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CATALOGUE  
OF  
ORIENTAL COINS  
IN THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM.

VOL. VII.



**FORNI EDITORE**  
BOLOGNA 1967

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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.

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केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व पुस्तकालय

## EDITOR'S PREFACE.

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THE Seventh Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum comprises the coinage of Bukhára 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.

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## 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 Jingsis Khan. The present volume is rather geographical: it is concerned with the issues of the mints of Transoxiana, and especially Bukhára, 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 Bukhára 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 Bukhára.

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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 Táhirees 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 Transoxiane 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 ascendancy 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 Mohammadan Asia, Transoxiana acquired an importance it had never before attained. Samarkand 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 Ferghánuh, the modern Khoḡand, and now and then Tashkend 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 Bukhára, as Transoxiana then came to be called, corresponded very nearly to this outline; until towards the middle of the Astrakhán dynasty Khoḡand 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 Isfahán from the Muḏhaffarees, Baghdád 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 Ḳará 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—Isfahán, 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.

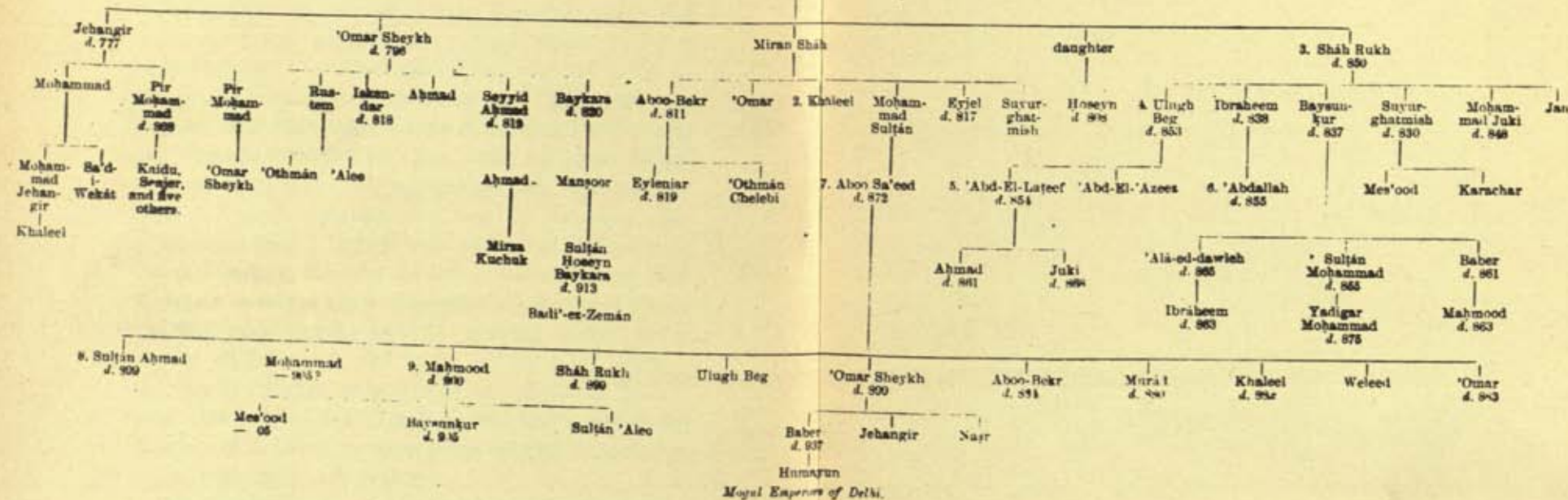
No sooner was Timur dead than the struggle for supremacy began among this too abundant progeny. Pir Moḥammad had been named successor, but he was away

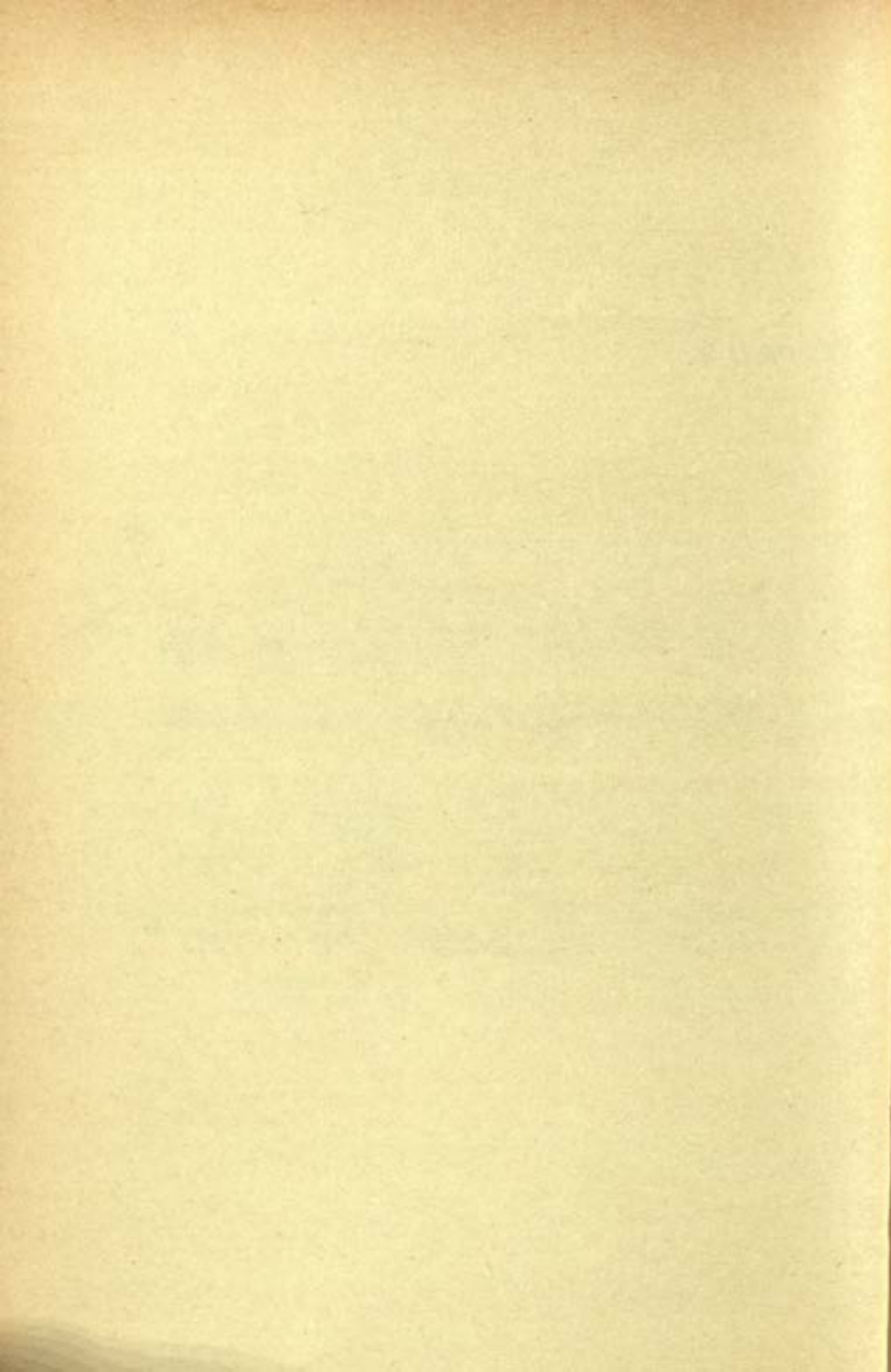


(To follow p. 2.)

# THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.

TIMUR  
d. 807





at his government of Balkh and Kábul, and meanwhile Khaleel had himself proclaimed at Samarqand, in conjunction with Moḥammad Jehángir, whilst another son of Miráu 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 Samarqand, Baber was practically independent at Herát, and Sultán Moḥammad ruled undisturbed at Sheeráz. 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 Hoseyn held Khorásán; and 'Omar Sheykh, Ferghánah; Aboo-Bekr, Badakhshán; 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 conduced more than anything else to the destruction of their House.



Whilst the sons of Maḥmood, Baysunḡur, Sultán 'Alee, 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 Jingsis. 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. Samarḡand 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 Samarḡand under the rule of the House of Sheyban as Balkh was under the succeeding dynasty of Astrakhán.

## TABLE OF THE DUAL GOVERNMENT.

SAMARĀND.		BUKHÁRÁ.	
906	Moĥammad Sheybani . . . . .		
918	Köchkünji	918	'Obeydallah
937	Abou-Sa'eed		"
940	'Obeydallah . . . . .		"
946	'Abdallah I.		
947	'Abd-El-Laṭoef	947	<i>Abd-El-'Azeez</i>
		951	<i>Yür Moĥammad</i>
959	Nawruz (at Tashkend at first)	961	<i>Burĥán Sultán</i>
963	Pir Moĥammad I.		"
		964	'Abdallah
968	<i>Kĥusru-Sultán</i>	968	Iskendar
975	<i>Sultán-Sa'eed</i>		"
980	<i>Juranmerd'Alce</i>		"
986	'Abdallah		"
991	'Abdallah II.		
1006	'Abd-El-Mu-min		
1007	Pir Moĥammad II.		

From this table it appears that 'Obeydallah ruled Bukhárá (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 Bukhárá in 964, and there proclaiming his father Iskendar "Khakáan of the world" in 968, similarly, in 986, abolished the sub-dynasty of SamarĀnd, which had sprung up during Iskendar's reign at Bukhárá; and after appearing twice in the table (in italics) as a governor, at length arrives at the Khánship on his father's death in 991.

"In imitation of Sheibani and Obeidullah, 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 Sheibānides; 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 Sheibānides. Belkh was fortified, Tokharistan and Bedak'hshan 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 Sheibānides 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 Moḥammad 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 Khánate of Astrakhán,

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\* VÁMBÉRY, *History of Bokhara*, pp. 284 ff., 2nd. Eng. ed.

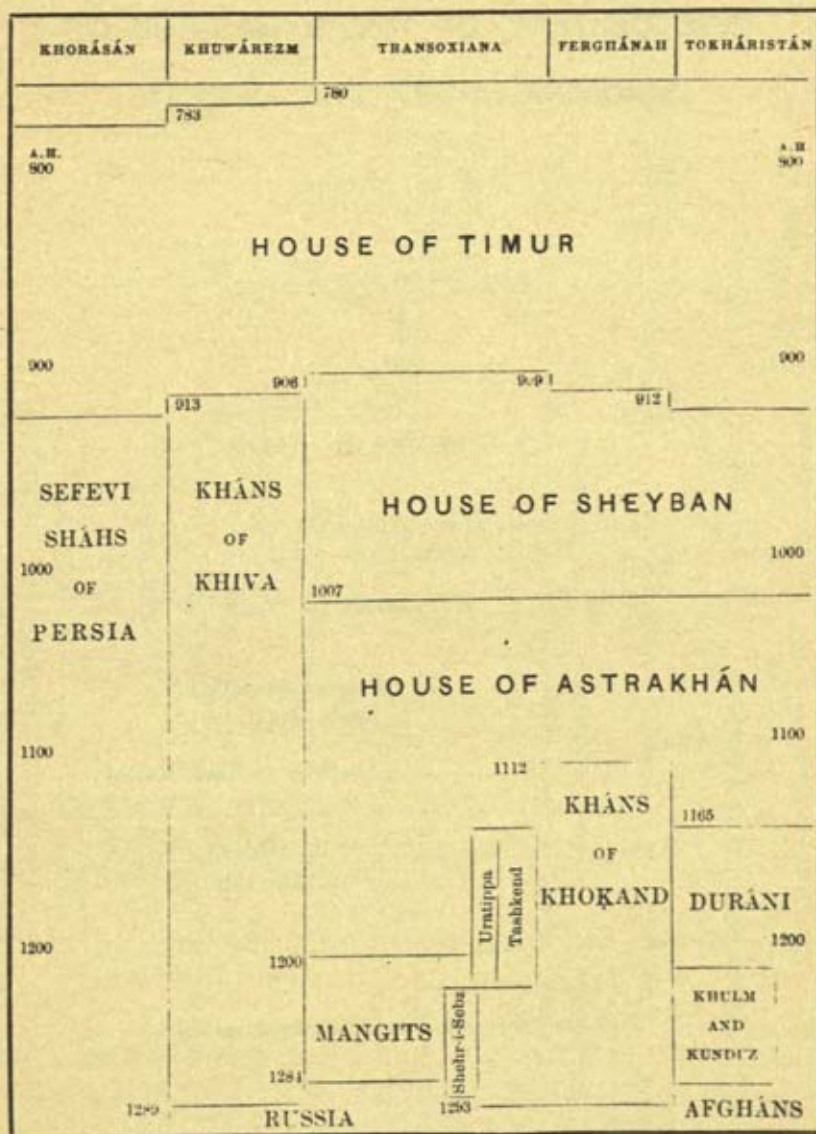
in the middle of the 16th century, Moḥammad Yar and his son Jan took refuge with Iskendar of Bukhárá, who married Jan to his own daughter : thus Báḳi Moḥammad, the issue of this marriage, was nephew to the famous conqueror 'Abdallah II. ; a circumstance which doubtless smoothed his path to the throne. Báḳi 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 Khorásán again belonged to Persia, and another Usbeg 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 Bukhárá and Samarḳand and Ferghánah, but Badakhshán and Tokháristán (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 Bukhárá. Balkh appears to have been the Dauphiné of the chief Khánate of Bukhárá 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) Aḥmad Sháh Duráni made himself master of a considerable part of the Cisoxine territory of Bukhárá, 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 Khoḡand, or Ferghánah as it was then called, which gradually increased in power and even annexed Tashkend in 1220. Khuwá-rezm 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, Khuwá-rezm had never belonged to Transoxiana since the death of Moḡammad 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 Moḡammad 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 Daniál Bi (who was connected by marriage with the nominally reigning house) and his son Mir Maḡsoom 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 Maḡsoom 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 hyonymic) of Huidar, on whose coins it appears up to 1220. Mir Maḡsoom

carried raids into the Durani country and recaptured part of the Gissokine territory which Aḥmad Sháh 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 Khán, Muẓaffar-ed-deen, who succeeded his father in 1860, has been a tributary of Russia since 1868.

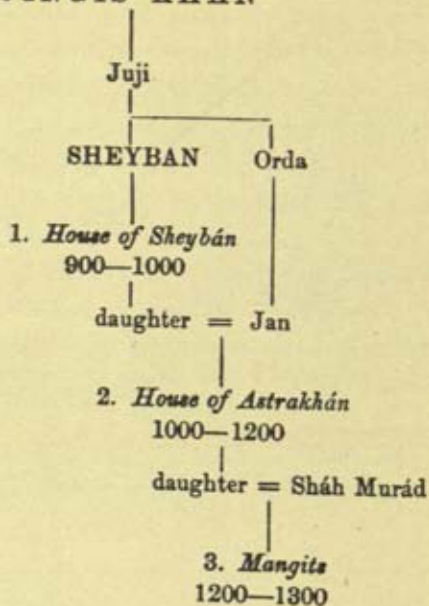
Thus the last stage of the history of Transoxiana is reached. The first is the Timurian empire (c. 780-900), lasting some seventy years in comparative integrity under Timur and Sháh Rukh, and fifty years longer in division and diminution. The whole of the tenth century of the Hijrah forms the second stage, when the house of Sheyban governed the kingdom of Transoxiana and little more, and when Khuwárezm had its own Khán, and Khorásán belonged to the new Persian dynasty of the Sefevís. The House of Astrakhán 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.



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

JINGIS KHÁN

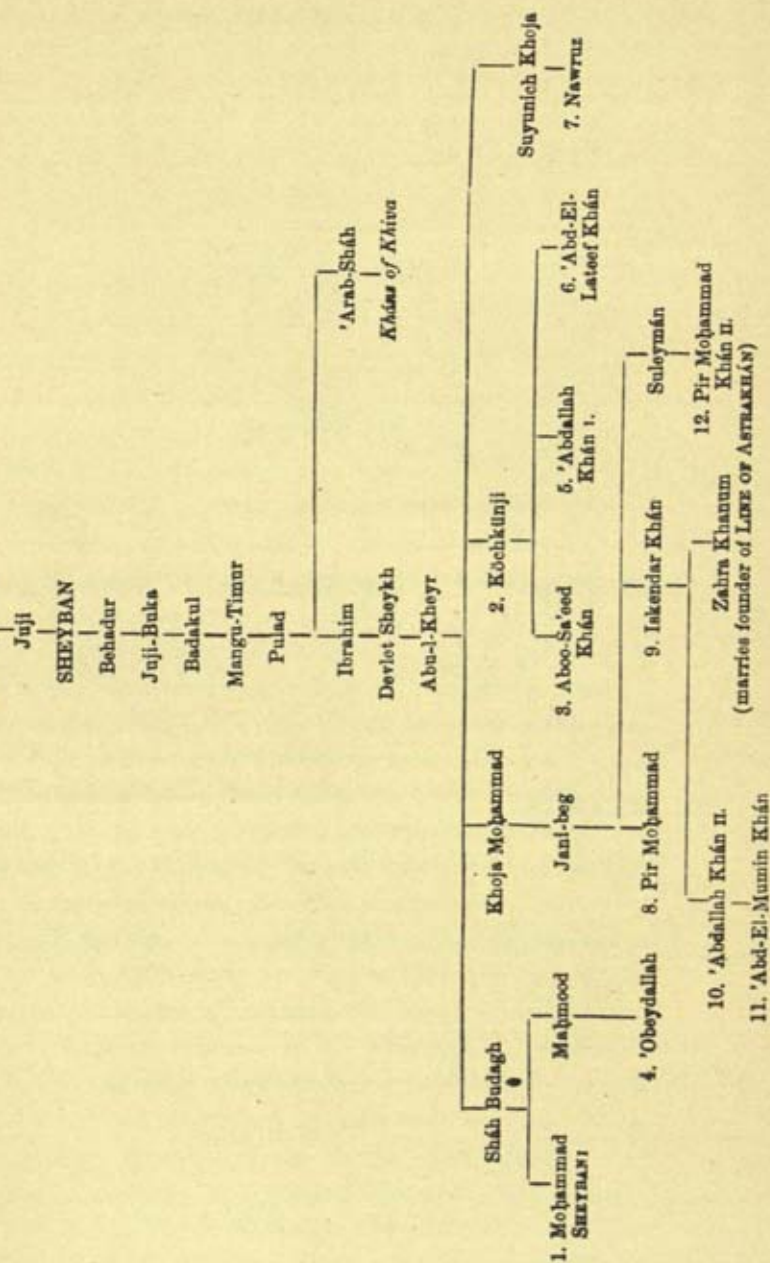


\*.\* The dates are given merely in round numbers.

