ART. XIII.—*Notice on the Dinârs of the Abbasside Dynasty.*

By EDWARD THOMAS ROGERS, late H. M. Consul, Cairo.

[Read on November 16th, 1874.]

EVERY collector of early Muhammadan coins must have observed that the dinârs of the fifth and two subsequent Khalîfahs are of two kinds: that is to say, some are plain, like those of the earlier Khalîfahs; whilst others have various Muhammadan names upon them, generally beneath the ordinary inscription on the area of the reverse.

It is well known that dirhams and filses were struck in many parts of the then vast Muhammadan Empire; but it does not appear that under the first four Khalîfahs dinârs were struck in any other mint than that of the Capital.

The dinârs of the first four Khalîfahs do not state where they were struck, and we may therefore presume that they were all struck in one place, namely, the Capital, just as the dinârs of the Khalîfahs of Bani Ummeya were all struck at Damascus, which was *their* seat of government. Those of the fifth and two subsequent Khalîfahs do not, as a rule, give any place of mintage; but by careful examination and comparison of the proper names found on some of them, I am convinced that the plain ones were struck in Medînet-es-Salâm (Baghdâd), and that those bearing proper names were for the most part struck in Mişr, which was probably next in importance to Baghdâd, and was the first place after the Capital whence gold coins were emitted.

I have seen some of these names mentioned in the descriptions of the coins on which they were found; but no serial account of them has yet been published, nor any identification of the persons to whom they refer.

With a view to partially supply this deficiency, I am preparing the following observations on dinârs hitherto inedited, which are for the most part in my own Cabinet and in that of Colonel C. S. Guthrie, intercalated with those already published of which we do not possess specimens in our cabinets.

AUTOTYPE. LONDON.

25
AH 207

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AH 215

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AH 222

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AH 225

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AH 232

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AH 236

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AH 249

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AH 270

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AH 273

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AH 275

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AH 275

AUTOTYPE, LONDON.

The *dînârs* of the first four *Khalîfahs* hardly differ from each other excepting in the date. They are nearly of the same type, character and weight. Certain points or dots however, which occur on some of them, make them worthy of separate remarks, and may, after further study and experience, prove that a second mint for the emission of gold coin existed earlier than I am at present in a position to prove.

The legends and inscriptions on the *dînârs* of the first four *Khalîfahs* are the same; therefore the description of one of the year 133 will serve for all those struck before the year 170: thus—

Obverse.

Area, Inscription in three lines: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له, generally called the first symbol.

Marginal legend: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره, على الدين كله, generally called the second symbol.

Reverse.

Area, Inscription in three lines: محمد رسول الله being the initial words of the second symbol.

Marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين سنة ثلث وثلثين ومئة, In the name of God this *dînâr* was struck in the year 133.

In the following list will be found in separate columns the date, the initials of the owner, the name of the author who has described the coin, and descriptive remarks. T. refers to Tiesenhausen. Where two asterisks (**) appear, the coin thus marked exists in both Cabinets.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
133	E. T. R.	Inedited.	A central point on the reverse (Pl. I. No. 1).
134	E. T. R.	Inedited.	A central point on the reverse.
135	**	T. 675.	
136	C. S. G.	T. 683.	
137	E. T. R.	Inedited.	

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
138	E. T. R.	Inedited.	
139	C. S. G.	Inedited.	
139	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Diacritical point under the ب of ضرب.
139	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Diacritical point under the ب of ضرب, and three points thus :• beneath area of reverse (Pl. I. No. 2).
140	**	Inedited.	
141	Fraehn, Nov. Suppl.	T. 711.	
143	C. S. G.	T. 719.	
144	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Diacritical point under ب of أربع.
145	E. T. R.	T. 734.	
145	C. S. G.	Inedited.	Diacritical point under ب of ضرب.
146	E. T. R.	T. 746.	
147	**	T. 759.	
148	**	T. 770.	A central point on the reverse.
148	E. T. R.	Inedited.	A point after the ل of رسول in area of reverse.
149	German Zeitschrift.	T. 780.	
150	Adler, Mus. Cuf. Borg.	T. 787.	
151	**	T. 796.	
152	**	T. 803.	A point after the ل of رسول in area of the reverse; the characters are more like the Aghlabite type.
153	Fraehn, MS. XI.	T. 814.	
154	**	T. 826.	A point after the ل of رسول, and a central point on the reverse.
155	**	T. 840.	A point after the ل of رسول, and a central point on the reverse.
156	**	T. 852.	A point after the ل of رسول of reverse.
157	**	T. 858.	

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
157	C. S. G.	Inedited.	A point under the ب of سبع.
158	**	T. 872.	A point after the ل of رسول, and central point in the reverse.
159	E. T. R.	T. 880.	A dot after the ل of رسول, of reverse.
160	E. T. R.	Inedited.	A central point on the reverse.
161	**	Inedited.	A central point on the reverse.
161	E. T. R.	Inedited.	A central point on the reverse, and three points thus ∴ beneath the area of the reverse (Pl. I. No. 3).
162	**	T. 917.	A central point on the reverse and a point after the ل of رسول.
163	E. T. R.	T. 932.	A point under the ب of ضرب, and a central point on the reverse.
163	C. S. G.	Inedited.	A point under the ب of ضرب, and three points thus ∴ under the area of the reverse (Pl. I. No. 4).
164	Willenheim	T. 950.	
165	E. T. R.	T. 965.	
165	**	Inedited.	A point above the inscription on the area of the reverse.
166	**	T. 983.	
166	E. T. R.	Inedited.	A point between the second and third lines of the inscription on the area of the reverse, and a point under the ب of ضرب.
167	**	T. 1010.	A point under the ب of ضرب and under the ب of سبع.
167	E. T. R.	Inedited.	A point between the second and third lines of the inscription on the area of the reverse; of Aghlabite type.
167	C. S. G.	Inedited.	A point under the ب of سبع, a central point on the reverse, and above the inscription on the area of

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			the reverse a small crescent thus . (Pl. I. No. 5).
168	**	T. 1038.	A central point on the reverse, and a point after the ل of رسول .
169	E. T. R.	T. 1057.	A central point on the reverse, and below the inscription in the area of the reverse a combination of points thus .::, which may be intended to represent the word بر .

We now arrive at the year in which a name for the first time appears on the gold coinage. It is the first year of the reign of the great Khalifah Harûn ar Rashîd.

170	C. S. G.	Inedited.	The name of العلاء appears beneath the reverse area, but I have not yet identified this name. On a dirham of the same year described by Fraehn, and referred to by T. under No. 1108, the same name is found, but the learned author does not seem to have been able to settle the point (Pl. I. No. 6).
170	E. T. R.	T. 1094.	The name of علي appears beneath the inscription on the area of the reverse, which is rightly ascribed by the learned author to Aly ibn Suleimân, who was appointed Governor of Egypt by Al Hady in 169. He proceeded to Miṣr in the month of Shawâl of that year, and remained in power till Rabia, 171. This, therefore, is the first dinâr

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171	**		that we can confidently attribute to the mint of Miṣr. Beneath the area on the reverse is the letter λ , which is generally supposed to refer to the excellence of the metal. I presume it was struck at Baghdād (Pl. I. No. 8).
171	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Beneath the area on the reverse appears the name موسى. I find, on reference to Abu'l Maḥâsin's History of Egypt, that Mûsa ibn 'Issa (موسى ابن عيسى) was appointed Governor of Egypt by Harûn ar Rashîd in one of the months of Rabi'a, 171 (Pl. I. No. 7).
172	E. T. R.	T. 1145.	A central point on the reverse.
172	E. T. R.	T. 1146.	The name موسى in the usual place. Mûsa ibn 'Issa held the post of Governor of Egypt until the 14th of Ramadân, 172.
172	E. T. R.	Inedited.	The name عمر here occupies the space beneath the inscription of the area of the reverse (Pl. I. No. 9).
173	Mars. xxxvi.	T. 1166.	Plain.
173	**	T. 1167.	عمر 'Omar. 'Omar ibn Ghilân was appointed Minister of Finance in Sha'abân, 173, when Muhammad ibn Zuheir was made Governor of Egypt, and I think it very probable that he held the same office under Muhammad ibn Zuheir's predecessor, Muslimeh ibn Yehîa, which

