

All are tiny silver coins weighing in the 0.10-0.22g range, always without mint or date. Each bears the ruler's name on the obverse, a brief religious phrase on the reverse. None have ever been available on the market, so rarity is not indicated here.

- P1192 'Ali b. al-Hasan, AR fractional —
 Conceivably the same ruler as 'Ali b. al-Hasan of Kilwa (#1180).
- Q1192 Bahram b. 'Ali, AR fractional —
 Bahram is an Iranian, not an Arab name, suggesting that there might have been an Iranian trade connection with Pemba.
- R1192 Shu'ayb b. Ishaq, AR fractional —
- S1192 Muhammad b. Ishaq, AR fractional —
- T1192 Ibrahim b. Ishaq, AR fractional —
- U1192 Khalid b. Ahmad, AR fractional —
- V1192 Ahmad b. Khalid, AR fractional —
- W1192 Muhammad b. 'Abd Allah, AR fractional —
- X1192 Muhammad b. (Yahya? or 'Ali?), AR fractional —
- Y1192 Muhammad b. Sulayman, AR fractional —

Maria Theresa 1780 thalers and other 19th century coins are known countermarked *pemba* in Arabic within a clove, either once or twice. These are now regarded as fantasy countermarked coins produced circa 1960, but nonetheless popular amongst collectors.

Other medieval and early modern East African Islamic coinages are known to exist, including some unusual silver coins said to date from the 4th/10th to 7th/13th centuries, usually inscribed only with the kalima, divided between both sides as on the common Umayyad copper (type #153), and a larger 17th or 18th century silver coin found together with Mexican silver coins at Mombasa.³¹⁰ There are also some 18th or 19th century tin coins of Mombasa & Lamu, whose authenticity has been queried (cf. Zeno-25140).

RUM

SELJUQ OF RUM (RUM SELJUQ)

- Ghalib Edhem, Ismail, *Takvim-i maskukat-i selçukiyye*, Constantinople, 1309/1892 (reprint: Ankara, 1971) (text in Ottoman Turkish).
- Tevhid, Ahmed, *Musée Impérial Ottoman. Section des Monnaies Musulmanes. Quatrième Partie*, Constantinople, 1321/1903 (text in Ottoman Turkish).
- Eti, Mehmet, <http://mehmeteti.150m.com/index.htm>, where some 484 coins are currently listed and illustrated, together with useful information on how to decipher the abbreviated dates.
- Eron, Kamil, www.eroncoins.com, listing more than 1100 coins, all of them illustrated, the site is excellent but slow.
- Over 650 pieces, including many rarities, are illustrated on www.zeno.ru.
- Izmirlir, Yılmaz, *Anadolu Selçuklu Paraları / The Coins of Anatolian Seljuqs*, Istanbul 2009. Now the standard catalog of Rum Seljuk coinage, with more than 1550 coins beautifully illustrated, but the reader must create his own table of contents.
- Further work is currently in progress by Johann-Christoph Hinrichs, Bremen, and by the heirs of the deceased Michael Broome, Reading. A pirated version of Hinrichs' work was circulated in Turkey but subsequently withdrawn. My thanks to Hinrichs for having frequently sent me comments and corrections. Broome's catalog is now promised to appear at last, sometime in 2010 (maybe!).

The Seljuqs overran much of Anatolia after the defeat of the Byzantine emperor Romanus IV by Sulayman b. Qutulmush in 471/1077, founding a dynasty that lasted until about 707/1307, though under Mongol suzerainty from 639/1241 onwards. Their gold coinage is very rare, but silver and copper are abundant. The Seljuq dirham, first struck in 580, revived the canonical dirham standard of about 2.97 grams until the end of the first reign of Mas'ud II in 697/1298. Rum Seljuq gold, first struck in 573, is unusual in that its type was generally identical

³¹⁰ A selection can be found in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Others are principally in Kenyan and Tanzanian museums. See also Helen Brown, "Coins of East Africa: An Introductory Survey.", *Yarmouk Numismatics*, v.5 (1993), pp.83-87.

or very close to that of the dirham, to the extent that sometimes dinar dies were used to strike silver dirhams.

The reign dates provided here, especially of the later Seljuqs, are based on traditional sources, adjusted by the dated silver coinage. The later reigns overlap, as the various princes allied with one or another Mongol faction in Iran.