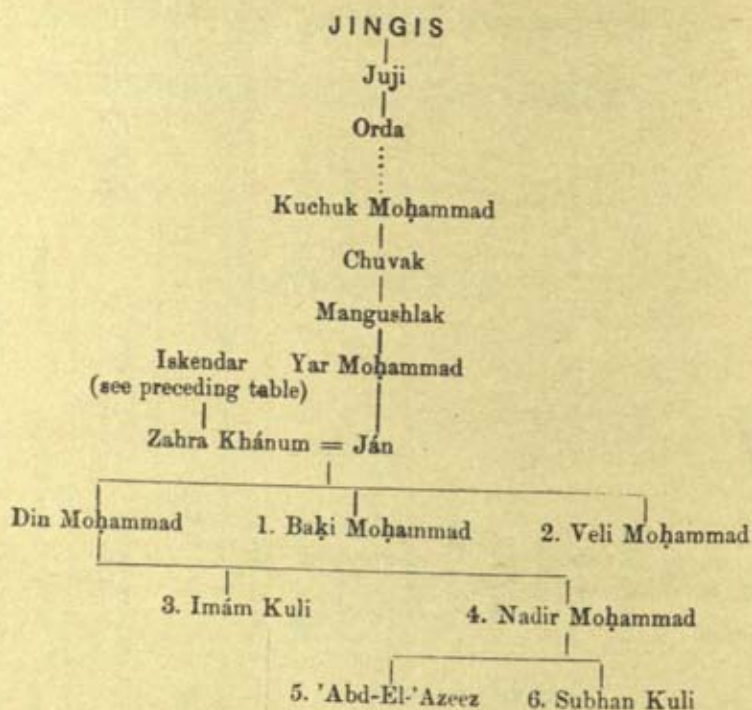
# GENEALOGY OF THE KHÁNS OF BUKHÁRÁ.

## I. HOUSE OF SHEYBAN.

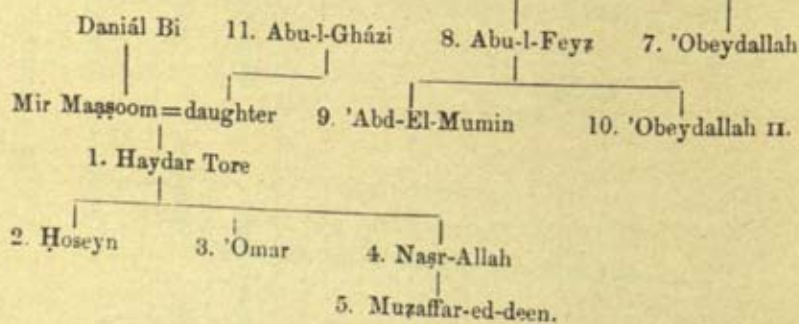
### JINGIS



## II. ASTRAKHÁN.



## III. MANGITS.

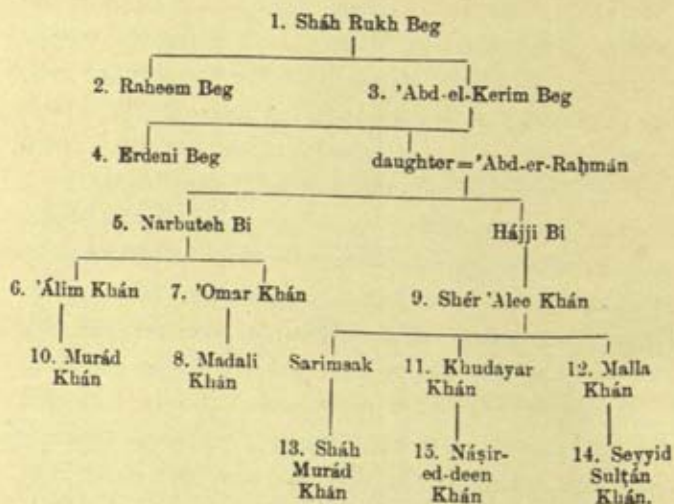


This outline of the dynastic changes which took place in Transoxiana between the death of Timur and the Russian annexation would not be complete without some account of the various lines of independent princes which sprang up in many districts when the central power became weak. The enfeebled sceptre 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 Bukhára, 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 Bukhára; 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 Jingsis 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 Khoḡand. 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 Maḡsoom of Bukhára, the history enters upon a somewhat clearer course. In the early part of the present century Tashkend—which had never been firmly attached to Bukhára, 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 Khoḡand. In 1839-41 Naḡr-Allah of Bukhára made some sanguinary raids into the territory

of Khoḡand, and even seized the capital and killed its exemplary Khán, Moḡammad 'Alee; but the success of the Bukhariots was only temporary, and Khoḡand remained independent until it was annexed by Russia in 1876.

### GENEALOGY OF THE KHÁNS OF KHOḡAND.

(After Howorth, ii. 875.)



Among the conquests of Khoḡand 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 Atálik (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*), Kiliġ 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 Afghán dominions, and sacked Balkh. He was succeeded by Moġammad Ameen, who, however, only retained his power for ten years; for in 1850 the principality of Kunduz was annexed by the Afghán Dost Moġammad.

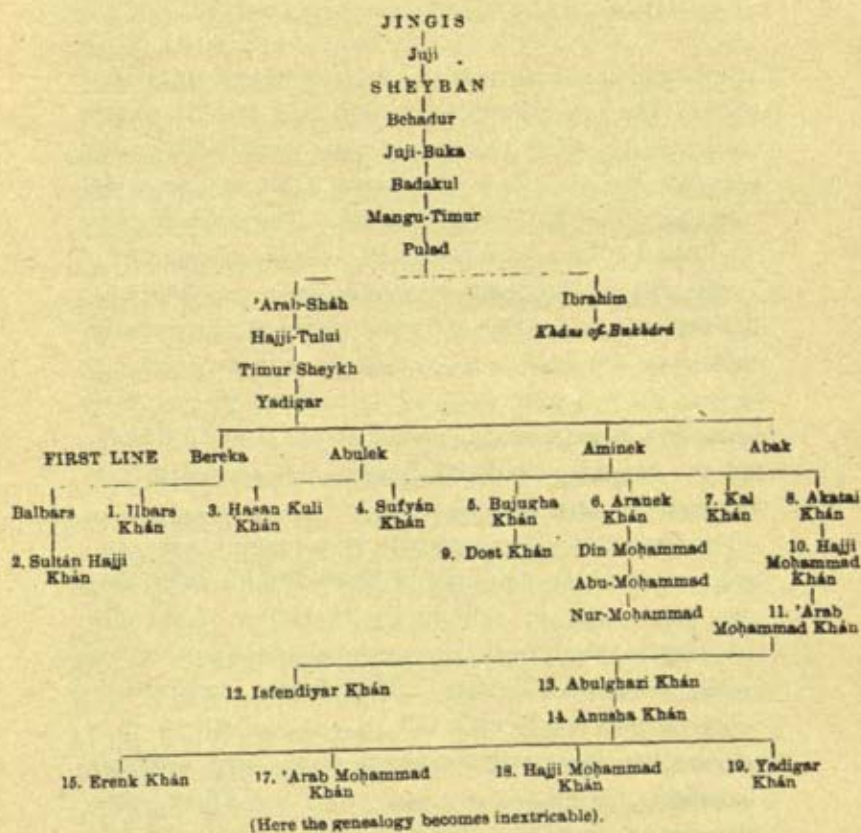
Side by side with the great Uzbek Khánate of Bukhárá is the scarcely less important Uzbek Khánate of Khiva or Khuwárezm. (*Howorth, ii. 874-977*). The ancestry of this Khánate has already been explained in this Catalogue, Vol. VI. xxxviii. (and the table facing xlii), where it was shown that the Kháns 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

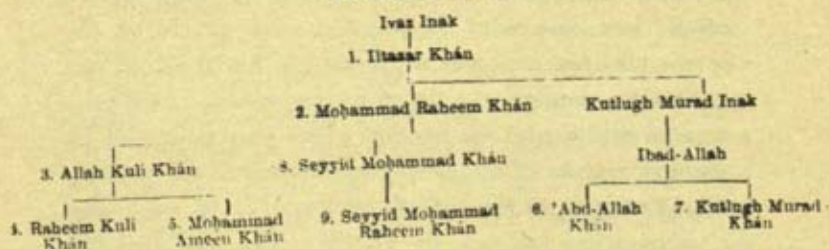
Jagatai's territory in Transoxiana; and accordingly it is a common mint-name on the coinage of the Golden Horde. In the general confusion of Timur's conquests, Khuwárezm became a separate province again; and on the migration of the Uzbegs under Abu-l-Kheyr and Sheybani, Khuwárezm was occupied at the same time as Bukhára. 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 Bukhára. The Kháns of Bukhára 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, Bukhára 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 Bukhára 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 Bukhára 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.)



## KUNKUBAT LINE.



## 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  $\cdot 6$  to  $1\cdot 1$  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  $\cdot 7$  inch, and weight approximating 24 grs.; the other, later and continuing through the greater part of the dynasty, measuring  $1\cdot 0$  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  $1\cdot 1$  and  $1\cdot 2$  inch; and the brass, a remarkable feature of this coinage, have a diameter of even  $1\cdot 35$  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 لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله occupies the area; and the names of the four orthodox khaleefehs, ابو بكر عمر عثمان على, 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 رسوال الله on no. 29. The names of the

four khaleefehs are generally written simply; but on a few coins their titles are added: ابو بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العفان على المرتضى, often with the definitive ال omitted throughout. Sometimes ذو التورين is substituted for العفان as the epithet of Othmán; and ابو بكر is not seldom put in the objective case (ابا بكر).

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 السلطان الاعظم; and a very common additional title is كورخان (sometimes written كورخان), originally, according to Prof. Vámbéry, قوراقان, "the defender," from قورا, to defend, with the participial ending قان or غان. This ancient Transoxiane title was assumed by Timur, while he allowed the puppet kháns whom he maintained in Samarkand to adopt the title of Sulṭán. So we find السلطان الاعظم محمود خان and العادل سيورغامش خان; and beneath this, امير تيمور كورخان (or كورخان), or in one case الامير الاعظم. To the sounding titles of the two puppet kings, however, is sometimes added the word يرلغى, "by order." Timur's title frequently ends with the word اكمو, which has not hitherto been satisfactorily interpreted. Fraehn left it unexplained in his *Recensio*. Prof. Vámbéry, to whom I appealed on this subject, kindly answered as follows: "If اكمو be not some disfigured Arab word, which I conclude from the preceding Arab wording الامير, 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 تو (تو) and the noun *ekem* or *ekim*; or it is, (2) a Turkish word composed of *egem* = 'my lord,' 'my master,' and of بو, used sometimes instead of بى *bay*, = 'prince,' thus rendering the meaning of 'my lord the prince' (اكمو instead of اكمى)." 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 Kháḡaan in Khorásán; and Khaleel, a son of Miran Sháh, and grandson of Timur, seized upon Samarkand, and there, according to the *Khulásat el-Akḡbár*, proclaimed himself Kháḡaan 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 *Sultán Moḥammad Jehangir*, and beneath it, . . . . *ez-Zemán Ameer Khaleel Sultán*.

Sháh Rukh, whose authority was speedily acknowledged over the whole of the empire, styles himself generally *سلطان الاعظم شاه رخ بهادر*, thus introducing a new title. Once he adds *خان* after *بهادر*, and once he assumes the title *كورخان*. It is noticeable that *شاه رخ* is often written as one word. The confusion of the engraver of no. 72 between *الاعظم* applied to *السلطان*, and *تعالى* applied to *الله* beneath, is what might be expected on a coin struck in Khuwárezm. The succeeding Kháḡaan, Ulugh Beg, used only the title *كورگان*; but as the power of the

sovereigns decreased, their titles lengthened, and thus we observe 'Abd-Allah and Aboo-Sa'eed style themselves السلطان الاعظم الخاقان الاعدل, the former concluding with مرشد الدين سلطان عبد الله بهادر; and the latter employing the title كوركان. The surname مرشد الدين, "guide of the religion," is remarkable. On Aboo-Sa'eed's coins we also find كوركان ابو سعيد عدل سلطان, and similarly on Aḥmad's كوركان احمد سلطان عدل, as well as السلطان الاعظم سلطان احمد كوركان. Sulṭān 'Alee, who was but half a sovereign, does not the less affect long titles, but inscribes himself السلطان الاعظم سلطان على بهادر. 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. Moḥammad, the ruler of 'Irāq, is styled السلطان الاعظم سلطان محمد بهادر; Baber of Khorāsān, السلطان الاعظم ابو القاسم بابر بهادر خان; Hoṣeyn Baikara of Khorāsān, السلطان الاعظم حسين بهادر خان, with the addition of ابو المظفر or ابو الغازى; Mo'adhḍham Shāh of Badakhshān, سلطان معظم شاه بهادر; whilst Mes'ood of Hiṣṣār recurs to Aboo-Sa'eed's form of عدل سلطان, and the unique coin of Rustem is unfortunately too worn to show the entire inscription. Hoṣeyn Baikara is the only prince who adopts the title ملك, in the form السلطان الملك, (no. 130), if we except the doubtful occurrences on nos. 34 and 35. The word دهمى 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 خلد الله ملكه, but this is sometimes shortened into خلد ملكه, (sic) خلد الله, (sic) خلد الله ملكه, or expanded into خلد الله وسلطانه, خلد الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه, and خلد الله ملكه وخلافته. One coin (no. 130) has نصر [و] خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه.

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 *Kaulahár* and *Kermán* to *Lár* near the *Persian Gulf*; then turning northward by *Sheeráz*, *Yezd*, *Shebánkírah*, *Aberkóoh*, *Huweyzeh*, *Isfahán*, and *Káshín*, we find the coinage of *Sháh Rukh* issuing from the mint of *Tebreez* 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*, *Qazween*, *Amul*, *Semnán*, *Demáucend*, and *Astarábád*, to *Dámighán*, *Sebzewár*, *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 *Khucárezm*. Uncertain mints are *Dhafareyn* and *Urush*.

## MINTS OF THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.



The mints are generally introduced by the verbal noun **ضَرَبَ**, not **صَرَبَ**; but two phrases also precede them in a certain number of instances, especially on Khorásán coins; these are **سر مرد** and **به بود**, 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.

**به بود** has been read by Dr. Blau and Prof. Stickel as **به بود**, “it is good;” and the interpretation appears sufficiently natural. This inscription is especially common on Herát coins of **Ḥoseyn Baikara**. In connection with Herát may also be noticed the letters **سورخو** 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 **فی** 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 **Ḥoseyn Baikara** a new arrangement of the inscriptions is

\* Trans. Imp. Arch. Soc., Oriental Section, iv. St. Petersburg, 1859, p. 333, note.

† *Collection du C<sup>te</sup>. de Stroganoff* (1880), pp. 40, 41.

to be observed:—the titles of the Sulṭán 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—بوديه هرات, or the like. The same mode of arrangement is universal on the coins of the Line of Sheybán.

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*, *Iṣfahán*, and *Shebánkáraḥ*. They have also a peculiar denomination: they are all called عدلية—e.g. عدلية لار. They only occur in the British Museum collection, with the names of Timur and Maḥmood (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 سلطان; unless محمد سلطان 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

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\* Mirza Pir Moḥammad, son of 'Omar Sheykh, was appointed to the government of Fáris 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 Moḥammad Sheybani in the present Catalogue (no. 135) presents an earlier date than any described in the Russian work, and its mint, مرو, 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 Köchkünji, the Russian treatise

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\* 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.

gives five interesting copper coins, but no silver: the British Museum specimen in silver is therefore peculiarly valuable. Of Abou-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-Laṭeef described in this volume, the mints Herát and . . . (Hiṣṣár?) 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 Moḥammad I. (which, however, may probably belong to Pir Moḥammad 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 Moḥammad II. struck at Samarḩand 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 Moḥammad, 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 Moḥammad, for as far as we know he never held that city, which was in the hands of Pir Moḥammad both before, during, and after Yár Moḥammad'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 اله الا 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 رضى الله عنهم at the end of the whole inscription; occasionally امير المؤمنين 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 Moḥammad Sheybani this central space is filled by the mint and date; but the succeeding Kháns insert their own names in the centre, with the date, and inscribe the mint outside, where the titles of the Khán are inscribed at great length, and often with much obscurity. The usual titles are الخاقان بن الخاقان, and الخاقان العادل والملك الكامل, the latter occurring for the first time curiously on coins of 'Abd-El-Lateef, whose grandfather, Abu-l-Kheyr, was never Khaḡaan. After the title is placed the hyonymic, usually ابو الغازى, which was borne by all the Kháns from 'Obeydallah to 'Abd-El-Mu-min; Sheybani was ابو المظفر, Köchkünji ابو الفتح, and Pir Moḥammad II. ابو الفضل (†). The end of this inscription is to be found (after Moḥammad Sheybani) in the central space, where the proper name and the title بهادرخان is inscribed. The titles of the first and second Kháns are exceptional—Moḥammad Sheybani has the title امام الزمان وخليفة الرحمن and also السلطان الملك الاعظم, which is unique in this or any coinage, and Köchkünji has part of a surname الدين . . . .