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			would account for the same name being found on a <i>dinâr</i> of the year 172.
174	Fraehn.	T. 1181.	عمر 'Omar. This <i>dinâr</i> must have been struck during the first fortnight of the year 174, because Dâûd ibn Yezîd was appointed Governor of Egypt on the 14th of Moharram of that year, and he was accompanied by Ibrahîm ibn Şaliḥ as Finance Minister.
174	E. T. R.	Inedited.	On this <i>dinâr</i> the name of داود <i>Dâûd</i> is given—without doubt Dâûd ibn Yezîd (Pl. I. No. 11).
174	E. T. R.	Inedited.	No name and no diacritical points. (Pl. I. No. 10).
175	E. T. R.	T. 1194.	موسى <i>Mûsa</i> . Mûsa ibn 'Issa was appointed Governor of Egypt a second time in the month of Safar, 175.
176	E. T. R.	Inedited.	إبراهيم <i>Ibrahîm</i> . In this year Ibrahîm ibn Şaliḥ, formerly Minister of Finance, was appointed Governor of Egypt (Pl. I. No. 12).
176	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Beneath the inscription in the area of the reverse جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> . Abu'l Maḥâsin reports, on the authority of Az Zahaby (الذهبي), that in the year 176 Harûn ar Rashîd appointed Ja'afar ibn Yehia ibn Barmak to be the Governor of Egypt, and that probably 'Omar (ibn Mahrân) went to Mişr as Ja'afar's representative, but Ja'afar

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			himself did not go there. This remark is doubtless in allusion to the under-mentioned circumstance. ¹ From these historical facts I infer that the <i>dînârs</i> bearing the name of Ja'afar were struck under his authority in Miṣr, and that the plain ones, of which we have several examples, as well as those bearing the Khalîfah's title الخليفة, were struck in Baghdâd (Pl. II. No. 13).
177	E. T. R.	T. 1223.	No name.
177	E. T. R.	T. 1224.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> .
178	E. T. R.	T. 2789.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> .
179	**	Inedited.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> .
180	**	T. 1272.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> .
181	**	T. 1293.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> .
182	**	T. 1310.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> .
183	E. T. R.	T. 1338.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> .

¹ Abu'l Maḥâsin quotes from the history called *Mirât ez Zamân*, by Abu'l Muzaffar ibn Kaṣaghli, that the Khalîfah, having received news that Mûsa ibn 'Issa intended to rise against his authority, exclaimed, "Wallahi, I will dismiss him, and replace him by the lowest person in my court," and said to Ja'afar ibn Yehia, "Appoint to the Governorship of Miṣr the lowest and meanest person in my court." So he bethought himself of 'Omar ibn Mahrân, Kheizerân's clerk, who was of ugly appearance, wearing coarse clothing, and was in the habit of riding a mule with his servant mounted behind him on the same animal. So Ja'afar went out to him and said, "Will you be Governor of Miṣr?" He consented, and went thither, riding on his mule, with his servant mounted behind him. He went to the house of Mûsa ibn 'Issa, and there sat down at the end of the divan. When the Council departed, Mûsa asked him if he wanted anything, whereupon 'Omar gave him the letter. When he had read it, he exclaimed: "The curse of God was upon Pharaoh because he said, 'behold, am I not king of Egypt!'" Mûsa then transferred the Government of Egypt to 'Omar, who afterwards returned to Baghdâd just as he had left it.—*Vide* Abu'l Maḥâsin, vol. i. p. 476.

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183	Stickel.	T. 1339.	Inner legend on the reverse, مما امر به الامير الامين محمد بن امير المؤمنين <i>By order of the Prince Al Amin Muhammad, son of the Commander of the Faithful.</i> In this year Muhammad al Amin was appointed Governor of 'Irâk and of Syria. ¹ This dînâr was evidently struck in the capital of his new province, and as the type is very different from that of contemporary dînârs, we may conclude that it is the production of a third mint whence gold coins were emitted.
184	E. T. R.	Inedited.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar.</i>
184	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Inner legend of the reverse, مما امر به الامير الامين الخ , as on the dînâr of the year 183 (Pl. II. No. 14).
184	Holmboe Descriptio.	T. 1355.	الخليفة <i>Al Khalîfah.</i>
185	**	T. 1371.	Inner legend of the reverse, مما امر به الامير الامين الخ .
185	E. T. R.	T. 1372.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar.</i>
186	Marsden XL.	T. 1393.	مما امر به <i>الامير الامين الخ</i> . This is the earliest gold coin that Marsden had seen with a double legend. My earliest dînâr of this description is of the date of the year 184, whilst Stickel, see above, has described a similar one of the year 183.

¹ *Vide* Abu'l Mahâsin, vol. i. p. 510: **وكان الرشيد قدولى الامين العراق والشام الى آخر الغرب**.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
186	**	Inedited.	جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> .
186	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Inner legend of the reverse, مما امر به الامير الامين الخ.
187	E. T. R.	T. 1409.	No name.
188	**	T. 1425.	No name. Diacritical point over the ن of the word ثمان.
190	**	T. 1466.	Below the inscription in the area of the reverse, الخليفة <i>Al Khalîfah</i> .
190	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Below the inscription in the area of the reverse, the letter ه.
191	E. T. R.	Inedited.	الخليفة <i>Al Khalîfah</i> .
191	C. S. G.	Inedited.	This dinâr gives us a fourth type, and I think, also, a fourth mint for the emission of gold coin. The inscription in the area of the reverse is in three lines, thus : محمد رسول الله ما امر به عبد الله هرون امير المؤمنين (Pl. II. No. 15.)
191	E. T. R.	T. 1491.	Below the inscription in the area of the reverse, the letter ر, probably the initial of the word رائج <i>current</i> .
192	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Below the inscription in the area of the reverse, the letter ه.
192	**	T. 1504.	Below the inscription in the area of the reverse, the word الخليفة <i>Al Khalîfah</i> .
193	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Below the inscription in the area of the reverse, the letter ه.

In the year 193 the great Khalîfah Harûn ar Rashîd died at Tûs. He was succeeded by his second son Muhammad, surnamed Al Amîn, his elder son Abdallah, surnamed Al Mamûn, having been appointed and agreed to as heir pre-

sumptive. A rivalry and enmity soon sprang up between these brothers, which ultimately led to open hostilities, thus laying the foundation of the dismemberment of the vast Empire over which their father had ruled supreme.

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194	E. T. R.	T. 1562.	Below the inscription in the area of the reverse, the word <i>الخليفة</i> <i>Al Khalifah</i> .
195	**	T. 1596.	Above the inscription in the area of the reverse, <i>الخليفة</i> <i>Al Khalifah</i> , and below, <i>الامين</i> <i>Al Amîn</i> .
196	C. S. G.	Inedited.	Above the inscription in the area of the reverse, <i>الخليفة</i> <i>Al Khalifah</i> , and below, <i>الامام</i> <i>Al Imâm</i> (Pl. II. No. 16).

