHÁNS
SKETCH-TREE OF THE DYNASTIES OF BUKHÁRÁ UNDER THE UZBEGS.

JINGIS KHÁN

| Juji
|---|
| SHEYBAN | Orda
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<td>1. House of Sheybán</td>
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<td>900—1000</td>
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<td>daughter = Jan</td>
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<td>2. House of Astrakhán</td>
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<td>1000—1200</td>
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<td>daughter = Sháh Murád</td>
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<td>3. Mangits</td>
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* * The dates are given merely in round numbers.
GENEALOGY OF THE KHÁNS OF BUKHÁRÁ.
I. HOUSE OF SHEYBAN.

JINGIS
  Juji
  SHEYBAN
    Behadur
    Juji-Buka
    Badakul
    Mangu-Timur
    Pulad
      Ibrahim
        'Arab-Sháh
        Devlet Sheyk
          Kháns of Khiva
          Abu-i-Kheyr

Sháh Budagh
  1. Mohammad Sheyban
    Mahmood
    Jani-beg
    2. Kochkünji
      3. Aboo-Sa'eed Khán
      5. 'Abdallah Khán 1.
      6. 'Abd-El-Lateef Khán
      7. Nawruz
      4. 'Obeydallah
      8. Pir Mohammad
      9. Iskendar Khán
         Suleymán
         10. 'Abdallah Khán II.
         12. Pir Mohammad Khán II.
         (marries founder of LINE OF ASTRÁKHÁN)
         11. 'Abd-El-Mumin Khán
II. ASTRAKHÁN.

JINGIS

Juji

Orda

Kuchuk Moḥammad

Chuvak

Mangushlak

Iskendar Yar Mohammad

(see preceding table)

Zahra Khánum = Ján

Din Moḥammad

1. Bāki Moḥammad

2. Veli Moḥammad

3. Imám Kuli

4. Nadir Moḥammad

5. 'Abd-El-'Azeez

6. Subhan Kuli

III. MANGITS.

Daniály Bi

11. Abu-l-Gházi

8. Abu-l-Feyz

7. 'Obeyardallah

Mir Maṣṣom=daughter

9. 'Abd-El-Mumin

10. 'Obeyardallah II.

1. Haydar Tore

2. Ḥoseyn

3. 'Omar

4. Naṣr-Allah

This outline of the dynastic changes which took place in Transoxiana between the death of Timur and the Russian annexation would not be complete without some account of the various lines of independent princes which sprang up in many districts when the central power became weak. The enfeebled sceptre of the Astrakhán rulers was already, at the beginning of the 18th century (A.H. 1112), unequal to the task of controlling the numerous chiefs who had hitherto been compelled to own the suzerainty of Bukhárá, and during the last two centuries the history of Transoxiana has been chiefly notable for the numerous petty dynasties that have contended for the mastery in all the outlying provinces. It is unnecessary here to notice more than a few of the largest fragments which separated from the once united Khánate of Bukhárá; but the fullest information that can be obtained concerning this necessarily obscure and for the most part unchronicled period, is to be found in Mr. Howorth's *History of the Mongols*, vol. ii. p. 816–869.

The first great secession was that of Ferghánah, where a reputed descendant of Jingis Khán, one Sháh Rukh Beg, made himself independent about the year 1112 (A.D. 1700), and founded a dynasty and kingdom which lasted for the better part of two centuries, and was known, after the building of the capital by his son 'Abd-el-kereem Beg, as the Khánate of Khoḵand. The chronology of the early Kháns of this line is very uncertain, but with Narbuteh Bi, who died in 1800, and was thus a contemporary of the great Mir Maşoom of Bukhárá, the history enters upon a somewhat clearer course. In the early part of the present century Tashkend—which had never been firmly attached to Bukhárá, and which had recently been governed by an independent prince, Yoonus Khoja, who defeated and killed Narbuteh bi—was permanently added to the dominions of the Khán of Khoḵand. In 1839–41 Naṣr-Allah of Bukhárá made some sanguinary raids into the territory
of Khokand, and even seized the capital and killed its exemplary Khán, Moḥammad 'Aleel; but the success of the Bukhariotes was only temporary, and Khokand remained independent until it was annexed by Russia in 1876.

**GENEALOGY OF THE KHÁNS OF KHOḴAND.**

(After Howorth, ii. 875.)

1. Sháh Rukh Beg

2. Raheem Beg

3. 'Abd-ul-Kerim Beg

4. Erdeni Beg

5. Nurbuteh Bi

6. 'Álim Khán

7. 'Omar Khán

8. Madali Khán

9. Shéer 'Aleel Khán

10. Murád Khán

11. Khudayar Khán

12. Malla Khán

13. Sháh Murád Khán

14. Seyyid Sultán Khán

Among the conquests of Khokand at the beginning of this century was Uratippa, which had for the preceding seventy years possessed a dynasty of its own, in which Khudayar Beg is the most prominent figure. (See Howorth, ii. 846). Similarly an independent line of governors held out at Shehr-i-sebz (formerly Kesh) against the Kháns of Bukhárá. Daniál Atálík (1811-1836), Khoja Kul (1836-46), and Iskendar (1846-56) successively ruled the "Green City," and though Naṣr-Allah at last succeeded in reducing it to his authority, it revolted again when he died (1860), and Baba Beg revived the independent dynasty at Shehr-i-sebz, and Jura Beg at Kitab. They were conquered by General Abramoff in 1870, and added to the dominions of Bukhárá. Other
lines of independent rulers were founded during the present century in Kohistan, and Urgut, and Hissár.

The Uzbek possessions on the left bank of the Oxus were, as has been said, conquered by the Afghans in the middle of the 18th century. As the century drew near its end, however, the hold of the Afghans became more slack, and the result appeared in the establishment of several petty governments. At Khulm (H. ii. 855), Kilij Arslán Atalik held authority over a considerable territory, including Balkh, which was no longer the chief city of Tokháristán, and his sons succeeded (in 1817) to his power; though they owned allegiance to the chief of Kunduz. This dynasty at Kunduz had been founded by Kokan Beg at the end of the 18th century, and, under his son Murad Bi, who died in 1840, exercised authority over Kunduz, Khulm, Talikán, Hazret Imám, etc. Murad Bi was, in fact, master of the upper course of the Oxus, and even invaded the Afghan dominions, and sacked Balkh. He was succeeded by Mohammad Ameen, who, however, only retained his power for ten years; for in 1850 the principality of Kunduz was annexed by the Afghan Dost Mohammad.

Side by side with the great Uzbek Khánate of Bukhárá is the scarcely less important Uzbek Khánate of Khiva or Khuwárezm. (Howorth, ii. 874–977). The ancestry of this Khánate has already been explained in this Catalogue, Vol. VI. xxxviii. (and the table facing xlii), where it was shown that the Kháns of Khiva and of Bukhárá were cousins, both being descended from Sheyban, and coming of the same ancestors down to the fifth generation, when the sons of Pulad became the founders of the two dynasties.

Khuwárezm, now Khiva, has entered into earlier volumes of this Catalogue. It furnished the ambitious line of Sháhs, whose rapid conquest of the greater part of the Mohammadan east was as rapidly obliterated by Jingis Khán. Under the Mongols it was allotted to the appanage of Juji, and never properly belonged to
Jagatai's territory in Transoxiana; and accordingly it is a common mint-name on the coinage of the Golden Horde. In the general confusion of Timur's conquests, Khuwárezm became a separate province again; and on the migration of the Uzbegs under Abu-l-Kheyr and Sheybani, Khuwárezm was occupied at the same time as Bukhárá. When Sheybani was defeated by Sháh Isma'il, and temporarily withdrew, Khuwárezm was placed under Persian governors; but about A.H. 921 (A.D. 1515) the Uzbegs invited Ilbars, the descendant of 'Arab-Sháh and thus of Sheybán, to take the throne, drove out the Persians, and established an independent Khánate. The early history of this Khánate is exceedingly obscure; but one of the first facts that can be ascertained is the hostility which almost from the beginning manifested itself between Khiva and Bukhárá. The Kháns of Bukhárá were jealous of the trade which their neighbours of the Lower Oxus diverted from them, and they strove to put an end to the Khánate of Khiva. In 946 and in 1002, Bukhárá effected a temporary suppression of its rival; but Khiva possessed quite as much vitality as the larger Khánate, and not only expelled its conquerors, but even succeeded in occupying Bukhárá itself in 1065 (A.D. 1654), though it must be added that in this it had the aid of Subhankuli, then "dauphin" of Balkh. This occupation took place in the reign of Abulghazi Khán, who is renowned as much for his valuable annals, as for his warlike enterprises. After his death there are no more conquests on either side, though raids are still common incidents in the international policy of the two Khánates; but Khiva did not escape the invincible armies of Nádir Sháh. Whilst Bukhárá made a timely submission, Khiva was conquered (1740), and was forced to obey a Persian governor—who, however, was expelled in a year in favour of the family of Sheyban. Khiva underwent its latest capture in 1872, when General Kaufmann reduced it to Russian dependence.
GENEALOGY OF THE KHÁNS OF KHIVA.
(After Howorth, ii. 977.)

JINGIS
| Juji
| SHÉYBAN
| Behadur
| Juji-Buka
| Badakul
| Mangu-Timur
| Pulad

• 'Arab-Sháh
| Ibráhim
| Kháns of Bakhtrá
| Hajji-Tului
| Timur Sheykhi
| Yadigár

**FIRST LINE**
- Berek
- Abulék
- Amínek
- Abak

- Balbás
  - 1. Ilbars Khán
  - 2. Sultan Hajji Khán
- 3. Hasan Kuli Khán
- 4. Suffán Khán
- 5. Bujugha Khán
- 6. Aránek Khán
- 7. Káli Khán
- 8. Akáti Khán
- 9. Dost Khán
- 10. Hajji Muhammad Khán
- 11. 'Arab Mohammed Khán
- 12. Isfendiyar Khán
- 13. Abulghazi Khán
- 14. Anuba Khán
- 15. Eren Khán
- 16. 'Arab Mohammed Khán
- 17. Hajji Muhammad Khán
- 18. Yádigár Khán

(Here the genealogy becomes inextricable.)

**KUNKURAT LINE.**

Ivas Inak

- 1. Iltasár Khán
- 2. Mohammed Raheem Khán
- 3. Allah Kuli Khán
- 4. Raheem Kuli Khán
- 5. Mohammed Ameecu Khán
- 6. Seyyid Mohammad Khán
- 7. Kutlugh Murad Inak
- 8. Seyyid Mohammad Khán
- 9. Seyyid Mohammad Khán
- 10. 'Abd Allah Khán
- 11. Kutlugh Murad Khán
- 12. Ibad-Allah

• Kutlugh Murad Inak
• Ibad-Allah
II. THE COINAGE.

The coinage of the House of Timur is almost entirely of silver. The fine series described in the present volume consists of 111 silver pieces, 18 copper, and 10 brass; but no gold. The silver varies in size from 6 to 1.1 inch, and in weight from 22.2 to 96.4 grains. There appear to be two classes of silver coins, one with an average diameter of .7 inch, and weight approximating 24 grs.; the other, later and continuing through the greater part of the dynasty, measuring 1.0 inch, and weighing perhaps originally 96 grs., but in a worn state falling to about 80 grs. The copper are large, measuring as much as 1.1 and 1.2 inch; and the brass, a remarkable feature of this coinage, have a diameter of even 1.35 inch.