Most copper coins lack the mint name, though some show a mint types (especially of Kayqubad I and Kaykhusraw II), usually Sivas, Bilveren or Ankara. Earlier silver coins were struck primarily at Sivas, Konya and Kayseri, other mints being considerably rarer. From the time of Qilij Arslan IV, the number of mints increased rapidly, with coins of Erzincan, Gümüşbazar ("silver market"), Kayseri, Konya, Lu'lu'a (Lulua), Ma'danshahr and Sivas most common. Sinop and Samsun are relatively available for Mas'ud II. More than 40 mints operated under the Seljuqs, most of them only in the last twenty years, at the Rum Seljuq western rump was collapsing into semi-autonomous regions that were soon to emerge as the Beyliks.

Until 2010 only the gold dinar of Konya 635 (type #1215) was considered modestly rare, but since the recent hoard, the three brothers type of Konya 648 has now become surprisingly available, together with modest numbers of Konya 642 of Kaykhusraw II and Konya 644 of Kayka'us II. Others remain rare, but some seem to be less rare than formerly. The size of the recent hoard has questioned the traditional assumption that all Rum Seljuqs gold coinage, except the Konya 635 issue, were strictly for presentation purposes.³¹¹ It is likely that dinars were struck quite regularly from about 609 until just before 700, as previously unrecorded dates continue to arise from time to time. Gold was minted mainly at Konya, occasionally at Sivas or Kayseri, plus a few other extremely rare mints.

Silver dirhams were generally carefully struck until the early years of the reign of Kaykhusraw III, but later pieces were increasingly haphazardly struck. They were all struck to the standard of just under 3 grams (theoretically the classic 2.97g dirham) until 697, when the contemporary Ilkhan standard of 2.16g was embraced. Half dirhams were struck during most reigns until the 680s, normally from special dies intended for the smaller denomination until the 640s, thereafter from the same dies used for the full dirhams. They are all very rare, having been struck in negligible quantities.³¹²

Early coppers, through Kayqubad I, tended to be reasonably well struck, though extant specimens are often quite worn or corroded. Later coppers are increasingly crude. For unknown reasons, relatively few copper coins were produced after the 640s/1240s, usually crudely struck and poorly preserved.

After about 640, dates on silver and gold Rum Seljuq coins are often written wholly or partly in the diwani script, a sort of shorthand that used monogrammatic forms of the written Arabic numeric words in lieu of the full orthography (diwan = chancellery). Unfortunately, there are many variations of individual diwani ciphers, and no satisfactory analysis of Rum Seljuq diwani dates has yet been published. Fortunately, a useful guide to deciphering these dates may be viewed on Mehmet Eti's website noted above, and somewhat confusingly in Izmirlir's catalog.

Mas'ud I, 510-551 / 1116-1156

- 1192 AE fals, enthroned figure obverse, holding globus cruciger & labarum, always without mint or date R
 Derived from near contemporary Byzantine folles, probably of John III Comnenus.

Qilij Arslan II, 551-588 / 1156-1192

- T1193 AV dinar, struck only at Konya 573 RRR
- 1193 AR dirham, Konya mint, all years 580-589 R
 Struck at Konya, all years 580-589 (R) and Sivas 581 & 583 (RRR).
- A1194 AR 1/6 dirham, always undated RRR
 The denomination of this type is uncertain, as specimens range from about 0.45 to over 0.65g. It seems reasonable that these

³¹¹ A few examples from a hoard of Rum Seljuq gold dinars first sprinkled up in the market in mid 2010 (e.g., three examples in CNG Auction 85). Allegedly, there were about 300 pieces in the hoard, of which a significant majority are of Konya 648 in the name of the three brothers, together with modest numbers of Konya 642 & 644 of earlier reigns, and undetermined coins of other dates, perhaps as late as Qilij Arslan IV (655-664). But how many dinars were really in the hoard? Which types? How are they being marketed? Did the Turkish authorities really seize nearly half the hoard, and if so, where are they? These questions cannot yet be answered (June 2011).

³¹² Some alleged half dirhams of the later reigns may be clipped-down full dirhams. Genuine halves tend to be noticeably thinner than full dirhams.