It is well known that Al Mâmûn was much attached to the sectarians of 'Aly, otherwise called Shî'is. *Imâm* was a title almost exclusively adopted by that sect for their spiritual chief, so I have no hesitation in attributing this dinâr to Al Mâmûn. Moreover, Al Amîn had in 194 proclaimed a change in the succession, appointing his son Mûsa his heir apparent, under the surname of An Nâṭiḡ bil Ḥaḡ, which was naturally resented by Al Mâmûn, and war was declared between the brothers. Several sanguinary battles were fought in different parts of the Empire. Al Mâmûn was proclaimed Khalîfah by his partisans in 196, and in that same year he succeeded in conquering Egypt. In the same year he appointed Al Faḡl ibn Sahel Governor of the length and breadth of the East, with a salary of a million of dirhams, granting him the title of *الرياستين* *Zâ ar Riâsatein*, which he caused to be engraved upon his sword, referring to his being the holder of two offices, being Commander in Chief of the Army, and also Secretary and Counsellor in Chief. He appointed Faḡl's brother, Al Ḥassan ibn Sahel, to the Ministry of Finance.

Whilst all these great events were occurring, Al Amîn was in Baghdâd, living a life of luxury, and paying but little attention to public affairs. His indolence caused many of his partisans to leave him and to join his brother's ranks, and he gradually lost all power, and was killed in Baghdâd in the year 198.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
196	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Beneath the inscription in the area of the obverse, the word عباد 'Abbâd. In the area of the reverse, above the usual inscription, the word الخليفة <i>Al Khalifah</i> , and below it, المأمون <i>Al Mâmûn</i> . In the month of Rejab of the year 196, Al Mâmûn appointed 'Abbâd ibn Muhammad to be Governor of Egypt (Pl. II. No. 17).
197	**	T. 1649.	Same as preceding, excepting that under the ب of عباد there is a diacritical point. It appears, however, from Tiesenhausen's description, that the word عباد has been misread as عبيد, consequently the person referred to was not identified.
197	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Above the inscription in the area of the reverse, ربى الله <i>Rabbi allah</i> , God is my Lord, and below it, الامين <i>Al Amîn</i> . Beneath the ي of الامين are two points, and one beneath the ب of سبع (Pl. II. No. 18).
198	E. T. R.	Inedited.	No name, no diacritical points. It is almost impossible to say whether this dinâr was struck by Al Mâmûn's

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198	**	T. 2829.	authority or by his brother, as two Khalifahs were reigning at this time. Beneath the inscription in the area of the obverse, the word <i>المطلب</i> <i>Al Mutṭaleb</i> . Above that on the reverse, <i>الامام</i> <i>Al Imām</i> , and below it, <i>المأمون</i> <i>Al Māmūn</i> . In the month of Safar, 198, Al Māmūn appointed Al Mutṭaleb ibn Abdallah to be Governor of Egypt. A diacritical point over the <i>ثمان</i> of <i>ثمان</i> .
198	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Beneath the inscription in the area of the obverse, the name <i>العباس</i> <i>Al 'Abbās</i> . On the area of the reverse, above the usual inscription, <i>الامام</i> <i>Al Imām</i> , and below it, <i>المأمون</i> <i>Al Māmūn</i> . In the month of Shawāl, 198, Al Māmūn appointed Al 'Abbās ibn Mūsa to the Government of Egypt; he died at Bilbeis in Jamad al Akhera, 199.
198	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Below the inscription in the area of the obverse, <i>مدينة السلام</i> <i>Medinet es Salām</i> , Baghdād, a very unusual place for the name of the place of mintage, of which, however, there are a few other examples on dinārs struck at Al 'Irāk, Bokhara, etc. On the area of the reverse, above the usual inscription, <i>لله</i> <i>To God</i> , or by the grace of God, <i>ذو الرياستين</i> <i>Zū r Riāsatein</i> , referring to Al Faḍl ibn Saḥel, above alluded to.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
199	E. T. R.	T. 1683.	Below the inscription in the area of the obverse, المطلب <i>Al Muṭṭaleb</i> . On the death of Al 'Abbās, Al Mamûn re-appointed Al Muṭṭaleb to the Government of Egypt. In the area of the reverse, above the usual inscription, ذو الرياستين <i>Zû r Riâsatein</i> , and below it الفصل <i>Al Faḍl</i> . In the margin the place of mintage is given, thus— بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينر بمصر سنة تسع وتسعين ومئة .
199	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Beneath the inscription in the area of the obverse, العراق <i>Al 'Irâk</i> . Above the inscription in the area of the reverse, لله <i>To God</i> , and beneath it, ذو الرياستين <i>Zû r Riâsatein</i> . The invocation preceding the date is thus given, in the margin of the reverse— بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب هذا الدينر سنة تسع وتسعين ومئة (Pl. II. No. 20.)
200	C. S. G.	Inedited.	Obverse, beneath the inscription in the area, الحسن <i>Al Hassan</i> , and below it the letter ع . The former doubtless refers to Al Hassan ibn Sahel, who was Al Mâmûn's Minister of Finance above alluded to, and the ع is probably the initial of the word عدل <i>âdel</i> (just), Hassan certifying the correctness of the weight and the purity of the metal. Reverse,

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			above the inscription in the area, لله <i>To God</i> , and below it, ذو الرياستين <i>Zû r Riásatein</i> (Pl. II. No. 21).
200	E. T. R.	T. 1701.	In the area of the reverse, above the usual inscription, لله <i>To God</i> , beneath it ذو الرياستين <i>Zû r Riásatein</i> .
200	Fraehn.	T. 1702.	ذو الرياستين لله <i>Al' Irák, To God</i> , العراق <i>Zû r Riásatein</i> . بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم.
201	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Below the usual inscription on the area of the reverse the letter ح, which may be the initial letter of the word حَيْد "good."
201	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Below the inscription on the area of the obverse, السرى <i>As Sary</i> . In this year As Sary ibn al Hakam was appointed by Mâmûn Governor of Miṣr. Above the inscription in the area of the reverse, لله طاهر, <i>Tâher</i> , and below, ذو اليمينين <i>Zû l Yemînein</i> , ambidexter. In the margin, بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين بمصر سنة إحدى و مئتين. This <i>Tâher</i> was <i>Tâher ibn al Hussein</i> , who was a zealous partisan of Al Mâmûn, and who caused the death of Al Amin in Baghdâd. He was blind of one eye, and being able to use both hands with the same facility was called <i>Zû l Yemînein</i> (Pl. II. No. 22).
201	Fraehn.	T. 1714.	بمصر سنة إحدى ومئتين, In Miṣr the

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			year 201. <i>To God, Al Fadl. ذو الرياستين Zû r Riâsatein.</i>
202	C. S. G.	Inedited.	On area of the reverse, above the usual inscription, ل, and below it ه.
202	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Below the inscription on the area of the obverse, <i>المغرب Al Maghreb.</i> Above the inscription on the area of the reverse, <i>To God, Al Fadl. Beneath it, ذو الرياستين Zû r Riâsatein.</i> The marginal legend on the reverse presents a remarkable peculiarity, namely, that after the date the name of the then Governor of Egypt is inserted, thus <i>بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين سره اثنتين</i> In the name of God this dinâr was struck in the year 202, As Sary (Pl. II. No. 23).
202	Frachn.	T. 1727.	<i>بمصر سره اثنتين وميتين</i> In Miṣr the year 202. <i>السرى As Sary. لله طاهر To God, Tâher. ذو الرياستين Zû r Riâsatein.</i>
203	Description de l'Egpyte.	T. 1738.	<i>بمصر سره ثلث وميتين</i> In Miṣr the year 203. <i>المامون Al Mâmân. لله طاهر To God, Tâher. السرى As Sary.</i>
203	E. T. R.	T. 1739.	Beneath the area of the obverse, <i>العراق Al 'Irâk.</i> Above inscription in area of reverse, <i>لله To God.</i> Beneath it <i>ذو الرياستين Zû r Riâsatein.</i> Marginal legend, <i>بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب هذا الدين سره ثلث وميتين</i>