The inscriptions are generally very coarsely and carelessly engraved, though some of Sháh Rukh's coins have some pretensions to skill in the execution of the die, and care is shown in the arrangement of the inscriptions within ornamented borders. The obverse inscription is very uniform: the formula الله الإّ الله محمد رسول الله occupies the area; and the names of the four orthodox khaleegehs, ابو بكر عمر عثمان علي, in all but fifteen cases, are arranged round it. On fifteen coins the mint and date are found in the obverse area or margin, or both; and on twelve more, the mint is placed in the centre of the obverse, and the formulas are arranged round it; on one coin the year is similarly placed in the centre. As a rule, mint and date are on the reverse. The only points to be noticed in respect of the obverse formula are the joining of the ل of رسول to the ل of الله on nos. 12, 19, etc., and the transposition رسول لله on no. 29. The names of the
four khaleefehs are generally written simply; but on a few coins their titles are added: abu bakr al chadik umr al faroq al shaman al ufan al on al batun, often with the definitive suffix do no the bin. Sometimes abu bakr is substituted for al ufan as the epithet of Othman; and abu bakr is not seldom put in the objective case.

The reverse inscriptions consist of the name and titles of the prince who issued the coin, followed by a benedictory formula; the mint; and the date. The regular title is al sultan al azeem; and a very common additional title is khorshad (sometimes written khorshd), originally, according to Prof. Vambéry, khorshad, khorshad, "the defender," from khorshad, khorshad, to defend, with the participial ending or or qan. This ancient Tranoxine title was assumed by Timur, while he allowed the puppet khans whom he maintained in Samarkand to adopt the title of Sultan. So we find al sultan al azeem mouhammad khan and al sultan al azeem mouhammad khan; and beneath this, amir timur khorshad, or in one case al amir azeem. To the sounding titles of the two puppet kings, however, is sometimes added the word baragh, "by order." Timur's title frequently ends with the word ahammo, which has not hitherto been satisfactorily interpreted. Fraehn left it unexplained in his Recensio. Prof. Vambéry, to whom I appealed on this subject, kindly answered as follows: "If ahammo be not some disfigured Arab word, which I conclude from the preceding Arab wording amir, which justifies the assumption of Arab textuation of the whole inscription,—I would be inclined to make the following proposals:—(1) It is either a Mongol word with the adjective suffix to and the noun ekem or ekim; or it is, (2) a Turkish word composed of egem, egem, 'my lord,' 'my master,' and of bo, bo, used sometimes instead of bay, bay, 'prince,' thus rendering the meaning of 'my lord the prince' ahammo instead of ahammo.)" The word is certainly
not Arabic, and I am inclined to think the second of Prof. Vámbéry’s suggestions may be the correct reading.

The names on the first coin after Timur’s death in 807 are very remarkable. The great conqueror had designated Mirza Pir Moḥammad, son of his favourite son Jehangir who had died in 777, as his successor. Pir Moḥammad, however, never came to the supreme throne: he made a feeble effort to attain it, fell back on Balkh, and was murdered there in Ramaḍán of 808. Meanwhile Sháh Rukh was proclaimed Khákaan in Khorásán; and Khaleel, a son of Miran Sháh, and grandson of Timur, seized upon Samarkand, and there, according to the Khulásat el-Akhbár, proclaimed himself Khákaan in Ramaḍán 807, associating with himself the young prince Moḥammad Jehangeer, son of Moḥammad, son of Jehangeer, son of Timur,—nephew, that is to say, of Pir Moḥammad the successor designate. We hear little more of this young colleague, and Khaleel himself did not long reign over the Khánate of Transoxiana: but the coins, nos. 55 to 57, remain to corroborate the statement of Khándamir. They bear the name of the city Samarkand, where Khaleel and Moḥammad Jehangeer were proclaimed; and the date 7 (=807), the first year of their joint reign; whilst on the reverse is the name of Sultan Moḥammad Jehangir, and beneath it, . . . . ez-Zemán Ameer Khaleel Sultan.

Sháh Rukh, whose authority was speedily acknowledged over the whole of the empire, styles himself generally سلطان الاعظم شاه رخ بادر, thus introducing a new title. Once he adds بادر خان, and once he assumes the title شاهرخ. It is noticeable that شاهرخ is often written as one word. The confusion of the engraver of no. 72 between الله تعالى to applied to السلطان, and the emblem beneath, is what might be expected on a coin struck in Khuwárezm. The succeeding Khákaan, Ulugh Beg, used only the title کوراخان; but as the power of the
sovereigns decreased, their titles lengthened, and thus we observe 'Abd-Allah and Aboo-Sa'eed style themselves

"guide of the religion," is remarkable. On Aboo-Sa'eed's coins we also find, and similarly on Ahmad's, as well as

The Sultan 'Ala, who was but half a sovereign, does not the less affect long titles, but inscribes himself Sultan al-'Azam Sultān Ahmad Khurshid,

This last is the usual form on the coins of the provincial governors, of whom the National Collection presents some very rare and noteworthy specimens. Mohamnad, the ruler of 'Irak, is styled Sultan al-'Azam Sultān Ahmad Bahadur, Baber of Khorasān, Sultan al-'Azam Abu al-Qasim Bābur Bahadur, Ḥoseyn Baikara of Khorasān, Sultan al-'Azam Khayr Bādur Khān, with the addition of [Abu] the governor or the gazī; Mo'addh Sam of Badakhshān, Sultan al-'Azam Bādur Khān; whilst Mes'o'd of Hīsār recurs to Aboo-Sa'eed's form of Sultan al-'Azam, and the unique coin of Rustem is unfortunately too worn to show the entire inscription. Ḥoseyn Baikara is the only prince who adopts the title Malik, in the form Sultan al-Malik al-'Adil Abu al-Fath Khayr Bādur Khān (no. 130), if we except the doubtful occurrences on nos. 34 and 35. The word on no. 109 may be a title.

The benedictory formula which commonly follows the names of the princes of the House of Timur, on the reverse of their silver coins, is Khud Allah Malik, but this is sometimes shortened into Khud Allah (sic), Khud Malik (sic), or expanded into Khud Allah Malik, Khud Allah ‘Ullāni Malik, and Khud Allah Malik and Khulatha. One coin (no. 130) has Nusr (sic) Khud Allah Malik and Sultanān.

Twenty-eight mint-places are found on the silver coinage, and two additional mints on the copper. We can
trace the limits of the empire by these mints, from Oosh on the borders of Kashghar, and Badakhshán and Khoor (near Balkh) by the Hindu Koosh, past Kandahár and Kermán to Lár near the Persian Gulf; then turning northward by Sheeráz, Yezd, Shebánkhárah, Aberkooh, Huweyzeh, Isfahán, and Káshán, we find the coinage of Sháh Rukh issuing from the mint of Tébreez in Adharbeeján, and even Arzenján, in Room; and following the Timurian mint cities round Jeelán and Mazendarán, on the borders of the Caspian, from Sultáneeyah, Kazeen, Amul, Semnán, Demáncend, and Astarábád, to Dámighán, Sházwár, Meshhed, and Herát, in Khorásán, we cross the Oxus again to find the numismatic evidence of the authority of this dynasty in Mawara-n-nahr, Bukhárá, and Samarkand, and in furthest Khuwárezm. Uncertain mints are Dhaïareyn and Urush.

MINTS OF THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.
The mints are generally introduced by the verbal noun صرف, not صرب; but two phrases also precede them in a certain number of instances, especially on Khorásán coins; these are به بود سر مرد and به بود سر مرد, and both occur separately as well as in conjunction with the name of a city. With regard to the former, M. Veliaminof-Zernof has advanced two theories, one* that سر مرد is an old word for بلدة—a pure assumption, which must not be too readily granted; the other, that it signifies "frontier." M. Tiesenhausen† suggests "monnaie courante" as a possible interpretation. So far, none of these theories appears to rest upon anything surer than mere hypothesis; and, without further evidence, the question must be regarded as undecided.

BE_BUD has been read by Dr. Blau and Prof. Stickel as BE_BOD, "it is good;" and the interpretation appears sufficiently natural. This inscription is especially common on Herát coins of Hoseyn Baikara. In connection with Herát may also be noticed the letters سورب which follow the name of that city on no. 109, and of which no satisfactory reading has hitherto been proposed. On one coin (no. 133) the word سكة precedes the mint-name.

The dates on the silver coinage are in ciphers, not words or letters. Frequently the ciphers are reversed, inverted, or imperfectly engraved, and some of the difficulties connected with them are noticed on pp. 4, 5, 6, foot-notes. The ciphers are commonly preceded or surmounted by سنة, but في is comparatively rare.

The later coins of the House of Timur are adorned with ornamental margins and enclosures, but except stars and trefoils there are few ornaments. On the coinage of Hoseyn Baikara a new arrangement of the inscriptions is

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† Collection du Cte. de Stroganoff (1880), pp. 40, 41.
to be observed:—the titles of the Sultan are written across the whole surface of the coin in the ordinary manner, save that a small space is left in the centre, in which (enclosed in circle or sixfoil or other border) is inscribed the mint—بود به هرزة, or the like. The same mode of arrangement is universal on the coins of the Line of Sheyban.

Hitherto we have referred only to the silver coinage: the copper and brass, however, present several peculiar features; and the latter are, if only on the score of metal, phenomenal among oriental coinages. All the copper and brass issues seem to have come from the southern cities of the empire: their mints are Sheeráz, Lár, Isfahán, and Shebánkárah. They have also a peculiar denomination: they are all called عدلية لاز—e.g. عدلية لاز. They only occur in the British Museum collection, with the names of Timur and Mahmood (copper), Timur alone (brass), and Sháh Rukh (brass and copper). They are very badly executed, and of unusually large size. Their dates, when legible, are chiefly stated in numerals, not in ciphers; but sometimes in words and ciphers mixed. The inscriptions offer little that is different from the silver, except the entire absence of religious formulas (save now and then the names of the four orthodox Khaleefehs), the place of which is filled by the name of the mint. The Muslim name of Timur, however, which is wanting on the silver, is found on the copper in the title امير تيمور محمد سلطان; كورکان محمد سلطان unless refers to a local governor. In a similar manner the surname of Sháh Rukh, معين الدين, is found on the brass, but not on the

* Mirza Pir Moḥammad, son of 'Omar Sheykhi, was appointed to the government of Fāris on his father's death in A.H. 796; but I doubt whether his name would have been allowed to appear on the coinage during Timur's lifetime.
silver. The ornamentation of the copper and brass is profuse, but of a very clumsy character.

