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A MANUAL
OF
MUSALMAN NUMISMATICS.

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PREFACE.

THIS book is intended for the help of those who, not being Arabic or Persian scholars, would like to know something about the Oriental coins which may come in their way, as well as of others who with a knowledge of these languages find difficulties in the lettering, arrangements, and reading of the legends, which are often so different in these respects from the plain writing of a MS. or the print of a book, and in the meanings of marks and symbols which are to be found on coins.

It originated in notes, made during several years, in a copy of that valuable but now scarce book, "Elements de la Numismatique Musulmane," by F. Soret, Brussels, 1864, a reprint from *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*, ser. iv, tome ii. Considerable correspondence from India and at home, personal references made to me, and the remembrance of my own troubles when beginning to work at Oriental coins some years ago in India without much aid from books, have guided me as to what might be most usefully included in such a Manual as this.

The book will, I hope, be found useful, as one of ready reference, to Oriental numismatists generally, in the same way as Soret's has been to those who had a copy of it.

My thanks are due to Mr. Guy Le Strange and Mr. H. F. Amedroz for information regarding the location of some mint towns, and to the latter also for help in Arabic legends.

O. C.

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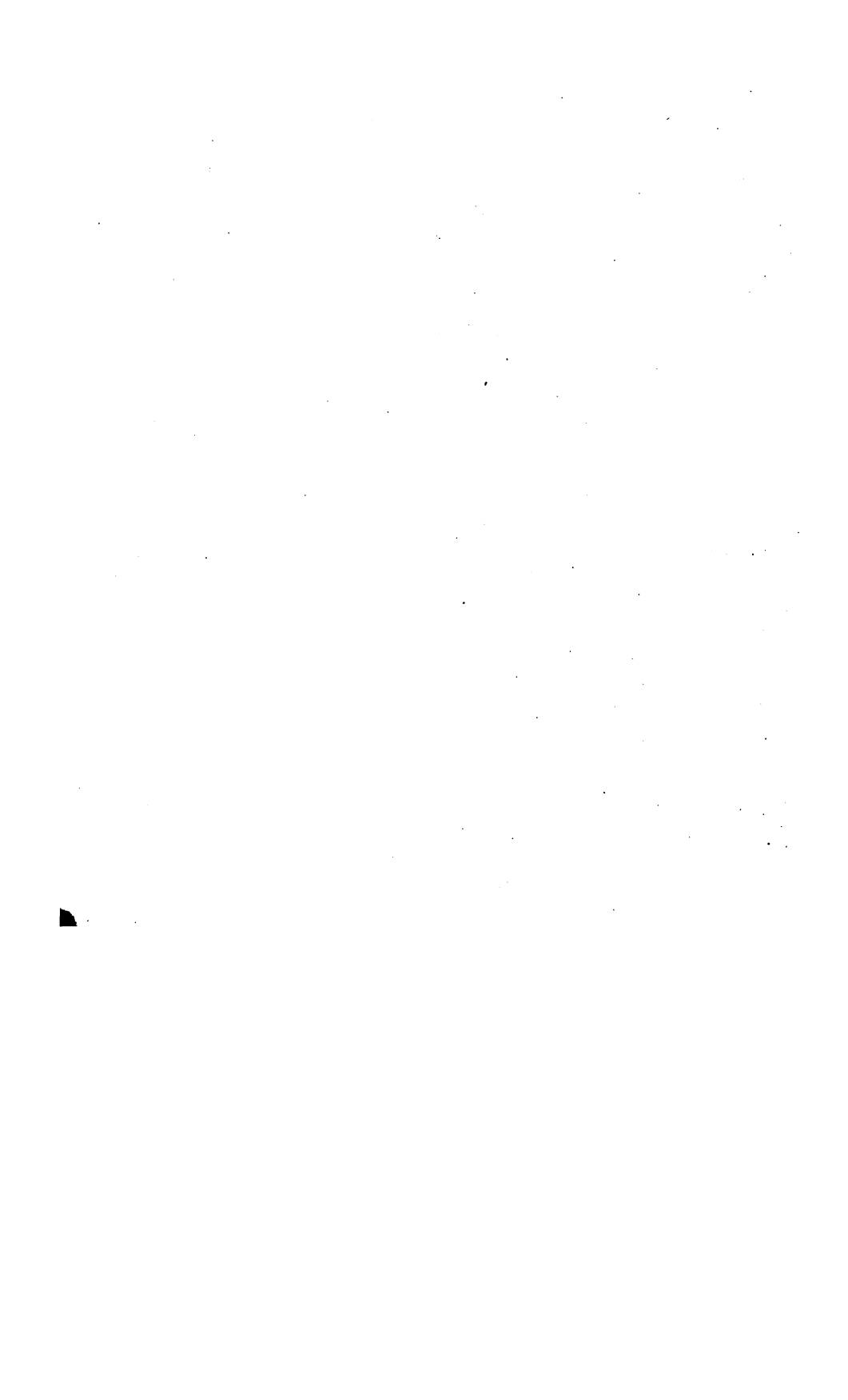
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ERRATA.

- Page 12, line 21, *for on Coins read of Coins.*
- „ 17, line 6, *for Hafsidi read Hafsid.*
- „ 31, line 9, *for انصارها read انصاها .*
- „ 31, last line, *for بالوفا read بالوقا .*
- „ 39, line 1, *for مهملت read مهملت .*
- „ 41, line 17, *for الرقيب read الرقيب .*
- „ 48, line 25, *for Ghaznawi read Ghaznawid.*
- „ 51, line 19, *for Julayhid read Sulayhid.*
- „ 54, line 2, *for Yaku read Yakub.*
- „ 57, lines 5 and 15, *for اسحاق read اسحق .*
- „ 82, line 24, *for المرحوم read المل حوم .*
- „ 91, line 18, *for اسحاق read اسحق .*
- „ 127, line 22, *for 44° 35' read 42° 27'.*
- „ 127, line 23, *for 67° 20' read 68° 10'.*
- „ 129, line 10, *for اذربيجان read اذربيجان .*
- „ 129, last line but 4, *for Rodgers read Rogers.*
- „ 133, after line 27 *insert :*
Allahabad. In N.W. Provinces, India. الهاباد - الهاباس
25° 26' N.; 81° 55' E. Dehli Emperors.
- „ 134, line 6, *for Siras read Sivas.*
- „ 134, last line but 1, *for Rodgers read Rogers.*
- „ 149, after line 22 *insert :*
Junaghar. In Kathiawar, India. 21° 31' N.; جونه كره -
70° 36' E. Dehli Emperors. Local جونغر -
Rajah. جونا گده
- „ 157, line 27, *for Dieval read Diwal.*
- „ 160, line 13, *for Morocco read Mecca.*

ALPHABET.

	ISOLATE.	FINAL.	MEDIAL.	INITIAL.		ISOLATE.	FINAL.	MEDIAL.	INITIAL.
Alif . . .	ا	ا	ا	ا	Ta . . .	ط	ط	ط	ط
Be . . .	ب	ب	ب	ب	Za . . .	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
Pe . . .	پ	پ	پ	پ	Ain . . .	ع	ع	ع	ع
Te . . .	ت	ت	ت	ت	Ghain . . .	غ	غ	غ	غ
The, Se . . .	ث	ث	ث	ث	Fe . . .	ف	ف	ف	ف
Ta . . .	ث	ث	ث	ث	Kaf . . .	ق	ق	ق	ق
Jim . . .	ج	ج	ج	ج	Kaf . . .	ك	ك	ك	ك
Chim . . .	چ	چ	چ	چ	Gaf . . .	گ	گ	گ	گ
Ha . . .	ح	ح	ح	ح	Saghir nūn	ش	ش	ش	ش
Kha . . .	خ	خ	خ	خ	Lam . . .	ل	ل	ل	ل
Dal . . .	د	د	د	د	Mim . . .	م	م	م	م
Zal . . .	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	Nun . . .	ن	ن	ن	ن
Da . . .	د	د	د	د	Waw . . .	و	و	و	و
Re . . .	ر	ر	ر	ر	He . . .	ه	ه	ه	ه
Ze . . .	ز	ز	ز	ز	Ye . . .	ي	ي	ي	ي
Zhe . . .	ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ	<i>In Malay.</i>				
Sin . . .	س	س	س	س	Ga . . .	ش	ش	ش	ش
Shin . . .	ش	ش	ش	ش	Nga . . .	غ	غ	غ	غ
Sad . . .	ص	ص	ص	ص	No . . .	ن	ن	ن	ن
Zad, Dhad . . .	ض	ض	ض	ض	Pa . . .	ط	ط	ط	ط



MUSALMAN NUMISMATICS.

THE ALPHABET.

ON Plates I and II are shown the letters of the Arabic alphabet in the various forms in which they appear on coins. In each column, on the left is the letter as written in Kufic on the coins of the Umayyad Khalifs, in isolate, initial, medial, or final form; and following it to the right are other shapes in which it appears, more or less in order of time and progress of change.

ا was at first a straight, even, perpendicular line of a height about double that of the ordinary letters. It has not much changed, except in showing a slight curve at the bottom and a broadening at the top. It may be joined to its preceding letter, but not to the one following, and is therefore in only isolate and final form. In ornamental writing the top of the letter is often curved over and lengthened into a curl or loop, and when the legend is arranged in arabesque or fancy pattern it is often misplaced from its proper position in the word, or slanting, or even omitted, an ا in another place doing duty for it also.

ب ت ث. The diacritical dots are often omitted (always so in the Kufic); there is then nothing to distinguish these letters from one another, or from ن and ی in the initial and medial state. In Persian there is also the letter پ, and in Hindustani the ط, or, as it is more often written on coins, ط; it is so found on some of the coinage of Indian native states bearing the name of Queen Victoria, وکٹوریا.

ج ح خ and in Persian چ. These letters are also to be known from one another by their dots; they are subject, as will be

seen, to many variations of form, and may sometimes be mistaken for ع or غ.

ذ in Kufic are very like ظ ط ض ص and ک, but as a rule the upright limb is shorter than in the ک and the body is open on the left side instead of closed as in the ص. On coins of later date the ذ is sometimes so thin as to be almost a ر, and at other times approaches in fatness to و.

ز ر final are sometimes very like ن final. In Hindustani there is a letter ژ or ر.

س ش do not present much difficulty when in this form, but when the upright limbs or 'teeth' are replaced by the sweeping curve of Persian *talik* writing, in the middle of a word it may be read as ن ت پ ب or ی.

ص ظ ط ض are troublesome in Kufic, as mentioned above under ذ. They are subject to a good deal of variation in form.

ع غ as initial or final may be mistaken for ح خ.

ف ق must not be mistaken for م medial or و, nor as initial for ع غ. The loop in medial is above the line (ا) instead of below, as in ا.

ک has many varieties, and in Kufic is very like ذ and ص, as mentioned above. In Persian and Turkish there is also the letter گ or ک.

ل can almost always be known from ا by the curve to the left at the bottom, or in Kufic a short rectangular turn.

م has many forms. Sometimes it may be confused with ق ف or ع medial, or ب and ح initial, or in one form for ه or ه.

ن final has many variations; may easily be mistaken for final ر.

س has many forms, but is usually easily made out.

و is sometimes like ق ف, at other times like م, and more rarely like ذ.

ی final or isolate is usually distinct, but medial or initial without dots is not so.

ل is represented in such a variety of forms that an assortment of them is given on the Plate.

غ ng and ف p are used in Malay-Arabic writing only.

For reading Kufic coins, which have no diacritical dots, the following hints may be useful. The mint name and the date are the only parts as a rule which require attention. The mint names all begin with the preposition ب, 'in' or 'at.' If the second and third letters are both equally about double as tall as the initial ب, they are probably ال 'the'—there are but two or three mint towns beginning with ال. In that case the next letter will be the initial of the name, which, having been made out, simplifies matters much, as one can then get the help of the 'List of Mint Towns.' If the second and third letters be not ال, then the second is of course the initial of the mint name. Two short upright strokes will probably be ت ب or ن with a following ي; often the stroke for ي is a little taller than for the other three letters. Three short upright strokes in succession are most likely س; four, س س and ت ب or ي before or after it—the three strokes of the س are usually just a little shorter than the one before or after it. Doubts as to ك ط ص د may often be cleared away by looking at those letters where they occur in known words in the legends on the same coin, such as هذا, ضرب, شريك, ليظهره, م and و. A final ن can very often be found in one of the words of the date to clear up a doubt between it and ر. In reading the dates care is needed not to mistake اثنين (one long, three short strokes), ثلث (one short, one long, one short), and ست (four short). سبع and سبعين should have the fourth stroke rather taller, تسع and تسعين the first stroke taller than the others; but there is sometimes so little difference that it is hard to tell which is meant. خمسين and تمنين are sometimes much alike, but if the strokes after the م can be counted, that will decide as to which numeral it is, for in the former there are five and in the latter but three.

NUMBERS AND CIPHERS.

The dates of striking are almost always given on Musalman coins, in words or in ciphers. Until the seventh century of the Hijra we find the former only, but after that ciphers came gradually into use, so that by the beginning of the ninth century they were generally adopted. The earliest dates in cipher are on Urtukid coins, e.g. ٦١٢ on a coin struck at Amid. Sometimes we find the date given both in words and ciphers, or partly in words and partly in ciphers; e.g. on a coin of the Golden Horde, سبعین for a.н. 770. The number is usually expressed in the feminine form, but sometimes in the masculine. The conjunction و is almost always used, e.g. تسع و سبعين و مئة, but occasionally omitted. Reference has already been made to difficulties in reading some of the numbers in the Kufic writing. The same will be found often on coins of a later time, especially with regard to seven and nine, as sometimes there is no difference between the height of the ب or ت and the teeth of the س, but then the spacing usually indicates, thus سبعين, تسعين. The following is a list of the numbers.

	ARABIC.	PERSIAN.
one	أحد <i>maso.</i> إحدى <i>fem.</i>	یک
two	اثنین <i>maso.</i> اثنتین & اثنتین <i>fem.</i>	دو
three	ثلاثة <i>maso.</i> ثلاث <i>fem.</i> & ثلاث	سه
four	أربعة <i>maso.</i> أربع <i>fem.</i>	چهار
five	خمسة <i>maso.</i> خمس <i>fem.</i>	پنج
six	ستة <i>maso.</i> ست <i>fem.</i>	شش
seven	سبعة <i>maso.</i> سبع <i>fem.</i>	هفت
eight	ثمانية <i>maso.</i> ثمان <i>fem.</i>	هشت
nine	تسعة <i>maso.</i> تسع <i>fem.</i>	نه

	ARABIC.	PERSIAN.
ten	عشرة <i>maso.</i> عشر <i>fem.</i>	ده
eleven	أحد عشر <i>maso.</i> إحدى عشر <i>fem.</i>	یازده
twelve	اثنتی عشرة	دوازده
thirteen	ثلاث عشرة	سیزده
fourteen	أربع عشرة	چهارده
fifteen	خمس عشرة	پانزده
sixteen	ست عشرة	شانزده
seventeen	سبع عشرة	هفده or هفده
eighteen	ثمان عشرة	هشده or هشده
nineteen	تسع عشرة	نوزده
twenty	عشرين	بیست
twenty-one	أحد وعشرين or إحدى وعشرين and so on to	بیست و یک and so on to
thirty	ثلاثين or ثلاثين	سی
thirty-two	أثنتین و ثلاثین	سی و دو
forty	أربعین	چهل
forty-three	ثلاث و أربعین	چهل و سه
fifty	خمسين	پنجاه
fifty-four	أربع و خمسين	پنجاه و چهار
sixty	ستين	شست
sixty-five	خمس و ستين	شست و پنج
seventy	سبعين	هفتاد
seventy-six	ست و سبعين	هفتاد و شش
eighty	ثمانين	هشتاد
eighty-seven	سبع و ثمانين	هشتاد و هفت
ninety	تسعين	نود
ninety-eight	ثمان و تسعين	نود و هشت
one hundred	مائة or مائة	صد

	ARABIC.	PERSIAN.
two hundred	مائتین or مائتین	دو صد or دو بیست
three hundred	ثلثمائة ,, ثلثمائة	سه صد
four hundred	أربعمائة ,, أربعمائة	چهار صد
five hundred	خمسمائة ,, خمسمائة	پنج صد
six hundred	ستمائة ,, ستمائة	شش صد
seven hundred	سبعمائة ,, سبعمائة	هفت صد
eight hundred	ثمانمائة ,, ثمانمائة	هشت صد
nine hundred	تسعمائة ,, تسعمائة	نه صد
one thousand	الف	هزار

Fractions.

one-quarter	ربع (Hindustani).
one-half	نیم, نصف (Pers.); ادها (Hindustani).
three-quarters	پاون (Hindustani).
one-third	ثلث.
one-and-a-half	دبیره (Hindustani).
two-and-a-half	اڑی (Hindustani).

On some coins of Malay States and Netherlands and English Settlements in the Straits numerals are given in Malay.

1	س and سات	$\frac{2}{4}$	تیگ لاقس
2	دو	$\frac{1}{2}$	تغه
3	تیگ	$\frac{1}{3}$	کتیگ
4	امثت	$\frac{1}{4}$	سفر امثت
5	لیم	$\frac{1}{5}$	سفر قوله
6	انم	$\frac{1}{6}$	سفر دو قوله
7	توجه	$\frac{1}{7}$	سفر امثت قوله
8	سلاقن	$\frac{1}{8}$	سفر اتس
9	سمبیلن	$\frac{1}{9}$	سفر دو راتس
10	سقوله		

The Arabic ciphers, in varying forms in which they appear on Muhammadan coins, are given on Plate II. They are often ill-formed, and require a practised eye to read them. The | may be out of place, slanting one way or the other, or mixed up with neighbouring lettering. ʾ may have its horizontal arm shaky, and so look like ʾ. ʾ sometimes has its arm so irregularly formed as to be taken for ʾ. ʾ has more variety of shape than any other cipher, and in one of its forms is the same as one variety of ۵. The form ۶ is used on Turkish and African coins. ۵ has many forms too, but usually it is either ۵ or ۶. The ۵ is sometimes too small, and therefore like a figure used for 0. ۶ may have its arm at an acute angle and so be taken for ۷, or be reversed to ۶, or have its arm rounded and nearly closed at the top and so be like ۹. ۷ and ۸ are usually pretty distinct, but sometimes they slant a good deal, even to the extent of lying on their sides; in that case they may be taken to have fallen over to the right, so that < is ۷ and > is ۸. ۹ may be like a ۶ if not closed at the top, and is not rarely reversed, i.e. with its ring to the right. When ten is indicated by · it is not always visible, and when ۰ is used there is a doubt sometimes from its size whether 5 or 0 is intended.

Dates expressed in ciphers are read from left to right, except those on the coins of Maisur (Mysore), which, as in Arabic writing, are written from right to left. But sometimes the whole date is by mistake reversed, e.g. ۱۶۷۷ for ۷۷۶۱ on a coin of the Golden Horde, and sometimes with the further error of the ciphers being reversed, e.g. ۶۷۷۱ for ۱۶۷۷. Sometimes, too, the ciphers are not placed in order in a line, but distributed in the area of the coin, e.g. ۶ ۱ ۶ ۱ ۶ ۱ on coins of Shahs of Persia. Generally, however, in any of these cases there is not much difficulty in discovering the error or in seeing the proper order of the ciphers, as one can tell from other signs what is within a century or so the age of a coin.

DIACRITICAL MARKS.

These are, as has been mentioned, almost always omitted on Kufic coins; on later ones they are found irregularly—generally there were none or only a few until comparatively modern times. When given they often do not help much in the reading of the legend, from being placed not immediately above or below the consonant of which they form part; and on coins which are ornamented, as many are, by dots and groups of dots, it is not easy to tell which are for use and which are for decoration; a difference in size or shape, will, however, often indicate this. The vowel marks are almost always omitted as in ordinary writing. The two dots indicating the ت or ي are sometimes placed like a colon (:), and the groups of three in ش چ پ may be arranged in a line (...). On the Kufic coins there are 'points' above or below certain letters in the legends which seem to be marks of genuineness or engravers' marks, although they are often the correct diacritical ones for the letter near which they are placed.

ISOLATED LETTERS AND WORDS.

In the areas of Arabic coins, sometimes above, sometimes below the legend and not forming a part of it, are often found letters or words, the signification of some of which has been a good deal discussed. If it be a name, it is in all probability that of a governor, vizier, or moneyer, but more often it is one of the words or initials given in the following list, being marks of genuineness or mint marks, indicating goodness of weight or fineness of metal. The list is compiled from one made by E. Meir, with a few additions of other writers. It will be seen that a single letter is in some cases given to denote a word, e.g. س for سلم and سلام and عدل, ع for عدل, هـ for هزب, ت for تم. These are very common on the coins of the Abbaside period.

heavy	ابدن	good	٥
pure gold	أبريز	fine	بهبول
well made	احكم	complete	تم . د . ت
best sort	اكرم	current	جاز - جائز
not false	امان - ام	warranted	جارب
pure	باحث	thick	جمنج
good	بخ	uncertain weight or quality	جذف
very good	بخ بخ	excellent	جيد
true	بتر	precious	حب
true weight	بتر بکول	regular	حق - ح - ح
true by divine weight	بتر بکول الله	good	خير
very excellent	بتر جيد	full	د - ن
tribute	بركة	current	رائج

heavy	رزین - ر	just weight	کیل - ک
richly	سعید - سع	mass	مَد - م
	سعید حج - سعید سلم	just mass	مَد عدل
complete	سلام - سلم - س	mass of weight	مَد و ازن
pure	صرد - ص	regular mass	حق مَد
purity	طالبوب	excellent	مزیز - مز
lawful	طیب - ط	rich weight	مبارک
right weight	عال - عا	precious	محبوب
extremely good weight	عال غایة	excellent weight	محمیدیة
beautiful	عتق - عت	profitable	مرفق
just	عدل - ع - ع	refined	مصفا
very just weight	عدل فائق	refined in the fire	مصفا حرب
excellent good weight	عدل عز	good weight	میزان
beautiful, just	عدل حسن	increased	میط
increased, just	عدل میط	just weight	وازن - و
excellent	عز	old weight	وزن قدیم
prover (assayer)	فاتن	full weight	واف - وافی - وافر - و
superior	فائق	of good augury	واق
incomparable	فرد - فرید	stout	وس
fixed	قدرق	rich weight	وشاه
pure	قز	full weight	وفیة
sufficient	کفی	pure	هذب - ه - ه

**ORIGIN OF TYPES OF COINAGE AND THEIR
SUBSEQUENT VARIETIES.**

At the time of the rise of the power of the early Khalifs, the coinages of the regions which were brought under their rule were, speaking generally, the Byzantine in the West and the Persian Sassanian in the East. At first, following the usual practice of Oriental conquerors, the new rulers made use of that which was the currency of the country, altering the coins by degrees to be indicative of the new ruling power and religion, but making the changes so gradually as not to give an unfamiliar appearance to the coins in the eyes of the people, but to preserve the continuity of the accustomed coinage with only such changes as were necessary. Thus we see in the earliest gold of the Khalifs an imitation of the coin of the Byzantine emperor adapted by the figure of the Khalif with a sword in his hand being substituted for that of the emperor holding a staff with a cross on it, on the obverse; and on the reverse the cross, standing on four steps, altered into a column with a ball on its top. The legends on both sides are changed to Arabic ones in Kufic character :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ صَرَبَ هَذَا الدِينَارُ سِتَّةً وَسَبْعِينَ

Similarly the silver coins of the last Sassanian king were altered by the additions of crescents and stars and بِسْمِ اللَّهِ on the margins, and later by the name of the governor of the province being added in Kufic in the area. So, too, the Byzantine copper of the M variety of Heraclius had small additions of Arabic Musalman words on them. Others in copper of the same type as the gold above mentioned were also struck.

Then when the Khalif Abd-al-Malik in A.H. 76, in compliance with the rule of the Prophet which prohibits the making of representations of living things and declares that every painter is in hell-fire, established the first purely Musalman coins, he still preserved in them a semblance to the gold Byzantine and silver Sassanian, in size, form, and general appearance. Mr. C. F. Keary, in an article in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1885 and 1886 on "The Morphology of Coins," shows that the reverse of a coin of Khusru II, turned a quarter round, at a little distance seems almost identical with one of Abd-al-Malik, struck at Basra A.H. 79; but, looking closer, one sees that the two figures with a fire altar between them on the former are replaced by three lines of Kufic Arabic on the latter, and the marginal Pehlvi legend altered to a Kufic one also. But the marginal circles are preserved almost intact, and the crescents and stars on the one have changed to corresponding annulets in the other.

There was little variation from this type in the coinage of the Umayyads of Spain, the Abbasid, Buwayhid, Samanid, Hamdanid, Ukaylid, and other dynasties in Irak and Yaman up to the times of the Mongols, but in Africa the Aghlabis, according to Mr. Keary, whose "Morphology on Coins" supplies the substance of these paragraphs, founded their currency in both gold and silver on the pattern of the gold coins of the Abbasid. The Fatimis followed the Aghlabis with the development of a new variety, i.e. coins which have their inscriptions arranged in a series of concentric circles. Their successors, the Ayyubis, adopted at first the same pattern, but later changed it to a plainer form in straight lines, and this form was continued without much change by the Mamluks. In about the beginning of the sixth century A.H. the enclosing of the area legend in a compartment came into use—squares, star-shapes, circles, ovals; 4, 6, and 8 foils, etc. This is noticeable in the Ayyubid, Saljuk, and especially in the Mongol series.

There was a remarkable departure from the Musalman type in some of the coinages of Asia Minor and Syria—Ayyubid, Saljuk, Urtukid, and Zangid—in reverting to imitations of Greek, Seleucid,

and Roman coin obverses ; heads and busts, and full and half figures of men ; horsemen, eagle, lion and sun, centaur, etc. This, no doubt, arose from a desire to adapt the coinage to that current in the neighbourhood and in use in the trading transactions with the West.

The coinage of the Mongols of Persia followed much the same pattern as that of the dynasties which they supplanted, and the same character was continued up to and throughout the reigns of Timur and his house.

But in the farther East there was an altogether different initial type—the Bactrian, from which sprang the coins of more solidity and thickness developing into the rupee. The two great coinages of the Muhammadan world of modern times show a marked difference suggestive of varying original types, more so perhaps a century ago than now. Compare, for instance, a gold or silver coin of Nadir Shah of Persia with one of Sultan Mahmud I, his contemporary in Turkey.

LANGUAGES.

Arabic is the language generally used on Musalman coins, but Persian is that which is usual on the coinage of the Shahs of Persia, the kings and emperors of Dehli, native Indian states, and the East India Company, mixed in the cases of the two last-named with some Sanskrit or vernacular words, and Malay on coins of that region.

In this book all legends in the Arabic character are taken into consideration, for although some coins bearing them were not issued by Musalman rulers, and so should, strictly speaking, perhaps be excluded, yet all with Arabic lettering upon them were issued for the use of, or to be read by, Muhammadans, by whom alone that character is used, or were imitations of Musalman coins. It is convenient to thus arrange Oriental numismatics into Musalman, Chinese, and Hindu.

But there are many bilingual and some trilingual coins which are specially interesting in an historical way, and should be considered. As has been said above, the earliest Musalman coins were copied from Greek-Roman and Sassanian ones, with Arabic additions; they are therefore bilingual, having in the former series Greek and Latin, and in the latter Pehlvi legends, the Arabic additions being either pious phrases or translations of the mint names or some words indicating genuineness. There are also some early African imitations of the Byzantine coinage with Latin legends, which have been read as "Non est Deus nisi Deus et Alius non est" and "In nomine tuo, Deus Omnipotens"; these were followed by others having on them the Kalima in Arabic, at first in part, afterwards entire.

The coins of Tabaristan, a detached province of the Persian Empire, were of a slightly different module to those of the Sassanian proper, although of the same type, being smaller and

finer with Tabaristan upon them in Pehlvi. After the conquest of the province by the Arab Musalmans, governors were appointed whose names are to be found upon the coins at the side of the Sassanian king's head, written in fine Kufic : سليمان , سعيد , عمر , مقتل , هانى .

Of Northern India at the end of the third century (Hijra), there are coins of the horseman and bull variety, with Sanskrit on one side over the bull and the name of the Khalif المقتدر on the other above the horseman. The same type was used by some of the Ghazni kings, and also later by the early Pathan kings of Dehli.

As early as A.H. 660 a coin of Khubilay Khan was struck at Bukhara with Chinese on one side and Arabic on the other, and there are coins of the time of the Muhammadan rebellion in China in the last century which are also in both these languages.

The Norman kings of Salerno and Sicily, who drove out the Saracen chiefs from those regions in the seventh century (Hijra), issued Arabic coins in imitation of some of the Ayyubid, but with a Christian formula of faith in imperfect lettering which might easily deceive their Muhammadan subjects. In the same way Alphonse VIII of Spain struck coins on which were in Arabic the ascription to the Holy Trinity and the declaration that he was the Amir of the Catholics, and the Pope the Imam of the Church of Messiah.

Georgia, from its position, was overrun by invaders from the north and south at all times, and its coinage shows a strange variety, of bilingual character, in consequence : at one time imitation of Sassanian, at another Byzantine with Greek and Georgian, at others Georgian and Arabic, and in the time of the Mongol power, Georgian, Arabic, and Mongolian.

Mongolian writing is also seen intermixed with Arabic on many of the coins of the Mongols of Persia.

Armenia was in much the same position as Georgia with regard to exposure to invasions. Its coinage, with the Christian king on one side and a lion on the other, with Armenian marginal legends, was, during the time of subjection to the Saljuks of Asia

Minor in the seventh century (Hijra), changed into one having on one side the figure of the king and Armenian legend, and on the other side Arabic legends similar to those on the contemporary Saljuk coins. Also when a little later the Mamluk Sultan Nasir al-Din Muhammad raided Armenia, he overstruck the Armenian king's coins with his own coin dies : an unusual proceeding for an Oriental king.

In India, some of the later Dehli kings, as well as the earliest before referred to, used the Devanagari characters on their coins as well as Arabic, and the last kings of the dynasty had their names on coins in the same characters as did also kings of Bengal.

M. Drouin quite lately discovered a Sanskrit legend upon a gold coin of Akbar.

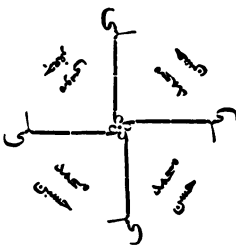
Many native states of India have bilingual coins, partly in Persian, partly in the vernacular of the state, and sometimes partly in English. The East India Company issued bilingual, trilingual, and even multilingual coins using English, Persian, Hindustani, Bengali, Tamil, and Telugu. In the Straits there are Company coins with English, Persian, and Malay legends, and one with Chinese in addition to these three.

The Netherlands Government issued coinage for their states with Malay reverses to the obverses of the European pattern.

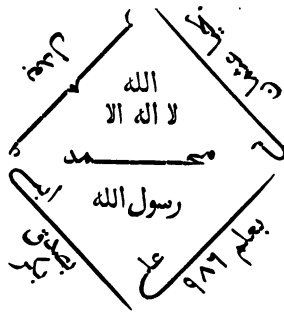
The Portuguese, although in other ways very ready to imitate the coinage of their neighbours in India, never used the Arabic character. The French, on the other hand, imitated the Dehli coinage as closely as did the English.

ORNAMENTATION.

The ornamentation of Musalman coins lies chiefly in the lettering, the arrangement and grouping of the inscriptions, and the shapes and arabesque outlines of the spaces in which parts of the legends are enclosed. This is seen at its best probably on the Hafsidi and other Moorish, the Persian Mongols (Uljaitu and Abu Said), and the Safavi of Persia (Ismail I and Tahmasp I) coinages. On the later Persian and Dehli coins, too, it is fine. The Persian style of writing lends itself well to this in curves, graceful sweeps of the pen, and prolongation and grouping of the letters. One very common practice is to prolong the tail ـ the full breadth of the coin, and to stretch a ب or ت right across so as to make them as dividing strokes between the lines of the legend. The word على , so important in the Shiah formula, is a favourite one for using in this way: for instance, on coins of Tahmasp I of Persia, in the way which Mr. Poole called the mill-sail pattern, where it forms the four arms of the sail-wheel with the names of the eight other Imams two by two between them, the junction



TAHMASP I OF PERSIA.



AKBAR OF DEHLI.

of the four initial letters forming a rosette in the centre. On Dehli coins, too, the names and attributes of the four orthodox Khalifs are used in somewhat the same way to form the sides of

quadrangular areas. The Kufic character also is used to form the square geometrical pattern in which the Kalimah is arranged on the pretty bilingual coins of Abu Said, the Persian Mongol. ʏ

Interspersed commonly on the coin areas are dots in groups and singly, annulets, rosettes, sprigs of flowers, knots, and so on. There are, however, certain figures called tamghas which seem meant to be the signs of particular dynasties or persons or countries. It is hard to describe in words many of them, or to say what they are intended to represent, or in what they originated. Some, as on the gold coins of Great Saljuks, are at the top of the area; others, as on the large Urtukid copper coins, are at the side or bottom. Some suggest an imitation of a monogram on a Greek or Parthian coin; others, as the fleur de lys on the Mamluks and the thunderbolt on the Great Kaans coins, are recognizable, as is also the double-ended trident of the Golden Horde. The curious figure in the centre of the area of the Chagatai coins, somewhat like the Greek letter Φ, has been thought to be the Tibetan letter *cha* inverted, the initial of Chagatai.

The representations of animals are numerous, and made in all times. They are sometimes indicative of a place, or peculiar to a person or dynasty, as the double-headed eagle on Urtukid and Zangid, the lion on the Mamluk, the lion and sun on Saljuk and Persian Shahs, the fish, birds, and human figures on the Rasulid coins, and the many varieties on the autonomous copper coinage of Persia.

The coins of the later Moghul Emperors of Dehli and of the native States, struck in the same pattern, have almost always a symbol within the loop of a final letter on one or both sides. These are sometimes sufficiently peculiar to be indicative of a particular State or mint; such, for example, as the sun-face of Indore, and the curiously shaped dagger, like a pair of scissors, of Kutch; but more often the symbol is not peculiar to one State or mint. Prinsep, in his "Indian Antiquities," gives a plate with some 126 of these symbols on it, and attributes them to some extent; but there are many more than he describes, and some of

those which he attributes to one are also on coins of other States. These symbols on modern Indian coins being, in many cases, the only mark by which the currency of one State may be distinguished from that of another, it has been the endeavour of several Indian numismatists to reduce them to order and locate their use; but it is a very difficult matter, for many of them have been used by several States, and many States have used several symbols at different times, and local knowledge and tradition give but little help. The symbols, moreover, are not always mint-marks, but seem sometimes to have been used to indicate the issue or the year; for example, more than thirty different symbols are to be found on the coins of the Dehli Emperor Aurangzib, struck at Surat.

Perhaps, of all these Indian symbols, the one which is most remarked is the J.H.S. on coins of Kashmir. Two or three explanations or reasons for the use of this Christian monogram have been given, but no doubt it was expected to be a lucky symbol.*

The Tughra is peculiar to the Othmanli coinage. It is a monogram consisting of the Sultan's name and that of his father, of which the composing letters intercross and have their upright portions prolonged upwards, curled and twisted in such a way as to make an interlacement difficult to decipher.

* General G. G. Pearse, C.B., R.A., writes as follows:—"Whilst Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General of India, 1828-35, two very remarkable conversions to Christianity took place; one was of a celebrated Muhammadan Moulvie, the other of an equally celebrated Brahmin, by name Anund. These men were great controversialists, and their change of religion caused much stir and excitement. Anund died, leaving a son, Anund Messiah, a sharp, intelligent man, good-looking and full of energy, a very stormy petrel of a Christian, never so happy as when launching his Christian controversial arguments at the heads of Hindoos. In 1850 Anund Messiah was at the court of Maharaja Goolab Sing, of Cashmere. In the Spring of 1851, when I was Assistant-Commissioner of Hazara on the Cashmere frontier, Anund Messiah, who was passing through Hazara, came to pay his respects to me. I saw a good deal of him for a few days. With much delight he showed me the new Cashmere rupees of Goolab Sing, with the Roman letters J.H.S. conspicuously in the centre of the coins amidst the Persian. He said he had induced the wily, clever Dogra king to place these letters on his coins, assuring him that thereby he would please the British Indian Government, and would himself be favoured by fortune. Never was any Muhammadan who had somehow managed to make an unbeliever say the Kalima more delighted than was Anund with this little bit of work of his."

RELIGIOUS LEGENDS.

Some pious expression or religious phrase or formula is very general upon all Musalman coins. On the early Khalif ones there was nothing else, except the date and, on the silver, the mint; a little later the name of the king or ruler was given; then titles and other particulars about the king were added, displacing a good deal of the religious forms; so that when we come to modern times there is little of them left. On a modern Turkish coin, for instance, there is nothing in this way but *عز نصره*, and on a coin of the late Shah of Persia nothing but the names and titles, with mint-place and date.

These religious legends may be divided into (1) formulæ, or symbols as they are sometimes called; (2) verses or phrases taken from the Koran; and (3) pious expressions or ejaculations.

(1) Formulæ.

The formula 'Bismillah' is found very commonly on coins of earlier times, usually as the beginning of the legend referring to the striking of the piece: *بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار*. But it is often, too, in other parts of the field or marginal legends, sometimes detached, but more usually prefixed to the Kalimah or other professions of faith such as are to be seen in the following list, and in that case the formula *بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم* is used as it is at the beginning of all Musalman books and writings. On coins of one of the Mongol kings of Persia, Arghun, and on some of Syria and Palestine, struck under Christian influences, there is substituted for it this formula: *بسم الاب والابن والروح القدس*: "In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God." The same formula is lengthened on coins of Alphonse VIII of Spain into: *بسم الاب والابن والروح القدس*: "In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, the one God; whoso believeth and is baptized shall be saved."

The Kalimah.

The Kalimah (كلمة), literally 'the Word,' called also the 'Muslim Creed,' and in numismatic books generally the Muhammadan symbol or formula, is found on most of the coins of rulers holding the orthodox faith (Sunni). The first, or negative part of it, لا اله الا الله, is taken from the 47th surah of the Koran, verse 21; the second part, affirmative, محمد رسول الله, is in the 29th verse of the 48th surah: "There is no god but God, Muhammad is the Apostle of God" (Palmer's translation). The Kalimah is often followed by one or more of the 'Pious Phrases' given in the list below, such as the following: - صلى الله عليه وسلم. The first part of the Kalimah is followed by other endings than the above: e.g., وحدة لا شريك له "who has no associate," the formula used on the early Khalif coins; الامر كله لله - الامر كله لله - الامر كله لله "who gives complete deliverance." The second part is varied as follows: محمد الامين رسول الله - محمد عبد الله ورسول - محمد رسول الله نبي رحمة الواحد - محمد رسول الله خاتم النبيين. On a coin of a Sultan of Dehli the Kalimah is in this form: "I testify that there is no god but God, and I testify that Muhammad is His servant and apostle." On coins of rulers of the Shiah sect the Kalimah has added to it على ولي الله "Ali is the friend (or favourite) of God." This constitutes what is referred to in numismatic books as the Shiite formula.

Other Continuations of the Bismillah and the Kalimah.

صلى الله على سيدنا محمد والهكم اله واحد لا اله الا هو الرحمن
الرحيم

God bless our lord Muhammad, and your God is one; there is no God but He who is the compassionate, the merciful.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدي امام الامة

There is no god but God, Muhammad is the prophet of God,
the Mahdi is the Imam of the nation.

صلى الله على محمد واله لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدي

God bless Muhammad and his family, etc. امام الامة

والحمد لله وحده لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدي امام الامة

Praise to God alone, etc.

صلى الله على محمد واله والحمد لله وحده لا اله الا الله محمد

رسول الله المهدي امام الامة

صلى الله على سيدنا محمد لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

صلى الله على سيدنا محمد واله وسلم لا اله الا الله

صلى الله على سيدنا محمد وعلى اله وسلم تسليما

صلى الله على محمد والحمد لله وحده لا اله الا الله محمد رسول

الله

صلى الله على محمد واله والحمد لله وحده لا اله الا الله محمد

رسول الله

صلى الله على محمد واله لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الامر

كله لله

صلى الله على محمد خاتم النبيين

God bless Muhammad, the seal of the prophets.

صلى الله على محمد واله الطيبين المطاهرين

God bless Muhammad and his family, the good, the pure.

صلى الله على محمد وعلى اله وسلم تسليما

God bless Muhammad and his family, and peace be with them.

الله ربنا و محمد رسولنا والامام

God is our Lord, Muhammad is our prophet and the Imam.

The following Koranic sentences are also included amongst the symbols or formulary sentences of numismatic writers.

Kor. cxii. . الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد ولم يكن له كفوا احد
God is alone, God is eternal, He begets not and is not begotten,
nor is there like unto Him anyone.

This is called the Umayyad symbol.

[محمد] رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين
Kor. ix, 33. كله ولو كره المشركون

Muhammad is the prophet of God sent with guidance and the religion of truth, to make it prevail over every other religion, averse although idolaters may be.

This is sometimes called the second symbol.

لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد ويومئذ يفرح المؤمنون بنصر الله
Kor. xxx, 3, 4.

To God belongs the order before and after; and in that day the believers shall rejoice in the help of God.

The translation of the sentences taken from the Koran are those of E. H. Palmer, vols. vi and ix of "Sacred Books of the East."

(2) Sentences from the Koran.

Kor. xxxv, 31. الحمد لله الذى اذهب عنا الحزن ان ربنا لغفور شكور
Praise belongs to God, who has removed from us our grief;
verily our Lord is forgiving, grateful.

Kor. i, 1. الحمد لله رب العالمين
Praise belongs to God, the Lord of the Worlds.

اذن للذين يقاتلون بانهم ظلموا وان الله على نصرهم لتقدير
Kor. xxii, 40.

Permission is given to those who fight because they have been wronged, and verily God to help them has the might.

Kor. iv, 62. اطيعوا الله و اطيعوا الرسول واولى الامر منكم
Obey God, and obey the Apostle, and those in authority
amongst you.

افمن يهدى الى الحق احق ان يتبع امن لا يهدى الا ان يهدى
Kor. x, 36. فما لكم كيف تحكمون

Is then he who guides unto the truth more worthy to be
followed, or he that guides not except he be himself
guided? What ails you then, how ye judge?

الله لا اله الا هو الحي القيوم لا تاخذه سنة ولا نوم له ما في السموات
وما في الارض من ذا الذي يشفع عنده الا باذنه يعلم ما
بين ايديهم وما خلفهم ولا يحيطون بشئ من علمه الا بما شاء

Kor. ii, 256.

God, there is no God but He, the living, the self-subsistent.
Slumber takes Him not, nor sleep. His is what is in
the heavens and what is in the earth. Who is it that
intercedes with him save by permission? He knows
what is before them and what is behind them, and they
comprehend not aught of His knowledge but what He
pleases.

Kor. ii, 258.

God is the patron of those who believe.

الله ولى الذين امنوا

Kor. ii, 208, and iii, 32.

God provides for whom He pleases without count.

الله يرزق من يشاء بغير حساب

Kor. iii, 17.

Verily (the true) religion in God's sight is Islam.

ان الدين عند الله الاسلام

ان الله اشترى من المؤمنين انفسهم والمواهم بان لهم الجنة
Kor. ix, 112. يقاتلون في سبيل الله

Verily, God hath bought of the believers their persons and
their wealth, for the paradise they are to have; they
shall fight in the way of God.

ان الله يحب الذين يقاتلون في سبيله صفا كانهم بنيان مرصوص

Kor. lxi, 4.

Verily, God loves those who fight in His cause in ranks as though they were a compact building.

انا فتحنا لك فتحا مبينا ليغفر لك الله ما تقدم من ذنبك

وما تاخر ويتم نعمته عليك ويهديك صراطا مستقيما

Kor. xlviii, 1-3.

وينصرك الله نصرا عزيزا

Verily we have given thee an obvious victory! that God may pardon thee thy former and later sin, and may fulfil His favour upon thee, and guide thee in a right way, and that God may help thee with a mighty help.

انما يريد الله ليذهب عنكم الرجس اهل البيت ويطهركم تطهيرا

Kor. xxxiii, 33.

God only wishes to take away from you the horrors as people of His house, and to purify you throughly.

Kor. lxxvii, 1. تبارك الذى بيده الملك وهو على كل شىء قدير

Blessed be He in whose hand is the kingdom, for He is mighty over all.

التائبون العابدون الحامدون السائحون الراكعون الساجدون

الامرور بالمعروف والناهون عن المنكد والحافظون لحدود

Kor. ix, 113.

الله وبشر المومنين

Those who repent, those who worship, those who praise, those who fast, those who bow down, those who adore, those who bid what is right and forbid what is wrong, and those who keep the bounds of God, glad tidings to those that believe.

Kor. xvii, 83.

جاء الحق وزهق الباطل ان الباطل كان زهوقا

Truth has come, and falsehood has vanished! verily falsehood is transient.

Kor. ix, 130.

حسبى الله

God is enough for me.

- Kor. iii, 167. حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل
 God is enough for us, a good guardian is He.
- Kor. vii, 123. ربنا افرغ علينا صبرا و توفنا مسلمين
 Oh, our Lord ! pour out upon us patience and cause us to die
 Moslems.
- Kor. lx, 4. ربنا عليك توكلنا واليك انبنا واليك المصير
 Oh, our Lord! on Thee do we rely, unto Thee we turn, and
 unto Thee the journey is.
- Kor. xi, 51. العاقبة للمتقين
 The issue is for those who fear.
- Kor. xii, 64. فالله خير حافظا وهو ارحم الراحمين
 But God is the best of keepers, and He is the most merciful
 of the merciful.
- Kor. xx, 113. فتعالى الله الملك الحق
 Exalted then be God, the King, the Truth.
- قاتلوا الذين تلونكم من الكفار وليجدوا فيكم غلظة واعلموا ان
الله مع المتقين
 Kor. ix, 124.
 Fight those who are near to you of the misbelievers, and let
 them find in you sternness; and know that God is with
 those who fear.
- Kor. ii, 131. فسيكفيهم الله وهو السميع العليم
 God will suffice thee against them, for He both hears and knows.
- Kor. iii, 66. قل ان الهدى هدى الله
 Say, verily the true guidance is the guidance of God.
- قل لا اسالكم عليه اجرا الا المودة في القربى و من يقتدرف حسنة
 Kor. xlii, 22.
 Say, I do not ask for it a hire, only the love of my kinsfolk. And
 he who gains a good action we will increase good for him.
- قل لن يصيبنا الا ما كتب الله لنا هو مولانا و على الله فليتوكل
المؤمنون
 Kor. ix, 51.
 Say, naught shall befall us save what God has written down
 for us; He is our Lord, and upon God believers do rely.

