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 Shuʻayb 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 —
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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> centuries, usually inscribed only with the kalima, divided between both sides as on the common Umayyad copper (type #153), and a larger 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century silver coin found together with Mexican silver coins at Mombasa.<sup>310</sup> There are also some 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century tin coins of Mombasa & Lamu, whose authenticity has been queried (cf. Zeno-25140).

**RUM** 

## SELJUO OF RUM (RUM SELJUO)

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, <a href="http://mehmeteti.150m.com/index.htm">http://mehmeteti.150m.com/index.htm</a>, where some 484 coins are currently listed and illustrated, together with useful information on how to decipher the abbreviated dates.

Eron, Kamil, <a href="www.eroncoins.com">www.eroncoins.com</a>, 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.

İzmirlier, 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. The 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 İzmirlier's catalog.

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

1192 AE fals, enthroned figure obverse, holding globus cruciger & labarum, always without mint or date Derived from near contemporary Byzantine folles, probably

of John III Comnenus.

R

RRR

RRR

## Qilij Arslan II, 551-588 / 1156-1192

T1193 AV dinar, struck only at Konya 573

193 AR dirham, Konya mint, all years 580-589
Struck at Konya all years 580-589 (R) and Siyas 581 & 5

Struck at Konya, all years 580-589 (R) and Sivas 581 & 583 (RRR).

A1194 AR 1/6 dirham, always undated

The denomination of this type is uncertain, as specimens range from about 0.45 to over 0.65g. It seems reasonable that these