The titles being completed in the central division of

the reverse, the benedictory formula is next read outside : this is always خلد الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه, (sometimes omitting تعالى,) except in Kőchkünji's case, where the unusual form خلد 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 Samarkand) which alone occur, and not very frequently, in M. Veliaminof-Zernof's exhaustive treatise. The full list of mints in the National Collection is the following: *Samarkand, Bukhárá, Merv, Hişşár, Herát, 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 *Mangits*, 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 بخارای شریف, and the year in ciphers: the می 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 *Maşsoomee*. 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 المومنين مير جدر* or *مير حيدر* "السيد مير حيدر"; and *پادشاه* is often written in full, instead of *مير*. Moreover, on two coins the name *ابو الغازي* is found, which may be inserted in honour of the deceased Khán of the Astrakhán dynasty, or may be an epithet of Haidar himself. Naşr-Allah also issued Haidarees, with the inscription *امير حيدر مرحوم عاقبت محمود*, "Ameer Haidar, deceased: may his life-to-come be praised." The Maşsoomee is of two kinds: one of these, issued by Haidar in honour of his father Maşsoom and grandfather Dániál, has the inscription *امير دانيال معصوم غازي*, concerning which many opinions have been held,† but which is perhaps best explained by the simple supposition that Haidar 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 غازي*, "Mercy be upon Maşsoom Gházee," wherein is no reference to Dániál Bi, but only to Mir Maşsoom. There are also Tillas, which are Maşsoomees or Haidarees, according to date, which bear the formula *عاقبت خیر باد محمود*, "May his future-life be prosperous," or *عاقبت محمود*. 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 Maşsoom, which are not represented in the latter:—

<i>Reigning Khán.</i>	<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Reverse inscriptions.</i>
Maşsoom.	[Dániálee?]	امير دانيال مرحوم غازي
Haidar.	Haidaree.	پادشاه مير حيدر
"	"	سيد امير حيدر
"	"	ابو الغازي مير حيدر پادشاه
"	"	امير المومنين مير حيدر

\* Loc. cit. p. 416.

† Ibid., p. 415.

Haidar.	Maḡḡoomee.	امیر دانیال معصوم غازی
”	”	رحمت باد بر معصوم غازی
”	”	عاقبت حیر باد
Hoseyn.		سید امیر حسین سلطان
Naḡr-Allah.	Haidaree.	امیر حیدر مرحوم عاقبت محمود
”	”	عاقبت غیر باد
”	Maḡḡoomee.	رحمت باد بر معصوم غازی
Muḡaffar-ed-deen.	Maḡḡoomee.	رحمت باد بر معصوم غازی

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 Haidar's reign, including 1240, which is three years later than any in the Russian list; and eight new dates of Naḡr-Allah; with two of the present Khán Muḡaffar-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 Khoḡand are very similar to the Bukhárá Tillas just described. The obverse contains the mint, in the formula, ضرب دار الملك خواقند, ضرب دار السلطنة خوقند, ضرب دار السلطنة خوقند لطیف, ضرب دار السلطنة خوقند, or ضرب لطیف خوقند. The reverse presents the name of the Khán, alone, or with the title سید or بهادر خان, or both: Khudáyar styles himself ولي نعمتی (= ولی نعمت, "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 : *بفرغانة زد سكة برسيم زر*, "At Ferghánah was struck money on silver [and] gold," and also for the use of the older name of the province of Khoḡand. The coin of Seyyid Moḡammad, 1288 A.H., is noteworthy, since the name does not appear in the list of Kháns ; but Mr. Howorth mentions a rebellion at Khoḡand in that very year.

The Tillas both of Bukhára and Khoḡand 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 Khoḡand, *ضرب دار السلطنة خوارزم* taking the place of *ضرب دار السلطنة خوقند* and *ضرب دار الميا [رك] ؟* and *ضرب خوارزم معدن فضلا . خوقند* also occur.

This volume contains two examples of the coinage of the Atálik Gházee Yaḡkoob 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 Yaḡkoob's allegiance to the 'Othmanlee Sultán 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 Mayyáfáriḡeen, conclude the present volume. A full account of this Kurdish dynasty is to be found in the *Sharaf Námeh*,\* a history written by Sharaf-ed-deen, a descendant of the Sheens-ed-deen, whose coins are described on p. 102. The founder of the power of

\* Translated by F. B. CHARMOY, 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1868—75.

this dynasty was Hájjee Sharaf ibn Diyá-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. Veliaminof-Zernof's "*Монеты Бухарскія и Хивинскія*" 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.*

TABLE  
OF THE  
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN  
THIS CATALOGUE.

<p>ا̇ a</p> <p>ب b</p> <p>ت t</p> <p>ث th</p> <p>ج j</p> <p>ح ḥ</p> <p>خ kh</p> <p>د d</p> <p>ذ dh</p> <p>ر r</p> <p>ز z</p> <p>س s</p> <p>ش sh</p> <p>ص ṣ</p> <p>ض ḍ (z̄)</p> <p>ط t</p>		<p>ظ dh</p> <p>ع 'a</p> <p>غ gh</p> <p>ف f</p> <p>ق k</p> <p>ك k</p> <p>ل l</p> <p>م m</p> <p>ن n</p> <p>ه h</p> <p>و w</p> <p>ی y</p> <p>ـ a, e تا d</p> <p>ـ i ی ee</p> <p>ـ u, و oo</p> <p>ـ ay, ey و aw, ó</p>
---	--	--

\* \* \* 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.



## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
Editor's Preface . . . . .	v
Introduction . . . . .	vii
I. Historical outline . . . . .	vii
Geography of Transoxiana . . . . .	viii
Timur's Empire . . . . .	x
Genealogical table of the House of Timur, . . . . .	x
Divisions of the empire . . . . .	xi
Table of the Distribution of the House of Timur . . . . .	xii
Sheybani's conquest . . . . .	xiii
Table of the Dual Government . . . . .	xiv
Astrakhán Dynasty . . . . .	xv
Mangit Dynasty . . . . .	xvii
Table of the Dynasties of Transoxiana . . . . .	xix
Sketch-tree of the Dynasties of Bukhára under the Uzbegs . . . . .	xx
Genealogy of the Kháns of Bukhára . . . . .	xxi
i. House of Sheyban . . . . .	xxi
ii. Astrakhán Dynasty . . . . .	xxii
iii. Mangits . . . . .	xxii
Khánate of Khoḡand . . . . .	xxiii
Genealogy of the Kháns of Khoḡand . . . . .	xxiv
Uratippa and Shehr-i-sebz . . . . .	xxiv
Khulm and Kunduz . . . . .	xxv
Khuwárezm or Khiva . . . . .	xxv
Genealogy of the Kháns of Khiva . . . . .	xxvii

	PAGE
Introduction— <i>continued</i> .	
II. The Coinage . . . . .	xxviii
Coinage of the House of Timur . . . . .	xxviii
Religious inscriptions . . . . .	xxviii
Titles . . . . .	xxix
Mints . . . . .	xxxi
Sketch Map of Mints . . . . .	xxxii
Dates . . . . .	xxxiii
Copper and Brass issues . . . . .	xxxiv
Coinage of the Line of Sheybán . . . . .	xxxv
Coinage of Astrakhán and Mangit Dynas- ties . . . . .	xxxviii
Maşşoomees and Haidarees . . . . .	xxxix
Coinage of Khoḡand, Khiva, and Kash- ghar . . . . .	xl
Ameers of Budlees . . . . .	xli
Table of Transliteration . . . . .	xliii
 The House of Timur . . . . .	 3
Timur . . . . .	4
With Suyurghatmish . . . . .	4
With Maḡmood . . . . .	9
Alone . . . . .	18
Khaleel and Moḡammad Jehángeer . . . . .	21
Sháh Rukh . . . . .	22
Ulugh Beg . . . . .	38
'Abdallah . . . . .	30
Aboo-Sa'eed . . . . .	40
Aḡmad . . . . .	42
Sultán 'Alee . . . . .	43
<i>Governors of Provinces</i> . . . . .	44
Moḡammad of 'Iráḡ . . . . .	44
Baber of Khorásán . . . . .	45
Ḥoseyn Baikara of Khorásán . . . . .	46
Mo'udḡdam Sháh of Badakhshán . . . . .	51
Mes'ood of Hişşár . . . . .	52
Rustem of Isfahan . . . . .	52

	PAGE
<b>The Line of Sheyban</b> . . . . .	54
Moḥammad Sheybani . . . . .	55
Köchkünji . . . . .	57
'Abd-El-Lateef . . . . .	58
Iskendar . . . . .	59
'Abdallah II. . . . .	61
'Abd-El-Mu-min . . . . .	64
Pir Moḥammad II . . . . .	65
<i>Sub-dynasties of Bukhárá and Samarkand.</i> . . . .	66
Yár Moḥammad . . . . .	67
'Abd-El-Ameen . . . . .	68
<b>Astrakhán Dynasty</b> . . . . .	70
Báki Moḥammad . . . . .	71
Abu-l-Feyz . . . . .	72
<b>Mangit Dynasty</b> . . . . .	74
Haidar . . . . .	75
Haidarees . . . . .	75
Maşoomees A. . . . .	78
"    B. . . . .	80
Naşr-Allah . . . . .	81
Maşoomees . . . . .	81
Haidarees . . . . .	84
Muzañfar-ed-deen . . . . .	85
Maşoomees . . . . .	85
<b>Kháns of Khoḳand</b> . . . . .	86
Moḥammad 'Alee . . . . .	87
Shér 'Alee . . . . .	89
Khudáyár . . . . .	91
Seyyid Sulţán . . . . .	94
Seyyid Moḥammad . . . . .	95
<b>Kháns of Khuwárezm or Khiva</b> . . . . .	96
Allah Kuli . . . . .	98
<b>Atalik Gházee of Kashghar</b> . . . . .	100
Yaşkoob Beg . . . . .	100
<b>Ameers of Budlees</b> . . . . .	101
Sharaf ibn Moḥammad . . . . .	101
Shems-ed-deen . . . . .	102
<i>Corrigendum</i> . . . . .	103

	PAGE
INDEXES :— . . . . .	105
I. Years . . . . .	105
II. Mints . . . . .	108
III. Names . . . . .	116
IV. Points . . . . .	125
V. Marks . . . . .	126
VI. Miscellaneous . . . . .	127
Table for converting English inches into millimètres and into the measures of Mionnet's scale . . . . .	129
Table of the relative weights of English grains and French grammes . . . . .	130

THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.



67050



## THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.

---

	A.H.	A.D.
1. <b>Ḳuṭb-ed-deen Timur Gurkán.</b>		
Suyurghatmish, nominal sovereign . . . . .	771	1369
Maḥmood " " . . . . .	790	1388
Timur alone . . . . .	800	1397
2. <b>Khaloel . . . . .</b>	807	1404
to	812	1409
3. <b>Sháh Rukh . . . . .</b>	807	1404
4. <b>Ulugh Beg . . . . .</b>	850	1447
5. <b>'Abd-El-Laṭeef . . . . .</b>	853	1449
6. <b>'Abdallah . . . . .</b>	854	1450
7. <b>Aboo-Sa'eed . . . . .</b>	855	1452
8. <b>Aḥmad . . . . .</b>	872	1467
9. <b>Maḥmood . . . . .</b>	899	1493
<i>Anarchy</i>	900	1494
Conquest by Sheybani	906	1500



3

Tebreez, year 778.

Same:

but rev. centre,

خلد الله  
> ملكه  
<  
تبريز

R 75

4

Similar to (3):

but orthodox Khaleefehs' names differently arranged round  
obv., [ابو بكر] obliterated above, عمر beneath, عثمان at  
right side, علي at left.

R 76

5

Similar to (3):

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

R 76

6

Same mint and date.\*

Same as (1):

but rev. centre,

خلد الله  
> ملكه  
< تبريز

(Pierced.)

R 9

---

\* 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.)

R 75

8

Urush (?), year doubtful.\*

Same as (1):

but Khaleefehs' names differently arranged,

ابو بكر above, عمر at right side, عثمان beneath, على at left,

and rev. centre, خلد الله> ملكهاروش

Pl. I. R 75, Wt. 297

9

Tebreez, year obscure.

Obv. apparently same as rev. inscr., but reversed.

Rev. similar to (1): but date doubtful.†

R 75

10

Tebreez (?), year obscure.

Similar to (1):

but Khaleefehs' names differently arranged;

ابو بكر above, عثمان beneath; other two obliterated.

Date v

R 75

\* The ciphers \*\* are clear enough, but the third figure is doubtful. Either the hundred is omitted, and \*\* mean [7]78 or [7]87 (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 and تبریز seem to stand for \*\*, 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,      خلد ملکه  
                               (؟) ضرب تبریز

B 7

## SQUARE TYPE.

12

Samarḳand, year 784.

Obv. Area, within dotted square,

(sic) لا اله الا الله  
           ر  
           محمد سو  
           له ۷۸۴

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

سمر | ... | ... | قند

Rev.

سور  
 غتمش یرلغی امیر  
 تیمور کور خان  
 اعمو

B 7

13

Same as (12) :

. but obv. margin entirely obliterated.

14

Same as (12) :

but الله instead of لله in third line of obv.,  
and only سهر legible in margin.

R 7

15

Similar to (12) :

but margin ضر. | ... | ... | سنة

R 65

16

Similar to (12) :

but only سهر legible in obv. margin.

R 65

17

Similar to (12) :

but margin entirely obliterated.

Date ۷۸۲

R 65

18

Similar to (12) :

date obliterated ;

margin obliterated, except ضرب at left side.

R 7

b. *With name of nominal sovereign, Mahmood.*

## SMALL TYPE.

19

Samarḳand, year 791.

Obv. Area, within dotted square,

لا اله الا لله (sic)  
 ر لاله  
 محمد سو  
 ب قند  
 ضر سمر ۹۱ [۷]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابوبکر | [عمر] | [عثمان] | [علی]

Rev., within quatrefoil, سلطان

محمود يرلغی  
 امیر تیمور  
 کور اکسو

Pl. I. R. 7, Wl. 232

20

Similar to (19) :

۷۹۱ fully legible ;

last line of rev. . . . کور کان اک

(Twice-pierced.)

R :

21

Similar to (19):

rev. as on (20): but in centre  $\overset{\circ}{\circ}$ 

M 65

22

Samarḡand, year 792.

Similar to (21):

but date  $\vee^2 2$ 

M 66

23

Samarḡand, year [7]93.

Similar to (21):

but date 93

M 67

24

Samarḡand, year 795.

Obr. Area, within dotted square,

(sic) لا اله الا لله

ر  
محمد سو

له 95

In segments, . . . . . | . . . . . | [وقند] ضرب |

Rev. as on (19).

(Pierced.)

25

Mint obliterated, year 79x.

Similar to (24) :

but ل instead of ن, and date ٧٩ ;

and in centre of rev. ♥

B 65

26

Khour,\* year obliterated.

Obv.

.....

لا اله الا الله

ضرب محمد

خور رسول الله

.....

Rev.

سلطان محمود خان

امير تیمور کورکان

.....

(Pierced.)

B 7

\* 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 اله الا  
محمد  
رسول الله

Margin, within loops of outer square,

[ابو] بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev.

السلطان

محمود خان بعر (sic)

الامير ° ° تيمور

كوركمان خلد الله

ملكه بر مرد

۸۷۷

Pl. I. R 10, W1. 925

28

Yezd, year 798.

Obv. Area, within curved border,

لا اله  
الا الله  
محمد رسو  
ل الله

Margin [ابو بكر] | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within circle, ضرب

\* ۷۹۸ \*

يزد

Margin . . . سلطان الاعظم محمود خان الامير الاعظم تيمور

. . . كور

Pl. I. R 10

29

Oosh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا ۰ الله لا  
 محمد  
 رسوال لله (sic)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | [عمر] | عثمان | علي

Rev. within curved lozenge,

ضرب  
 سلطان محمود خان  
 امير ۰ ۰ كوركان  
 خلد الله  
 اوش

R 10

30

Kermán, year obliterated.

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

Rev. Area, within looped square,

سلطان محمود خان  
 ضرب  
 خلد ملكه امير تيمور  
 كرمان  
 كوركان

Margin illegible.

Pl. I. R 11, Wt. 96.4

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

31

Semnán, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, formula arranged round <sup>ن</sup>سینا, within square.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

..... | [ع]مر | عثمان | علی

Rev. Area,

سلطان

محمود سعید

غلد ° ° ملکہ

..... امیر تیمور ک

Margin obliterated.

R 1'06

32

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. as on (30), included in quatrefoil; arrangement of inscr. and of Khaleefehs' names varied.

Rev. Area

سلطان بن

محمود بر سعید

غلد ا ° ° ملکہ

..... تیمور کورگان اکبر

Margin obliterated.

(Pierced.)

R 1'1

33

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

Rev. Area

..... [مه]مود خا[ن] ° ° غلد ملکہ[ه]

امیر تیمور کورگان

Margin obliterated.

R 1'0

84

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

arranged round سر مرد

ضرب

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

Rev. Area, within sixfoil, ملك (?)

السلطان محمود

خا . ° . تيمور [ر]

كور [ر] كا [ن]

Al 106

85

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

لا اله الا

محمد

رسول الله ..

Rev.

ملك (?)

سلطان محمود خان

امير تيمور كوركان

.....

Al 106

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا  
له محمد  
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | ...

Rev., in centre, ° °

Around, arranged in five small circles,

السلطان | الاعظم | محمود خان | الامير الاعظم | تيمور  
كوركان

Pl. I. R 10, Wt. 80.3

Sheeráz.

Obv. similar to (31), but obscure.

Rev. Area

سلطان محمود خان  
[1] امير تيمور كوركان  
شيراز  
خلد الله ملكه

Margin obliterated.

(Pierced.)

R 5

\* These two words are written thus <sup>الاعظم</sup>امير; so that لا serves for both.

## COPPER.

38

Sheeráz, no date.

Obv., within radiate circle, عدلية  
شیراز

Rev., within ornamented square,

سلطان (sic) محمود [د خان]  
امیر تیمور کورکان  
[محمود] د سلطان

In centre, ornament.

(= over e of عدلية)

Pl. I. E 1'03

39-42

Similar :

points varied.

E 1'1

- 1'1

- 1'1

- 1'15

43

Similar :

but محمد سلطان instead of سلطان [محمود]

E 1'15

44

Lár, no date.

Obv. (as 38) عدلية  
لار

Rev. within lozenge, السلطان محمود  
امیر تیمور (?)

In centre, ornament.

E 1'0

45

Similar to (44):

Æ 11

46

Mint obscure, and no year.

Obv. (as 38)

عدلية

.....

Rev. as on (38).

(Cf. Fraehn, Op. Post, p. 327, No. 20. i.)

Æ 12

47

Similar to (46).

Æ 12

*c. Timur alone.*

BRASS.

48

Sheeráz, year 8xx.

Obv. Area, within double square,

.....

شیراز

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

الد ..... | ..... | ..... | وثمانانة

Rev. Area, within square,

تیمور . . . . .

محمد . . . . .

.....

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمه | ... | ... | ...