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
204	E. T. R.	Inedited.	No name.
204	Fraehn.	T. 1748.	بمصر سنة أربع و ميتين In Miṣr the year 204. المغرب <i>Al Maghreb</i> . لله طاهر <i>To God, Tāher</i> . السرى <i>As Sary</i> .
204	?	T. 1749.	ذو الرياستين <i>Zū r Riāsatein</i> .
205	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Beneath the inscription in the area of the obverse, المغرب <i>Al Maghreb</i> . Above that on the area of the reverse, لله طاهر <i>To God, Tāher</i> . Below it, محمد بن السرى <i>Muhammad ibn as Sary</i> . In Jamad al Akhera, 205, Muhammad ibn as Sary was appointed by Māmūn to be Governor of Egypt after the death of his father, who had held that post for the second time for nearly four years (Pl. II. No. 24).
205	E. T. R.	T. 1769.	لله <i>To God</i> .
206	E. T. R.	T. 1781.	Beneath the inscription on the area of the obverse, عبيد الله بن السرى <i>'Obeid allah ibn as Sary</i> . Above that on the area of the reverse, الخليفة <i>Al Khalifah</i> . Below it, المأمون <i>Al Māmūn</i> . In my specimen the place of mintage is not given; in other respects it answers to the description given by T. No. 1781. On the death of Muhammad ibn as Sary in 206, his brother, 'Obeid allah ibn as Sary, was appointed to succeed him in the government of Miṣr.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
207	Fraehn.	T. 1788.	In all respects like the preceding dinâr excepting the date.
207	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>This dinâr is the first specimen of a new type of coin. Firstly, the date appears on the obverse instead of on the reverse as heretofore; and secondly, a new quotation from the Korân is introduced as a marginal legend; thus,</p> <p>Obverse, area—First symbol, a linear circle separates the area from the inner legend.</p> <p>Inner legend, بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين سنة سبع ومايتين.</p> <p>Marginal legend, لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد يومئذ يفرح المؤمنون بنصر الله.</p> <p>A broader linear circle surrounds this, and forms a sort of rim.</p> <p>Reverse, area in three lines—محمد رسول الله, which inscription is separated by a double linear circle from the marginal legend, the second general symbol as far as على الدين كله.</p> <p>There is no name on this dinâr, so I presume it to have been struck in Baghdâd, as several contemporary dirhams are extant struck at that and other places in the Mashrek bearing this legend—لله الامر الخ.</p> <p>See Tiesenhausen, Nos. 1789, 1790 (Pl. III. No. 25).</p>

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
208	**	Inedited.	Obverse—عميد الله بن السرى 'Obeid <i>allah ibn as Sary</i> . Reverse, above الخليفة <i>Al Khalifah</i> , below المأمون <i>Al Māmūn</i> .
209	E. T. R.	T. 1798.	Same as the preceding dinâr of 208.
209	E. T. R.	Inedited.	This dinâr corresponds exactly with Tiesenhausen's No. 1798, excepting that it does not bear the name of the place of mintage, which of course must be "Miṣr."
210	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Date on the obverse and marginal legend لله الامر من النخ <i>as on my</i> dinâr of 207. Reverse لله <i>To God</i> , above the inscription in the area. On the obverse there is no line of separation between the area and the legends. On the reverse there is one circle. The second symbol is complete as far as ولو كره المشركون.
215	E. T. R.	Inedited.	Like the preceding dinâr. The place of mintage is thus given, بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين بمدينه السلام سنه خمس عشرة ومايتين In the name of God this dinâr was struck in Medînet es Salâm the year 215 (Pl. III. No. 26).

After the date of this dinâr there is no difficulty in regard to the places of mintage, as they are almost invariably mentioned on the coins, together with the date. I will therefore conclude this notice with a list of some still unpublished dinârs in the two collections.

On the following dinârs the date appears on the obverse,

and the marginal legend, لله الامر من قبل الخ, is also on the obverse, like the *dinârs* above described, 210 and 215.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
219	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> .
220	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> .
222	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمدينة السلام In <i>Medīnet es Salām</i> (Pl. III. No. 27).
225	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بدمشق In <i>Dimashk</i> . On the reverse, above the inscription in the area, لله To God, and below it, المعتصم بالله <i>Al M'utaṣem billah</i> (Pl. III. No. 28).
226	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمرو In <i>Merû</i> , like the preceding of 225.
232	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Reverse, لله الواثق بالله To God, <i>Al Wathik billah</i> .
232	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بصنعا In <i>San'ad</i> . Obverse, جعفر <i>Ja'afar</i> . Reverse, لله To God, الواثق بالله <i>Al Wathik billah</i> . This <i>Ja'afar</i> must be the son of <i>Al Wathik billah</i> , who succeeded his father under the name of <i>Al Mutawakkel 'al allah</i> . A neatly engraved die of the ordinary type (Pl. III. No. 29).
234	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بمرو In <i>Merû</i> . Reverse, لله To God, المتوكل على الله <i>Al Mutawakkel 'al allah</i> .
236	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بسرمن ري In <i>Sir man raa</i> . This is a half <i>dinâr</i> , judging from its size and weight. Obverse, ابو عبد الله <i>Abu'Abd-allah</i> . Reverse, لله To God, المتوكل على الله <i>Al Mutawakkel 'al allah</i> (Pl. III. No. 30).
238	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بصنعا In <i>San'ad</i> . Like that of the same mint dated 232, but without the name

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			Ja'afar, and with the name of the Khalifah <i>على الله المتوكل</i> <i>Al Mutawakkel 'al allah.</i>
240	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<i>بمصر</i> In <i>Miṣr.</i> Reverse, <i>لله</i> <i>To God,</i> <i>على الله المتوكل</i> <i>Al Mutawakkel 'al allah.</i>
242	**	Inedited.	<i>بمصر</i> In <i>Miṣr.</i> Obverse, <i>المعتز بالله</i> <i>Al Mutaz billah.</i> Reverse, <i>على الله المتوكل</i> <i>Al Mutawakkel 'al allah.</i>
246	**	Inedited.	<i>بمرو</i> . Like the preceding of 242.
249	**	Inedited.	<i>بمصر</i> In <i>Miṣr.</i> Obverse <i>العباس بن</i> <i>Al Abbās</i> , son of the Commander of the Faithful. This is 'Abbās, son of Al Masta'in billah, who afterwards succeeded to the throne under the name of Al M'utamed 'al allah. Reverse <i>المستعين بالله</i> <i>Al Mast'ain billah</i> (Pl. III. No. 31).
250	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<i>بمصر</i> In <i>Miṣr.</i> Like the preceding of 249.
252	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<i>بمدينة السلام</i> In <i>Medīnet es Salām.</i> Like the preceding.
253	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<i>بالشاش</i> In <i>Ash Shāsh.</i> Reverse, above, <i>لله</i> <i>To God</i> ; below, <i>المعتز بالله</i> <i>Al Mutaz billah</i> , Commander of the Faithful.
256	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<i>بصنعا</i> In <i>San'ad.</i> Reverse, above, <i>لله</i> <i>To God</i> ; below, <i>المهتدى بالله</i> <i>Al Muhtadi billah</i> , <i>أمير المؤمنين</i> Commander of the Faithful.
257	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<i>بمدينة السلام</i> In <i>Medīnet es Salām.</i> Obverse, <i>جعفر</i> <i>Ja'afar.</i> Reverse, <i>لله</i> -