<sup>311</sup> 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. <sup>313</sup>		1203 AE fals, imperial bust obverse RI Half bust facing, holding spear.
1194.1 AE fals, horseman obverse	C	1203A AE fals, enthroned imperial obverse RI
1194.2 AE fals, enthroned figure obverse	R	Full portrait facing, seated on Byzantine-style throne.
Local rulers:		Sulayman II (b. Qilij Arslan), 592-600 / 1196-1204
Several of the sons of Qilij Arslan II received the right to produce		T1204 AV dinar, horseman right (as #1204), Konya 597 <sup>315</sup> RRI
coinage in their own name within their apanages. Most of these cowere probably struck during the 580s/1180s, to judge by the few d		1204 AR dirham, horseman right, struck at Kayseri &
examples, with a few later, especially at Erzurum, where coins we		Konya, known dated 595-600 RI
dated until at least 616/1219.		Sulayman's handsome dinars & dirhams portray a mounted warrior, the earliest occurrence of this motif on circulating
Malikshah II b. Qilij Arslan II (Abu'l-Fath), at Sivas & Aksaray, late 6 <sup>th</sup> /12 <sup>th</sup> century		Islamic coinage.
T1195 AR dirham, struck at Kayseri dated 593 & 594	RRR	1205.1 AE fals, horseman obverse, with title al-malik
•	KKK	<ul> <li>al-qahir, large flans</li> <li>Invariably without mint &amp; undated, this version is presumed to</li> </ul>
AE large fals, horseman right, with small human figure (angel?) standing behind rider	RRR	have been struck during Sulayman's tenure as governor of Tokat, presumably in the 570s-580s.
Qaysarshah b. Qilij Arslan II, at Malatya, late 6 <sup>th</sup> /12 <sup>th</sup> century		1205.2 AE fals, horseman obverse, with title <i>al-sultan al-qahir</i> , sometimes dated (595-600), always
1196 AE large fals, horseman slaying a dragon with his		without mint
lance	RR	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,
Masʻud b. Qilij Arslan II, at Ankara, late 6 <sup>th</sup> /12 <sup>th</sup> cent	tury	other dates rare. Some are illegibly dated.
A1197 AR "dinar" (thus inscribed on the coin), known	DDD	Kaykhusraw I, 2 <sup>nd</sup> reign, 600-607 / 1204-1210
dated 587 & 589  No gold dinar is known. It is conceivable that the silver coins	RRR	1206 AR dirham, struck at Kayseri, Konya & Malatya,
were called dinars because contemporary large copper coins of		always with the <i>kunya</i> Abu'l-Fath <sup>316</sup>
eastern Anatolia and northwestern Iran were known as dirhams.  1197 AE large fals, square-in-circle type obverse &		1206A AR ½ dirham, similar  The Rum Seljuqs copied the Ayyubid practice of striking half
reverse, known dated 587-592	RR	dirhams together with full dirhams, from special smaller dies until
Tughril b. Qilij Arslan II (Mughith al-Din),		the 640s. They are usually well struck, unlike the contemporary Ayyubid halves.
at Erzurum, circa 580s-618 / 1180s-1221		1207 AE fals, horseman obverse
1198 AR "dinar", mint of Erzurum	S	With the <i>kunya</i> Abu'l-Fath (but see note to #1202). As with type #1202 there are many varieties.
Known dated 608-616 (possibly also 618). All are denominated <i>dinar</i> , even though made of silver. See note to #A1197.		Kayka'us I (b. Kaykhusraw I, 'Izz al-Din),
1199.1 AE fals, horseman right on obverse, always without	t	607-616 / 1210-1219
mint or date	R	A1208 AV dinar, square-in-circle design RRI
Probably struck only at Erzurum.	DD	Known from Konya 609 & 613, Sivas 614 & 615.
1199.2 AE fals, aniconic type, Erzincan mint, undated	RR	1208 AR dirham, square-in-circle type
Jahanshah b. Tughril (Rukn al-Din),		Struck mainly at Konya & Sivas, also Kayseri 608 & Tokat 610.  A1209 AR ½ dirham, similar RRI
at Erzurum, 620s / 1220s	DD	1209 AE fals, inscriptions only, normally without mint or
1200 AE fals, enthroned ruler type, undated Regular dynastic successors resumed:	RR	date (
		A rare variety struck at Sivas, dated 610 or 614.
Kaykhusraw I, 1 <sup>st</sup> reign, 588-595 / 1192-1198 (b. Qilij Arslan, Ghiyath al-Din)		(#1210 is now assigned to Kayka'us II, and listed as #1225A.)
1201 AR dirham, struck at Konya 589-595, always		Kayqubad I, as malik of Tokat, 607-610 / 1210-1213
without the <i>kunya</i> Abu'l-Fath	R	As malik, entitled <i>al-malik al-mansur</i> , with the additional titles 'ala al-din abu'l-muzaffar on the dirhams.
1202 AE fals, horseman obverse  Coins of the first reign lack the <i>kunya</i> Abu'l-Fath. However,	C	1213C AR dirham, Saint George slaying the dragon on obverse, known dated 608 & 609 RRI
Hinrichs and İzmirlier recently postulated that some coppers without the <i>kunya</i> may in fact belong to the second reign, now		1213A AE fals, similar design, without mint or date RI
confirmed by a coin without the <i>kunya</i> clearly dated 601 in a		Kayqubad I, as sultan, 616-634 / 1219-1236
private American collection. <sup>314</sup> A few examples bear the mint name below the horseman,		(b. Kaykhusraw I, 'Ala al-Din Abu'l-Fath)
of which Malatya is the least rare (R).		A1211.1 AV dinar RRI
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	1	Obverse & reverse have central double circle, citing the ruler & caliph, respectively. Struck at Konya & Sivas, of which Sivas is
fine late Kufic script and a well-engraved horseman (R), comparable with the horseman on the silver dirhams of Sulayma		the least rare.  A1211.2 AV dinar, other designs, normally same as the
(type #1204).	***	dirham RRI Mints of Kayseri, Konya, and possibly Sivas.
313 Six piggas weighing 0.2.0 for are now illustrated on Zone, where the		A Now well and a second of the

 $<sup>^{313}</sup>$  Six pieces weighing 0.2-0.6g are now illustrated on Zeno, where they are called  $^{1\!\!/}\!\!4$  dirham based on the heaviest examples.

<sup>314</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> reign, but include the *kunya* for the 2<sup>nd</sup> reign.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>315</sup> YKB #25/8355, illustrated by İzmirlier. On the dinar & dirhams the ruler is known as Sulayman, but as Sulaymanshah on the copper coins.

<sup>316</sup> 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*).