قل اللهم مالك الملك توتى الملك من تشاء وتنزع الملك
ممن تشاء وتعز من تشاء وتذل من تشاء بيدك الخير

Kor. iii, 25.

Say, O God, Lord of the kingdom! Thou givest the kingdom to whomsoever Thou pleasest, and strippest the kingdom from whomsoever Thou pleasest, Thou honourest whom Thou pleasest and abasest whom Thou pleasest; in Thy hand is good.

قل هو الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد ولم يكن له كفوا احد

Kor. cxii, .

Say, He is God alone, God is eternal, He begets not and is not begotten, nor is there like unto Him anyone.

Kor. xcix, 7. ممن يعمل مثقال ذرة خيرا يره
He who does the weight of an atom of good shall see it.

Kor. xviii, 37. لا قوة الا بالله
There is no power save in God.

لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد ويومئذ يفرح المؤمنون بنصر الله
Kor. xxx, 3, 4.
To God belongs the order before and after; and in that day the believers shall rejoice in the help of God.

Kor. xl, 16. الملك [اليوم] لله الواحد القهار
Whose is the kingdom? God's, the One, the Dominant.

Kor. lxi, 13. نصر من الله وفتح قريب وبشدة المؤمنين
Help from God and victory nigh, so do Thou give glad tidings unto the believers.

واتقوا يوما ترجعون فيه الى الله ثم توفى كل نفس ما كسبت
Kor. ii, 281. وهم لا يظلمون
Fear the day wherein ye shall return to God; then shall each soul be paid what it has earned, and they shall not be wronged.

Kor. xl, 47.

وافوضى امرى الى الله

I entrust my affair to God.

Kor. xvii, 106.

و بالحق انزلناه وبالحق نزل

In truth have we sent it down, and in truth has it come down.

و تمت كلمات يعلمون انه منزل من ربك بالحق فلا تكونن من

Kor. vi, 114, 115.

الممترين

The perfect words we know are sent down from thy Lord with truth. Be not thou, then, of those who doubt.

والذين معه اشداء على الكفار رحماء بينهم تراهم ركعا سجدا

يبتغون فضلا من الله ورضوانا سيماهم في وجوههم من اثر

Kor. xlviii, 29.

السجود

And those who are with him are vehement against the mis-believers, compassionate amongst themselves; thou mayest see them bowing down, adoring, craving grace from God, and His good-will; their marks are on their faces from the effects of adoration.

والذين يكتزون الذهب والفضة ولا ينفقونها في سبيل الله قذوقوا

Kor. ix, 34, 35.

ما كنتم تكتزون

Those who store up gold and silver and expend it not in God's way; taste, then, what ye stored up.

وعد الله الذين امنوا منكم وتملوا الصالحات ليستخلفنهم في

الارض كما استخلف الذين من قبلهم وليمكنن لهم دينهم

Kor. xxiv, 54. الذى ارتضى لهم وليبدلنهم من بعد خوفهم امنا

God promises those of you who believe and do right that He will give them the succession in the earth as He gave the succession to those before them, and He will establish for them their religion which He has chosen for them, and give them after their fear safety in exchange.

Kor. xlvii, 40.

والله الغنى وانتم الفقراء

For God is the rich and you the poor.

Kor. xvi, 55. وما بكم من نعمة فمن الله
And whatever favours ye have, they are from God.

Kor. xi, 90. وما توفيقى الا بالله عليه توكلت واليه انيب
Nor comes my grace through anyone but God ; on Him do
I rely and unto Him I turn.

Kor. vii, 41. وما كنتم لنهتدى لولا ان هدانا الله
For we should not have been guided had not God guided us.

Kor. iii, 122. وما النصر الا من عند الله العزيز الحكيم
For victory is but from God, the mighty, the wise.

Kor. iii, 96. ومن يعتصم بالله فقد هدى الى صراط مستقيم
But whoso takes tight hold on God, he is guided into the
right way.

ومن يبتغ غير الاسلام ديناً فلن يقبل منه وهو في الآخرة من
الخاسرين
Kor. iii, 79.

Whosoever craves other than Islam for a religion, it shall
surely not be accepted for him, and he shall be in the
next world of those who lose.

ومن يتق الله يجعل له مخرجاً ويرزقه من حيث لا يحتسب
Kor. lxxv, 2.

And whosoever fears God, He will make for him a [happy]
issue, and will provide for him from whence he
reackoneth not.

ومن يتوكل على الله فهو حسبه ان الله بالغ امره قد جعل الله
لكل شيء قدراً
Kor. lxxv, 3.

And whosoever relies on God, He is sufficient for him ; verily
God will attain His purpose ; God has set for everything
a period.

Kor. xvii, 99. ومن يهد الله فهو المهتد
And whom God guides he is guided indeed.

Kor. xvii, 84. وننزل من القران ما هو شفاء ورحمة للمؤمنين
And we will send down of the Koran that which is healing
and a mercy to believers.

Kor. ii, 114. هدى الله هو الهدى
God's guidance is the guidance.

Kor. ii, 158. الهكم اله واحد لا اله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم
Your God is one God; there is no God but He, the merciful,
the compassionate.

Kor. lvii, 3. هو الاول والاخر و لظاهر والباطن وهو بكل شىء عليم
He is the first and the last, and the outer and the inner;
and He all things doth know.

هو الذى ارسل رسوله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله
ولو كره المشركون
Kor. ix, 33.
He it is who is sent with guidance and the religion of truth,
to make it prevail over every other religion, averse
although idolaters may be.

يا ايها النبي انا ارسلناك شاهدا ومبشرا و نذيرا وداعيا
Kor. xxxiii, 44.
Oh, thou prophet! verily we have sent thee as a witness
and a herald of glad tidings, and a warner and to call.

يا ايها الذين امنوا اصبروا وصابروا و رابطوا و اتقوا الله لعلكم
تفلحون
Kor. iii, 200.
O ye who believe! be patient and vie in being patient, and be
on the alert, and fear God, that haply ye may prosper.

(3) Pious Expressions or Ejaculations.

May God prolong his kingdom. ابد الله دولة
God preserve him. ابقاه الله
Long life to him. ابقاه

ابقاها الله تعالى المسلمين

The Most High God preserve the Musalmans.

احاطها الله

God protect.

اصلحه الله

God order him aright.

ادام الله امره

May God prolong his government.

ادام الله عزه بمنه

May his might endure under God's favour.

اعانه الله ونصره

God aid and assist him.

اعز الله - اعزه الله

God make him glorious.

اعز الله انصاها

God make him glorious in victory.

اعز الله نصره

God make his victory glorious.

اعلى اجرة

May his reward be great.

اكومه الله

God make him illustrious.

الله اكبر جل جلاله

God is most great ; glorified be His glory.

الله حسبنا ونعم الوكيل

God is enough for us ; a good guardian is He.

الله حسبي

God is enough for me.

الله حفظه

God guard him.

الله حق ناصر الحق المبين

The true God, protector of the manifest truth.

الله الدائم والرب القايم

The eternal God and everlasting Lord.

الله ربنا محمد رسولنا المهدي امامنا

God is our Lord, Muhammad our Apostle, the Mahdi our Imam.

الله ربنا محمد رسولنا العباس امامنا

God is our Lord, Muhammad our Apostle, the Abbas our Imam.

الله كافي

God is sufficient.

الله ربي

God is my Lord.

اللهم

O God.

امر الله بالوقا والعدل

God ordered faith and justice.

امر بالحق والوفا على البر والتقوى بركة من الله

God ordered faith and justice on piety and reverence. Blessing
from God.

All power is of God. الامر كله لله

I trusted in God. امنت بالله

God make clear his proof. انار الله برهانه

God illuminate his proof. انار الله برهان

أيد الله امره واعز نصره

God strengthen his authority and make him glorious in victory.

aid دولة - ايد سلطانه - ايد ملك etc.

God strengthen him and make him happy. ايد الله واسعده

The Most High God strengthen him. ايد الله تعالى

God strengthen him and his victory. ايد الله ونصره

God strengthen and help him. ايد الله واعانه

According to God's ordinances. باحكام الله

He seeks guidance in God. بالله يفتى

He firmly trusts in God. بالله يعتقد

Blessings. بركة

بركة الامير - المهدي - موسى - الهرون etc.

بركة موسى ولى عهد المسلمين

Blessing on Musi, the successor under the Muslim covenant.

Blessings from God. بركة من الله

In the name of God. بسم الله

In the name of God the All Bountiful. بسم الله الكريم

In the name of God the Supreme. بسم الله العظيم

May the enemies of God be scattered. تفرق اعدا الله

Hallowed be the might of God. تقدست عزة الله

Trusting in God. توكلت على الله

I have put my trust in God. توكلت على الله

التوكل على الله العزة لله
 Trust in God; glory be to God.
 جل الله ظلالة وجماله
 Glory be to God's protection and majesty.
 جل ظلال جلال
 His glory is protecting and very great.
 جل يا الله
 Glory, O God.
 حاطها الله
 God protect it.
 الحافظ الله
 God is the preserver of all things.
 حرسه هو الله
 May God protect him.
 حرسها الله
 God guard it.
 حرسها الله بمنه
 God guard it by His favour.
 حرسها الله تعالى
 The Most High God guard it.
 حرسها الله تعالى وامنها
 The Most High God guard and make it safe.
 حسي ربي
 The Lord is sufficient for me.
 حسي الله
 God is sufficient for me.
 حسبنا الله
 God is sufficient for us.
 حكم همايون
 By royal order.
 الحكم بالعدل
 By order of the Just One.
 الحمد لله وحده
 Praise to God alone.
 الحمد لله
 Praise to God.
 الحمد لله رب العالمين (or)
 Praise to God, Lord of all created beings.
 الحول والقوة لله - الحول والامر لله
 Strength and power are God's.
 خلد الله
 May God perpetuate.
 ملكه - خلافته - دولته - سلطانه - مملكه - حضرته
 خلد
 May He perpetuate.
 امره - ملكه - سلطانه - خلافته - سلطنته - مملكته
 خلد الله تعالى ملكه etc.
 May the Most High God perpetuate.
 خلد الله ملكه ايد سلطانه - خلد الله ملكه ابدًا
 May God perpetuate his kingdom for ever.

خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه اعلى اجره

May God perpetuate his kingdom, and reward him abundantly.

May his kingdom endure. خلدت مملكته

May his khalifat endure. خلدت خلافته

May his reign endure for ever. دام ملكه

دام ملكه وسلطانه الى اخر الدوران

May his kingdom and rule endure to the end of time's revolutions.

May his khalifat, etc., endure. دامت خلافته - دامت سلطنته

دعا الامام لتوحيد الاله الصمد

The Imam summons (all men) to the profession of the Unity
of the Eternal God.

God guiding them. دل الله بهم

الدنيا ساعة فجعلها طاعة

Earthly things are transitory, so keep them in subjection to God.

My Lord is God. ربي الله

Mercy be upon. رحمت بادبر

God reward them. رضى الله عنهم

God reward him. رضى الله عنه

Peace upon him. السلم عليه

Peace upon him and his ancestors. السلم عليه وابائه

Praise to God alone. الشكر لله وحده

Thanks be to God. الشكر لله

God bless him and his family. صلى الله عليه واله

God bless him. صلى الله عليه

Bless him. صلى

God bless our lord Muhammad. صلى الله على سيدنا محمد

صلى الله على محمد واله الطاهر الطاهرين

God bless Muhammad and his family, all of them pure.

صلى الله على محمد على اله وسلم تسليما

God bless Muhammad and his family, and save them.

صلوات الله عليه على ابائه الطاهرين وابنائهم الاكرمين

Blessings of God on him and his ancestors, the pure, and his
descendants, the illustrious.

ضاعف الله اجلاله ضاعف الله

ضاعف الله الجلاله وايد اقبالها اظفرها

God increase his majesty and further good fortune, and make
it victorious.

ضائها الله God illuminate them.

الظافر هو الله It is God who gains the victory.

العافية التقوى Safety lies in scrupulous piety.

عاقبت خير باد May his future life be prosperous.

عاقبت محمود May his future life be praiseworthy.

العباسى امامنا The Abbasi is our Imam.

عز نصره May his victory be glorious.

العز الدائم الرب القائم Perpetual glory to the eternal Lord.

العز لله Glory is from God.

عز الله نصره God glorify his victory.

العز حجه الله The glory is a proof of God.

العزة لله والرسولة Glory and apostleship are of God.

العزة لله Glory be to God.

العظمة لله Majesty is God's.

على اسم الله In the name of God.

على الالهى توكلى In God is my trust.

عليه توكلت My reliance is on Him.

عليه السلام Peace be with him.

عمرها الله God prolong his life.

عند الله الاسلام والدين Peace and piety are of God.

With God. عند الله

Help, O God. عونك يا الله

I am seeking protection, O God. عوذ يا الله

He has conquered. غلب

فوضت امرى الى الله حسبى

I have committed my cause to God, with whom is my reckoning.

فوضت امرى الى الله تعالى حسبى الله وحده

I have committed my cause to God the Most High, with Him alone is my reckoning.

In the way of God. فى سبيل الله

God is power. القدرة لله

The Koran is the word of God. القرآن كلام الله

Power is with God. القدرة بالله

Strength is wholly God's. القوة لله جميعا

May he be happy. قوتلوع بولسون

God guard him. كليه الله

All is from God. كله لله

لا امر كله لله لا قوة الا بالله

All power is of God. No strength but from God.

All government is God's. لا حكم الا لله

There is no power or strength but from God. لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله

No service but of Islam. لا عبادة الا بالاسلام

No crown but by justice. لا عمرة الا بالعدل

There is no victor but God. لا غالب الا الله

No strength but from God. لا قوة الا بالله

To God. لله

To God be the power. لله الامر

لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد

To God be the power, as in old time so henceforth.

Praised be God. لله الحمد

Praised be God, and to Him be the power. لله الحمد وله الملك

To God be the glory. لله العزة

لله حق ناصر الحق المبين

It is God's justice that prevails—the manifest justice.

To God be the power. لله القدرة

Praise be to God. لله المننة

To God and by Him. لله وبه

لله المجد الى ابد الابد امين امين امين

Glory to God for ever and ever. Amen, Amen, Amen.

(Christian.)

As God pleases. ماشاء الله

How near is the consolation of God. ما اقرب فرج الله

The blessing of the Most High be upon him. مبارك تعالی علیه

May God strengthen him with victory. مجده الله الفتح

The Faith be to God. الملة لله

Maledictions on the enemies. ملعون من العاديه

Cursed be those who darken counsel. ملعون من يعيون

الملك لله الواحد القهار

The kingdom be to the one God, the Compeller.

The kingdom be to God. الملك لله

الملك لله الكريم المستعان

The kingdom be to God the Bountiful, whose aid is begged.

The sovereignty and justice are twins. الملك والعدل توامان

The dominion and glory be to God. الملك والعزة لله

The dominion and grandeur be to God. الملك والعظمة لله

The praise be to God. المنة لله

The Madhi is the Khalif of God. المهدي خليفة الله

بالنصر والظفر واليمن والسعادة

By the victory and the triumph and the felicity and the prosperity.

Victory but by the goodness of God. النصر الامن حسن بالله

Help of God is near. نصرة الله قريب

نصر من الله ولا قوة الا بالله

Victory from God, and no power but by God.

O most excellent Lord God. نعم الرب الله

O most excellent the able God. نعم القادر الله

O most excellent victory from God. نعم النصر من الله

نفخر بصليب ربنا عيسوع المسيح الذي به سلامتنا وحيانا وقيامتنا
وبه تجلسنا وعفينا

We glory in the Cross of our Lord Jesus the Messiah, by whom we have our safety and our life and our resurrection, and by whom we are delivered and pardoned.

He is generous. هو كريم

He is the defender. هو الناصر

Oh! protecting God. يا حيّ الله

Oh! Imam Ja'far the true. يا امام جعفر الصادق

يا رحمن يا حنان يا منان يا ديان يا سحان يا سلطان

Oh! compassionate one, oh! ever yearning one, oh! ever bestowing one, oh! requiter of good and evil, oh! Shahan, oh! Sultan.

Oh! Lord of the age. يا صاحب الزمان

يا على بن موسى الرضا

Oh! Ali, son of Musa, with whom God is well pleased.

يا قاضى حاجات يا كافى مهسلت

Oh! judge of necessities, oh! sufficient in difficulties.

يا مخدوم Oh! Lord.

يا معين Oh! aider.

يا عزيز - على - على ولى الله - كريم - محمد - سيد etc.

يثق الله - يثق بالله He trusts in God.

يدل عظيما He glories in great qualities.

يستعين بالله He seeks help of God.

يسعى له الدرهر سعيًا Fate works for him.

يعتصم بحبل الله Holding the rope of God.

NAMES OF GOD.

Instead of الله, or in addition to it, God is sometimes mentioned on coins by one or more of His other names or attributes. These names are called الاسماء الحسنی in the words of the Koran (xx, 7): "God, there is no god but He! His are the excellent names" (Palmer). By tradition there are ninety and nine 'excellent names' or 'comely names,' but there seems to be no certainty as to what those 99 are, as different writers give different lists. Mr. Redhouse, in an article in the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, 1880, on "The most Comely Names," gives as many as 552, which he had obtained from various sources; from these have been gathered, in the following list, those which are the most often used, according to authors (Hottinger, Herklot, Meninski, Rogers Bey, Vratiaslas, T. P. Hughes), and usually found on talismans and amulets, for they are much used in that way.

One	احد	The Repenter (of wrath)	التواب
The God	الله	The Uniter	الجامع
The Worshipped One	الله	The All Compeller	الجبّار
The Last	الآخر	The Awe Inspiring One	الجليل
The First	الاول	The Guardian	الحافظ
The Maker	البارى	The Judge	الحاكم
The Outstretcher	الباسط	The Reckoner	الحسيب
The Interior (hidden) One	الباطن	The All Preserving One	الحفيظ
The Sender Forth	الباعث	The Truth	الحق
The Enduring One	الباقي	The Arbitrator	الحكم
The Contriver	البديع	The All Wise	الحكيم
The Good	البر	The Ever Slow to Anger	الحليم
The All Seeing	البصير	The All Praiseworthy One	الحميد

The Ever Yearning One	المحْتَمِن	الظاهر
The Living One . . .	المحيّ	The Externally Evident One
The Abaser . . .	المخاض	The Just One . . .
The Creator . . .	المخالق	The Most Mighty One . . .
The All Cognizant One . . .	المخبير	The Most Supreme One
The Ever Creating One	المخالق	The Ever Pardoning One
	ذو الجلال والاکرام	The Most High . . .
Possessor of Majesty and Honour		The All Knowing . . .
Longsuffering . . .	ذو الطول	The Pardoner . . .
Possessor of Strength	ذو القوّة	The Ever Forgiving One
The Upraiser . . .	الرافع	The Most Forgiving One
Lord	رب	The Independent One . . .
The Compassionate One	الرحمن	The Ever Opener . . .
The Most Merciful One	الرحيم	The Grasper . . .
The Ever Providing One	الرزاق	The Acceptor . . .
The Right Guider . . .	الرشيد	The Able One . . .
The Watcher . . .	الرفيب	The Compeller . . .
The Most Indulgent One	الرؤوف	The Existent One . . .
The Swift One . . .	السريع	The Most Holy One . . .
The All Hearing One	السميع	The Almighty . . .
The Safety . . .	السلام	The All Previous One . . .
The Thankful One . . .	الشاکر	The Very Near One . . .
The Very Strenuous One	الشديد	The Very Strong One . . .
The Grateful One . . .	الشکور	The All Compelling One
The Witness . . .	الشهيد	The Ever Self-Existent One
The True One . . .	الصادق	The Sufficient One . . .
The Longsuffering One	الصبور	The Very Great One . . .
The Eternal One . . .	الصدد	The All Bountiful One . . .
The Hurtful One . . .	الضارّ	The Most Pleasant One

The Glorious One . . . الماجد	The Putter Forward . . . المتقدم
Owner of the Kingdom مالك الملك	The Just Distributor . . . المقسط
The Hinderer . . . المانع	The Giver of Daily Bread . . . المقيت
The Originator . . . المبدئ	The King الملك
The Manifest One . . . المبين	The Death Causing One . . . المميت
The High Exalted One المتعال - المتعالى	The Ever Bestowing One . . . المتان
The Proud One . . . المتكبر	The Taker of Vengeance . . . المنتقم
The Very Firm One . . . المتين	من لم يولد
The Favourably Answering One المجيب	Who hath not been begotten
The Most Glorious One . . . المجدد	The Postponer . . . المؤخر
The Teller or Numberer . . . المحصى	The Believer . . . المؤمن
The Comprehending One . . . المحيط	The Confiding One . . . المهيمن
The Vivifier المحيي	The Advantageous One . . . النافع
The Abaser المذل	The Good Patron . . . نعم المولى
The Remover المزيل	The Good Aider . . . نعم النصير
المستعان	The Light النور
The One whose Aid is invoked	The Perceiver الواجد
The Shaper المصور	The Sole One الواحد
The Raiser to Honour . . . المعزز	The Inheritor الوارث
The Giver المعطي	The Ample One الواسع
The Returner المعيد	The Adjoining One الوالى
The Aider المعين	The Most Affectionate One . . . الودود
The Maker Independent . . . المغنى	The Comprehensive One . . . الوسيع
The Able One المقتدر	The Guardian الوكيل
The Meter Out المقدر	الولى
	The Very Next Adjoining One
	The All Bestower الوهاب
	The Road Guide الهادى

THE FOUR KHALIFS.

The four orthodox Khalifs, Imams, or immediate successors of the Prophet, are أبو بكر - عمر - عثمان - علي. Their names appear very commonly on coins, often arranged around the central legend or obverse area. Sometimes their لقب or title is also added. What these titles are will be seen from the following coin legends.

أبو بكر صديق عمر فاروق عثمان أبو نورين علي مرتضى

Abu Bakr the faithful witness, Umar the timid, Uthman the father of two lights, Ali the chosen.

The same, with the definitive ال prefixed to the titles. On the Dehli coins the ال is prefixed to the titles very irregularly, one or two having it, the others not.

أبو بكر الصديق عمر الخطاب عثمان عقان علي المرتضى

Abu Bakr the faithful witness, Umar the eloquent, Uthman the defender, Ali the chosen.

أبو بكر الصديق رضي الله عنه عمر فاروق رضي الله عنه عثمان ذو النورين رضي الله عنه علي المرتضى رضي الله عنه

Abu Bakr the faithful witness, God reward him, Umar the timid, God reward him, Uthman the lord of two lights, God reward him, Ali the chosen, God reward him.

أبو بكر عمر عثمان حيدر. Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, Haidar (i.e. Ali).

بصدق أبي بكر بعدل عمر بحياء عثمان بعلم علي

By the truth of Abu Bakr, by the justice of Umar, by the modesty of Uthman, by the wisdom of Ali.

بصدق أبي بكر وعدل عمر وبازم عثمان و علم علي

By the truth of Abu Bakr, the justice of Umar, the modesty of Uthman, and wisdom of Ali.

بالصدق أبو بكر عدل عمر حلم عثمان علم علي

By the truth of Abu Bakr, justice of Umar, meekness of Uthman, wisdom of Ali.

THE TWELVE IMAMS.

The Shiah claim as the only legitimate Khalifs or successors of the Prophet, his son-in-law Ali, husband of Fatima, and their descendants to the number of twelve, the last of whom is to reappear as the Mahdi or Director before the end of the world.

NAME.	SON OF	كنية or PATRONYMIC.	لقب or TITLE.
1. علي	Abu Talib		مرتضى Chosen. شیر خدا Lion of God. اسد الله ,,
2. حسن	Ali		رضاء Pleasing.
3. حسين	Ali	Abu Abdallah	الشهيد The Martyr. بكر بلا Prince by birth.
4. علي	Husain	Abu Muhammad	سيد العابدين Lord of the servants of God. زين العابدين Ornament of the servants of God. الستجد The Worshipper.
5. محمد	Ali Zain al-Abidin.	Abu Ja'far	الباقر The Great.
6. جعفر	Muhammad al-Bakir	Abu Abdallah	الصادق The Just.
7. موسى	Ja'far	Abul Hasan Abu Ibrahim Abu Abdallah	الكاظم The Silent.
8. علي	Musa	Abul Hasan	الرضاء The Pleasing. المرتضى The Chosen.
9. محمد	Ali ar-Raza	Bakir	التقي The Pious. الجواد The Liberal.

	NAME.	SON OF	كنية or PATRONYMIC.	لقب or TITLE.
10.	علي	Muhammad al-Taki	Abul Hasan	النقى The Pure. الهادى The Director. العسكري The Soldier. الزكى The Virtuous.
11.	حسن	Ali al-Naki	Abu Muhammad	العسكري The Soldier. الخالصى The Pure.
12.	محمد	Hasan al- Askari	Abul Kasim	خلف Coming. حجة Hajjat مهدى Mahdi

Their names and attributes are on coins of Shiah kings, notably on some of Uljaitu, Mongol of Persia, and other more recent Persian kings.

اللهم صلى على محمد وعلى والحسن والحسين وعلى ومحمد و
جعفر وموسى وعلى ومحمد وعلى والحسن ومحمد
The blessing of God be on Muhammad and Ali, and Hasan
and Husain, etc.

The same legend with the addition of الحجّة the 'proof,' after the name of the last Imam.

اللهم صلى على محمد المصطفى وعلى الولي وحسن [الرضا]
وحسين الشهيد وعلى زين العابدين ومحمد الباقر وجعفر
الصادق وموسى الكاظم وعلى الرضا ومحمد الجواد وعلى
الهادى وحسن العسكري ومحمد الحجّة خلف

God bless Muhammad the Chosen, and Ali the Friend, and Hasan [the Pleasing], and Husain the Martyr, and Ali the Ornament of the Servants of God, and Muhammad the Great, and Ja'far the True, and Musa the Silent, and Ali the Pleasing, and Muhammad the Liberal, and Ali the Director, and Hasan the Soldier, and Muhammad the Coming Proof.

اللهم صل على النبي و الولي و البتول و السبطين و السجاد و الباقر و
الصادق و الكاظم و الرضا و التقى و النقى و الزكى و المهدي

God bless the Prophet, and the Friend, and the Virgin, and
the two Gentle Ones, and the Worshipper, and the Great
One, and the Just, and the Silent, and the Pleasing, and
the Pious, and the Chaste, and the Pure, and the Mahdi.

Fatimi, the daughter of Muhammad and wife of Ali, is here
referred to under the title of the Virgin; the two Gentle Ones are
Hasan and Husain.

على و الحسن و الحسين و على و محمد و جعفر و موسى و على و
محمد و على و الحسن و محمد

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على حسن
محمد

على ولي الله Ali is the favourite of God.

على افضل الوصيين و وزير خير المرسلين

Ali is the most excellent of the Commissioners [of God], and
the Wazir of the best of the Messengers (S. Lane Poole).

على خير صفوة الله Ali is the best of God's elect.

CLASSIFICATION OF COINAGES.

In the introduction to the first volume of the British Museum Oriental Coins Catalogue it is said, "These [Mohammadan dynasties] will be arranged in the order proposed and adopted by Fraehn," and in other books on Oriental numismatics reference is made to such and such a class. But Fraehn's arrangement is not to be easily found, although so spoken of as if it were generally known. It is here given in the original form as published in the "Nova Supplementa" of that author, ed. B. Dorn, 1855; and alongside each class is added the name of it as used in this book and in modern books generally, and the volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins of the British Museum in which the class is described.

It will be seen that many coinages are not included in Fraehn's list, notably the Kings of Dehli and the Muhammadan States of India. He himself made some appendices, and Dorn, Soret, and others did the same. Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, however, in his "Mohammadan Dynasties," a book of the highest value to the student of Oriental numismatics, adopts an arrangement of the dynasties, after the Khalifs of Baghdad, in geographical order from west to east, i.e. from Spain to India, with certain modifications arising from historical sequence; and that arrangement is one which, probably, will now be generally followed.

This table of classification will also, it is hoped, remove some difficulties as to names or synonyms used by writers; for instance, Chulaguidæ and Hulaguidi for the Ilkhans or Mongols of Persia, Dschutschidæ, Dschudschidæ, and Jujidæ for the Khans of the Golden Horde, Ileki and Eelik for the Khans of Turkistan, Patani for Pathan Kings of Dehli, Sebaktiginidæ for the Ghaznavi or Kings of Ghazni, and Babaridæ for the Moghul Emperors of Dehli.

FRAEHN'S CONSPECTUS CLASSIUM.	CLASSES AS GIVEN IN THIS BOOK.	<i>Vol. of B.M. Cat.</i>
<i>Classis.</i>		
I. Chalifæ Umaijadæ.	Umayyad.	i
II. Chalifæ Abbasidæ.	Abbasid.	,,
III. Chalifæ Umaijadæ in Hispania.	Spanish Umayyad.	ii
Reguli Murciæ et Valenciæ.	Hammudid, Abbadid, Zayrid, Jahwarid, Amirid, Hudid.	,, ,,
Reguli Hispaniæ : Dhu'l Nun.	Kings of Denia and Murcia. Nunid, Nasrid.	,, ,,
Imami Edrisidæ in Mauritania.	Idrisid.	,,
Emiri Aghlebidæ.	Aghlabid, Tulunid, Ikhshidid.	,, ,,
IV. Emiri Tahiridæ.	Tahirid.	,,
V. Soffaridæ.	Saffarid.	,,
VI. Emiri Samanidæ.	Samanid, Sajid, Dulafid.	,,
Reges Bulgharorum Wolganorum.	Khan of Wolga-Bulghan.	,,
Emirus Scheddadides.		
VII. Chani Turkistanæ s. Ileki.	Khans of Turkistan.	,,
VIII. Sultani Ghasnewidæ s. Sibuktiginidæ.	Ghaznawi.	,,
VIIIa. Ghuridæ.	Ghurid.	,,
IX. Choresmischahi.	Shahs of Khwarizm.	,,
X. Emiri Buwehidæ.	Buwayhid.	,,
Hamdanidæ.	Hamdanid.	iii
Principes Sijaridæ.	Ziyarid.	,,
	Governors of Sijistan.	,,
	Kakwayhid.	,,
XI. Emiri Okeilidæ.	Ukaylid.	,,
Emiri Merwanidæ.	Marwanid, Mirdasid.	,,

FRAEHN'S CONSPECTUS CLASSIUM.	CLASSES AS GIVEN IN THIS BOOK.	
<i>Classis.</i>		<i>Vol. of B.M. Cat.</i>
XII. Sultani Seldschukidæ	Great Saljuks.	iii
A. In Persia.	Saljuks of Karman, of Tokharistan, of Irak.	,,
B. In Asia Minore.	Of al-Rum, of Arzarum. Burid, Saldukid, Danish- mandid.	,, ,,
XIII. Ortokidæ.		
A. Reges Maredini.	Urtukid of Maridin.	,,
B. Reges Keifæ.	Urtukid of Kayfa.	,,
XIV. Atabeki.	Zangid.	,,
A. Mosulensis.	,, of Mosil.	,,
B. Helebensis.	,, of Halab.	,,
C. Sindscharensis.	,, of Sinjar.	,,
D. In Dschesiret ibn Oman.	,, of Jazirah.	,,
DD. Aserbeidscha- nensis.	Atabegs of Azarbaijan. Salgharid of Faris, Kings of Ahar.	,, ,,
E. Buktiginidæ.	Buktiginid.	,,
XIVa. Chalifæ Fatimidæ.	Fatimid.	iv
XIVaa. Murabitæ.	Murabit.	v
XIVb. Muwahhidæ.	Muwahhid. Hafsîd, Ziyânîd, Hudîd, Marînid.	,, ,,
XV. Sultani Aijubidæ.	Ayyubid.	iv
A. In Ægypto et Syria.	Of Egypt, Damascus, Aleppo, Mesopotamia,	
B. In Haleb.	Hamah, Hims, and	
BB. In Hama.	Arabia.	
C. In Meyafarekin.		

FRAEHN'S CONSPECTUS CLASSIUM.	CLASSES AS GIVEN IN THIS BOOK.	
<i>Classis.</i>		<i>Vol. of B.M. Cat.</i>
XVI. Sultani Mamluki.	Mamluk.	iv
A. Bahritæ.	Bahri.	„
B. Tscherkessi.	Burji.	„
XVII. Muszafferidæ.	Muzaffarid.	vi
	Great Kaans.	„
XVIII. Chani Chulaguidæ.	Mongols of Persia.	„
XIX. Chani Dschelairidæ.	Jalair.	„
XX. Chani Dschutschidæ.	Khans of the Golden Horde.	„
XXI. Chani Krimensis.	Khans of the Krim.	„
	Sarbadarid, Karts, Mahmud Inchu.	
XXII. Chani Dschaghataidæ.	Chagatai.	„
Timuridæ.	Timurid.	vii
XXIII. Chani Scheibanidæ.	Shaybanid.	„
B. Dschanidæ, Bocharenses.	Janid of Astrakhan, Mangit of Bukhara.	„
C. Chokandenses.	Khans of Khokand.	„
D. Chiwenses.	Khans of Khiva, Amir of Kashghar.	„
	Amirs of Budlis.	„
XXIV. Imperatores Baberidæ	Dehli Emperors	{ Moghul Emperors.
Tipu Sultan Meisur- ensis.	Mysore Sultan.	None.
Cananore, Atschin.	South India, Achin.	„
N.N. Nepalenses, Assamenses, Ceylonenses.	Nepal, Assam, Ceylon (not Musalman).	„
XXV. A. Kara-Kojunli.	Kara-Kuyunlid.	viii
B. Ak-Kojunli.	Ak-Kuyunlid.	„
C. Schirwanschahi.	Shirwan Shahs.	vii

FRAEHN'S CONSPPECTUS CLASSIUM.	CLASSES AS GIVEN IN THIS BOOK.	
<i>Classis.</i>	<i>Vol. of</i>	<i>B.M. Cat.</i>
XXV. Sefidæ, Oweisidæ.	Safavid, Afghan, Afsharid, Zand, Kajar. }	Shahs of Persia.
Efscharidæ, Sendidæ.		
Katscharidæ.		
A. Chani Caucasici.		
a. Chanatus Derbendensis.	} Amirs of Asia Minor.	viii
b. Chanatus Schirwanensis.		
c. Chanatus Schekiensis.		
d. Chanatus Karabaghensis.		
XXVI. Sultani Osmanidæ.	Othmanli.	,,
XXVII. Scherif Mauritanidæ.	Sharifs of Morocco, Hasani, and Filili.	v
A. Abd-ul-Kadir.	Abd al-Kadir.	,,
B. Imami Arabiæ Felicis.	Julayhid, Zurayid, Rasulid, Rassid, Imams of Sana.	,,
XXVIII. Afghani.	Durrani, Barakzai.	None.
N.N. Asiæ Centralis.	Central Asian.	,,
Appendix I. a.A. Reges Hispaniæ.	Kings of Spain.	,,
A. Normanni Reges Siciliæ.	Norman Kings of Sicily.	,,
a.B. Reges Georgia Antiquiores.	} Kings of Georgia.	,,
B. Reges Pagratidæ.		
NN. Georg. a Russis cusi.		

FRAEHN'S CONSPECTUS CLASSIUM.

Classis.

C. Europæorum in
India Orientali
Collegia Mercatoria.
Num. Lusit.

CLASSES AS GIVEN IN THIS BOOK.

*Vol. of
B.M. Cat.
Moghul
Emperors.*

E.I. Company
and
Malay
Settlements.

None.

Appendix II. N.N. Muhamma-
dani Incerti.

Pathan Kings of Dehli. } Kings of
Dehli.

Governors and Kings of
Bengal. }
Governors of Sind. }
Kings of Kashmir. }
Kings of Jaunpur. }
Kings of Malwah and }
Gujarat. }
Bahmani Kings. }

The Muhammadan States
of India.

COUNTER-MARKS.

Counter-marking is not very common on Musalman coins except in a few classes. It was used to adapt for a Sultan or ruler the coin of a predecessor in the State, or to stamp the coin as genuine or as current in another district than that in which it was at first issued.

On coins of Khusru II, Sassanian, the words جائز , current, and بسم الله are stamped in the margin, and across an Armenian coin الله; these were, no doubt, made to indicate currency amongst the Musalmans.

On large copper coins of Husain al-Din Timurtash, bearing on the obverse a head copied from a coin of Antiochus VII, is stamped on the neck (in one specimen on the nose) نجم الدين, that is, the name of his successor, in whose time, no doubt, the counter-mark was made. On coins of a similar pattern نجم الدين is upon the neck, evidently not a counter-strike, but engraved on the die; these are taken to belong to Najm al-Din himself, from his own die of the pattern of his father Timurtash. On other coins of Najm al-Din we find نجم الدين ملك ديار بكر counter-struck over the نجم الدين just mentioned; this was probably, Mr. S. Lane Poole says, to commemorate an accession to his territory. The name of Kamal al-Din Mahmud محمود كمال الدين is counter-stamped upon the figure of Christ upon a coin of Byzantine pattern of one of the Zanjid Atabegs.

On Timurid coins there are many counter-marks :—

On Timur's coins. بهادر شاه - شاه رخ بهادر

کورگان احمد سلطان عدل - کورگان ابو سعید عدل سلطان -

به بود - عدل سلطان (it is good). On Shah Rukh's.

عدل سلطان بایسنغر غازی ۹۰۱ - مسعود عدل سلطان
Baysunkur Ak-Kyunlid. ۸۹۶ عدل شیراز Yaku
Ak-Kyunlid. On Ahmad Shah's.

به بود هراة ۹۰۰ - به بود - Rustam (a governor) سلطان رستم کاسان
On Abu Said's.

سلطان عدل مسعود غازی - کورکان احمد سلطان عدل -
ضرب سرورد بخارا ۹۱۱ - عدل سلطان بایسنغر غازی ۹۰۳ -
عدل سلطان یادگار محمد On coins of Husain Baikara (governor).
Note.—The meaning of سرورد is still doubtful.

The following counter-marks are on Shaybanid coins :—

عدل سرورد - عدل سمرقند - ضرب بخارا - ضرب قارشی -
ضرب حصار - عدل حصار - عدل سمرقند - عدل بلخ - عدل قرشی -
ضرب اخسی - عدل شیراز - عدل بخارا - دانکی اردو - عدل کش -
عدل سودار - جور - ضرب میر - عدل لوچک

Most of the places mentioned here will be found in the list of mint towns, but others are uncertain; they are given chiefly on the authority of Tiesenhausen.

A coin of Pir Budak and Yusuf Nuyan, Kara-Kyunlid, is counter-marked شماخی ۸۲۲; the date is probably an error for ۸۶۶. Rustam, Ak-Kyunlid, counter-marked coins of his predecessor, Yakub خان رستم عدل سلطان.

On a coin of Ala al-Din, Karaman Amir, is a counter-strike لله; and one of Muhammad Artin, Amir of Mantasha, is counter-struck with a Solomon's seal, a mark used by the Othmanlis.

الله حسین is counter-struck on a coin of Ghazan Mahmud, Mongol of Persia, and بخ on Jalair coins. One of Shaykh Hasan Buzurg and many of Shaykh Oways bear counter-marks, -

خوى - قزوين - طوسان - سلطانية - مخجوان - حسين خان -
 - باران , some having on them both one of the mint-names and also
 . الله حسبي .

These counter-marks are of various shapes, round, oval, multi-foil, etc., having usually within double lines the words in small letters arranged in a pattern, and are often hard to decipher.

The coins of the Native States of India often bear marks of stamping with punches of various shapes, known in that country as shrof-marks; they are made by money-changers, صراف, sarraf, commonly called shrof, in the bazaars as private marks for currency purposes, and also to see whether the coin is really all silver or gold or a baser metal coated over, and they correspond pretty much to the chop-marks made on dollars in China. Counter-marks are not common on them, but occasionally श्री or some other Nagari letter or two may be seen.

PROPER NAMES.

The names of Musalmans are not easy to understand, and are often a difficulty to the student. The following, taken mainly from an article on "The Proper Names of the Mohammadans," by Sir T. E. Colebrooke (Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, 1879), will explain the system.

The different classes of proper names are seven :—

1. The علم, Alam, is the proper name of the individual. Among the Musalmans there are no family names as in Europe, and the Alam corresponds nearly with the Christian name, as it is given soon after birth or at circumcision, and is that by which he is familiarly known.
2. The كنية, Kuniyat, is the name of relationship, as when a person is described as the father, son, mother, or daughter of some other person or object.
3. The لقب, Lakab, includes titles of honour, religious and political, and terms of reproach, descending even to personal defects.
4. الانساب, al-Ansab, or اسم نسب, Ism-i-nisbat, name of relations as to origin, kindred, land of birth or adoption, religion, trade or business, personal or other peculiarities, etc.
5. العلامة, al-Alamat, certain titles borne by princes which are not reckoned among the personal appellations, but appear in diplomas or in the heading of State documents.
6. The عنوان, Anwan, titles of honour applied to others than princes.
7. The مخلص, Makhhalas, or تخلص, Takhallas, the name of fancy assumed by poets.

The Alam are arranged under three heads, viz. :—(1) Names borne by Muhammad's own family or his companions, including the name of the Prophet himself in its threefold form (محمد

the praised, أحمد the most praised, and محمود the praised), فاطمة - عباس, the first four Khalifs and the twelve Imams. (2) Names of patriarchs and prophets mentioned in the Koran, such as آدم Adam, شيث Seth, ادريس Enoch, نوح Noah, سام Shem, ابراهيم Abraham, اسمعيل Ishmael, اسحق Isaac, يعقوب Jacob, يوسف Joseph, شعيب Jethro, موسى Moses, هارون Aaron, ايوب Job, زكرياء Zechariah, لوط Lot, طالوت Saul, داود David, سليمان Solomon, عزير Ezra, الياس Elias, عيسى Jesus, جون John, هود Hud, عمران Imran. (3) عبد الله, servant of God, and its synonyms, i.e. servant of God under any other of His names, e.g. عبد الرحمن - عبد الكريم - عبد القادر - عبد العزيز. Some of these are also included under Lakab.

The Kunyat might be translated as the surname or cognomen; it is made up generally of ابو father, or ابن son, with the name of the father or son, as ابو اسحق - ابن يوسف, or with some other word making a sort of character name, sobriquet, or nickname, such as ابو حفص father of a young lion, ابو فتح father of victory. Under this class come such surnames as Babar, Arghun, Aghlib, Arslan, Timur, and others.

The Lakab, or honorary title, is applied either in the form of a compound, of which those expressive of zeal for the faith or of political importance are the most common, or by a single word or epithet, like the Augustus, Pius, or Felix of the Romans. The Lakab is largely used upon coins, and ruling princes are more known by it than by their Alam or Kunyat. A list of those found on Musalman coins is given below, and as a help in attributing coins the class or dynasty in which the particular title was used is added.

The al-Ansab and the Takhallas need not be considered with regard to coin-legends, but the al-Alamat and the Anwan are of much interest in numismatics, as the kingly titles are in many cases characteristic or peculiar to the dynasty; a list of them is therefore given of a similar kind to that of the Lakab.

HONORARY TITLES (Lakab).

Gujarat.	Brother.	أخ
Choosing the Country and Religion.	اختيار الدنيا والدين	
Bengal.	Lion of the State.	أسد الدولة
Shaybanid.	Alexander Bahadur.	اسكندر بهادر
Dehli Kings.	Of the Age.	,, الزمان
	Good Fortune of the State.	اقبال الدولة
Kings of Denia and Majorca.		
Abbasid.	The Trusty.	الامين
Dehli King.	Amir of the Faithful.	,, امير المومنين
Ghaznawid.	Of the Faith.	,, الملة
Atabegs. Zangid. Mamluk.	Full Moon.	بدر
Zangid. Ghaznawid. Palembang Raja.		,, الدين
Georgia.	Of the Messiah.	,, المسيح
	Slave.	بنده
	Of the Shah of the Willayat, i.e. Ali.	,, شاه ولايت
Shah of Persia.		
Dehli King (Muhammad b. Taghlak).	Dependent.	,, اميدوار
Hudid. Ghurid.	Splendour.	بها
Buwayhid. Marwanid. Hudid. Ceuta Kings.		,, الدولة
Ukaylid. Chief of Batika. Turkistan.		
Samanid. Ghurid.		,, الدين

Dehli Kings. Bahmani.	الدنيا والدين	Crown.	تاج
Hudid. Ghaznawid. King of Saragossa.		الدولة	,,
Governor of Sijistan.		الدين	,,
Sultan of Achin.		Of the World.	العالم
Buwayhid.			الملة
		Sitting on the Throne.	تخت نشين
Rajgarh State (of Queen Victoria).			
Ayyubid.		Pious in the Faith.	تقى الدين
Muwahhid.		The Constant.	جاهد
Marinid. Muwahhid.		In the way of God.	في سبيل الله
			جلال
			Glory.
Golden Horde. Dehli Kings. Bengal. Georgia.			
Shah of Nisabur. Saljuk. Ghaznawid. Mirdasid.		الدولة	,,
Golden Horde. Jalair. Bengal.		الدين	,,
Dehli Emperor. Kashmir. Khwarizm.			
Dehli Queen Rizia.		جلالة الدنيا والدين	
Shah Inchu Abu Ishak.		Beauty.	جمال
Burid. Mamluk.			
Ghaznawid.		الدولة	,,
Achin.		العالم	,,
Ghaznawid.		الملة	,,
Ukaylid.		Hand.	جناح
Dehli Emperor.		Conqueror of the World.	جهانگیر
Fatimid.		Guardian.	حافظ
Ghaznawid.		Of the mark of God.	غيار الله

Ayyubid. Mamluk. Dehli King.	بالله Judge. حاكم
Fatimid.	,, بامر الله
Dehli Kings and Emperors. E.I. Co. Indian States.	دين Defender. حامى
Bahmani.	,, ملته
Mamluk. Malwah.	الدنيا والدين Sword. حسام
Samanid. Ukaylid. King of Toledo.	,, الدولة
Urtukid. Mamluk.	,, الدين
Georgia.	,, المسيح
Nasrid. Idrisid. Zairid.	Beauty. حسن
Moorish.	,, الدين
Mongols of Persia.	Slave of God. خدابنده
Dehli Emperor.	Just Ruler. دادگر
Najahid.	One who invokes (God). داعى
Imam of Sana.	,, الله
Tabaristan.	To the truth. الى الحق
Abbasid.	Holder of two offices. ذو الرياستين
Hudid.	Of two dominions. ذو السياتين
Abbasid.	Of two swords. ذو السيفين
Spanish King of Teifa.	Of two glories. ذو المجدين
Abbasid. Dulafid.	Of two vizierates. ذو الوزارتين
Abbasid. Tahirid.	Of two right hands. ذو اليمينين
Dehli Emperor.	Asylum of the Faith. دين پناه
	الراجى رحمة الله الكريم
Dehli King.	Hoper for the mercy of God the bountiful.