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			<p>الله المتمد على الله <i>To God—Al Mutamed 'al allah.</i> This Ja'afar is the son of Al Muwaffak, afterwards called Al Mufawaḍ il allah.</p>
258	**	Inedited.	<p>بمدينة السلام <i>In Medinet es Salām.</i> Like the preceding dinār of 257.</p>
258	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<p>بمصر <i>In Miṣr.</i> Like the preceding, but beneath the name on the reverse is a word which I cannot decipher, ظرر.</p>
259	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>بمصر <i>In Miṣr.</i> Like the preceding, but in place of the word I could not decipher I find the letter ر or ن.</p>
260	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>بمصر <i>In Miṣr.</i> Like the preceding.</p>
261	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>بسرمن رأى <i>In Sir man rāa.</i> With the same word on the reverse as on the preceding dinār of 258 Miṣr.</p>
263	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>بمصر <i>In Miṣr.</i> Like the preceding.</p>
263	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<p>بمدينة السلام <i>In Medinet es Salām.</i> Like the preceding.</p>
268	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>بسمرقند <i>In Samarkand.</i> Obverse, beneath the first symbol, الموفق بالله <i>Al Muwaffak billah.</i> Reverse, above, لله <i>To God</i>; below, الله المعتمد على الله <i>Al Mutamed 'al allah.</i></p>
270	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>بالهواز <i>In al Ahwāz.</i> Obverse, above the first symbol, بر probably <i>bir</i> (right), and below it, الموفق بالله <i>Al Muwaffak billah.</i> Reverse, above the inscription in the area, لله <i>To God</i>; below it, الله المعتمد على الله <i>Al Mutamed 'al allah,</i> ذو الوزارتين <i>Zā' l wazāratein,</i> holder of two Viziriats, or head of two ad-</p>

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
273	E. T. R.	Inedited.	ministrations, referring to Sââd, who was Vizir under Al Mütamed and also under Al Muwaffak (Pl. III. No. 32). A dinâr of small size without place of mintage. Obverse, <i>الموفق بالله</i> <i>Al Muwaffak billah</i> . Reverse, above, <i>لله</i> <i>To God</i> ; below, <i>المعتمد على الله</i> <i>Al Mütamad 'al allah</i> (Pl. III. No. 33).
274	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<i>بالرافقه</i> In <i>ar Râfika</i> . Obverse, below the first symbol, <i>المفوض الى الله</i> <i>Mufawad il allah</i> , and below the name a double scroll forming a cross. Reverse, above the inscription in the area, <i>لله</i> <i>To God</i> ; and below it, <i>المعتمد على الله</i> <i>Al Mütamed 'al allah</i> , <i>احمد بن الموفق بالله</i> <i>Ahmed son of al Muwaffak billah</i> , and the letter <i>ر</i> or <i>ن</i> . A remarkable dinâr, as it gives the names of the reigning Khalifah Al Mütamed, of his brother and coadjutor Al Muwaffak, and of his nephew Ahmed, who afterwards succeeded under the name of Al Mütadid.
275	E. T. R.	Inedited.	This dinâr gives no place of mintage. The area is smaller than in preceding dinârs, thus giving more space for the double marginal legend. Obverse, area, beneath the first symbol, <i>جعفر</i> <i>Ja'afar</i> . Reverse, above the inscription in the area, <i>لله</i> <i>To God</i> ; below it, <i>المعتمد على الله</i> <i>Al Mütamed 'al allah</i> , <i>سعب</i> <i>Sh'ueib</i> ? (Pl. III. No. 34.)

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
275	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>بقرقيسيا In <i>Karkisiāh</i>. This is a very remarkable <i>dinâr</i>, and would perhaps be more correctly classified in the Okeilide dynasty. I leave it, however, in this list, because of its remarkable interest bearing on the history of the 'Abbassides.</p> <p>Obverse, beneath the first symbol, المنفوض إلى الله <i>Al Mufawad il allah</i>, beneath the name the word Muhammed in an ornamental form.</p> <p>Reverse area,</p> <p>الله محمد رسول الله المعتمد على الله احمد بن المنفوض إلى الله محمد بن صفوان</p> <p>"To God. Muhammad, the Apostle of God, Al M'utamed 'al allah Ahmed, son of Al Mufawad il allah Muhammad, son of Şafwân" (Pl. III. No. 35).</p> <p>Ibn al Athîr says, in vol. vii. p. 276, that in the year 169 (six years before this <i>dinâr</i> was struck) Ibn Şafwân al 'Akeili was in Karkisiâ, and that Lûlû, a freed slave and General in the army of Ahmed ibn Tûlûn, having revolted against his master, fled to Al</p>

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			Muwaffak. On his way he stopped at Karkîsiâ, took it from Ibn Şafwân, and delivered it to Ahmed ibn Mâlik ibn Tawk. ¹ This dînâr, now under consideration, proves that Ibn Şafwân afterwards retook possession of this city, though I have not yet found an historical record of the fact.
281	E. T. R.	Inedited.	The place of mintage is not given on this dînâr, which is in every respect similar to the one dated 275 without mintage. It is remarkable in that the name Al M'utamed al Allah is still preserved, although, according to Ibn al Athîr and other authors, this Khalifah died in the year 279. ²
281	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بہمدان In <i>Hamadân</i> . Obverse, area, beneath the first symbol, عمر بن عبد العزيز 'Omar, son of 'Abd al 'Azîz. Reverse,

¹ وفيها [سنة ١٦٩] خالف لولو غلام احمد ابن طولون صاحب مصر على مولاه احمد ابن طولون وفي يده حمص وحلب وقنسرين وديار مصر من الجزيرة وسار الى بالس فنهبها وكاتب الموفق في المسير اليه واشترط شروطاً فاجابه ابو احمد اليها وكان بالرقه فسار الى الموفق فنزل قرقيسيا وبها ابن صفوان العقيلي فحاربه واخذها منه وسلمها الى احمد بن مالك بن طوق وسار الى الموفق فوصل اليه وهو يقاتل الحميث العلوي -

² وفيها [سنة ٢٧٩] توفي المعتمد على الله ليلة الاثنين لاحدى
 عشره بقيت من رجب ببغداد — *Vide* Ibn al Athîr, vol. vii. page 316.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			<p>above the inscription on the area, لله <i>To God.</i> Beneath it, المعتض بالله <i>Al Mutaḍid billah</i> (Pl. IV. No. 36).</p> <p>It seems from the account given by Ibn al Athîr that it was in this year 281 that Al M'utaḍid established his supremacy in the eastern district, and appointed 'Omar ibn 'Abd el 'Azîz, whose name appears on this dinâr of Hamadân, as Governor of Nahâvend, Ispahân and al Kurj.¹</p>
281	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>بالرافقه In <i>Ar Râfiḳah.</i> Reverse, المعتض بالله <i>Al Mutaḍid billah.</i></p>
286	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<p>This is a beautiful little coin, probably a third of a dinâr, without place of mintage. Obverse, area,</p> <p>له To God المعتض <i>Al Mutaḍid</i> بالله <i>billah</i></p> <p>Marginal legend. The first symbol.</p> <p>Reverse, area,</p> <p>امير Commander المو of the منين Faithful.</p> <p>Marginal legend, بسم الله ضرب سنة</p>

¹ وفيها [٢٨١] سار المعتض الى ناحية الجبل وقصد الد ينور وولى ابنه علياً وهو المكتفى الرى وقزوين و زنجان وابهر وقم و همدان والدينور وجعل على كتابته احمد ابن الاصبغ و قلد عمر بن عبد العزيز و *Vide* Ibn al — بن ابي رلف اصبهان و نهاوند و الكرج و عاد الى بغداد Athîr, vol. vii. page 324.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			ست وثمانين ومايتين In the name of God, struck in the year 386 (Pl. IV. No. 37).
292	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Above the inscription in the area of the reverse, لله <i>To God</i> ; below it, المكتفى بالله <i>Al Muktafi billah</i> . This is a highly interesting coin, seeing that it is struck by the Khalifah in <i>Miṣr</i> in the year of the overthrow of Sheybân ibn Ahmed ibn Ṭûlûn, who was the last representative of that grand but short-lived dynasty the Ṭûlûnides (Pl. IV. No. 38).
293	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بهمدان In <i>Hamadân</i> . Like the preceding of 292.
293	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding of 292. In addition, however, it has a large dot beneath the inscription of both areas.
293	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بدمشق In <i>Dimashk</i> . Like the preceding of 292.
294	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding of 292.
294	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بقم In <i>Kum</i> . Like the preceding of 292.
296	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Reverse, above the inscription in the area, لله <i>To God</i> ; below it, المقتدر بالله <i>Al Muqtadir billah</i> .
300	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بالرافقة In <i>Ar Râfîka</i> . Obverse, area, لا اله الا There is no deity الله وحده but God alone. لا شريك له He has no associate.