The coins of the Line of Sheyban contained in the National Collection would seem few, if no comparison were made with those already known. The treatise of M. Veliaminof-Zernof (already quoted) is the classical authority on the numismatics of this and the succeeding dynasties; and a comparison of this valuable work with the corresponding pages of the present Catalogue will show that it is the rareness of the coins and not the poverty of the collection that is to be noticed. M. Veliaminof-Zernof describes all the Sheybani coins he is acquainted with, and these number only twenty-four. Dr. Blau’s catalogue of the Odessa collection contains no example of the Line of Sheyban. These works, it must be remembered, deal with Russian collections, which are specially remarkable for their richness in the coinages of central and western Asia. It is therefore a noteworthy circumstance that the British Museum possesses thirty-four coins of the Sheybanis, against the twenty-four hitherto published by M. Veliaminof-Zernof; and that whilst the latter (like the Stroganoff series recently described by M. Tiesenhausen) is certainly rich in copper coins, the English examples are all of silver and are consequently more detailed in their inscriptions. The first coin of Mohammad Sheyban in the present Catalogue (no. 135) presents an earlier date than any described in the Russian work, and its mint, مر،, is entirely unpublished in connection with this dynasty. Four out of the five coins here described are inedited, and two fresh dates (910 and 915) are thus added to the one (914) published by M. Veliaminof-Zernof. Of Köchknji, the Russian treatise

* This fine series of copper coins of the Line of Sheyban presents much that is not contained in M. Veliaminof-Zernof’s work; but here also there are very few silver pieces.
INTRODUCTION.

gives five interesting copper coins, but no silver: the British Museum specimen in silver is therefore peculiarly valuable. Of Aboo-Sa'eed neither offers any example, but M. Veliaminof-Zernof describes three coins of 'Obeydallah, of whom the National Collection has none. On the coins of 'Abd-El-La'eeef described in this volume, the mints Herát and ِمَڪْـرَب (Híssár?) occur, which are not found on any of the coins published by M. Veliaminof-Zernof. The Russian treatise describes two silver coins of Nawruz, and one of Pir Mo'hammad I. (which, however, may probably belong to Pir Mo'hammad II.), whose names are wanting in the British Museum series: but the coin no. 145 in the latter is an earlier specimen of Iskendar's coinage than any in the former, and the mint Balkh is also unpublished in this connection. The finest part of the series here published is that comprising the thirteen coins of 'Abdallah II., with ten new dates, and the mints Bukhárá and Herát: M. Veliaminof-Zernof describes but one coin of this Khán, of the year 991, and this is the last coin of the Line of Sheyban in his treatise. The present Catalogue is fortunately able to supplement it by ten later dates of 'Abdallah II., four coins (with the date 1006) of 'Abd-El-Mu-min, and one of Pir Mo'hammad II. struck at Samarqand in 1007. M. Veliaminof-Zernof's no. 17, however, should probably be transferred to this last Khán. In addition, the British Museum possesses two coins of the sub-dynasty of Bukhárá, issued by Yár Mo'hammad, from the mints of Bukhárá and Balkh; and one of an uncertain Khán 'Abd-El-Ameen, whose name may be an alternative form of 'Abd-el-Mu-min: unfortunately it is not dated. The mint Balkh is especially remarkable in connection with Yár Mo'hammad, for as far as we know he never held that city, which was in the hands of Pir Mohammad both before, during, and after Yár Mo'hammad's time.

The coins of the Line of Sheyban here described are
large silver pieces, of a diameter of 1·2 inch, and a weight of from 70 to 80 grs. (average 74·3). They are very badly executed, and none is completely legible. The religious inscriptions are (1) the ordinary formula لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله, which invariably occupies the obverse area, and (2) the names of the four orthodox Khaleefehs, which occupy the obverse margin of all the coins, accompanied by the usual titles, and sometimes also by رضى الله عنه added after each name, or رضي الله عليه at the end of the whole inscription; occasionally is prefixed to each name. The reverse is arranged in the same manner as on the coins of Hoseyn Baikara: a central space is left for part of the inscription, and the rest is written, not round it, but horizontally across the remaining space. On the coins of Muhammad Sheybani this central space is filled by the mint and date; but the succeeding Khans insert their own names in the centre, with the date, and inscribe the mint outside, where the titles of the Khan are inscribed at great length, and often with much obscurity. The usual titles are الخاقان بن الخاقان, الخاقان العادل والملك الكامل بن الخاقان, the latter occurring for the first time curiously on coins of 'Abd-El-La'tef, whose grandfather, Abu-l-Kheyr, was never Khakaan. After the title is placed the hyronymic, usually ابو الغازي, which was borne by all the Khans from 'Obeydallah to 'Abd-El-Mu-min; Sheybani was ابو الفتاح, Köchünji ابجدير الخلاق, and Pir Mohammad II. The end of this inscription is to be found (after Mohammad Sheybani) in the central space, where the proper name and the title is inscribed. The titles of the first and second Khans are exceptional—Mohammad Sheybani has the title امام الزمان وخليفة الرحمن السلطان الملك الأعظم, which is unique in this or any coinage, and Köchünji has part of a surname...
the reverse, the benedictory formula is next read outside:
this is always خلّد الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه, (sometimes omitting تعالى,) except in Köchkenji’s case, where the unusual form خلّد الله تعالى حضرته وملكه وسلطانه occurs. Except on the earliest coins, the mint is inscribed next to the benedictory formula, outside the central division. The words سر مرد already noticed (p. xxxiii) are of frequent occurrence, in the phrase ضرب سر مرد بخارا, or by themselves. One coin has the other peculiar form به بود (no. 147). The mints themselves are not numerous, but they add four to the two (Bukhárá and Samarkan) which alone occur, and not very frequently, in M. Veliaminoff-Zernof’s exhaustive treatise. The full list of mints in the National Collection is the following: Samarkan, Bukhárá, Merv, Hissár, Ilerát, and Balkh. The dates are in ciphers, and present no difficulties or peculiarities.

The three coins of the Astrakhán Dynasty described in this volume require little notice: the first two are arranged on the model of the coins of the preceding dynasty, and the third, which is the first gold coin in the volume, resembles in some degree the coins of the dynasty that succeeded. This dynasty, that of the Mangils, is well represented by the forty-five coins described on pp. 75—85, but the pieces offer little beyond the bare name of the striker, the mint, and the year of the striking, and after a short period even the name of the striker is withdrawn in favour of that of his deceased father or grandfather. The obverse contains invariably the words ضرب بخاراي شريف, and the year in ciphers: the ي at the end of بخارا is of course the Persian suffix. The reverse presents several varieties; and by these the coins are divided into distinct classes. All are called Tillas (or Ashrafees), but the Tilla is either Haidaree or Massoomee. The Haidaree is so called because it bears on the reverse the name and titles of
Ameer Haidar. M. Veliaminof-Zernof says that it is distinguished by the inscription امير الامامين مير حيدر or مير حيدر مير حيدر مير حيدر وداشه; and is often written in full, instead of مير. Moreover, on two coins the name ابو الغازى is found, which may be inserted in honour of the deceased Khán of the Astrakhán dynasty, or may be an epithet of Haidar himself. Naṣr-Allah also issued Hайдarees, with the inscription امير حيدر مرحوم عاقبته محمود, "Ameer Hайдar, deceased: may his life-to-come be praised." The Maṣṣoomee is of two kinds: one of these, issued by Hайдar in honour of his father Maṣṣoom and grandfather Dáníál, has the inscription امير دانيال معصوم غازى, concerning which many opinions have been held, but which is perhaps best explained by the simple supposition that Hайдar wished to place his father's and grandfather's names on his coins, without any thought of grammatical connection; the other form is distinguished by the inscription, رحمت باد بر معصوم غازى, "Mercy be upon Maṣṣoom Gházeé," wherein is no reference to Dáníál Bi, but only to Mir Maṣṣoom. There are also Tillas, which are Maṣṣoomees or Hайдarees, according to date, which bear the formula عاقبته خير باد محمود, "May his future-life be prosperous," or عاقبته. The different kinds of Tillas may thus be tabulated, from a comparison of those described by M. Veliaminof-Zernof with those preserved in the British Museum, beginning with coins of Maṣṣoom, which are not represented in the latter:—

<table>
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<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Reverse inscriptions</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Maṣṣoom</td>
<td>[Dáníálee?]</td>
<td>امير دانيال مرحوم غازى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hайдar</td>
<td>Hайдaree</td>
<td>پادشاه مير حيدر</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>مير حيدر مير حيدر وداشه</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>امير الغازى مير حيدر باوضها</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>امير الامامين مير حيدر</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The only other point to be noticed in regard to the Tillas of the Mangit dynasty is the employment of double dates. The date is generally inscribed twice over, once on the obverse and once on the reverse. Sometimes the two are identical, but frequently the two represent different years. This is explained by the supposition that old dies were retained for one side of the coin, and the new date was thus inscribed only on the other side. It is generally the obverse that retains the superseded date, whilst the reverse presents the actual year of issue. The forty-five coins in the British Museum augment considerably the series of dates furnished by the thirty-four specimens published by M. Veliaminof-Zernof: five new years in Ḥaidar's reign, including 1240, which is three years later than any in the Russian list; and eight new dates of Naṣr-Allah; with two of the present Khán Muṣaffar-ed-deen; fill many of the lacunæ in the earlier work. The weight of the Tilla is about 70 grs. and the diameter averages 85 inch.

The twenty-five Tillas of Khökand are very similar to the Bukhárá Tillas just described. The obverse contains the mint, in the formula, ضرب دار البلك خوافند, ضرب دار السلطنة خوافند لطيف ضرب دار السلطنة خوافند or ضرب خوافند. The reverse presents the name of the Khán, alone, or with the title, or both: Khudáyar styles himself, ولی نعمت (= خدا‌پناه و لیستمی, "the benefactor.") The date is expressed in ciphers on the
obverse or reverse, or both: a distinction with regard to 5 and 0 is noticed in the foot-note to p. 90. One coin alone, the first, has a Persian inscription, which is remarkable for the omission of a conjunction: "At Ferghánah was struck money on silver [and] gold," and also for the use of the older name of the province of Khokand. The coin of Seyyid Moḥammad, 1288 A.H., is noteworthy, since the name does not appear in the list of Kháns; but Mr. Howorth mentions a rebellion at Khokand in that very year.

The Tulлас both of Bukhárá and Khokand are adorned with borders of various patterns, some of no little intricacy, as may be seen on plate v. The same style of ornament is observed on the silver coins of Khiva, where also the inscriptions are similar to those of Khokand, ضرب دار السلطنة خوارزم taking the place of ضرب دار البیا [زک] and ضرب خوارزم معدن فضلا خوقند also occur.

This volume contains two examples of the coinage of the Atálik Gháze Yāskoob Beg of Kashghar, whose sway from 1865 to 1877 formed an epoch in the history of civilization in Central Asia. The name of 'Abd-El-'Azeez testifies to Yāskoob's allegiance to the 'Othmanlee Sultan of Constantinople. The Catalogue of Chinese coins in the British Museum, now in preparation by M. Terrien de LaCouperie, will contain descriptions of two interesting coins struck at Kashghar and Yarkand after the Chinese re-conquest. Three coins of the Ameers of Budlees, in Kurdistán, near Mayyáfárikeen, conclude the present volume. A full account of this Kurdish dynasty is to be found in the Sharaf Nímech, a history written by Sharaf-ed-deen, a descendant of the Shems-ed-deen, whose coins are described on p. 102. The founder of the power of

this dynasty was Ḥájjee Sharaf ibn Ḍiyá-ed-deen (of whom a coin is described on p. 101). He was ruler of Budlees in 796, when Timur invaded Kurdistán; and was succeeded about 806 by his son Shems-ed-deen.

My thanks are again due to Mr. H. H. Howorth for his kind and careful revision of the sheets of this Catalogue, so far as they contained matter for historical criticism; and to Prof. Vámbéry, M. W. Tiesenhausen, and Prof. Stickel, for varied assistance; whilst M. Veliaminov-Zernoľ's "Монеты Бухарскай и Хивинскай" has proved an invaluable guide. To the Keeper of Coins, Mr. R. S. Poole, I owe not only the accuracy resulting from a second revision, but especial aid in the decipherment of the Persian inscriptions.