Saljuk (Abbasid Khalif).	Orthodox.	الراشد بالله
Abbasid. Samanid. Buwayhid. Rasid.	Content.	الراضى بالله
Abbasid. Marinid. Muwahhid.	The Guider.	الرشيد بالله
Spanish Abbasid.		
Mirdasid.		الدولة
Abbasid (Ali).	The Pleasing.	الرضا
Dehli Queen Rizia.	Accepted.	رضية الدنيا والدين
	Of eminent degree.	رفيع الدرجات - الدرجة
Dehli Emperor.	Indian State Saronj (of Queen Victoria).	
Dehli Emperor.		الدولة
Saljuk.	Pillar.	ركن الاسلام
Saljuk. Mamluk.		الدنيا والدين
Turkistan. Dehli Kings. Bengal.		
Saljuk. Ziyarid. Buwayhid.		الدولة
Urtukid. Zangid. Amul Prince.		
Saljuk. Urtukid. Khwarizm. Achin.		الدين
Ukaylid.	Leader of the State.	زعيم الدولة
Achin Queen.	Pure in the Faith.	زكيت الدين
	Of the servants of God.	زين العابرين Ornament.
Kashmir. Filili Sharifs.		
Mamluk.		الدنيا والدين
Buktiginid. Mamluk.		الدين
Ghaznawid.		الملة
	Shadow of Divine Favour.	سايه فضل اله
Dehli Emperor (Shah Alam).		
Ghaznawid. Abbadid.	Lamp.	سراج الدولة
Dehli Emperor (Bahadur Shah).		الدين

Hamdanid.		الدولة	Felicity.	سعد
Marinid.	Mamluk.		The Fortunate.	السعيد
Dehli King.	The Second.	الثاني	Alexander.	سكندر
	Dehli Emperor Murad Bakhsh.	Bengal.	Malwah.	
Bengal.	Joudhpur.			,, الزمان
Buwayhid.	Kakwayhid.		Eminence.	سماء الدولة
Bahmani.	Worthy to be called the		friend of the Compassionate.	سمي خليل الرحمن
Kakwayhid.			Light.	سنا الدولة
Kakwayhid.	Ghaznawid.			,, الملة
Ukaylid.			Spear.	سنان الدولة
Samanid.			Prop.	سند الامة
Ayyubid.	Burid.	Rasulid.	Sword.	سيف الاسلام
Ghaznawid.				,, الله
King of Sana.	Yaman.			سيف الامام
Danishmandid.	Dehli King.			,, امير المؤمنين
Mamluk.	Dehli Kings.	Jaunpur.		,, الدنيا والدين
	Bengal.	Sind.		
Samanid.	Ghaznawid.	Hamdanid.	Zangid.	,, الدولة
	Zairid.	Hudid.	Turkistan.	
Urtukid.	Fatimid.	Ayyubid.	Zangid.	,, الدين
Dehli King.				,, الملك
King of Tortosa.				,, الملة
Mirdasid.			Whelp.	شبل الدولة

Ghaznawid.	الله	Glory.	شرف
Spanish Umayyad. Buwayhid. Zairid. Toledo.	الدولة	„	„
Ukaylid. Turkistan.			
Ayyubid.	الدين	„	„
Danishmandid. Atabeg. Dehli King.	الدنيا والدين	Sun.	شمس
Bengal. Gujarat. Bahmani. Jaunpur.			
Buwayhid. Atabeg. Turkistan. Budlis.	الدولة	„	„
Urtukid. Atabeg. Budlis. Rasulid. Kashmir.	الدين	„	„
Dehli Kings and Emperors.			
Buwayhid. Saljuk.	الملة	„	„
Ziyarid.	Eminence.	المعالى	„
Burid.	الملوك	„	„
Dehli Kings. Bengal.	الدنيا والدين	Bright Star.	شهاب
Dehli Emperor (Jahangir).			
Ghaznawid. Turkistan.	الدولة	„	„
Dehli Emperor (Shah Jahan). Kashmir.	الدين	„	„
Burid. Mamluk.			
Tunis.	Just.	صادق	„
Ayyubid. Mamluk. Hadramaut.	Good.	صالح	„
Nasrid.	Little.	صغير	„
Queen of Achin.	Brightness.	صفيت	الدين
Zangid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.	Rectitude.	صلاح	„
Ayyubid. Mamluk. Buktiginid. Rasulid.	الدنيا والدين	„	„
Ayyubid. Mamluk. Rasulid. Achin.	الدين	„	„
Buwayhid. Mirdasid.	Keen Sword.	مصمام	الدولة
Rasulid.	Lion.	ضرغام	الدين

Budlis.	ضميا Light. الدين
Buwayhid. Marwanid. Ukaylid. Batiha.	الملة ,,
Barakzai (Abd al-Rahman)	الملة والدين ,,
Abbasid. Buwayhid.	طائع Obedient. لله
Samanid. Ziyarid. Sijistan.	
Abbasid. Idrisid. Uncertain Moorish.	ظافر Conqueror.
Abbasid. Ayyubid. Fatimid.	بامر الله ,,
Idrisid.	بالله ,,
Abbasid. Saljuk.	ظاهر Manifest. بامر الله
Ayyubid. Mamluk. Dehli King.	
Fatimid.	لاعزازدين الله ,,
Dehli King.	ظل Shadow. الله
Saljuk. Malay. Achin.	الله في العالم ,,
Saljuk.	الله في العالمين ,,
Shah of Persia (Abbas III). Lucknow.	حق ,,
Ghaznawid. Ziyarid. Kakwayhid.	ظهير Supporter. الدولة
Kashmir. Dehli Emperor.	الدين ,,
Georgia.	المسيح ,,
Ghaznawid.	الملة ,,
Danishmandid.	امير ,,
Ayyubid.	العادل The Just. سيف الدين
Ayyubid.	ابو بكر ,,
Idrisid.	العالى Excellent. بالله
Very commonly used.	عبد Slave. الله
Fatimid.	الله وولية Of God and his Waliyat. ,,
Shaybanid.	الامين ,,

Abbasid. Fatimid. Othmanli.	عبد الحميد
Dehli King (Muhammad b. Taghlak). The Asker.	الراجي ,,
Spanish Umayyad. Ziyamid. Filili Sharif.	الرحمان ,,
Afghanistan. Sind.	
Fatimid.	الرحيم ,,
Ghaznawid.	الرشيد ,,
Dehli King.	Abbas. العباس ,,
Umayyad. Hafsidi. Marinid. King of Mercia.	العزير ,,
Othmanli. Kashghar.	
Sharif of Morocco.	القادر ,,
Abbasid.	الكريم ,,
Shaybanid.	اللطيف ,,
Fatimid. Othmanli.	المجيد ,,
Bahmani.	The Adored One. معبود ,,
Umayyad. Abbasid. Spanish Umayyad.	الملك ,,
Samanid. Valencia. Sharifs of Morocco.	
Marinid. Muwahhid. Shaybanid.	المومن ,,
Muwahhid.	الواحد ,,
Abbasid. Shaybanid.	الله Little Slave. عميد
Abbasid. Buktiginid.	الدين Disposition. عدة
Zangid. Urtukid. Ayyubid.	
Ghaznawid. Hamdanid.	الدولة ,,
Saljuk.	الدين ,,
Saljuk. Zangid. Dehli Kings.	الدين والدين Glory. عز
Bengal.	
Shirwan Shah.	بمحق والدين ,,
Buwayhid. Ghaznawid.	الدولة ,,
Ghaznawid. Zangid. Saldukid. Danishmandid.	الدين ,,
Mamluk.	
Buwayhid.	الملة ,,

Fatimid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Golden Horde.	Excellent.	عزيز
Fatimid.		بالله
Dehli Emperor (Ahmad Shah). E.I. Co.		الدين
Bengal Kings.	Arm.	عصد خليفه الله
Buwayhid. Spanish Abbasid. Spanish Kings.		الدولة
Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Zangid. Siyarid.		
Nisabur.		الدولة والدين
Ghaznawid. Kakwayhid. Saljuk. Sijistan.		الدين
Kakwayhid. Urtukid.	Glory.	علا الدنيا والدين
Saljuk. Khwarizm. Nisabin. Mamluk.		
Mongols of Persia. Karaman. Dehli Kings.		
Malwah. Bengal. Bahmani.		
Kakwayhid. Ghaznawid. Malwah.		الدولة
Ghaznawid. Khwarizm. Karaman. Kashmir.		الدين
Bahmani. Malwah. Achin.		
Bengal.		الحق والدين
Ukaylid.	Knowing.	علم الدين
Buwayhid. Urtukid.	Pillar.	عماد الدنيا والدين
Zangid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.		
Hudid. Saragossa. Denia. Buwayhid.		الدولة
Ghaznawid. Saljuk.		
Buwayhid. Urtukid. Zangid.		الدين
Danishmandid. Mamluk. Saljuk.		
Saljuk.	Pillar or Support.	عمدة الدين
Abbasid.	Chief or Safety.	عميد الدولة
Marwanid.	Of the Amirs.	عنان الامرا
Danishmandid.	Eye.	عين الدولة
Khokand.	Champion.	غازى الله

Nasrid. Marwanid. Ghaznawid.	بالله	Overcoming.	غالب
Lucknow.	الدين	„	„
Nasrid.	بالله	Rich.	غنى
Bengal.	غوث	Defender.	المسلمين
Buwayhid.	غياث	Assister.	الامة
Saljuk. Mongols of Persia.	الدين	والدين	„
Shahs of Persia. Zangid. Ghurid. Othmanli.			
Dehli Kings. Bengal. South India. Gujarat.			
Bahmani.			
Golden Horde.	الدين	والدنيا	„
Saljuk. Urtukid. Ghurid. Golden Horde.	الدين	„	„
Khwarizm. Ayyubid. Malwah. Gujarat.			
Fatimid.	فائز	Overcomer.	بنصر الله
Durrani.	فتح	Victory.	جنگ
Bengal.	الدين	والدنيا	„
Shah of Persia.	على	„	„
Ghaznawid.	فخر	Glory.	الامة
Bengal.	الدين	والدنيا	„
Buwayhid. Saljuk.	الدولة	„	„
Ghaznawid. Urtukid. Danishmandid. Mamluk.	الدين	„	„
Saljuk.	الملوك	„	„
Dehli King (Shir Shah).	فريد	Pearl.	الدين
Abbasid.	فضل	Excellence.	
Hamdanid.	الله	„	„
Nasrid.	فقيه	Preceptor.	
Buwayhid.	فلك	Orbit or Ship.	الامة
Ziyarid.	المعالي	High Matters.	„

Abbasid. Buwayhid. Ghaznawid.	بانه Powerful.	قادر
Kakwayhid. Marwanid. Turkistan. Toledo.		
Nunid. Amirid. Teifa. Valencia.		
Spanish Umayyad. Hammudid. Idrisid.	Distributor.	قاسم
Fatimid.		
Abbasid. Saljuk.	بانه Conqueror.	قاهر
Bengal.	Of the Enemies of God.	لعدائه
Ghaznawid.		”
		”
Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Buwayhid. Saljuk.	Stedfast.	قائم
Turkistan. Fatimid. Ukeylid.		
Fatimid. Ayyubid.		”
Abbasid. Muwahhid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk.	بامرانه	”
Kakwayhid. Turkistan. Fatimid. Mamluk.		
Hafsid. Hasani Sharifs. Murabitid.		
Ghaznawid.	By the Decree of God.	” بحجت الله
Mamluk. Bengal.	Companion.	قسيم امير المومنين
Ghaznawid.		” ولي امير المومنين
Zangid. Dehli King.	Pole Star.	قطب الدنيا والدين
Gujarat. South India.		
Turkistan.		” الدولة
Buktiginid. Urtukid. Zangid. Saljuk.		” الدين
Khwarizm. Dehli Kings. Gujarat. Kashmir.		
Ghaznawid. Marwanid.		” الملة
Bengal.	Moon.	قمر الدولة
Buwayhid.	Support.	قوام الدولة
Buwayhid.		” الدين
Urtukid. Zangid. Buktiginid. Ayyubid.	Perfect.	كامل
Mamluk.		

Zangid.	الدين	Perfection.	كمال
Ghaznawid.		الملة	„
Buwayhid. Kurdish Chief.	الامة	Asylum.	كهف
Hamdanid.	الملة	Bounty.	لطف
Spanish Abbasid. King of Keifa.		Preserved.	مامون
Nunid. Muwahhid.			
Dehli King.	الدنيا والدين	Warrior.	مبارز
Hamudid.	بالله	Strengthened.	متايد
Abbasid. Samanid. Ikhshidid.		Pious.	مقى لله
Buwayhid. Hamdanid. Sijistan.			
Nasrid.	بالله	Holding fast.	متمسك
Abbasid. Tahirid.	على الله	Trusting in God.	متوكل
Inchu. Sana. Marinid. Hafs. Sp. Umayyad.			
Cordova. Hudid. Badajoz. Ziyadid. Bahmani.			
Rasulid. Denia. Ayyubid.		Warrior.	مجاهد
Gujarat.		الدولة	„
Hudid.		الدين	„
		In the Path of God.	في سبيل الله
Dehli King. Bengal.			„
Buwayhid. Ukaylid. Badajoz.	الدولة	Grandeur.	مجد
Kakwayhid. Cordova. Kurdish Chief.			
Urtukid.		الدين	„
Burid.	الدين	Protector.	محمير
Urtukid. Ghaznawid. Ayyubid.	الدولة	Reviver.	محيي
Mamluk.		الدولة العباسية	„
Saljuk. Dehli Emperor (Aurangzib).		الدين	„
Urtukid.		العادل	„

- Bengal. Distinguished by the *مخصوص بعناية الرحمن*
Grace of the Compassionate One.
- Muwahhid. Nasrid. Rejected. *مخلوع*
- Muwahhid. Sp. Umayyad. Majorca. Chosen. *مرتضى*
- Buwayhid. Guardian of Frontier. *مرزبان*
- Timurid. *مرشد* Guide. *الدين*
- Dehli Emperor (Murad Bakhsh). *مزوج* Wedded to. *الدين*
- Abbasid. *مسترشد* One who seeks direction. *بالله*
Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Atabeg.
- Abbasid. Nisabur. *مستضى* Seeker of Light. *بامر الله*
Urtukid. Zangid. Atabeg. Ayyubid.
- Abbasid. Ghaznawid. *مستظهر* Who implores help. *بالله*
Sp. Umayyad. Saljuk. Burid.
- Abbasid. Saljuk. *مستعصم* Who takes fast hold. *بالله*
Urtukid. Zangid. Atabeg. Ayyubid. Mamluk.
Dehli Kings. Rasulid. Gujarat. Bahmani.
- مستعصمية الصالحة*
Belonging to al-Must'asim, belonging to al-Salih.
Mamluk Queen Shajar al-Durr.
- Fatimid. Hamudid. Idrisid. *مستعلى* Most High. *بالله*
- Abbasid. *مستعين* Who seeks assistance. *بالله*
Sp. Umayyad. Hudid. Nasrid. Niebla.
Mamluk.
- Abbasid. *مستكنى* Who puts his whole trust. *بالله*
Sp. Umayyad. Samanid. Wolga Bulghar. Tuzun.
Yaman. Buwayhid. Hamdanid. Sijistan.
Dehli Kings. Bengal.

- Abbasid. Urtukid. بالله Who implores help. مستنجد
Zangid.
- مستنصر بالله Who seeks aid.
- On many varieties of coins of between A.H. 623 and 640.
Also Muwahhid. Fatimid. Hafsīd. Hammudid.
Marinid. Sp. Umayyad. Dehli Kings. Sind.
- مستوثق بالله الجنان المنان لعالم
Established by God the Shield, the
Bahmani. Ever Bestowing, the Overcoming.
- Buwayhid. مشرف الدولة Exalted.
- Abbasid. Ikshidid. Samanid. مطيع لله Obedient.
Buwayhid. Hamdanid. Ziyarid. Sijistan. Yaman
Governors. Amul Prince.
- Abbasid. Ayyubid. Badajoz. Conqueror. مظفر
Rasulid. Tuzun. Amirid. Mamluk.
Zayrid. Turkistan. Valencia. Gujarat.
- Buktiginid. ,, الدنيا والدين
Buktiginid. ,, الدولة والدين
Buktiginid. Mangit. Salgharid. Yaman. ,, الدين
- Abbasid. بالله Who is made illustrious. معتز
King of Saragossa and of Sicily.
- Abbasid. Hudid. Valencia. بالله Who relies on. معتم
Muwahhid. Rasulid. Bahmani.
Gujarat. ,, بالله الرحمن
- Abbasid. Muwahhid. Samanid. بالله Petitioner. معتضد
Dulafid. Tulunid. Muzaffarid. Abbaid.
- Dehli Kings. Of God the Gracious. بالله المنان ,,
Bahmani.
- Dehli Kings. Of God the Protector. بالله مهيمنى ,,

Hammudid.	بالله	Lion.	معتلى
Abbasid. Tulunid.	على الله	Who relies upon.	معمد
Saffarid. Dawudid. Abbadid. Dulafid.			
Ukaylid.		الدولة	،،
Sp. Umayyad.	بالله	Arranged.	معد
Fatimid. Mamluk. Zayrid.		Who honours.	معز
Saljuk. Atabeg. Mazandaran.		الدنيا و الدين	،،
Dehli King.			
Kings of Denia, Tortosa, and Saragossa.		الدولة	،،
Buwayhid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Mirdasid.			
Saljuk. Fatimid. Zangid. Dehli Emperors.		الدين	،،
Maldive.			
Fatimid. Ayyubid.		لدين الله	،،
Urtukid.	امير المومنين	Fixed.	معتين
Urtukid.		الامام	،،
Urtukid.		الدولة	،،
Saljuk. Timurid. Dehli Emperors.		الدين	،،
Buwayhid.	الامة	Giving aid to.	مغيث
Saljuk. Atabeg. Bengal.		الدنيا و الدين	،،
Othmanli.		Conqueror.	مفتح
Abbasid.	Committed to the care of God.	الله	مقوض الى الله
Tulunid.			
Saffarid. Samanid. Sijistan.	بالله	Powerful.	مقتدر
Hudid. Sajid. Yaman Governor.			
Abbasid.		بامر الله	،،
Abbasid.	Follower of the order of God.	الله	مقتدى بامر الله
Ghaznawid. Saljuk.			

The order of God. لامر الله Who follows. مقتضى
 Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Mazandaran. Murcia.

Abbasid. Tulunid. Saffarid. بالله Content. مكتفى
 Samanid.

Marwanid. الدولة Who lays the foundation. مهيّد
 Rasulid. ,, الدين

Abbasid. Hafsidi. بالله Conqueror. منتصر
 ,, لال رسول الله Of the Race of the Divine Prophet.
 Samanid.

The Expected for the Command of God. منتظر لامر الله
 Fatimid interregnum.

منتقم من اعدا الله لدين الله
 Avenger of God's Enemies for the sake of God's Religion.
 Abbasid (Kahir).

Abbasid. Ayyubid. Fatimid. Protected. منصور
 Rasid. Samanid. Ghaznawid. Mamluk. Najahid.
 Sp. Umayyad. Muwahhid. Kings of Valencia,
 Ceuta, Badajoz, and Cordova. Hasani Sharifs.

Kings of Sicily. Fatimid. Ayyubid. ,, بالله

Hafsidi. ,, بفضل الله

Bahmani. ,, بنصر الله المنان

Kashmir. منير Illuminating. الدين

Hudid. Curator. موتمن

Abbasid. Samanid. Hammudid. بالله Favoured. موقى
 Idrisid. Dulafid. Denia. Majorca. Badajoz.

Muwahhid. بالله Faithful. موهم

Samanid. Rasulid.	Strengthened or Strengthened.	مؤيد
Ayyubid. Mamluk.		
Sp. Umayyad. Hudid. Tortosa.		بالله ..
Valencia. Ceuta.		
Bengal. By the help of the Merciful.		بتأييد الرحمن ..
Gujarat. Jaunpur. Bahmani.		
Buwayhid. Bawandid.		الدولة ..
Samanid.		الدين الله ..
Turkistan.		العادل ..
Bahmani.		الغنى ..
Abbadid. Marinid. Bahmani.		بنصر الله ..
	Directing by the order of God.	مهتدى بأمر الله
King of Sicily.		
Abbasid.	Guided aright.	مهتدى بالله
Sp. Umayyad. Hammudid.	Presented.	مهتدى بالله
Fatimid. Rasid. Idrisid. Abbadid. Sana.		
Buwayhid. Marwanid.	Sincere.	مهذب الدولة
	Loved of the Amir of the Faithful.	مهترة امير المؤمنين
Dehli Queen Rizia.		
Zangid. Valencia. Sana. Hammudid.	Defender.	ناصر
Ayyubid. Mamluk. Rasulid. Spanish.		
Bengal.		الاسلام والمسلمين ..
Urtukid. Dehli King. Bengal.		امير المؤمنين ..
Turkistan.		الحق ..
Urtukid. Zangid. Ayyubid.		الدنيا والدين ..
Mamluk. Dehli Kings. Sind. Bengal. Gujarat.		
Hamdanid. Samanid. Majorca. Bawandid.		الدولة ..
Very commonly used.		الدين and الدين الله ..

Mamluk.	ناصر الملة المحمدية
Of the Nazarenes (Christians).	» النصرانية - النصرانيين
Norman Kings of Sicily.	
Ayyubid.	مجم Star. الدنيا والدين
Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.	» الدين
Marwanid.	نصر Helping. الدولة
Kashmir.	» الدين
Buwayhid.	» الملة
Dehli Queen Rizia.	نصرة Defence. امير المومنين
King of Ahar.	» الدين
Urtukid. Danishmandid.	نصير Defender. امير المومنين
Urtukid.	» الامام
Ghaznawid.	» الدولة
Ghaznawid. Kashmir. Lucknow.	» الدين
Ghaznawid.	» الملة
Afghanistan.	نور Light. جهان Of the World.
Zangid. Rasulid. Bengal.	» الدنيا والدين
Turkistan.	» الدولة
Urtukid. Ghaznawid. Mamluk.	» الدين
Dehli Emperor Jahangir. Durrani.	
Achin Queen.	» العالم
Inchu. Marinid. Jalair.	واثق Confiding.
Abbasid. Hudid. Muwahhid. Hafsidi.	» بالله
Hasani Sharifs. Dehli Kings. Gujarat.	
Gujarat.	» بالله المئان
Dehli Kings. Bengal. Bahmani.	» بتائيد الرحمن
Bahmani.	» بتائيد الملك

	In the help of the Almighty.	واثق بتأييد يزدانى
Dehli King Firuz II.		
Khwarizm.		بالصمد ..
Malwah.	The Eternal, the Firm.	بالصمد المرتكى ..
Inchu.		Doubtful. بعوز or بغود ..
Malwah.	The King the Protector.	الملك الملتجى ..
Jalair.	The King, the Country.	الملك الديار ..
Dehli Kings.		بنصر الله ..
Mamluk.	Queen Mother.	والدة الملك
Ghaznawid.		وزين Weigher. الملة
	Son of the Prince of the Apostles.	ولد سيد المرسلين
Bengal (Husain).		
Umayyad.	Hasani Sharif.	وليد Son.
Abbasid.		هادى Guide.
Rasid.		الى المحق ..
Sana.		لدين الله ..
Rasulid.		هزبر Lion. الدين
Bengal.		يمين Right Hand. امير المؤمنين
Dehli King.	Malwah.	الخلافة ..
Bengal.		خليفة الله ..
Ghaznawid.		الدولة ..

REGAL TITLES (Alamat and Anwan).

	Imam. Religious Chief.	امام
Chagatai.	Of Amirs.	الامرا ,,
Muwahhid. Hudid.	Of the People.	الامة ,,
Hasani Sharifs.	Of the Imams.	الايمه ,,
Chagatai. Dehli Kings. Bengal Kings.	The Great.	الاعظم ,,
	Of the Church of the Messiah.	البيعة المسيحية ,,
King of Cordova.	(Of the Pope of Rome.)	
Abbasid. Zand of Persia.	Of the Truth.	الحق or بحق ,,
	Of the Age and the Khalifat.	الزمان و خليفه ,,
Shaybanid.		
Ayyubid.	The Manifest.	الظاهر ,,
	المهدى القائم بامر الله حجة الله على العالمين	المهدى القائم بامر الله حجة الله على العالمين ,,
	The directed Imam, the Overseer by the Command of God, the Evidence of God against the Creation. (S. Lane Poole.)	
Fatimid (interregnum).		
Saljuk.	تايك الاعظم Zangid. Lord Father.	تايك
Golden Horde.	King of the Horde.	اوردو ملك
	Amir. Prince.	امير - امر
Samanid. Ghaznawid.	Most Illustrious.	الاجل ,,
Hafsid. Saljuk. Turkistan.		
Buwayhid. Timurid.	The Greatest.	الاعظم ,,

Buwayhid. Ghaznawid. Kakwayhid.	Of Amirs.	أمير الامرا
	Of the Amirs, the Directors.	,, الامرا الرشيديين
Muwahhid. Hafsidi. Marinid. Ziyani.		
Samanid. Turkistan.	Illustrious.	,, الجليل
Dehli King.	Protector of the Faith.	,, الحامى لدين
Buwayhid. Ghaznawid. Mirdasid.	Lord.	,, السيد
Dehli Kings.	Of the East and the West.	,, الشرق والغرب
Turkistan. Buwayhid.	Just.	,, العادل
King of Niebla.	Of the West.	,, الغرب
Alphonso VIII of Spain.	Of the Catholics.	,, القتولقيين
Murabit. Marwanid.	Of the Moslems.	,, المسلمين
Hudid. Nasrid. Cordova.		
Yaman King.	Conqueror.	,, المظفر
Timurid.	Eminent.	,, المعظم
King of Mercia.	Our Lord.	,, مولانا
Very commonly used.	Of the Faithful.	,, المومنين
Hamdanid.	Strengthened.	,, المويد
Mongols of Persia.	Ilkhan.	,, ايلخان
Mongols of Persia. Salgharid.		,, الاعظم
Mongols of Persia.		,, المعظم
King Alphonso VIII. King of Cordova.	Pope.	,, بابا
Mongols of Persia.	Of Islam.	,, اسلام
King of Cordova.	Of Rome.	,, رومه
Mangit.	Padshah.	,, بادشاه - پادشاه
Mongols of Persia.		,, الاعظم
		,, الاعظم روى زمين
	Excellent King of the Surface of the Earth.	
Atabeg. Zangid.		

Dehli Emperor (Farukh Siyar).	Of Sea and Land.	پادشاه بحرو بر	
Dehli Emperor. Bhopal.	Begum. Queen.	بيکم	„
Dehli Emperor (Jahandar).	Of the World.	جهان	„
Dehli Emperor. Lucknow.	Of the Age.	زمان	„
Golden Horde.		العاذل	„
Mongols of Persia. Salgharid.	Of the World.	عالم	„
Othmanli. Dehli Emperors. Kashmir.		غازی	„
Durrani. Native States of India.	E.I. Co.		
Dehli Emperor (Azam Shah).	Of Realms.	ممالک	„
Othmanli.		Pashah.	باشاه
Saljuk.		Princes.	براهين
Achin King.		Regent.	بردولة
Bengal King.		Prince.	برهان
Mongols of Persia.	Prince.	بيک - بيک	
Very commonly used.			ببادر
Samanid. Kings of Saragossa, Cordova, and Denia.	Chamberlain.	حاجب	
Dehli Emperors.	His Majesty.	حضرت شاه	
Mongols of Persia. Shahs of Persia.	Emperor.	خاقان	
Dehli Emperors. Astrakan. Turkistan.			
Turkistan. Timurid. Shaybanid.		الاعظم	„
Chagatai. Krim. Mongols of Persia.			
Shahs of Persia.	Greatest.	الافخم	„
Shaybanid. Krim.	Most Noble.	الاکرم	„
Othmanli.	Of the Two Seas.	البحرين	„

Shahs of Persia.	Son of the Emperor.	خاقان بن الخاقان	
Timurid. Shaybanid. Chagatai.		العدل	„
Shaybanid. Dehli Emperor.	Noble.	المكترم	„
Khokand. Golden Horde. Krim.		Khan.	خان
Shaybanid. Othmanli. Kara and Ak-Kuyunlid.			
Turkistan.		الاجل	„
Great Khans.		الاعظم	„
Afghanistan.	Afghan.	افغان	„
Indian Native States.		بهادر	„
Golden Horde. Shaybanid.		العدل - لعدل	„
Great Khans.			
Khiva.		غازى	„
Turkistan.		المويد	„
Atabeg of Mosil. Zangid.	Lord of the World.	خداوند عالم	
In very common use.		Khalif.	خليفة
Abbasid. Muwahhid.		الامام	„
Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Dehli Kings.		الله	„
Dehli Kings. Jaunpur. Malwah.		امير المومنين	„
Shaybanid. Malay.		الرحمن	„
Dehli King.		الزمان	„
Nasrid. Hudid.	Abbaside.	العباسى	„
King of Sicily.		Duke.	دوقة
Indian Native States.		Raja.	راجا
„	Raja of Rajas.	راجا دهرج	„
		Lord.	رب
Muwahhid. Marinid.	Of the Worlds.	العالمين	„
Hafsid. Hudid. Zayad. Kings of Mercia.			
Dehli Kings. Ziyamid. Morocco Sharifs.			

Shahs of Persia.	Of the Easts.	رب المشرقين
Lucknow.	Possessed of Many Claims.	,, ذو المنن
		سلطان. Sultan.
Ukaylid.		,, الامرا
Shahs of Persia. Othmanli. Dehli Kings.		,, ابن سلطان
Bengal. Malwah.		
Bahmani.	Excellent.	,, المحسان
Atabegs of Mosil. Ghaznawid.		,, الاسلام
Mamluk. Ayyubid.		,, الاسلام و المسلمين
Very commonly used.		,, الاعظم
Othmanli.		,, الاكبر
Bengal.	Munificent.	,, الباذل
Othmanli.	Of the Two Continents.	,, البرين
	Among the Sultans of the World.	,, بر سلاطين جهان
Shah of Persia (Nadir).		
Othmanli. Maldiva King.		,, البر و البحر
Afghanistan.		,, جهان
Malwah.	The Gracious.	,, الحليم
		,, الحليم الكريم الرؤف على عباد الله الغنى المهيمنى
	The Gracious, the Generous, Kind to the Servants of God, the Rich, the Protector.	
Bahmani.		
Buwayhid. Ghaznawid.		,, الدولة
Bahmani.		,, الزمان
Afghanistan.		,, زمان
Dehli King.	Happy.	,, السعيد
Bengal. Malwah.		,, سلاطين

Othmanli.		سلطان سلاطين زمان	
		سمى خليل الرحمن	”
Bahmani.	Resembling the Friend of the Merciful One.		
Ghaznawid.	Dehli King.	Of the East.	الشرق ”
Mamluk.	Dehli King.	The Witness.	الشهيد ”
	Very commonly used.	العادل - العدل - الاعدل	”
Mongols of Persia.	Othmanli.	Bengal.	العالم ”
Ayyubid.			العزير ”
Bahmani.	Of the Epoch and Age.	العهد و الزمان	”
Saljuk.	Shahs of Persia.	Shaybanid.	الغازي ”
	Kara Kuyunlid.	Othmanli.	Dehli Kings.
Atabeg.	Saljuk.		الغالب ”
Bengal.		Conqueror.	الفاتح ”
Bahmani.			الفضل ”
Saljuk.			القاهر ”
Bahmani.	Powerful in Islam.	التقى الاسلام	”
Mongol of Persia (Abu Said).			الكامل ”
Malwah.			الكريم ”
Ayyubid.			المسلمين ”
Muzaffarid	Obedient and Obeyed.	المطيع المطاع	”
	(Shah Shuja).		
	Very commonly used.	المعظم	”
Mamluk.	Timurid.	Othmanli.	الملك ”
Golden Horde (Aziz Shaykh).		Deceased.	الملل حوم ”
Mysore (Tipu).			الوحد ”
Mongols of Persia (Abu Said).			الولي ”
Mongols of Persia		The Directing.	الهدى ”
	(Abu Said).		
Mongol of Persia (Sati Beg).			سلطانة العادلة

Samanid. Buwayhid. Mangit. Khokand.	Prince.	سيّد
Khiva. Astrakhan.		
Samanid.		الامرا ,,
King of Denia.		الدولة ,,
Bengal.		اشرف ,,
	The Chief.	الرئيس ,,
	The Princes, Chiefs.	السادة الرؤساء
Sayyid Chiefs of Karmati.		
Ghaznawid. Dehli Emperor (Humayun).		السلاطين ,,
Fatimid. Bengal.	Of the Apostles.	المرسلين ,,
Mongols of Persia. Shahs of Persia.	Shah.	شاه
Dehli. Bengal. Kashmir. Indian States.		
Ayyubid.	Of Armenia.	ارمن ,,
Dehli Emperors.		جهان ,,
Kings of Denia and Tortosa.		الدولة ,,
Urtukid.	Of Diarbakr.	دياربكر ,,
Dehli Emperor.	Asylum of the Faith.	دين پناه ,,
Lucknow.		زمن ,,
Dehli Emperor. E.I. Co. Indian States.		عالم ,,
Achin.		
Partabgarh State, Rajputana.	Of London.	لندن ,,
Buwayhid.	King of Kings.	شاهانشاه - شاهنشاه
Saljuk. Kakwayhid.		
Marwanid. Shahs of Persia. Dehli Emperors.		
Saljuk.		الاجل ,,
Mongols of Persia.		اعظم ,,
Bengal.	Generous.	بازل ,,
Dehli Emperor (Rafi al-Darjat).		بحر و بر ,,

Dehli Emperor (Jahangir).	شاهان شاه زمان
Shah of Persia (Nadir).	Of Kings. شاهان ,,
Shah of Persia (Muhammad).	Of the Prophets. النبيا ,,
Sharifs of Morocco.	Sharif. شريف الحسنى and النبوى
Mongols of Persia. Mamluk.	Shaikh. شيخ
Hasani Sharif.	
	Lord. صاحب
Afghanistan.	Shahs of Persia. الزمان زمان ,,
Othmanli.	العادل ,,
	العز و النصر فى البر و البحر ,,
Othmanli.	Of Might and Victory by land and sea.
	Of the Happy Conjunction. قران ,,
Shah of Persia (Nadir).	Dehli Emperors.
	Second Lord of the Happy Conjunction. قران ثانى ,,
Dehli Emperors.	Indian States.
Abbasid.	Officer. امير عامل
Abbasid. Kings of Majorca.	Ayyubid. الله Slave. عبد
Fatimid.	Of God and his Wali. الله و وليه ,,
Dehli King (Muhammad b. Taghlak).	Hoper. الراجى ,,
Spanish Umayyad.	الملك ,,
Bahmani.	معبود ,,
Abbasid.	Officer. عميد الدولة
Shah of Persia (Tahmasp I).	Slave of Ali. غلام على
Indian State.	
Mongols of Persia. Salgharid. Atabegs.	Kān قان - قان

Zangid. Mongols of Persia. قان الاعظم - اعظم
Golden Horde. Mongols of Persia. ,, العادل

Cæsar Augustus. قيصر اغست - وغست - اوغست
King of Sicily.
Kutch and other Indian States, Kaiser i Hind. قيصر هند
applied to Queen Victoria.

Dog. كلب
Of the threshold of the Pleasing One. ,, آستان رضا
Shah of Persia (Shah Rukh).

Of the threshold of Ali. ,, آستان على
Shah of Persia (Husain).

Of the Amir of the Faithful. ,, امير المومنين
Shah of Persia (Husain).

Of the Sultan of Khurasan. ,, سلطان خراسان
Shah of Persia (Shah Rukh).

Shah of Persia (Abbas II). Of Ali. ,, على
Kings of Sicily. Count. الكنت

Victoria. وكتوريا Queen. كوين
Indian States. { انگلند - انگلستان
England or Inglistan. انگلند - انگلستان
وكتوريا انگلستان اورنگ اراى و هند
Queen Victoria adorning the throne of
Inglistan and Hind.

King. الملك - ملك - مالک
Saljuk. Ghaznawid. ,, الاسلام
Saljuk. Zangid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. ,, الاشرف
Atabeg. Ghaznawid. ,, الاعظم
Urtukid. Excellent. افضل ,,
Urtukid. Atabeg. Danishmandid. Zangid. Ahar. الامرا ,,
Buwayhid. ,, الامة

		الملك امرا السرق والغرب
Zangid.	Of Amirs of the East and the West.	
Urtukid.	Of Honoured Amirs.	امرا محيين
Ayyubid.		ملك الاوحده
Saljuk.		البترو البحر
		البترين والبحرين
	Of the two Continents and two Seas.	
Sadite Sharif.		
		البترين والبحرين والشام والعراقين
	Of the two Continents and two Seas and Syria and the two Iraks.	
Othmanli (Murad III).		
Urtukid.		ديار بكر
Bengal Kings.		الرحمن
Zangid.		الرحيم
	Of the necks of the Nations.	مالك رقاب الامم
Mongol of Persia (Uljaitu).		
	Of the necks of Christians.	رقاب نصارى
King of Sicily.		
Urtukid. Mamluk. Ghurid.		السعيد
Ghurid. Danishmandid.		السيد
Zangid. Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.		الصالح
Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.		الظاهر
Urtukid. Danishmandid. Atabeg.		العالم
Buwayhid. Urtukid. Zangid.		العاذل - العادل
Fatimid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.		
Dehli Kings.		
	Of the Arabs and foreigners.	العرب والحمر
King of Aden.		
Zangid. Ayyubid.		العزير

Fatimid. Ayyubid.	ملك غازى
Saljuk.	القاهر ,,
Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Shaybanid.	الكامل ,,
Danishmandid.	Powerful. الكبير ,,
Urtukid.	Prosperous. المسعود ,,
Samanid (Mansur b. Nuh).	Strengthened. المشدد ,,
Commonly used.	المظفر ,,
Ghaznawid. King of Sicily.	المعظم ,,
Dehli Emperor (Jahangir).	مالك الملك
Buwayhid. Kakwayhid. Georgia.	الملوك ,,
Georgia.	Of Kings and Queens. الملكات و الملوك ,,
Samanid. Ghaznawid. Zangid. Urtukid.	ملك المنصور
Saljuk. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Rasulid.	
Samanid.	Favoured. الموفق ,,
Samanid. Mamluk. Hasani Sharifs. Rasulid.	المؤيد ,,
Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.	الناصر ,,
Kings of Sicily.	Christians. نصارى - نصرى ,,
Raja of Cannanore (according to Soret)	الولى ,,
	اوحده ملوك الزمن ملك العرب واليمن
	The Unique of the Kings of the Age,
Zurayid.	King of the Arabs and of the Yamin.
Zurayid.	اوحده ملوك الزمن ملك العرب والهمر
Dehli Queen (Rizia).	Queen. ملكة
Mamluk.	المسلمين ,,
Georgia. Indian States.	المعظمة ,,
Georgia.	Of Queens. الملكات ,,
Georgia.	الملوك و الملكات ,,
Dehli King (Taj al-Din Yildiz).	Slave. مولا

Mongols of Persia.	Prince. مولى
Abbasid. Tahirid. Samanid. Amir al-Umara.	,, امير المومنين
Ghaznawid.	,, السلاطين
Abbasid.	Of Mamun. المامون ,,
Indian States.	Maharaja. مهاراجا - مهاراجه
Indian States.	Maharao. مهاراو
	The Mahdi. المهدي
Muwahhid.	Our Imam. امامنا ,,
Muwahhid.	,, امام الامة
Imam of Sana.	,, امير المومنين
Hafsid.	,, خليفة الله
	Viceroy. نائب
Sulayhid.	,, الامير
Kashmir. Bahmani. Dehli Kings. Jaunpur. King of Sana.	,, امير المومنين
	And Great Khalif. وخليفة الافضل ,,
Fatimid Wazir (Abu Ali Ahmad).	
	Prophet. نبي
Shahs of Persia.	,, الله (محمد)
Abbasid.	,, رحمة
Haidarabad in Deccan.	Nizam. نظام
Turkistan.	,, الدولة
Ghaznawid. Danishmandid. Marwanid.	,, الدين
Yaman King.	,, المومنين
Chief of Makalla.	Chief. نقيب

Indian States.	Nawab. نواب
Shahs of Persia.	Governor. الوالى
Samanid.	Vizir. الوزير
Fatimid.	Heir. وصى على وصى الرسول
Dehli Emperor. Humayun. Bahmani.	Wali. ولى - الولى
Umayyad. Abbasid.	,, الامر
Samanid.	,, الدولة
Ghaznawid. Dehli Kings.	,, امير المومنين
Atabeg. Hamudid.	,, عهد - العهد
Abbasid. Hudid. Fatimid.	,, عهد المسلمين
Ghaznawid. Buwayhid. Hamudid. Zangid.	,, عهدة
Saljuk. Murabitid. Ayyubid. Fatimid.	
King of Mercia. Bengal.	
Timurid.	,, العهد فى زمان

LIST OF THE KHALIFS OF BAGHDAD AND EGYPT.

The names and dates of the kings of the many dynasties who issued Musalman coins will be found in Lane Poole's "Mohammadan Dynasties" and in the volumes of the British Museum Catalogue. A list of them would be too long to be given here, but as the names of the Khalifs of Baghdad and of the Egyptian Khalifs are upon the coins of many dynasties who acknowledged the authority of the Khalif, more or less, and the name often helps to fix a doubtful date, the following may be useful.

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3. al-Mahdī.	ابو عبد الله محمد المهدي	158
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31. al-Muqtafi.	أبو عبد الله محمد المقتفى لأمر الله	530
32. al-Mustanjid.	أبو المظفر يوسف المستنجد بالله	555
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34. al-Nāṣir.	أبو العباس أحمد الناصر لدين الله	575
35. al-Zāhir.	أبو نصر محمد الظاهر بأمر الله	622
36. al-Mustanṣir.	أبو جعفر المنصور المستنصر بالله	623
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An interval occurred between the death of al-Musta'ṣim in the month Safar, 656, and the succession of the first Egyptian Khalif in 659 A.H.

Abbasid Khalifs of Egypt.

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5. al-Ḥākim II.	الحاكم بأمر الله أحمد	740
6. al-Mu'taḍid.	المعتضد بالله أبو الفتح أبو بكر	753



7.	al-Mutawakkil I.	المتوكل على الله ابو عبد الله محمد	763
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11.	al-Mu'tasim, again.		788
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13.	al-Musta'in.	المستعين بالله ابو الفضل العباس	808
14.	al-Mu'tadid II.	المعتضد بالله ابو الفتح داود	816
15.	al-Mustakfi II.	المستكفي بالله ابو الربيع سليمان	845
16.	al-Qā'im.	القائم بامر الله ابو البقا حمزة	855
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POETICAL LEGENDS.

The legends on coins in the Persian language are often in verse, called بیت, couplet, distich. Sometimes they are in a double couplet. Owing to the way in which the words are arranged to bring the verse within the compass of the area, they are difficult to make out, so a fairly full list of them is given below, with translations, the latter being those in R. S. Poole's "Shahs of Persia," S. Lane Poole's "Moghul Emperors," L. White King's "Barakzai," M. Longworth Dames' "Durrani Dynasties," and C. J. Rodgers' various writings.

The verse begins most often, as is the case too when the legend is not in verse, at the bottom, and is to be read upwards, as in (a) Persian Shah Nadir Shah No. 2; sometimes at the top, as (b) Persian Shah Mahmud No. 2; sometimes at the second line from the top, as (c) Persian Shah Ashraf No. 2, or lower still, as (d) Ashraf No. 3: in these two, (c) and (d), it will be seen the reading is first upwards for the first verse and then downwards for the second. In all these examples, too, the words or parts of words are not consecutive in the way given in the couplets as written out and as the metre and rhyme require, but are placed or divided in a fanciful way. Often one verse of the couplet is on the obverse and the other on the reverse of the coin, as (e) Jahangir No. 22, which begins at the top of the obverse and bottom of the reverse. (f) The double distich on the five muhr piece of Jahangir No. 7 gives an example of several of these difficulties on one coin.

(a) نادیر حبقرا
شاهان عمان
شاه
برسلاطین جهان
سلطان
هشت

(b) فرورود
منیر
بزمین ماه و افتاب ز
رشکب لم گیر
سکه محمود شاه علا گیر

(e)	زد بر جلالة دست بود تعبیر سکه گناه دان ف اشر شاه	(d)	حق شعار ف زالطا شاه اشر ف بزر نقش سکه چار یار
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(e) Obv.	۱۰۲۶ سکه قندهار شد دلخواه	Rev.	شاه اکبر ۱۲ شاه سنه نگیر از جهما
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(f) Obv.	بجهان بت نشان ز پنج نو تاهست پنج مهریش بان روان سکه این ۱۴	Rev.	جهانگیر از شاه بود دور زمان اوست در اکره ز نامان زر نور ۱۰۲۸
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Shahs of Persia.

ISMAIL I.

ناد علیا مظهر العجائب
 تجدده عوناً لک فی النوائب
 کل هم و عم سیاجلی
 بولایتک یا علی یا علی یا علی

Call upon Ali, the manifestor of miracles;
 Thou shalt find him a help unto thee in adversities.
 All care and grief shall vanish
 By thy holiness, O Ali, O Ali, O Ali.

ISMAIL II.

زمشرق تا بمغرب گرامام است
 علی و آل او مارا تمام است

If an Imam there be between the East and West,
 Ali alone with Ali's house for us is the best.

ABBAS II. (1) بگیتی سکهٔ صاحبقرانی
زد از ترفیق حق عباس ثانی

Throughout the world imperial money came,
Struck by God's grace in Abbas Sani's name.

(2) بگیتی آنکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی
ز توفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

Lo! at this time throughout the world imperial money came,
Struck by God's grace in Ali's watchdog Abbas Sani's name.

SAFI II, SULAIMAN. (1) ز بعد هستی عباس ثانی
صفی زد سکهٔ صاحبقرانی

Since Abbas Sani from the world is passed away,
Safi (the second's) money has imperial sway.

(2) بهر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان
سکهٔ خیرات بر زر زد سلیمان جهان

For the sake of winning grace of him who men and genii leads,
The age's Solomon struck golden money for the people's needs.