	fractional dirhams were produced as a donative, for which a precise weight would have been rather irrelevant. ³¹³			
1194.1	AE fals, horseman obverse	C		
1194.2	AE fals, enthroned figure obverse	R		
<u>Local rulers:</u>				
	Several of the sons of Qilij Arslan II received the right to produce coinage in their own name within their apanages. Most of these coins were probably struck during the 580s/1180s, to judge by the few dated examples, with a few later, especially at Erzurum, where coins were dated until at least 616/1219.			
Malikshah II b. Qilij Arslan II (Abu'l-Fath), at Sivas & Aksaray, late 6th/12th century				
T1195	AR dirham, struck at Kayseri dated 593 & 594	RRR		
1195	AE large fals, horseman right, with small human figure (angel?) standing behind rider	RRR		
Qaysarshah b. Qilij Arslan II, at Malatya, late 6th/12th century				
1196	AE large fals, horseman slaying a dragon with his lance	RR		
Mas'ud b. Qilij Arslan II, at Ankara, late 6th/12th century				
A1197	AR "dinar" (thus inscribed on the coin), known dated 587 & 589	RRR		
	No gold dinar is known. It is conceivable that the silver coins were called dinars because contemporary large copper coins of eastern Anatolia and northwestern Iran were known as dirhams.			
1197	AE large fals, square-in-circle type obverse & reverse, known dated 587-592	RR		
Tughril b. Qilij Arslan II (Mughith al-Din), at Erzurum, circa 580s-618 / 1180s-1221				
1198	AR "dinar", mint of Erzurum	S		
	Known dated 608-616 (possibly also 618). All are denominated <i>dinar</i> , even though made of silver. See note to #A1197.			
1199.1	AE fals, horseman right on obverse, always without mint or date	R		
	Probably struck only at Erzurum.			
1199.2	AE fals, aniconic type, Erzincan mint, undated	RR		
Jahanshah b. Tughril (Rukn al-Din), at Erzurum, 620s / 1220s				
1200	AE fals, enthroned ruler type, undated	RR		
<u>Regular dynastic successors resumed:</u>				
Kaykhusraw I, 1st reign, 588-595 / 1192-1198 (b. Qilij Arslan, Ghiyath al-Din)				
1201	AR dirham, struck at Konya 589-595, always without the <i>kunya</i> Abu'l-Fath	R		
1202	AE fals, horseman obverse	C		
	Coins of the first reign lack the <i>kunya</i> Abu'l-Fath. However, Hinrichs and İzmirliler recently postulated that some coppers without the <i>kunya</i> may in fact belong to the second reign, now confirmed by a coin without the <i>kunya</i> clearly dated 601 in a private American collection. ³¹⁴			
	A few examples bear the mint name below the horseman, of which Malatya is the least rare (R).			
	Both this and type #1207 are known in several different styles, mostly with coarsely engraved horsemen and equally coarse calligraphy. However, there are some carefully struck fulus with fine late Kufic script and a well-engraved horseman (R), comparable with the horseman on the silver dirhams of Sulayman (type #1204).			
1203	AE fals, imperial bust obverse			RR
	Half bust facing, holding spear.			
1203A	AE fals, enthroned imperial obverse			RR
	Full portrait facing, seated on Byzantine-style throne.			
Sulayman II (b. Qilij Arslan), 592-600 / 1196-1204				
T1204	AV dinar, horseman right (as #1204), Konya 597 ³¹⁵	RRR		
1204	AR dirham, horseman right, struck at Kayseri & Konya, known dated 595-600	RR		
	Sulayman's handsome dinars & dirhams portray a mounted warrior, the earliest occurrence of this motif on circulating Islamic coinage.			
1205.1	AE fals, horseman obverse, with title <i>al-malik al-qahir</i> , large flans	S		
	Invariably without mint & undated, this version is presumed to have been struck during Sulayman's tenure as governor of Tokat, presumably in the 570s-580s.			
1205.2	AE fals, horseman obverse, with title <i>al-sultan al-qahir</i> , sometimes dated (595-600), always without mint	C		
	The purported mint name Rasht is a misreading of the often poorly engraved <i>fi sana</i> , "in the year". The year 595 is common, other dates rare. Some are illegibly dated.			
Kaykhusraw I, 2nd reign, 600-607 / 1204-1210				
1206	AR dirham, struck at Kayseri, Konya & Malatya, always with the <i>kunya</i> Abu'l-Fath ³¹⁶	R		
1206A	AR ½ dirham, similar	RR		
	The Rum Seljuqs copied the Ayyubid practice of striking half dirhams together with full dirhams, from special smaller dies until the 640s. They are usually well struck, unlike the contemporary Ayyubid halves.			
1207	AE fals, horseman obverse	C		
	With the <i>kunya</i> Abu'l-Fath (but see note to #1202). As with type #1202 there are many varieties.			
Kayka'us I (b. Kaykhusraw I, 'Izz al-Din), 607-616 / 1210-1219				
A1208	AV dinar, square-in-circle design	RRR		
	Known from Konya 609 & 613, Sivas 614 & 615.			
1208	AR dirham, square-in-circle type	S		
	Struck mainly at Konya & Sivas, also Kayseri 608 & Tokat 610.			
A1209	AR ½ dirham, similar	RRR		
1209	AE fals, inscriptions only, normally without mint or date	C		
	A rare variety struck at Sivas, dated 610 or 614. (#1210 is now assigned to Kayka'us II, and listed as #1225A.)			
Kayqubad I, as malik of Tokat, 607-610 / 1210-1213				
	As malik, entitled <i>al-malik al-mansur</i> , with the additional titles ' <i>ala al-din abu'l-muzaffar</i> on the dirhams.			
1213C	AR dirham, Saint George slaying the dragon on obverse, known dated 608 & 609	RRR		
1213A	AE fals, similar design, without mint or date	RR		
Kayqubad I, as sultan, 616-634 / 1219-1236 (b. Kaykhusraw I, 'Ala al-Din Abu'l-Fath)				
A1211.1	AV dinar	RRR		
	Obverse & reverse have central double circle, citing the ruler & caliph, respectively. Struck at Konya & Sivas, of which Sivas is the least rare.			
A1211.2	AV dinar, other designs, normally same as the dirham	RRR		
	Mints of Kayseri, Konya, and possibly Sivas.			