49

Sheeráz, year 822.

Obv. Area (as 48) عدلية  
شیراز

Margin (as 48) [ثمانها]مة | ..... | ..... | .....

Rev. Area, within double square,

.....  
کورکان  
..... خلد الله

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

Brass 135

50

Mint obliterated, year 826.

Obv. Area (as 48) obliterated.

Margin (as 48) سنة ست | ..... | ثمانها

Rev. Area (as 48) تیمور کورکان  
..... امیر .  
.....

Margin (as 48) ابو بکر | عمر | [عنه]جان | على

Brass 135

51

Sheeráz, year 826.

Similar to (50):

but شیراز legible in obv. area.

Rev. Area تیمور کان  
امیر کور  
Ornaments.

..... خلد الله

Margin as (50).

Pt. I. Brass 135

52

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area (as 48) عدلية

.....

Margin (as 48) . . . | . . . . . | . . . | ابو بكر

Rev. similar to (51); margin obliterated.

Brass 1'2

53

Sheeráz, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, . . . عد

شیر . . .

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

السلطان

... و ال ...

خلد . . .

ملكه

Margin obliterated.

Brass 1'2

54

Shebánkárah, year obliterated.

Obv., within square, عدلية

شبانكاره

Rev. (as obv.) تیمور كان

كور . . . . .

.....

(Double-struck.)

Brass 1'4

## II.—KHALEEL AND MOHAMMAD JEHANGEER.

SILVER.

55

Samarḳand, year [80]7.

Obv. لا اله الا الله [الله]  
 ر لاله [ه]  
 محمد سو  
 سمرقند  
 ضرب

Rev. سلطان محمد جهانكير  
 ... ما ا ه زمان امير  
 [خ]ليل سلطان

Pl. II. R '8, Wt. 23.9

56

Similar.

(Ringed.)

R '65

57

Similar.

Second line of reverse differently divided by trefoil.

R '65

## III.—SHÁH RUKH.

SILVER.

58

Sebzewár, year 820.

Obv. Area, within square inscribed in circle,

لا اله الا  
الله محمد  
رسول الله

Ornaments in segments between square and circle.

Margin, in ornamented divisions outside circle,

ابوبكر | عثمان | علي | عمر

Rev., within ornamented border,

ضرب  
الطمان الاعظم  
شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله  
ملكه وسلطانه  
سبزوار  
٨٢ سنة

59

Aberkooch, year 821.

Obv.

[محمد] ٨٢١  
 لا اله الا  
 الله محمد [عمر]  
 رسول الله  
 عثمان

Rev.

.....  
 شاه رخ (٨٢١)  
 ابرقوه  
 خلد الله ملكه و  
 خلافته

Æ 1'0, Wt. 85'3

60

Aberkooch, year 828.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا  
 الله محمد  
 رسول الله

Margin, in segments outside square,

ابوبكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev.

ضرب  
 السلطان الاعظم  
 شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله  
 ملكه وسلطانه  
 ٨٢٨  
 ابرقوه سنة

Æ 1'0

61

Semnán, year 828.

Similar to (60):

but positions of four Khaleefehs' names varied on obv.,  
 سمنان between third and fourth lines of rev.,  
 and سنة ٨٢٨ at bottom.

Pl. II. B. 9, Wt. 77.0

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 ٨٢٨

B. 95

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  
 وسلطان (sic) سنة  
 . . وار ٨٢٨

(Pierced.)

B. 9

63

Samarqand, year [8]28.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا  
الله محمد  
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev.

[السلطان الاعظم]

ضَرْبُ

امير شاه رخ بهادر خلد ال[له]

سمرقند

ملكه وسلطانه

Arabesques on either side of سمرقند

BR 9, WL 79 5

64

Yezd, year 828.

Similar to (60):

but يزد between third and fourth lines of rev.,  
and سنة ٨٢٨ at bottom.

BR 95

65

Herát, year 829.

Similar to (60):

but last line of rev., هرات ٨٢٩

BR 9, WL 79 2

66

Samarḳand, year 82x.

Similar to (63);

top line legible; سنة, instead of ciphers, over ضرب;  
and at bottom date ۸۲, unit illegible.

R 10

67

Astarābād, year 830.

Obv. as on (60).

Rev. Area, within circle,

ضرب  
باد  
استرا  
۸۳۰

Arabesque in centre represents باد

Margin . . . . [۱] لسلطان الاعظم شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله

Pl. II. R 85

68

Samarḳand, year 830.

Similar to (63); top line legible, and ۸۳. over ضرب

R 9

69

Similar to (68).

R 85

70

Yezd, year 830.

Similar to (63):

يزد after ضرب at top, and ۸۳. سنة at bottom; and امير omitted.

R 9

71

Samarqand, year 831.

Similar to (63) :

but ۸۳۱ instead of ۲۸

R 9

72

Khuwárezm, year 833.

Obv. similar to (63) :

Rev.

ضرب  
 الا  
 (sic) سلطان عالى  
 [م]بر شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله  
 وسلطانه خوارزم  
 ملكه ۸۳۳

Pl. II. R '8, Wt. 76.8

73

Herát, year 834.

Similar to (63) :

but ضرب removed to top, within ciphers; سمرقند instead of هراة ;  
 and at bottom سنة ۸۳۴

R 95

74

Dámighán, year 836.

Obv. as on (63) :

Rev. Area, within circle, دامغان  
 ضرب  
 ۸۳۶

Margin [م]بر شاه رخ بهادر خان خلد الله ملكه [م] . . . . .

R '9, Wt. 77.5

75

Yezd, year 837.

Obv. as on (63).

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

شاه رخ  بهادر خلد

الله ملكه وسلطانه

سنة ٨٣٧

B 75

75a

Similar to (75):

but date obliterated, and **يزد** enclosed in sixfoil instead of hexagon.

B 85

76

Astarábád, year 839.

Similar to (67):

but obv. area in square Koofee arranged ornamentally,  
and date ٨٣٩, retrograde.

B 85

77

Khuweyzeh, year 83٥.

Similar to (60):

خويزه between third and fourth lines of rev.,  
and at bottom ٨٣٥

(شاهرخ written as one word.)

B 10

78

Sultánceyeh, year 842.

Obv., in centre, within eightfoil,

ضرب  
سلطانية

Around, in square form,

لا اله الا [1] لله محمد رسول الله

outside which,

ابوبكر | وعمر | ..... | ....

Rev.

سنة  
[ال] سلطان الاعظم  
شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله  
[مد] كه وسلطانه  
٨٤٢ هـ

Pl. II. B. '88, Wt. 90.4

79

Herát, year [8]42?

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

and at bottom (5) ٤٢ سنة

B. '88

80

Sultánceyeh, year 843.

Obv. similar to (78):

هـ

but in centre ٨٤٣, not enclosed in any border.

سنة

Rev.

ضرب الا  
السلطان اعظم  
شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله  
.. ملكه وسلطانه  
سلطانية

B. '88



85

Dhafareyn ? year 845.

Similar to (82):

but rev. area      ضرب  
                             (؟) فرين  
                             (sic) ۷۱۵ ذ  
                             سنة

Pl. II. B. 3

86

Sultáneeyeh, year 847.

Obv. The usual formula in square Koofee, arranged  
 quadrangularly, with | لغاروق | عثمان عفان | ....  
 .... | على المر . . . legible on three sides.

Counterstruck with — [خلد الد] . . .

. . . . . و . . . ملكه

(from reverse).

Rev. . . . . السلط  
 . . . . . شاه رخ بهاد  
 . . . . . و ملكه  
                     سلطانية

Counterstruck with part of obv. inscription.

B. 3

87

Tebreez, year 847.

Obv. as on (78); but

In centre, within circle, تبريز

Rev.                      [ضرب] ب  
                             سلطان الاعظـم  
                             . . . . . شاه رخ  
                             . . . . . ملكه [و] . . . . .

In centre, ۷۴۸ within quatrefoil.

B. 75

88\*

Herát, year 857.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله

Margin . . . | ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | ان ]

Rev. Area, within circle, ضرب

هراة  
في  
٨٥٧

Margin [السلطان الاعظم شاه] رخ بهادر خلد الله تعالى ملكه  
وسلطانه

Pl. I, W. 945

89

Herát, year 859.

Similar to (88):

but rev. area ضرب هراة

في  
سنة ٨٥٩

Pl. II. Pl. 10

90

Mint obliterated, year 823.

Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا

الله محمد  
رسول الله

Margin . . . . . عثمان [وق] وعثمان

Rev. السلطان الاعظم

شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله  
ملكه وسلطانه  
٣ في ٨

Pl. 86

\* 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  
                                  تبریز

within circle inscribed in square;

surrounding inscriptions varied in position; date obliterated.

Pl. II. R 8

92

Similar to (91):

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

R 8

93

Similar to (91):

but position of obv. inscription varied,

no enclosure to      ضرب

تبریز

and سلطانہ before اید.

A 10

94

Sultāneeyeh, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (78): varied.

No enclosure to      ضرب

سلطانية

Rev.

(sic) السلطان اعظم

شاه رخ بهادر خلد

الله تعالى ملكه

وسلطانه

.....

R 8

95

No mint, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابا (sic) بكر | ... | ... | علي

Rev.

سلطان اعظم

سلطان شاه رخ

كورخ [با] ن

In centre, arabesque ornament enclosing

ضرب

سر

مرد

Pl. II. R 10, Wt. 85.3

96

Kermán (?), year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر [كرا] | [علا] = عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

شاه رخ بهادر

خلد الله ملكه

وسلطانه كرماتان ؟

Inscription divided by ornament.

Pl. II. R 10

97

Similar to (96).

R 85

97a

Samarḳand, no date.

Coin of Timur:

counterstruck on rev. with شاه رخ بهادر,  
arranged circularly,  
in centre قند

سر

BR 10

BRASS.

98

Sheeráz, year 808.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

[السلطان]

[معین ال[دین]

شاه رخ خلد  
ملکه

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square, عدلیة

ش[یر]ا[ز]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

^°^ | . . . . | . . . . | . . . .

BRASS 125

99

Similar to (98):

but obv. margin . ^ . | ثمانانة | . . . . | . . . .

and rev. margin . . . | . . . . | عمر | . . . . . |

BRASS 13

100

Similar to (98):

but obv. margin . . . | ثمان | ثمانه | . . . .

and rev. margin . . . | حرور | . . . . | . . . .

BRASS 13

## COPPER.

101

Sheeráz, year 808.

Similar to (98):

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

Æ 13

102

Similar to (98):

Obv. margin . . . | . . . . . | . ثمان | .  
 Rev. margin ابو بكر | عمر | . . . . . | على

Æ 12

103

Similar.

Obv. margin . . . | . . . . . | ثمان | . . .  
 Rev. margin . . . | . . . . . | ثمان | سنة ؟

Æ 13

104

Similar to (98):

Obv. margin . . . | ثمان | ثمانية | . . .  
 Rev. margin . . . | . . . | ثمان ؟ | سنة

Æ 13

105

Similar to (98):

Obv. margin . . . . . | ثمان | . . . . . | سنة | . . .  
 Rev. margin √√√ ? | . . . | . . . | . . .

PL. II. Æ 13

106

Iṣfahán, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, السلطان

شاه رخ

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square, عدلية

اصفهان

Margin obscure.

Æ 13

107

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

شاه رخ . . . .

° °

در . . . . .

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 اله الا  
الله محمد  
رسول الله

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

Rev.

سنة في ٨٥٢  
.. تيمور كوركان هم  
السخ بك كوركان بن  
هراة سورمو

Pl. III. R 10, Wl. 690

110

Samarḳand, year 852.\*

Obv.

[لا اله الا الله]  
سنة  
٨٥٢  
محمد رسول الله

Arabesques on either side of date.

Rev., in centre, arabesque.

Around, . . . . . ضرب سمر

Pl. III. R 65, Wl. 193

\* Probably struck by Ulugh beg, though without his name.

## VI.—'ABD-ALLAH.

SILVER.

111

Samarḳand, year 854.

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

Margin, in segments, ..... | .....و... | ابو بكر الصديق  
على المرتضى

Rev.

ضرب

[ال]سلطان الاعظم  
الخاقان الاعدل مرشد الدين  
[سلطان عبد الله بهادر خلد الله  
... قند وسلطان  
سمر ٨٥٤

## VII.—ABOO-SA' EED

SILVER.

112

Samarḳand, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا  
الله محمد  
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابوبكر | عمر | عثمان | ...

Rev.

[ض]رب  
[ال]سلطان الاعظم  
سلطان ابو سعيد كوركان  
خلد الله تعالى ملكه  
قند  
وسلطانه سم[و]

Pl. III. B 1'0, Wt. 78·7

113

No mint or date.

Obv. similar to (112):

Rev.

[ا]لسلطان الاعظ .  
خاقان الاع . . . . .  
[سلط][ان] ابو سع . . . . .  
ملكه وسل . . . . .

Counterstruck with وكوركان

ابو سعيد  
عدل سلطان

114

No mint or date.

Coin of Sháh Rukh of the year 830.

Counterstruck on rev. with

کورگان

ابو سعید

عدل سلطان

(Pierced.)

R 96

115

No mint or date.

Obv., within lozenge,

کورگان

ابو سعید

عدل سلطان

Rev. no inscription.

R 97

## VIII.—'AḤMAD.

## SILVER.

116

Bukhárá, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (112);

but *عمر* in right, and *على ب* in left, segment.

Rev.

.....  
 السلطان الاعظم  
 سلطان احمد كوركان  
 خلد الله تعالى ملكه]ه  
 .. وسلطانه بها ..  
 (Ringed.)

Pl. III. R 10

117

No mint or date.

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

Obv. Area

لا اله .....  
 محمد [مد]  
 رسول الله

Margin . . . . فاروق . . . .

Rev. Area

.. وكان  
 .. و. هيد  
 . سلطان .

Margin illegible.

Counterstruck on rev. with

كوركان  
 احمد  
 سلطان  
 عدل

and with another countermark, illegible.

117a

Herát, no date.

Coin of Ḥoseyn (similar to 123), counterstruck by Aḥmad  
as on (117).

R 10

## SULTĀN 'ALEE.

SILVER.

118

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within eightfoil, لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in compartments,

ابا بكر الصديق | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العفان | على المرتضى

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

سلطان على بهادر خاندان

الله تعالى . . . .

وسلطانه . . . .

(Ringed.)

## GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.\*

## MOHAMMAD.

(IRÁK, A.H. 846—855.)

## SILVER.

119

Aberkooch, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in ornamented segments, ابو بكر | . . . | عثمان | علي

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

محمد سلطان [خالد]

ملك [و] خلافت [ه]

In centre, within pointed arch, قو

ابو

Pl. III. R. 85, Wl. 790

120

No mint, year obliterated.

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

Rev.

[1] سلطان الاعظم

سلطان محمد بهادر

. . . مور . . .

خالد [1] لله ملكه و [خالد] [فت] [ه]

. . . سنة

به  
Counterstruck بود

(Ringd.)

R. 85

\* Generally independent of the supreme Khán of Transoxiana.

## B A B E R.

(KHORÁSÁN, A.H. 851—861.)

## S I L V E R.

121

Herát, year 854.

Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[1] ابو بكر الصديق | عمر فاروق | عثمان ذ [و] النورين

..... |

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

[1] ابو القاسم بابو بهادر خان خلد [له]

هـ ر اة

ملكه و سلطان [ه]

سنة ٨٥٤

## HOSEYN BAIKARA.

(KHORĀSĀN, A.H. 873—913.)

SILVER.

122

Kazween, year 785.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا  
الله محمد  
رسول الله

Margin | [بو] بکر ..... | ..... | [ع] عثمان [ن] ذ [و] النور [ر] ين |

على المرتضى

Rev. [ال] سلطان [ن] لا عظم (sic)

حين بهادر [ان]  
خلد ملكه وسلطانه

سنة ٧٨٥

In centre,

قز  
وين

123

Herát, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within eightfoil,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد الله  
 سو

Margin | ابا بكر الصديق | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العفان |

على المرتضى

Rev.

[ال]سلطان الاعظم  
 [ال]شازى حسين  
 [ال]سلطانه  
 [ال]ملكه  
 [ال]ملكه  
 [ال]ملكه  
 [ال]ملكه الله تعالى

In centre,

بود  
 به هراة  
 (Ringed.)

Pl. III. M. 2, Wt. 80.0

124

Similar to (123) : but ابو بكر

(Ringed.)

M. 9

125

Meshhed, year obliterated.

Similar to (123).

Traces of cipher beneath rev., and in centre,

بود  
 مشهد  
 به

M. 26

126

Asterábád, year obliterated.

Similar to (123):

but in centre of rev.,

به  
 بود  
 استرا  
 باد

(Ringed.)

R 108

127

Similar to (126):

سلطانہ legible at bottom of rev.

R 95

128

Herát, year obliterated.

Similar to (123):

but rev.

خان [نو . . .  
 در  
 [بها حسین  
 مظفر . . . . .  
 السلطان . . . . .  
 . . . . .

In centre,

د اة  
 بوهر  
 ه

R 95, W L 725

129

Kandahár, year obliterated.

Similar to (123):

but obv. area enclosed in circle.

Rev.

قان . . . .  
 عظم . . . .  
 الله . . . .  
 خلد . . . .  
 ضرب ملكه  
 تعالى و قند  
 هار سلطانہ

Centre illegible.

R 10

130

Demáwend, year obliterated.

Obv. In centre, within square,

ضرب  
 وساوند

Around, *إلا (sic) إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله*

Rev.

[ال]سلطان الملك  
 [ال]عادل ابو الفتح  
 حسين بهادر خا.  
 ن نصر خلد الله  
 ملكه وسلطانہ]

Pl. III. R 7, Wt. 76.9

131

Ámul, year obliterated.

Similar to (130):

but obv., centre, within double square,

ضرب  
 اصل

and . . . after الفتح on rev.

R 8

132

Mint obliterated, year [8]61.

Coin of Aboo-Sa'eed ;

Counterstruck at Herát, year 900.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

لا اله الا

الله [محمد]

رسول الله

Margin ابو بكر الصديق | ..... | [ع]ثمان ذى النورين

| على المرتضى

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

[ابو س]عيد

... كوركان

... .. سلطانه

Counterstruck with بود

به هراة

٩٠٠

## MO'ADHDHAM SHÁH.

(BADAKHSHÁN.)