(3) سکهٔ مهر علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان
گشت از فضل خدا محکوم فرمانم جهان

Since on my soul I struck the stamp of Ali's love,
The world obeyed my rule by grace of God (above).

HUSAIN. گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقین
در جهان کلب امیر المومنین سلطان حسین

Money he struck by the grace of the Lord of East and
West, the twain

Everywhere, dog of the Prince of the Faithful's shrine,
Sultan Husain.

TAHMASP II. (1) Similar to the first of Abbas II, طهماسب being substituted for عباس in the second line.

(2) سکه زد طهماسب ثانی بر زر کامل عیار
لا فتی الاعلی لا سیف الا ذو الفقار

Tahmasp the Second struck in purest gold assayed
No man but Ali, and no sword but Ali's blade (the Zu al-fakar).

ABBAS III. سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صحبقران

Throughout the universe by grace divine a golden money came,
Struck by God's Shadow, a new Emperor, Abbas the Third by name.

SULAIMAN II. (1) زد از لطف حق سکه کامرانی
شد عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی

By grace divine he struck a coin of happy fame,
The Sovereign just, who second Solomon became.

(2) بر فرزند روی زمین چون طلوع مهر و ماه
وارث ملک شد سلیمان بن سادات شاه

Shines as the rising sun and moon upon the earth,
Heir of Sulaiman's right, the Shah of saintly birth.

MAHMUD. (1) سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب
شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب

From the east of Iran he struck coin like the solar face,
Shah Mahmud, world-conqueror, of the saintly race.

(2) فرورود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر
زرشک سکه محمود شاه عالمگیر

Below the earth sank down the moon and shining sun,
Envyng the coin of Shah Mahmud, world-conquering one.

- (3) چو مهر و مه زر شاهنشهی محمود عالمشد
که نقد قلبش از فیض خدا از غش مسلم شد

Like sun and moon the imperial coin is world-renowned,
For its pure metal by God's grace is free of alloy.

- (4) دین حق را سکه بر زر کرد از حکم اله
عافت محمود باشد پادشاه دین پناه

For the true faith he prepared coin by God's direction.
May Mahmud flourish, the faith-protecting king.

- ASHRAF. (1) باشرفی اثر نام اجناب رسید
شرف ز سکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید

Upon the Ashrafi was wrought the magic of his grace's name ;
Nobility from Ashraf's name upon the sun there came.

- (2) دست زد بر جلالت اشرف شاه
بود تعبیر سکه داد گناه

Ashraf laid hold on majesty with might ;
Let his coin's legend read " Requited be unright."

- (3) ز الطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار
بزر نقش شد سکه چاریار

By grace of Ashraf Shah, who keeps the right,
The gold of the four friends now sees the light.

- (4) ز نام اشرف خور و مه سکه بر زر شد
طلا و افتاب نصرة از فیضش منور شد

In the exalted name (Ashraf) of sun and moon coin was made
from gold.

Gold and the sun of victory by His grace were made bright.

(This is an unsatisfactory couplet, read conjecturally
by Dr. Rieu from a single coin, on which there is



apparently another اشرف or شراف which he has not included in it.)

NADIR. (1) سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان
نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان

By gold in all the earth his kingship shall be famed,
Phoenix (Nadir) of Persia's land, world-conqueror,
sovereign named.

(2) هشت سلطان بر سلاطین جهان
شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

Over Sultans of earth is Sultan,
Nadir, Shah of Shahs, Sahibkaran.

(3) امر شد از شاه شاهان نادر صاحب قران
سکه یابد در هرات از شاه رخ شه نام و نشان [شان]

The order issued from the Shah of Shahs, Nadir, Sahibkaran,
Let coin obtain in Herat from Shah Rukh's name and mark
(or glory).

ADIL SHAH. (1) گشت رایج بحکم لم یزلی
سکه سلطنت بنام علی

Decreed of him who ceases not, a currency there came,
The coinage of the sovereignty sent forth in Ali's name.

(2) ز بعد دولت نادر عدل را سکه بر زر شد
بنام شاه دین سلطان علی عالم منور شد

After the fortune of Nadir, Adil had coin on gold ;
In the name of the king of the faith, the exalted Lord,
the world was illumined.

IBRAHIM. (1) سکهٔ صاحبقرانی زد بتوفیق اله
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

By grace divine he struck a coinage of imperial worth,
Shah Ibrahim, his gold sun-like illumining the earth.

(2) زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا
رواج یافت بزر سکهٔ امام رضا

By the Creator's bounty, and by fate's decree,
Gold of saintly Riza has its currency.

SHAH RUKH. (1) بزرگتا شاهرخ زد سکهٔ صاحبقرانی را
دو بارهٔ دولت ایران گرفت سر جوانی را

Whenas Shah Rukh imperial money coined, 't was then
A second time Iran renewed herself again.

(2) سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا
شاهرخ کلب آستان رضا

Throughout the world he struck his coin by grace divine,
Shah Rukh, the watchful dog of Ali Riza's shrine.

(3) سکه زد از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبقران
کلب سلطان خراسان شاهرخ شاه جهان

Another emperor has coined, thanks to Nadir's efforts' worth,
Dog of the king of the East (Khurasan), Shah Rukh, the king
of the earth.

LUTF ALI.

گشت زده سکه بر زد
لطفعلی بن جعفر

Its stamp has golden money won
From Lutf Ali, Ja'far's son.



TAHMASEB II and از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا
 ABBAS III. نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا
 From out of Khurasan a golden coin by grace divine was sent,
 And aid of Ali Musa's son the kingly saint benevolent.

MUHAMMAD HASAN and بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا
 AKA MUHAMMAD. بنام علی بن موسی رضا
 A golden coin by happy fate has run
 In name of peaceful Ali, Musa's son.

KARIM KHAN and تا زروسیم در جهان باشد
 KA MUHAMMAD. سکه صاحب الزمان باشد
 While gold and silver through the world shall flow,
 Coin of the Age's Lord (the true Imam) shall go.

KARIM KHAN, ABU AL-FATH, شد افتاب و ماه زروسیم در جهان
 SADIK, ALI MURAD, and از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان
 AKA MUHAMMAD.
 Silver and gold through all the world have now become the
 moon and sun,
 Thanks to the true Imam's imprint, the Age's Lord (the
 rightful one).

AZAD KHAN. تا که ازاد در جهان باشد
 سکه صاحب الزمان باشد
 As long as Azad on the earth shall stand,
 The Age's Master shall the coin command.

AKA MUHAMMAD. (1) تا زروسیم را نشان باشد
 سکه صاحب الزمان باشد
 While stamped shall be the gold and silver ore,
 The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

- (2) بر زر و سیم تا نشان باشد
سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamp shall be on gold and silver ore,
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

Durrani.

- AHMAD SHAH. (1) حکم شد از قادر بیچون با حمد بادشاه (1)
سکه زن بر سیم و زر از اوج ماهی تا بماه

The order proceeded from the Incomparable Creator to
Ahmad the king: "Strike coins in silver and gold from
the ascension of Pisces up to the moon."

- (2) سکه بر زر بزد بفضل اله
شاه عالم پناه احمد شاه

The world-protecting king Ahmad Shah struck coins in gold
by God's grace.

- TAIMUR, as Nizam. سکه تیمور شاه بعالم نظام
یافت بحکم خدا و رسول انام

The coin of Taimur Shah got current in the world by the
order of God and the Prophet of the people.

- TAIMUR, as king. چرخ می آرد طلا و نقره از خورشید و ماه
تا کند بر چهره نقش سکه تیمور شاه

The revolution (of the heavens) brings gold and silver from
the sun and moon, that it may make on its face the
impression of the coinage of Taimur Shah.

ZAMAN SHAH. قرار یافت بحکم خدای هر دو جهان
رواج سکه دولت بنام شاه زمان

The currency of the coin of the realm in the name of Shah Zaman obtained permanency by the order of the Lord of both Worlds.

MAHMUD SHAH. (1) سکه زد بر زر بتوفیق اله
خسرو گیتی ستان محمود شاه

The world-conquering Khusrau Mahmud Shah struck coins in gold through God's support.

(2) سکه دولت بر زر و سیم افزود
خسرو دیگر سلطان محمود

Sultan Mahmud, the second Khusrau, increased the coinage of the realm in gold and silver.

SHUJA AL-MULK. سکه زد بر سیم و زر چون مهر و ماه
شاه دین پرور شجاع الملک شاه

The religious king, Shuja al-Mulk Shah, struck coins in silver and gold like the sun and moon.

QAISAR SHAH. سکه زد بر سیم و زر بنام قیصر شاه
رائج در جهان از فضل الله

The coinage in gold and silver in the name of Qaisar Shah is current in the world by God's grace.

NUR AL-DIN. سکه شد روش ز شاه نور الدین
رائج از مخدوم قطب العرفین

The coinage became bright from King Nur al-Din (Light of the Faith), current from the saint Kutb al-Arifin (Pole Star of the Wise).

AYYUB SHAH. (1) در جهان روشن شده خورشید و ماه
از شعاع سکه ایوب شاه

In the world the sun and moon were illuminated by the
darting forth of the rays of the coinage of Ayyub Shah.

(2) سکه ایوب شاه بر زر و سیم
شد بحکم یادگار عظیم

The coinage of Ayyub Shah in gold and silver came into
existence by the order of the exalted Creator.

Barakzai.

DOST MUHAMMAD. (1) عروج دوست محمد به ملک و جاه کشید (1)
دور رواج سکه پاینده خان رسید

No sooner did Dost Muhammad reach dominion and dignity
than the period of the circulation of Payindah Khan's
coinage arrived.

(2) شمس و قمر به سیم و طلا میدهد نوید
وقت رواج سکه پاینده خان رسید

The sun and moon give good tidings to silver and gold, for
the period of the circulation of the coins of Payindah
Khan has arrived.

(3) بزد زعمین عنایت حالق اکبر
امیر دوست محمد دوباره سکه بر زر

By the grace of the great Creator, the Amir, Dost Muhammad,
struck coins a second time in metal.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD. کنده چهره بر خود مهر و عنان
سکه دولت سلطان زمان

The money of the kingdom of the Sovereign of the Age has
engraved on its face the likeness of the sun and heavens.

SHIR ALI. (1) زمین مرحمت کردگار لم یزالی
بیافت سکه رواج از امیر شیر علی

By the favour of the Eternal Creator the money of Amir Shir Ali has found circulation.

(2) زالطافات کثیر امیر نیک نمیر
امیر شیر علی سکه زد چو بدر منیر

By the abundant kindness of the Beneficent King of Heaven, Amir Shir Ali coined money like the bright full moon.

(3) شد از عنایات و الطاف لم یزلی
رواج سکه بنام امیر شیر علی

Through the graces and favours of the Eternal One, money began to be circulated in the name of Shir Ali.

(4) سکه زد در جهان چو بدر جلی
بار دوئم امیر شیر علی

Amir Shir Ali, a second time, struck coins in the world, like the bright full moon.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL. دو فوج مشرق و مغرب زهم مفصل شد
امیر ملک خراسان محمد افضل شد

Two armies from the East and West joined in battle, and separated, and so Muhammad Afzal became the Amir of the kingdom of Khurasan.

MUHAMMAD AZAM. چو از عنایت الطاف حق ملزم شد
رواج سکه بنام محمد اعظم شد

As soon as, by the grace of Heaven's favours, his rights became established, money began to circulate in Muhammad Azam's name.

WALI SHIR ALI.

شد ز فضل خدای لم یزلی
والی قندهار شیر علی

By the grace of the eternal God Shir Ali has become the
Governor of Kandahar.

MUHAMMAD JAN,
rebel.

می کنم دیوانگی تا بسر سرم غوغا شود
سکه بر زر می کنم تا صاحبش پیدا شود

I make madness till on my head a tumult falls. Coin I strike
on metal, till its master is found.

Moghul Emperors.

AKBAR. (1)

مهر مهر شاه اکبر ابروی این زر است
تا زمین و آسمان را مهر انور زیور است

The sun of the seal of Shah Akbar is the glory of this gold,
Whilst earth and sky are illumined by the shining sun.

(2)

زرست از مهر اکبر پادشاه نور
بران زر نام شه نور علی نور

By the seal of Akbar Padishah gold becomes bright.
On this gold the Shah's name is "light upon light."

(3)

همیشه همچو زر مهر و ماه را هیچ باد
بغرب و شرق جهان سکه اله آباد

Like the golden orb of sun and moon, may ever pass
In the world's West and East the stamp of Allahabad.

JAHANGIR. (1)

مالک الملک سکه زد بر زر
شاه سلطان سلیم شاه اکبر

The lord of the realm struck money of gold,
Shah Sultan Salim, Akbar Shah's (son).

- (2) روی زررا ساخت نورانی برنگ مهر و ماه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

Made the face of gold to shine like the sun and moon,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

- (3) سکه زد در شهر اگرة خسرو گیتی پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

Money struck in the city of Agra, the Cæsar, refuge of
the world,

Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

- (4) The same with کابل substituted for اگرة in the
first line.

- (5) زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

The Shah, refuge of the faith, put this stamp on gold at Ajmir,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

- (6) بشرق و غرب مهر احمدآباد
الهی تا جهان باشد روان باد

In East and West may the stamp of Ahmadabad,
O God, while the world lasts, be current.

- (7) از شاه جهانگیر بود دور زمان
در اگرة ز نام اوست زر نور نشان
تا هست نشان ز پنج نوبت بجهان
این سکه پنج مهریش باد روان

To Shah Jahangir belongs the whirligig of time ;
In Agra by his name gold shines brightly :
So long as the pomp of the Five Guards lasts in the wor
May the stamp of his Five Muhrs be current.

- (8) همیشه باد ابرروی سکه لاهور
ز نام شاه جهانگیر شاه اکبر نور

On the money of Lahore may there ever be
Light, by the name of Shah Jahangir, Shah Akbar's (son).

- (9) بروی سکه زرداد چندین زیب و زیور
شمیه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر
زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

On the face of the golden coin, ornament and grace gave
The picture of Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Shah.
The Shah, refuge of the faith, struck this coin of gold at Ajmir,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

- (10) یافت در آگره روی زر زیور
از جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The face of gold was decorated at Agra by Jahangir Shah,
Shah Akbar's (son).

- (11) سکه آگره داد زینت زر
از جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The money of Agra gave ornament to gold, etc.

- (12) سکه زد در احمدآباد جنانات اله
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

Money struck at Ahmadabad, God's Paradise,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

- (13) The same, with the first line ending از عنایات اله
instead of جنانات اله .

- (14) زر احمدآباد را داد زيور
جهانگير شاه شهنشاه اكبر

To the gold of Ahmadabad gave adornment
Jahangir Shah, Shahanshah, Akbar's (son).

- (15) بدهد باد روان تا فلک بود در دور
بنام شاه جهانگير سکه لاهور

So long as the heavens revolve, current be
In the name of Shah Jahangir the money of Lahore.

- (16) در اسفند، مزاین سکه را در آگره زد بر زر
شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگير ابن شاه اكبر

In Isfandarmiz at Agra this stamp struck on gold,
The Shah of Shahs of the world, Shah Jahangir, son of
Shah Akbar.

- (17) The same, with در لاهور instead of در آگره in
the first line, and امم, 'of the people,' for
زمان in the second.

- (18) به ماه تير در لاهور زد اين سکه را بر زر
پناه دين ملک شاه جهانگير ابن شاه اكبر

In the month of Tir, the King, the defender of the faith,
Shah Jahangir, son of Akbar Shah, stamped this coin in
gold at Lahore.

- (19) ماه اردی بهست این سکه در لاهور زد بر زر

Second line as No. 16.

- (20) زر لاهور شد در ماه بهمن چون مه انور
بدور شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

The gold of Lahore in the month Bahman became like the shining moon,
In the reign of Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Shah Akbar.

- (21) جهان فیروز در اجمیر گشت سکه زر
زنور نام جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The light of the world at Ajmir became the money of gold,
By the light of the name of Jahangir Shah, Shah Akbar's (son).

- (22) سکه قندهار شد دلخواه
از جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه

The money of Kandahar became beautiful
By Jahangir Shah, Akbar Shah's (son).

- (23) بفروردین زر آگره فروزان گشت چون اختر
زنور سکه شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In the month of Farwardin the gold of Agra became luminous like a star, by the light of the stamp of Shah Jahangir, son of Shah Akbar.

- (24) بفروردین زر لاهور شد رشک مه انور

Second line as No. 23.

In the month of Farwardin the gold of Lahore became an object of jealousy to the bright moon, through the light of the stamp, etc.

JAHANGIR and بحکم شاه جهانگیر یافت صد زیور
NUH JAHAN. ز نام نور جهان پادشاه بیگم زر
 By order of Shah Jahangir a hundred beauties gained
 Gold by the name of Nur Jahan Padishah Begam.

SHAH JAHAN. سکه شاه جهان اباد رائج در جهان
 جاودان بادا بنام ثانی صاحب قران
 By the money of Shahjahanabad current through the world
 For ever by the name of the second Sahib Kiran.

MURAD BAKHSH. گرفت ارث ز صاحبقران شاه جهانی
 مراد بخش شه محمد سکندر ثانی
 Took the heritage of Sahib Kiran Shah Jahan,
 Murad Bakhsh Muhammad Shah, second Alexander.

AURANGZIB. (1) سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منیر
 شاه اورنگ زیب عالمگیر
 Struck money through the world like the shining sun,
 Shah Aurangzib Alamgir.

(2) The same, with the substitution of بدر, moon, for
 مهر, sun, in the first line.

AZAM SHAH. سکه زد در جهان بدولت و جاه
 پادشاه ممالک اعظم شاه
 Struck money through the world with might and majesty,
 Padishah of the realms, Azam Shah.

KAM BAKHSH. سکه زد بر خورشید و ماه
 شاه دکن کام بخش پادشاه
 Struck money on sun and moon, the Shah of the Deccan
 Kam Bakhsh Padishah.

JAHANDAR. (1) رد سکه بر زر چون مهر صاحب قران
جهاندار شاه پادشاه جهان

Struck money of gold like the sun, the Sahib Kiran
Jahandar Shah, Padishah of the world.

(2) در آفاق زد سکه چون مهر و ماه
ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

In the horizons struck money like sun and moon,
Abu al-Fath, victorious Jahandar Shah.

FARRUKH SIYAR. سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر
پادشاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر

Struck money of gold and silver by grace of the Truth,
The Padishah of sea and land, Farrukh Siyar.

RAFI AL-DARAJAT. زد سکه بهند بنا هزاران برکات
شاهنشاه بحر و بر رفیع الدرجات

Struck money in India, with a thousand blessings,
Shah of Shahs by sea and land, Rafi al-Darajat.

NIKU SIYAR. سکه زد در جهان بلطف اله
پادشاه زمان محمد شاه

Struck money through the world by grace of God,
Muhammad Shah, Padishah of the age.

IBRAHIM. (1) مسکه بر سیم زد در جهان
بفضل محمد ابرهیم شاه شاهان

Money of silver struck through the world,
By favour of Muhammad, Ibrahim Shah of Shahs.

(2) Another reading of the same :

سکه زد در جهان بفصل کریم
شاه شاهان محمد ابراهیم

Struck money through the world, by favour of the Bountiful
One, Shah of Shahs, Muhammad Ibrahim.

ALAMGIR II. (1) سکه زد بر هفت کشور همچو تابان مهر و ماه
شاه عزیز الدین عالمگیر غازی پادشاه

Struck money in the seven climates shining like the sun
and moon,

Shah Aziz al-Din Alamgir, victorious Padishah.

(2) بزر زد سکه صاحب قرانی
بہادر شہاء عالمگیر ثانی

Bahadur Shah Alamgir Sani struck coin like that of the
Sahib Kiran on gold.

BIDAR BAKHT. بزر سکه زد والی تساج و تخت
محمد جهان شاه بیدار بخت

The master of crown and throne, Muhammad Jahan Shah,
Bidar Bakht put his stamp on gold (or silver).

SHAH ALAM. (1) سکه صاحب قرانی زد ز تائید الہ
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

The defender of the religion of Muhammad, Shah Alam,
Padishah through the aid of God, struck coins like those
of the Sahib Kiran.

(2) سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایہ فضل الہ
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

The defender of the religion of Muhammad, Shah Alam Padishah,
Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes.

Gujarat Sultan.

MUHAMMAD II. سکه سلطان غیاث الدین محمد شاه باد
تابدار الضرب گردون قرص مهر و ماه باد

May the coin of Muhammad Shah Sultan, the Aid of the Faith, remain so long as in the sphere of the seat of the mint the orb of the sun and moon remains.

Kashmir.

RANJIT DEO. لچمی نراین دل را شاد کرد
خانه رمجیت دیو اباد کرد

Ranjit Deo peopled this part,
Lachmi Narayin made glad its heart.

Sikh.

GOVIND SINGH. دیگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بیدرنگ
یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگه

Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay,
Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak.

CHRONOGRAMS.

The Abjad.

The تاريخ, chronogram, composed by means of the Abjad system, is but seldom found on coins, although it is commonly used to record dates in MSS. and inscriptions. The Abjad, so called from the first four letters ا ب ج د in its table, is an arrangement by which each letter of the Arabic alphabet represents a number in the following scale:—

ا = 1	ك or گ = 20	ر or ر = 200
ب or ب = 2	ل = 30	ش = 300
ج or ج = 3	م = 40	ت or ت = 400
د or د = 4	ن = 50	ث = 500
ه = 5	س = 60	خ = 600
و = 6	ع = 70	ذ = 700
ز or ز = 7	ف = 80	ض = 800
ح = 8	ص = 90	ظ = 900
ط = 9	ق = 100	غ = 1000
ي = 10		

The date is found by adding together the value of the letters composing the word or words indicated, as will be seen in the following examples.

On a coin of Fakhr al-Din Kara Arslan, Urtukid of Kayfa, there is alongside the head on obv. سنة ثنو. 500 = ث, 50 = ن, 6 = و, i.e. 500 + 50 + 6 = 556, or سنة ٥٥٦ of Hijra.

A coin of Nadir Shah of Persia has on its obv. a couplet and date ١١٤٨, and on rev. arranged in Tughra form بتاريخ النخیر By the Tarikh, "Whatever happens is best."

ا ل خ ي ر ف ي م ا و ق ع
70 + 100 + 6 + 1 + 40 + 10 + 80 + 200 + 10 + 600 + 30 + 1 = 1148.

One of the varieties of the Muhr of Jahangir the Moghul emperor, representing him as seated with a goblet in his hand, has on the obv. this couplet :—

قضا برسکه زر کرد تصویر
شبه حضرت شاه جهانگیر

Destiny has drawn on money of gold
The portrait of His Majesty Shah Jahangir ;

and on the rev. :—

حروف جهانگیر و الله اکبر
ز روز ازل در عدد شد برابر

The letters of Jahangir and Allahu Akbar's
Are equal in value from the beginning of time.

This latter couplet is an anagram rather than a chronogram, but is to be made out by the Abjad, and therefore is noticed here.

ج ه ا ن گ ي ر
200 + 10 + 20 + 50 + 1 + 5 + 3 = 289.

ا ل ل ه ا ک ب ر
200 + 2 + 20 + 1 + 5 + 30 + 30 + 1 = 289.

Tipu Sultan of Mysore, not content with the Abjad, introduced another system, wherein the value was given to each letter according to its position in the Arabic alphabet. This was called the *أبتس* Abtas, from the first four letters in it, and was used on Tipu's coins after the fourth year of his reign to give the number of the cycle year, as will be described under "Cycle Years."

The Abtas.

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ
80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ع غ ف ق ک ل م ن و ه ي
1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 90

DENOMINATIONS OF COINS.

Until comparatively modern times no other denominations were put upon Musalman coins than دينار, dinar, on gold; درهم, dirham, on silver; and فلس, fals, on copper. Exceptions to this are the fractional pieces of the dinar noticed below.

The دينار, or, as it was spelt in the oldest times and very rarely afterwards, دينار, was of good gold, weighing at the time of the first Khalifs about 66 grains, and being about $\cdot 75$ inch in diameter. Later on the same denomination was used for gold coins of greater or less weight and size. The quality of the metal was almost always fine gold, exceptions being Turkish and Morocco coins, some of which were far from being so. Divisions of the dinar were but rarely noted in words, the legend being هذا دينار, this dinar, whether the coin was a whole, half, or quarter one; but sometimes they were in these terms: هذا نصف, this half, هذا ثلث, this third, هذا الربع, this fourth, without the word دينار following. So they are called a nasf, a thilth, a ruba, in much the same way as we speak of a tiers or a cent. The value of a dinar is now so small in Persia that a copper piece of Nasir al-Din, ا.ه. 1290, of the size of a penny is marked ٥٠ دينار and a smaller piece ٢٥ دينار.

The درهم is the general name for a silver coin, as the دينار is of gold. It corresponds to the drachma, and when used as a weight should equal 48 grains. But silver coins having the name dirham on them vary much in weight and size, and although half and double dirhams are not uncommon, they are not so denoted in the legends they bear. The character of the metal varies very much; some of almost all periods is of very poor quality. A plural form of the word is seen on a Morocco coin, عشرة دراهم, ten dirhams. On some coins of the Dehli king

Muhammad b. Taghlak is the phrase الدرهم الشرعى فى زمن, The dirham legal in the age.

فلس or فلوس is the ordinary name for the copper or, in a few cases, bronze coinage. The plural form فلوس is often used in a general way as 'a falus.'

Besides the above denominations several special ones must be mentioned.

The nomenclature of the Turkish coinage is difficult to comprehend; the changes have been so many and various. The denominations are not, however, denoted upon the coins, so an account of them need not be given here; but some have their value given; thus, ت and ش with ciphers above them represent so many piastras or ghurush, and پ stands in the same way for paras.

The coinage of Persia has much changed in nomenclature during the last 200 years, but none of the names are upon the coins except اشرفى, Ashrafi, and تومان on gold, and the دينار already referred to on copper and on silver. The autonomous copper coins of Persia, too, are nearly all marked فلوس. The curious wire coins called Larin, from Lar, a Persian district at the head of the Persian Gulf, where they were produced, were between 200 and 300 years ago the chief currency of the traffic between the Western India coast and that Gulf, so much so that they became a standard of value in the Konkan and Dekkan, and were made there also, the Adil Shah dynasty of Bijapur adopting the pattern. The coin is a piece of silver wire of the size of a crow-quill, and from five to six inches long, doubled on its middle, and struck at the folded part with a stamp on which was some Persian legend, but only three or four letters of the stamp are upon any Larin, and the legend has not been made out beyond - ضرب - عادل - سلطان. شاه. The source of issue of the Larin is not known, nor its origin. Probably it was found to be a convenient form of money for carrying about, as they could be so easily stuck into the folds of the turban or waist-cloth, and in that way too be

concealed in case of trouble in those piratical times and regions. About Ceylon they are often found bent up in the form of a hook, and are known in those parts as the 'fish-hook money.'

Gold pieces of Khwarizm and of Afghanistan are called tilla; the name, however, is not put upon the coins except in a part of the legend, as *به سیم و طلا*, in silver and gold.

The words *شاهی* and *سکه*, meaning coinage or currency, are very common upon the coins of India and the neighbouring countries, the former word especially so, and often in the phrase *سکه مبارک*, auspicious coinage.

In India the Musalman coinage began with adaptation of the Hindu currency it was to replace, as will be seen by the early coins of the Dehli kings who introduced the tankah, *تنکه*, as the standard in both silver and gold, of the weight of about 174 grains in each metal, and the *kani* *کانی* $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tankah, and equal to four fals. These words are found, but rarely, on coins of this class. In the reign of Sher Shah, A.H. 946-952, came into use the silver rupee, *روپیه*, of 178 grains weight, which with little variety in weight has been the standard coin of India to this day, the gold piece being the *mehr*, *مهر*, muhr, and the copper the *dam*, *دام*. The Emperor Akbar, with his other reforms, instituted an elaborate coinage with great varieties of value and of shape, each variety having a special name, but as none of these names, except those of some of the copper, are found on the coins, they need not be mentioned here. The muhr and the rupee, however, remained the standard. On the copper coins of Akbar we find several denominations given, *تانکی*, *فلوس*, and *تانکه*, with their divisions, *نیم* half, *چهارم حصه* fourth part, *هشتم حصه* eighth part, and *شانزدهم حصه* sixteenth part, and their multiples *دو* and *چو* (in Hindustani); the *damri*, *دامری*, the *half-dam*, *نیم دام*, and *نصفی* also meaning a half-dam. On the copper coins of Akbar's son Jahangir we find *روانی*, *rawani* and *رائج*, *rai*, both words meaning current coin, and their half *نیم*, the former corresponding in weight with the tankah, the latter with one-eighth of a tankah.

The gold coin called نشار nisār, was made for the purpose of distribution on the occasions of great festivals, such as State processions or at marriages, when they were scattered amongst the crowd. They are usually somewhat thinner than the coins of currency, and are marked with the word نشار. The custom of scattering coin on great occasions is still kept up in the East, but the pieces for the nisār are usually now only of very thin gold, little more than gold-leaf. Also there are the large handsome gold pieces of 200, 100, 50, and 10 muhrs of Akbar and his three successors, which were, no doubt, not for currency use exactly, but for presentation in the way of honour from the emperor or offered to the emperor or king, for tribute or acknowledgment of fealty, نذرانه, nazarāna as it is called.

Under the East India Company the rupee remained the standard, and its fineness and weight were fixed. So it has been since. Gold muhrs of the value of at one time 16 and at others 15 rupees have been struck, with half, third, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of muhr gold pieces, at various dates, but the issue of a gold currency was only temporary. Some were made in imitation of the Dehli emperor's coinage, others have the arms of the Company and the legend اشرفی کمپنی انگریز بہادر Ashrafi, or gold coin of the Honourable English Company. In 1835 and 1854 the lion and palm-tree muhr and double muhr, marked دو اشرفی - یک اشرفی, were issued, and in 1870 a 10 rupee gold piece of Queen Victoria.

In silver, besides the rupee, there are its divisions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$, marked respectively دو آنہ - چہار آنہ - ہشت آنہ. The copper money is the آنہ ana, 16 to a rupee, the پيسا paisa, 4 to an ana, and the پائی pai, 3 to the paisa. The ana is but a money of account, the copper coins being the نیم آنہ half-ana, the پيسا or quarter ana, and the پائی with its multiples چہار پائی and دو پائی.

But in Southern India the Hindu system of currency, which had remained unchanged during the time of the Musalman power, continued to be in use for a considerable period under the East India Company. In gold the ہون hun, or pagoda, and double pagoda

دو هون, one being marked as *هون پہولی* flowery pagoda. In silver the *هون نیم* and *پاو هون* half and quarter pagoda, the *فلم* fanam, *دو فلم* and *پنچ فلم*; and in copper the *فلوس* falus, and the *کاس* kas. The money table being 20 kas = 1 falus, 4 falus = 1 fanam, 42 fanam = 1 pagoda or hun. But owing to attempts made by orders to equalize the currencies of the Presidencies, the relative value of the coins became altered, and we have copper coins of Madras with a variety of legends stating their value, such as *است چهل کاس* this is forty kas; others of twenty, ten, five, two and a half, and two kas of a like character; and others bearing their relative value, such as *دو کاس دو فلوس است*, *دو کاس دو فلوس است*, *پنچ کاس یک فلوس است*, when 5 kas were equal to 1 falus. The coins bearing the following inscriptions were proofs not made current.

Coin of the Kunpani (Company), *سکه کونپنی ۱۷۹۳ عیسوی*
1793, Christian era.

دو فلوس هانربل کمپنی ۱۸۰۱ عیسوی

Two falus of the Honourable Company, 1801, Christian era.

این سکه سه فلوس هانربل کمپنی یک فلم خورد ۱۸۰۷ عیسوی
This coin, three falus, of the Honourable Company, is one little fanam, 1807, Christian era.

The Native States of India which owed allegiance to the Moghul emperor, usually coined silver in the name of the emperor, and copper of their own style, often of irregular shape and bearing a stamp of some figure or device without a legend. The common name for them was 'dub.'

The coinage of the Native States of India is a difficult but interesting subject. The legend on the silver is usually a part, sometimes but a small part, of the coin-legend of one of the later emperors, without date or mint place; moreover, the die was generally a good deal longer than the coin to be struck, and consequently there is but a portion of this imperfect legend on any

one piece. There are almost always marks or symbols which were intended to be indicative of the mint-place or State, and sometimes they are so, but too often the same symbols were used at different times by more than one State, and a great number of the coins remain still unassigned. The money-changers and dealers in India know them generally by some nickname, but care and know little as to what State they are the coinage of. During the last twenty years or so the chiefs of many States have adopted coinage of a modern pattern struck from dies made in England, usually bearing some figure as a characteristic mark; thus, there is the horse's hoof and fetlock for Baroda and the sun-face for Indore.

Tipu Sultan of Maisur had a coinage of muhrs, rupees, and paisa or kas, but gave new names to them in the 5th year of his reign. These names appear on some of his coins, and are as follows :—

Gold.—فاروقى for muhr, صدیقی for half muhr, and احمدی for pagoda.

Silver.—حیدری for double rupee, امامی for rupee, عابدی for half rupee, باقری for quarter rupee, جعفری for one-eighth rupee, کاظمی for one-sixteenth of a rupee, and خضری for one thirty-second of a rupee.

Copper.—عثمانی and مشتری for double paisa, زهره or زهرا for one paisa, بهرام for half paisa, اختر for quarter paisa, and قطب for one-eighth of a paisa.

The names were no doubt derived for the most part from the names of the Prophet and the Imams. احمد one of the names of the Prophet himself, ابو بکر صدیق the 1st Khalif, عمر فاروق the 2nd Khalif, حیدر علی the 1st Imam, امامی Imams, زین العابدین - محمد باقر - جعفر - موسی کاظم the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Imam, خضر a Prophet who is supposed to have discovered the Water of Life, عثمان the 3rd Khalif, مشتری the planet Jupiter, زهره Venus, بهرام Mars, اختر a star.

Travancore is a Hindu State, and has still a Hindu coinage, but there are Hindustani words in Persian characters on a few of the coins, viz., پاوروپيه - نيم روپيه muhr, five rupees, روپيه. The money table, according to Mateer, is:—*Copper*: 16 kas = 1 chuckram. *Silver*: 4 chuckram = 1 fanam; 7 fanam = 1 rupee. *Gold*: Panam of various sorts = from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 chuckram; rasi = 10 chuckram; varahan = $52\frac{1}{2}$ fanam.

Kutch and Kathiawar have a special currency, the standard for which is a small silver coin called a kori. The denominations are:—*Copper*: ترانبيہ tranbiya; دوکطه dokda = 2 tranbiya. *Silver*: کوری kori = 24 dokda. The word is dokta on the coins, but is really dokda.

On coinage of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago we find some other denominations. Native States have the مس mas, in gold, the کفج kapang, the کاس kas, and the فلوس falus, in copper. A ducat of the Dutch East India Company, written in Malay کمفنی وندیس and کمفنی وندوی, and of the Netherlands Government, is called درهم dirham, a دويت duit, and a rupee روپيه, with divisions of the rupee of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$ in Malay (see p. 6).

A Java rupee of the English East India Company is marked سکه کمفنی هنگلیش, coin of the Henglish Company, a Fort Marlborough rupee is called اواغ کمفنی دوا سوکو, money of Company two soko, and there are also کفج and multiples of the same.

A soko corresponds to a quarter dollar. A kapang is a small copper coin of which 400 equal a Spanish dollar.

The small currency of these parts was, and still is, made of tin, or of pewter largely composed of that metal, which is the commonest one there, the tin-mines of the Peninsula and neighbouring islands being the source of supply of it in the East. The Portuguese made every endeavour, early in their traffic with Sumatra and the Peninsula, to get the trade and to control the

mines, and the Dutch were not slow in doing the same in the islands where their possessions and influence lay. Following on this the Portuguese Government in the sixteenth century made pewter, or tutenag coins for currency in Western India, and as it became recognized and acceptable for trade, the English Government made tutenag coins early in the eighteenth century for use in the same parts of India, in very close imitation of the Portuguese coinage. There are also some rare coins in this metal struck in the name of the Dehli emperor Shah Jahan, made probably at Surat.

Another denomination is to be found on a coin of Zanzibar, viz. ريال real.

On some coins of Dehli and Bengal kings, instead of the denomination the word الفضية the silver (coin), is used.

PLACE AND TIME OF MINTAGE.

The usual legend about the striking of a Musalman coin is *بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار [درهم]* In the name of God this dinar (or dirham) was struck, followed by the name of the mint place and the date. Instead of the word *ضرب* on some Murabit coins is *امر بضرب*, ordered to be struck; on some Dehli and Gujarat coins, *دار الضرب*, place of the striking; on other Gujarat ones, *ضربت*, struck; and on a Great Kaan coin, *بدار الضرب*, at the place of striking. On some Nasrid pieces *طبع*, struck, and on some of the Norman kings of Sicily *عمل*, made, are used instead of *ضرب*.

The following phrases are used with reference to the time of the striking:—

In the days of the state or empire. *بايام دولة - في ايام دولة*

In the days of the king. *في ايام الملك*

في ايام دولة المولى السلطان

In the days of the empire of the Lord Sultan.

In the time of. *في عهد*

At the date. *في التاريخ*

Under the empire of the Lord Sultan. *في دولة المولى السلطان*

In the time of. *في زمان - في الزمان - في زمن*

In the time of the Imam. *في زمن الامام*

By order. *عن امر*

Under the governorship. *في ولاية*

By authority of the Amir. *مما امر به الامير*

The mint name had the preposition *ب*, in, attached to it on the older coins, but not often on the later ones; for instance, *بواسط* in the time of the early Khalifs and *واسط* in that of the Mongols of Persia. The article *ال*, the, is prefixed to some names and not to others, and a few mint names are sometimes

written with and sometimes without it, and that too even at about the same date.

Before or after the mint name there is often a word or two meaning place, city, port, etc , بندر - بلدة - مدينة , or expressive of quality, title, or condition, as مقدس المبارك the blessed, holy, مدينة محفوظه the new ; or both, such as guarded city, بلدة ضيبه the good city, بندر مبارك the blessed port. These are called the titles of mint towns, and a list of them follows that of the mints, showing the places to which the title is given in each case.

The List of Mint Towns has been compiled from the one in Soret's "Numismatique Musalmane," with the addition of such other places as have been found in numismatic writings since that book was published. For the purpose of greater accuracy as to the geographical position of the towns—such general descriptions as "in Irak Arabi," "in Khurasan," not being satisfactory—the latitude and longitude are given when they have been ascertained.

Some names have not been located, although they are mentioned in Yakut's "Mu'jam al-Buldan"; in such cases a few words of description by that author are quoted. A few more yet remain uncertain: some of them probably have disappeared or sunk into insignificance; others may have been new names given to places on their capture by a Musalman king, but since forgotten; and others are most likely misreadings. When the mint name has been noticed by only one writer his name is added, in brackets, as the authority for including it in the list; all the other mint names have been given by more than one writer. The class of coin upon which the mint name is found follows the geographical description, and then the title or titles of the town, which are given as prefix or suffix according to whether they precede or follow the name.

The spelling of the names is not, as will be seen, always the same; Arzerum is an instance of this: أرضروم - ارزروم - ارز الروم. Misreadings may account for this sometimes, but there are misspellings and variations in spelling some of the names on the coins.

LIST OF MINT TOWNS.

Abhar. In Azarbaijan. 36° 8' N.; 49° 20' E. Sallarid (Markof).	أبهر
Abrashahr. Old name for Nisabur. Umayyad; Abbasid. Prefix مدينة .	أبرشهر
Abarkuh. In Farsistan. 31° 10' N.; 53° 15' E. Mongols of Persia; Timurid; Shahs of Persia.	أبرقوه
al-Abadan min al-Ahwaz. ?. Buwayhid.	الابدان من الهواز
Abu. In Rajputana, India. 24° 35' N.; 72° 45' E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers).	أبو
Abuan. In Egypt, near Damietta? Abbasid (Soret). Prefix مدينة .	أبوان
Abusaidiyah. ?. Mongols of Persia. (Some- times written without the initial ا.)	أبوسعيدية
Abushahr. Bushire, in Farsistan. 29° 0' N.; 50° 52' E. Shahs of Persia. Prefix بندر .	أبوشهر
Abiward. In Khurasan. 37° 56' N.; 59° 15' E. Mongols of Persia.	أبيورد
Etawah. In N. W. Provinces of India. 26° 47' N.; 79° 3' E. Dehli Emperors.	اتاوا - اتاوه
Utrār. Farab, in Turkistan. 44° 35' N.; 67° 20' E. Mongols of Persia; Chagatai. Prefix مدينة - بلدة .	اترار - اترارا
Attuk. In Panjab, India. 33° 53' N.; 72° 16' E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani.	اتك
Attuk Benares. The same. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	اتك بنارس
Ajayur. Bakror, in Oudh, India. Dehli Emperor.	أجايور

- Ajmir. In Rajputana, India. $26^{\circ} 27' N.$; $74^{\circ} 43' E.$ Dehli Emperors. Prefixes دار الخیر - سلمگڈہ - مستقر الخلافہ. أجمیر
- Ujjain. In Malwah, India. $23^{\circ} 10' N.$; $75^{\circ} 47' E.$ Dehli Kings and Emperors, and local. Prefix دار الفتح. أجین - اوجین
- Achah. Acheen, in Sumatra $5^{\circ} 10' N.$; $95^{\circ} 35' E.$ Local Sultan; English. Prefixes بندر - نگرى - بندر السلام. أچہ
- Ahsanabad. Gulburgah, in the Deccan, India. $17^{\circ} 18' N.$; $76^{\circ} 54' E.$ Dehli Emperors; Bahmani. Prefix حضرت. أحساناباد
- Ahmadabad. In Gujarat, India. $23^{\circ} 1' N.$; $72^{\circ} 38' E.$ Dehli Emperors; Gujarat Kings. Prefixes شهر معظم - دار السلطنہ - دار الخلافہ - زینت البلاد. أحمدآباد
- Ahmadpur. In Bahawalpur State, India. $29^{\circ} 8' N.$; $71^{\circ} 18' E.$ Durrani. Local Raja. أحمدپور
- Ahmadshahi. Kandahar. Durrani; Barakzai. Prefix اشرف البلاد. أحمدشاهی
- Ahmadnagar. In Gujarat, India. $23^{\circ} 38' N.$; $72^{\circ} 54' E.$ Gujarat Kings. Prefix شهر مہانور. أحمدنگر
- Ahmadnagar. In the Deccan, India. $19^{\circ} 5' N.$; $74^{\circ} 55' E.$ Dehli Emperors; local Rajas. أحمدنگر
- Ahmadnagar Farukhabad. Farukhabad, in N.W. Provinces, India. $27^{\circ} 23' N.$; $79^{\circ} 36' E.$ Dehli Emperors. أحمدنگر فرخ آباد
- Akhtarnagar Oudh. Oudh. Dehli Emperors. أخترنگر اودہ
- Akhsikat. Capital of Farghana. $41^{\circ} 36' N.$; $71^{\circ} 20' E.$ Abbasid (Tiesenhausen); Samanid; Turkistan (Markof). أخسیکت
- Ikhshin. In Farsistan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia. أخشین - أخشى

Akhsi. In Turkistan. 40° 55' N. ; 71° 22' E. Shaybanid (Markof).	أخسى
Akhlat. Khelat, in Armenia. 38° 52' N. ; 42° 10' E. Mongols of Persia.	أخلات
Akhur? Chagatai (Oliver).	أخور
Adrinah. Adrianople, in Turkey. 41° 27' N. ; 26° 40' E. Othmanli.	ادرنة
Udaipur. In Rajputana, India. 24° 37' N. ; 73° 49' E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix محمدآباد.	اديبور - وديپور
Azarbaijan. A Province of Persia. Umayyad ; Abbasid ; Tahirid.	ازربيجان
Arran. A Province in Armenia. Umayyad (Markof) ; Abbasid ; Mongols of Persia. Prefix مدينة .	اران
Arbuk. In Khuzistan. 31° 16' N. ; 49° 3' E. Mongols of Persia.	أربق - اربك
Arbil. In Turkistan. 36° 10' N. ; 44° 0' E. Abbasid ; Buktiginid ; Buwayhid ; Mongols of Persia ; Jalair.	أربل
Arrajan. In Farsistan. 30° 42' N. ; 50° 26' E. Abbasid ; Saffarid ; Buwayhid ; Tahirid ; Mongols of Persia.	ارجان
Arjish. In Armenia. 39° 0' N. ; 43° 13' E. Mongols of Persia.	أرجيش
Ardabil. In Azarbaijan. 38° 9' N. ; 48° 19' E. Abbasid ; Sajid ; Mongols of Persia ; Chagatai ; Atabeg ; Jalair ; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار الأرشد .	أردبيل
al-Ardun. The Jordan district of Syria. Umayyad (Rodgers).	الأردن
Ardashir Khurrah. Firozabad, in Farsistan. 28° 42' N. ; 52° 48' E. Umayyad ; Abbasid.	أردشير خرة
Urdu. A camp. Shaybanid ; Shahs of Persia ; Dehli Emperors.	أردو

- Urdu dar rah-i-Dakhan. Camp on the road to اردو در راه دکھن
the Dekhan. Dehli Emperors.
- Urdu Zafar Qarin. Camp linked to victory. اردو ظفر قرین
Dehli Emperor Akbar.
- Arzarum. Erziroum, in Armenia. 39° 57' N.; ارز الروم - ارزروم -
41° 20' E. Saljuks; Mongols of Persia; ارزن ورم - ارزروم
Othmanli.
- Arzakan. In Farsistan, on the sea-coast, as ارزکن
I think (Yakut). Mongols of Persia
(Sauvaire).
- Arzan. In Armenia. 38° 10' N.; 41° 18' E. ارزن
Mongols of Persia.
- Arzanjan. In Armenia. 39° 38' N.; 39° 54' E. ارزجان
Saljuks; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Danish-
mandid; Karaman; Timurid. Prefix مدينة.
- Arsaband. In Turkistan, two farsakhs from ارسابند
Marv (Yakut). Mongols of Persia.
- Ard-al-Hayr or Khayr. Karbala, in Irak ارض الحیر - ارض
Arabi. 32° 38' N.; 44° 33' E. Abbasid. الخیر
- Arz-i-Aqdas. Meshhed, in Persia. Shahs of ارض اقدس
Persia.
- Arkat. Arcot, in Karnatic India. 12° 55' N.; ارکات
79° 24' E. Dehli Emperor; E.I. Company;
local Nawab.
- Arakan. On coast of Burmah. 20° 42' N.; ارکان
93° 24' E. Bengal Kings.
- Urmiah. Urmi, in Persia. 37° 30' N.; 45° 19' E. ارمیه - ارمی
Abbasid; Mongols of Persia.
- Arminiyah. Province of Armenia. Umayyad; ارمینیة
Abbasid; Sajid; Mongols of Persia.
- Ariwan. Eriwan, in Armenia. 40° 8' N.; اروان - روان
44° 25' E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli.
- Urush, for اوش. Timurid. (؟) اروس