³¹³ Six pieces weighing 0.2-0.6g are now illustrated on Zeno, where they are called ¼ dirham based on the heaviest examples.

³¹⁴ For convenience, I shall continue to assign all copper coins without the *kunya* Abu'l-Fath to the first reign of Kaykhusraw I. All silver coins of Kaykhusraw lack the *kunya* for the 1st reign, but include the *kunya* for the 2nd reign.

³¹⁵ YKB #25/8355, illustrated by İzmirliler. On the dinar & dirhams the ruler is known as Sulayman, but as Sulaymanshah on the copper coins.

³¹⁶ See Zeno-55247 for an example of Malatya 605 with very clear mint and date, one of the rarest Rum Seljuq mints. Dirhams of Kayseri are known dated 608 (*sic*).

- 1231F AE fals, inscriptions only, in plain circle on both sides R
- 1210 (*sic*) AE fals, enthroned emperor obverse R
Formerly assigned to Kayka'us I, but stylistically this type must belong to Kayka'us II, assigned to his second reign by İzmirlir.
- Kaykhusraw III, 663-682 / 1265-1283**
(b. Qilij Arslan, Ghiyath al-Din Abu'l-Fath)
- A1232 AV dinar, struck at both Konya and Sivas RRR
- 1232 AR dirham A
Normally with the seal inscription *al-mulk lillah* in reverse center, sometimes with month (R).
Struck at about 16 mints, of which Erzurum, Gümüşbazar, Lu'lu'a and Sivas are abundant, Ma'danshahir, Kayseri & Konya reasonably common, and several others only modestly scarce. Some have coarse or even illegible mint/date inscriptions. Dirhams dated in the 660s are generally well struck, but by the mid-670s, production quality had drastically disintegrated.
- 1232A AR ½ dirham, mint & date normally off flan RRR
Known specimens struck from full dirham dies, so that the marginal mint & date are virtually entirely off flan.³²⁰
- 1233 AE fals, inscriptions only R
Siyavush, rebel at Konya, 675-676 / 1276-1277
(b. Kayka'us, 'Ala al-Din Abu'l-Fath)
All coins of this rebel bear his formal name Siyavush, but he was known to contemporary chroniclers by his nickname Cimri, which never appears on his coins.
- A1234 AV double dinar (8.6-8.9g), Konya 675 ???
The double dinar of Siyavush is now accepted as a modern forgery.
- B1234 AR dirham, several variants RRR
Known from the mints Konya & Lu'lu'a, both dated 675 & 676.
Mas'ud II, 1st reign, 679-697 / 1280-1298
(b. Kayka'us, Ghiyath al-Din Abu'l-Fath)
- C1234 AV dinar, struck at Konya or Sivas RRR
- 1234 AR dirham, many subtypes C
Normally with the seal inscription *al-'azuma lillah* ("greatness is God's") in reverse center, though the phrase was more often replaced by the kalima after about 688. Over the course of this reign, most mints adopted distinctive coin designs of their own. Most known examples were so poorly struck that all too often the mint or date is off flan or illegible.
Over 20 mints known, of which Erzincan, Lu'lu'a and Sivas are the most common.
- 1234A AR ½ dirham RRR
- A1235 AE fals, many varieties RRR
Some versions bear *al-'azuma lillah* on the obverse. Also known with obverse image, including a human face, a horse, a lion & sun, duck, and double-headed spread eagle.³²¹
- Kayqubad III, 697-701 / 1298-1302**
(b. Faramurz, 'Ala al-Din)
His seal script was either *al-manna lillah*, *al-'izza lillah* or *al-'azuma lillah*.
Strictly speaking, only types #T1235 and 1235.3 were proper issues of Kayqubad III, as vassal under the Ilkhan ruler Ghazan Mahmud, cited on these coins. All other coins were technically issues of various local beyliks, but in the name of the Rum Seljuq instead of the Ilkhan.
- S1235 AV dinar, in his sole name, with his seal inscription *al-manna lillah* on the reverse RRR
Known mint is Samsun, clear on one specimen published by İzmirlir.
- T1235 AV dinar, citing the Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud on the reverse (also Samsun) RRR
- 1235.1 AR dirham (2.16g), in his sole name, with inscriptions only R
Nearly 20 mints, most using distinctive subtypes, all located in southwestern Anatolia.
- 1235.2 AR dirham (2.16g), in his sole name, lion & sun type (sometimes without the sun)³²² RR
The best known example of this type was struck at a mint once identified as Bafra in northern Anatolia, now identified by İzmirlir as Bafi or Bafa, which is now known to have been located within the beylik of Aydın in far western Turkey. There are several arrangement variations for this type.
In all likelihood, the great majority of types #1235.1 and 1235.2, dated 697-701, were struck by local beyliks in the name of Kayqubad III, whom they regarded as a nominal overlord, in opposition to the contemporary Ilkhans and Byzantines. Only type #1235.3 was genuinely issued by the Seljuqs of Rum themselves.
- 1235.3 AR dirham, citing the Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud as overlord (2.88g)³²³ RRR
Struck at Erzincan, Erzurum, Konya, Ma'danshahr, Samsun & Sivas, dated 697-700.
Subsequent issues from these six mints are ordinary Ilkhan types until after the death of Abu Sa'id in 736/1335.
- Mas'ud II, 2nd reign, circa 701-708? / 1302-1308?**
As rival to Kayqubad III 699-701 / 1298-1300 (no coins), then as independent ruler circa 701-708 / 1302-1308.
His seal script was either *al-mulk lillah*, *al-'izza lillah*, or *al-'azuma lillah*.
- 1236 AR dirham (2.16g, often lighter) RR
Coins of this reign are known dated 702-703 and possibly later, from southwest Anatolian mints exclusively (Antalya, Bafi, Burgulu, Finike, Makri and Milas). All are like beylik issues in the name of Mas'ud II.
- 1236E AE fals, without mint or date RRR
Pictorial obverse, short text on reverse. Several specimens are listed on Zeno (but excluded by İzmirlir).
In 699/700 the central and eastern portions of the Rum Seljuq kingdom were incorporated into the Ilkhanate, and local Seljuq coinage was suppressed except in those few far western districts where the Ilkhans were exerted no influence. These far western regions were ruled by local beyliks who issued their coins in the name of the last Seljuqs.