I should add that in the Sixth Volume of this Catalogue my indebtedness to M. W. Tiesenhausen for the identification of two mint-names was expressed in a foot-note to the list of errata on p. lxviii. The asterisks referring to this foot-note remain, but the note itself unaccountably dropped out of the page after the proof-sheet had left my hands.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

Richmond, Dec. 1881.
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**OF THE**

**METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN**

**THIS CATALOGUE.**

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*In Mongol and Turkish names, and names familiar in the modern history of Central Asia, a certain amount of concession has been made to the ordinary orthography.*
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## The House of Timur

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<td></td>
<td>800</td>
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<td>807</td>
<td>1404</td>
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<tr>
<td>to</td>
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<td>1409</td>
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<td>3. Shāh Rukh</td>
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<td>899</td>
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**Anarchy** 900 1494

Conquest by Sheybani 906 1500
I.—TIMUR.

a. With name of nominal sovereign, Suyurghatmish.

SILVER.

CIRCLE TYPE.

1

Tebreez, year 775 (?)*.  

Obr.

۲۰۰[محمد]
رسول الله
ابو بكر

Rev., within three marginal compartments (separated by curved lines inclosing two points,)

السلطان العادل | سيورغاتش خان[ن] | تيموردور کوره[ن]

In centre, within circle,

خليد الله
ملكه
۵۰۰۰

75, Wt. 30.5

2

Same.

Pt. I. 75, Wt. 30.2

* The only certain cipher is the middle ۲. I believe the first ۲ to be included in the curved termination of ملكه (and so in the case of no. 2). The ۲ is a simple annulet, and may be merely ornamental. On the whole, however, there is more in favour of the date given above, than of any other explanation.
3
Tebreez, year 778.
Same:
but rev. centre, خلد الله ملكه تبريز

4
Similar to (3):
but orthodox Khaleefehs' names differently arranged round obv., [أبو بكر] obliterated above, عمر عثمان at right side, علي at left.

5
Similar to (3):
date apparently as on (3), but one v included in termination of ملكه; Khaleefehs' names obliterated, except علي, beneath; second and third marginal compartments of rev. transposed.

6
Same mint and date.*
Same as (1):
but rev. centre, خلد الله ملكه تبريز
(Pierced.)

* There are two modes of interpreting these ciphers; either to treat them as reversed, and read them from right to left, i.e. 778; or to regard them as standing with their base towards the left side of the coin, and also reversed, so as to read from right to left, 788. The former method seems simpler, more natural to the Arabic engraver, and more in accordance with the rest of the series.
7
Same as (6):
but Khaleefehs' names as on (1).
(Pierced.)

8
Urush (?), year doubtful.*
Same as (1):
but Khaleefehs' names differently arranged,
above, عثمان beneath, علي at left,
 overhe at right side, علي above, خلد الله
and rev. centre,
ملكه \\
اروس
Pt. I. AR '75, Pl. 297

9
Tebreez, year obscure.
Obv. apparently same as rev. inscr., but reversed.
Rev. similar to (1): but date doubtful.†

10
Tebreez (?), year obscure.
Similar to (1):
but Khaleefehs' names differently arranged;
above, عثمان beneath; other two obliterated.
Date v

* The ciphers are clear enough, but the third figure is doubtful. Either the hundred is omitted, and 77 mean 778 or 78 (according as we read from right or left); or the colon beneath stands for 1, or the annulet for 5.
† Two curves at the end of ملكه seem to stand for 77, and the colon above them may represent a cipher: but the whole is too conjectural to be advanced with any certainty.
11
Tebreez (?), year obliterated.

Similar to (1):
but Khaleefehs’ names arranged as on (8):

rev. centre, حلف ملکه
ضروب تبریز (!)

---

SQUARE TYPE.

12
Samarkand, year 784.

Obv. Area, within dotted square,

لا اله إلا الله (sic)
ر لا محمد سو
لله ۷۸۸

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

<p>| | |</p>
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Rev.

سیور
غتمش برلاغی امیر
تیمور شور خان
اعمو

---

13
Same as (12): 
- but obv. margin entirely obliterated.
14

Same as (12):
but الله instead of اللہ in third line of obv.,
and only سم legible in margin.

15

Similar to (12):
but margin سما | ... | ... سنة

16

Similar to (12):
but only سم legible in obv. margin.

17

Similar to (12):
but margin entirely obliterated.

Date ٧٨

18

Similar to (12):
date obliterated;
margin obliterated, except ضرب at left side.
b. With name of nominal sovereign, Mahmood.

SMALL TYPE.

19

Samarkand, year 791.

Obv. Area, within dotted square,

(sic) لا الله الا لله
ر لله
محمد سو
ب قند 191

Margin, in segments between square and cuter circle,

ابو بكر [عمر] [عثمان] [علي]

Rev., within quatrefoil,

سلطان
محمود نيرخى
امير تجمور
كثر اخسسو

Pl. I. AR 7, Wk 232

20

Similar to (19):

711 fully legible;

last line of rev. . . . . . .

(Twice-pierced.)
21
Similar to (19):
rev. as on (20): but in centre $o_o^o$

22
Samarkand, year 792.
Similar to (21):
but date $v_i\gamma$

23
Similar to (21):
but date $i\gamma$

24
Samarkand, year 795.
Obr. Area, within dotted square,

(\textit{sic}) لا الله إلا الله
ر لا
محمد سو
للله 795

In segments, \ldots | \ldots | \ldots

Rev. as on (19).

(Pierced.)
25

Mint obliterated, year 79x.

Similar to (24):
but ل instead of ﷽, and date ﷼;
and in centre of rev. ﷽

26

Khoor,* year obliterated.

Obv. ..............................

الله لا اله [الا]
ضرب محمد
خور رسول الله
.............

Rev. سلطان محمود خان
امير تيمور كوركان
.............

(Pierced.)

* Possibly Khuwayy, خوی; but خور seems the more probable reading.
LARGE TYPE.

27
No mint, year 778.
Obv. Area, within square enclosed in looped square,

لا الله إلا
محمود
 رسول الله

Margin, within loops of outer square,

[ابو | بكر | عمر | عثمان | على

Rev.

السلطان

محمود خان بعمر
امير تهمور
كوركشان خلد الله
ملكه سمر مارد

877

Pt. I. Mt. 10, Wt. 92.5

28
Yezd, year 798.
Obv. Area, within curved border,

لا الله
لا الله
محمود رسول
ل الله

Margin [ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | على

Rev. Area, within circle,

ضرب

* 798 *

پزندر

Margin لطمان الأعظم محمود خان الامیر الاعظم تهمور

كور...

Pt. I. A. 10
29

Oosh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا َاللّه لا
محمّد
رسّال لَلّه (sic)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

أبو بكر | عمير | عثمان | علي

Rev. within curved lozenge,

ضرّ
سلطان محمود خان
امير • • • كورتان
خلد الله
أوش

30

Kermán, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (29), but the formula arranged geometrically.

Rev. Area, within looped square,

سلطان محمود خان
ضرّ
خلد ملكه امير تيمور
كرمان
صرفان

Margin illegible.

Pl. 1. AR 1:1, Wt. 98:4

* In the first line of obv. area one alif serves for three words َالّه, َلا, and َلا.
31

Semnán, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, formula arranged round سمان, within square.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

32

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. as on (30), included in quatrefoil; arrangement of inscr. and of Khaleesha’s names varied.

33

Obv. Area similar to (32), within quatrefoil.

Margin obliterated.
34

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا الله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

arranged round

ضرع

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as (27).

Rev. Area, within sixfoil, (?)

ملك (؟)

السلطان محمود خان

محمود

[مراجع[ما[ن]

35

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

لا الله إلا محمد

محمود

Rev.

ملك (?)

سلطان محمود خان

امير تيمور كورکان

...
36

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الّه إلا
الّه محمد
رسول الّه

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عمّ [بً] |...

Rev., in centre, ۶۶۶۶۶.

Around, arranged in five small circles,

السلطان | الاعظم | مهمند خان | الامير الأعظم | تيمور
کورکان

Pt. I. AR 13, Wt. 80.3

37

Sheeráz.

Obv. similar to (31), but obscure.

Rev. Area

سلطان مهمند خان

[امیر تیمور گورکان
شیراز
خلد الله ملکه

Margin obliterated.

(Pierced.)

* These two words are written thus [امیر تیمور گورکان]; so that یل serves for both.
COPPER.

38
Sheeraz, no date.

Obv., within radiate circle,  عدلية
شیراز

Rev., within ornamented square,

[سیئ (سیئ) مہمو د خان
امیر تیمور کورکان
محمد د سلطان

In centre, ornament.

(£ over م of عدلية

Pt. 1.م 1:08

39—42
Similar:
points varied.

£ 1:1
£ 1:1
£ 1:1
£ 1:15

43
Similar:
but [محمد سلطان مح] م[محمد سلطان مح]

£ 1:15

44
Lár, no date.

Obv. (as 38)

٣٩
Look

Rev. within lozenge,  السلطان محبود
امیر تیمور (؟)

In centre, ornament.

£ 1:0
Similar to (44):

Mint obscure, and no year.

Obv. (as 38)

Rev. as on (38).


Similar to (46).

C. Timur alone.

BRASS.

48

Sheeráz, year 8xx.

Obv. Area, within double square,

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

Rev. Area, within square,

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
49
Sheeráz, year 8xx.

Obv. Area (as 48)

\[\text{عدلية}
\] \[\text{شیراز}\]

Margin (as 48) \[\text{ثناییانة}\] [\ldots] [\ldots] [\ldots]

Rev. Area, within double square,

\[\text{کورکان}\]
\[\text{خلد الله}\]

Margin (as 48) [\ldots] [\ldots] [\ldots]

Brass 1:35

50
Mint obliterated, year 8x6.

Obv. Area (as 48) obliterated.

\[\text{سنة ست}\] \[\text{ثناییانة}\]

Rev. Area (as 48)

\[\text{تیمور کورکان}\]
\[\text{امیر}\]
\[\ldots\]

Margin (as 48) [\ldots] [\ldots] [\ldots] [\ldots]

Brass 1:35

51
Sheeráz, year 8x6.

Similar to (50):
but legible in obv. area.

Rev. Area

\[\text{تیمور کان}\]
\[\text{امیر کور}\]

Ornaments.
\[\text{خلد الله}\]

Margin as (50).
Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area (as 48) عدلية

......

Margin (as 48) . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . .

Rev. similar to (51); margin obliterated.

Brass 1'2

53

Sheeráz, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, عدد

. . شير

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

الطلان

. . . . راء

خلد

ملكه

Margin obliterated.

Brass 1'2

54

Shebánkárah, year obliterated.

Obv., within square, عدلية

شبانكار

Rev. (as obv.) تيمور طكان

كور

. . . .

(Double-struck.)

Brass 1'4
II.—KHALEEL
AND MOHAMMAD JEHĂNGEER.

SILVER.

55

Samarkand, year [80]7.

Obv. [لا الله إلا [الله] ر [لاله[ محمد سو سهرقنده ضرب]

Rev. لطان محمد جهانکير ما ا ه لزمان امیر

[خ[ليل سلطان]

Pl. II. R 76, Wt. 239

56

Similar.
(Ringed.)