- Irumi. In Farsistan. Shahs of Persia; Kara Kuyunlid (Fraehn); Mongols of Persia (Bartholomei). ارومى
- Arwand. Mount Elvand, near Hamadan. 34° 40' N.; 48° 21' E. Mongols of Persia; Shahs of Persia. اروند
- Azaq. Azof, in Russia. 47° 8' N.; 39° 10' E. Golden Horde; Othmanli. Prefixes شهر - المخرسة - بلد. اراق
- Azammur. In Morocco. 33° 18' N.; 8° 13' W. Marinid. ازموور - الازموور - الزموار - ازموار
- Azmir. Smyrna, in Anatolia. 38° 27' N.; 27° 12' E. Othmanli. ازميزر
- Asbaijab. Asfijab Sairam, in Turkistan. 41° 42' N.; 81° 50' E. Chagatai; Turkistan. اسپيجاب
- Astara. In Azarbaijan, on the Caspian. 38° 30' N.; 48° 50' E. Mongols of Persia (Sawalief); Jalair; Chagatai. استارا
- Astarabad. In Mazandaran. 36° 50' N.; 53° 45' E. Ziyarid; Great Kaans; Mongols of Persia; Sarbadarid; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes مدينة - دار المومنين. استراباد - استاراباد
- Urushana. Uratube, in Turkistan. 39° 55' N.; 68° 58' E. Turkistan; local Khan. اسروشنة
- Isfarayin. In Khorasan. 37° 3' N.; 57° 4' E. Mongols of Persia; Shaybanid. اسفراين
- Asfi. Saffi, in Morocco. 32° 18' N.; 8° 50' W. Filili Sharifs. Prefix تغى (Tychsen), ثغد (Marcel). اسفى
- Asfir. ?. Dehli Emperor (Tychsen). اسفير
- al-Iskandariyah. Alexandria, Egypt. 31° 12' N.; 29° 52' E. Fatimid; Zangid; Ayyubid; Mamluk; Othmanli. الاسكندرية

- Uskub or Skub. In Macedonia. $41^{\circ} 0' N.$; $21^{\circ} 19' E.$ Othmanli. اسكوب - سكوب
- Islamabad. Chittagong, India. $22^{\circ} 21' N.$; $91^{\circ} 52' E.$ (Mathura, according to Rodgers.) اسلامآباد
- Dehli Emperors. اسلامبول
- Istambol. Stamboul, Constantinople. Othmanli. اسمير
- Ismir, for ازمير. Smyrna. Othmanli. اسوارية
- Uswariyah. Near Isfahan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Markof). اسير
- Asir. Asirgarh, in Central Provinces, India. $21^{\circ} 28' N.$; $76^{\circ} 20' E.$ Dehli Emperor. اشبيلية - شبيلية
- Ishbiliyah. Seville, in Spain. $37^{\circ} 22' N.$; $5^{\circ} 59' W.$ Abbadid; Murabit; Muwahhid; Hudid. اشبخن - اشتبخن
- Istikhan. Bukhara. Turkistan (Fraehn). اصطخه
- Istakhar. Persepolis, in Farsistan. $30^{\circ} 1' N.$; $52^{\circ} 57' E.$ Umayyad; Abbasid. اصبهان - اصفهان
- Isbahan or Isfahan. In Irak Ajami, Persia. $32^{\circ} 42' N.$; $51^{\circ} 43' E.$ Abbasid; Tahirid; Buwayhid; Kakwayhid; Saljuks; Mongols of Persia; Kara Kuyunlid; Timurid; Chagatai; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes مدينة السلطنة. Suffix المشرق.
- Atarabalus. Tripoli, in Syria. $34^{\circ} 24' N.$; $35^{\circ} 51' E.$ Umayyad (Lavoix); Fatimid (Markof). اطرابلس
- Izzabad. ?. Dehli Emperor (Tychsen). اعزازباد
- Azimnagar. ?. Dehli Emperor. اعظم نگر
- Agharnathah, for غرناطة. Granada. Murabit. اغرناطة
- Aghmat. In Morocco. $31^{\circ} 4' N.$; $8^{\circ} 0' W.$ Murabit. اغمات
- Afrikiyah. Tunis. $36^{\circ} 48' N.$; $10^{\circ} 10' E.$ Umayyad; Abbasid; Aghlabid. افريقية

Afiyun. Afium, in Anatolia. 38° 48' N.; 30° 20' E. Saljuk (Pietrazewski).	افیون
Aksara, Akshahr. Ak-Sarai, in Karamania. 38° 23' N.; 33° 49' E. Saljuk (Soret); Mongols of Persia (Fraehn); Karaman.	اقسرا - آتشهر - اق سرای
Aksa. In Circassia. 43° 30' N.; 46° 18' E. Uncertain Khan (Fraehn).	اقصا
Aksu. In Turkistan. 41° 10' N.; 80° 40' E. Chinese.	اقصو
Akbarabad. Agra, N.W. Provinces, India. Dehli Emperors. Prefixes - مستقر الخلفه - دار الخلفه.	اکبر آباد
Akbarpur. In Oudh, India. 26° 25' N.; 82° 34' E. Dehli Emperors.	اکبر پور
Akbarnagar. Rajmahal, in Bengal. 25° 2' N.; 87° 52' E. Dehli Emperors.	اکبر نگر
Akbarnagar Oudh. اختر نگر اوده .	اکبر نگر اود
al-Akir. ?. Jalair; Mongols of Persia (Soret).	الاکر
al-Akir, al-Agir. A fortress of Caucasus. 43° 4' N.; 44° 10' E. Mongols of Persia; Golden Horde.	الاکیر - الاگیر
Aksara. ?. Imam of Sana.	اکصرا
Akuniah. ?. Timurid (Rodgers).	اکونیہ
Agrah. In N.W. Provinces, India. 27° 10' N.; 78° 5' E. Kings and Emperors of Dehli. Prefixes - دار العدل - دار الامان - دار الخلفه - بلدة - قلعه - قلع - شهر خسرو پناه	اگرہ
Almeria. In Spain. 36° 50' N.; 2° 32' W. Spanish Umayyad; Murabit.	المریة
Almalakah or al-Malakah. Kulja. 43° 58' N.; 81° 15' E. Chagatai.	الملقہ
Almorah. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 35' N.; 79° 41' E. Dehli Kings; local Rajah.	الموره

- Alinjah. Province to west of Isfahan, Persia. النجة
 Jalair. Prefix قلعة.
- Alwar. In Rajputana, India. 27° 34' N.; الور
 76° 38' E. Dehli Kings; local Rajah.
- Ulus Bulghar. Bulghar. Khan of Kazan. الوس بلغار
- Amasiah. In Siras, Asia Minor. 40° 39' N.; اماسيه
 35° 48' E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli.
- Imtiyazgarh. Adoni, in Deccan, India. امتيازگده
 15° 37' N.; 77° 19' E. Dehli Emperor;
 local Nawab.
- Amid. Diarbakr, in Armenia. 37° 56' N.; امد
 40° 8' E. Abbasid; Buwayhid; Marwanid;
 Urtukid; Ayyubid; Othmanli. Prefix مدينة.
- Amdurman. In Sudan. 15° 40' N.; 32° 34' E. امدرمان
 Local rulers.
- Amritsar. In the Punjab, India. 31° 37' N.; امرتسر - ابرتسر
 74° 55' E. Sikh.
- Amul. In Mazandaran. 36° 30' N.; 52° 25' E. امل
 Samanid; Ziyarid; Tabaristan; Chagatai;
 Mongols of Persia; Timurid; Shahs of
 Persia. Prefix مدينة.
- Amirkot. Umarmot, in Sind. 25° 21' N.; اميركوت
 69° 46' E. Dehli Emperors.
- al-Anbar. Near Baghdad. 33° 38' N.; 43° 43' E. الانبار
 Umayyad (Fraehn); Buwayhid (Tychsen).
- Anbar. In Turkistan. 36° 5' N.; 64° 30' E. انبر
 Buwayhid; Marwanid.
- Anabulia. Iniboli, in Asia Minor. 41° 55' N.; انبولية
 33° 50' E. Othmanli (Wellenheim).
- Andajan. Andokan, in Transoxiana. 40° 50' N.; اندجان - اندكان
 72° 25' E. Shaybanid; Timurid; Chagatai.
- Andarabah. Indarab, in Turkistan. 35° 59' N.; اندرابه - اندراب
 69° 39' E. Abbasid (Rodgers); Abu Daudid;
 Samanid; Ghaznawid.

Indrapur. Indore, also Bhartpur, in Central India. Dehli Emperor; local Rajah.	اندرپور
al-Andalus. Cordova, in Spain. 37° 52' N.; 4° 50' W. Spanish Umayyad; Hamudid; Idrisid; Abbadid.	الاندلس
Indore. In Central India. 22° 42' N.; 74° 54' E. Local Rajah.	اندور
Andijaraa. النختل, in Khurasan. Samanid (Markof).	انديجاراع
al-Andikaru. Antequera, in Spain. 37° 3' N.; 4° 31' W. Spanish Umayyad (Stickel).	الانديقارو
Antakiyah. Antioch, in Syria. 36° 11' N.; 36° 7' E. Abbasid; Tulunid; Saljuk.	انطاكية
Ankuriyah. Angorah, in Anatolia. 39° 56' N.; 32° 45' E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli.	انكورية - انقره
Anandghar. Probably Anandpur, in Panjab. 31° 15' N.; 76° 34' E. Sikh.	انندگڑھ - انندكهره
Anulah. Aoula, in N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 16' N.; 79° 12' E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani (Rodgers).	انوله
Ani. Oni, in Armenia. 42° 48' N.; 43° 15' E. Jalair; Mongols of Persia.	انى
Aujan. In Azarbaijan. 37° 50' N.; 46° 40' E. Mongols of Persia.	اوجان
Aujan, also اجين. In Malwah. Dehli Emperors.	اوجين
Ankri. Ochrida, in Roumelia. 41° 0' N.; 20° 45' E. Othmanli.	اوخري
Oudh. In India. 26° 48' N.; 82° 14' E. Dehli Emperor; local Kings. Prefixes - ملك . صوبه .	اوده
Aurcha. In Bandalkhand, India. 25° 21' N.; 78° 42' E. Local Rajah.	اورچهه

- Urdu. Serai; also probably Karakorama. اردو - الأوردو. اردو
 47° 15' N.; 102° 20' E. Golden Horde;
 Turkistan. Prefix المعظم.
- Urdu Bazar. Serai. Mongols of Persia; اردو بازار
 Golden Horde; Astrakhan.
- Urdu al-Jadidah. New Urdu, Serai. Golden اردو الجديدة
 Horde.
- ? Urdu Khanah. Timurid. اردو سخانه
- Urdu Humayun. Imperial Camp. Othmanli. اردو همایون
- Aurangabad. In the Deccan, India. 19° 54' N.; اورنگ آباد
 75° 22' E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix خجسته
 بنیاد.
- Aurangnagar. Dehli Emperor (White King). اورنگ نگر
- Uzkand. In Turkistan. 40° 28' N.; 73° 12' E. - اوزکند - الأوزکند -
 Turkistan. Prefixes بلدة . بلد . Suffix اوزجند
 فی ولاية عبد الملك.
- Oush. In Turkistan. 40° 45' N.; 72° 35' E. اوش
 Timurid; Chagatai.
- Oukak. On the Volga, between Bulghar and اوكاك
 Serai. Golden Horde (Fraehn); Astrakhan
 (Markof).
- Ounik. In Armenia, now Javān Kalah. اونیک
 40° 8' N.; 42° 25' E. Mongols of Persia
 (Soret).
- Ahar. In Azarbaijan. 38° 28' N.; 47° 0' E. اهر
 King of Ahar; Kara Kuyunlid (Soret).
- al-Ahwaz. In Khuzistan. 31° 9' N.; 48° 44' E. الاهواز
 Abbasid; Buwayhid; Saljuk. See also
 . تسترمن الاهواز - سوق الاهوز - العسكر الاهواز
- Ayasulugh. Ephesus. 37° 55' N.; 27° 22' E. - ایاسلوغ - ایانلوق
 Othmanli; Aydin Amir. Prefix مدینة .
 ایانلوق
- Iij. In Farsistan, afterwards Shabankara. ایج
 Timurid (Rodgers).

Iidaz. Malamir, in Khuzistan. 31° 51' N.; 49° 45' E. Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia.	ایدج
Eriwan, also اروان. In Armenia. 40° 8' N.; 44° 25' E. Shahs of Persia. Prefix حجبور سعد.	ایرون
Ailia, with فلسطين. Jerusalem. 31° 46' N.; 35° 16' E. Umayyad; Idrisid; Ayyubid.	ایلیا - ایلیه
Elichpur. In Berar, India. 21° 10' N.; 77° 30' E. Dehli Emperors.	ایلچپور
Iran. Persia. Shahs of Persia.	ایران
Ilak. In Turkistan. 39° 0' N.; 64° 12' E. Ilaks of Turkistan (Markof).	ایلک - ایلاق
aI-Bab. Darbend, on the Caspian Sea. 42° 5' N.; 48° 15' E. Umayyad. Prefix مدینه.	الباب
Bajara. In Mesopotamia. 36° 42' N.; 39° 12' E. Mongols of Persia (Soret).	باجرا
Bajnis. معدن باجنیس. Abbasid.	باجنیس
Bar. Near Nisabur, in Khurasan. 36° 35' N.; 58° 41' E. Mongols of Persia (Soret). Prefix مدینه.	بار
Baran. Near Marv (Yakut). Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Kara Kuyunlid.	باران - الباران
Barjin. In Khurasan. 33° 8' N.; 59° 49' E. Golden Horde.	بارجین
Bari. Barin, in Syria. 32° 17' N.; 34° 59' E. Mongols of Persia (Soret).	باری
Bariz. Paris. Filili Sharif Mulay Hasan.	باریز
Bazar. Probably باران. Mongols of Persia; Jalair (Bartholomei).	بازار
Bazift. Near Isfahan (Yakut and Schindler). Mongols of Persia (Schindler).	بازفت
Baghchih Sarai. In the Crimea. 44° 44' N.; 33° 53' E. Krim Khans.	باغچه سرای - بغچه سرای

- Baku. In the Caucasus. $40^{\circ} 21' N.$; $49^{\circ} 50' E.$ - باکو-باکوفیه-باکوه
Golden Horde; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; باکویه
Chagatai; Kara Kuyunlid (Fraehn).
- Balapur. In South India. $20^{\circ} 40' N.$; $76^{\circ} 49' E.$ بالاپور
Local (Tufnell).
- Balkan. Near Merv? Golden Horde (Soret). بالکان
- Bamian. In Afghanistan. $34^{\circ} 49' N.$; $67^{\circ} 28' E.$ بامیان
Samanid (Tiesenhansen); Abu Daud; Khwarizm.
- Banad, Banak. Near Rayy (Yakut). Jalair باند - بانک
(Markof).
- Baward. Abiward (Yakut). Mongols of باورد
Persia (Markof).
- Baibirt. In Armenia. $40^{\circ} 16' N.$; $40^{\circ} 10' E.$ بائیرت
Mongols of Persia.
- Batan. Bhutan District, in Northern India. بتان
 $27^{\circ} N.$; $90^{\circ} E.$ Local (Rodgers).
- Bajayah. Bougiah, in Algeria. $36^{\circ} 45' N.$; بجایه
 $5^{\circ} 4' E.$ Muwahhid; Hafsīd; Marinid.
Prefix مدينة .
- Bahrayn. Island in Persian Gulf. $25^{\circ} N.$; بحرین
 $50^{\circ} E.$ Abbasid.
- Bukhara. In Turkistan. $39^{\circ} 48' N.$; $64^{\circ} 34' E.$ بخارا
Abbasid; Tahirid; Saljuk; Shaybanid;
Janid; Mangit. Prefixes البلدة الفاخرة -
شريف - بلدة - بلد - مدينة .
- Budaun. In N.W. Provinces, India. $28^{\circ} 2' N.$; بداون
 $79^{\circ} 92' E.$ Delhi Emperors.
- Badakhshan. In Afghanistan. $37^{\circ} 9' N.$; بدخشان
 $70^{\circ} 33' E.$ Samanid; Chagatai; Timurid;
Idrisid; Babar (Rodgers). Prefix بلد .
- Badaa. In Arabia. $25^{\circ} 16' N.$; $50^{\circ} 40' E.$ بدعة
Abbasid; Idrisid; Aghlabid; Muwahhid;
Jalair.

Bidlis. Bitlis, in Armenia. 38° 23' N.; 42° 6' E. Amirs of Bidlis; Chagatai; Abbasid?	بدليس
Badhaghis. In Khurasan. 35° N.; 62° E. Abbasid.	بذغيس
Brij Indarpur. Bhartpur. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	برج اندرپور
Bardasir. Old name for Kirman. Saljuk.	بردسير
Bardaah. In Armenia. 42° 20' N.; 46° 10' E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Abbasid; Sajid; Saffarid (Tornberg).	بردة - بردع
Barkan. On east bank of the Jihun, near Astrabad and Jurjan (Yakut). Uncertain (Soret).	برقان
Barkaid. In Mesopotamia. 36° 44' N.; 41° 52' E. Local Amir.	برقعيد
Barkah. Baraka, in N. Africa. 15° 35' N.; 37° 30' E. Abbasid.	برقة
Barujird. In Irak Ajami. 33° 50' N.; 48° 55' E. Shahs of Persia.	بروجرد
Baroch. Broach, in Gujarat, India. 21° 43' N.; 73° 2' E. Local.	بروج
Baroda. In Gujarat. 22° 17' N.; 73° 16' E. Local Gaikwar.	برودة
Brusa. In Anatolia. 40° 10' N.; 29° 0' E. Othmanli.	بروسة - برسة - بروسا
Burhanpur. In Kandesh, India. 21° 18' N.; 76° 16' E. Dehli Emperors; local Rajah. Prefixes بلدة فاخرة - دار السرور	برهانپور
Barili. Bareilly, in N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 22' N.; 29° 26' E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani. Prefixes لطناباد - قطع اصنافاد (Nelson Wright).	بريلي
Bazmkobad, Barmisad, Barmkobad. ? Umayyad.	بزمقباد - برمصاد - برمقباد

Bust. In Afghanistan. 31° 20' N.; 64° 2' E. Tahirid; Saffarid. Prefix مدينة.	بست
Bistam. In Khurasan. 34° 20' N.; 47° 6' E. Mongols of Persia (Markof).	بسطام
al-Basrah. In Irak Arabi. 30° 26' N.; 47° 56' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid; Saljuk; Marwanid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Shahs of Persia. Prefix أم البلاد.	البصرة
Busri. Bozra, in Syria. 32° 21' N.; 36° 31' E. Umayyad.	بصرى
Bataliyus. Badajoz, in Spain. 38° 53' N.; 6° 56' W. King of Badajoz.	بطليوس
Balabekk. Baalbac, in Syria. 34° 3' N.; 36° 11' E. Umayyad; Abbasid.	بعلبك
Baghdad. In Mesopotamia. 33° 22' N.; 44° 26' E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Kara Kuyunlid; Chagatai; Mamluk; Oth- manli; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار السلام.	بغداد
Bekbek. ? Mongols of Persia.	بک بک
Bagalkot. In the Deccan, India. 16° 11' N.; 75° 44' E. Local.	بگلكوت
Baljan. In Khuzistan, between Basrah and Abbadan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Schindler).	بلجان
Balkh. In Khurasan. 36° 47' N.; 67° 23' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Samanid; Ghaznawid; Abu Daud; Saljuk; Shaybanid; Janid; Barakzai. Prefix مدينة.	بلخ
Balkh al-Baida. In Daghastan (Fraehn). Umayyad (Fraehn).	بلخ البيضاء
Balid. In Mesopotamia, near Mosil. 36° 25' N.; 42° 50' E. Abbasid; Golden Horde; Ukaylid.	بلد
Balirm. Palermo, in Sicily. 38° 7' N.; 13° 22' E. Aghlabid of Sicily.	بلرم

Bulghar. In Russia, on the Volga. 54° 59' N.; 49° 0' E. Great Kaans; Golden Horde; Khan of Kazan. Prefix <i>الوس</i> .	بلغار
Bulghar Garrison. Golden Horde (Markof).	بلغار المحروسة
Bulhrad. Belgrade, in Servia. 44° 48' N.; 20° 28' E. Othmanli.	بلغراد
Balansiah. Valencia, in Spain. 39° 28' N.; 0° 20' W. Amirid; Toledo Kings; Murabit. Prefix <i>مدينة</i> .	بلنسية
Balukan, or Talukan, for <i>طالقان</i> . Khwarizm.	بلوقان - بالوقان
Bali. In Java. 6° 1' S.; 114° 27' E. English Malay. Prefix <i>نگری</i> .	بلی
Bamm. In Kirman. 29° 10' N.; 58° 13' E. Buwayhid; Saljuk (Krehl).	بم
Banares. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 18' N.; 83° 3' E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix <i>محمد اباد</i> .	بنارس
Binakat. Same as Shahrukha. 40° 46' N.; 69° 0' E. Turkistan.	بناکت
Bantan. Bantam, in Java 6° 12' S.; 106° 10' E. Malay; local.	بنتن
Banjar Masin. In Borneo. 3° 32' S.; 114° 38' E. Local Sultan (Millies).	بنجر مسین
Banjar, for <i>پنجہیر</i> .	بنجہیر
Bandar. Probably Bandar Abbas or Bushira. Mongols of Persia (Schindler).	بندر
Bandarabin. In N. W. Provinces, India. 27° 23' N.; 77° 44' E. Dehli Emperors.	بندرابین
Bandar Shahi. ?. Dehli Emperors.	بندر شاہی
Bandar Abbas. In Laristan. 27° 10' N.; 56° 18' E. Shahs of Persia.	بندر عباس
Bindah. In Sind. Dehli Emperors.	بنده
Bundi. In Rajputana, India. 25° 27' N.; 75° 40' E. Local Rajah.	بندی

Bink or Bik Bazar. Unknown town in Trans-oxiana (Markof). Golden Horde (Fraehn); Astrakhan Khan (Markof).	بنک بازار - بیک بازار
Bankapur. In Bengal. 22° 20' N.; 88° 25' E. Dehli Emperor (White King).	بنکاپور
Binketh. Chief town of Shash (Yakut), i.e. Taskand. Samanid; Chagatai. Prefix بلد.	بنکت
Bangala. Bengal. Dehli Emperor Akbar (Thomas).	بنگالہ
Bangalur. In Mysore, India. 12° 57' N.; 77° 36' E. Sultan of Mysore.	بنگلور
Bannur. In Patiala State, Panjab, India. 30° 48' N.; 76° 42' E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers).	بنور
al - Buwazij. Buwaibab, in Mesopotamia. 36° 25' N.; 38° 12' E. Buktiginid (Meir).	البوازيج
Budhana. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 16' N.; 77° 31' E. Dehli Kings (Vost).	بودھانہ
Burhandiyah. ?. Bengal Kings (Rodgers).	بورھاندیہ
Buzkan. Buzjan, four days from Nisabur and six from Herat (Yakut). 35° 12' N.; 60° 38' E. Mongols of Persia.	بوزکان
Bushahr, for Abushahr. Mongols of Persia (Markof).	بوشہر
Butah or Buzah. Near Merv? Abbasid (Moeller).	بوطة - بوطة
Bulis. ?. (Tiesenhausen.)	بولیس
Bunt. Alpuenta, in Spain. 39° 52' N.; 1° 3' W. Bini Razin.	بونت
Bahadurpattan. Dehli Emperors.	بھادرپٹن
Bahar. In Hamadan. 35° 0' N.; 48° 25' E. Golden Horde.	بہار
Bhanpur. Bhanpura, in Central Provinces, India. 24° 30' N.; 75° 47' E. Dehli Kings (Thomas).	بھانپور

Bahawalpur. In Panjab, India. 29° 24' N. ; 71° 47' E. Dehli Emperor (Rodgers); local Rajah. Prefix دار الاسلام.	بہاولپور
Bahbihan. In Khuzistan. 30° 40' N. ; 50° 14' E. Kings of Persia.	بہیمان
Bhartpur. In Rajputana, India. 27° 13' N. ; 77° 32' E. Dehli Emperors; local Rajah. Prefix برج انور.	بھرتپور
Bihkubadh al-Asfal. In the Saki i Furat, near Baghdad (Yakut). Umayyad.	بہقباد الاسفل
Bhakhar. In Sind. 31° 37' N. ; 71° 5' E. Shahs of Persia; Dehli Emperors; Durrani.	بھکھر
Bhopal. In Central India. 23° 15' N. ; 77° 25' E. Local Begam.	بھوپال
Bhuj. In Kutch, Western India. 23° 15' N. ; 69° 48' E. Also written بھوج نگر. Local Rao.	بھوج
Bhilsah. In Bhopal State. 23° 31' N. ; 77° 50' E. Dehli Emperors.	بھیلسہ
al-Biyar. In Kumis territory, two days from Bistam (Yakut). 36° 13' N. ; 55° 37' E. Now Biyarjumand. Samanid; local copper.	البیار
al-Biyan. On estuary of Tigris. 30° 21' N. ; 48° 12' E. Umayyad (Codrington).	البیان
Biyasa. Baeza, in Andalusia. 38° 0' N. ; 3° 35' W. Spanish Umayyad.	بیاسہ
Biana. In Rajputana, India. 26° 57' N. ; 77° 20' E. Dehli King.	بیانا - بیانہ - بیانت
Bait Jabrin. In Palestine. 31° 36' N. ; 34° 53' E. Abbasid (Tiesenhansen).	بیت جبرین
Bijapur. In Deccan, India. 16° 49' N. ; 75° 46' E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix دارالظفر.	بیجاپور
Bairut. In Syria. 33° 54' N. ; 35° 29' E. Abbasid.	بیرات - بیروت

- Birudh. Near Basinna, which is near al-Ahwaz (Yakut). Buwayhid ; Mongols of Persia. بیروز
- Baysha. Bish, in Yemen. 19° 58' N. ; 43° 30' E. Abbasiid ; Governor of Yemen (Markof). بیشه
- Bairat. Probably Vairatu, in Rajputana, India. 27° 42' N. ; 76° 23' E. Dehli Emperors. بیرات - بیراته - بهیرات
- Bikanir. In Rajputana, India. 28° 0' N. ; 73° 22' E. Local Rajah. بیکانیر - بیکنیر
- Bilakan. In Armenia. Mongols of Persia. بیلکان - بلیقان
- Bilu. In Baluchistan. Local Khan (Rodgers). ? for بیله. بیلو
- Biylah. In Baluchistan. 26° 10' N. ; 66° 23' E. Local Jam. بیله
- Binazir. Hola Honnur, in Mysore. 14° 0' N. ; 75° 42' E. Sultan of Mysore. بی نظیر
- Pali. In Rajputana, India. 25° 48' N. ; 73° 25' E. Jodhpur Rajah. پالی
- Panipat. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 23' N. ; 77° 2' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). Prefix خطه (Rodgers), قصبه (Taylor). پانی پت
- Pattan. Saringapatam, in Mysore, India. 12° 25' N. ; 76° 45' E. Sultan of Mysore. پتن
- Pattan Deo. Dwarka, in Kathiawad, India. 22° 15' N. ; 69° 1' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). پتن دیو
- Patnah. In Bengal. 25° 37' N. ; 85° 12' E. Dehli Emperors. Prefixes - مستقر الملک - عظیم آباد. پتنه
- Pashawar. On British frontier of Afghanistan. 34° 0' N. ; 71° 38' E. Khwarizm ; Sikh ; Shahs of Persia ; Durrani ; Dehli Emperors ; Barakzai. Prefix الکاشی . پشاور - پیشاور - پرشور

Palarm. Palermo. 38° 7' N.; 13° 22' E. Norman Kings of Sicily.	پلرم
Panahabad. Shushi, in Kurdistan. 39° 40' N.; 47° 32' E. Khan of Karabagh (Markof); uncertain Persian (Fraehn).	پناه اباد
Panjnagar. ?. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	پنج نگر
Panjhir. In Afghanistan. 35° 30' N.; 69° 35' E. Saffarid; Samanid; Daudid.	پانجهير - پنجير
Poulo Panang. Prince of Wales Island, Penang. 5° 18' N.; 100° 25' E. English Malay.	پولو پنڠ - پولو فينڠ
Punah. Poona, in Deccan, India. 18° 31' N.; 73° 53' E. Local Paishwah. Prefix كاله .	پونه
Tajarjara. ? Tajarra, in East Africa. In Algeria? Idrisid (Lavoix).	تاجر جرا
Tashkand. In Turkistan. 41° 21' N.; 68° 41' E. Shaybanid; Tashkand Khans; Chagatai.	تاشكند
Takidamt. In Algeria. 35° 28' N.; 1° 0' E. Murabit; Abd al-Kadir.	تاكدمت
Tandah. In Oudh, India. 26° 33' N.; 82° 42' E. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings.	تانداه
Tanah Malayu. Malay Country. English local.	تانه ملايو
Tabriz. In Azarbaijan. 38° 3' N.; 46° 20' E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Golden Horde; Timurid; Chagatai; Kuyunlid; Othmanli; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes دار السلطنه - مدینه.	تبريز
Tattah. In Sind, India. 24° 44' N.; 68° 0' E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani. Prefix دار الجهاد .	تته
Tadghah. In Morocco. 32° 44' N.; 5° 47' W. Idrisid; Abbasid (Markof).	تدغه

Tarjan. In Armenia. 39° 42' N. ; 40° 30' E. Mongols of Persia.	ترجان
Tranganu. In Malacca. 5° 5' N. ; 102° 30' E. Local. Prefix نگرى .	ترغانانو- ترکانو
Tirmidh. In Bukhara. 38° 17' N. ; 67° 38' E. Abbasid ; Samanid ; Chagatai ; Timurid. Prefix مدينة الرجال .	ترمد . الترمذ
Tarumin. Sumatra. 0' $\frac{N}{S}$; 100° 30' E. Local English. Prefix نگرى .	ترومن
Tarim. In Hadramaut. 18° 41' N. ; 49° 22' E. Local Chief.	تریم
Tustar. Shuṣṭar, in Khuzistan. Mongols of Persia (Markof).	تستر
Tustar min al-Ahwaz. Canton of Ahwaz. Abbasid ; Buwayhid.	تستر من الاهواز
Taswi. Tesowy, near Lake Urmi. 38° 18' N. ; 45° 23' E. Mongols of Persia (Fraehn).	تسوى
Tatwan. Tetouan, in Morocco. 35° 30' N. ; 5° 29' W. Filili Sharifs.	تطوان
Tutilah. Tudelah, in Spain. 42° 7' N. ; 1° 39' W. Spanish Umayyad.	تطيلة .
Taizz. In Yemen. 13° 30' N. ; 44° 10' E. Ayyubid ; Rasulid ; Imam of Sana. Prefix حصن .	تعز
Taghlakpur. Tirhut, district in Bengal. Dehli Kings. Prefix اقليم . Suffix ترهت .	تغلقپور
Tiflis. In Georgia. 41° 41' N. ; 44° 59' E. Umayyad ; Abbasid ; Great Kaans ; Mongols of Persia ; Othmanli ; Shahs of Persia. Prefix شهر - مدينة .	تفليس
Takrit. In Mesopotamia. 34° 33' N. ; 43° 33' E. Mongols of Persia (Sauvaire).	تکريت
Talak Samawi. Teluk Samay, in Achin. 5° 10' N. ; 97° 50' E. Achin.	تلق سهاوى

Till Larus. Mongols of Persia; Jalair.	تل لرس ?
Tilmsan. Tlemsan, in Algeria. 35° 0' N.; 1° 16' W. Murabit; Muwahhid; Marinid; Ziyanid; Othmanli. Prefix مدينة.	تلمسان
Talang. Telanga, district in S.E. India. Dehli Kings. Prefix ملك.	تلنگ
Tukat. In Siwas, Asia Minor. 40° 20' N.; 36° 38' E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli.	توقات
Tunis. In North Africa. 36° 46' N.; 10° 5' E. Muwahhid; Hafsidi; Othmanli.	تونس - تنس
Tunk. Tonk, in Rajputana, India. 26° 10' N.; 75° 56' E. Local Rajah.	تونک
Tunkit Ilak. Province of Ilak-Bukhara. 39° 0' N.; 64° 12' E. Samanid; Turkistan.	تونکت ایلاق - توکتا یلاق
Tui, for خوی. Shahs of Persia.	توی
Tirah. Tyria, in Anatolia. 38° 4' N.; 27° 42' E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli (تیری); Shahs of Persia.	تیره - تیری
al-Taimarah. Near Isfahan. Umayyad.	التیمرة - شق التیمرة
Thabat. In Yemen. ?. Rasulid.	ثعبات
Jabak. Near Tus, in Khurasan (Yakut). Saljuk.	جابق
Jajarm. In Khurasan. 36° 51' N.; 56° 29' E. Mongols of Persia.	جاجرم
Jalandar. In the Panjab, India. 31° 20' N.; 75° 37' E. Dehli Emperors.	جالندر
Java. E.I. Company; Netherlands. Title جزيرة جاوا الكبير.	جاوا
Jarbat. Jerbah, near Tunis. 33° 45' N.; 10° 30' E. Umayyad (Lavoix).	جربث

- Jurjan. In Tabaristan. $37^{\circ} 12' N.$; $54^{\circ} 52' E.$ جرجان
 Abbasid; Mongols of Persia; Samanid
 (Markof); Buwayhid (Fraehn); Tahirid
 (Tornberg). Prefix مدينة.
- Jarzuwan, Jarirwan, or Harirwan (Rodgers); جرزان-جریزوان-
 Gazarwan (Raverty). In Afghanistan. جریروان-گزروان
 $35^{\circ} 40' N.$; $65^{\circ} 12' E.$ Khwarizm Shahs.
- al-Jazair. Algiers. $36^{\circ} 58' N.$; $2^{\circ} 57' E.$ الجزائر
 Hafsid; Othmanli.
- al-Jazirah. In Mesopotamia. $37^{\circ} 15' N.$; الجزيرة
 $42^{\circ} 14' E.$ Umayyad; Abbasid; Marwanid;
 Hamdanid; Zangid; Mongols of Persia;
 Kara Kuyunlid. Prefix مدينة.
- Jazirah Prins ab Wailes. Prince of Wales جزيرة پرنس
 Island or Poulo Penang. $5^{\circ} 18' N.$; $100^{\circ} 25' E.$ ابویالس
 English local.
- Jazirah Silulu or Silung. Ceylon. Netherlands جزيرة سلولو-سیلوغ
 E.I. Company.
- al-Jisr. Probably Jisr Manbij, in Syria. الجسر
 $34^{\circ} 4' N.$; $35^{\circ} 38' E.$ Umayyad (Rogers).
- Jafarabad. Probably Veramin, near Teheran. جعفرآباد
 $35^{\circ} 15' N.$; $51^{\circ} 42' E.$ Shahs of Persia.
- Julad. In Daghistan? Golden Horde (Fraehn). جلا
 Jalalabad. In Afghanistan. $34^{\circ} 24' N.$; جلالآباد
 $70^{\circ} 24' E.$ Dehli Emperor, with prefix
 اقلیم. Also counter-strike on E.I. Com-
 pany's coins.
- Jalalpur. In the Panjab. $29^{\circ} 31' N.$; $71^{\circ} 22' E.$ جلالپور
 Dehli Emperors (Vost).
- Jalaun. In N.W. Provinces, India. $26^{\circ} 9' N.$; جلاون
 $79^{\circ} 22' E.$ Local Rajah.
- Jalu. Army Mint. Or Jelo District in Kur- جلو
 distan. $37^{\circ} 25' N.$; $44^{\circ} 0' E.$ Shahs of
 Persia.

Jalunabad. ? Dehli Emperors.	جلوناباد
Julair. ? Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	جليير
Jummun. In Kashmir. 32° 44' N.; 74° 49' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). Local Governor. Prefixes قلمرو - دار الامان.	جمون
Jinaba. Genaba, in Farsistan. 29° 31' N.; 50° 35' E. Saffarid; Buwayhid.	جنابا
Junabadh. Gunabad, in Khurasan. 34° 20' N.; 58° 33' E. Sarbadarid.	جنابذ
Jannatabad. Lakhnauti, in Bengal. 24° 55' N.; 88° 8' E. Bengal Kings.	جنتاباد
Jundi Sabur. In Khuzistan. 37° 18' N.; 48° 35' E. Umayyad; Abbasid.	جندی سابور
Janzah. Probably for كنجة. Umayyad; Shaddadid (Markof).	جمنزة
Jodhpur. In Rajputana, India. 26° 19' N.; 73° 8' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors (Rodgers); local Rajah. Prefixes دار التصور - دار الخلفه - دار المنصور - دار المجيد - Suffix ماروار.	جودھپور
Juzjan. District near Balkh, in Khurasan. 36° N.; 65° E. Ghaznawid; Ziyarid.	جوزجان
Jaunpur. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 44' N.; 82° 44' E. Dehli Emperors; Kings of Jaunpur. Prefixes خضرت - ضرة - خطة - دار المنصور - ساهي - دار الخلفه - خطة متبرک شهر متبرک.	جونپور
Jhalawar. In Rajputana, India. 24° 20' N.; 76° 50' E. Local Rajah.	جھالاوار
Jahanabad. In Bengal. 25° 13' N.; 85° 2' E. Dehli Emperors.	جھاناباد
Jahanpanah. Dehli. Dehli Kings.	جھانپناہ

Jhansi. In Central India. 25° 25' N. ; 78° 38' E. Dehli Emperors.	جهانسی
Jahangirabad. In N. W. Provinces, India. 28° 24' N. ; 78° 8' E. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle).	جهانگیر آباد
Jahangirpur. Jangipur, in Bengal. 24° 24' N. ; 88° 6' E. Dehli Emperor.	جهانگیر پور
Jahangirnagar. Dacca, in Bengal. 23° 43' N. ; 90° 26' E. Dehli Emperors.	جهانگیر نگر
Jhang. In the Panjab, India. 31° 16' N. ; 72° 21' E. Sikh (Rodgers).	جھنگ
Jhusi. Near Allahabad, N. W. Provinces, India. 25° 26' N. ; 81° 58' E. Dehli Kings.	جھوسی
Jayy. Old Isfahan. Umayyad ; Abbasid. Prefix مدينة .	جی
Jiyan. Jaen, in Spain. 37° 50' N. ; 3° 49' W. Spanish Umayyad ; Muwahhid ; Nasrid.	جیان - غیان
Jaipur. In Rajputana, India. 26° 56' N. ; 75° 55' E. Dehli Emperors ; local Rajah. Prefixes خطہ متبرک - المجید - سوی	جیپور
Jiruft. In Kirman. 28° 9' N. ; 57° 40' E. Buwayhid.	جیرفت
Jaisalmir. In Rajputana. 26° 54' N. ; 70° 54' E. Local Rajah.	جیسلمیر
Chanicha. Cianitza, in Servia. 42° 56' N. ; 20° 2' E. Othmanli.	چانیچہ - چایچہ
Chawalstan. ?. Dehli King (Hoernle). Prefix ملک .	چاولستان
Chatarkot. In N. W. Provinces, India. 25° 18' N. ; 80° 54' E. Dehli Emperors (Burn).	چترکوت
Chitganu. Chittagong. 22° 21' N. ; 91° 52' E. Bengal Kings. Prefix عرصہ .	چٹکنو
Chinapattan. Madras. Dehli Emperors.	چنپتن

- Chunar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 7' N.; 82° 55' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. چنار
- Chanpanir. In Gujarat, India. 22° 31' N.; 73° 36' E. Dehli Emperor; Gujarat Kings. چنپانیر - چانپانیر
Prefixes فتح - شهر مکرم - شهر الزمان
- Chhachrauli. In the Panjab, India. 30° 15' N.; 77° 25' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). چہچرولی
- Chushi, or Chusha. Shahabad (Vost); Dehli Kings. جہوسی - جہونسی - جہوسہ
- Chitur. In Rajputana, India. 24° 52' N.; 74° 41' E. Dehli Emperors. چیتور
- Haji Turkhan. Astrakhan. 46° 25' N.; 48° 5' E. Golden Horde; Astrakhan Khans. Prefix الجديدة . حاجی ترخان
- Hafzabad. In the Panjab, India. 32° 2' N.; 73° 46' E. Dehli Emperors. حافظاباد
- Habulta. Jabulta, near Baghdad. 34° 47' N.; 43° 37' E. Abbasid (Lavoix). حبلتا - جبلتا
- Hajr. In Yemen. 24° 7' N.; 51° 14' E. Abbasid. حجر
- Harran. Charroe, in Mesopotamia. 36° 52' N.; 39° 1' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Ayyubid; Bukhtiginid. حران
- al-Hirmin al-Sharifin. The two Holy Cities Mecca and Medinah. Othmanli. الحرمین الشریفین
- Hazan. Salt Country. ?. Mongols of Persia (Soret). حزن
- al-Hasan or al-Khush. Probably Khush, in Syria. Umayyad (Rogers). الحسن - الخشن - الخش
- Hasanabad or Husainabad. Probably Gaur in Bengal. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings. حسناباد - حسیناباد
Prefix خزانہ .