DANISHMENDID

Estelle J. Whelan, "A Contribution to Danishmendid History: The Figured Copper Coins," *Museum Notes*, v. 25 (1980), pp. 133-166. This important work does not include the purely Arabic inscriptional issues such as #1244A.

A Turkish dynasty, originally rivals to the Seljuqs in Anatolia. All coins lack the name of the mint, and nearly all are undated. Only copper coinage was produced.

Amir Ghazi, 497-528 / 1104-1134

- 1237 AE dirham, bust of Christ on obverse, Greek inscriptions on reverse RRR

The Danishmendids were not Christian but Muslim, though the majority of the population under their authority remained Christian. This coin type was derived from Byzantine prototypes that were familiar to their subjects (see also Artuqid types #1820.1 and 1826.1 and Zangid #1850 for similar motifs).

Malik Muhammad, 528-536 / 1134-1142

- 1238 AE dirham, Greek inscriptions only, both sides RR
The text translates to "Great King of the Land of the Romans" on obverse, "and Anatolia, Muhammad" on reverse.

³²² Zeno illustrates two examples of the lion type, mints of Finike (#37347, without sun above lion) and Makri (#25505, with sun).

İzmirlir illustrates lion and lion & sun types from Bafi, Finike and Milas (but not Makri), and comments that these were likely early issues of the Menteşe Beyliks, which seems correct. See footnote #326.

³²³ Issues dated 697 & 698 follow an earlier weight standard, circa 2.7g, probably an quasi-official reduction of the earlier Rum Seljuq standard of about 2.97g. Specimens of the 2.16g standard actually vary from less than 1.8 to at least 2.4g, unlike the then current Ilkhan dirhams that closely adhere to the standard of 2.16g.

³²⁰ Beware of full dirhams cut down and flogged as the half dirham.

³²¹ Many subtypes illustrated by İzmirlir and on Zeno.