1211 AR dirham  Struck almost exclusively at Sivas, Kayseri (until 619), and Konya (also Erzurum and Dar al-Jalal, both RRR). Coins dated	C	Kayka'us II (b. Kaykhusraw, 'Izz al-Din), first reign as sole ruler, 643-647 / 1245-1249	
616-622 bear the caliph al-Nasir (#1211.1), 622-624 ( <i>sic</i> ) al-Zahi (#1211.2, S), and 624-634 al-Mustansir (#1211.3).	ir	A1223 AV dinar, known only from Konya 644	RR
A modestly rare variety of #1211.3 bears the date 624 in ciphers,		1223.1 AR dirham, square-in-circle type, struck only at Konya & Sivas, 643-647	C
the earliest confirmed example of a numeral date on any Islamic silver coin.  For a similar type struck in Dunaysir 624-626 & 632-636 but also		1223.2 AR dirham, circular margin type but without inner frame, struck only in 645	S
citing the Artuqid ruler Artuq Arslan in addition to Kayqubad, see #1831.2. There are no purely Seljuq coins struck at Dunaysir.	D.D.	1224 AR ½ dirham, normally as type 1223.1 though other varieties exist	RR
1212 AR ½ dirham, similar 1213.1 AE fals, inscriptional types, citing the 'Abbasid	RR	1225 AE fals, inscriptions only, in square on both sides	C
caliph al-Nasir (616-622)	C	1225A AE fals, enthroned emperor obverse (formerly listed as type #1210)	R
1213.2 AE fals, similar, but caliph al-Zahir (622-623)	R	Formerly assigned to Kayka'us I, but stylistically this type must	
1213.3 AE fals, similar, but caliph al-Mustansir (623-640) Coins of types 1213.1 and 1213.3 with mint name are scarce, wit Sivas and one tentatively read as Bilveren most frequent.	C h	Qilij Arslan IV, at Sivas, 646-647 / 1248-1249	
1213.4 AE fals, without caliph's name, undated	S	(b. Kaykhusraw, Rukn al-Din)  First reign as sole ruler.	
(Types #1213A & 1213C are now listed between #1209 & 1211.)	DD	1226 AR dirham, struck only at Sivas in 646	R
1214 AR bilingual tram, in Arabic & Armenian Actually an issue of the Cilician Armenian king Hetoum I (1226- 1271) as vassal of Kayqubad. Normally undated.	RR	This type portrays a mounted archer right. No copper coins of Qilij Arslan IV can be securely assigned to this reign.	
1214A AR bilingual ½ tram, as #1214 <sup>317</sup>	RRR	The three brothers (Kayka'us II, Qilij Arslan IV & 'Ala al-Din Kayqubad II), 647-657 / 1249-1259	
Kaykhusraw II (Ghiyath al-Din), 634-644 / 1236-124	5	Kayqubad II did not issue any coins of his own.	
1215 AV dinar, several types, Konya or Sivas Until 2010, the dinar of Konya 635 was the only periodically available Rum Seljuq gold coin, with all others extremely rare, but now dinars dated 642, 644 and especially 648 have also become available (see footnote #311).	RR	A1227 AV dinar, Konya 648 & 653, also Malatya 650 <sup>319</sup> Identical style as silver dirham #1227, denominated <i>al-dinar</i> on the dinars of Konya, without denomination at Malatya. İzmirlier lists a dinar and dirham of Malatya (his #555 & 573) struck from the same pair of dies. As explained in footnote #311, Konya 648	R
1215R AV dinar, sunface between two rampant lions back to back, their tails intertwined, struck only at Konya in 638	RRR	is no longer extremely rare.  1227 AR dirham, struck primarily at Sivas & Konya Also known from Kayseri (R), Malatya (RR) and Lu'lu'a (S).	C
1216.1 AR dirham, inscriptions only, with the caliph	11111	Al 1228 AR ½ dirham	RRR
al-Mustansir, struck 634-638, without central cartouches	C	1228 AE fals, normal inscriptional type as #1227, mint of Konya or Sivas	R
1216.2 AR dirham inscriptions only, square-in-circle types, usually with <i>zill Allah fi'l-'alam</i> ("shadow of God on the world"), struck 642-644		1228A AE fals, king seated on throne, short inscription, always without mint or date	RRR
Both variants struck only at Sivas and Konya and cite the caliph al-Musta'sim.		The two brothers (Kayqubad II & Qilij Arslan IV), at Kayseri, 652 / 1254	
1217.1 AR ½ dirham, similar to #1216.1 1217.2 AR ½ dirham, similar to #1216.2	RR RRR	1229 AR dirham	RRR
1218 AR dirham, lion & sun motif Struck only at Sivas and Konya in 638-641. There are many minor variations for this type. The lion & sun side is traditionally	C	Struck predominantly at Kayseri in 652 only, but extremely rare issues are known of Sivas & possibly also Konya, all dated 652. One variety of Kayseri bears a large star-in-circle in the obverse center (Zeno-20562).	
regarded as the obverse. <sup>318</sup> 1218R AR dirham, two rampant lions (as #1215R), Sivas		<b>Qilij Arslan IV</b> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> sole reign, 655-664 / 1257-1266	
640 only	RRR	A1230 AV dinar, struck at Konya or Sivas, several years	RRR
1219 AR ½ dirham, lion & sun motif	RRR	1230 AR dirham  Many variations, sometimes with the seal inscription <i>al-manna</i>	С
AE fals, inscriptions only, occasionally with mint name (normally Ankara, Sivas or Konya)	C	<ul> <li>lillah in reverse center. Some have month as well (S).</li> <li>At least 15 mints known, of which Erzincan, Gümüşbazar, Konya,</li> <li>Lu'lu'a and Siyas are the most common.</li> </ul>	
1221 AR bilingual tram, in Arabic & Armenian Issued by the Armenian ruler Hetoum I as vassal of Kaykhusraw	S	1230A AR ½ dirham	RRR
II, minted only at Sis in Cilicia (now called Kozan, about 68 km north of Adana in south central Turkey). Normally dated, though	1	1230K AE fals, several varieties	R
often the date is so incompetently engraved as to be illegible.  Reported for all years 634-644, of which 634-636 are without the mint name.		Kayka'us II, 2 <sup>nd</sup> sole reign, at various places, 655-660 / 1257-1261	
1222 AR bilingual ½ tram, similar, normally undated,		A1231 AV dinar, Konya 657, also without mint & date	RRR
occasionally dated 639.	RRR	1231 AR dirham Only the mints of Lu'lu'a and Konya are common, most often dated 658. About half a dozen additional mints are rare.	С
		1231A AR ½ dirham, mint of Sivas only	RRR
317 Sothebu's 7 March 1997, lot 506		210 D. J. J. J. W. J. W. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.	