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			<p>أبو العباس بن أمير المؤمنين Reverse, area. [Faithful.</p> <p>• لله • • To God •</p> <p>محمد Muhammad</p> <p>رسول the Apostle</p> <p>الله of God</p> <p>المقتدر بالله Al Muḩtadir billah.</p>
300	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بحران In <i>Harrân</i> . Like the preceding, except that there are no dots on the reverse. The ا is here introduced in the مايه <i>hundred</i> , and also in the preceding <i>dînâr</i> . Al Muḩtadir's son Abu 'l 'Abbas afterwards succeeded as Ar Raḩi billah.
301	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بفره In <i>Farah</i> . Like the preceding, but without any dots.
301	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بدمشق In <i>Dimashk</i> . Like the preceding, and without any dots.
301	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding of the same date.
302	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding.
303	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بمدينة السلام In <i>Medînet es Salâm</i> . Like the preceding.
306	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding.
306	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بصنعاء In <i>San'ad</i> . المقتدر بالله Al Muḩtadir billah (Pl. IV. No. 39).
312	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding <i>dînârs</i> of the same mintage.
312	**	Inedited.	بالحمدية In <i>Al Muḩammadîyeh</i> . Like

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			the preceding <i>dinâr</i> of <i>Miṣr</i> , but smaller in size.
312	E. T. R.	Inedited.	يدمشق In <i>Dimashk</i> . Like the preceding <i>dinâr</i> of <i>Miṣr</i> .
313	**	Inedited.	بمص In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding <i>dinâr</i> .
314	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بصعا In <i>Ṣan'aâ</i> . Obverse area, first symbol, the ر of the word شريك, having an ornamental tail. Legend, بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين بصعنا سنة اربعة عشرة وثلث In the name of God this <i>dinâr</i> was struck in <i>Ṣan'aâ</i> the year 314. The word مية <i>hundred</i> is suppressed, probably for want of space. Outside this legend is a fillet, on which there is no legend. Reverse, area, above, لله <i>To God</i> ; below, الله المقتدر بالله <i>Al Muktadir billah</i> . Legend, لله الامر من قبل الخ. A fillet without legend surrounds this, as on the obverse (Pl. IV. No. 40).
316	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بارديبل In <i>Ardbil</i> . Obverse, area, <p style="text-align: center;">•</p> <p style="text-align: center;">لا اله الا الله</p> <p style="text-align: center;">وحده لا شريك له</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ابو العباس بن</p> <p style="text-align: center;">امير المؤمنين</p> <p style="text-align: center;">•</p> <p>There is no deity but God alone. He has no associate. Abu l 'Abbâs, son of the Commander of the Faithful.</p>

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			Reverse, area, <div style="text-align: center;"> • لله محمد رسول الله الفتح بن الافشين مولى امير المؤمنين • To God. Muhammad the Apostle of God Al Fath, son of Al Afshin, Freedman of the Commander of the Faithful (Pl. IV. No. 41). </div>
317	**	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding dīnār of the same mint.
322	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بسوق الاهواز In <i>Sûk al Ahwâz</i> . After the name of the place there is a confused sign like ار, which may be simply a repetition of the last two letters of <i>Sûk al Ahwâz</i> from the die having shifted; or it may be an imperfectly struck preposition في <i>in</i> , which is hardly probable, however, seeing that the use of the preposition before the date of the year had been in disuse ever since the early Omeiyade period. Reverse, above, لله <i>To God</i> ; below, الراضى بالله <i>Ar Râdy billah</i> .
325	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بسوق الاهواز In <i>Sûk al Ahwâz</i> . Like the preceding.
325	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding; but beneath the area in the obverse is

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			a letter ج with the diacritical point in it, probably the initial of the word جيد <i>good</i> .
328	**	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding, but in place of the letter ج is a plain dot and on the reverse at the bottom of the area is an imperfect ح .
329	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Like the preceding as to the inscription, and the dot below the inscription in the area of the obverse.
329	E. T. R.	Inedited.	بمصر In <i>Miṣr</i> . Reverse, above the usual inscription in the area, لله <i>To God</i> ; and below, المتقى بالله <i>Al Muttaki billah</i> . These two dinârs, struck in the same year, representing the last of one Khalif and the first of his successor's reign.
335	C. S. G.	Inedited.	بصنعا In <i>San'ad</i> . Obverse, area, first symbol, the ر and the word شريك having an ornamental tail. Inner circular legend, بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين بصنعا سنة خمس وثلاثين وثلاث In the name of God this dinâr was struck in <i>San'aâ</i> the year 335; the مية omitted. On the marginal fillet, ضرب بصنعا Struck in <i>San'aâ</i> . Reverse, الله To God. محمد Muhammad رسول الله the Apostle of God. المطيع لله <i>Al Muti'a lillah</i> .

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			Below this name a star. Inner circular legend, <i>لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد الخ</i> . On the marginal fillet, <i>مما امر به الامام</i> . By order of the Imâm ; or, perhaps it may be read <i>الامير</i> the <i>Emir</i> . This and the following <i>dînâr</i> are of a new and hitherto unpublished type. The lettering is very inferior to that of all preceding <i>dînârs</i> (Pl. IV. No. 42).
336	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<i>بصنعا</i> In <i>San'ad</i> . With the name of <i>المستكفي بالله</i> <i>Al Mustakfi billah</i> (Pl. IV. No. 43).
338	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<i>بصنعا</i> In <i>San'ad</i> . With the name of <i>المستكفي بالله</i> <i>Al Mustakfi billah</i> .
343	C. S. G.	Inedited.	<i>بصنعا</i> In <i>San'ad</i> . With the name of <i>المطيع لله</i> <i>Al Muṭī'a lillah</i> (Pl. IV. No. 44).
355	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<i>بفلسطين</i> In <i>Filastîn</i> . This <i>dînâr</i> must have been struck in Palestine (probably in Ramleh) during a temporary success of the 'Abbasside Khalifah against the Ekhshidites, the last of whom, Abu'l Fawâris, was soon afterwards betrayed to the Fatemites.
606	C. S. G.	Inedited.	Obverse, area الامام لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له الناصر لدين الله امير المؤمنين The Imâm. There is no deity but

DATE.	IN WHOSE CABINET.	BY WHOM EDITED.	DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
			<p>God alone. He has no associate. An Nâşer ledîn illah, Commander of the Faithful.</p> <p>Marginal legend, لله الامر من قبل و Inner circular legend, من بعد الخ. بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار بمدينة السلام سنة ست وست مائه In the name of God this dinâr was struck in Medinet es Salâm the year 606.</p> <p>Reverse, area,</p> <p>الحمد لله محمد رسول الله صلی الله عليه</p> <p>Praise be to God! Muhammad the Apostle of God. May God be propitious to him!</p> <p>Marginal legend, second general symbol.</p>
608	**	Inedited.	Like the preceding.
614	**	Inedited.	Like the preceding.
622	E. T. R.	Inedited.	<p>Like the preceding, but with the name of الظاهر بامر الله <i>Az Zâher biamr illah</i>, who was the 35th 'Abbasside Khalifah, who reigned only for a few months. (Pl. IV. No. 45).</p>

I have no doubt that this list will be of some service to the Oriental Numismatist who will undertake to contribute to the new edition of Marsden the article on the coins of the Khalîfahs of Bani 'Abbâs, and it is with this hope that I hasten to submit it to you for publication.