SILVER.

133

Badakhshán, no year.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا  
 محمد رسول الله  
 ابو بكر

Margin illegible.

Rev.

سلطان  
 معظم شاه بهادر  
 خلد الله ملكه  
 سكة بدخشان

Pl. III. B 12, Wt. 1105



67050

## MES'OOD.

(HIŞSÁB, A.H. 872—873.)

SILVER.

134

Coin of Aĥmád: similar to (116):

Counterstruck on rev. with

د . . . . .  
 —————  
 عدل سلطان

(Ringed.)

B 98

## RUSTEM.

(IŞFAHÁN, A.H. 867—810, and 817—849.)

SILVER.

134a

Káshán, year obliterated.

Obv., traces of inscr. similar to (112): counterstruck with

د  
 [هه] بو اة  
 هر

Rev.

[ا] سلطان الاعظم  
 . . . . . عید كوركا  
 . . . . . ملكه  
 . . . . . قند

Counterstruck with . . . . .

سلطان  
 رستم  
 كاشان

(Ringed.)

B 99

**THE LINE OF SHEYBAN.**

## THE LINE OF SHEYBAN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Moḥammad Sheybani . . . . .	906	1500
II.	Köchkünji . . . . .	916	1510
III.	Abou-Sa'eed . . . . .	937	1530
IV.	'Obeydallah . . . . .	940	1533
V.	'Abdallah I. . . . .	946	1539
VI.	'Abd-El-Lateef . . . . .	947	1540
VII.	Nawrooz Aḥmad . . . . .	959	1551
VIII.	Pir Moḥammad I. . . . .	963	1555
IX.	Iskendar . . . . .	968	1560
X.	'Abdallah II. . . . .	991	1583
XI.	'Abd-El-Mu-min . . . . .	1006	1598
XII.	Pir Moḥammad II. . . . .	1007	1599
	Succeeded by Line of Ján or Astra-		
	khán Dynasty . . . . .	1007	1599

## I.—MOHAMMAD SHEYBANI.

SILVER.

135

Merv, year 910.

Obv. Area لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله

Margin ..... | ..... | عمر الفاروق |

Rev. Area عدل امام الزمان و خليفه [هـ] الرحمن  
[أ] ابو الفتح محمد الش [ب] نى  
خلد [د] الله [ع] الر [م] ملكه [و] سلطان [ا] نه

In centre, within arabesque مرو  
مر مرد  
ضرب  
٩١٠

MS 10, WA 798

136

Herát, year 914.

Obv. similar to (135): but [ع] لى المرتضى legible in margin.

Rev. Area [د] عدل امام الزمان وخليفة الرحمن  
ابو الفتح محمد شيبانى خا [ن]  
خلد الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه  
هراة

In centre, مرد  
مر  
ضرب  
٩١٤

MS 105

137

Mint obliterated, year 915.

Similar to (136):

but rev. centre

مرد  
 —————  
 ضرب  
 ٩١٥

Pl. IV. B 10, Wl. 78-9

138

Similar to (135):

but rev. centre as (137).

B 106

139

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (135).

Rev.

السلطان الملك الاعظم

تعالى

... محمد ...

.....

ملكه

و غازی

.....

... علد ...

(Ringed.)

B 11

## II.—KÖCHKÜNJI.

SILVER.

140

Hişşár, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (135), but ابو بكر

Rev. Area      السلطان الاعظم  
 ابو المظفر بهادر ... الدين  
 خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه حصار

In centre,      خان نجى  
 كوڭكو

Margin      السلطان [II] اعظم . . . . . الدين ابو المظفر بهادر  
 خلد الله تعالى حضرته وملكه وسلطانه

## VI.—'ABD-EL-LATEEF.

## SILVER.

141

Ḥiṣṣár, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (135).

Rev. Area      اقان العادل والملك [الكا]مل  
 .. سر مرد حص ..  
 .. . . . . .

In centre,      خان بهادر  
                  اللطيف  
                  عبد

(Ringed.)

Pl. IV. B 12, W. 772

142

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (141):

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

rev. differently arranged, and nearly obliterated.

B 10

143

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (141):

but ابو بكر; and رضى الله عنه added to each Khaleefeh's name;

and rev. area      الخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان

ابو الغازى      خلد الله تعالى

ملكه وسلطانه . . . سر مرد

(Ringed.)

B 11

144

Herát, year obliterated.

Obv. Area similar to (135).

Margin (without divisions) عثمان .....

العفان وعلى المرتضى رضى الله عنه [مر]

Rev. Area الخاقان بن الخاقان [الخاقان]

..... ابو الغازى

ملكه و سلطانه ضرب سر مر [د] هراة

In centre,

در

اللطيف

عبد بها

(Ringed.)

Æ 1:1

## IX.—ISKENDAR.

SILVER.

145

Mint obliterated, year 980.

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

Rev. Area .... قان العادل والملك كامل

.....

.....

In centre,

٩٨٥

خان

اسكندر

[سكندر]

Æ 1:15, Wt. 99.5

146

Similar to (145):

but ciphers above rev. area 110 (?)

and rev. margin ..... الحاقا . ال  
 ... بو . غازى ...  
 ..... ك . و ..... نه

B 12

147

Balkh, no year.

Obv. Area لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله

Margin ..... | ..... ق | وعثمان عفان | و .....

Rev. Area الخاقان العادل والملك .. مل  
 [1] بو [الغازى] . سكندر خلد  
 الله تعالى ملكه [ه] وسلا .....

In centre;

به  
 بلغ  
 بود

## 'ABDALLAH II.

SILVER.

148

Bukhárá, year 992.

Obv. Area      لا اله الا الله  
                     محمد  
                     رسول الله

Margin      امير المومنين ابا بكر | امير المومنين عمر | امير  
                     المومنين عثمان | امير المومنين علي

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  
                     ۹۲

M 115, WL 726

149

Bukhárá, year 993.

Similar to (148):

but mint obliterated, date ۱۱۲

Pl. IV. M 125

150

Bukhárá, year 994.

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

Rev. Area الحاقان العا[د]ل والملك الكامل  
 خلد الله . . . . .  
 ملكه وسلطانه ضرب سر مورد بخارا

In centre, الله

عبد

بهادر خان ؟

٩٣

(Ringed.)

B 114

151

Bukhárá, year 995.

Similar to (148); varied:

but on rev. area e instead of r

and inscription differently arranged, and partly obliterated.

B 115

152

Bukhárá, year 997.

Similar to (148): but v instead of r

B 116

153

Bukhárá, year 999.

Similar to (148): but t instead of r

B 117

154

Similar to (153).

(Very coarsely engraved.)

B 118

155

Bukhárá, year 1000.

Similar to (148): but ... instead of ۱۱۷

B 12

156

Bukhárá, year 1001.

Similar to (148): but ... instead of ۱۱۷

B 115

157

Mint obliterated, year 1002.

Similar to (148): but mint obliterated, and ... instead of ۱۱۷

B 12

158

Herát, year [100]3.

Similar to (148): but ۱۱۷ ... and r (*sic*) instead of ۱۱۷

Pl. IV. B 12, Wt. 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 اله الا الله

— — — — —

رسول الله

Margin as on (150).

Rev. as on (148): but mint and date obliterated.

B 12

## XI.—'ABD-EL-MU-MIN.

S I L V E R.

161

Bukhárá, year 1006.

Similar to (148):

but rev. area

بہادر خان

المومن

عبد

۱۰۰۶

(Ringed.)

R 1'15

162

Similar to (161).

R 1'15, Wt. 73'5

163

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (161):

but titles added to Khaleefehs' names; and no ciphers

visible on rev.

Pl. IV. R 1'2

164

Similar to (163).

R 1'25

## XII.—PIR MOHAMMAD II.

SILVER.

165

Samarqand, year 1007.

Obv. similar to (148).

Rev. Area    الخاقان العادل والملک کامل (sic)  
 [أ] و الفضل (؟) ضرب سمرقند

In centre,    خان  
 . ۱۰۰۷  
 محمد در  
 پیر بها

Pl. IV. B. 1-15, Wt. 71.6

## SUB-DYNASTY OF BUKHÁRÁ.\*

	A.H.	A.D.
1. 'Abd-El-'Azeez . . . . .	947	1540
2. Yár Moḥammad . . . . .	957	1549
3. Burhán Sulṭán . . . . .	961	1553
4. 'Abdallah (afterwards 'Abdallah II. of the whole Khanate) . . . . .	964	1556

## SUB-DYNASTY OF SAMARĀND.†

	A.H.	A.D.
i. Khusroo Sulṭán . . . . .	968	1560
ii. Sulṭán Sa'eed . . . . .	975	1567
iii. Juvanmerd 'Alee . . . . .	980	1572
'Abdallah reunites Samarānd and Bukhárá	986	1578

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

† As soon as Iskendar and 'Abdallah had made Bukhárá the metropolis, a sub-dynasty arose at the former capital Samarānd, and lasted until 'Abdallah reunited the two divisions of the Khánate in 986.

## 2. YĀR MOḤAMMAD.

## SILVER.

166

Balkh, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (148):

Rev. Area . . . . .

. . . ابو

. . . . الغاز .

. . . . . بلخ

In centre, بهادر

يار محمد

(Ringed.)

Pl. 16

167

Bukhárá, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (148):

Rev. Area (sic) العادل الملك كامل . . . . .

[ابو] [الغازى] ضرب بخارا

ملكه وسلطانه . . . . .

In centre, خان

بهادر

يار محمد

Pl. IV. No. 125, Wt. 72.8

## 'ABD-EL-AMEEN.\*

SILVER.

168

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (148):

but rev. centre,      بهادر  
                                  الامين خان  
                                  عبد

Pl. IV. B 1'15, Wt. 71'6

\* 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 JĀN,**  
OR  
**ASTRAKHĀN DYNASTY.**

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Bāḳi Moḥammad . . . . .	1007	1599
II.	Vāli Moḥammad* . . . . .	1014	1605
III.	Imām Kuli † . . . . .	1017	1608
IV.	Nādir Moḥammad ‡ . . . . .	1050	1640
V.	'Abd-El-'Azeez § . . . . .	1057	1647
VI.	Subḥān Kuli ¶ . . . . .	1091	1680
VII.	'Obeydallah** . . . . .	1114	1702
VIII.	Abu-l-Feyz †† . . . . .	1117	1705
IX.	Abd-El-Mu-min . . . . .	1160	1747
X.	'Obeydallah II. . . . .	1164	1751
	Moḥammad Raḥeem . . . . .	1167	1753
XI.	Abu-l-Ghāzi . . . . .	1171	1758
	to	1200	1785

\* Governed Balkh from 1007. † Died 1060. ‡ Died 1061.

§ At this time the Khanate was divided among many rulers: cf. VĀMBĀR, *Hist. of Bokhara* (2nd ed.) 120.

¶ Previously reigned twenty-three years at Balkh.

\*\* At first ruling only Transoxiana. Mekim Khān 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.—BĀQI MOḤAMMAD.

SILVER.

169

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله

[امير المومنين ابو بكر | امير] المومنين [منين] عمر  
 | امير المومنين عثمان | [امير المومنين على]

Rev. Area

..... الخاقان العادل  
 ..... ابو الغازي  
 .....

In centre,

با محمد قى  
 بهادر خان

Pl. IV. R 12, Wl. 71-5

170

Mint obliterated, year 1013.

Similar to (169):

but rev. centre,

خان  
 جانى  
 محمد بن خان  
 باقى  
 ۱۰۱۳

(Ringed.)

R 125

## VIII.—ABU-L-FEYZ.

---

 GOLD.

171

No mint or date.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله

Rev.

سيد  
 خان  
 بهادر  
 لغيفض محمد  
 ابو ا

MANGIT DYNASTY.

## MANGIT DYNASTY.

		A. H.	A. D.
I.	Ameer Maṣṣoom Sháh Murád * . . . . .	1200	1785
II.	Haidar Tora . . . . .	1215	1800
III.	Hoseyn . . . . .	1242	1826
IV.	'Omar . . . . .	1242	1826
V.	Naṣr-Allah . . . . .	1242	1827
VI.	Muṣaffar-ed-deen (regnant) . . . . .	1277	1860
	Tributary to Russia since	1284	1868

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\* For the latter half of the twelfth century of the Hijrah, from the time of Abu-l-Feyz, the chiefs of the Mangits had been the real rulers of Transoxiana. Moḥammad Raḥeem 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. — H A I D A R .

## A. IN HIS OWN NAME.

G O L D .

172

Bukhárá, year 1215.

Obv.

شريف  
 ۱۲۱۵ ی  
 ضرب بخارا

Rev.

شاه  
 حیدرپاد  
 —————  
 ابو الغازی

Pl. V. N° 9, Wt. 70.3

172a

Bukhárá, year 1220.

Similar to (172): but date 1220.

N° 85, Wt. 69.8

173

Bukhára, year 1221.

Obv.\*

شريف  
 ى ۱۲۲۱  
 ضرب بخارا

Rev.\*

حيدر  
 مير  
 منين  
 امير المو  
 ۱۲۲۱

Pl. V. N° 9, Wk. 687

174

Bukhára, year 1225.

Similar to (173):

but ۱۲۲۵ on obv., and no date on rev.

N° 9

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\* 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.

## S I L V E R.

175

Bukhárá, year 1226.

Obv. similar to (173): but date ۱۲۲۶

Rev. obliterated.

B. 6

176

Bukhárá, year 1232.

Obv. similar to (173): but date ۱۲۳۲

Rev.

—

—

—

۱۲۳۲

B. 7, Wt. 47.3

177

Similar to (176).

B. 65

177a

Bukhárá, year 1234.

Similar to (176):

but date on obv. and rev. ۱۲۳۴

B. 65

178

Bukhárá, year 1235.

Similar to (176):

but date on obv. ۱۲۳۵; date on rev. ۱۲۳۶

Pl. V. B. 6

## B. MAĀṢOOMEES.

(I. E. WITH NAME OF (LATE) AMEER DĀNĪĀL MAĀṢOOM.\*)

## FIRST TYPE.

G O L D.

179

Bukhárá, year 1230.†

Obv.

شريف  
ی ۱۲۲۹  
ضرب بخارا

Rev.

غازی  
معصوم  
۱۲۳۰ امیر دانیال

Pl. V. N° 9. Wt. 707

180

Similar to (179).

N° 9

181

Bukhárá, year 1231.

Similar to (179) :

but date on obv. and rev. ۱۲۳۱

N° 85

182

Similar to (181) :

but on rev. ۱۲۳۱ transferred to right side under معصوم

N° 85

\* On the peculiar use of the names of deceased ameer on the Mangit coinage, see *Introduction*.† On the appearance of two dates on single coins, see *Introduction*.

183

Similar to (182).

N 85

184

Bukhárá, year 1233.

Similar to (179):

but date on obv. ۱۲۳۲ (*sic*); and on rev. (under معصوم) ۱۲۳۳

N 9

185

Similar to (184): but ۱۲۳۳ on obv.

N 85, Wl. 707

186

Similar to (185).

N 85

187

Bukhárá, year 1234.

Similar to (179):

but date on obv. ۱۲۳۴; and on rev. (under معصوم) ۱۲۳۴

N 8

## C: MAAŞOOMEES.—SECOND TYPE.

G O L D.

188

Bukhárá, year 1235.

Obv.

شريف  
 ى ۱۲۳۵  
 ضرب بخارا

Rev.

غازى  
 معصوم  
 ۱۲۳۵  
 رحمت باد بر

PL. V. N° 8, Wl. 702

189

Bukhárá, year 1236.

Similar to (188):

but dates: obv. ۱۲۳۵

rev. ۱۲۳۶

N° 8

190

Similar to (189).

N° 76

191

Similar to (189): but obv. date ۱۲۳۶

N° 5

192

Similar to (189):

but on obv., in place of date ى ر

N° 76

193

Bukhárá, year 1240.

Similar to (188):

but dates: obv. ۱۲۳۹

rev. ۱۲۴۰.

N° 75

## V.—NAŞR-ALLAH.

## A. MAĀŞOOMÉES.

GOLD.

194

Bukhárá, year 1243.

Obv.

شريف  
ى ۱۲۴۲  
ضرب بخارا

Rev.

غازى  
معصوم  
۱۲۴۳  
رحمت باد بر

N° 75, WL 702

195

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1222

rev. 1222

N 8

196

Bukhára, year 1244.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1222

rev. 1222

N 85

197

Similar to (196): but borders varied.

N 85

198

Bukhára, year 1245.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1220

rev. 1222

N 9

199

Bukhára, year 1247.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1222

rev. 1222

N 85

200

Bukhára, year 1248.

Similar to (194):

but dates, obv. and rev., 1222

N 85

201

Bukhára, year 1254.

Similar to (194):

but dates, obv. and rev., 170<sup>r</sup>

N<sup>o</sup> 9

202

Bukhára, year 1255.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 170<sup>r</sup>

rev. 1700

N<sup>o</sup> 9

203

Similar to (202):

but dates, obv. and rev., 1700

N<sup>o</sup> 95

204

Bukhára, year 1256.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 170<sup>r</sup>

rev. 1701

N<sup>o</sup> 95

205

Similar to (204):

but date on obv. 1700

N<sup>o</sup> 9

206

Similar to (204):

but date on obv. as well as rev., 1701

N<sup>o</sup> 9

207

Bukhára, year 1257.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev., 1257

N 9

208

Bukhára, year 1264.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev., 1264

N 9

209

Bukhára, year 1266.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1266

rev. 1266

N 85

210

Bukhára, year 1275.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1275

rev. 1275

N 85

## B. HAIDAREES.

## SILVER.

211

Bukhára, year 1244.

Obv.

شريف  
 ۱۲۴۴ ی  
 ضرب بجارا

Rev.

محمود  
عاقبت  
امير حيدر مرهور

B. 75, WL 478

212

Bukhárá, year 1245.

Similar to (211).

but date 1245

Pl. V. B. 76

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## VI. MUẒAFFAR-ED-DEEN.

---

GOLD.