Hissar. In Turkistan. 38° 25' N.; 68° 45' E. Timurid; Shaybanid.	حصار
Hissar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 9' N.; 75° 50' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors; local Rajah. Suffix فيروزه.	حصار
Hissar Shadman. Hissar, in Turkistan. Timurid.	حصار شادمان
Hisn. Kaifa. Urtukid; Mongols of Persia.	حصن - الحصن
Hisn Kuffah, Hisr Kaghi. Hisn Kaifa, in Turkistan. 37° 40' N.; 41° 20' E. Urtukid; Mongols of Persia.	حصن كفة - حصر كفي
al-Hadhr. Atra, in Mesopotamia. 35° 30' N.; 42° 50' E. Ak-Kuyunlid (Soret).	الخصر
Halab. Aleppo, in Syria. 36° 11' N.; 37° 9' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Hamdanid; Zangid; Ayyubid; Fatimid; Mirdasid; Mamluk; Jalair; Othmanli. Prefix خزنة.	حلب
Hulwan. In Irak Arabi. 34° 48' N.; 45° 36' E. Abbasid.	حلوان
al-Hillah. In Mesopotamia. 32° 25' N.; 44° 30' E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair.	الحلة
Hamat. In Syria. 34° 16' N.; 35° 40' E. Ayyubid; Mamluk. Suffix المحروسة.	حمات
Hamad. Perhaps for حمص; or حميد, a province in Asia Minor. Jalair (Markof).	حمد
Hims. Emesa, in Syria. 34° 25' N.; 36° 46' E. Umayyad; Hamdanid; Fatimid; Tulunid; Jalair.	حمص
Hauran. In Syria. 36° 7' N.; 36° 40' E. Othmanli (Soret).	حوران
Hautah. In Najd. 22° 33' N.; 45° 22' E. Local (Rodgers).	حوطه
Huwayza. In Khuzistan. 31° 17' N.; 48° 1' E. Timurid.	حويزة

Haidarabad. In the Deccan, India. 17° 22' N.; 75° 32' E. Dehli Emperors; local Nizam. Prefixes فرخنده بنياد . دار الجهاد .	حيدرآباد
Kharpur. ? Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	خارپور
Khalakabad. Chandagal, near Mysore. 12° 21' N.; 76° 45' E. Mysore Sultan.	خالقاآباد
Khanpur. In Bahawalpur State, India. 28° 35' N.; 70° 41' E. Local Rajah.	خانپور
Khanjah. Elizabethpol. 40° 45' N.; 46° 14' E. Othmanli.	خانجه . كنجة
Khanah Rikab. Army Mint. Shahs of Persia.	خانه ركاب
Khabushan. Modern Kuchan, in Khurasan. 37° 25' N.; 58° 22' E. Mongols of Persia (Markof).	خېوشان
Khutlan, al-Khuttul. In Transoxiana, about 37° 46' N.; 68° 40' E. Timurid (Fraehn); Samanid.	ختلان . الختل - الختول
Khuttan. In Turkistan. 37° 7' N.; 77° 55' E. Mongols of Persia (Saulcy); local Khan. Suffix لطيف .	ختن
Khujastuh Baniyad. Aurangabad. Dehli Emperors.	خجسته بنياد
Khujindah. In Turkistan. 41° 6' N.; 68° 2' E. Chagatai; Turkistan.	خجندة
Khartbirt. Diarbakr or Amid. 37° 56' N.; 40° 8' E. Chagatai; Mongols of Persia.	خرتبرت
Khurfah. In Najd, Arabia. ?. Local Khan. Prefix بلدة .	خرفاه
Khazanah. The Treasury. Bengal Kings.	خزانة
Khusrushadh Hurmuz. A district in the culti- vated part of Irak (Yakut). Umayyad.	خسرشان هرمز

Khilat. Akhlat, in Armenia. 38° 52' N.; 42° 10' E. Marwanid; Mongols of Persia.	خلائط - الخلائط
al - Khalifah al - Aliyah. Constantinople. Othmanli.	الخليفة العلية
Khulm. In Khurasan. 36° 58' N.; 67° 8' E. Timurid.	خلم
Khalifatabad. Baghurhat, in Bengal. 22° 40' N.; 89° 49' E. Bengal Kings (Blochmann).	خليفة تباد
Khwarizm. Khiva. 41° 55' N.; 60° 5' E. Golden Horde; Chagatai; Timurid; local Khans. Prefixes بلدة - دار الاسلام - معدن فضلا - دار المبارک - دار السلطنة	خوارزم
Khur. A village near Balkh (Yakut). Timurid.	خور
Khurshid Suwad. Probably Dharwar, in the Deccan, India. 15° 27' N.; 75° 3' E. Mysore Sultan.	خورشيد سواد
Khush. ?. Mongols of Persia.	خوش
Khukand. In Tartary. 40° 32' N.; 70° 58' E. Local Khans. Prefixes دار السلطنة - لطيف . Epithet دار الملك	خوقند
Khuna. In Azarbaijan. 38° 21' N.; 44° 30' E. Abbasid.	خونا
Khui. In Azarbaijan. 38° 33' N.; 45° 5' E. Mongols of Persia; Golden Horde; Jalair; Shahs of Persia; Durrani (Leggett). Prefix دار الصفا	خوی
Khairpur. In Sind, India. 27° 31' N.; 68° 48' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	خير پور
Khizan. In Armenia. 38° 12' N.; 42° 5' E. Othmanli.	خيزان
Khayuk. Khiva. Local Khans; Timurid (Soret).	خيوق

Dara. In Mesopotamia. 37° 8' N.; 41° 1' E. Abbasid (Stickel).	دارا
Dar al-Tassuwir. Joudhpur. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	دار التصور
Darah. In Mesopotamia. 35° 28' N.; 39° 52' E. Saljuk (Lane Poole).	داره
Daghastan. Province in Armenia. 42° N.; 48° N. Shahs of Persia.	داغستان
Damighan. In Khurasan. 36° 12' N.; 54° 38' E. Mongols of Persia; Chagatai; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة .	دامغان
Damla, near Saharanpur, N.W. Provinces, India. Dehli Emperor (Rodgers).	داملا
Daniat. In Syria, between Aleppo and Kafartab (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Soret).	دانيات
Daniat. Denia, in Spain. 38° 52' N.; 0° 4' W. Kings of Denia; Muwahhid. Prefix مدينة .	دانية
Dawar. In Afghanistan. 33° 15' N.; 65° 5' E. Shahs of Persia (Markof).	داوار
Dahar. ? for دهار. Dehli Kings (Rodgers).	داهار
Dabusiyah. In Transoxiana. 39° 48' N.; 65° 50' E. Golden Horde; Turkistan.	دبوسية
Dabil. Ardabil. 38° 9' N.; 48° 19' E. Umayyad; Abbasid.	دبيل
Darabjird. Darab, in Farsistan. 28° 42' N.; 54° 9' E. Umayyad.	درابجرد - درابجرد
Dirband. In Daghistan. 42° 8' N.; 48° 10' E. Golden Horde; local Khan.	دربند
Darwadh. A fort in Azarbaijan (Yakut). Shahs of Persia.	دروذ
Dizful. In Khuzistan. 32° 8' N.; 48° 22' E. Shahs of Persia (Fraehn).	دزفول
Distawa. In Farsistan (Yakut). Umayyad.	دستوا

Dakuka. Tauk, in Mesopotamia. 35° 8' N.; 44° 28' E. Abbasid; Buktiginid (Soret).	دقوفا
Dilshadabad. ?. Dehli Emperors.	دلشادآباد
al-Dalikan, or Dolijan. Near Isfahan (Yakut). About 33° 20' N.; 51° 10' E. (Le Strange); Abbasid (Fraehn).	الدليكان
Damawind. In Khurasan. 35° 39' N.; 52° 9' E. Timurid; Shahs of Persia.	دماوند
Damask. Damascus. 33° 34' N.; 36° 20' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Saljuk; Tulunid; Ikhshidid; Fatimid; Zangid; Ayyubid; Mamluk; Othmanli. Suffix المخرودة.	دمسق
Dunaysir. In Mesopotamia. 37° 2' N.; 41° 18' E. Marwanid; Urtukid.	دنيسر
Dawrak. In Khuzistan. 30° 51' N.; 48° 55' E. Shahs of Persia; Timurid.	دورق
Dawkar. ?. Saljuk (B.M. Cat.).	دوقار?
Dogam, Dogaon. Probably Dogon, near Nanpara, in Bahraich, Oudh. Dehli Emperors. Pre- fixes دار السلام - دار الاسلام - دار الخلافه.	دوگام - دوگانو - ادوگام
Daulatabad. Deogir, in the Deccan, India. 19° 57' N.; 75° 18' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. Prefix تخت گاه.	دولتآباد
Daha. In Java. Local English.	دها
Dhar. In Central India. 23° 36' N.; 75° 24' E. Dehli Kings. دهر دهار, the Pass of Dhar.	دهار
Dharwar. In south of Deccan, India. 15° 27' N.; 75° 3' E. Mysore Sultan.	دهاروار
Dahistan. In Mazandaran. 28° 32' N.; 55° 24' E. Great Kaans; Shahs of Persia (Dorn). Prefix بلد.	دهستان

Dihli. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 39' N.; 77° 18' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors; Local.	دهلی
Dholpur. In Rajputana. 26° 42' N.; 77° 54' E. Local Rana.	دھولپور
Diarbakar. Amid, in Mesopotamia. 37° 56' N.; 40° 8' E. Othmanli.	دیاربکر
Diyar. In Syria. 35° 4' N.; 40° 18' E. Oth- manli; Kara Kuyunlid.	دیر
Dairajat. Multan, in the Panjab. Durrani.	دیرجات
Dairah. Dereh, in the Panjab. 34° 24' N.; 72° 59' E. Dehli Emperors; Sikh; Durrani.	دیرہ
Dairahjat. Derajat, in the Panjab. 32° 2' N.; 70° 4' E. Durrani.	دیرہجات
Dairah fath Khan. In the Panjab. 31° 9' N.; 70° 50' E. Durrani.	دیرہ فتح خان
al-Dailim. In Azarbaijan. 37° 0' N.; 49° 40' E. Muhammad b. Buzungumir; Wahsoudinide. Prefix کرسی - قصر.	الدیلم
Dingarh. In the Panjab. 28° 56' N.; 74° 49' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	دینگڑہ
al-Dinawar. In Irak Arabi. 34° 36' N.; 47° 36' E. Buwayhid (Markof).	الدینور
Diogir. Daulatabad, in the Deccan. 19° 57' N.; 75° 18' E. Dehli Kings; Nizam of Haidarabad. Prefixes قبہ الاسلام - حضرت - قلعه.	دیوگیر
Dieval. In Sind, India. Dehli Emperors (White King). Prefix بندر .	دیول
Darwat. In Hajaz (Yakut); Rasulid (Neitzel).	ذروة
Dafarin. Uncertain. Timurid (Lane Poole).	ذفرین?

- Damar. In Yemen. $14^{\circ} 11' N.$; $44^{\circ} 0' E.$ ذمار
 Imam of Sana. Prefix كرسى .
- Rajar. ? Rajan or Arjan. Golden Horde راجار-راجان
 (Soret).
- Rajaz. ?. Mongols of Persia (Lane Poole). راجز
- Rajgarh. In Rajputana, India. $26^{\circ} 18' N.$; راج گڑھ
 $74^{\circ} 42' E.$ Local Rajah of Alwar State.
- Rahin. Rayin, in Kirman. $29^{\circ} 35' N.$; راحن
 $57^{\circ} 32' E.$ Mongols of Persia (Schindler).
- Radhanpur. In Rajputana, India. $23^{\circ} 50' N.$; رادھنپور - ردهنپور
 $71^{\circ} 38' E.$ Local Rajah.
- Ras al-Ayin. In Mesopotamia. $36^{\circ} 52' N.$; راس العين
 $40^{\circ} 5' E.$ Abbasid.
- Rask. In Makram. $26^{\circ} 18' N.$; $61^{\circ} 40' E.$ راسک
 Samanid (Fraehn).
- Rasht. In Khurasan, eight farsakhs from راشٹ
 Tarmuz (Yakut). Samanid.
- al-Rafikah. Rakkah, in Mesopotamia. $36^{\circ} 0' N.$; الرفيقة - الرفيقة
 $39^{\circ} 20' E.$ Abbasid; Tulunid; Buwayhid;
 Hamdanid (Tornberg).
- Ramhurmuz. In Khuzistan. $31^{\circ} 10' N.$; رامہرمز
 $49^{\circ} 50' E.$ Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid;
 Tulunid; Shahs of Persia.
- Ranajin. ?. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle). رانجین
- Ribat al-Fath. In Morocco. $34^{\circ} 0' N.$; رباط الفتح
 $6^{\circ} 20' W.$ Filili Sharifs.
- Rajan. In Farsistan. ? ارجان. Golden رجان
 Horde (Markof).
- al-Rahabah. In Mesopotamia. $34^{\circ} 54' N.$; الرحبة
 $40^{\circ} 11' E.$ Abbasid; Hamdanid.
- Rasht. In Gilan. $37^{\circ} 20' N.$; $49^{\circ} 50' E.$ رشٹ
 Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Kuyunlid; Shahs
 of Persia. Prefix دارالمرز .

Russid. In Irak Arabi. ?. In Yemen (Yakut); Golden Horde; Mongols of Persia.	رصد - الرصد
Ranash. In Khuzistan. 32° 25' N.; 48° 22' E. Shahs of Persia.	رعناش
al - Rakkah. In Mesopotamia. 36° 0' N.; 39° 20' E. Umayyad; Abbasid.	الرقعة
Rimm. District of the Kurds in Farsistan; Shahs of Persia (Markof).	رم
al-Rama. In Palestine. 31° 33' N.; 35° 8' Ayyubid.	الروما
al-Ramlah. In Palestine. 31° 54' N.; 34° 56' E. Umayyad; Abbasid.	الرملة
Ranthambhur. In Rajputana, India. 26° 2' N.; 76° 30' E. Dehli Kings.	رنتھنبھور
Rangpur. In Bengal. 25° 44' N.; 89° 16' E. Local Rajah.	رنگپور
Revan. Erivan. Othmanli.	روان
Rotaspur. ?. Bengal Kings.	روتصپور
al-Roudhbar. In Gilan. 36° 55' N.; 49° 25' E. Local Prince.	الروذبار
Ruha. Edessi, in Mesopotamia. 37° 5' N.; 39° 0' E. Umayyad; Ayyubid; Othmanli.	رها - الرها
al-Rayy. In Irak Ajami. 36° 0' N.; 51° 30' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Saljuk; Ghaznawid; Mongols of Persia.	الری
Rikanz. Town near Merv (Yakut); Governor of Sijistan.	ریکنز
Zabid. In Yemen. 14° 10' N.; 43° 20' E. Rasulid; Yiyadid; King of Yemen.	زبید
Zirinj. In Sijistan. 31° 33' N.; 61° 38' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Saffarid; Tahirid; Mongols of Persia. Prefix مدينة.	زرنج

Zamindrah. In Servia. 44° 37' N.; 20° 52' E. Othmanli.	زمندرة
al-Zamwar. Azamur, in Morocco. 33° 17' N.; 8° 3' W. Marinid (Lavoix).	الزموار
Zamindawar. In Afghanistan. 32° 30' N.; 64° 30' E. Khwarizm.	زمين داور
Zinjan. In Khamsah, Persia. 36° 45' N.; 48° 28' E. Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار السعادة.	زيجان
Zanjibar. In East Africa. 6° 0' S.; 39° 20' E. Local Sultan.	زيجبار
Zuilat. Zuila, in Tripoli. 27° 20' N.; 17° 30' E. Fatimid.	زويلة
Zoha. ?. Sharif of Morocco (Soret).	زها
al-Zahra. Near Cordova, in Spain. 36° 52' N.; 5° 20' W. Spanish Umayyad. Prefix مدينة.	الزهرا
Zaydan. In Farsistan. 28° 40' N.; 53° 10' E. Mongols of Persia.	زيدان
Zinat al-Bilad. Ahmadabad. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	زينت البلاد
Sabir Khoust. In Khuzistan. 32° 50' N.; 47° 40' E. Buwayhid; Kakwayhid.	سابر خواست
Sabur. In Farsistan. 29° 50' N.; 51° 55' E. Umayyad.	سابور - سابر
Sardis. Sart, in Anatolia. 38° 26' N.; 28° 5' E. Saljuk.	ساردس
Sarangpur. In Malwah, India. 23° 31' N.; 76° 30' E. Dehli Emperors.	سارنگپور
Sari. In Mazandaran. 36° 32' N.; 53° 5' E. Timurid; Ziyarid; Sabadarid; Mongols of Persia; Shahs of Persia; Khan of Dailim.	سارى - سارية
Sakiz. Scio, in Grecian Archipelago. 38° 20' N.; 26° 0' E. Othmanli.	ساقز

- Samsun. In Trebizond, Asia Minor. $41^{\circ} 21' N.$; $36^{\circ} 25' E.$ Mongols of Persia. Prefix مدينة .
سامسون - ساميسون
- Samiyah. In Palestine. $31^{\circ} 58' N.$; $35^{\circ} 23' E.$ Umayyad. سامية
- Sauj Bulagh. In Azarbaijan. $36^{\circ} 54' N.$; $45^{\circ} 45' E.$ Shahs of Persia. ساوج بلاغ
- Sawah. In Irak Ajami. $35^{\circ} 0' N.$; $50^{\circ} 26' E.$ Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia; Chagatai; Jalair; Timurid. ساوة
- Sibtah. Ceuta. $35^{\circ} 55' N.$; $5^{\circ} 18' W.$ Hamudid; Muwahhid; Marinid; Moorish. Prefixes سبتة .
محرسة . مدينة
- Sibzawar. In Khurasan : $36^{\circ} 18' N.$; $57^{\circ} 46' E.$ Or in Afghanistan : $33^{\circ} 10' N.$; $62^{\circ} 11' E.$ Mongols of Persia; Timurid; Buwayhid; Sabadarid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة .
سبزوار
- Satgaon. In Bengal. $22^{\circ} 38' N.$; $88^{\circ} 25' E.$ Dehli Kings. Prefixes عرصه - حضرت .
ستگانو - ستگانوه
- Sijistan. Seistan, in Persia. $31^{\circ} 0' N.$; $62^{\circ} 20' E.$ Umayyad; Abbasid; local Governors; Ghaznawid; Saffarid. سجستان
- Sijilmasah. In Morocco. $31^{\circ} 15' N.$; $1^{\circ} 45' W.$ Spanish Umayyad; Murabitid; Muwahhid; Marinid; Moorish; Hasani Sharifs. Prefixes سجماساه .
بلد - حضرت - مدينة
- Sidrah Kiysi. Sanjak, in Salonika. $40^{\circ} 38' N.$; $22^{\circ} 56' E.$ Othmanli. سدره قیسی
- Sarai. On the Volga. $51^{\circ} 38' N.$; $46^{\circ} 0' E.$ Golden Horde; White Horde; Othmanli. سرای
بلد - بلدة . Prefixes
- Sarai al-Jadid. New Sarai, Tzaref, on the Volga. $48^{\circ} 39' N.$; $43^{\circ} 2' E.$ Golden Horde. سرای الجدید
- Sarai Chouk. Little Sarai. Sarachik, on the Ural. $46^{\circ} 16' N.$; $51^{\circ} 25' E.$ Golden Horde. سرای چوق

Sarai al-Mahrusat. Garrisoned camp. Golden Horde.	سرای المحروسة
Sribarnijah. Srebernitza or Saibernik, in Bosnia. 44° 3' N.; 19° 19' E. Othmanli.	سربرنيجه
Sarakhs. In Khurasan. 36° 38' N.; 61° 13' E. Umayyad; Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Shahs of Persia.	سرخس
Sariz. Seriz, in Roumelia. 41° 5' N.; 23° 35' E. Othmanli.	سرز
Surrak. In Irak Arabi. 31° 8' N.; 47° 36' E. Umayyad.	سرق
Sarkan, for سرکان ? Mongols of Persia.	سرقان
Sarrakustah. Saragossa, in Spain. 41° 46' N.; 0° 58' W. Hudid. Prefix مدينة .	سرقسطة
Sirkan. Zergan, in Irak Ajami. 35° 20' N.; 49° 10' E. Mongols of Persia.	سرکان
Surra min raa. Samarra, in Irak Arabi. 34° 11' N.; 43° 49' E. Abbasid; Buwayhid.	سرمن رای
Sarmin. In Syria. 35° 59' N.; 36° 57' E. Othmanli (Fraehn).	سرمنین
Sirwan. In Afghanistan. 34° 25' N.; 62° 3' E. Umayyad (Fraehn).	سروان
Saruj. In Mesopotamia. 36° 46' N.; 38° 43' E. Umayyad (Lavoix).	سروج
Sirunj. In Rajputana, India. 24° 6' N.; 77° 42' E. Dehli Emperors; local Rajah.	سرونج
Sirhind. In N.W. Provinces, India. 30° 38' N.; 76° 29' E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani; local Rajah.	سرهند - سهند
Srinagar. In Kashmir. 34° 5' N.; 74° 51' E.; Dehli Emperors; Kashmir Sultans. Prefix شهر .	سرینگر
Srinagar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 30° 13' N.; 78° 49' E. Rajahs of Garhwal.	سرینگر

Sughad, also صغد . Samarkand. Turkistan (Fraehn).	سغد - السغد
Sighnak. In Georgia. 41° 29' N.; 46° 0' E. White Horde. Prefix بلد .	سغناق - سغناک
Sifurkan. Shibarkan, in Turkistan. 36° 35' N.; 65° 42' E. Khwarizm.	سفورقان - سفورقان
Suk. ? Muzaffarid.	سق
Sikalayah. Sicily. Aghlabid.	سقلية
Skub. Uskub, in Anatolia. 40° 54' N.; 31° 25' E. Othmanli.	سکوب - اسکوب
Sikandarabad. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 27' N.; 77° 44' E. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle).	سکندراباد
Sala. Salee, in Morocco. 34° 40' N.; 6° 45' W. Muwahhid; Marinid.	سلا
Salangur. Selangor, in Malay Peninsula. 3° 19' N.; 101° 13' E. Local English. Prefix نگری .	سلاغور
Salamabad. Mysore, S. India. Mysore Sultan.	سلام اباد
Salanik. Salonika. 40° 38' N.; 22° 56' E. Othmanli.	سالانيک
Sultam, probably for سلطانيه . Shah of Persia (Rodgers).	سلطام
Sultanpur. Warangol, in the Deccan, India. 17° 58' N.; 79° 40' E. Dehli Kings.	سلطانپور
Sultaniyah. In Irak Ajami. 36° 28' N.; 48° 42' E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Chagatai; Inju; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix بلد ; suffix المعمورة .	سلطانية - السلطانية
Salmas. In Azarbaijan. 38° 12' N.; 44° 40' E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Golden Horde.	سلماس
Salamiyah. In Syria. 35° 6' N.; 36° 59' E. Abbasid.	سلمية

Samarkand. In Turkistan. 40° 0' N.; 67° 40' E. Abbasid; Tahirid; Samanid; Great Kaans; Turkistan; Khwarizm; Chagatai; Timurid; Shaybanid; Janid. Prefixes مدينة - بلدة - المشرق . Suffix مدينة محفوظة .	سمرقند
Samnan. Semnoon, in Khurasan. 35° 29' N.; 53° 20' E. Buwayhid; Timurid; Chagatai; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة .	سمنان
Samanjan. Five days from Andarabah, and five from Khulm (Yakut). Probably Haybak (Le Strange). Timurid (Markof).	سمجان
Sumanaf. Sumanap, in Madura, near Java. 7° 2' S.; 113° 45' E. Stamped on some Spanish coins.	سمنف - سمنب
Sunargaon. In Bengal. 39° 45' N.; 90° 38' E. Dehli Kings; Bengal Kings. Prefix حضرت جلال .	سنارگانو
Sambhal. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 35' N.; 78° 36' E. Dehli Kings.	سنیہال
Sinjar. In Diarbakr. 36° 19' N.; 41° 50' E. Zangid; Ukaylid; Ayyubid; Mongols of Persia.	سنجار
Sind, or Sindh. Shahs of Persia.	سند
Sanlukah. San Lucar, in Spain. 36° 47' W.; 6° 22' W. Murabit.	سنلوکة
Suwar. On Volga. Volga Bulghar Khans.	سوار
Siwai Jaipur. جیپور . Dehli Emperors.	سواى جیپور
Sujat. In Jodhpur State, India. 25° 49' N.; 73° 37' E. Local Rajah.	سوچت
Surat. In Gujarat, India. 21° 9' N.; 72° 54' E. Dehli Emperors; local Nawab; East India Company. Prefix بندر مبارک .	سورت
Surin. Half-farsakh from Nisabur (Yakut). Mongols of Persia.	سورین

Sus. Susa, in Khuzistan. $31^{\circ} 55' N.$; $48^{\circ} 24' E.$ Umayyad; Abbasid.	سوس - السوس
Susu. In Achin, Sumatra. $3^{\circ} 44' N.$; $96^{\circ} 50' E.$ Straits Coinage.	سومبو
Suk Ibrahim. Near Tlemsan, in Algeria. Sulai- manid (Lavoix).	سوق ابراهيم
Suk al-Ahwaz. Ahwaz, in Khuzistan. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid.	سوق الاهواز
Suk Murrah. In Khuzistan. Umayyad (Soret).	سوق مرّة
Saharanpur. In N. W. Provinces, India. $29^{\circ} 58' N.$; $77^{\circ} 35' E.$ Dehli Emperors. Prefix دار السرور .	سهارنپور
Sahl Fanak. In Transoxiana. Half-farsakh from Samarkand (Yakut). Abbasid (Moeller).	سهل فنک
Sialkot. In the Panjab, India. $32^{\circ} 31' N.$; $74^{\circ} 36' E.$ Dehli Emperors.	سیالکوٹ
Sitapur. In Oudh, India. $27^{\circ} 34' N.$; $80^{\circ} 42' E.$ Dehli Emperors.	سیتاپور
Sitpur. In the Panjab, India. $29^{\circ} 10' N.$; $70^{\circ} 50' E.$ Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	سیتپور
Siraf. In Turkistan. $30^{\circ} 37' N.$; $51^{\circ} 40' E.$ Abbasid; Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia.	سیراف
Sirjan. Saidabad, in Kirman. $29^{\circ} 20' N.$; $55^{\circ} 35' E.$ Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia.	سیرجان
Sis. In Adana, Asia Minor. $37^{\circ} 21' N.$; $35^{\circ} 55' E.$ Saljuk.	سیس
Sistan. Sijistan. Shahs of Persia (Dorn).	سیستان
Siruz. Serez, in Roumelia. $41^{\circ} 5' N.$; $23^{\circ} 35' E.$ Umayyad (Fraehn); Othmanli.	سیروز - سرور
Sik. Sumatra. $0^{\circ} 30' N.$; $102^{\circ} E.$ Local English. Prefix نگرى .	سیک
Siwas. Sivas, or Roum, in Asia Minor. $39^{\circ} 40' N.$; $37^{\circ} 7' E.$ Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Golden Horde; Karaman.	سیواس

- Shabiran. In Erivan. $39^{\circ} 53' N.$; $44^{\circ} 54' E.$ شابران
Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Golden Horde.
- Shapurabad. Three farsakhs from Marv شاپورآباد -
(Yakut); Chagatai (Fraehn). شاپوربلاد
- Shadiabad. Mandu, in Malwah, India. شادآباد
 $22^{\circ} 18' N.$; $75^{\circ} 24' E.$ Malwah and Gujarat
Kings. Prefixes *حضرت جلال* .
- al-Shash. Tashkend, in Turkistan. $42^{\circ} 4' N.$; الشاش
 $68^{\circ} 11' E.$ Abbasid; Samanid; Chagatai.
Prefix *بلد*; suffix *ولاية طاهر* .
- Shatibah. Jativa, in Spain. $39^{\circ} 24' N.$; شاطبة
 $0^{\circ} 53' W.$ Hudid.
- Shakan. Perhaps for *كاشان*, or perhaps that شاکان
in Turkistan. $40^{\circ} 27' N.$; $71^{\circ} 3' E.$ Mongols
of Persia.
- al-Sham. Syria. Golden Horde (Rodgers). الشام
al-Shamiyah, for *السامية* . Umayyad. الشامية
- Shahabad. In Oudh, India. $27^{\circ} 38' N.$; شاهآباد
 $79^{\circ} 59' E.$ Dehli Emperors. Prefix *فنج* .
- Shahjahanabad. Dehli. Dehli Emperor; Shah شاهجهانآباد
Nadir of Persia; Durrani. Prefix *دار الخلفاء* .
- Shah Rukhiyah. In Turkistan. $40^{\circ} 46' N.$; شاه رخیة
 $69^{\circ} 0' E.$ Timurid (Fraehn).
- Shahgarh. In Central Provinces, India. شاهگڑه
 $24^{\circ} 19' N.$; $79^{\circ} 40' E.$ Dehli Kings (Rodgers).
- Shabankarah. In Farsistan. $29^{\circ} 10' N.$; شبانکاره
 $51^{\circ} 5' E.$ Mongols of Persia; Chagatai;
Timurid.
- Shibarkhan. In Afghanistan. $36^{\circ} 35' N.$; شبرخان
 $65^{\circ} 42' E.$ Buwayhid (Leggett). Possibly
misread for *سیرجان* .
- Shibiliyah. Seville, in Spain. $37^{\circ} 26' N.$; شبیلیة
 $6^{\circ} 0' W.$ Murabit.

Shirki. On the west bank of the Tigris, east of the round city of Baghdad (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Soret).	شرقى
Shirish. Xeres, in Spain. 36° 41' N. ; 6° 9' W. Murabit.	شريش
Sharifabad. In Bengal. ?. Dehli Kings.	شريفاباد
Sharifah. In Irak Arabi, near Basrah (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Soret).	شريفه
Shafurkan. Shibarghan, in Afghanistan. 36° 40' N. ; 65° 32' E. Khwarizm.	شفورقان-سلورخان
Shikar al-Gah. ?. Dehli Emperors (Leggett).	شكار الگاه
Shikarpur. In Sind. 27° 57' N. ; 68° 40' E. Local.	شكارپور
Shiki. Shamakhi, in Trans-Caucasia. Shahs of Persia.	شكى
Sholapur. In the Deccan, India. 17° 40' N. ; 75° 56' E. Dehli Emperors.	شلاپور - شولاپور
Shamakhi. In Trans-Caucasia. 40° 56' N. ; 47° 30' E. Jalair ; Golden Horde ; Shirwan-shahi ; Kara Kuyunlid ; Shahs of Persia ; Othmanli. Prefix دار السلطنه .	شماخى
Shamsh. ?. Umayyad (Lavoix).	شمش
Shamhar. A mountain in Dailimite country, a day's journey from Sariah (Yakut). Barendid (Markof).	شمار
Shustar. In Khuzistan. 31° 58' N. ; 49° 3' E. Mongols of Persia ; Jalair ; Shahs of Persia.	شوستر - شوستر
Shahr al-Jadid al-Maharusah. The new city garrisoned. Golden Horde.	شهر الجديد المحروسة
Shahrzur. In Kurdistan. 35° 15' N. ; 45° 30' E. Atabeg (Meier).	شهرزور
Shahr Sabaz. In Turkistan. 39° 2' N. ; 66° 52' E. Chagatai.	شهر سبز

- Shahr i Nau. New city. Probably Gaur, in Bengal. Bengal Kings. Prefix عرصه . شهر نو
- Shahristan. In Farsistan. 29° 28' N. ; 53° 15' E. Mongols of Persia. Suffix رشدی . شهرستان
- Shahun Muazam. ?. Golden Horde (Markof). شهون معظم
- Shaik abu Ishak. Unknown locality. Mongols of Persia; Timurid (Markof). شیخ ابو اسحاق
- Shiraz. In Farsistan. 29° 30' N. ; 52° 30' E. Abbasid; Buwayhid; Atabeg; Salgharid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Timurid; Mu-zaffarid; Chagatai; Ak Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes دار الملک - مدینة - دار العلم . شیراز
- Shirpur. In Bengal. 24° 40' N. ; 89° 28' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). شیرپور
- Shirgarh. In Bengal. 24° 49' N. ; 83° 46' E. Also Dehli. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. Prefixes قلعہ - قلعہ . suffixes عرف قنوج and عرف دهلی . شیرگده - شیرگده - شیرگده
- Shirwan. Shamakhi, in Trans-Caucasia. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Shirwanshahi (Markof); Othmanli. شیروان
- Sadah. In Yemen. 16° 42' N. ; 42° 42' E. Rassid Imams. سعده
- al-Saghaniyan. In Turkistan. 37° 30' N. ; 67° 40' E. Samanid; Turkistan. الصغانيان
- Saghd. District between Samarkand and Bukhara. 40° N. ; 66° E. Chagatai (Tiesenhansen). صغد
- Safuriyah. In Syria. 32° 46' N. ; 35° 16' E. Abbasid (Lavoix). صفورية

Sikiliyah. Sicily, also <i>سقلية</i> . Fatimid ; Norman Kings. Prefix <i>مدينة</i> .	سقلية
Sana. In Yemen. 15° 10' N. ; 44° 32' E. Abbasid ; Rasulid ; Imams of Sana ; Othmanli.	صنعا
al-Sannabra. ?. Chief of Batiha (Lane Poole).	الصنبرة
Sūr. Tyre, in Syria. 33° 16' N. ; 35° 11' E. Abbasid (Markof) ; Fatimid ; Othmanli.	صور
Sofia. In Bulgaria. 42° 44' N. ; 23° 15' E. Othmanli.	صوفية
al-Suayrah. Mogadur, in Morocco. 31° 30' N. ; 9° 45' W. Filili Sharifs.	الصويرة - الصوير
Dharabkhanah rikab. Army Mint. Shahs of Persia.	ضرابخانه ركاب
Dhafar. In Yemen. 17° 0' N. ; 53° 56' E. Imam of Dhafar.	ضهفار
Tarim. District near Kazvin. 36° 40' N. ; 48° 45' E. Timurid (Markof).	طارم
Talakan. In Badakhshan. 36° 45' N. ; 69° 28' E. Khwarizm.	طالقان
Taus, Tus. In Khurasan. 36° 30' N. ; 59° 26' E. Mongols of Persia ; Jalair ; Chagatai ; Timurid (Markof).	طاوس - طوس - طوسان
Tabaristan. Province of Persia. 36° 14' N. ; 53° 40' E. Abbasid ; Shahs of Persia. Prefix <i>دار الملك</i> .	طبرستان
Tabariyah. Tiberias, in Syria. 32° 47' N. ; 35° 39' E. Umayyad ; Abbasid ; Ikhshidid ; Fatimid.	طبرية
Tarabalus. Tripoli, in Syria. 34° 24' N. ; 35° 51' E. Fatimid ; Mamluk ; Othmanli ?.	طرابلس
Tarabalus. Tripoli, in Africa. 32° 48' N. ; 13° 23' E. Hafsid ; Othmanli. Prefix <i>غرب</i> .	طرابلس

Taraz. Ters, in Turkistan. 42° 38' N. ; 70° 45' E. Chagatai ; Turkistan (Markof). Prefix بلد .	طراز
Tribizun. Trebizond. 41° 0' N. ; 39° 46' E. Othmanli.	طربزون
Tarsus. In Syria. 36° 57' N. ; 34° 55' E. Abbasid.	طرسوس
Turtusa. Tortosa, in Spain. 40° 50' N. ; 0° 30' E. Kings of Tortosa and Denia. Prefix مدينة .	طرتوسة
Tarifah. Tarifa, in Spain. 36° 1' N. ; 5° 40' W. Spanish Umayyad.	طريفة
Taghamah. In Turkistan. 37° 45' N. ; 75° 25' E. Samanid (Fraehn).	طغامة
Tulitala. Toledo, in Spain. 39° 54' N. ; 4° 0' W. Kings of Toledo ; Kings of Spain.	طليطلة
Tanjah. Tangiers, in Morocco. 35° 40' N. ; 5° 47' W. Umayyad ; Idrisid ; Filili Sharifs.	طانجة
Tihiran. In Irak Ajami. 35° 44' N. ; 51° 25' E. Shahs of Persia ; Jalair. Prefixes دار السلطنة . دار الخلفاء .	طهران
Zafar. In Yemen, near Sana, or according to some, Sana itself (Yakut). Rasulid (Neitzel).	ظفار - ظفر
Zafarabad. In N.W. Provinces, India. 26° 0' N. ; 80° 33' E. Dehli Emperors.	ظفرآباد
Zafarpur. In the Panjab, India. ? Dehli Emperors.	ظفرپور
Zafarnagar. Fathabad, in N.W. Provinces, India. Dehli Emperors.	ظفرنگر
al-Aal. In Syria. 31° 46' N. ; 35° 52' E. Umayyad (Tiesenhausen).	العال
Alamgirpur. Alumpur, in the Deccan, India. 15° 32' N. ; 78° 11' E. Dehli Emperors.	عالمگیرپور

- Alamgirnagir. A fort near Chittagong, Bengal. عالمگیرنگر
Dehli Emperors.
- al-Abbasiyah. Near Baghdad (Yakut). Abbasid. العباسية
Near Kairowan, N. Africa (Yakut). Aghlabid.
- Aththar. In Yemen. 17° 15' N.; 42° 20' E. عثر
Abbasid.
- al-Atibakah, al-Ikah. Madain. 35° 7' N.; العتيبة - العيبة
44° 38' E. Umayyad (Lavoix). Prefix الموية.
- Aden. In S. Arabia. 12° 46' N.; 45° 10' E. عدن
Zurayid; Ayyubid; Rasulid; Zangid;
Yemen King.
- al-Irak. Irak or Jabal of Persia. Abbasid. العراق
Araban. In Mesopotamia. 35° 55' N.; 40° 49' E. عربان
Mongols of Persia.
- al-Araishah. el-Arish, in Morocco. 35° 7' N.; العرايشة - العرايش
6° 30' W. Filili Sharifs.
- Izz al-Salam wa al-Kairuwan. Zayrid (Soret). عز السلام والقيروان
Ufsan. Near Mecca. 21° 58' N.; 39° 42' E. عسفان
Umayyad.
- Askalan. Ascalon, in Palestine. 31° 39' N.; عسقلان - عسقلن
34° 33' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Fatimid.
- Askar Panjhir. Army of Panjhir. Samanid عسكر پنجهير
(Markof).
- Askar Mukram. In Khuzistan. 31° 40' N.; عسكر مکرم - عسكر
48° 58' E. Abbasid; Buwayhid. من المکرم
- Askar min al-Ahwaz. Ahwaz. Buwayhid. عسكر من الاهواز
- Azimabad. Patna. Dehli Emperors. Prefix عظیم آباد
مستقر الملك .
- Akar. Many places of this name in Meso- عقر
potamia (Yakut). Probably 'Akr al-Humay-
diyah (Le Strange). Jalair (Markof).
- Akka. Acre, in Syria. 32° 55' N.; 35° 4' E. عکا - عكة
Umayyad; Fatimid; Othmanli; Latin
Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Ukbara. In Mesopotamia. 33° 50' N.; 42° 20' E. Ukaylid (Lane Poole).	عكبرا
al-Aliah. Constantinople. Othmanli. Prefix دار الخلفه. Abbasid (Tiesenhausen). Also probably Fez. Idrisid (Lavoix).	العلية
Amman. In Syria. 31° 58' N.; 36° 0' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid.	عمان
Ain. In Irak Arabi. 30° 36' N.; 46° 3' E. Abbasid (Lane Poole).	عين
Ghurshistan. District in Afghanistan. 34° to 35° N.; 64° to 66° E. Umayyad (Codrington).	غرشستان
Gharnatah. Granada, in Spain. 37° 14' N.; 3° 41' W. Idrisid; Zayrid; Nasrid; Hamudid; Murabit. Prefixes الحمراء - مدينة.	غرناطة - اغرناطة
Ghaznah. Ghazni, in Afghanistan. 33° 30' N.; 68° 15' E. Ghaznawid; Khwarizm; Great Kaans; Dehli Kings; Barakzai; Sind. Prefixes بلدة - بلد .	غزنه
Ghazzah. Gaza, in Syria. 31° 29' N.; 34° 41' E. Umayyad; Abbasid.	غزة
Ghur. In Bengal. 24° 55' N.; 88° 8' E. Dehli Kings.	غور
Ghur. Near Herat. 34° 25' N.; 63° 28' E. Khwarizm (Markof).	غور
Ghiaspur. Near Gaur, in Bengal. Dehli Kings.	غياثپور
Ghian, for جيان .	غيان
Farab. Otrar, in Turkistan. 42° 37' N.; 68° 10' E. Chagatai.	فاراب
Faris. Fars, in Persia. 20° N.; 50° E. Or in Kuhistan. 34° 0' N.; 58° 38' E. Abbasid; Saffarid; Tahirid.	فارس
Faruki Nagar. Bednore, in Mysore. 13° 48' N.; 75° 6' E. Mysore Sultan.	فاروقی نگر

Fas. Fez, in Morocco. 34° 46' N.; 4° 57' W. Umayyad of Spain; Murabit; Muwahhid; Marinid; Moorish; Filili Sharif; Othmanli. Prefixes <i>حصرة - مدينة</i> .	فاس
Fathabad. Faridpur, in Bengal. 23° 36' N.; 89° 50' E. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings. Prefix <i>دار النصر</i> .	فتح اباد
Fathpur. Fathpur Sikri, near Agra, India. 27° 6' N.; 77° 44' E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix <i>دار السلطنة</i> .	فتح پور
al-Farab, near Isfahan (Yakut); or al-Furat, on eastern bank of estuary of Euphrates and Tigris, facing Ubull. Umayyad; Chagatai.	الفراب - الفرات
Farakhabad. In N. W. Provinces, India. 27° 24' N.; 79° 40' E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani. Also as a suffix to <i>احمدنگر</i> .	فرخ اباد
Farkhab Hissar. Chituldug, in Mysore, India. 14° 14' N.; 76° 27' E. Mysore Sultan.	فرخاب حصار - فرخياب حصار
Farakhnagar. Near Dehli. 28° 42' N.; 77° 24' E. Dehli Emperors.	فرخ نگر
Farkhi. Calicut, Malabar, India. 11° 15' N.; 75° 50' E. Mysore Sultan.	فرخی
Farghanah. Khokand, in Turkistan. 40° 32' N.; 70° 58' E. Abbasid; Samanid; Khan of Khokand.	فرغانة
Parlis. In Malay Peninsula. 6° 30' N.; 100° 28' E. Local Rajah.	فرلس
Farama. Pelouse, in Egypt. 31° 3' N.; 32° 32' E. Abbasid (Lavoix).	فرما
Farwan. Parwan, in Afghanistan. 35° 12' N.; 69° 4' E. Ghaznawid; Samanid.	فروان
Firuzan. Village near Isfahan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia.	فروزان

Firah. In Afghanistan. 32° 27' N.; 62° 8' E. Abbasid (Rogers); Samanid (Fraehn).	فيرة
Firim. One day's march from Siriya, in Dailimite Highlands (Yakut). Abbasid; Buwayhid; Bawendid; Mongols of Persia.	فريم
Fisa, or Besa. In Farsistan. 28° 57' N.; 53° 48' E. Umayyad; Buwayhid; Ghaz- nawid (Soret).	فيسا
al-Fustat. Old Cairo, in Egypt. Umayyad.	الفسطاط
Patani. In Malay Peninsula. 6° 20' N.; 101° 20' E. Local Rajah.	فطاني
Filistin. Palestine. Umayyad; Abbasid; Tulunid; Hamdanid; Ikhshidid; Fatimid; Karmathian. Also as suffix to ايليا .	فلسطين
Palambang. In Sumatra. 2° 48' S.; 104° 5' E. Local Rajah. Suffix بلد .	فلمبڠ
Puntianak dan Mampawah. In Borneo. 0° 15' S.; 109° 30' E. Local Rajah.	فنتيانق دان ممفاوه
Firim. Probably for فريم . Abbasid (Moeller); Mongols of Persia.	فيريم
Firuzabad. Panduah, in Bengal. 23° 3' N.; 88° 18' E. Bengal Kings. Prefixes حضرة . بلدة - البلدة - بلدة المحروسة - حضرت	فيروز اباد
Firuzpur. In the Panjab, India. 30° 55' N.; 74° 38' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	فيروز پور
Firuznagar. ? Dehli Emperors (White King).	فيروز نگر
Fis Hissab or Hissar. Gooty, in Bellary District, S. India. Mysore Sultan.	فيس حساب - فيس حصار
Fil. In Khwarizm. 41° 50' N.; 58° 0' E. Umayyad (Blau).	فيل
al-Fayum. In Egypt. 29° 25' N.; 30° 52' E. Umayyad; Abbasid (Lavoix).	الفيوم

Kadis. Cadiz, in Spain. 36° 33' N.; 6° 19' W. King of Granada (Longperier).	قادس
Kars. In Armenia. 40° 37' N.; 43° 10' E. Othmanli.	قارس
Kazan. Sarai ?. Mongols of Persia (Rodgers). Prefix بازار اردو .	قازان
Kashan, for كاشان . Saljuk ; Mongols of Persia.	قاشان
al-Kahirah. Cairo. 30° 2' N.; 31° 25' E. Fatimid ; Zangid ; Ayyubid ; Mamluk. Prefixes or suffixes المعزية - المحروسة . المبارك .	القاهرة
Kain. In Khurasan. 33° 40' N.; 59° 10' E. Mongols of Persia.	قاین
Koban. Goban, at head of Persian Gulf. 30° 20' N.; 48° 35' E. Bini Kab.	قبن - قبان
Kutla Arku. ?. Turkistan (Fraehn).	قتلج اركو
al-Kudasiyah. In Mesopotamia. 34° 0' N.; 44° 10' E. Abbasid.	القدسبة
Kadah. In the Malay Peninsula. 6° 0' N.; 100° 18' E. Local Rajah.	قدح - قده
Kara Urdu. Unknown town. Turkistan.	قرا اردو
Kara Ghaj. In Azarbaijan. 37° 0' N.; 47° 0' E. Mongols of Persia ; Jalair.	قرا غاج - قرا اغاج - قره اغاج
Kara Tagh. Montenegro. Othmanli Medal.	قرا طاغ
Karatova. In Roumelia. 42° 17' N.; 22° 33' E. Othmanli.	قراطوه - قرطوه
Karkhi. In Turkistan. 37° 30' N.; 65° 8' E. Mongols of Persia.	قرخی - قرخی
Karshi. In Turkistan. 38° 48' N.; 65° 40' E. Shaybanid ; Shahs of Persia.	قرشی
Kurtubah. Cordova, in Spain. 37° 54' N.; 4° 54' W. Abbasid ; Murabit ; King of Cordova. Prefix مدينة .	قرطبة

- Kark Ir. Tschufut Kalch, in the Crimea. قرقير
 44° 52' N.; 34° 10' E. Krim Khans.
- Karkisiya. Circesium, in Mesopotamia. قرقيسيا
 35° 12' N.; 40° 26' E. Abbasid (Rogers);
 Ukaylid; Muhammad ibn Safwan (Lane
 Poole).
- Karauli. In Rajputana. 26° 30' N.; 77° 4' E. قرولى
 Local Rajah.
- Krim. Crimea. Golden Horde; Othmanli;
 Krim Khans. Prefixes بلدة - بلدة .
 Suffix محروسة . قريم
- Krim al-Jadid. New Krim. Golden Horde. قريم الجديد
- Kuriyah. Part of Baghdad. Mongols of
 Persia (Rodgers). قرية
- Kazwin. In Irak Ajami. 36° 16' N.; 49° 55' E. قزوين
 Abbasid; Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia;
 Muzaffarid; Chagatai; Jalair; Timurid;
 Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار السلطنة .
- Kustamuniyah. In Anatolia. 41° 21' N.; قسطمونية
 33° 58' E. Mongols of Persia; Kustamid
 Amir.
- Kustantiniyah. Constantinople. Othmanli. قسطنطينية -
 Suffix المحروسة . قسطنطينية
- Kusantinah. Constantine, in Algeria. 36° 30' N.; قسنطينة
 6° 30' E. Hafsidi (Lavoix); Othmanli.
- al-Kasr. The Palace. Idrisid (Millies). القصر
- Kasr al-Salam. al-Rakkah, in Mesopotamia. قصر السلام
 Abbasid.
- Kasr al-Kakhar, or al-Kadir, or al-Fakhir. قصر القاهر - القادر -
 Doubtful. Abbasid. الفاخر
- Kutbadad. Old Dehli. Dehli Kings. قطباباد
- Kilat. Kelat, in Baluchistan. 29° 0' N.; قلاط
 66° 30' E. Local.