57

Similar.

Second line of reverse differently divided by trefoil.
III.—SHÁH RUKH.

SILVER.

58

Sebzewár, year 820.

Obv. Area, within square inscribed in circle,

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Ornaments in segments between square and circle.

Margin, in ornamented divisions outside circle,

ابو بكر | عثمان | علي | عمر

Rev., within ornamented border,

ضرب
السultan al-ażam
شاه رخ بادر خلد الله
ملكه وسلطانه
سپزوار

سنة 830.
SHÁH RUKH.

59
Aberkooh, year 821.

Obv.  
[ 의해(كم) ]
لا الله إلا
الله محمد ﷺ
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev.  
...........
شاه رخ(839)
اكبر قوهم
خلد الله ملكه و
خلافته

R 1'9, W. 86-3

60
Aberkooh, year 828.

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

Margin, in segments outside square,
ابو بكير | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev.  
ضرب
السلطان الأعظم
شاه رخ بادر خلد الله
ملكه وسلطانه
838
بقرقوه
سنة
61
Semnán, year 828.

Similar to (60):
but positions of four Khaleefehs' names varied on obv.,
between third and fourth lines of rev.,
and 838 at bottom.

Pl. II. M 9, W 77-9

62
Sebzewár, year 828.

Obv. Area, within double circle, as on (58).
Margin, in ornamented segments, as on (58), but beginning
at bottom.

Rev.

ضرب
السلطان الاعظم
شاه رخ بهادر خلد
الله ملكه وسطاه
(sic) سبزوار
838

62a

Sebzewár, year 828.

Obv. similar to (62), but the four Khaleefehs in true order.

Rev.

السلطان
الاعظم شاه رخ بهادر
ضرب
خلد الله ملكه وسطاه
(sic) سنة
838 وار
(Pierced.)
SHÁH BUKH.

63


Obv. Area, within square,

لا لله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر عمر عثمان علي

Rev.

السلطان الإعظم
ضررب
امير شاه رخ بادر خلد الاله
سرقنده
ملكه وسلطانه

Arabesques on either side of سرقنده

64

Yezd, year 828.

Similar to (60):

but between third and fourth lines of rev.,
and سنة at bottom.

65

Herát, year 829.

Similar to (60):

but last line of rev., هرآ 429.
66

Samarkand, year 827x.

Similar to (63);
top line legible; سنة, instead of ciphers, over ضرب;
and at bottom date 827, unit illegible.

67

Astarábad, year 830.

Obv. as on (60).

Rev. Area, within circle,

ضررب
باد
استنزا
830

Arabesque in centre represents باد

Margin ..... [سلطان الاعظم شاه رخ باذير خان الله ....]

Pl. II. M. '85

68

Samarkand, year 830.

Similar to (63); top line legible, and 830 over ضرب

69

Similar to (68).

70

Yezd, year 830.

Similar to (63):

ضررب after يرذ at top, and سنة 830 at bottom; and امير omitted.
SHÁH RUKH.

71
Samarkand, year 831.
Similar to (63):
but 𒈨 instead of 𒈨

72
Khuwárezm, year 833.
Obv. similar to (63):

Rev. 

ضرب

سلطان معاoli

sic

ا[م]ير شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله

وسلطانه خوارزم

ملكه ٨٣

73
Herát, year 834.
Similar to (63):
but ضرب removed to top, within ciphers; هرواة instead of سعرفند;
and at bottom سنة ٨٣

74
Dámighán, year 836.
Obv. as on (63):

Rev. Area, within circle,

دامغان

ضرب

٨٣

Margin خ بهادر خان خلد الله ملكه [٨٣]
75
Yezd, year 837.
Obv. as on (63).

Rev.

ضرب
السلطان الإعظم
شاه رخ بادر خلد
الله ملكه وسلطانه
سنة 837

75a

Similar to (75):
but date obliterated, and پژر enclosed in sixfoil instead of hexagon.

76
Astarábád, year 839.
Similar to (67):
but obv. area in square Koosée arranged ornamentally,
and date ١٣٠٠, retrograde.

77
Khuweyzeh, year 839.
Similar to (60):
خویزه between third and fourth lines of rev.,
and at bottom ٢٣
(شاهرخ written as one word.)
78
Sultáneeyeh, year 842.

Obv., in centre, within eightfoil,

ضرب
سلطانية

Around, in square form,

لا اله الا [الله محمد رسول الله]

outside which,


Rev.

سنة

السلطان الأعظم

شاد رخ بادر خلد الله

ملكه وسلطانه

83

79
Herát, year [8]42?

Similar to (60): but between third and fourth lines of rev.,

and at bottom الله (4)

83

80
Sultáneeyeh, year 843.

Obv. similar to (78):

ضرب الإ

السلطان عظم

شاد رخ بادر خلد الله

ملكه وسلطانه

سلطانية

83
Lár, year 844?

Obv. Area, within square, the usual formula in square Koosee arranged quadrangularly.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

Rev.

ضرب
السلطان الأعظم
شاه رخ بهادر
خلد الله لاز ملكه

(Pierced.)

Arzenján, year 845.

Obv. as on (60).

Rev. Area, within circle,

ضرب
ارزنجان

في سنة 845

Margin [الاعظم شاه ر[خ] خلد ملكه وخلا[فته]

Pl. II. #8

Similar to (82):

Similar to (82):

but positions of four Khaleefeh's names varied.
85
Dhafareyn? year 845.
Similar to (82):

but rev. area
\[ \text{ضرب} \]
\[ \text{فرين (a)} \]
\[ (sic) \text{ذ} \text{م} = 5 \text{ سنة} \]

86
Sultâneeyeh, year 847.
Obv. The usual formula in square Koofee, arranged quadrangularly, with | لفوق | عثمان عفان | .....
| على الور | legible on three sides.

Counterstruck with | خلد الدولة |
\[ \text{ملك} \]
\[ \text{و} \]
\[ \text{o} \]
\[ \text{م} \]
\[ \text{م} \]
\[ \text{من} \text{ه} \]

(from reverse).

Rev.

السلط

شاه رخ بهاد

ملكه | سلطانية

Counterstruck with part of obv. inscription.

87
Tebreeze, year 847.
Obv. as on (78); but

In centre, within circle,

Rev.

ضر [ب]

سلطان الإع [ظم]

شاه رخ ..

ملكه .....

In centre, \[ \text{م} \text{م} \text{م} \text{م} \text{م} \] within quatrefoil.
88
Herát, year 857.
Obv. Area, within double square,
لا الله إلا الله
محمود
رسول الله
Margin . . .
Rev. Area, within circle,
ضررب
هرع
Margin
[السلطان الاعظم شاه] رخ بهادر خلد الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه
857
89
Herát, year 859.
Similar to (88):
but rev. area
ضررب هراة
في
سنة
809
Pl. II. Α β 1 0
90
Mint obliterated, year 823.
Obv. Area, within circle,
لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله
Margin . . . .
Rev.
السلطان الاعظم
شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله
ملكه وسلطانه
في 8
α β 88
* This and the following coin must have been struck after Sháh Rukh's death: unless the centre cipher be zero, and the dates therefore 807 and 809; which I think improbable.
91
Tebreez, year obliterated.

Similar to (78):

but in obv. centre  ضرب

تبريز

within circle inscribed in square;
surrounding inscriptions varied in position; date obliterated.

Pl. II. AR 8

92

Similar to (91):

but تبريز apparently legible beneath rev., as well as on obv.

AR 8

93

Similar to (91):

but position of obv. inscription varied,

no enclosure to ضرب

تبريز

and ايد before سلطانه.

AR 10

94
Sultaneeyeh, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (78): varied.

No enclosure to ضرب

سلطانية

Rev. (sic) 

السلطان اعظم

شاه رخ بناصور خان

الله تعالى ملكه

سلطانه
HOUSE OF TIMUR.

95

No mint, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا الله
محمد
رسل الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

اباأ (sic) (بكر | على

Rev.

سلطان اعظم
سلطان شاه رخ
ضور خان
...

In centre, arabesque ornament enclosing

ضرب
سر
مرد

Pt. II. ۱۰۱, Wl. ۸۵۳

96

Kermán (?), year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا
الله مجيد
رسل الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | [عصر =] عبر | عثمان | على

Rev.

السلطان الأعظم
شاه رخ بهادر
خند الله ملكه
وسلطانه كرمان؟

Inscription divided by ornament.

Pt. II. ۱۰۶

97

Similar to (96). ۸۵
97a
Samarkand, no date.
Coin of Timur:
counterstruck on rev. with شا هرخ بادر,
arranged circularly,
in centre قن
سمر

B R A S S.
98
Sheeráz, year 808.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

[السلطان]
[معم٤ن الادين]
شاه هرخ علذ
ملکه

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square,

عديلة
ش[مير]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

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

Brass 1:25

99
Similar to (98):

but obv. margin 8 . | ثمانیانه | . . . | . . . |
and rev. margin . . | . . . | عمر | . . . |

Brass 1:3

100
Similar to (98):

but obv. margin . . | ثمان | . . . | . . . |
and rev. margin . . | حجر | . . . | . . . |

Brass 1:3
COPPER.

101
Sheeráz, year 808.
Similar to (98):

but obv. margin ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | سنة
and rev. margin ... | ٨٠٨ | ..... | ..... | ..... 

Æ 1'2

102
Similar to (98):

Obv. margin ... | ...... | ثيام | نة
Rev. margin ابو بكر | عمر | علي

Æ 1'2

103
Similar.

Obv. margin ... | .. | ثيام | ..
Rev. margin ... | ..... | سنة | ثيام

Æ 1'3

104
Similar to (98):

Obv. margin .. | ثيام | ثيامهية
Rev. margin ... | .. | سنة | ثيام ٧

Æ 1'3

105
Similar to (98):

Obv. margin ..... | ثيام | ..... | ..... | سنة
Rev. margin ٧٧٣٣ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... 

Pt. II. Æ 1'3
106

Iṣfahān, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, 

السلطان
شاه رخ

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square, 

عدلية
اصفahan

Margin obscure. 

Æ 13

107

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, 

شاه رخ.

 Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area 

عدلية

Margin obliterated. 

Æ 12

108

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. 

سلطان
شاه رخ

Rev. obliterated. 

Æ 10
IV.—ULUGH BEG.

SILVER.

109
Herát, year 852.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا  الله الا
الله مسحود
رسول الله

Margin, in ornamented segments between square and outer circle, عابو بكر | ... | عثمان | على

Rev.

سنة في ۸۴۳
تبعير كورتان هنفع
الك كورتان بن
هراة سوبو

Pt. III. AR 10, Wt. 69°

110
Samarkand, year 852.*

Obv.

لا 4له الا ●[الله]
سنة
۸۴۳
محمد رسول الله

Arabesques on either side of date.

Rev., in centre, arabesque.

Around, ضرب سمر

Pt. III. AR 65, Wt. 19·3

* Probably struck by Ulugh beg, though without his name.
VI.—'ABD-ALLAH.

SILVER.

111

Samarkand, year 854.

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

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

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الأعظم
الخاقان الإعدل مرشد الدين
[سلطان عبد الله بادر خلد الله]
قد ولطمان

854

Pl. III. AR 8, Wt. 70.5
VII.—ABOO-SA’EED

SILVER.