213

Bukhárá, year 1270.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev. 1271

N 85

214

Bukhárá, year 1283.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev., 1283

N 9

215

Bukhárá, year 1294.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev., 1294

N 9

## KHÁNS OF KHOKAND.\*

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Sháh Rukh Beg . . . . . c.	1112	1700
II.	Raheem . . . . .		
III.	'Abd-El-Kereem . . . . .		
IV.	Erdeni . . . . .		
V.	Suleymán . . . . .	1184	1770
VI.	Sháh Rukh II. . . . .	1184	1770
VII.	Narbuteh . . . . .	1184 <sup>p</sup>	1770
VIII.	'Álim . . . . .	1215	1800
IX.	Moḥammad 'Omar . . . . .	1224	1809
X.	Moḥammad 'Alee . . . . .	1237	1822
XI.	Shér 'Alee . . . . . c.	1256	1840
XII.	Murád . . . . .	1261	1845
XIII.	Khudáyár . . . . . c.	1261	1845
XIV.	Malla . . . . .	1273	1857
XV.	Sháh Murád . . . . .	1275	1859
	Khudáyár (2nd reign) . . . . . c.	1277	1861
XVI.	Seyyid Sultán . . . . . c.	1280	1864
	Khudáyár (3rd reign) . . . . .	1288	1871
XVII.	Náṣir-ed-deen . . . . .	1292	1875
	Annexed by Russia . . . . .	1293	1876

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\* 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,

ز  
بر مسیور  
سکه  
بفرغانه زد

Rev.

عمر  
ابن  
محمد علی غازی  
۱۲

Pl. V. N° 2, Wt. 699

217

Khoḡand, year 1252.

Obv.

خواقند  
لملك  
ضرب دارا

Rev.

محمد علی  
ابو الغازی  
سید  
۱۲۵۲

Pl. V. N° 2, Wt. 702

\* The Khoḡand coins, like those of Bukhárá, are ornamented with various borders; for which, see the plates.

218

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

N° 85

219

Khoḵand, year 1254.

Similar to (217): but date ۱۲۵۴

N° 9

220

Khoḵand, year 1255.

Similar to (217): but date ۱۲۵۵

N° 85

221

Khoḵand, year 1256.

Similar to (217): but date ۱۲۵۶

(The ciphers ۵۶ under مسجد, and ۱۲ under الغازی)

N° 9

222

Khoḵand, year 1257.

Similar to (217): but date ۱۲۵۷

(The ciphers ۵۷ under مسجد, and ۱۲ under الغازی)

N° 85

## SILVER.

223

Khoḡand, year 1241.

Obv. خوقند  
لطيف  
ضرب  
۱۲۴۱

Rev. عاز علي  
محمد خان

R. '65, Wt. 40.8

## XI.—SHÉR 'ALEE.

## GOLD.

224

Khoḡand, year 1259.

Obv. ۵۸ خوقند  
لسطنة  
ضرب دار ۱۱۲

Rev. ۱۲۵۹  
شير محمد علي  
بهادر خان  
سید

Pl. V. N. '65, Wt. 60.5

N

225

Similar to (224):

but ciphers at top of obv. ٥٩ instead of ٥٨; and top line of rev.,

شیر محمد ١٢  
علی  
٥٩

N 85

226

Similar to (224):

but ciphers at top of obv. illegible.

N 85

227

Khoḵand, year 1260.\*

Similar to (224):

but ciphers at top of obv. ١٥,

and on rev. (arranged as on 225) ١٢ ١٥

N 9

---

\* The ciphers ١٢١٠ probably stand for 1260; the form ٥ is employed for 5 on preceding coins; but about this time a distinction is made between ٥ = ٥ = 5, and ٥ = ٠ = 0.

## XIII. KHUDÁYÁR.

## FIRST REIGN.

## G O L D.

228

Khoḡand, year 1260.\*

Obv.

خوقند ٦٥  
 لسلطنة  
 ١٢  
 ضرب دار ١

Rev.

ولينعمتي  
 خدايار بي  
 ١٢٦٥

Pl. V. N° 9, Wt. 70.3

229

Khoḡand, year 1261.

Similar to (228):

but date, obv. and rev., 1261

N° 9

230

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

N° 9

\* Although Khudáyár is not related to have reigned so early as 1260, a comparison of this coin with (235) will show unmistakably that the ٥, in this instance, as on (227), represents 0; and the ٥, 5.

231

Khoḵand, year 1262.

Similar to (228):

but date, at top of obv., ۱۱

beneath rev., ۱۲۱۲

N° 86

232

Khoḵand, year 1263.

Obv. similar to (228): but ciphers, at top, ۱۲

Rev.

خدايار

سید

۶۳

۱۲ خان

N° 85, Wl. 703

233

Khoḵand, year 1264.

Similar to (228):

but date, at top of obv., ۱

beneath rev., ۱۲۱۱

N° 87

234

Khoḵand, year 1264.

Similar to (232):

but on obv. and rev. r instead of r

N° 88

235

Khoḡand, year 1265.

Similar to (232) :

but on obv. and rev., *e* instead of *r*

236

Khoḡand, year 1266.

Similar to (232) :

but on obv. *e* instead of *r* ; and on rev. *y* instead of *r*

N° 8

237

Khoḡand, year 1266.

Obv.

٦٦

لطيفة

حوقند

١٢

دار لطفنة

ضوب ا

Rev. similar to (232) :

but *y* instead of *r*

N° 9, WL 701

## XVI.—SEYYID SULTÁN.

GOLD.

238

KhoĀkand, year 1280.

Obv.

١٢٨٥

لطيف

خوگند

لسطنة

ضرب دار ا

Rev.

محمد ٥

٢ سلطان ا

سيد

بهادر خان

## SEYYID MOHAMMAD.\*

GOLD.

239

Khoḳand, year 1288.

Obv.

۱۲۸<sup>۸</sup>  
 لطیف  
 عوقند  
 سلطانة  
 ضرب دارا

Rev.

بهادر  
 محمد مله (؟) خان  
 سيد

Pl. V. N° 95, WL 67-8

\* Probably a rebel. Mr. Howorth mentions a rebellion at Khoḳand in 1871 (= 1288).

# KHÁNS OF KHUWÁREZM,

OR

## K H I V A .

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Ilbars * . . . . .	c.	921 1515
II.	Sultán Hájji . . . . .	c.	931 1525
III.	Hásan Kuli . . . . .		
IV.	Sufyán . . . . .		
V.	Bujugha . . . . .		
VI.	Avanek . . . . .		
VII.	Kal . . . . .		
VIII.	Akatai . . . . .	c.	946 1540
IX.	Dost . . . . .		953 1546
X.	Hájji Moḥammad I.† . . . . .		965 1558
XI.	'Arab Moḥammad I. . . . .		1011 1602
XII.	Isfendiyár . . . . .		1032 1623
	Interregnum		1052 1642
XIII.	Abu-l-Ghazi I. . . . .		1053 1643
XIV.	Anusha . . . . .		1074 1663
XV.	Moḥammad Erenk . . . . .	c.	1085 1674
XVI.	Sháh Niaz Ishák Aghá . . . . .		1099 1687
XVII.	'Arab Moḥammad II. . . . .		1114 1702
XVIII.	Hájji Moḥammad II. . . . .		
XIX.	Yalighár . . . . .		1126 1714
XX.	Erenk . . . . .		1126 1714

\* The early dates of this dynasty are very uncertain.

† Interrupted 1002—1006 by a temporary annexation to Khanate of Bukhárá.

	A.H.	A.D.
XXI. Shér Gházi . . . . .	1127	1715
XXII. Ilbars . . . . .	114x	173x
<i>Annexation by Nádir</i>	1153	1740
XXIII. Tegir appointed by Nadir Shah . .	1154	1741
XXIV. Aboo-Moḥammad (original dynasty restored) . . . . .	1154	1741
XXV. Abu-l-Ghazi II. . . . .	115x	174x
XXVI. Kaip . . . . .	1158	1745
XXVII. Abu-l-Gházi III. . . . .	1184	c.1770
XXVIII. Iitazar . . . . .	1219	1804
XXIX. Moḥammad Raḥeem . . . . .	1221	1806
XXX. Allah Kuli . . . . .	1241	1825
XXXI. Raḥeem Kuli . . . . .	1258	1842
XXXII. Moḥammad Ameen . . . . .	1261	1845
XXXIII. 'Abdallah . . . . .	1271	1855
XXXIV. Kutlugh Moḥammad . . . . .	1272	1855
XXXV. Seyyid Moḥammad . . . . .	1272	1856?
XXXVI. Seyyid Moḥammad Raḥeem . .	1282	1865
<b>Annexation by Russia</b>	1289	1872



## XXX.—ALLAH KULI.

SILVER.

240

Khuwárezm, year 1247.

Obv.

خوارزم  
 سلطنة ١٢٤٧  
 ضرب دارا

Rev.

خان  
 بهادر قلی  
 ابو الغازی الله

Pl. V. B. 65, Wt. 34.6

241

Khuwárezm, year 1247.

Obv.

١٢٤٧  
 خوارزم  
 سلطنة  
 دار ١  
 ضرب

Rev.

خان  
 الله قلی بهادر  
 ابو الغازی

B. 65

242

Khuwárezm, year 1248.

Obv.

۱۲۴۸

فضلا

معن

خوارزم

ضرب

Rev.

خان غازی

الله قلی بهادر

Pl. V. B. 66, Wt. 33.5

243

Khuwárezm, no date.

Obv.

.. خوار ..

.. ما ..

(؟) ضرب دار

Rev. similar to (242).

B 7

YAAḶOQB BEG,  
ATÁLIK GHÁZEE OF KASHGHAR.

G O L D.

244

Kashghar, year 1291.

Obv.

شغر  
كا  
سلطنة  
دار ۱۲۹۱  
ضرب

Rev.

خان  
العزیز  
عبد  
۱۲۹۱  
سلطان

Pl. V. N° 8, Wl. 57-5

245

Kashghar, year 1292.

Similar to (244):

but no date on obv.; and on rev. <sup>۱۲</sup>  
۱۲

N° 8

AMEERS OF BUDLEES.\*

I. EL-WÁTHIK BI-Ş-ŞAMAD SHARAF  
IBN MOĤAMMAD.

SILVER.

246

Budlees, no date.

Obv.

لا اله الا  
 الله محمد  
 رسول الله  
 على

بن  
 محمد

Rev., within hexagon, الوائق بالصد  
 شرف بن محمد  
 ضرب بدلس

PL. V. B 11, WL 090

\* See Introduction.

## II.—SHEMS-ED-DEEN.

### SILVER.

247

Budlees, no date.

Obv. similar to (246): but **الع** (= **ابو بكر**) at top, **عمر** at right, **عثمان** beneath, **على** at left, and between lines **ضرب بدلس**

Rev. (as 246)

**خلد الله****شمس الدين****ابن ضيا الدين****ملكه**

(Traces of ring.)

R 1.15, Wt. 66.5

248

Similar to (247).

(Pierced.)

R 1.1

## CORRIGENDUM.

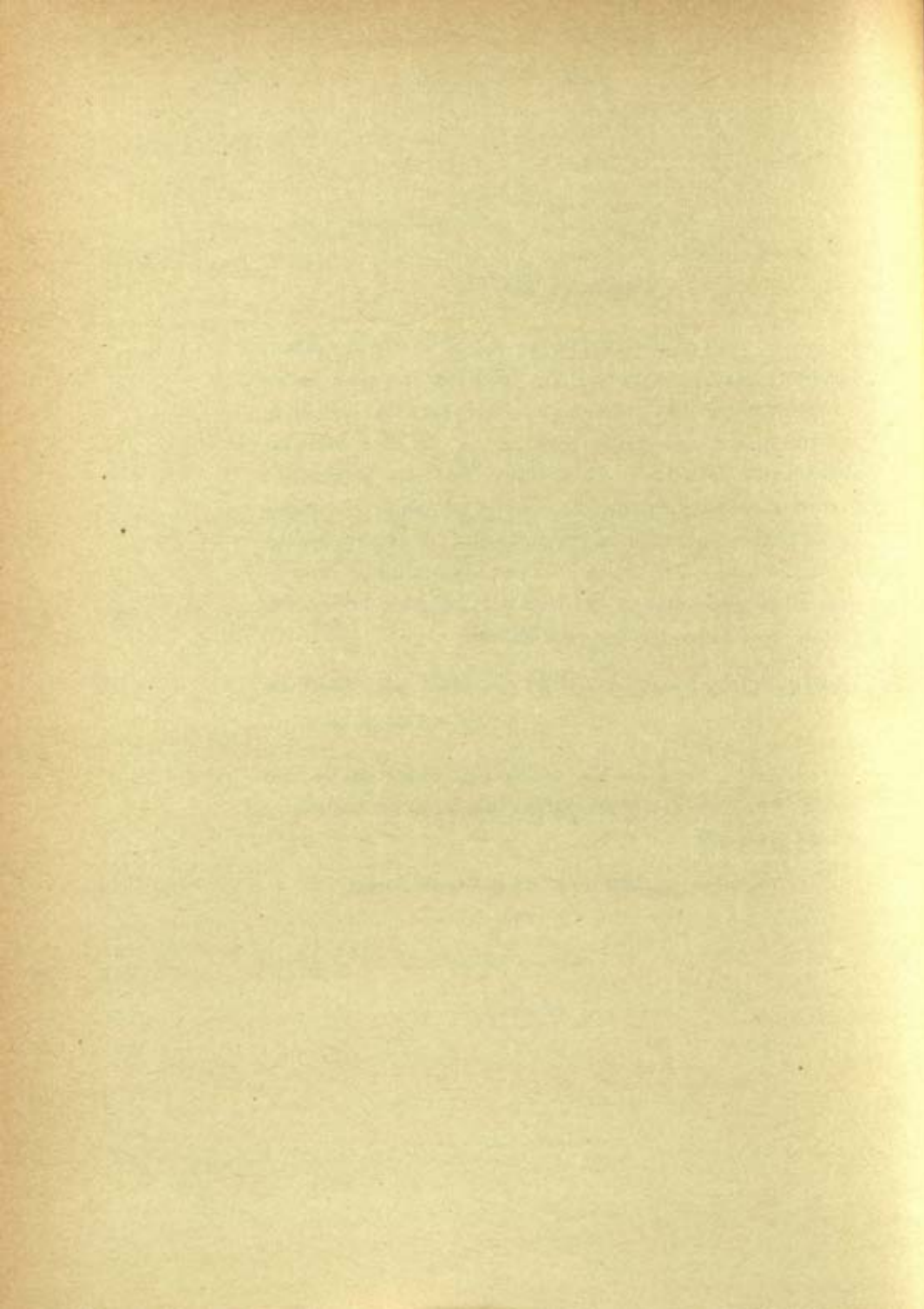
IN Vol. V., pp. 126 and 127, three coins of the Bencee-r-Rasee, Imáms of Şaḡdeh, are imperfectly described, inasmuch as the obverse marginal inscriptions on two coins (nos. 361 and 363), and the reverse marginal inscriptions on all three coins, are stated to be "obscure." Since the volume was published, 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

جاء الحق وزهق الباطل ان الباطل كان زهوقا وتنزل من القران  
ما هو شفاء

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

ورحمة للمومنين ولا يزيدهم الظالمين الا خسارا

S. L. P.



## I. INDEX OF YEARS.

A. H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
775?	R	Tebreez	House of Timur	Timur and Suyurghatmish	1, 2	4
778	"	"	" "	Timur and Maḥmood	27	12
(sic)	"	Tebreez	" "	Timur and Suyurghatmish	3-7	5, 6
"?	"	Urush?	" "	" "	8	6
784	"	Samarḳand	" "	" "	12-17	7, 8
791	"	"	" "	Timur and Maḥmood	19-21	9, 10
792	"	"	" "	" "	22	10
793	"	"	" "	" "	23	10
795	"	"	" "	" "	24	10
798	"	Yezd	" "	" "	28	12
79x	"	Samarḳand	" "	" "	25	11
8xz	Brass	Sheeráz	" "	Timur alone	48, 49	18, 19
8[0]6	"	"	" "	" "	50	19
"	"	Sheeráz	" "	" "	51	19
[80]7	R	Samarḳand	" "	Khaleel and Moḥammad Jehánger	55-7	21
808	Brass	Sheeráz	" "	Sháh Rukh	98-100	35
"	A	"	" "	"	101-5	36
820	R	Sebzewár	" "	"	58	22
821	"	Aberḳooh	" "	"	59	23
828	"	"	" "	"	60	23
"	"	Sennán	" "	"	61	24
"	"	Sebzewár	" "	"	62, 62a	24
"	"	Samarḳand	" "	"	63	25
"	"	Yezd	" "	"	64	25
829	"	Herát	" "	"	65	25
82x	"	Samarḳand	" "	"	66	26
830	"	Astarábád	" "	"	67	26
"	"	Samarḳand	" "	"	68, 69	26
"	"	Yezd	" "	"	70	26
831	"	Samarḳand	" "	"	71	27
833	"	Khuwárezm	" "	"	72	27
834	"	Herát	" "	"	73	27
836	"	Dámighán	" "	"	74	27

A. H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
837	R	Yezd	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	75, 75a	28
839	"	Astarábád	" "	"	76	28
83r	"	Huweyzeh	" "	"	77	28
842	"	Sultáneeyeh	" "	"	78	29
" ?	"	Herát	" "	"	79	29
843	"	Sultáneeyeh	" "	"	80	29
844?	"	Lár	" "	"	81	30
845	"	Arzenján	" "	"	82-4	30
"	"	Dhafareyn ?	" "	"	85	31
847	"	Sultáneeyeh	" "	"	86	31
"	"	Tebreez	" "	"	87	31
857 <sup>a</sup>	"	Herát	"	"	88	32
807	"					
859 <sup>a</sup>	"	"	"	"	89	32
809	"	"	"	"	90	32
8x3	"	x	"	"	109	38
852	"	Herát	"	Ulugh Beg	110	38
"	"	Samarqand	"	"	111	39
854	"	"	"	'Abdallah	121	45
"	"	Herát	"	Baber	122	46
875	"	Qazween	"	Hoseyn Baikara	132	50
900	"	"	"	"	135	55
910	"	Merv	Line of Sheyban	Mořam. Sheybani	136	55
914	"	Herát	"	"	137, 138	56
915	"	x	"	"	145	59
980	"	x	"	Iskendar	146	60
990?	"	x	"	"	148	61
992	"	Bukhára	"	'Abdallah II.	149	61
993	"	"	"	"	150	62
994	"	"	"	"	151	62
995	"	"	"	"	152	62
997	"	"	"	"	153, 154	62
999	"	"	"	"	155	63
1000	"	"	"	"	156	63
1001	"	"	"	"	157	63
1002	"	x	"	"	158	63
1003	"	Herát	"	"	161	64
1006	"	Bukhára	"	'Abd-el-Mu-min	162	64
"	"	x	"	"	165	65
1007	"	Samarqand	"	Pir Mořam. II.	170	71
1013	"	x	Line of Ján	Báki Mořammad	172	75
1215	N	Bukhára	Mangits	Haidar	172a	75
1220	"	"	"	"	173	76
1221	"	"	"	"	174	76
1225	"	"	"	"	175	77
1226	R	"	"	"	179, 180	78
1230	N	"	"	"	181-3	78, 79
1231	"	"	"	"		