Furthermore, I subjoin a list of the mints which are proved to have existed under the Khalîfahs of Bani Umayya or Bani 'Abbâs, and a sketch-map, on which most of their names will be found. This will give an idea of the vastness of the Muhammadan Empire at that early period.

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
ابرشهر	1	Abrashahr	1	1	Said to be the place also called Nisapûr.
اخشيكث	2	Akhsiketh	2	16	A city in Ma wara n Nahr, the capital of Farghanah, on the banks of the river of Ash Shâsh.
اذريجان	3	Azrabeijân	3	49	A province bounded on the east by Barda'ah, and on the west by Arzanjân, and on the north by the country of the Deilam and Aţ Tarm. Its chief towns are Tabriz, formerly called Al Marâghah, Khoey, Salmâs, Urmîyah, and Ardbîl.
اران	4	Arrân	4		An extensive province separated from Azrabeijân by the river Ar Rass. Amongst its chief towns are Kanzah or Janzah, Barza'ah, and Shamkûr.
ارجان	5	Arrajân	5		Vulgarly called Arraghân. A town in Fars, one day's journey from the sea.
اردبيل	6	Ardbil		23	One of the chief towns of Azrabeijân.
اردشير خرة	7	Ardeshir Khurra	6	25	One of the finest towns in Fars.
الاردن	8	Al Ardun	7	24	A district in Syria, including the Ghôr Tabariyeh, Sûr and 'Akkah.

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marusid el 'Ittila'a.
أرمينية	9	Arminiya	8	31	A large province in the north. The smaller is Tefis, the larger Khlât.
أرمية	10	Urmîyah	9	30	A town in Azrabeijân.
اصفهان	11	Ispahân	10	46	The name of a province, and also of its capital, which was first called Jey.
اصطخر	12	Iṣṭakhr	11	45	The largest town of Fars.
إفريقية	13	Ifrikiyeh	12	52	A vast kingdom south of the island of Sicily; the westernmost part being south of the island of Al Andalus.
آمد	14	Amad	13	64	[Diar Bekr, <i>Soret</i> .]
مدينة امل	15	Medînet Amol		65	[Tabaristân, <i>Soret</i> .]
اندرابه	16	Anderâbah	14	69	A village 2 parasangs from Marw.
الاندلس	17	Al Andalus	15	71	A large and important island, on the south of which is the strait between the ocean and the sea of Rûm, the width of which is about 12 miles.
انطاكية	18	Anṭâkieh	16	73	The capital of Ath Thaghûr ash Shamîyeh.
الاهواز	19	Al Ahwâz	17	77	First called Al Aḥwâz, but softened by the Persians to its present pronunciation, as they cannot pronounce the letter ح. Said to be the same as Khuzistân.
إيليا	20	Æliâ	18	87	A name of Jerusalem.
الباب	21	Al Bâb	19	89	Distant from Manbaj about 2 miles, and from Halab about 10 miles.

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
بخارا	22	Bukhârâ	20	102	The finest city of Ma wara n Nahr. It is 7 days from Samarkand.
بدعه	23	Beda'ah	21	104	
بدليس	24	Badlis	22	105 (bis)	A town in Arminiya, Khlât.
بذغيس	25	Bazghis	23	106	[Circonscription d'Herat, <i>Soret.</i>]
برذعه	26	Barza'ah	24	107	A town in Azrabeijân. Said to be Arrân.
البصرة	27	Al Başrah	25	116	In al 'Irâk.
بعلبك	28	Ba'albak	26	118	A city 3 days' journey from Dimashk.
مدينة بلخ	29	Balkh (Me- dinet)	27	120	A celebrated city in Khorasân.
بلخ الميضا	30	Balkh al Beidâ	28	121	
بلد	31	Balad	29	122	An ancient city above Mawşil.
البانجهير	32	Al Banjehîr	30	130	A town near Balkh; it has a silver mine.
بهقباذ الاسفل	33	Bihkubâz al Asfal			One of 3 towns on the Euphrates called re- spectively Bihkubâz al a'ala, Bihkubâz al Awsat, and Bihkubâz al Asfal.
بيت جبرين	34	Beit Jebrîn	31		A town between Jeru- salem and Ghazzah.
تستر من الاهواز	35	Tuster min al Ahwâz	32	151	
تفليس	36	Teflis	33	154	The capital of Jurzân.
التيمة	37	At Teimrah	34	158	One of two villages in Işpahan, called respec- tively . . . al Kubra and . . . aş Şughra.
جرجان	38	Jurjân	35	166	A celebrated city between Tabaristân and Khorasân.

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
الجزيرة	39	Al Jezîrah	36	168	
جندی سابور	40	Jundey Sâ- pûr	37	177	In Khuzistân, also called Jundeishahpûr.
جى	41	Jey	38	181	The city of Ispahân.
حجر	42	Hajar	39	183	The city of Al Yamâmeh. [Capital of Yemen, <i>Soret.</i>]
حران	43	Harrân	40	184	An ancient city, one day's journey from Raha.
الحسن النخشن	44	Al Husn or al Khushn			
حلب	45	Halab	41	190	A celebrated city in Northern Syria.
حمص	46	Humş	42	193	A celebrated city between Dimashk and Halab.
خونا	47	Khûnâ	43	211	A small town in Azra- beijân.
دبيل	48	Debil	44	219	In Arminiye.
درابجرد	49	Darâbjard	45	219	Capital of Nisapûr, in <i>(bis)</i> the desert.
دستوا	50	Destawâ	46	222	A town in Fars, said to be Al Ahwâz.
دمشق	51	Dimashk	47	225	The capital of Syria.
راس العين	52	Râs al 'Ain	48	235	The name of a town be- tween Harrân and Nasibein. Formerly called Ras ain al Khapûr, but now ab- breviated into Râs al 'Ain. The river flows into the Euphrates at Karkîsiâ above Ar Raḥbah.
الرافقه	53	Ar Râfikah	49	237	A town near Ar Raḥkah.
رام هرمز	54	Râmormuz	50	238	In Khuzistân.
الرحبه	55	Ar Raḥbah	51	240	There are several places of this name.
الرقه	56	Ar Raḥkah	52	243	When Ar Raḥkah was

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
					ruined, Ar Râfîkah be- came the capital in its stead.
الرملة	57	Ar Ramleh	53	246	Formerly the capital of Filastîn, eighteen miles from Jerusalem.
الرها	58	Ar Rahâ	54	248	A city in Al Jezîrah above Harrân.
الري	59	Ar Rey	55	250	The chief town of Jebal, 'Irâk Ajamy.
زرنج	60	Zerenj	56	252	The capital of Sejistân.
سابور	61	Sâpûr	57	259	A town 25 parasangs from Shirâz.
سجستان	62	Sejistân	58	268	A province whose capital is Zerenj.
سرخس	63	Sarakhs	59	273 (bis)	An ancient city of Khor- asân, between Nisapûr and Marw.
سرق	64	Surrak	60	274	One of the villages of Al Ahwâz.
سرمن رای	65	Sir man râa	61	277	Founded by al Musta'a- sem, between Baghdâd and Takrît.
سرمین	66	Sirmîn	62	278	A celebrated village near Halab.
سروان	67	Sirwân	63	279	A small town in Sejistân.
سلمیه	68	Salamiyeh	64		A village in the desert, 2 days' journey from Hamah.
سمرقند	69	Samarkand	65	288	A celebrated city said to have been built by Alexander the Great. The capital of Saghd. South of the valley of Şaghd.
السوس	70	As Sûs	66	297	A town in Khuzistân.
سوق الاهواز	71	Sûk al Ah- wâz	67	298	[Khuzistân, <i>Soret</i> .]
سوق مره	72	Sûk Murrah	68	299	[Khuzistân, <i>Soret</i> .]