112

Samarkand, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكرا عمار [عثمان] |

Rev.

[ضررب]
[السلطان الأعظم]
سلطان ابو سعيد كوركان
خليد الله تعالى ملكه
وسلطانه س[ؤ]

Pt. III. A 19, W 787

118

No mint or date.

Obv. similar to (112):

Rev.

[السلطان الأعظم]
خليدان الأعاص
سلطان[ان] ابو سعيد
ملكه وس[ؤ]

Counterstruck with

وقوركان
ابو سعيد
عدل سلطان
No mint or date.

Coin of Sháh Rukh of the year 830.

Counterstruck on rev. with

(Pierced.)

No mint or date.

Obv., within lozenge,

Rev. no inscription.
VIII.—'Ahmad.

SILVER.

116

Bukhara, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (112); but in right, and عہر in left, segment.

Rev.

السلطان الاعظم
سلطان احمد شورکان
خلد الله تعالی ملکه
وسلطانه بخا...

(Ringed.)

Pl. III. M 10

117

No mint or date.

Coin of Aboo-Sa'eed, counterstruck by 'Ahmad.

Obv. Area

لا الله
محم[مد]
 رسول الله
فروق...

Margin...

Rev. Area

رکان...
و. و. و
سلطان.

Margin illegible.

Counterstruck on rev. with

کورکان
ائحد
سلطان
عدل

and with another countermark, illegible.

M 9, Wl. 77:1
Herát, no date.
Coin of Ḥoseyn (similar to 123), counterstruck by Ṣḥīḥ al-Baḥr as on (117).

SULṬĀN 'ALEE.

S I L V E R.

118

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within eightfoil, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Margin, in compartments,

ابا بكر الصديق | عبر الفاروق | عثمان العفان | علي المرتضى

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الإعلان [ظمه]
سلطان علي بادر خ[لد]
الله تعالى ....
سلطانه ....

(Ringed.)
GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

MOHAMMAD.

(IRAQ, A.H. 846—855.)

SILVER.

119

Aberkooh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الله إلا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in ornamented segments,

ابو بكر [ ... عثمان ... علي

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم
محمد سلطان [خلد الله
ملك [ه و خلافة]]

In centre, within pointed arch,

قو ابر

Pl. III. AR 85, Wl. 790

120

No mint, year obliterated.

Obv. same as (119), but positions of four Khaleefehs varied.

Rev.

سلطان الاعظم
محمد سلطان بهادر

[ ... هور ...]

[خلد [الله ملكه و خلافه]]

السنة ...

به

Counterstruck

(Ringed.)

* Generally independent of the supreme Khán of Transoxiana.
Baber.
(Khorásán, a.h. 851—861.)

Silver.

121

Herát, year 854.

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

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[ا] بو بكر الصديق | عبیر فاروق | عثمان ذئو [النور] [رین]

Revers.

ضرب
السلطان الاعظم
[ا] بو القاسم بابر بهادر خان خلبد [الله]

مکه و سلطان[ه]
سنة 854

Pt. III. AR 9, Wt. 75.
HOSEYN BAIKARA.

(KHORÁSÁN, A.H. 873—913.)

SILVER.

122

Kaţween, year 785.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا الخ الا
الله محمد
رسول الله


Rev. (sic) [السلاطان ن لا أعظم]...

حين بادر خان

خلد ملكه وسلطانه

سنة 785

In centre, قز وبن
123

Herât, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within eightfoil,

لا الله إلا الله
محمد الله
سو

Margin

امام الصديق | عمر الفاروق | عثمان بن العفان | على المرتضى

Rev.

السلطان الأعظم
الخازن حسن
الخو سلطان
بند ملكه
خلد الله تعالى

In centre,

بود
به هريرة
(Ringed.)

Pl. III. III. 8, Wl. 80°

124

Similar to (123): but أبو بكر

(Ringed.)

125

Meshhed, year obliterated.

Similar to (123).

Traces of cipher beneath rev., and in centre,

بود
مشهد
ب
126

Asterábád, year obliterated.

Similar to (123):

but in centre of rev.,

به
پود
استرا
پاد

(Ringed.)

127

Similar to (126):

سلطانه legible at bottom of rev.

128

Herát, year obliterated.

Similar to (123):

but rev.

خان[ن] بو... در[ن] حسین
ب[ن] ها حسین
مظفر.....
السلطان.....

In centre,

د[ن] د[ن] بوهر
به
129
Kandahár, year obliterated.
Similar to (123):
but obv. area enclosed in circle.

Rev.
قان
عظمم
الله
خلد
ملكه ضرب
 تعالى و قند
سلطانه
Centre illegible.

130
Demáwend, year obliterated.
Obv. In centre, within square,
ضرب
دواوند

Around, الله الإ الله محمد رسول الله, (sic)
ال[سلطان البلد]
ال[عادل أبو الفتح]
حين بادر خا
ن نصر خلد الله
ملكه وسلطان[نه]

Pl. III. B 7, Wk. 1329

131
Ámul, year obliterated.
Similar to (130):
but obv., centre, within double square,
ضرب
امل

and .. . after الفتح on rev.

Coin of Aboo-Sa'eed;

Counterstruck at Herât, year 900.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

لا الله الا
الله [محمد]
رسول الله

 Margin  ابوبكر الصديق | [ع]شمان دي النورين
 | على البرتضى

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الأعظم
[ابو س]عيد
كورخان...
سلطانه

Counterstruck with  بود

به هرات

900

Pt. III. Ab '98
MO'ADHDHAM SHÁH.
(BADAKHSHÁN.)

SILVER.
133
Badakhshán, no year.

Obv. Area

Margin illegible.

Rev.

Pl. III. AR 1:2, WT. 1198

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NEW DELHI

67050
MES'OOD.
(Hiṣṣār, A.H. 872—873.)

SILVER.
134
Coin of Aḥmād: similar to (116):
Counterstruck on rev. with

रा
दनेपु
उदल सल्तान
(Ringed.)

RUSTEM.
(Iṣpahān, A.H. 807—810, and 817—849.)

SILVER.
134a
Kāshān, year obliterated.
Obv., traces of inscr. similar to (112): counterstruck with

द[म]
[द]
[ह]
[ह]
[ह]
[ह]

Rev.  
[ला]
[ला]
[ला]
[ला]
[ला]
[ला]

Counterstruck with

रा
रा
रा
रा
रा
रा

सल्तान
रस्त
कशान
(Ringed.)
THE LINE OF SHEYBAN.
THE LINE OF SHEYBAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Moḥammad Sheybani</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Köchkünji</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Aboo-Sa'eed</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>1530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>'Obeydallah</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>1533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>'Abdallah I.</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>1539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>'Abd-El-Laṭeef</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>1540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Nawrooz Aḥmad</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>1551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>Pir Moḥammad I.</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>1555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>Iskendar</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>'Abdallah II.</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>'Abd-El-Mu-min</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>Pir Moḥammad VI.</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>1599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Succeeded by Line of Ján or Astra-khán Dynasty 1007 1599
I.—MOHAMMAD SHEYBANI.

SILVER.

135
Merv, year 910.

Obv. Area
لا الله إلا الله
محمد رسول الله

Margin
اٍبا بکر[ر] التحیدیق | عبر الفاروق

Rev. Area
عدل [امام الزمان وخلیفة الرحیمن]
[ابو الفتح محمد الشیبانی] نی

In centre, within arabesque
مرو
سر مرد
ضرب
910

136
Herát, year 914.

Obv. similar to (135): but [ع] لی المرتضی legible in margin.

Rev. Area
اعدل امام الزمان و خلیفة الرحیمن
[ابو الفتح محمد شیبانی خانز]
خلد الله تعالى ملکه وسلطانه
هراء

In centre,
مرد
ضرب
913
Mint obliterated, year 915.

Similar to (136):

but rev. centre

مَرْد
مَرْب
۹۱۵

Plate IV. B 10, W 78-8

138

Similar to (135):

but rev. centre as (137).

139

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (135).

Rev.

السَّلَّطَانِ الْمَلِكِ الْأَعْظَمِ

تعالی محمد... غازی...

ملکه...

(Ringed.)
II.—KÖCHKÜNJI.

SILVER.

140

Hisâr, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (135), but

ابو بكر

Rev. Area

السلطان الاعظم

ابو الظفر بهادر... الدين

خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه حصار

In centre,

خان نجى

ضغوط

Margin

السلطان [ال] اعظم... الدين ابوبظفر بهادر

خلد الله تعالى حضتره وملكه وسلطانه

Px. IV. AR 1'05, WL 77°
VI.—'ABD-EL-LA'TEEF.

SILVER.

141

Hisşár, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (135).

Rev. Area

اقان العادل والملك [الكامل]
سر ممد حصد

...........

In centre,

خان باادر
اللطيف
عبد

(Ringed.)

Pl. IV. M 12, Wl. 777

142

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (141):

but رضى الله عنه added to each Khaleeseh's name;

rev. differently arranged, and nearly obliterated.

143

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (141):

but رضى الله عنه added to each Khaleeseh's name;

and rev. area

_nowa ب ن ك بن الحاقان بن الحاقان
أبو الغازي خلد الله تعالى
ملكه وسلطانه . . . سر مرد

(Ringed.)
Herat, year obliterated.

Obv. Area similar to (135).

Margin (without divisions)

Rev. Area

In centre,

(Ringed.)

---

IX.—ISKENDAR.

SILVER.

146

Mint obliterated, year 980.

Obv. similar to (135): margin nearly obliterated.

Rev. Area

In centre,
Similar to (145):

but ciphers above rev. area ١١٥ (?)

and rev. margin

الحاق...الله

ب..غ..ز..ي

ب..ه

 Margin

| وشيان عفان | و |

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

Rev. Area

الحاقات العادل والملك...مل


الله تعالى ملكه وس...

In centre,

بهلخ

بود
'ABDALLAH II.

SILVER.

148

Bukhárá, year 992.

Obv. Area

لا الله إلا الله
محمد
رسول الله

Margin

امير اليمينين ابا بكر | امير اليمينين عمر | امير اليمينين على

Rev. Area

الخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان
ابو الغازي خلد الله تعالى
ملكه وسلطانه ضرب سر مرد بخارا

In centre,

خان
الله
عبد
بهادر ۹
۹۳

149

Bukhárá, year 993.

Similar to (148):

but mint obliterated, date ۱۱۳
THE LINE OF SHEYBAN.

150

Bukhárá, year 994.

Obv. as (148): but محمد رسول الله in one line; instead of اب, and added to the name of each Khaleefeh.

Rev. Area

الحاقان العادل والملك الكامل
خلد الله
ملكة وسلطانه ضرب سر مود بخارا

In centre, الله

عبد
بادر خان

(Ringed.)

151

Bukhárá, year 995.

Similar to (148); varied:

but on rev. area o instead of r

and inscription differently arranged, and partly obliterated.

152

Bukhárá, year 997.

Similar to (148): but v instead of r

153

Bukhárá, year 999.

Similar to (148): but v instead of r

154

Similar to (153).

(Very coarsely engraved.)
155

Bukhárá, year 1000.
Similar to (148): but \ldots instead of \text{\char100}r

156

Bukhárá, year 1001.
Similar to (148): but \ldots instead of \text{\char100}r

157

Mint obliterated, year 1002.
Similar to (148): but mint obliterated, and \ldots\text{\char100}r instead of \text{\char100}r

158

Herát, year [100]3.
Similar to (148): but هرآ \ldots and \text{\char155} (sic) instead of \text{\char100}r

P.l. IV. B 12, Wl. 723

159

Mint obliterated, no date.
Similar to (148): but mint obliterated, and no date.