A. H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
1232	R	Bukhárá	Mangits	Haidar	176, 177	77
1233	A	"	"	"	184-6	79
1234	A	"	"	"	187	79
"	R	"	"	"	177a	77
1235	R	"	"	"	178	77
"	A	"	"	"	188	80
1236	"	"	"	"	180-192	80, 81
1240	"	"	"	"	193	81
1241	R	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	223	89
1243	A	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	194, 195	81, 82
1244	"	"	"	"	196, 197	82
"	R	"	"	"	211	84
1245	A	"	"	"	198	82
"	R	"	"	"	212	85
1247	A	"	"	"	199	82
"	"	Ferghánah	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	216	87
"	R	Khuwárezm	Kháns of Khuwa- rezm	Allah-Kuli	240, 241	98
1248	A	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	200	82
1252	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	217, 218	87, 88
1254	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	201	83
"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	219	88
1255	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	202, 203	83
"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	220	88
1256	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	204-206	83
"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	221	88
1257	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	207	84
"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	222	88
1259	"	"	"	Shér-'Alee	224-6	89, 90
1260	"	"	"	"	227	90
"	"	"	"	Khudáyár	228	91
1261	"	"	"	"	229, 230	91
1262	"	"	"	"	231	92
1263	"	"	"	"	232	92
1264	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	208	84
"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Khudáyár	233, 234	92
1265	"	"	"	"	235	93
1266	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	209	84
"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Khudáyár	236, 237	93
1275	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	210	84
1279	"	"	"	Muzaffar-ed-deen	213	85
1280	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Seyyid Sultán	238	94
1283	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Muzaffar-ed-deen	214	85
1288	"	Khoḡand	Usurping Khan	Seyyid Mohammad	239	95
1291	"	Kashghar	Atálik Gházee	Yaḡkoob Beg	244	100
1292	"	"	"	"	245	100
1294	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Muzaffar-ed-deen	215	85

## II. INDEX OF MINTS.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
ابرکوه Aberkoooh	.R	821	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	59	23
	"	828	" "	"	60	23
	"	x	" "	Moḥammad	119	44
ارزنجان Arzenján	.R	845	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	82-4	30
اروش ؟ Urush ?	.R	x	House of Timur	Timur and Suyur- ghatmish	8	6
استراباد Astarábád	.R	830	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	76	26
	"	839	" "	"	67	28
	"	x	" "	Ḥoseyn Baikara	126, 127	48
اصفهان Iṣfahán	.Æ	x	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	106	37
آمل Ámul	.R	x	House of Timur	Ḥoseyn Baikara	131	49

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
اوش Oosh	R	x	House of Timur	Timur and Maḥmūd	20	13
بخارا Bukhárá	R	x	House of Timur	Aḥmad	116	42
		992	Line of Sheyban	'Abdallah II.	148	61
	"	993	" "	"	149	61
	"	994	" "	"	150	62
	"	995	" "	"	151	62
	"	997	" "	"	152	62
	"	999	" "	"	153, 154	62
	"	1000	" "	"	155	63
	"	1001	" "	"	156	63
	"	1006	" "	'Abd-el-Mu-min	161, 162	64
	"	x	" "	Yár Moḥammad	167	67
Sher.†	N	1215	Manḡits	Haidar	172	75
	"	1220	"	"	172 <sup>a</sup>	75
	"	1221	"	"	173	76
	"	1225	"	"	174	76
	R	1226	"	"	175	77
	N	1230	"	"	179, 180	78
	"	1231	"	"	181-3	78, 79
	R	1232	"	"	176, 177	77
	N	1233	"	"	184-6	79
	"	1234	"	"	187	79
	"	1235	"	"	188	80
	R	"	"	"	178	77
	N	1236	"	"	180-192	80, 81
	"	1240	"	"	193	81
	"	1243	"	Naṣr-Allah	194, 195	81, 82
	"	1244	"	"	196, 197	82
	R	"	"	"	211	84
	N	1245	"	"	198	82
	R	"	"	"	212	85
	N	1247	"	"	199	82
	"	1248	"	"	200	82
	"	1254	"	"	201	83
	"	1255	"	"	202, 203	83
	"	1256	"	"	204-206	83, 84
	"	1257	"	"	207	84
	"	1264	"	"	208	84
	"	1266	"	"	209	84

\* With prefix سرورد.

† From this date onwards the epithet الشریف is always added to Bukhárá.

MINT.	Metal.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
بخارا Bukhárá (continued)	A	1275	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	210	84
	"	1279	"	Muẓaffar-ed-deen	213	85
	"	1283	"	" "	214	85
	"	1294	"	" "	215	85
بدخشان Badakhshán	R	x	House of Timur	Mo'aḍḥḍham Sháh	133	51
بدليس Budlees	R	x	Ameers of Budlees	Sharaf	246	101
	"	x	" "	Shems-ed-deen	247, 248	102
بلخ Balkh	R	x	Line of Sheyban	Iskendar	147	60
	"	x	" "	Yár Moḥammad	166	67
تبريز Tebreez	R	775?	House of Timur	{ Timur and Suyur } ghatmish	1, 2	4
	"	778	" "	" "	3-7	5, 6
	"	x	" "	" "	9-11	6, 7
	"	847	" "	Sháh Rukh	87	31
	"	x	" "	"	91-3	33
حصار Hisṣár (سرمد)	R	x	Line of Sheybán	Köchkünji	140	57
	"	x	" "	'Abd-el-Lateef	141	58

MINT.	Metal.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
حویزه* Huweyzeh	R	83 <sub>r</sub>	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	77	28
خوارزم Khuwárezm (دار السلطنة) (معدن فضلا) (دار مبارك؟)	R	833 " 1247 " " " " " "	House of Timur Kháns of Khuwá- rezm " " " "	Sháh Rukh Allah-Kuli " "	72 240, 241 242 243	27 98 99 99
خوقند or خواقند Khoḡand	R*	1241 A† 1252 " † 1254 " † 1255 " † 1256 " † 1257 " † 1259 " † 1260 " † " " † " " † 1261 " † 1262 " † 1263 " † 1264 " † 1265 " * † 1266 " * † 1280 " * † 1288	Kháns of Khoḡand "	Moḡammad 'Alee " " " " " " Shér 'Alee " Khudáyár " " " " " " " " " " " " " Seyyid Sultán Seyyid Moḡammad	223 217, 218 219 220 221 222 224-6 227 228 229, 230 231 232 233, 234 235 236, 237 238 239	89 87, 88 88 88 88 88 89, 90 90 91 91 92 92 92 93 93 94 95
خور Khoor	R	x	House of Timur	Timur and Maḡmood	26	11
دار الملك Dár el- Mulk			see خوقند			

\* Misprinted KÁuweyzeh on p. 28.

\* With epithet لیلیف.

† دار الملك.

‡ دار السلطنة.

MINT.	Metal.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
دار السلطنة <i>Dár es-Sul- tanah</i>			see خوارزم, خوقند, and كاشغر			
دار مبارك? <i>Dár Mu- barak?</i>			see خوارزم			
دامغان <i>Dámighán</i>	AR	836	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	74	27
دماوند <i>Demáwend</i>	AR	x	House of Timur	Ḥoseyn Baikara	130	49
ذفرین? <i>Dhafareyn?</i>	AR	845	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	85	31
سبزوار <i>Sebzewár</i>	AR	820	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	58	22
	"	828	" "	"	62, 62a	24

سرمد { (alone), 27, 34, 95, 136-8, 142.  
*Sar Mard* { (prefixed to mints), 135 مرو, 141 حصار, 144 هراة, 150 بخارا.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
سلطانية Sultáneeyeh	R	842	House of Timur	Sháh Rukh	78	29
	"	843	" "	"	80	29
	"	847	" "	"	86	31
	"	x	" "	"	94	33
سمرقند Samarqand	R	784	House of Timur	(Timur and Suyur- ghatmish)	12-16	7, 8
	"	791	" "	Timur and Mahmood	19-21	9, 10
	"	792	" "	" "	22	10
	"	793	" "	" "	23	10
	"	795	" "	" "	24	10
	"	807	" "	Khaleel and Moḥam.	55-7	21
	"	828	" "	Sháh Rukh	63	25
	"	82r	" "	"	66	26
	"	830	" "	"	68, 69	26
	"	831	" "	"	71	27
	"	x	" "	"	97a	35
	"	852	" "	Ulugh Beg	110	38
	"	854	" "	'Abdullah	111	39
	"	x	" "	Aboo-Sa'eed	112	40
	"	1007	Line of Sheyban	Pir Moḥammad II.	165	65
سمنان Semnán	R	x	House of Timur	Timur and Mahmood	31	14
	"	828	" "	Sháh Rukh	61	24
(سورمو)				affixed to هراة, 109		
شبانكاره Shebánká- rah	Brass	x	House of Timur	Timur alone	54	29

MINT.	Metal.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
شیراز Sīeráz	Æ	x	House of Timur	Timur and Maḥmood	37	16
	Æ	x	" "	" "	38-43	17
	Brass	806	" "	Timur alone	51	19
	"	8xx	" "	" "	48, 49	18, 19
	"	x	" "	" "	53	20
	"	808	" "	Sháh Rukh	98-100	35
	Æ	"	" "	"	101-5	36
فروغانه Ferghánah	Æ	1247	Kháns of Khoḳand <i>and see خوقند</i>	Moḥammad 'Alee	216	87
قزوین Kuzween	Æ	875?	House of Timur	Ḥoseyn Baikara	122	46
قندهار Kandahár	Æ	x	House of Timur	Ḥoseyn Baikara	129	49
كاشان Kashán	Æ	x	House of Timur	Rustem	134a	52
كاشغر Káshghar	Æ	1291	Atálik Gházee	Yaḥḳoob Beg	244	100
	"	1292	" "	" "	245	100
كرمان Kermán	Æ	x	House of Timur	Timur and Maḥmood	30	13
	"	x	" "	Sháh Rukh	96, 97	34

MINT.	Metal.	A. H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
لار Lār	Æ R	x 844?	House of Timur " "	Timur and Maḥmūd Shāh Rukh	44, 45 81	17, 18 30
لطيف			see خوقند.			
مرو Merv (سرمد)	R	910	Line of Sheyban	Moḥammad Sheybani	135	55
مشهد Meshhed	R	x	House of Timur	Ḥoseyn Baikara	125	47
هراة Herāt	R	807?	} see foot-note, p. 32.			
	"	809?		House of Timur	Shāh Rukh	65
	"	829	" "	"	73	27
	"	834	" "	"	79	20
	"	842?	" "	Ulugh Beg	100	38
	"	852	" "	Baber	121	45
	"	854	" "	Shāh Rukh	88	32
	"	857?	" "	"	80	32
	"	859?	" "	Aḥmad	117a	43
	"	x	" "	Ḥoseyn Baikara	132	50
	"	900	" "	" "	123, 124,	47
	"	x	" "	" "	128	48
(سرمد)	"	914	Line of Sheyban	Moḥammad	136	55
	"	x	" "	'Abd-el-Lateef	144	59
	"	1003	" "	'Abdallah II.	158	63
يزد Yezd	R	798	House of Timur	Timur and Maḥmūd	28	12
	"	828	" "	Shāh Rukh	64	25
	"	830	" "	"	70	26
	"	837	" "	"	75, 75a	28

## III. INDEX OF NAMES.

— ابو سعيد كوركان

كوركان ابو سعيد عدل سلطان 114, 115, 117

السلطان الاعظم سلطان ابو سعيد كوركان 112, 132, 134 a

السلطان الاعظم خاقان الا... سلطان ابو سعيد.....

الغازى *see* (ابو) الغازى

— احمد كوركان

كوركان احمد سلطان عدل 117, 117 a

السلطان الاعظم سلطان احمد كوركان 116

— اسكندر خان

الخاقان العادل والملك كامل (*sic*) [ابو الغازى] اسكندر بهادر  
خان 145, 146

147 الخاقان العادل والملك كامل (*sic*) ابو الغازى اسكندر

عبد الله *see* الاعدل

تبيانى، شاه رخ، حسين، تيمور، بابر، احمد، ابو سعيد *see* الاعظم  
محمود، محمد، على، عبد الله، كرخ كونجى .

شاه رخ *see* اعظم

تيمور *see* اكمو

109 الغ بك كوركان بن تيمور كوركان دهمى

— الله قلى خان

242, 243 الله قلى بهادر خان غازى

240, 241 ابو الغازى الله قلى بهادر خان

شیبانی *see* امام الزمان  
 شاه رخ، دانیال، خلیل، حیدر، تیمور *see* امیر  
 تیمور *see* الامیر  
 حیدر *see* امیر المومنین  
 عبد الامین *see* الامین

## ب

121 السلطان الاعظم ابو القاسم بابر بہادر خان  
 — باقی محمد خان  
 الخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان ابو الغازی باقی محمد  
 169 بہادر خان  
 170 ..... محمد خان بن جانی خان  
 الخ بك *see* بك  
 سید، حسین، پیر محمد، باقی، بابر، اللہ قلی، اسکندر *see* بہادر  
 عبد اللطیف، عبد الامین، کوخ کونجی، شاه رخ  
 یار محمد، معظم، محمد، عبد المومن، عبد اللہ  
 خدایار *see* بی

## ب

حیدر *see* پادشاہ  
 الخاقان العادل والملك کامل (sic) ابو الفضل (?) پیر محمد  
 165 بہادر خان

## ت

— تیمور کورکان  
 44، 45 امیر تیمور (?)  
 1—11، 34 تیمور کورکان  
 27، 29—31، 33، 35، 37، 46 امیر تیمور کورکان  
 12—18 امیر تیمور کورخان اکمو  
 20—26، 32 امیر تیمور کورکان اکمو  
 19 امیر تیمور کور اکمو  
 28، 36 الامیر الاعظم تیمور کور ...

38—42 امير تيمور كوركان محمد سلطان

43 امير تيمور كوركان سلطان محمد

48 ..... تيمور ..... محمد

الغ بك *see* (بن) تيمور

### ج

باقى *see* (بن) جاني خان

محمد *see* جهانكير

### ح

— سلطان حسين

122 السلطان الاعظم حسين بهادر خان

123—127 السلطان الاعظم ابو الغازي سلطان حسين بهادر

130 السلطان الملك العادل ابو الفتح حسين بهادر خان

128 ..... مظفر حسين بهادر خان

129 ..... قان ... عظم

— مير حيدر

176—178 سيد امير حيدر

172, 172a ابو الغازي مير حيدر پادشاه

173—175 امير المومنين مير حيدر

211, 212 امير حيدر مرحوم

### خ

ابو سعيد *see* خاقان

عبد الله، عبد اللطيف، حسين، پر محمد، اسكندر *see* الخاقان  
يار محمد

عبد الامين، باقى *see* الخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان  
يار محمد، عبد المومن، عبد الله، عبد اللطيف

حسین بہر محمد، جانی، باقی، باہر، اللہ قلی، اسکندر *see* خان  
 عبد العزیز، شیبانی، شاہ رخ، سیورگاتمش، سید، خدایار  
 عبد المؤمن، عبد اللہ، عبد الطیف، عبد الامین  
 یار محمد، محمود، محمد، محمد علی

— خدایار بی

سید خدایار خان 232, 234—237

خدایار بی ولینعتی 228—231, 233

شیبانی *see* خلیفۃ الرحمن

امیر خلیل سلطان 55—57

د

امیر دانیال 179—187

الغ بك *see* دھمی

ر

شاہ رخ *see* رخ

سلطان ..... رستم 134a

س

ابو سعید *see* سعید

سید، رستم، خلیل، حسین، تیمور، احمد، ابو سعید *see* سلطان

مسعود، محمود، محمد، علی، عبد اللہ، شاہ رخ

معظم

شاہ رخ، سیورگاتمش، حسین، باہر، ابو سعید *see* السلطان

علی، عبد اللہ، عبد العزیز، گوخ کونجی، شیبانی

محمود، محمد

— سید سلطان

محمد سلطان سید بہادر خان 238

محمد، محمد علی، خدایار، حیدر *see* سید

— سيورغاتمش خان

1—11 السلطان العادل سيورغاتمش خان

12—18 سيورغتمش برلغى

### ش

معظم. پادشاه see شاه

— شاه رخ كوركان

82—85 السلطان الاعظم شاه رخ

58, 60—62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 75—  
81, 86—93, 96

94 السلطان اعظم (sic) شاه رخ بهادر

63, 66, 68, 69, 71, 73 السلطان الاعظم امير شاه رخ بهادر

72 السلطان الاتعالى (sic) امير شاه رخ بهادر

95 سلطان اعظم شاه رخ كور خان

98 السلطان معين الدين شاه رخ

106, 108 السلطان شاه رخ

97a شاه رخ بهادر

246 الواثق بالصمد شرف بن محمد

247 شمس الدين بن ضيا الدين

— شيبانى خان

امام الزمان وخليفة الرحمن ابو الفتح محمد (II) شيبانى خان  
135—138

130 السلطان الملك الاعظم ابو الغازى محمد

224—227 سيد شير محمد على بهادر خان

### ص

شرف see الصمد

## ض

شمس الدين see ضيا الدين

## ع

عبد اللطيف, سيورغامش, حسين, ير محمد, اسكندر see العادل  
يار محمد, عبد اللهالخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان ابو الغازى عبد الامين بهادر  
خان 168

السلطان عبد العزيز خان 244, 245

— عبد اللطيف خان

الخاقان العادل والملك الكامل . . . . . عبد اللطيف  
خان 141, 142الخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان ابو الغازى عبد اللطيف  
بهاذر 144الخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان ابو الغازى عبد اللطيف  
خان 143

— عبد الله كوركان

السلطان الاعظم الخاقان الاعدل مرشد الدين سلطان عبد  
الله بهاذر 111

— عبد الله خان

الخاقان العادل والملك الكامل . . . . . عبد الله بهاذر  
خان 150الخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان ابو الغازى عبد الله بهاذر  
خان 148, 149, 151—160الخاقان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان ابو الغازى عبد المومن بهاذر  
خان 161—164

مسعود, احمد, ابو سعيد see عدل

عبد العزيز see العزيز

118 السلطان الاعظم سلطان علي بهادر

— محمد علي خان

223 محمد علي غازي خان

216 محمد علي غازي ابن عمر

217—222 سيد ابو الغازي محمد علي

محمد علي *see* (ابن) عمر

### غ

معصوم, محمد علي, الله قلى *see* غازي

حيدر, حسين, باقى, الله قلى, اسكندر *see* (ابو) الغازي

عبد الله, عبد اللطيف, عبد الامين, شيبانى

يار محمد, محمد علي, عبد المومن

### ف

شيبانى, حسين *see* (ابو) الفتح

محمد, ير محمد *see* (ابو) الفيض

### ق

باهر *see* (ابو) القاسم

الله قلى *see* قلى

### ك

يار محمد, ير محمد, اسكندر *see* كامل

عبد الله, عبد اللطيف *see* الكامل

السلطان الاعظم . . . . الدين ابو المظفر كوخ

140 كونجى بهادر خان

تيمور, الغ بك, احمد, ابو سعيد *see* كور خان and كوركان

شاه رخ

## ل

عبد اللطيف *see* اللطيف

## م

— محمد سلطان

119 السلطان الاعظم محمد سلطان

120 السلطان الاعظم سلطان محمد بهادر

239 سيد محمد بهادر خان

171 سيد ابو الفيض محمد بهادر خان

55—57 سلطان محمد جهانكير

— محمد على خان

223 محمد على غازى خان

216 محمد على غازى ابن عمر

217—222 سيد ابو الغازى محمد على

يار محمد, شيبانى, سيد, تيمور, پر محمد, باقى *see* محمدشرف *see* (بن) محمد

— محمود خان

44, 45 السلطان محمود

26, 29, 30, 33—35, 37, 38—43,

46, 47

19—25, 31, 32 سلطان محمود يرغى

27 السلطان محمود خان يرغى (?)