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
سیراف	73	Seirâf	69	300	[Farsistân, <i>Soret</i> .]
الشاش	74	Ash Shâsh	70	305	A city near Ar Rey.
شیراز	75	Shîrâz	71	319	The capital of Fars.
صنعا	76	San'aâ	72	324	The capital of Yemen.
صور	77	Ŝûr	73	325	A celebrated ancient city on the coast of Syria, projecting into the sea.
طبرستان	78	Tabaristân	74	329	Also called Mazanderan.
طبریه	79	Tabariyah	75	330	One of the cities of the Jordan, built on the border of a lake of the same name, 3 days from Dimashq.
طنجه	80	Tanjah	76	337	On the shore of the sea of Al Maghreb, one day's journey from Cebta (Ceuta).
العال	81	Al'aâl	77		
العباسیہ	82	Al 'Abbâsi- yah	78	340	Near al Kufah.
العراق	83	Al 'Irâk	79	342	An extensive province between al Mawşil and 'Abbadân.
عُصفان	84	Uşfân	80	345 (bis)	Near Mekkah.
عسکر مُکرم	85	'Askar Mu- kram	81	344	An important town in Khuzistân.
عکّه	86	'Akkah	82	347	A fortified town on the coast of Syria.
عمّان	87	'Ammân	83	350	
غزّه	88	Ghazzah	84		A town on the confines of Syria, towards Mişr. Two parasangs from 'Askalân.
فارس	89	Fârs	85	355	An extensive province, bounded by Al 'Irâk at Arrajân; Kermân at Seirajân; the Indian

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
					Ocean at Seirâf; and Sind at Mikrân. Its chief towns are Ištakhr, Ardešhîr Khurra, Dar- âbjard, and Sâpûr.
الفرات	90	Al Furât	86		Name given to many villages irrigated by the river Euphrates.
فره	91	Farah		365	A city of Sejstân.
فسا	92	Fasâ	87	370	A beautiful city in Fars, 4 days' journey from Shîrâz, and 8 parasangs from Kazarûn.
الفسطاط	93	Al Fustât	88	371	Near al Kahirah.
فلسطين	94	Filastîn	89	373	[Palestine.] The south- ern district of Syria, nearest to Mišr. Its capital is Jerusalem.
فيل	95	Fil	90	376	An ancient city in Kha- wârizm; first called Fil, afterwards Manšu- rah, and now called Karkanj.
القدسِيَّة	96	AlKudsiyah	91		
قصر السلام	97	Kaṣr es Sa- lâm	92	392	Built by Harûn ar Rashîd near ar Raḳḳa.
قَم	98	Kûm	93	395	
قنسرین	99	Kinnisrîn	94	397	A city one day's journey from Ḥalab.
قرقيسيا	100	Karḳîsia			A city at the mouth of the river Khapûr. It is partly on the Eu- phrates, and partly on the Khapûr.
قومس	101	Kûmis	95	400	A district in Tabaristân. Its capital is Damghân, between Ar Rey and Nisapûr.
کرمان	102	Kermân	96	419	A district between Fars, Makrân, Sejstân and

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
					Khorasân, celebrated for its tin mines.
كنكوار	103	Kankawâr	97		
الكوفة	104	Al Kûfah	91	440	The celebrated city in Al 'Irâq.
لُد	105	Ludd	99	448	A city in Filastîn, near Jerusalem.
مَارِدِينَ	106	Mâridîn	100	454	A fortified city in Al Jezirah, looking to- wards Dâra and Naşî- bein.
ماء البصرة	107	Mâh al Baş- rah	101	458	A name applied to Naha- vend (as well as to Hamazân and Kûm), because they were con- quered by the people of Al Başrah.
ماء الكوفة	108	Mâh al Kû- fah	102	459	Ad Denawâr, so called because conquered by the people of Al Kûfah.
ماهي	109	Mâhy	103	460	One of two villages near Marw, together called Al Mahiân.
المبركة	110	Al Mubra- kah (for			
المباركة		Al Mubâri- kah)	104	461	A town of Khawârizm.
المتوكلية	111	Al Muta- wakkeli- yeh	105	463	Near Samarra.
المحمدية	112	Al Muham- madiyeh	106	465	In Ar Rey. [auparavant Rey, <i>Soret</i> .]
مدينة السلام	113	Medînet es Salâm	108	474	Old name of Baghdâd.
مدينة السليم	114	Medînet es Seteilim	107		
مدينة التسليم		(for Med. et Teslîm)		472	
المذار	115	Al Mazâr	109	471 (bis)	In Meisân, between Wasîṭ and Başrah.

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
مرو	116	Marw	110	480	The capital of Khorasân.
مصر	117	Miṣr	111	487	The name of Egypt and of its capital.
معدن بجینس	118	Ma'adan Bajînes	112	493	Near Khlât in Armini-yah.
معدن الشاش	119	Ma'adan ash Shâsh	113	494	
معرة مصرین	120	Ma'aratMiş-rein	114		Five parasangs from Ḥalab.
مناذر	121	Manâzir	115	499	In Khuzistân.
المنصورة	122	Al Manṣûrah	116	505	
الموصل	123	Al Mawṣil	117	511	One of the largest cities in the Muhammadan Empire. It is the gate of Al 'Irâḳ and the key of Khorasân. I have often heard it said that there are three celebrated cities, namely Nisapûr, because it is the gate of the East; Dimashḳ, because it is the gate of the West; and Al Mawṣil, because a person going to either of them must pass through it. It is 74 parasangs from Baghdâd.
المهديّة	124	Al Mâhdi-yah	118	501	[EraqeArabique, Soret]
ميسان	125	Meisân	119	514	A populous district between Wâsiṭ and Al Baṣrah.
نصيبين	126	Naṣîbein	120	520	Also called Nasibûn. In Jezirah, on the caravan road between Al Mawṣil and Dimashḳ.
نہوند	127	Nahawand	121		
نہر تیری	128	Nahr Tîra	122	527	Near Al Ahwâz.

Arabic Names.	No.		No. in T.'s List.	No. in Soret's List.	Extracts from Marasid el 'Ittila'a.
نيسابور	129	Neisâpûr	123	528	Thirty parasangs from Marw.
واسط	130	Wâsiṭ	124	537	Half-way between Al Baṣrah and Al Kûfah.
الهاشمية	131	Al Hâshe-mîyah	125	529	A town near Al Kûfah.
هراة	132	Herât	126	530	One of the oldest towns of Khorasân.
هارون اباد	133	Hârûnabâd	127	531	
الهارونية	134	Al Hârûnî-yah	128	532	A small town near Mar-a'ash, in the Syrian pass of Mount al Lukkam, جبل اللكام, founded by Harûn ar Rashid.
همدان	135	Hamadân	129	533	A city with 120 villages.
اليمامة	136	Al Yamâmeh	130	550	[Pour Hadjr Yemen, Soret.]

CORRECTIONS.

Page 281, on coin dated 236, *read* بصر من رأى *instead of* رى . . .

„ 296, No. 20 (Soret 89), *dele* the statement 'Distant from,' etc., and *read*, 'A town on the banks of the Caspian Sea, also called Darband.'

„ 297, No. 33, *read* بهتقباد *instead of* بهتقاز.

Drawn & Engraved by James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, 457 Strand, London.