B 11

160

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا الله إلا الله
مـحمد
رسول الله

Margin as on (150).

Rev. as on (148): but mint and date obliteraled.
XI.—'ABD-EL-MU-MIN.

SILVER.

161

Bukhárá, year 1006.

Similar to (148):

but rev. area

بادر خان
المومن
عبيد
106

(Ringed.)

162

Similar to (161).

163

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (161):

but titles added to Khaleefehs' names; and no ciphers visible on rev.

164

Similar to (163).
XII.—PIR MOHAMMAD II.

SILVER.

165

Samarkand, year 1007.

Obv. similar to (148).

Revs. Area

الخاقان العادل والملك كامل
[الفضل] ضرب سرقند

In centre,

خان

.07

محمد در

پر بیا

PL. IV. R 145, WT. 718
SUB-DYNASTY OF BUKHÁRÁ.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>947</td>
<td>1540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>957</td>
<td>1549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>961</td>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>964</td>
<td>1556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 'Abd-El-'Azīez
2. Yár Moḥammad
3. Burhán Sulṭán
4. 'Abdallah (afterwards 'Abdallah II. of the whole Khanate)

SUB-DYNASTY OF SAMARKĀND.†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>968</td>
<td>1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td>1567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>980</td>
<td>1572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Khusroo Sulṭán
ii. Sulṭán Sa’eed
iii. Juwanmerd 'Alee

'Abdallah reunites Samarkānd and Bukhārā 986 1578

* This arose on the accession of 'Abd-El-Laṭeef at Samarkānd, and continued in nominal dependence until 'Abdallah made Bukhārā his (and his father Iskendar’s) capital in 964.

† As soon as Iskendar and 'Abdallah had made Bukhārā the metropolis, a sub-dynasty arose at the former capital Samarkānd, and lasted until 'Abdallah reunited the two divisions of the Khānate in 986.
2. YÁR MOHAMMAD.

SILVER.

166

Balkh, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (148):

Rev. Area

...........

ابو

الغاز

بلغ

In centre,

بـبـاـدر

يار محمد

(Ringed.)

167

Bukhara, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (148):

Rev. Area

العادل الملك طامل (sic) ........

[بـو [الخازى ضرب بخارا

ملكه وسلطانه ........

In centre,

خـاـن

بـبـاـدر

يار محمد

Pl. IV. A 125, Wt. 72 8
'ABD-EL-AMEEN.*

SILVER.
168
Mint and date obliterated.
Similar to (148):
but rev. centre, 

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{بهادر} \\
\text{الامين خان} \\
\text{عبد}
\end{align*}
\]

Pl. IV. As 1'16, Wt. 71-4

* I have been unsuccessful in the search for this name among the rulers of Transoxiana of this period. 'Abd-El-Ameen may have been a rival of the reigning Khán, or the name may be simply an alternative form of 'Abd-El-Mu-min.
ASTRAKHÁN DYNASTY.
THE LINE OF JÁN,
OR
ASTRAKHÁN DYNASTY.

| I.    | Báki Moḥammad       | A.H. 1007 | A.D. 1599 |
| II.   | Váli Moḥammad      | A.H. 1014 | A.D. 1605 |
| III.  | Imám Kuli          | A.H. 1017 | A.D. 1608 |
| IV.   | Nádīr Moḥammad      | A.H. 1050 | A.D. 1640 |
| V.    | 'Abd-El-'Azeez      | A.H. 1057 | A.D. 1647 |
| VI.   | Subḥán Kuli        | A.H. 1091 | A.D. 1680 |
| VII.  | 'Obeydallah        | A.H. 1114 | A.D. 1702 |
| VIII. | Abu-l-Feyz         | A.H. 1117 | A.D. 1705 |
| IX.   | Abd-El-Mu-min      | A.H. 1160 | A.D. 1747 |
| X.    | 'Obeydallah II.    | A.H. 1164 | A.D. 1751 |
|       | Moḥammad Raḥeem    | A.H. 1167 | A.D. 1753 |
| XI.   | Abu-l-Gházi        | A.H. 1171 | A.D. 1758 |
|       |                    |           | to 1200  |

* Governed Balkh from 1007. † Died 1060. ‡ Died 1061.
§ At this time the Khanate was divided among many rulers: cf. Vámbárt, Hist. of Bokhara (2nd ed.) 120.
¶ Previously reigned twenty-three years at Balkh.
** At first ruling only Transoxiana. Mekim Khán held Balkh 1114—1119.
†† Only ruled beyond the Oxus: the real power of the Khanate now and to the end of the dynasty rests with the prime ministers, who soon founded their own dynasty of the Mangits.
I.—BÁKI MOHAMMAD.

SILVER.

169

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا الله إلا الله
مَحَمَد
رسول الله

Margin

[امير اليمينين ابو بكر | امیر | امیر [منين] عمر |
| امیر اليمينين عثمان | [امیر اليمينين على]

Rev. Area

الخاقان العادل
ابو الغازی
..............

In centre,

با محمد قی
بهادر خان

Pl. IV. B1'2, W. 71'5

170

Mint obliterated, year 1013.

Similar to (169):

but rev. centre,

خان
فانی
محمد بن خان
باقی
1311

(Ringed.) B1'25
VIII. — ABU-L-FEYZ.

GOLD.

171

No mint or date.

Obv.

لا الله إلا الله
محمد
رسول الله

Rev.

سيد
خان
بهادر
لفيض محمد
ابو ا

Pl. V. N° 98, Wl. 71'5
MANGIT DYNASTY.
**MANGIT DYNASTY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Ameer Maṣṣoom Sháh Murád *</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Haidar Tora</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Ḥoseyn</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>'Omar</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>Naṣr-Allah</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Muṣaffar-ed-deen (regnant)</td>
<td>1277</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tributary to Russia since 1284 1868

* For the latter half of the twelfth century of the Hijreh, from the time of Abu-l-Feyż, the chiefs of the Mangits had been the real rulers of Transoxiana. Moḥammad Raḥem Bey, who appears in the list of the Astrakhán dynasty, was a Mangit chief, and was succeeded in his authority by Dániál Bey, who, however, did not assume the titles of sovereignty, but left the name of Khán to Abu-l-Gházi. On the death of Dániál in 1185 (1770), his son Ameer Maṣṣoom succeeded, but still allowed Abu-l-Gházi to remain nominal Khán until his death in 1200 (1785), when the Ameer ascended the throne with the title of Sháh Murád.
II.—HAIDAR.

A. IN HIS OWN NAME.

GOLD.

172

Bukhárá, year 1215.

Obv. 

شريف 

1315 ك 

ضرب بخارا

Rev. 

شاه 

حيدرياد 

مـبر 

ابو الغازى

Pl. V. N° 3, Wk. 704 .

172a

Bukhárá, year 1220.

Similar to (172): but date 111.
173

Bukhárá, year 1221.

Obv.*

شريف

132 ي

ضر بخارا

Rev.*

حيدر

ملیبر

منیسن

امیر المو

1261

Pt. V. N° 9, Wk. 687

174

Bukhárá, year 1225.

Similar to (178):

but 1320 on obv., and no date on rev.

N° 9

* The coins of this dynasty are usually surrounded both on obv. and rev. with borders of various patterns, which are sufficiently represented on the plates, and need not be described in the text. They also present ornaments, crosses, and clusters of dots, to which the same remark applies.
SILVER.

175
Bukhárá, year 1226.
Obv. similar to (173): but date 1226
Rev. obliterated.

176
Bukhárá, year 1232.
Obv. similar to (173): but date 1232

Rev.

177
Similar to (176).

177a
Bukhárá, year 1234.
Similar to (176):
but date on obv. and rev. 1234

178
Bukhárá, year 1235.
Similar to (176):
but date on obv. 1235; date on rev. 1235
B. MAṢṢOOMEES.
(I. E. WITH NAME OF (LATE) AMEER DĀNIĀL MAṢṢOOM.*)

FIRST TYPE.

G O L D.

179

Bukhárá, year 1230.†

Obv.  شريف
       ١٣٣٩
       ضرب بخارا

Rev.  غازی
       معصوم
       امیر دانیال ١٣٣٠

Pl. V. N* 9. Wl. 707

180

Similar to (179).

181

Bukhárá, year 1231.

Similar to (179):

but date on obv. and rev. ١٣٣١

182

Similar to (181):

but on rev. ١٣٣١ transferred to right side under معصوم

- On the peculiar use of the names of deceased ameers on the Mangit coinage, see Introduction.
- On the appearance of two dates on single coins, see Introduction.
HAIDAR.

183
Similar to (182).

184
Bukhárá, year 1233.
Similar to (179):
but date on obv. ١١٢٧ (sic); and on rev. (under مصوص) ١١٢٧

185
Similar to (184): but ١١٢٧ on obv.

186
Similar to (185).

187
Bukhárá, year 1234.
Similar to (179):
but date on obv. ١١٢٧; and on rev. (under مصوص) ١١٢٧
C: MAASOOOMES.—SECOND TYPE.

G O L D.

188

Bukhárá, year 1235.

Obv. شريف 1235 ي ضرب بخارا

Rev. غازى معصوم 1235 رحیمت باد بر

Pl. V. N 8, Wl. 702

189

Bukhárá, year 1236.

Similar to (188):
but dates: obv. 1350
rev. 1259

190

Similar to (189).

191

Similar to (189): but obv. date 1351
V.—NASHR-ALLAH.

A. MAŠOOMÉES.

GOLD.

194

Bukhárá, year 1243.

Obv.

Rev.
195
Similar to (194):
but dates: obv. 1776
rev. 1777

196
Bukhárá, year 1244.
Similar to (194):
but dates: obv. 1775
rev. 1776

197
Similar to (196): but borders varied.

198
Bukhárá, year 1245.
Similar to (194):
but dates: obv. 1776
rev. 1777

199
Bukhárá, year 1247.
Similar to (194):
but dates: obv. 1775
rev. 1776

200
Bukhárá, year 1248.
Similar to (194):
but dates, obv. and rev., 1778
201
Bukhára, year 1254.
Similar to (194):
but dates, obv. and rev., 1254

202
Bukhára, year 1255.
Similar to (194):
but dates: obv. 1255
rev. 1250

203
Similar to (202):
but dates, obv. and rev., 1250

204
Bukhára, year 1256.
Similar to (194):
but dates: obv. 1256
rev. 1251

205
Similar to (204):
but date on obv. 1256

206
Similar to (204):
but date on obv. as well as rev., 1251
MANGITS.

207
Bukhárá, year 1257.
Similar to (194):
but date, obv. and rev., 1707

208
Bukhárá, year 1264.
Similar to (194):
but date, obv. and rev., 1266

209
Bukhárá, year 1266.
Similar to (194):
but dates: obv. 1271
   rev. 1270

210
Bukhárá, year 1275.
Similar to (194):
but dates: obv. 1280
   rev. 1279

B. HAIDAREES.

SILVER.

211
Bukhárá, year 1244.

Obv.

شمب
1244
ضرب بجارات
VI. MUṢAFFAR-ED-DEEN.

GOLD.