Kilij Urdu. ? Turkistan.	قلج اوردو
Kalat Ayub. Calatayud, in Spain. 41° 25' N. ; 1° 40' W. Kings of Calatayud (Lavoix).	قلعة ايوب
Kalat Jabir. In Syria. 35° 55' N. ; 38° 20' E. Ayyubid (Lavoix).	قلعة جعبر
Kumm. In Irak Ajami. 34° 36' N. ; 50° 57' E. Abbasid ; Samanid ; Buwayhid ; Chagatai ; Timurid ; Ak-Kuyunlid ; Tahirid ; Shahs of Persia.	قَم - قوم
Kamarnagar. Karnul, in S. India. 15° 47' N. ; 78° 5' E. Dehli Emperors.	قمرنگر
Kunna. Town near Sharhzur. Samanid (Markof).	قننا
Kanduz. In Afghanistan. 36° 45' N. ; 69° 55' E. Sulaiman Mirza (Rodgers).	قندز
Kandahar. In Afghanistan. 31° 40' N. ; 65° 55' E. Timurid ; Dehli Emperors ; Shahs of Persia ; Barakzai. Prefix دار السلطنة.	قندهار
Kinnisrin. In Syria. 35° 56' N. ; 37° 0' E. Umayyad ; Abbasid.	قنسرین
Kanuj. See شیرگڑھ .	قنوج
Kujanayah. In Servia. 44° 30' N. ; 21° 22' E. Othmanli (Moeller).	قوجانية
Kuras. Corus, in Syria. 36° 42' N. ; 36° 56' E. Umayyad (Soret).	قورس
Kus. In Egypt. 25° 43' N. ; 32° 40' E. Fatimid. Prefix مدينة .	قوص
Kumis. In Tabaristan. 35° 40' N. ; 54° 20' E. Umayyad ; Abbasid.	قومس
Kunkah. Cuenca, in Spain. 40° 55' N. ; 1° 50' W. Murabit. Prefix مدينة .	قونكة
Kunyah. Iconium, in Asia Minor. 37° 55' N. ; 32° 31' E. Saljuk ; Mongols of Persia ; Karaman ; Othmanli ; Arteinid (Markof). Prefix مدينة .	قونية

- al-Kairawan. In Tunis, N. Africa. $36^{\circ} 0' N.$;
 $10^{\circ} 10' E.$ Fatimid; Zayrid. Prefix عز السلام.
- Kaisariyah. Cæsarea, in Anatolia. $38^{\circ} 40' N.$;
 $35^{\circ} 30' E.$ Cæsarea, in Syria. $32^{\circ} 30' N.$;
 $34^{\circ} 54' E.$ Saljuk ; Mongols of Persia ;
 Golden Horde. Prefix مدينة.
- Palambang. In Sumatra. $2^{\circ} 46' S.$; $104^{\circ} 50' E.$
 Local Rajah. Prefix بلد.
- Pulopercha, or Pulopencha. Sumatra. Local
 English. فولوثرچ - فينيچ
- Pirak. In Malay Peninsula. $4^{\circ} 30' N.$;
 $101^{\circ} 0' E.$ Local English. Prefix نگرى .
- Kabul. In Afghanistan. $34^{\circ} 30' N.$; $69^{\circ} 18' E.$
 Shahs of Persia (Fraehn) ; Dehli Emperors ;
 Durrani ; Barakzai. Prefixes دار السلطنه -
 دار الملك.
- Kath. Near Khwarizm. $41^{\circ} 42' N.$; $60^{\circ} 23' E.$
 Golden Horde (Fraehn). كاث
- Karhi. Unknown. Mongols of Persia (Markof). كارحى
- Karit. ? . Mongols of Persia (Soret). كاريت
- Kazarun. In Farsistan. $29^{\circ} 34' N.$; $51^{\circ} 53' E.$
 Mongols of Persia ; Muzaffarid ; Chagatai ;
 Inchu. كازرون
- Kasan. In Turkistan. $41^{\circ} 10' N.$; $71^{\circ} 35' E.$
 Turkistan (Markof). كاسان
- Kashan. In Irak Ajami. $34^{\circ} 0' N.$; $51^{\circ} 23' E.$
 Mongols of Persia ; Muzaffarid ; Timurid ;
 Chagatai ; Ak-Kuyunlid ; Kara Kuyunlid ;
 Shahs of Persia. Prefixes دار المومنين -
 مدينة.
- القيروان
- قيصريه
- فلمبىخ - فلمبىخ
- فولوثرچ - فينيچ
- فيرق - فيرق
- كابل
- كاث
- كارحى
- كاريت
- كازرون
- كاسان
- كاشان

Kashghar. In Turkistan. 39° 24' N.; 76° 6' E. Turkistan; Atalik; Chagatai; local Khans. Prefix دار السلطنة . Suffix لطيف .	كاشغر
Kalpi. In N.W. Provinces, India. 26° 7' N.; 79° 48' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. Prefix خطة . Suffix عرف محمد اباد .	کالی
Kalinjar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 10' N.; 80° 32' E. Dehli Emperors (Leggett).	کالنجر
Kanan. ? Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	کانان
Kandi. In Bengal. 23° 58' N.; 88° 5' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). Prefix دار البرت .	کاندی
Kabir Shaikh. ? Kabirah, a village near the Jilum (Yakut); Mongols of Persia.	کبیر شیخ
al-Kitawa. Lektawa, in Morocco. 30° 25' N.; 5° 30' W. Hasani Sharifs. Prefixes حضرة . بلدة .	الکتاوا . الکتاوة
Katak. Cuttack, in the Berars, India. 20° 28' N.; 85° 55' E. Dehli Emperors.	کتک
Kuchawan. In Jodhpur State, India. 27° 12' N.; 74° 48' E. Local Rajah.	کچاون
Kachrauli. In Paniput, N.W. Provinces, India. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	کچرولی
Kuchbhujnagar. Bhuj, in Kutch, India. 23° 15' N.; 69° 48' E. Local Rao.	کچھبھوج نگر
Kadhaj. Fortress in Azarbaijan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia.	کدج
Kurbuj al-Dinar. Near Ahwaz, 8 farsakhs towards Basrah (Yakut). Ishmailite (Bartholomei).	کرج ال دینار
al-Karkh. Part of Baghdad. Abbasid (Lavoix).	الکرخ
Kard Finna Khusrah. Close to Shiraz (Yakut). Buwayhid.	کرد فنا خسرة
Kurdistan. Province. 37° N.; 44' E. Othmanli.	کردستان

- Kurdasht. In Azarbaijan. $38^{\circ} 53' N.$; $46^{\circ} 6' E.$ کردشت
Shahs of Persia (Fraehn).
- Kurzuwan. Gourzan, in Khurasan. $35^{\circ} 28' N.$; $65^{\circ} 11' E.$ Khwarizm. کرزوان - کرزوان
- Karkin. In Siwas. $39^{\circ} 58' N.$; $36^{\circ} 52' E.$ کرکین
Mongols of Persia (Bartholomei).
- Kirman. Capital of District in Persia; formerly کرمان
Bardasir. $30^{\circ} 25' N.$; $57^{\circ} 2' E.$ Umayyad;
Abbasid; Great Kaans; Atabeg; Mongols
of Persia; Muzaffarid; Chagatai; Timurid;
Ak-Kyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes
مدینة - بلد - دار الامام
- Kirmanshahan. In Kurdistan. $31^{\circ} 34' N.$; کرمانشاهان
 $54^{\circ} 52' E.$ Shahs of Persia. Prefixes
بلدة - دار الدولة
- Karminah. In Transoxiana. $40^{\circ} 16' N.$; کرمینة - کرمینة
 $65^{\circ} 12' E.$ Turkistan (Fraehn); Ghaznawid
(Fraehn).
- Kirni. ?. Jalair (Fraehn); Kyunlid (Fraehn). کرنی
- Karauli. In Rajputana, India. $26^{\circ} 30' N.$; کارولی
 $77^{\circ} 4' E.$ Local Rajah.
- Kirimabad. ?. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle). کریم آباد
- Kurin. Perhaps Karin on the upper Euphrates, کرین - کریت
called also Kalikala and Theodosiopolis.
Jalair; Chagatai; Mongols of Persia (Soret).
- Kasakar. Between Kufah and Basrah (Yakut). کسکر
Umayyad (Porter).
- Kash. In Transoxiana. $43^{\circ} 48' N.$; $82^{\circ} 15' E.$ کش
Or in Afghanistan. $31^{\circ} 55' N.$; $62^{\circ} 20' E.$
Mongols of Persia (Fraehn); Chagatai;
Shaybanid; Turkistan.
- Kisham. In Badakhshan. $36^{\circ} 57' N.$; $70^{\circ} 5' E.$ کشم
Khwarizm (Rodgers).

Kashmir. 34° 4' N.; 74° 58' E. Dehli Emperors; Kings of Kashmir; Sikh; Durrani. Prefix حطه .	کشمیر
Kishangarh. In Rajputana, India. 26° 35' N.; 74° 55' E. Local Rajah.	کشنگڑہ
Kaffah. In the Crimea. 45° 5' N.; 35° 35' E. Krim Khans.	کفہ
Kaffah Jadidah. New Kaffah. Golden Horde (Markof).	کفہ جدیدہ
Kilat. In Turkistan. 37° 15' N.; 59° 48' E. Local Khan.	کلات
Kalanur. In the Panjab, India. 32° 1' N.; 75° 11' E. Dehli Emperors.	کلانور
Kalawanur. Cannanore, in Malabar, India. 11° 51' N.; 75° 24' E. Local (Millies).	کلانور
Kalburgah. In the Deccan, India. 17° 18' N.; 75° 54' E. Dehli Emperors.	کلبرگہ
Kulisan, Kulistan. Sarai. Golden Horde; Mongols of Persia. Prefix بلد; suffix السرای .	کلسان - کلستان
Kulistwan, for گلستان . Mongols of Persia.	کلستوان
Kalkata. Calcutta. 22° 36' N.; 88° 24' E. Dehli Emperors.	کلکتہ
Kalantan. In the Malay Peninsula. 6° 29' N.; 101° 52' E. Local Rajah.	کلنتن
Kalian. In the Deccan, India. 17° 48' N.; 77° 18' E. Local Rajah.	کلیان
Kalibar. In Azarbaijan? Mongols of Persia (Fraehn). Perhaps کلنتر on Mount Sablan. Azarbaijan (Le Strange).	کلیمبر
Kalishahr. ?. Mongols of Persia (Fraehn).	کلیشہر
Kalikut. Calicut, in Mysore, India. 11° 15' N.; 75° 49' E. Mysore Sultan. Suffix بندر .	کلیکوت
Kiliwan. Small town in Khuzistan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Markof).	کلیوان

Kumishkhanah. Gumishkhana, in Armenia. 40° 28' N. ; 39° 44' E. Othmanli.	کمشخانه
Kamnazar. ? Mongols of Persia.	کمنزار - کمنازار
Kambayat. Cambay, in Guzarat, India. 22° 18' N. ; 72° 40' E. Dehli Emperors.	کنبایت - کهنبایت
Ganjah. Elizabethpol, in Georgia. 40° 35' N. ; 46° 22' E. Great Kaans ; Mongols of Persia ; Chagatai ; Othmanli ; Shahs of Persia ; Khans of Ganjah.	گنجه - گنجیه
Kinkihar. In Hamadan. 34° 38' N. ; 47° 55' E. Abbasid (Tiesenhauseu).	کنکوار
Kangush. ? Asiatic copper unassigned.	کنگوش
Kucha. In Turkistan. 41° 36' N. ; 80° 55' E. Local Rebel Chief.	کوجا
Kura. Kora, in N. W. Provinces, India. 26° 6' N. ; 80° 24' E. Dehli Emperors ; E.I. Company.	کورا
Kurat al-Muadham. The Superb Town. Mecca? Abbasid (Soret).	کورة المعظم
Kurghaznah. Ghazni. Ghaznawid.	کورغزنه
Kuzlu. Eupatoria, in the Crimea. 45° 12' N. ; 33° 0' E. Krim Khans.	کوزلو
Kotah. In Rajputana. 25° 12' N. ; 75° 54' E. Local Rajah.	کوطه
al-Kufah. In Irak Arabi. 32° 3' N. ; 44° 37' E. Umayyad ; Abbasid ; Buwayhid ; Hamdanid.	الکوفة
Kufin. In Khurasan, six farsakhs from Abivard (Yakut). Shaybanid ; Timurid.	کوفن - کوفین
Kukaban. In Yemen, near Sana. 15° 34' N. ; 43° 52' E. Rasulid.	کوکبان
Kiz. Near Isfahan. 32° 48' N. ; 51° 42' E. Mongols of Persia.	کیز
Kizru. ? Saljuk (Lane Poole).	کیزرو

Kiyfa. In Arabia. 27° 10' N. ; 43° 0' E. Or Hian Kaifa (see p. 152). Urtukid.	کیفا
Kik. In Armenia. 38° 45' N. ; 41° 10' E. Mongols of Persia.	کیک
Gushtaspi. Shirwan, shore of Caspian Sea, about 40° N., 49° E. Mongols of Persia ; Jalair.	گشتاسپی - گشتاسفی
Gulistan. Sarai. Golden Horde. Prefix بلد .	گلستان
Gulistan al-Jadid. New Gulistan. Golden Horde.	گلستان الجدید
Gulistan Sarai. Golden Horde.	گلستان سرای
Gulkundah. In the Deccan, India. 17° 22' N. ; 78° 26' E. Dehli Emperors ; Kutb Shahs.	گلکنده
Gangpur. In Chutia Nagpur, India. 22° 0' N. ; 85° 20' E. Dehli Emperors.	گنگپور
Gwalior. In Central India. 26° 13' N. ; 78° 12' E. Dehli Kings ; Dehli Emperors. Prefixes دار الخلافه - قلع .	گوالیار
Gobindpur. Govindpur, in Bengal. 23° 38' N. ; 86° 9' E. Dehli Emperors.	گوبندپور
Guti. Gooty, in S. India. 15° 6' N. ; 77° 41' E. Dehli Emperors.	گوتی
Gorakpur. In N. W. Provinces, India. 26° 44' N. ; 83° 23' E. Dehli Emperors.	گورکپور
Gokalgarh. ?. Dehli Emperors (White King).	گوکلگره
Gohad. In Dholpur State. 26° 24' N. ; 78° 30' E. Rana of Dholpur.	گوهد
Lar. In Laristan. 27° 38' N. ; 54° 18' E. Muzaffarid ; Timurid ; Chagatai.	لار
Laridah. Leridah, in Spain. 41° 34' N. ; 0° 20' E. Hudid.	لارده

Larandah. Karaman. 37° 9' N. ; 33° 2' E. Karaman ; Othmanli.	لارندة
Lamtah. In Morocco. 35° 40' N. ; 10° 50' E. Murabit (Tychsen).	لامطة
Lahijan. In Gilan. 37° 8' N. ; 50° 9' E. Timurid ; Kara Kuyunlid ; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار المرز.	لاهيجان - لاهيجان
Lahore. In the Panjab, India. 31° 34' N. ; 74° 21' E. Ghaznawid ; Shahs of Persia ; Dehli Kings and Emperors ; Durrani ; Sikh ; local. Prefixes دار الخلفه - دار السلطنة . بلده .	لاهور - لوهور
Lahaj. Near Aden. 13° 12' N. ; 42° 34' E. Local Sultan.	لاحيج
Ludd. Lydda, in Palestine. 31° 57' N. ; 34° 56' E. Umayyad.	لدة
Ladakh. In Kashmir. 32° to 35° N. ; 75° to 79° E. Kashmir Kings ; local Governor.	لداخ
Lucknow. In Oudh, India. 26° 51' N. ; 80° 58' E. Dehli Kings ; Dehli Emperors ; local Kings. Prefix دار الخلفه .	لكهنو
Lakhnauti. Gaur, in Bengal. 24° 52' N. ; 88° 10' E. Dehli Kings ; Bengal Kings. Prefixes اقليم - جرک - شهر .	لكهنوتى
Lamong. In Sumatra. 5° 50' S. ; 105° 25' E. Local.	لمفوغ
Ludhiana. In the Panjab. 30° 54' N. ; 75° 54' E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers).	لودهيان
Lurdijan. Near Isfahan. 31° 47' N. ; 51° 0' E. Saljuk ; Muzaffarid.	لوردجان - لوردگان
Luluih. A fort in Syria. 37° 20' N. ; 34° 20' E. Saljuk ; Mongols of Persia. Prefixes مدينة . معدن .	لولوة

Lahri Bundar. In Sind, India. 24° 32' N.; 67° 24' E. Dehli Emperors.	لهرى بندر
Laitsabad. Astrabad? Sarbidarid.	ليث اباد
Majir al-Jadid. In the Caucasus. 44° 50' N.; 44° 10' E. Golden Horde.	ماجر الجديد
Majun. On the Persian Gulf? Timurid (Fraehn).	ماجون
Martulah. Marbella, in Spain. 36° 34' N.; 4° 52' W. Murabit (Escudero).	مارتلة
Maridin. In Diarbakr. 37° 16' N.; 40° 44' E. Abbasid; Ayyubid; Urtukid; Chagatai; Mongols of Persia; Ak-Kuyunlid; Othmanli. Suffix المحروسة.	ماردين
al-Mas Bazar. ?. Saljuk (Castiglione).	الماس بازار - المس
Malpur. In Gujarat, India. 23° 21' N.; 73° 28' E. Dehli Emperors.	مالپور
Malaka. Malaga, in Spain. 36° 45' N.; 4° 29' W. Hudid; Idrisid; Muwahhid; Kings of Granada. Prefix مدينة.	مالقة
Malkiriyān. Near Multan, in the Panjab. Sikh (Rodgers).	مالکیریان
Manurka. Minorca. 40° N.; 4° E. Muwahhid.	مانرقة - مانورقة
Manikpur. In Oudh, India. 25° 46' N.; 81° 26' E. Dehli Emperors (B. Burn).	مانک پور
Maughir. In Bengal. 25° 23' N.; 86° 31' E. Dehli Emperor.	ماوگھیر
Mah al-Basrah. Nahawind, in Irak Ajami. 34° 5' N.; 48° 29' E. Abbasid; Buwayhid.	ماء البصرة
Mah al-Kufah. Dinawar, in Irak Ajami. 34° 33' N.; 47° 36' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid; Tahirid.	ماء الكوفة
Mahi. Near Marv, in Khurasan: or Hamadan? Umayyad; Abbasid.	ماهی

- al-Mubarikah. A village in Khwarizm (Yakut). المباركة - المبركة
Umayyad ; Abbasid.
- al-Mubarikiyah. ?. Mongols of Persia. المباركيه
- Matgharah. Madrava, in Morocco ? 35° 22' N. ;
5° 57' W. Idrisid (Lavoix). مغرة
- al-Mutawakaliyah. In Irak Arabi. 34° 28' N. ;
43° 50' E. Abbasid (Markof) ; Amir al- المتوكلية
Umara ; Tahirid (Soret). Prefix مدينة .
- Matturah. Muttra, in N.W. Provinces, India. مشهورة
27° 30' N. ; 77° 43' E. Dehli Emperors.
- Majaz. In Northern Africa. 36° 40' N. ;
9° 38' E. Abbasid (Lavoix). مجاز
- Machhlipatan. Masulipatam, on Coromandel مجهليپتن
Coast, India. 16° 9' N. ; 81° 11' E. Dehli
Emperors.
- Mahal. Maldive Islands. 6° N. ; 73° E. محل
Local Sultan.
- Muhammadabad. Applied to Udaipur. محمدآباد محمدآباد
عرف اديپور مفتوحه .
- Muhammadabad. Applied to Champanir. محمدآباد
Gujarat Kings. شهر مكرم محمدآباد عرف
چانپانير .
- Muhammadabad. Applied to Kalpi. Some- محمدآباد
times alone, sometimes with كالى .
- Muhammadabad. Bidar, in the Deccan. محمدآباد
17° 53' N. ; 77° 34' E. Bahmani. Also
probably Firozabad in Bengal. Bengal
Kings.
- Muhammadabad Banares. Banares. Dehli محمدآباد بنارس
Emperors.
- al-Muhammadiyah. The name for الرى after
ا.ه. 148. Abbasid ; Samanid ; Buwayhid ;
Tahirid ; Sajid. Also unidentified mint
town of Hasani Sharifs. المحمدية

Muhammadnagar. Golkondah, in the Deccan. Dehli Emperors.	محمدنगर
Mahmudabad. In Gilan. 36° 46' N.; 52° 15' E. Golden Horde.	محمدآباد
Mahmudabad. In Bengal. ?. Bengal Kings.	محمدآباد
Mahmudpur. Lahore. Ghaznawid.	محمدپور
Mukhshi. ?. Golden Horde.	مخشی
Mukhsusabad. Murshidabad, in Bengal. Dehli Emperors (Rogers).	مخسوسآباد
Madrid. In Spain. 40° 25' N.; 3° 40' W. On a coin of circumference, A.H. 1201.	مدريد
Madain. In Lower Mesopotamia. 33° 10' N.; 44° 40' E. Abbasid.	مدین
Madinat al-Taslim. In Irak Arabi? Probably Baghdad. Abbasid.	مدینة التسليم - مدینة التسليم
Madinat Rasul Illah. Medinat, in Arabia. 24° 35' N.; 39° 55' E. Fatimid.	مدینة رسول الله
Madinat al-Satailam. ?. Abbasid (Rogers).	مدینة الستيلام
Madinat al-Salam. Baghdad. Abbasid; Amir al-Umara; Hamdanid; Buwayhid; Saljuk. Jalair, as prefix to بغداد .	مدینة السلام
Madinat al-Atikah. Southern suburb of Bagh- dad? Umayyad.	مدینة العتیقة
al-Madinat al-Makhtara. The Chosen Town. On Abrit Kharib Canal, half-way between Basrah and Abbadan (Le Strange). Chief of the Zanj (Casanova).	المدينة المختارة
Madinat Madain. Madain. Mongols of Persia (Soret).	مدینة مدین
al-Madhar. Mazar, near Balkh. 36° 52' N.; 67° 0' E. Umayyad; Abbasid.	المدار
Muradabad. In N. W. Provinces, India. 28° 49' N.; 78° 49' E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani.	مرادآباد

Maraghah. In Azarbaijan. 37° 43' N. ; 46° 28' E. Sajid ; Mongols of Persia ; Jalair ; Ak- Kyunlid ; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة.	مراغة
Marakash. Morocco. 31° 40' N. ; 7° 30' W. Murabit ; Muwahhid ; Marinid ; Moorish ; Hasani and Filili Sharifs. Prefixes حضرة - مدينة ; suffix محروسة .	مراكش
Mursiyah. Murcia, in Spain. 37° 59' N. ; 1° 10' W. Murabit ; Muwahhid ; Kings of Murcia. Prefix مدينة .	مرسية
Murshidabad. In Bengal. 24° 11' N. ; 88° 18' E. Dehli Emperors ; East India Company.	مرشدآباد
Marghinan. In Turkistan. 40° 31' N. ; 71° 40' E. Turkistan.	مرغینان
Marlahu. Maharlu, in Farsistan. 29° 28' N. ; 53° 10' E. Mongols of Persia (Schindler).	مرلهو
Marand. In Azarbaijan. 38° 30' N. ; 45° 50' E. Timurid (Markof).	مرند
Marv. Merv, in Turkistan. 37° 30' N. ; 62° 10' E. Umayyad ; Abbasid ; Tahirid ; Saljuk ; Shaybanid ; Saffarid ; Great Kaans ; Timurid ; Shahs of Persia.	مرو
Marv al - Rud. Menchak, in Turkistan. 35° 55' N. ; 62° 45' E. Saljuk (Markof).	مرو الرود
Marv Shahijan. Marv. Khan of Khiva (Fraehn).	مرو شاهجان
al-Mariyah. Almeria, in Spain. 36° 50' N. ; 2° 32' W. Murabit ; Nasrid.	المريّة
Mazandaran. Province in Persia. Shahs of Persia.	مازندران - مازندران
Mazang Achhara. ?. Sikh (Rodgers).	مزنګ اجھره
al-Muzilah. Mosil ? Zangid.	المزيلة

Missana. Messina, in Sicily. 38° 11' N.; 15° 31' E. Norman Kings of Sicily. Prefix مدينة .	مسانا - مسانة
Mastakar al-Mulk. Azimabad. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle).	مستقر الملك
Muskat. In Oman. 23° 37' N.; 58° 35' E. Local Imam.	مسقط
Mashhad. In Khurasan. 36° 29' N.; 59° 30' E. Timurid; Shaybanid; Shahs of Persia; Durrani. Suffixes أرض اقدس - امام رضا - الرضا - المقدس - مقدس .	مشهد - المشد
Misr. Egypt. Abbasid; Tulunid; Ikhshidid; Fatimid; Ayyubid; Othmanli. Suffix محروسة .	مصر
Misr al-Fustat. The old capital of Egypt. Umayyad.	مصر القسطنطية
Masrin. A town in Asia Minor (Yakut); Karaman (Markof).	مصرين
Mustafabad. Junaghar, in Kathiawar, India. 21° 31' N.; 70° 36' E. Gujarat Kings. Prefix شهر اعظم .	مصطفاباد - مصطفى باد
Mustafiabad. In the Panjab. 30° 12' N.; 77° 12' E. Dehli Emperors (Vost).	مصطفى اباد
al-Misisah. Missis, in Adana, Asia Minor. 36° 55' N.; 35° 37' E. Abbasid; Hamdanid.	المصيصة
Muzaffarabad. Near Panduah, in Bengal. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	مظفر اباد
Muzaffargahr. In Panjab, India. 30° 4' N.; 71° 14' E. Dehli Emperors.	مظفر گڑھ
Maadin. In Armenia. 38° 18' N.; 39° 34' E. Samanid; Saljuk; Jalair; Artanid. Suffix شهر .	معدن
Maadin Bajanis. Bajanis, in Armenia. Abbasid; Tahirid.	معدن باجنيس - بجنيس
Maadin Babirt. Baibirt, in Armenia. Saljuk.	معدن بابت

Maadin al-Shash. al-Shash, in Khurasan. Abbasid; Tahirid (Fraehn).	معدن الشاش
Maadin Luluah. Luluah, in Syria. Saljuk.	معدن لولوة
Maarah Masrin. In Syria. 35° 37' N.; 36° 48' E. Umayyad.	معرة مصرين
al-Muiziyah al-Kahirah. Cairo. Fatimid.	المعزية القاهرة
al-Muaskar. The Camp. ?. Saljuk.	المعسكر
Muazimabad. Probably Sonargaon, in Bengal. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings. Prefixes بلدة - بلدت - اقليم - حضرت	معظماباد
Maakar. ?. Samanid (Moeller).	معكر
Maghaz. Magas, in Gilan. 36° 37' N.; 55° 25' E. Mongols of Persia (Markof).	مغز
al-Maghrab. Morocco. Abbasid.	المغرب
Magabastan ? Mongols of Persia.	مكبستان
al-Makalla. In Hadramaut. 14° 25' N.; 49° 20' E. Local Nakib.	المكلا
Miknasah. Mequinaz, in Morocco. 33° 57' N.; 5° 40' W. Muwahhid; Filili Sharifs. Prefix حضرة .	مكناسة
Makkah. Mecca. 21° 27' N.; 40° 4' E. Abbasid; Fatimid; Othmanli.	مكة
Malatiyah. In Armenia. 38° 28' N.; 38° 29' E. Saljuk.	ملاطية - ملطية
Multan. In the Panjab, India. 30° 12' N.; 71° 30' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors; Durrani; Sikh. Prefix دار الامان .	ملتان
Malikanagar. ?. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	ملكه نگر
Malut. In the Panjab, India. 32° 56' N.; 73° 39' E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers).	ملوت
Mulharnagar. Indore, in Central India. Dehli Emperors. Local Holkar.	ملهارنگر
Mumbai Surat. Bombay. E.I. Company.	ممبي سورت

Manadhar. On Dizful river, half-way between Askar Mukram and Ahwaz (Le Strange).	مناذر
Manbaj. Bambuch, in Syria. 36° 30' N.; 38° 0' E. Umayyad.	منبج
Mandurpur. Dig, in Bhartpur State, India. 27° 28' N.; 77° 22' E. Local Rajah.	مندریور
Mandu. Mandogarh, in Central India. 22° 21' N.; 75° 26' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors.	مندو
al-Mansuriyah. In Morocco. 33° 46' N.; 7° 10' W. Fatimid; Ayyubid.	المنصورية
Musil. In Mesopotamia. 36° 19' N.; 43° 7' E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid (Fraehn); Hamdanid; Ukaylid; Zangid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Othmanli. Prefix مدينة.	موصل - الموصل
Mumanabad. In the Deccan, India. 18° 42' N.; 76° 24' E. Dehli Emperors. Or Bindraban, according to R. Burn.	مومناباد
al-Mahjam. In Yaman. 15° 12' N.; 42° 55' E. Rasulid.	المهجم - مهجم
al-Mahdiyah. In North Africa. 34° 23' N.; 6° 30' W. Abbasid; Fatimid.	المهدية
Maharandurpur. Bhartpur? Dehli Emperors.	مهراندرپور
Maharpur. ?. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle).	مہرپور
Mah Indarpur. Bhartpur. Dehli Kings (Rodgers).	مہ اندرپور
Mahisur. Mysore, in S. India. 12° 18' N.; 76° 41' E. Dehli Emperors; Local Sultans.	مہیسور
Mayyafarikin. In Mesopotamia. 38° 10' N.; 40° 58' E. Hamdanid; Buwayhid; Marwanid; Ayyubid.	میافارکین
Mirath. Meerut, in N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 0' N.; 77° 48' E. Dehli Emperors.	میرتھ
Maysan. In Irak Arabi. 31° 20' N.; 47° 20' E. Umayyad.	میسان

Mailapur. Madras. Dehli Emperors (White King).	میلاپور
Miyurka. Majorca. 40' N. ; 3° E. Muwahhid; Kings of Majorca. Prefix مدينة.	میورکا
Nabha. Capital of Nabha State, in the Panjab, India. 30° 24' N. ; 76° 12' E. Sikh; Local Rajah.	نابھا - نابھ
Nadirabad. Kandahar. Shahs of Persia.	نادراباد
Narnul. In Rajputana, India. 28° 15' N. ; 76° 20' E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors.	نارنول
Nasiri. Teheran. Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار الخلفه.	ناصری
Nakur. ?. Spanish Umayyad (Codeira).	ناکور
Nagpur. In Central India. 21° 9' N. ; 79° 7' E. Dehli Emperors (White King). Prefix دار البرکات.	ناگپور
Nagur. In Jodhpur State, India. 27° 11' N. ; 73° 46' E. Dehli Emperors.	ناگور
Nahan. In Sirmur State, Panjab, India. 30° 34' N. ; 77° 21' E. Local Rajah.	ناھن
Najafgahr. In N. W. Provinces, India. 26° 18' N. ; 80° 36' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).	نجفگرہ
Najibabad. In N. W. Provinces, India. 29° 36' N. ; 78° 23' E. Dehli Emperors.	نجیباباد
Nakhjiwan. In Armenia. 39° 15' N. ; 45° 21' E. Great Kaans; Mongols of Persia; Ak-Kyunlid; Jalair; Shahs of Persia.	نخجوان
Nukhawi. In the Caucasus. 41° 12' N. ; 47° 10' E. Khan of Caucasus.	نخوی
Narimkabad. In Irak Ajami? Umayyad (Soret).	نرمقباد

Narwar. In Gwalior State, India. 25° 39' N. ; 77° 56' E. Dehli Kings.	نرور
Nisa. In Khurasan. 37° 53' N. ; 58° 10' E. Khwarizm (Markof).	نسا
Nasirabad. Nisabur. Samanid.	نصرآباد
Nasratabad. In Bengal, in Ghoraghar Subhah of Akbar. Dehli Emperors ; Bengal Kings.	نصرتآباد
Nissibin. In Mesopotamia. 37° 2' N. ; 41° 15' E. Umayyad ; Abbasid ; Hamdanid ; Ukaylid ; Marwanid ; Zangid ; Atabeg ; Ayyubid. Prefix مدينة .	نصیبین
Naklat. ?. Mongols of Persia (Rodgers).	نکلات
Nagar. Probably Naggar, in Bannu, Panjab. 33° 10' N. ; 71° 5' E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). Also for Bednore. 13° 48' N. ; 75° 6' E. Mysore Sultan.	نگر
Nimroz, for نیمروز . Great Kaans.	نمروز
Namak. Pind daran Khan, in the Panjab, India. 32° 35' N. ; 73° 5' E. Sikh.	نمک
Nanarkan. ?. Shahs of Persia (Fraehn).	ننرکان
Nu. Nuh, in the Panjab, India. 28° 6' N. ; 77° 2' E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers).	نو
Nuvabardah. In Servia. 42° 35' N. ; 21° 50' E. Othmanli.	نوابرده
Nuvar. Nuvabardah ? Othmanli.	نوار
Nowanagar. In Kathiawar, India. 22° 26' N. ; 70° 16' E. Local Jam.	نوانگر
Nubanja. In Farsistan. 30° 8' N. ; 51° 52' E. Mongols of Persia.	نوبانجان
Nukan. Nurkan, in Khurasan. 35° 50' N. ; 58° 40' E. Mongols of Persia (Soret).	نوقان
Nul. Lamtah, in Morocco. 35° 40' N. ; 10° 50' E. Murabit.	نول - نول لمطة

- Nihawand. In Irak Ajami. $34^{\circ}5' N.$; $48^{\circ}29' E.$ نهوند - نهوند
 Abbasid. Prefix مدينة .
- Nahtarnagar. Trichinopoly, in S. India. نهترنگر
 $49^{\circ}10' N.$; $78^{\circ}44' E.$ Mysore Sultan
 (Marsden).
- Nahr Tirah. Near Ahwaz, on Kerkha river نهرتيرة
 (Le Strange). Umayyad; Abbasid.
- Nisa. Probably for نيسابور . Shahs of Persia. نيسا
- Nisabur. In Khurasan. $36^{\circ}12' N.$; $58^{\circ}49' E.$ نيسابور
 Abbasid; Ghaznawid; Samanid; Saljuk;
 Timurid; local Amir; Mongols of Persia;
 Shahs of Persia; Khwarizm. Prefix مدينة .
- al-Nil. In Irak Arabi. $32^{\circ}35' N.$; $44^{\circ}42' E.$ النيل
 Abbasid (Karabacek).
- Nimruz. Sijistan. Shahs of Persia. نيمروز
- Wadi Ash. Guarda, in Portugal. $40^{\circ}30' N.$; وادی اش
 $7^{\circ}15' W.$ Nasrid.
- Wasit. In Mesopotamia. $31^{\circ}51' N.$; واسط
 $46^{\circ}7' E.$ Umayyad; Abbasid; Mongols
 of Persia; Jalair; Buwayhid (Soret); Ham-
 danid (Tychsen); Fatimid (Marsden);
 Samanid (Tychsen).
- Watil. Uncertain. Idrisid (Lavoix). واطيل
- Van. In Armenia. $38^{\circ}35' N.$; $43^{\circ}14' E.$ وان
 Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Ak-Kyunlid;
 Othmanli.
- Wabah. In Palestine. $30^{\circ}38' N.$; $35^{\circ}30' E.$ وباءة
 Umayyad (Lavoix).
- Ubada. In Spain. $37^{\circ}56' N.$; $3^{\circ}22' W.$ وبدة
 King of Tortosa (Saulcy).
- Ujtah. Oudjda, in Morocco. $34^{\circ}43' N.$; وجتة
 $2^{\circ}48' W.$ Idrisid (Lavoix).

Udaipur. اديپور . Local Rana.	وديپور
Warzighah. Warghah, in Algeria. 32° 0' N. ; 5° 12' E. Idrisid (Lavoix).	ورزيغة - ورغة
Urmi. ارمية . Great Kaans (Markof).	ورمى
Warangul. In the Deccan, India. 17° 58' N. ; 79° 40' E. Dehli Kings.	ورنگول
Wazkand. اوزکند . Turkistan.	وزکند - وشکند
Wazakur. ? . Idrisid (Lavoix).	وزقور
Vastan. In Armenia. 38° 25' N. ; 43° 5' E. Jalair.	وستان
Utit. Uncertain. Idrisid (Lavoix).	وطيط
al-Watah. al-Hueta, in Spain. 40° 12' N. ; 2° 38' W. Spanish Umayyad.	الوطه
Walastajird. In Irak Ajami. 34° 28' N. ; 48° 16' E. Mongols of Persia.	ولاستاجرد
Walwaliz. Half-way between Khulm and Tayikan, in Turkistan (Le Strange). Ghaz- nawid.	ولواليز
Walilah. In Morocco. 34° 0' N. ; 5° 30' W. Idrisid.	ويلية
al-Wilandi. Holland. الكمفنى الويلندى . Batavia.	الويلندى
Hapur. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 43' N. ; 77° 49' E. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle).	هاپور
Harunabad. In Kurdistan. 34° 10' N. ; 46° 45' E. Abbasid.	هاروناباد
al-Haruniyah. In Baghdad district. 33° 40' N. ; 44° 55' E. Abbasid.	الهارونية
al-Hashamiyah. Near Kufah, between it and Hillah (Le Strange). Abbasid.	الهاشمية
Hajaz. District of Arabia on the north-east coast of the Red Sea. Local Othmanli.	هجاز

- Hirat. In Afghanistan. $34^{\circ} 29' N.$; $62^{\circ} 8' E.$ هرات - هرات
 Umayyad; Abbasid; Ghaznawid; Saljuk;
 Great Kaans; Shaybanid; Tahirid; Timurid;
 Samanid; Soffarid; Khwarizm; Chagatai;
 Kara Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia; Karts;
 Barakzai. Prefixes دارالسلطنة - دارالسلطنة -
 بلدة فخره - بلدة - مدينة .
- al-Harrar. In East Africa. $9^{\circ} 20' N.$; $42^{\circ} 22' E.$ الهرار - الهرة - الهرة
 Local Kings. Prefix مدينة .
- Hardwar. In N.W. Provinces, India. $29^{\circ} 57' N.$; هردوار
 $78^{\circ} 12' E.$ Dehli Emperors. Prefix تبرت .
- Huzu. Fort on the coast opposite to the هزو
 island of Kish (Yakut). Beni Ommereh
 (Tiesenhausen).
- Hamadan. Hamazan, in Irak Arabi. $34^{\circ} 48' N.$; همدان
 $48^{\circ} 30' E.$ Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid;
 Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Timurid;
 Kara Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia; Dulafid.
 Prefixes بلدة طيبه - بلدة .
- Hind. On the Indus. ?. Dehli Kings هند
 (Leggett).
- al-Husam. Canton in mountains behind الهوسم
 Tabaristan and Dailim (Yakut). Mongols
 of Persia (Fraehn).
- Hit. Near Baghdad. $33^{\circ} 39' N.$; $42^{\circ} 51' E.$ هيت
 Mongols of Persia.
- Yarkand. In Turkistan. $38^{\circ} 25' N.$; $77^{\circ} 30' E.$ يارقند
 Chinese; Turkistan (Markof).
- Yamur. A village near Anbar (Yakut). يامور
 Khwarizm.
- Yubni. Yobna, or Jabneh, in Palestine. يبنى
 $31^{\circ} 51' N.$; $34^{\circ} 45' E.$ Umayyad (Lavoix).

Yajirhan. Uncertain. Idrisid (Lavoix).	يجرهان
Yazd. In Farsistan. 32° 3' N.; 54° 47' E. Mongols of Persia; Timurid; Chagatai; Atabeg; Ak-Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار العبادة.	يزد
al-Yazidiyah. Shamakhi, in Trans-Caucasia. Abbasid (Lavoix).	اليزيدية
Yikishahr. Yeskisher, in Anatolia. 39° 44' N.; 30° 22' E. Othmanli.	يكيشهر
Yimash Bazar. ?. Saljuk of Rum (Markof).	يمش بازار
al-Yamamah. In Arabia. 24° 5' N.; 47° 10' E. Abbasid.	اليمامة
al-Yaman. Yemen, in S. Arabia. Abbasid.	اليمن
Yangi Bazar. Unknown. Mongols of Persia (Markof).	ينگي بازار
Yangi Shahr. Shayer, in Turkistan. 41° 55' N.; 84° 36' E. Golden Horde. Suffix المحروسة	ينگي شهر

TITLES OF MINT TOWNS.

Most Holy Ground.	مشهد	أرض اقدس
The Most Noble of Cities.	احمدشاهی	اشرف البلاد
District.	تغلقپور - لکھنوتی - معظما باد - جلالاباد	اقلیم
Mother of Cities.	بصرة	ام البلاد
Pleasing Road.	مشهد	امام رضا
Place of Glory.	بھرتپور	برج انور - برج انور پور
City.	بخارا - بنکٹ - بدخشان - ازاق - اترار	بلد
	سلطانیة - سغناق - سرای - سجلماسہ - دہستان	
	کرمان - قریم - فلمبغ - غزنتہ - طراز - شاش	
	اوزکند - گلستان - گلستان	
City.	خوارزم - خرفاہ - بخارا - اگریہ - اترار	بلدة - البلدة -
	قریم - فیروزاباد - غزنتہ - سمرقند - سرای	بلدت
	ہرآة - معظما باد - لاہور - کرمانشاہان - کتاوا	
	اوزکند - ہمدان	
Good City.	ہمدان	بلدة طیبہ
Excellent City.	ہرآة - برہانپور	بلدة فاخرة
The Excellent City.	بخارا	البلدة الفاخرة
The Fortified City.	فیروزاباد	بلدة المحروسة
A Port.	کلیکوت - دیول - اچہ - ابوشہر	بندر
The Port of Peace.	اچہ	بندر السلام
Blessed Port.	سورت	بندر مبارک
Throne Place.	دولتآباد	تخت گاہ
At the Throne Place.	دہلی	در تخت گاہ

أسفی ؟	تغی - ثغد
Pilgrimage. ہردوار	تیرت
A Plain. لکھنوتی	جرک
The New. حاجی ترخان	المجدیدة
The Great Island. جاوا	جزیرة الکبیر
Of Happy Protection. ایروان	حجور سعد
A Fort. تعز	حصن
Presence (of the King). - جونپور - احساناباد	حصرة -
فاس - سجلماسة - سنگانو - دیوگیر - دہلی	حضرت
معظماباد - مراکش - مکناسہ - کتاوا - فیروزاباد	
Presence of Majesty. شادیاباد - سنارگانو	حضرت جلال
The White. غرناطہ	الحمرا
Of Happy Foundation. اورنگاباد	خجستہ بنیاد
Treasury. حلب - حسناباد	خزانہ - خزنة
City. Territory. پانی پت - جونپور - کالپی -	خطہ
کشمیر	
Blessed City. جیپور - جونپور	خطہ متبرک
The Seat of Rectitude. اردبیل	دار الارشد
The Seat of Islam. دہلی - دوگام - بہاولپور -	دار الاسلام
مبارک	
The Seat of Safety. ملتان - کرمان - جمون - اگرہ	دار الامان
The Seat of Prosperity. ناگیور	دار البرکات
The Formed Place. جودھیپور	دار التصور
The Seat of War. تته - حیدرآباد	دار الجہاد
The Seat of the Khalifat. اکبرآباد - احمدآباد	دار الخلفانہ
دوگام - خوارزم - جونپور - جودھیپور - اگرہ	
گوالیار - علیہ - طہران - شاہ جہانآباد - دہلی	
ناصری - لکھنو - لاہور	

The Seat of Weal.	اجمير	دار النخير
The Seat of the Empire.	كرمانشاهان	دار الدولة
The Seat of the Sovereign.	سهارنپور - برهانپور	دار السرور
The Seat of Happiness.	زبجان	دار السعادة
The Seat of Peace.	دوگام - بغداد	دار السلام
The Seat of the Sultanat.	اصفهان - احمدآباد	دار السلطنة
	طهران - شماخي - خوقند - خوارزم - تبريز	
	لاهور - كاشغر - كابل - قندهار - قزوين - فتح پور	
	هراة	
The Seat of Pleasure.	خوى	دار الصفا
The Seat of Victory.	بيجاپور	دار الظفر
The Abode of the Pious.	يزد	دار العبادة
The Seat of Justice.	اگره	دار العدل
The Seat of Learning.	شيراز	دار العلم
The Seat of Victory.	اجين	دار الفتح
The Blessed Place.	خوارزم	دار المبارك
The Glorious Place.	جيمپور - جودهپور	دار المجيد
The Seat of the District.	لاهيجان - رشت	دار المرز
The Sculptured Place.	جونپور	دار المصور
The Seat of the King.	شادياباد - دهلي - خوقند	دار الملك
	كابل - طبرستان - شيراز	
The Beautiful Place.	جودهپور	دار المنصور
The Abode of the Faithful.	كاشان - استراباد	دار المومنين
The Seat of Victory.	فتح اباد	دار النصر
The Seat of Victory.	هراة	دار النصرة
The Pleasing.	مشهد	الرضا
The Beauty of Towns.	احمدآباد	زينت البلاد
Town of Peace.	اجمير	سلمكده

Noble.	بخارا	شريف
District.	تيمرة	شق
City.	سرينگر [كشمير] - جونپور - تفليس - ازاك - معدن - لكهنوتى	شهر
Great City.	مصطفى باد	شهر اعظم
City, the Asylum of Royalty.	اگره	شهر خسرو پناه
City of the Age.	چنپانير	شهر الزمان
Blessed City.	جونپور	شهر متبرك
Eminent City.	احمد اباد	شهر معظم
Noble City.	محمد اباد - چنپانير	شهر مكرم
City of Great Light.	احمد نگر	شهر مہانور
Province.	اوده	صوبه
Tract of Land.	شهرنو - ستگانو - چنگنو	عرصه
Known as Udaipur Conquered.	محمد اباد	عرف اد پور مفتوحه
Known as Champanir.	محمد اباد	عرف چانپانير
Known as Dehli.	شيرگده	عرف دهلى
Known as Kanouj.	شيرگده	عرف قنوج
Known as Muhammadabad.	كالى	عرف محمد اباد
Known as Tirhut.	تغلقپور	عرفه ترهت
West.	طرابلس	غرب
Choosing Peace.	قيروان	غز السلام
Conquest of.	چنپانير	فتح
Of Happy Foundation.	حيدر اباد	فرخنده بنياد
Prosperous.	حصار	فيروزه
Metropolis of Islam.	ديوگير	قبة الاسلام
Town.	پانى پت	قصبه
Citadel.	ديلم	قصر
Passing.	بريلى	قطع
Fort.	گواليار - شيرگده - اگره	قلع

Fort. النجدة - شيرگڏهه - ديوگير - اکره	قلعه
District. جمون	قلمرو
?. پونه	کاله
District. پشاور	الکائي
Throne. ديلم - ذمار	کرسی
Beautiful. ختن - کاشغر - خوفند	لطيف
Blessed. قاهرة	المبارک
Garrisoned City. حماة - حلب - بلغار - ازاق - قاهرة - قريم - سراى - سبتة - دمشق - مصر - ماردين - مراکس - قسطنطينية	محروسة
يانكى شهر	
City. Prefixed to a great number of mint towns.	مدينة
City of Men. ترمذ	مدينة الرجال
Guarded City. سمرقند	مدينة محفوظه
Resting-place of the Khalifat. اکبراباد - اجمير	مستقر الخلفه
جودهپور	
Resting-place of the Kingdom. پتنه - اکبراباد	مستقر الملك
عظيم اباد	
The Shining. سمرقند - اصفهان	المشرق
A Mine. لولو	معدن
Place of Learned Men. خوارزم	معدن فضلا
The Eminent. اوردو	المعظم
The Flourishing. سلطانية	المعمورة
Captured. ادبيپور	مفتوحه
Holy. مشهد	مقدس
Country. چاولستان - تلنگ - اوده	ملك
Country. سلاهور - ترومن - ترغانو - بلى - اچه	نكرى - نگرى
فيرق - سيك	

ERAS.

The dates on Muhammadan coins are, as a rule, given according to the Hijra Era, but other eras are also used.

Hijra.

The era dates from the flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, which took place on the 15th July, 622 A.D. The first day of it corresponds with the 16th July of that year. This era is a purely lunar one of 12 lunations, and to make it accord as nearly as possible with the moon's motion a day is intercalated at the end of 11 of the years in a cycle of 30 : thus the mean length of the year is $354\frac{11}{30}$ days. The following is a very simple 'rule of thumb' by Dr. James Burgess for converting dates of the Hijra to the Christian (Julian) : "From Hijra date deduct 3 per cent. and add 622 for the date A.D." As each year is shorter than a Christian year it begins earlier in the season than the preceding one. The following Table shows the day of the month of the Christian year upon which each Hijra year begins up to 1325 A.H. It is usual to give as the corresponding year that one in which the greater part of the Hijra year is included ; for instance, A.H. 700 began on the 16th September, 1300, and ended on the 5th September, 1301, that is, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months in 1300 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ months in 1301. The latter A.D. year therefore is the corresponding one, unless, of course, one of the early months of the Hijra year is in question. Dr. Forbes gives this rule for working out the corresponding date : "Express the Muhammadan date in years and decimals of years ; multiply by .970225 ; to the product add 621.54, and the sum will be the precise period of the Christian Era." Another rule is that given by Soret : "Date of Hijra multiplied by 97, to the product add 621.84, separating by a decimal point the last two ciphers of the product."