28, 36 السلطان الاعظم محمود خان

34, 35 ملك (?) سلطان محمود خان

حيدر *see* مرحومعبد الله *see* مرشد الدين

134 معبود عدل سلطان

كوخ كونجى, حسين *see* (ابو) المظفر

179—210, 213—215 معصوم غازى

133 سلطان معظم شاه بهادر

شاه رخ *see* معين الدين

محمود *see* ملك

عبد الله, عبد اللطيف, شيبانى, پر محمد, اسكندر *see* الملك  
يار محمد

حيدر *see* مير

و

شرف *see* الواثق بالصمد

خدایار *see* ولینعمتی

ی

— یار محمد خان

الخان عادل والهدك كامل . . . . . یار محمد بهادر خان  
167

الخان بن الخاقان بن الخاقان ابو الغازى یار محمد بهادر  
166

محمود, سیورغاتمش *see* یرلقى

IV. INDEX OF POINTS, ETC.

---

سُلْطَانَه 62 a

عَدْلَه 38, 39

مَلِكُه 62 a

\* \* 28

∅ 25, 55—57

° ° 27, 29, 32, 34, 109

° ° 33, 36

Ornament 38—44, 96

Arabesque 63, 67, 95, 110

---

V. INDEX OF MARKS OF GENUINENESS,  
DENOMINATION, Etc.

---

به بود 120, 123—128, 132, 134 a, 147

حریر 100

سکه 133

سکه بر سیم زر 216

عدل 135—138

عدلیه 38—54, 98—107

---

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS INDEX.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله 1—11, 25—28, 30—37, 58—  
97, 109—113, 116—171, 246—248

لا اله الا الله محمد رسولا لله 12—24, 55—57

لا اله الا الله محمد رسوا لله 29

ابو بكر عمر عثمان على 1—11, 19—23, 26—34, 36,  
37, 58—80, 82—85, 87—89, 91—97, 99, 102, 109,  
112, 113, 116, 119, 120, 133, 134, 246—248

ابو بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العفان على المرتضى  
or parts thereof, with or without the definitive ال, 86,  
90, 111, 117, 118, 123—129, 135—141, 145, 163, 164

81 [ابو بكر الصديق عمر ال] [خطاب عثمان] [ن] عفان على المرتضى [تضى].  
ابو بكر الصديق عمر فاروق عثمان ذو (ذى) النورين على  
المرتضى 121, 122, 132

ابو بكر الصديق رضى الله عنه عمر فاروق رضى الله عنه عثمان  
ذو النورين رضى الله عنه على المرتضى رضى الله  
عنه 142, 143

ابو بكر الصديق عمر فاروق عثمان العفان على المرتضى رضى  
الله عنهم 144

امير المومنين ابو بكر امير المومنين عمر امير المومنين عثمان  
امير المومنين على 148, 149, 151—159, 161, 162,  
165—170

امير المومنين ابو بكر امير المومنين عمر امير المومنين عثمان  
امير المومنين على رضى الله عنهم 150, 160

- خلد ملکہ 11, 30, 31, 33, 53, 98—105  
 خلد الله (sic) 29  
 خلد ا' (sic) ملکہ 32  
 خلد الله ملکہ 1—10, 27, 37, 49, 51—67, 74, 76, 81, 133,  
 147, 247, 248  
 خلد ملکہ وسلطانہ 122  
 خلد ملکہ وغللاتہ 82—85  
 خلد الله ملکہ وسلطانہ 58, 60—66, 68—73, 75, 77—80, 86,  
 87, 90—92, 96, 97, 111, 121, 150, 167  
 خلد الله ملکہ وغللاتہ 119, 120  
 خلد الله تعالى ملکہ وسلطانہ 88, 89, 94, 112, 116, 118,  
 123—129, 135—138, 143, 144, 148, 151—164, 168,  
 169  
 خلد الله تعالى حضرتہ وملکہ وسلطانہ 140  
 خلد الله ملکہ اید سلطانہ 93  
 نصر خلد الله ملکہ وسلطانہ 130, 131
- 
- رحمت باد بر معصوم غازی 188—210, 213—215  
 عاقبت محمود 211, 212
- 
- شریف (applied to Bukhárá) 172—215  
 لطيف (applied to Khoḡand) 223, 237—239  
 دار الملك (applied to Khoḡand) 217—222  
 دار السلطنة (applied to Khoḡand) 224—239 ; (to Khuwárezm)  
 240, 241 ; (to Kashghar) 244, 245  
 دار المبارک (applied to Khuwárezm) 243  
 معدن فضلا (applied to Khuwárezm) 242  
 سورمو (applied to Herát?) 109

TABLE  
FOR  
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES  
AND THE  
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES	MIONNET'S SCALE	FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
3.5		90
		85
		80
3.	19	75
	18	70
2.5	17	65
	16	60
	15	55
2.	14	50
	13	45
1.5	12	40
	11	35
	10	30
1.	9	25
.9	8	20
.8	7	15
.7	6	10
.6	5	6
.5	4	
.4	3	
.3	2	
.2	1	
.1		

**TABLE**  
OF THE  
**RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF**  
**ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.**

Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

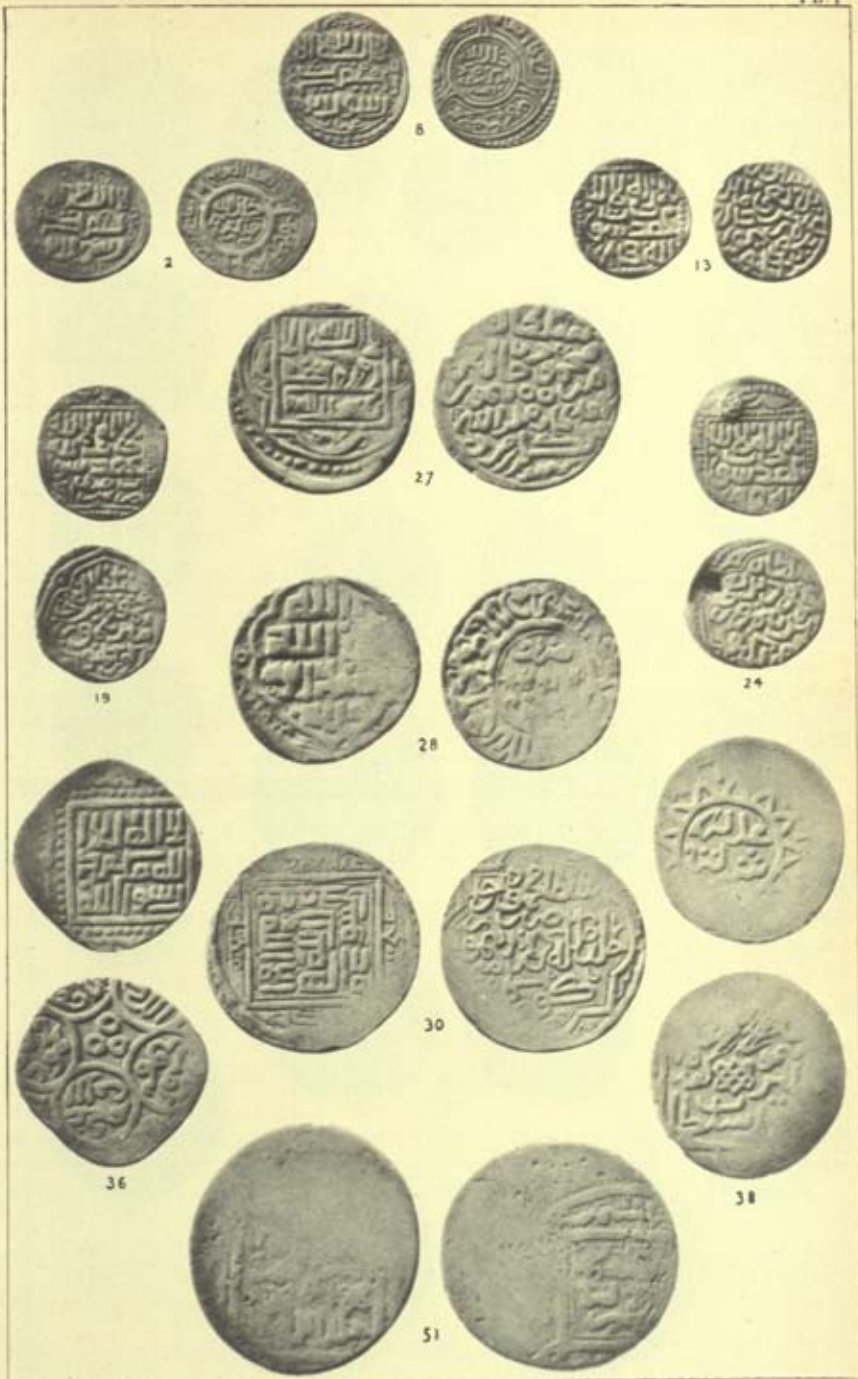
**TABLE**  
OF THE  
**RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF**  
**ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.**

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

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109



111



110



112



114



116



119



121



130



123

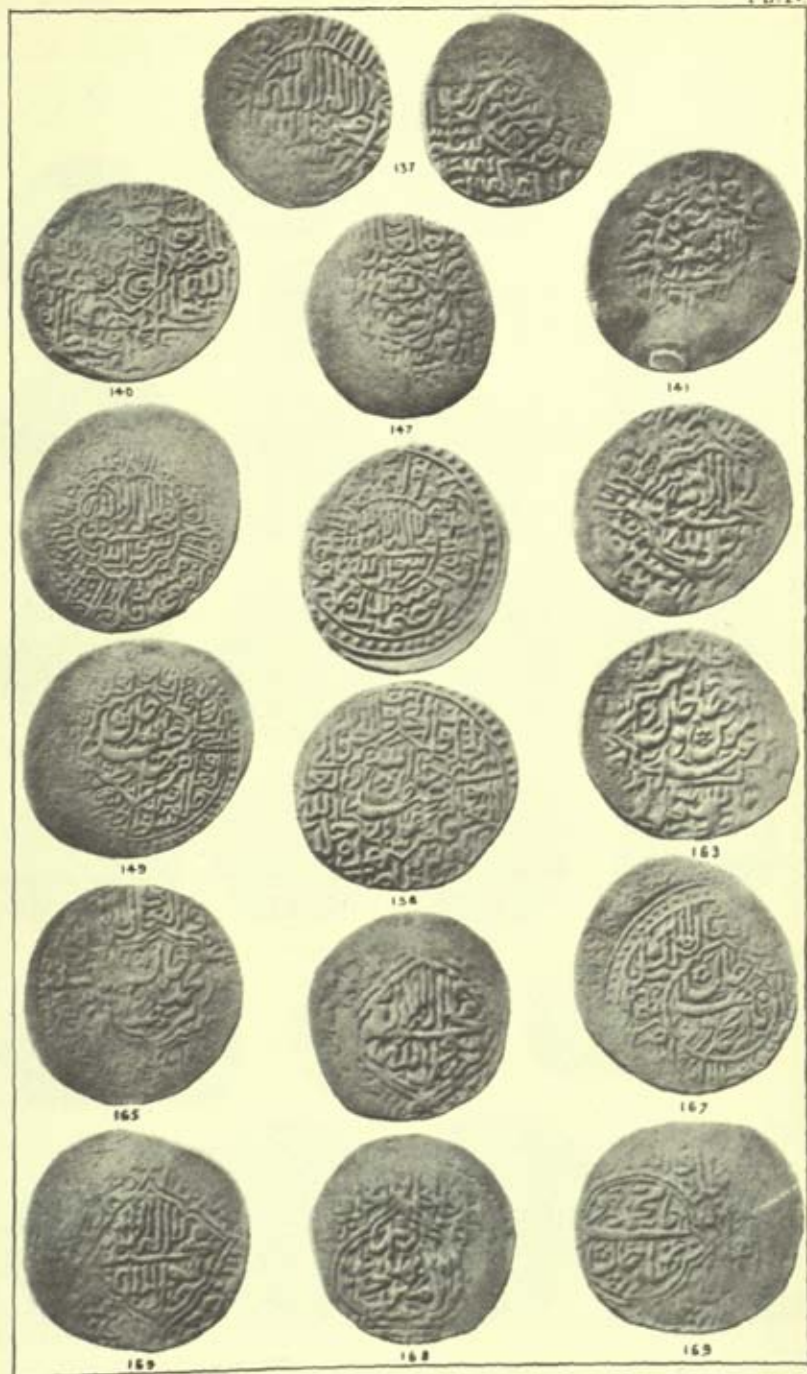


133

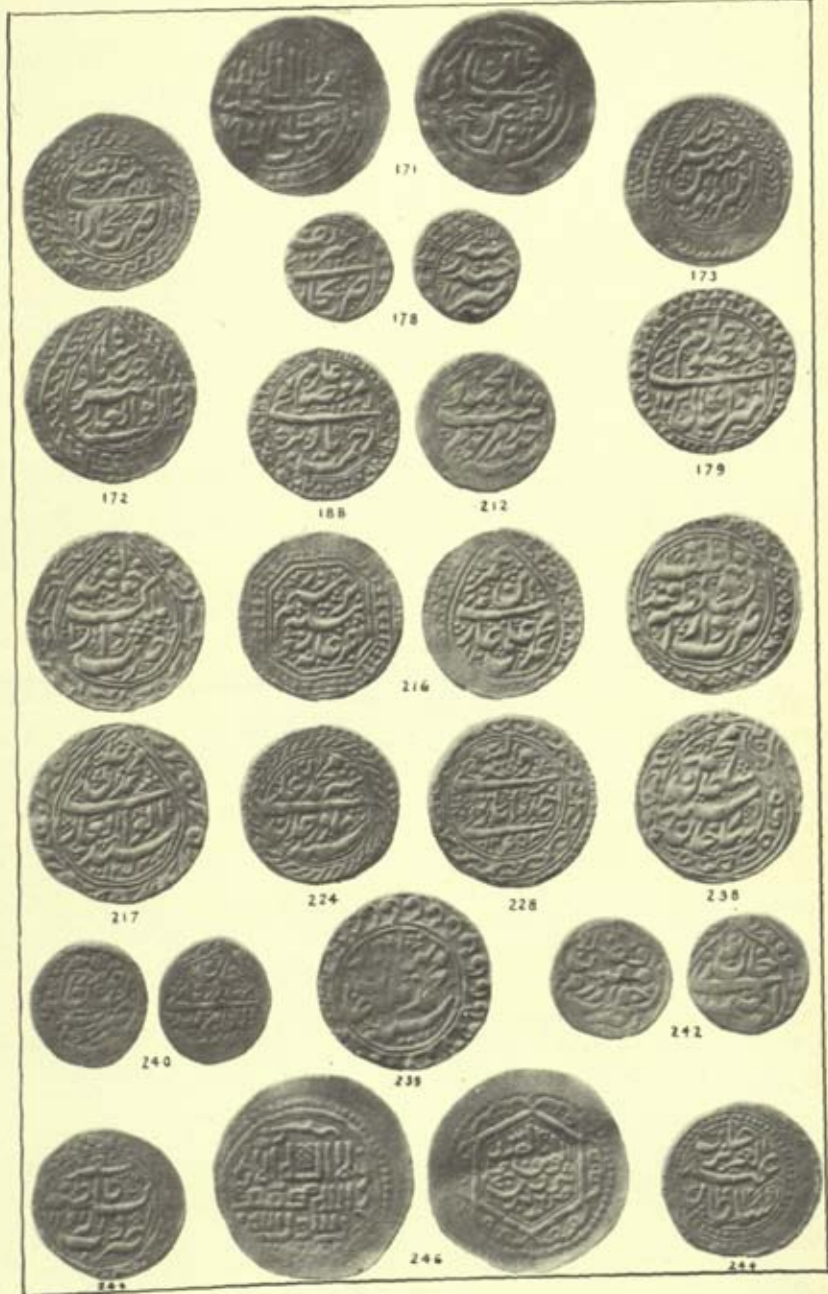


132











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