213
Bukhárá, year 1279.
Similar to (194):
but date, obv. and rev. 1279

214
Bukhárá, year 1283.
Similar to (194):
but date, obv. and rev., 1283

215
Bukhárá, year 1294.
Similar to (194):
but date, obv. and rev., 1294
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Khan of Khokand</th>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<td>I.</td>
<td>Sháh Rukh Beg</td>
<td>c. 1112</td>
<td>1700</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Raheem</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>III.</td>
<td>'Abd-El-Kereem</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Erdeni</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>Suleymán</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Sháh Rukh II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Narbuteh</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>'Álim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>Moḥammad 'Omar</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>Moḥammad 'Alee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>Shér 'Alee</td>
<td>c. 1256</td>
<td>1840</td>
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<td>XII.</td>
<td>Murád</td>
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<td>XIII.</td>
<td>Khudáyár</td>
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<td>XIV.</td>
<td>Malla</td>
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<td>XV.</td>
<td>Sháh Murád</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Khudáyár (2nd reign)</td>
<td>c. 1277</td>
<td>1861</td>
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<tr>
<td>XVII.</td>
<td>Násir-ed-deen</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The early dates of this dynasty are very doubtful, and a similar obscurity is found concerning several of the later reigns.
X.—MOHAMMAD 'ALEE.

GOLD.*

216
Ferghánah, year 1247.

Obv., within octagon,

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{بر سم} \\
\text{سکه} \\
\text{بفرغانة زد}
\end{array}
\]

Rev.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{عمر} \\
7 \\
\text{ابن م} \\
\text{محمد علي غازی}
\end{array}
\]

\[
13
\]

Pl. V. N° 9, Wl. 699

217
Khoḵand, year 1252.

Obv.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{خواند} \\
\text{لملك} \\
\text{ضرب دارا}
\end{array}
\]

Rev.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{محمد علي} \\
\text{ابو الغازی} \\
\text{سید}
\end{array}
\]

\[
1353
\]

Pl. V. N° 9, Wl. 702

* The Khoḵand coins, like those of Bukhára, are ornamented with various borders; for which, see the plates.
KHÁNS OF KHÓKAND.

218

Similar to (217): but border of reverse varied.

219

Khókand, year 1254.

Similar to (217): but date 1254.

220

Khókand, year 1255.

Similar to (217): but date 1255.

221

Khókand, year 1256.

Similar to (217): but date 1256.

(The ciphers 07 under محمد, and 12 under الغازى)

222

Khókand, year 1257.

Similar to (217): but date 1257.

(The ciphers 07 under محمد, and 12 under الغازى)
SILVER.

223

Khokand, year 1241.

Obv.
خوئنقد
لطيف
ضرب
1241

Rev.
ی عاز علي
محمد خان

XI.—Sher 'Alee.

GOLD.

224

Khokand, year 1259.

Obv.
خوئنقد
للشتهنة
ضرب دار
121

Rev.
1259
شير محمد علي
بهادر خان
محمد

Pl. V. N. 85, Wt. 80.
225

Similar to (224):
but ciphers at top of obv. ۰۹ instead of ۰۸; and top line of rev.,

۰۹

226

Similar to (224):
but ciphers at top of obv. illegible.

N 85

227

Khokand, year 1260.*

Similar to (224):
but ciphers at top of obv. ۱۰,
and on rev. (arranged as on 225) ۱۰ ۱۰

N 85

* The ciphers ۱۰۰۰ probably stand for 1260; the form ۰ is employed for 5 on preceding coins; but about this time a distinction is made between ۰ = ۱ = ۵, and ۰ = ۰ = ۰.
XIII. KHUDÁYÁR.

FIRST REIGN.

G O L D.

228
Khokand, year 1260.∗

Obv.
۲۵ خوقدن
سلسلة
۱۳ ضرب دار

Rev.
ولینعیتی
خداپار بی
۱۲۴۵

Pl. V. N. 9, Wl. 703

229
Khokand, year 1261.
Similar to (228):
but date, obv. and rev., 1261

230
Similar to (229): but rev. border varied.

∗ Although Khudáyár is not related to have reigned so early as 1260, a
comparison of this coin with (235) will show unmistakably that the ۰, in
this instance, as on (227), represents ۰; and the ۰, ۵.
231

Khoğand, year 1262.

Similar to (228):
but date, at top of obv., ١١
beneath rev., ١٣٣١

N 86

232

Khoğand, year 1263.

Obv. similar to (228): but ciphers, at top, ١٣

Rev.

خان

١٣

N 86, Wl. 703

233

Khoğand, year 1264.

Similar to (228):
but date, at top of obv., ١
beneath rev., ١٣٣١

N 89

234

Khoğand, year 1264.

Similar to (232):
but on obv. and rev. ١ instead of ١
235

Khojand, year 1265.

Similar to (232):
but on obv. and rev., \( \delta \) instead of \( r \)

236

Khojand, year 1266.

Similar to (232):
but on obv. \( \delta \) instead of \( r \); and on rev. \( \upsilon \) instead of \( r \)

237

Khojand, year 1266.

Obv.

\[ 11 \]

\[ لطيف \]

\[ خوقنند \]

\[ 13 \]

\[ دار للطنة \]

\[ ضرب 1 \]

Rev. similar to (232):
but \( \upsilon \) instead of \( r \)
XVI.—SEYYID SULTÁN.

GOLD.

238

Khojand, year 1280.

Obv.

١٣٨٥
لاطيف
خوتقند
لسلطنة
ضرب دارا

Rev.

محمد ٨
سلطان
سييد
بادر خان

Pl. V. No 9, Wk. 692
SEYYID MOḤAMMAD:  *

GOLD.

239

Khokand, year 1288.

Obv.

١٣٨٨
لطب
خوقنند
للطائنة
ضررب دار

Rev.

بهادر
محمد مله (?) خان
سید

Pt. V. N° 35, Wl. 67-5

* Probably a rebel. Mr. Howorth mentions a rebellion at Khokand in 1871 ( = 1288).
## Khâns of Khuwârezm, or Khiva

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Ilbars *</td>
<td>c. 921</td>
<td>1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Sultan Häjji</td>
<td>c. 931</td>
<td>1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Hasan Kuli</td>
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<td>IV.</td>
<td>Sufyân</td>
<td></td>
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<td>V.</td>
<td>Bujugha</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Avanek</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Kal</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>Akatai</td>
<td>c. 946</td>
<td>1540</td>
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<td>IX.</td>
<td>Dost</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>1546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>Häjji Moḥammad I. †</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>1558</td>
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<td>XI.</td>
<td>'Arab Moḥammad I.</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>1602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>Isfendiyâr</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>1623</td>
</tr>
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<td>Interregnum</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>1642</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIII.</td>
<td>Abu-l-Ghazi I.</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>1643</td>
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<td>XIV.</td>
<td>Anusha</td>
<td>1074</td>
<td>1663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV.</td>
<td>Moḥammad Erenk</td>
<td>c. 1085</td>
<td>1674</td>
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<td>XVI.</td>
<td>Shâh Niaz Isḥâk Aghâ</td>
<td>1099</td>
<td>1687</td>
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<td>'Arab Moḥammad II.</td>
<td>1114</td>
<td>1702</td>
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<td>XVIII.</td>
<td>Häjji Moḥammad II.</td>
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<td>XIX.</td>
<td>Yadighûr</td>
<td>1126</td>
<td>1714</td>
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<tr>
<td>XX.</td>
<td>Erenk</td>
<td>1126</td>
<td>1714</td>
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* The early dates of this dynasty are very uncertain.
† Interrupted 1002—1006 by a temporary annexation to Khanate of Bukhârâ.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.H.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1715</td>
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<tr>
<td>114x</td>
<td>173x</td>
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<td>1153</td>
<td>1740</td>
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<td>1154</td>
<td>1741</td>
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<tr>
<td>115x</td>
<td>174x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1158</td>
<td>1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>c.1770</td>
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<tr>
<td>1219</td>
<td>1804</td>
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<td>1272</td>
<td>1855</td>
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<tr>
<td>1272</td>
<td>1856?</td>
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<tr>
<td>1282</td>
<td>1865</td>
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**XXXVII.**  
**Annexation by Nadir**

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<th>A.H.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1289</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XXX.—ALLAH KULI.

S I L V E R.

240

Khuwárezm, year 1247.

Obv.  خوازرم للفنه ضرب دارا

Rev. خان باذر قلي بو الغازى الله

Pl. V. M* 66, Wl. 319

241

Khuwárezm, year 1247.

Obv.  خوازرم للفنه ضرب

Rev. خان الله قلي باذر ابو الغازى
242

Khuwárezm, year 1248.

Obv. ۰۸ ۱
فضلا معدن خوارزم ضرب

Rev. خان غازی الله قلی بهادر

Pz. V. AR 86, Wl. 338

243

Khuwárezm, no date.

Obv. خو... مسا ضرب دار (?)

Rev. similar to (242).
YAAKOOB BEG,
ATALIK GHÂZEE OF KASHGHAR.

GOLD.

244

Kashghar, year 1291.

Obv.

شفر
كا
سلطنة
أ دار 1291
ضرب

Rev.

خان
المعزين
عبيد
1291
سلطان

Pz. V. N° 8, Wt. 575

245

Kashghar, year 1292.

Similar to (244):

but no date on obv.; and on rev.
AMEERS OF BUDLEES.*

I. EL-WÁTHIK BI-Ṣ-SAMAD SHARAF IBN MOHAMMAD.

SILVER.

246

Budlees, no date.

Obv.

Rev., within hexagon, الواثق بالصدق شرف بن محمد ضرب بدل

Pr. V. B17, W. 680

* See Introduction.
II.—SHEMS-ED-DEEN.

SILVER.

247

Budlees, no date.

Obv. similar to (246): but at top, عمار (بهب) at right, عثمان beneath, علي at left, and between lines ضرب بدليس.

Rev. (as 246)

خلد الله
شمس الدين
ابن ضياء الدين
ملكه

(Traces of ring.)

At 125, Wt. 66·5

248

Similar to (247).

(Pierced.)

At 1·1
CORRIGENDUM.

In Vol. V., pp. 126 and 127, three coins of the Benee-r-Rasee, Imáms of Șađeh, are imperfectly described, inasmuch as the obverse marginal inscriptions on two coins (nos. 361 and 363), and the reverse marginal inscriptions on all three coins, are stated to be "obscure." Since the volume was published, I have been able to decipher the reverse marginal inscriptions by the help of a gold coin of the first Imám, El-Hádee, belonging to Colonel W. F. Prideaux. The reverse marginal inscriptions of all three coins in the National Collection, and of this deenár, prove to be identical; and all read

جا. الحق ورهق الباطل ان الباطل حكراً وتنزل من القرآن
ما هو شفاء

The sentence is from the Kur-án, ch. xvii, verses 83, 84; but breaks off in the middle of the latter verse, instead of completing it with the words

ورحمة للمؤمنين ولا يزيد الظالمين إلا خسارة

S. L. P.
I. INDEX OF YEARS.

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<th>DYNASTY.</th>
<th>PRINCE.</th>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>Timur and Maḥmood</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Tebreez</td>
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<td>Timur and Suyurghatmish</td>
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يار محمد

خيري مير

شرف الواثق بالصداد
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اء (أبا) بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان علي
81 [ابن بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق علي] عثمان علي

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for

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AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

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