Example:—1st day of 700 A.H. $700 \times 97 = 67900$. $67900 + 621 \cdot 84 = 1300 \cdot 84$, that is, 1300 and $\cdot 84$ of the year, which corresponds with the middle of September.

Commonly there is no indication on the coins of the date being the Hijra one, but it is occasionally so stated, as *بالهجرة* - *هجرة*. On two coins of Mongols of Persia, which bear also the Khanian date, the word *دلانية*, lunar, is added to distinguish the date in that way from the Khanian, which was a solar era.

Tipu Sultan, of Maisur, in the year 1201 A.H., i.e. the fifth year of his reign, instituted a new era for use in his kingdom, dating from the birth of Muhammad *مولودى محمد*, instead of from the year of the flight. The years were Luni-Solar. The date of the birth of the Prophet is generally given as 570 A.D., but it is not certain whether Tipu counted from that time or about a year later, as was held by some to be correct. On a coin of the fourth year of his reign the date is given *سنة هجرى ١٢٠٠*, and on one of the fifth year of his reign the date is written *٥١٢١*, that is, 1215 of the new era and in the new way of arranging the ciphers (see p. 7). The difference of but 14 years between the dates according to the two eras, although the period between the birth and the flight of the Prophet was some 52 years, is to be accounted for by the Muludi years being longer, luni-solar, than the Hijra, lunar, ones.

Khanian.

The Khanian Era was established by Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud on 1st Rajab, A.H. 701, but it is not found upon coins until the time of his nephew, Abu Said, some 33 years later, and on the coins of one or two of Abu's successors. The era was a solar one, and is written *الخانانية*. There is no difficulty in computing the corresponding year in the Hijra and Christian Eras, for the year 1 of Khanian is 701 A.H. and 1301 A.D.

Christian.

Dates in the Christian Era are found on coins of Native States of India, E.I. Company, and Straits Settlements, also on some Christian Syrian coins in Arabic characters. It is usually indicated *سنة عيسوى* or *عيسوى* only, but on one of the Syrian it is put as *سنة الماتجسد المسيح*, year of the Incarnation of the Messiah.

Ilahi.

The Tarikh Ilahi was established by the Emperor Akbar in the 30th year of his reign (A.H. 992), and began with his reign on 5th Rabi al-Sani, A.H. 963, or 19th February, 1556 A.D. The months and days are Solar, without any intercalations. The names of the months and days are the same as the old Persian ones. The months have from 29 to 30 days; there are no weeks, but each day of the month is distinguished by a different name.

The era was used by Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan, often together with the Hijra date. It is written on the coins *الهى*.

Samvat.

The Samvat or Era of Vikramaditya began at B.C. 57. It is luni-solar with intercalation. To convert Samvat into Christian years it is necessary only to subtract 57 from the date. The era is used on coins of some of the Native States of India, generally, when the legend is in the Arabic character, with the Hijra date also. It is written *سميت*.

The Spanish.

The Spanish, called also the Era of the Cæsars, is reckoned from 1st January, B.C. 38, being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It is found on a bilingual coin of Alphonse VIII of Spain, and there called *الصفى*.

CYCLE YEARS.

Sultan Tipu, of Mysore, in the first or second year of his reign, adopted, in addition to the Hijra dates, the Hindu cycle of sixty years, each distinguished by a particular name, which was in use in his dominions and known as the Tamil Brihaspate Cycle. But instead of the original names of the respective years, he gave them new ones made up of letters which by the Abjad system would denote the number of the year in the cycle. The second year of Tipu's reign, A.D. 1783-84, was the 38th of the current cycle, which began in A.D. 1747. That year he named ا ز ل (1 + 7 + 30), the next year ج ل و (3 + 30 + 6), and the next د ل و (4 + 30 + 6), and these three names preceded by the word سال year are found upon coins of the Sultan of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of his reign, and dated 1198, 1199, 1200 Hijra respectively. When, however, in the 5th year of his reign Tipu altered his era from the Hijra to the Muludi (see p. 204), and replaced the Abjad system by the Abtas (see p. 116), he gave other names to the years which would indicate the number of the year in the cycle according to the latter system, and these we find on his coins from his fifth regnal year, such as شا (40 + 1), س ا ر ا (30 + 1 + 10 + 1), etc.

The names احمد and احد were given arbitrarily, in both systems, to the first and second years, because no words sufficiently short could be assigned to them to express 'one' and 'two.'

Cycle Year.	Abjad.	Abtas.	Cycle Year.	Abjad.	Abtas.	Cycle Year.	Abjad.	Abtas.
1	احد	احد	21	طیب	بارد	41	ما	شا
2	احمد	احمد	22	طایب	چرخ	42	کبک	سارا
3	اب	اب	23	یوز	خراج	43	جم	سراب
4	ابا	ابا	24	کد	تاز	44	جام	شتا
5	بیا	باب	25	حاوی	خرد	45	ادم	زیرجد
6	بجا	تاب	26	کید	بدرتاب	46	ولی	سحر
7	ابد	تابا	27	اکاه	درتاج	47	والی	ساحر
8	اباد	بجا	28	وحید	دانداز	48	کوکب	راسخ
9	جاه	تاج	29	یاحی	زان	49	کواکب	شاد
10	اوج	تابت	30	کی	زر	50	یم	حراست
11	حجج	ابد	31	کیا	زار	51	دوام	ساز
12	جهد	اداب	32	کیود	بزر	52	حمد	شاداب
13	جهاد	بار	33	ابل	زراب	53	حامد	بارش
14	وجه	حاجب	34	دل	ستا	54	جان	رستار
15	یاد	جر	35	دال	زرتاب	55	ادن	بشتر
16	زهد	رجا	36	جبال	ربتار	56	همای	بشارت
17	جوزاه	حار	37	زکی	سخ	57	مجید	شارح
18	حی	در	38	ازل	سغا	58	کحل	رشد
19	واهد	دار	39	جلو	دراز	59	جهان	صبح
20	بدوح	راحت	40	دلو	بسد	60	مجیز	ارشاد

DATES.

Ordinarily the date of striking of the coin is preceded by the word سنة year, sometimes في سنة in the year, but there are some variations from this. Some Samanid coins have بسنة of the year, some Dehli and others سنة هجرة, Turkistan سنة من هجرة النبي, year in the Hijra of the Prophet, Bhopal سنة هجرى قدسى year of the holy Hijra. The word عام, year, is used instead of سنة on some Spanish and African coins. When the Christian date is given the form is سنة عيسوى, when the Samvat سميت.

On some coins the phrase في شهور سنة, in the months of the year, is used; on some others the name of the month of issue is stated, في شهر, followed by the name of the month of the Hijra year. When the Ilahi year is given on the coins of Akbar and his successors the month of the old Persian calendar is employed with the Persian word ماه month, as الهى ماه ابان, Ilahi month Aban. Very rarely the day of the month is added by a cipher, or in words as in the following legend on a coin of a Governor of Bengal, في التاريخ العشرين من شهر الربيع الاخر سنة, on the date the twentieth of the month Rabi al-Akhir of the year six hundred and twenty; and on one of Tipu Sultan, سىوم بهارى سال شا, the third of (month) Bahari of the (cycle) year Sha.

Names of the Months.

	HIJRA.		OLD PERSIAN.
1.	محرم	1.	فروردین
2.	صفر	2.	اردی بهشت
3.	ربيع الاول	3.	خرداد
4.	ربيع الاخر [الثانى or]	4.	تیر
5.	جمادى الاول	5.	مرداد
6.	جمادى الاخر [الثانى or]	6.	شهریور - شهریور
7.	رجب	7.	مهر

HJRA.		OLD PERSIAN.	
8.	شعبان	8.	ابان
9.	شوال	9.	اذر
10.	رمضان	10.	دى
11.	ذو القعدة	11.	بهمن
12.	ذو الحجة	12.	اسپندارمذ

Tipu Sultan, on giving to the cycle years new names, which should denote the numerical order in which they stand in the cycle (see p. 206), treated the months of which the year consists in a similar way, but instead of the whole name being taken to express the number in Abjad the initial letter only was made to do so. Afterwards, with the change from the Abjad to the Abtas, it was again necessary to alter the names to suit the latter system. Only one or two of the months have been noted as being on Tipu's coins, but more may be found, and therefore the names are here given.

Names of the Twelve Months in Abjad and Abtas.

No. of Month.	Abjad.		No. of Month.	Abjad.		No. of Month.	Abtas.	
	Abjad.	Abtas.		Abjad.	Abtas.		Abjad.	Abtas.
1	احمدى	احمدى	5	هاشمى	جعفرى	9	طلوعى	ذاكرى
2	بهارى	بهارى	6	واسعى	حيدرى	10	رحمانى	يوسفى
3	جعفرى	تقى	7	زبرجدى	خسروى	11	رازى	ايزدى
4	دارائى	ثمرى	8	حيدرى	دينى	12	ربانى	بياضى

The numbers of the 11th and 12th month are made by using the first two letters of the name, and in the Abjad the letters ا (1) and ب (2) are on the right of the letter ي (10), as is usual in writing in ciphers the numbers 11 and 12, whilst in the Abtas the units ا and ب are on the left of the decimal , that is, in the order in which the ciphers were placed, 11 and 21, in Tipu Sultan's system (see p. 7).

REGNAL YEARS.

The year of the reign of the ruler is also usually noted on the coins of the Moghul emperors of Dehli, Afghanistan, Native States of India, Othmanli, and some other series of modern times, but not on the old Arabic.

It is, as a rule, on the other face of the coin to that on which the date is, and in ciphers, except for the first year, which is often written **احد جلوس**, accession or enthronement, is the word used to express regnal year, with or without **سنة** before it. The phrase **سنة جلوس ميمنت مانوس**, in the year of his reign of tranquil prosperity, adopted for Aurangzib, has been a favourite one ever since in the East.

The regnal year is of the same length as the Hijra lunar one, and consequently, beginning each year on the enthronement anniversary, does not change its number on the same day as the latter does, unless, of course, the enthronement was on 1st of Muharram, and so apparent discrepancies occur; for instance, Jahangir was proclaimed Emperor in Jumada, 1014; one half, therefore, of his issue of the regnal year 1 was in 1014 and one half in 1015. But there are many real discrepancies owing to carelessness of the mint masters or die engravers. In the time of Jahangir and Shah Jahan, when the solar year of Akbar's Ilahi Era was being again replaced by the Hijra, there was some confusion, and mistakes were made. The E.I. Company in 1793, in trying to establish a standard currency, ordered that all the rupees coined for Bengal should for the future bear the impression of the rupee of the 19th year of Shah Alam's reign; thus, the **سنة ١٩** was retained on the obverse of the Sicca or 19 San rupee of Murshidabad, whatever the Hijra year might be on the reverse,

until 1835. In a similar way سنة ١٢٦١ was put on the E.I.C. Farukhabad and Surat coins of the Shah Alam pattern, irrespective of the date of issue, from 1805 to 1835.

On some coins of Indian Native States, of the pattern of the Shah Alam rupee, is a جلوس year cipher which is not that of the Dehli Emperor, but that of the Rajah of the State, although his name is not given upon the piece.

On the Othmanli coinage since the beginning of the reign of Abd al-Hamid, A.H. 1187, only the date of the year of the Sultan's accession is given throughout the reign, with a cipher, usually above the area of the reverse, indicating the regnal year. It is necessary, therefore, to add the number of the regnal year to the date in order to arrive at the year in which any piece was struck; e.g., all the coins of Mahmud II bear the Hijra date 1223, although he reigned 32 years, and some of them were struck as late as 1254, as is shown by their bearing the regnal year 32.

TABLE OF HIJRA AND CHRISTIAN YEARS.

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1	622	Jy. 16	19	640	Ja. 2	37	657	Jn. 19
2	623	Jy. 5	20	640	D. 21	38	658	Jn. 9
3	624	Jn. 24	21	641	D. 10	39	659	My. 29
4	625	Jn. 13	22	642	N. 30	40	660	My. 17
5	626	Jn. 2	23	643	N. 19	41	661	My. 7
6	627	My. 23	24	644	N. 7	42	662	Ap. 26
7	628	My. 11	25	645	O. 28	43	663	Ap. 15
8	629	My. 1	26	646	O. 17	44	664	Ap. 4
9	630	Ap. 20	27	647	O. 7	45	665	Mr. 24
10	631	Ap. 9	28	648	S. 25	46	666	Mr. 13
11	632	Mr. 29	29	649	S. 14	47	667	Mr. 3
12	633	Mr. 18	30	650	S. 4	48	668	F. 20
13	634	Mr. 7	31	651	Ag. 24	49	669	F. 9
14	635	F. 25	32	652	Ag. 12	50	670	Ja. 29
15	636	F. 14	33	653	Ag. 2	51	671	Ja. 18
16	637	F. 2	34	654	Jy. 27	52	672	Ja. 8
17	638	Ja. 23	35	655	Jy. 11	53	672	D. 27
18	639	Ja. 12	36	656	Jn. 30	54	673	D. 16

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
55	674	D. 6	77	696	Ap. 10	99	717	Ag. 14
56	675	N. 25	78	697	Mr. 30	100	718	Ag. 3
57	676	N. 14	79	698	Mr. 20	101	719	Jy. 24
58	677	N. 3	80	699	Mr. 9	102	720	Jy. 12
59	678	O. 23	81	700	F. 26	103	721	Jy. 1
60	679	O. 13	82	701	F. 15	104	722	Jn. 21
61	680	O. 1	83	702	F. 4	105	723	Jn. 10
62	681	S. 20	84	703	Ja. 24	106	724	My. 29
63	682	S. 10	85	704	Ja. 14	107	725	My. 19
64	683	Ag. 30	86	705	Ja. 2	108	726	My. 8
65	684	Ag. 18	87	705	D. 23	109	727	Ap. 28
66	685	Ag. 8	88	706	D. 12	110	728	Ap. 16
67	686	Jy. 28	89	707	D. 1	111	729	Ap. 5
68	687	Jy. 18	90	708	N. 20	112	730	Mr. 26
69	688	Jy. 6	91	709	N. 9	113	731	Mr. 15
70	689	Jn. 25	92	710	O. 29	114	732	Mr. 3
71	690	Jn. 15	93	711	O. 19	115	733	F. 21
72	691	Jn. 4	94	712	O. 7	116	734	F. 10
73	692	My. 23	95	713	S. 26	117	735	Ja. 31
74	693	My. 13	96	714	S. 16	118	736	Ja. 20
75	694	My. 2	97	715	S. 5	119	737	Ja. 8
76	695	Ap. 21	98	716	Ag. 25	120	737	D. 29

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
121	738	D. 18	143	760	Ap. 22	165	781	Ag. 26
122	739	D. 7	144	761	Ap. 11	166	782	Ag. 15
123	740	N. 26	145	762	Ap. 1	167	783	Ag. 5
124	741	N. 15	146	763	Mr. 21	168	784	Jy. 24
125	742	N. 4	147	764	Mr. 10	169	785	Jy. 14
126	743	O. 25	148	765	F. 27	170	786	Jy. 3
127	744	O. 13	149	766	F. 16	171	787	Jn. 22
128	745	O. 3	150	767	F. 6	172	788	Jn. 11
129	746	S. 22	151	768	Ja. 26	173	789	My. 31
130	747	S. 11	152	769	Ja. 14	174	790	My. 20
131	748	Ag. 31	153	770	Ja. 4	175	791	My. 10
132	749	Ag. 20	154	770	D. 24	176	792	Ap. 28
133	750	Ag. 9	155	771	D. 13	177	793	Ap. 18
134	751	Jy. 30	156	772	D. 2	178	794	Ap. 7
135	752	Jy. 18	157	773	N. 21	179	795	Mr. 27
136	753	Jy. 7	158	774	N. 11	180	796	Mr. 16
137	754	Jn. 27	159	775	O. 31	181	797	Mr. 5
138	755	Jn. 16	160	776	O. 19	182	798	F. 22
139	756	Jn. 5	161	777	O. 9	183	799	F. 12
140	757	My. 25	162	778	S. 28	184	800	F. 1
141	758	My. 14	163	779	S. 17	185	801	Ja. 20
142	759	My. 4	164	780	S. 6	186	802	Ja. 10

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
187	802	D. 30	209	824	My. 4	231	845	S. 7
188	803	D. 20	210	825	Ap. 24	232	846	Ag. 28
189	804	D. 8	211	826	Ap. 13	233	847	Ag. 17
190	805	N. 27	212	827	Ap. 2	234	848	Ag. 5
191	806	N. 17	213	828	Mr. 22	235	849	Jy. 26
192	807	N. 6	214	829	Mr. 11	236	850	Jy. 15
193	808	O. 25	215	830	F. 28	237	851	Jy. 5
194	809	O. 15	216	831	F. 18	238	852	Jn. 23
195	810	O. 4	217	832	F. 7	239	853	Jn. 12
196	811	S. 23	218	833	Ja. 27	240	854	Jn. 2
197	812	S. 12	219	834	Ja. 16	241	855	My. 22
198	813	S. 1	220	835	Ja. 5	242	856	My. 10
199	814	Ag. 22	221	835	D. 26	243	857	Ap. 30
200	815	Ag. 11	222	836	D. 14	244	858	Ap. 19
201	816	Jy. 30	223	837	D. 3	245	859	Ap. 8
202	817	Jy. 20	224	838	N. 23	246	860	Mr. 28
203	818	Jy. 9	225	839	N. 12	247	861	Mr. 17
204	819	Jn. 28	226	840	O. 31	248	862	Mr. 7
205	820	Jn. 17	227	841	O. 21	249	863	F. 24
206	821	Jn. 6	228	842	O. 10	250	864	F. 13
207	822	My. 27	229	843	S. 30	251	865	F. 2
208	823	My. 16	230	844	S. 18	252	866	Ja. 22

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
253	867	Ja. 11	275	888	My.16	297	909	S. 20
254	868	Ja. 1	276	889	My. 6	298	910	S. 9
255	868	D. 20	277	890	Ap. 25	299	911	Ag. 29
256	869	D. 9	278	891	Ap. 15	300	912	Ag. 18
257	870	N. 29	279	892	Ap. 3	301	913	Ag. 7
258	871	N. 18	280	893	Mr. 23	302	914	Jy. 27
259	872	N. 7	281	894	Mr. 13	303	915	Jy. 17
260	873	O. 7	282	895	Mr. 2	304	916	Jy. 5
261	874	O. 16	283	896	F. 19	305	917	Jn. 24
262	875	O. 6	284	897	F. 8	306	918	Jn. 14
263	876	S. 24	285	898	Ja. 28	307	919	Jn. 3
264	877	S. 13	286	899	Ja. 17	308	920	My.23
265	878	S. 3	287	900	Ja. 7	309	921	My.12
266	879	Ag. 23	288	900	D. 26	310	922	My. 1
267	880	Ag. 12	289	901	D. 16	311	923	Ap. 21
268	881	Ag. 1	290	902	D. 5	312	924	Ap. 9
269	882	Jy. 21	291	903	N. 24	313	925	Mr. 29
270	883	Jy. 11	292	904	N. 13	314	926	Mr. 19
271	884	Jn. 29	293	905	N. 2	315	927	Mr. 8
272	885	Jn. 18	294	906	O. 22	316	928	F. 25
273	886	Jn. 8	295	907	O. 12	317	929	F. 14
274	887	My.28	296	908	S. 30	318	930	F. 3

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
319	931	Ja. 24	341	952	My.29	363	973	O. 2
320	932	Ja. 13	342	953	My.18	364	974	S. 21
321	933	Ja. 1	343	954	My. 7	365	975	S. 10
322	933	D. 22	344	955	Ap.27	366	976	Ag.30
323	934	D. 11	345	956	Ap.15	367	977	Ag.19
324	935	N. 30	346	957	Ap. 4	368	978	Ag. 9
325	936	N. 19	347	958	Mr.25	369	979	Jy. 29
326	937	N. 8	348	959	Mr.14	370	980	Jy. 17
327	938	O. 29	349	960	Mr. 3	371	981	Jy. 7
328	939	O. 18	350	961	F. 20	372	982	Jn. 26
329	940	O. 6	351	962	F. 9	373	983	Jn. 15
330	941	S. 26	352	963	Ja. 30	374	984	Jn. 4
331	942	S. 15	353	964	Ja. 19	375	985	My.24
332	943	S. 4	354	965	Ja. 7	376	986	My.13
333	944	Ag.24	355	965	D. 28	377	987	My. 3
334	945	Ag.13	356	966	D. 17	378	988	Ap.21
335	946	Ag. 2	357	967	D. 7	379	989	Ap.11
336	947	Jy. 23	358	968	N. 25	380	990	Mr.31
337	948	Jy. 11	359	969	N. 14	381	991	Mr.20
338	949	Jy. 1	360	970	N. 4	382	992	Mr. 9
339	950	Jn. 20	361	971	O. 24	383	993	F. 26
340	951	Jn. 9	362	972	O. 12	384	994	F. 15

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
385	995	F. 5	407	1016	Jn. 10	429	1037	O. 14
386	996	Ja. 25	408	1017	My.30	430	1038	O. 3
387	997	Ja. 14	409	1018	My.20	431	1039	S. 23
388	998	Ja. 3	410	1019	My. 9	432	1040	S. 11
389	998	D. 23	411	1020	Ap. 27	433	1041	Ag. 31
390	999	D. 13	412	1021	Ap. 17	434	1042	Ag. 21
391	1000	D. 1	413	1022	Ap. 6	435	1043	Ag. 10
392	1001	N. 20	414	1023	Mr. 26	436	1044	Jy. 29
393	1002	N. 10	415	1024	Mr. 15	437	1045	Jy. 19
394	1003	O. 30	416	1025	Mr. 4	438	1046	Jy. 8
395	1004	O. 18	417	1026	F. 22	439	1047	Jn. 28
396	1005	O. 8	418	1027	F. 11	440	1048	Jn. 16
397	1006	S. 27	419	1028	Ja. 31	441	1049	Jn. 5
398	1007	S. 17	420	1029	Ja. 20	442	1050	My.26
399	1008	S. 5	421	1030	Ja. 9	443	1051	My.15
400	1009	Ag.25	422	1030	D. 29	444	1052	My. 3
401	1010	Ag. 15	423	1031	D. 19	445	1053	Ap. 23
402	1011	Ag. 4	424	1032	D. 7	446	1054	Ap. 12
403	1012	Jy. 23	425	1033	N. 26	447	1055	Ap. 2
404	1013	Jy. 13	426	1034	N. 16	448	1056	Mr. 21
405	1014	Jy. 2	427	1035	N. 5	449	1057	Mr. 10
406	1015	Jn. 21	428	1036	O. 25	450	1058	F. 28

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
451	1059	F. 17	473	1080	Jn. 22	495	1101	O. 26
452	1060	F. 6	474	1081	Jn. 11	496	1102	O. 15
453	1061	Ja. 26	475	1082	Jn. 1	497	1103	O. 5
454	1062	Ja. 15	476	1083	My.21	498	1104	S. 23
455	1063	Ja. 4	477	1084	My.10	499	1105	S. 13
456	1063	D. 25	478	1085	Ap. 29	500	1106	S. 2
457	1064	D. 13	479	1086	Ap. 18	501	1107	Ag. 22 .
458	1065	D. 3	480	1087	Ap. 8	502	1108	Ag. 11
459	1066	N. 22	481	1088	Mr. 27	503	1109	Jy. 31
460	1067	N. 11	482	1089	Mr. 16	504	1110	Jy. 20
461	1068	O. 31	483	1090	Mr. 6	505	1111	Jy. 10
462	1069	O. 20	484	1091	F. 23	506	1112	Jn. 28
463	1070	O. 9	485	1092	F. 12	507	1113	Jn. 18
464	1071	S. 29	486	1093	F. 1	508	1114	Jn. 7
465	1072	S. 17	487	1094	Ja. 21	509	1115	My. 27
466	1073	S. 6	488	1095	Ja. 11	510	1116	My. 16
467	1074	Ag. 27	489	1095	D. 31	511	1117	My. 5
468	1075	Ag. 16	490	1096	D. 19	512	1118	Ap. 24
469	1076	Ag. 5	491	1097	D. 9	513	1119	Ap. 14
470	1077	Jy. 25	492	1098	N. 28	514	1120	Ap. 2
471	1078	Jy. 14	493	1099	N. 17	515	1121	Mr. 22
472	1079	Jy. 4	494	1100	N. 6	516	1122	Mr. 12

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
517	1123	Mr. 1	539	1144	Jy. 4	561	1165	N. 7
518	1124	F. 19	540	1145	Jn. 24	562	1166	O. 28
519	1125	F. 7	541	1146	Jn. 13	563	1167	O. 17
520	1126	Ja. 27	542	1147	Jn. 2	564	1168	O. 5
521	1127	Ja. 17	543	1148	My.22	565	1169	S. 25
522	1128	Ja. 6	544	1149	My.11	566	1170	S. 14
523	1128	D. 25	545	1150	Ap. 30	567	1171	S. 4
524	1129	D. 15	546	1151	Ap. 20	568	1172	Ag.23
525	1130	D. 4	547	1152	Ap. 8	569	1173	Ag.12
526	1131	N. 23	548	1153	Mr.29	570	1174	Ag. 2
527	1132	N. 12	549	1154	Mr.18	571	1175	Jy. 22
528	1133	N. 1	550	1155	Mr. 7	572	1176	Jy. 10
529	1134	O. 22	551	1156	F. 25	573	1177	Jn. 30
530	1135	O. 11	552	1157	F. 13	574	1178	Jn. 19
531	1136	S. 29	553	1158	F. 2	575	1179	Jn. 8
532	1137	S. 19	554	1159	Ja. 23	576	1180	My.28
533	1138	S. 8	555	1160	Ja. 12	577	1181	My.17
534	1139	Ag.28	556	1160	D. 31	578	1182	My. 7
535	1140	Ag.17	557	1161	D. 21	579	1183	Ap.26
536	1141	Ag. 6	558	1162	D. 10	580	1184	Ap.14
537	1142	Jy. 27	559	1163	N. 30	581	1185	Ap. 4
538	1143	Jy. 16	560	1164	N. 18	582	1186	Mr. 24

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
583	1187	Mr. 13	605	1208	Jy. 16	627	1229	N. 20
584	1188	Mr. 2	606	1209	Jy. 6	628	1230	N. 9
585	1189	F. 19	607	1210	Jn. 25	629	1231	O. 29
586	1190	F. 8	608	1211	Jn. 15	630	1232	O. 18
587	1191	Ja. 29	609	1212	Jn. 3	631	1233	O. 7
588	1192	Ja. 18	610	1213	My. 23	632	1234	S. 26
589	1193	Ja. 7	611	1214	My. 13	633	1235	S. 16
590	1193	D. 27	612	1215	My. 2	634	1236	S. 4
591	1194	D. 16	613	1216	Ap. 20	635	1237	Ag. 24
592	1195	D. 6	614	1217	Ap. 10	636	1238	Ag. 14
593	1196	N. 24	615	1218	Mr. 30	637	1239	Ag. 3
594	1197	N. 13	616	1219	Mr. 19	638	1240	Jy. 23
595	1198	N. 3	617	1220	Mr. 8	639	1241	Jy. 12
596	1199	O. 23	618	1221	F. 25	640	1242	Jy. 1
597	1200	O. 12	619	1222	F. 15	641	1243	Jn. 21
598	1201	O. 1	620	1223	F. 4	642	1244	Jn. 9
599	1202	S. 20	621	1224	Ja. 24	643	1245	My. 29
600	1203	S. 10	622	1225	Ja. 13	644	1246	My. 19
601	1204	Ag. 29	623	1226	Ja. 2	645	1247	My. 8
602	1205	Ag. 18	624	1226	D. 22	646	1248	Ap. 26
603	1206	Ag. 8	625	1227	D. 12	647	1249	Ap. 16
604	1207	Jy. 28	626	1228	N. 30	648	1250	Ap. 5

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
649	1251	Mr. 26	671	1272	Jy. 29	693	1293	D. 2
650	1252	Mr. 14	672	1273	Jy. 18	694	1294	N. 21
651	1253	Mr. 3	673	1274	Jy. 7	695	1295	N. 10
652	1254	F. 21	674	1275	Jn. 27	696	1296	O. 30
653	1255	F. 10	675	1276	Jn. 15	697	1297	O. 19
654	1256	Ja. 30	676	1277	Jn. 4	698	1298	O. 9
655	1257	Ja. 19	677	1278	My. 25	699	1299	S. 28
656	1258	Ja. 8	678	1279	My. 14	700	1300	S. 16
657	1258	D. 29	679	1280	My. 3	701	1301	S. 6
658	1259	D. 18	680	1281	Ap. 22	702	1302	Ag. 26
659	1260	D. 6	681	1282	Ap. 11	703	1303	Ag. 15
660	1261	N. 26	682	1283	Ap. 1	704	1304	Ag. 4
661	1262	N. 15	683	1284	Mr. 20	705	1305	Jy. 24
662	1263	N. 4	684	1285	Mr. 9	706	1306	Jy. 13
663	1264	O. 24	685	1286	F. 27	707	1307	Jy. 3
664	1265	O. 13	686	1287	F. 16	708	1308	Jn. 21
665	1266	O. 2	687	1288	F. 6	709	1309	Jn. 11
666	1267	S. 22	688	1289	Ja. 25	710	1310	My. 31
667	1268	S. 10	689	1290	Ja. 14	711	1311	My. 20
668	1269	Ag. 31	690	1291	Ja. 4	712	1312	My. 9
669	1270	Ag. 20	691	1291	D. 24	713	1313	Ap. 28
670	1271	Ag. 9	692	1292	D. 12	714	1314	Ap. 17

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
715	1315	Ap. 7	737	1336	Ag. 10	759	1357	D. 14
716	1316	Mr. 26	738	1337	Jy. 30	760	1358	D. 3
717	1317	Mr. 16	739	1338	Jy. 20	761	1359	N. 23
718	1318	Mr. 5	740	1339	Jy. 9	762	1360	N. 11
719	1319	F. 22	741	1340	Jn. 27	763	1361	O. 31
720	1320	F. 12	742	1341	Jn. 17	764	1362	O. 21
721	1321	Ja. 31	743	1342	Jn. 6	765	1363	O. 10
722	1322	Ja. 20	744	1343	My. 26	766	1364	S. 28
723	1323	Ja. 10	745	1344	My. 15	767	1365	S. 18
724	1323	D. 30	746	1345	My. 4	768	1366	S. 7
725	1324	D. 18	747	1346	Ap. 24	769	1367	Ag. 28
726	1325	D. 8	748	1347	Ap. 13	770	1368	Ag. 16
727	1326	N. 27	749	1348	Ap. 1	771	1369	Ag. 5
728	1327	N. 17	750	1349	Mr. 22	772	1370	Jy. 26
729	1328	N. 5	751	1350	Mr. 11	773	1371	Jy. 15
730	1329	O. 25	752	1351	F. 28	774	1372	Jy. 3
731	1330	O. 15	753	1352	F. 18	775	1373	Jn. 23
732	1331	O. 4	754	1353	F. 6	776	1374	Jn. 12
733	1332	S. 22	755	1354	Ja. 26	777	1375	Jn. 2
734	1333	S. 12	756	1355	Ja. 16	778	1376	My. 21
735	1334	S. 1	757	1356	Ja. 5	779	1377	My. 10
736	1335	Ag. 21	758	1356	D. 25	780	1378	Ap. 30

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
781	1379	Ap. 19	803	1400	Ag. 22	825	1421	D. 26
782	1380	Ap. 7	804	1401	Ag. 11	826	1422	D. 15
783	1381	Mr. 28	805	1402	Ag. 1	827	1423	D. 5
784	1382	Mr. 17	806	1403	Jy. 21	828	1424	N. 23
785	1383	Mr. 6	807	1404	Jy. 10	829	1425	N. 13
786	1384	F. 24	808	1405	Jn. 29	830	1426	N. 2
787	1385	F. 12	809	1406	Jn. 18	831	1427	O. 22
788	1386	F. 2	810	1407	Jn. 8	832	1428	O. 11
789	1387	Ja. 22	811	1408	My. 27	833	1429	S. 30
790	1388	Ja. 11	812	1409	My. 16	834	1430	S. 19
791	1388	D. 31	813	1410	My. 6	835	1431	S. 9
792	1389	D. 20	814	1411	Ap. 25	836	1432	Ag. 28
793	1390	D. 9	815	1412	Ap. 13	837	1433	Ag. 18
794	1391	N. 29	816	1413	Ap. 3	838	1434	Ag. 7
795	1392	N. 17	817	1414	Mr. 23	839	1435	Jy. 27
796	1393	N. 6	818	1415	Mr. 13	840	1436	Jy. 16
797	1394	O. 27	819	1416	Mr. 1	841	1437	Jy. 5
798	1395	O. 16	820	1417	F. 18	842	1438	Jn. 24
799	1396	O. 5	821	1418	F. 8	843	1439	Jn. 14
800	1397	S. 24	822	1419	Ja. 28	844	1440	Jn. 2
801	1398	S. 13	823	1420	Ja. 17	845	1441	My. 22
802	1399	S. 3	824	1421	Ja. 6	846	1442	My. 12

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
847	1443	My. 1	869	1464	S. 3	891	1486	Ja. 7
848	1444	Ap. 20	870	1465	Ag. 24	892	1486	D. 28
849	1445	Ap. 9	871	1466	Ag. 13	893	1487	D. 17
850	1446	Mr. 29	872	1467	Ag. 2	894	1488	D. 5
851	1447	Mr. 19	873	1468	Jy. 22	895	1489	N. 25
852	1448	Mr. 7	874	1469	Jy. 11	896	1490	N. 14
853	1449	F. 24	875	1470	Jn. 30	897	1491	N. 4
854	1450	F. 14	876	1471	Jn. 20	898	1492	O. 23
855	1451	F. 3	877	1472	Jn. 8	899	1493	O. 12
856	1452	Ja. 23	878	1473	My. 29	900	1494	O. 2
857	1453	Ja. 12	879	1474	My. 18	901	1495	S. 21
858	1454	Ja. 1	880	1475	My. 7	902	1496	S. 9
859	1454	D. 22	881	1476	Ap. 26	903	1497	Ag. 30
860	1455	D. 11	882	1477	Ap. 15	904	1498	Ag. 19
861	1456	N. 29	883	1478	Ap. 4	905	1499	Ag. 8
862	1457	N. 19	884	1479	Mr. 25	906	1500	Jy. 28
863	1458	N. 8	885	1480	Mr. 13	907	1501	Jy. 17
864	1459	O. 28	886	1481	Mr. 2	908	1502	Jy. 7
865	1460	O. 17	887	1482	F. 20	909	1503	Jn. 26
866	1461	O. 6	888	1483	F. 9	910	1504	Jn. 14
867	1462	S. 26	889	1484	Ja. 30	911	1505	Jn. 4
868	1463	S. 15	890	1485	Ja. 18	912	1506	My. 24

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
913	1507	My. 13	935	1528	S. 15	957	1550	Ja. 20
914	1508	My. 2	936	1529	S. 5	958	1551	Ja. 9
915	1509	Ap. 21	937	1530	Ag. 25	959	1551	D. 29
916	1510	Ap. 10	938	1531	Ag. 15	960	1552	D. 18
917	1511	Mr. 31	939	1532	Ag. 3	961	1553	D. 7
918	1512	Mr. 19	940	1533	Jy. 23	962	1554	X. 26
919	1513	Mr. 9	941	1534	Jy. 13	963	1555	X. 16
920	1514	F. 26	942	1535	Jy. 2	964	1556	X. 4
921	1515	F. 15	943	1536	Jn. 20	965	1557	O. 24
922	1516	F. 5	944	1537	Jn. 10	966	1558	O. 14
923	1517	Ja. 24	945	1538	My. 30	967	1559	O. 3
924	1518	Ja. 13	946	1539	My. 19	968	1560	S. 22
925	1519	Ja. 3	947	1540	My. 8	969	1561	S. 11
926	1519	D. 23	948	1541	Ap. 27	970	1562	Ag. 31
927	1520	D. 12	949	1542	Ap. 17	971	1563	Ag. 21
928	1521	D. 1	950	1543	Ap. 6	972	1564	Ag. 9
929	1522	N. 20	951	1544	Mr. 25	973	1565	Jy. 29
930	1523	N. 10	952	1545	Mr. 15	974	1566	Jy. 19
931	1524	O. 29	953	1546	Mr. 4	975	1567	Jy. 8
932	1525	O. 18	954	1547	F. 21	976	1568	Jn. 26
933	1526	O. 8	955	1548	F. 11	977	1569	Jn. 16
934	1527	S. 27	956	1549	Ja. 30	978	1570	Jn. 5

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
979	1571	My. 26	1001	1592	O. 8	1023	1614	F. 11
980	1572	My. 14	1002	1593	S. 27	1024	1615	Ja. 31
981	1573	My. 3	1003	1594	S. 16	1025	1616	Ja. 20
982	1574	Ap. 23	1004	1595	S. 6	1026	1617	Ja. 9
983	1575	Ap. 12	1005	1596	Ag. 25	1027	1617	D. 29
984	1576	Mr. 31	1006	1597	Ag. 14	1028	1618	D. 19
985	1577	Mr. 21	1007	1598	Ag. 4	1029	1619	D. 8
986	1578	Mr. 10	1008	1599	Jy. 24	1030	1620	N. 26
987	1579	F. 28	1009	1600	Jy. 13	1031	1621	N. 16
988	1580	F. 17	1010	1601	Jy. 2	1032	1622	N. 5
989	1581	F. 5	1011	1602	Jn. 21	1033	1623	O. 25
990	1582	Ja. 26	1012	1603	Jn. 11	1034	1624	O. 14
991	1583	Ja. 25*	1013	1604	My. 30	1035	1625	O. 3
992	1584	Ja. 14	1014	1605	My. 19	1036	1626	S. 22
993	1585	Ja. 3	1015	1606	My. 9	1037	1627	S. 12
994	1585	D. 23	1016	1607	Ap. 28	1038	1628	Ag. 31
995	1586	D. 12	1017	1608	Ap. 17	1039	1629	Ag. 21
996	1587	D. 2	1018	1609	Ap. 6	1040	1630	Ag. 10
997	1588	N. 20	1019	1610	Mr. 26	1041	1631	Jy. 30
998	1589	N. 10	1020	1611	Mr. 16	1042	1632	Jy. 19
999	1590	O. 30	1021	1612	Mr. 4	1043	1633	Jy. 8
1000	1591	O. 19	1022	1613	F. 21	1044	1634	Jn. 27

* Here is the change to the Gregorian or new style.

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1045	1635	Jn. 17	1067	1656	O. 20	1089	1678	F. 23
1046	1636	Jn. 5	1068	1657	O. 9	1090	1679	F. 12
1047	1637	My. 26	1069	1658	S. 29	1091	1680	F. 2
1048	1638	My. 15	1070	1659	S. 18	1092	1681	Ja. 21
1049	1639	My. 4	1071	1660	S. 6	1093	1682	Ja. 10
1050	1640	Ap. 23	1072	1661	Ag. 27	1094	1682	D. 31
1051	1641	Ap. 12	1073	1662	Ag. 16	1095	1683	D. 20
1052	1642	Ap. 1	1074	1663	Ag. 5	1096	1684	D. 8
1053	1643	Mr. 22	1075	1664	Jy. 25	1097	1685	N. 28
1054	1644	Mr. 10	1076	1665	Jy. 14	1098	1686	N. 17
1055	1645	F. 27	1077	1666	Jy. 4	1099	1687	N. 7
1056	1646	F. 17	1078	1667	Jn. 23	1100	1688	O. 26
1057	1647	F. 6	1079	1668	Jn. 11	1101	1689	O. 15
1058	1648	Ja. 27	1080	1669	Jn. 1	1102	1690	O. 5
1059	1649	Ja. 15	1081	1670	My. 21	1103	1691	S. 24
1060	1650	Ja. 4	1082	1671	My. 10	1104	1692	S. 12
1061	1650	D. 25	1083	1672	Ap. 29	1105	1693	S. 2
1062	1651	D. 14	1084	1673	Ap. 18	1106	1694	Ag. 22
1063	1652	D. 2	1085	1674	Ap. 7	1107	1695	Ag. 12
1064	1653	N. 22	1086	1675	Mr. 28	1108	1696	Jy. 31
1065	1654	N. 11	1087	1676	Mr. 16	1109	1697	Jy. 20
1066	1655	O. 31	1088	1677	Mr. 6	1110	1698	Jy. 10

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1111	1699	Jn. 29	1133	1720	N. 2	1155	1742	Mr. 8
1112	1700	Jn. 18	1134	1721	O. 22	1156	1743	F. 25
1113	1701	Jn. 8	1135	1722	O. 12	1157	1744	F. 15
1114	1702	My. 28	1136	1723	O. 1	1158	1745	F. 3
1115	1703	My. 17	1137	1724	S. 20	1159	1746	Ja. 24
1116	1704	My. 6	1138	1725	S. 9	1160	1747	Ja. 13
1117	1705	Ap. 25	1139	1726	Ag. 29	1161	1748	Ja. 2
1118	1706	Ap. 15	1140	1727	Ag. 19	1162	1748	D. 22
1119	1707	Ap. 4	1141	1728	Ag. 7	1163	1749	D. 11
1120	1708	Mr. 23	1142	1729	Jy. 27	1164	1750	N. 30
1121	1709	Mr. 13	1143	1730	Jy. 17	1165	1751	N. 20
1122	1710	Mr. 2	1144	1731	Jy. 6	1166	1752	N. 8
1123	1711	F. 19	1145	1732	Jn. 24	1167	1753	O. 29
1124	1712	F. 9	1146	1733	Jn. 14	1168	1754	O. 18
1125	1713	Ja. 28	1147	1734	Jn. 3	1169	1755	O. 7
1126	1714	Ja. 17	1148	1735	My. 24	1170	1756	S. 26
1127	1715	Ja. 7	1149	1736	My. 12	1171	1757	S. 15
1128	1715	D. 27	1150	1737	My. 1	1172	1758	S. 4
1129	1716	D. 16	1151	1738	Ap. 21	1173	1759	Ag. 25
1130	1717	D. 5	1152	1739	Ap. 10	1174	1760	Ag. 13
1131	1718	N. 24	1153	1740	Mr. 29	1175	1761	Ag. 2
1132	1719	N. 14	1154	1741	Mr. 19	1176	1762	Jy. 23

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1177	1763	Jy. 12.	1199	1784	N. 14	1221	1806	Mf. 21
1178	1764	Jy. 1	1200	1785	N. 4	1222	1807	Mf. 11
1179	1765	Jn. 20.	1201	1786	O. 24	1223	1808	F. 28
1180	1766	Jn. 9	1202	1787	O. 13	1224	1809	F. 16
1181	1767	My. 30.	1203	1788	O. 2	1225	1810	F. 6
1182	1768	My. 18.	1204	1789	S. 21	1226	1811	Ja. 26
1183	1769	My. 7	1205	1790	S. 10	1227	1812	Ja. 16
1184	1770	Ap. 27	1206	1791	Ag. 31	1228	1813	Ja. 4
1185	1771	Ap. 16.	1207	1792	Ag. 19	1229	1813	D. 24
1186	1772	Ap. 4	1208	1793	Ag. 9	1230	1814	D. 14
1187	1773	Mr. 25	1209	1794	Jy. 29	1231	1815	D. 3
1188	1774	Mr. 14	1210	1795	Jy. 18	1232	1816	N. 21
1189	1775	Mr. 4	1211	1796	Jy. 7	1233	1817	N. 11
1190	1776	F. 21	1212	1797	Jn. 26	1234	1818	O. 31
1191	1777	F. 9	1213	1798	Jn. 15	1235	1819	O. 20
1192	1778	Ja. 30	1214	1799	Jn. 5	1236	1820	O. 9
1193	1779	Ja. 19	1215	1800	My. 25	1237	1821	S. 28
1194	1780	Ja. 8	1216	1801	My. 14	1238	1822	S. 18
1195	1780	D. 28.	1217	1802	My. 4	1239	1823	S. 7
1196	1781	D. 17	1218	1803	Ap. 23	1240	1824	Ag. 26
1197	1782	D. 7	1219	1804	Ap. 12	1241	1825	Ag. 16
1198	1783	N. 26	1220	1805	Ap. 1	1242	1826	Ag. 5

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day
1243	1827	Jy. 25	1265	1848	N. 27	1287	1870	Ap. 3
1244	1828	Jy. 14	1266	1849	N. 17	1288	1871	Mr. 23
1245	1829	Jy. 3	1267	1850	N. 6	1289	1872	Mr. 11
1246	1830	Jn. 22	1268	1851	O. 27	1290	1873	Mr. 1
1247	1831	Jn. 12	1269	1852	O. 15	1291	1874	F. 18
1248	1832	My. 31	1270	1853	O. 4	1292	1875	F. 7
1249	1833	My. 21	1271	1854	S. 24	1293	1876	Ja. 28
1250	1834	My. 10	1272	1855	S. 13	1294	1877	Ja. 16
1251	1835	Ap. 29	1273	1856	S. 1	1295	1878	Ja. 5
1252	1836	Ap. 18	1274	1857	Ag. 22	1296	1878	D. 26
1253	1837	Ap. 7	1275	1858	Ag. 11	1297	1879	D. 15
1254	1838	Mr. 27	1276	1859	Jy. 31	1298	1880	D. 4
1255	1839	Mr. 17	1277	1860	Jy. 20	1299	1881	N. 23
1256	1840	Mr. 5	1278	1861	Jy. 9	1300	1882	N. 12
1257	1841	F. 23	1279	1862	Jn. 29	1301	1883	N. 2
1258	1842	F. 12	1280	1863	Jn. 18	1302	1884	O. 21
1259	1843	F. 1	1281	1864	Jn. 6	1303	1885	O. 10
1260	1844	Ja. 22	1282	1865	My. 27	1304	1886	S. 30
1261	1845	Ja. 10	1283	1866	My. 16	1305	1887	S. 19
1262	1845	D. 30	1284	1867	My. 5	1306	1888	S. 7
1263	1846	D. 20	1285	1868	Ap. 24	1307	1889	Ag. 28
1264	1847	D. 9	1286	1869	Ap. 13	1308	1890	Ag. 17

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1309	1891	Ag. 7	1315	1897	Jn. 2	1321	1903	Mr.30
1310	1892	Jy. 26	1316	1898	My.22	1322	1904	Mr. 18
1311	1893	Jy. 15	1317	1899	My.12	1323	1905	Mr. 8
1312	1894	Jy. 5	1318	1900	My. 1	1324	1906	F. 25
1313	1895	Jn. 24	1319	1901	Ap.20	1325	1907	F. 14
1314	1896	Jn. 12	1320	1902	Ap. 10			

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