<sup>317</sup> Sotheby's, 7 March 1997, lot 506.
318 Dirhams of this type dated 638-640 cite the caliph al-Mustansir, those dated 641 the caliph al-Musta'sim.

 $<sup>^{319}</sup>$  Both the gold dinar and silver dirhams of Malatya are more likely dated 650 rather than 655, as read by İzmirlier. He suggest that if before sana is another number 5, but this is very unlikely.

1231F AE fals, inscriptions only, in plain circle on both sides	R	1235.1 AR dirham (2.16g), in his sole name, with inscriptions only	R
1210 (sic) AE fals, enthroned emperor obverse Formerly assigned to Kayka'us I, but stylistically this type must	R	Nearly 20 mints, most using distinctive subtypes, all located in southwestern Anatolia.	
belong to Kayka'us II, assigned to his second reign by İzmirlier.  Kaykhusraw III, 663-682 / 1265-1283		1235.2 AR dirham (2.16g), in his sole name, lion & sun type (sometimes without the sun <sup>322</sup> )	RR
(b. Qilij Arslan, Ghiyath al-Din Abu'l-Fath)		The best known example of this type was struck at a mint once identified as Bafra in northern Anatolia, now identified by	
A1232 AV dinar, struck at both Konya and Sivas	RRR	Izmirlier as Bafi or Bafa, which is now known to have been located within the beylik of Aydın in far western Turkey. There	
1232 AR dirham  Normally with the seal inscription <i>al-mulk lillah</i> in reverse center,	A	are several arrangement variations for this type.	
sometimes with month (R).  Struck at about 16 mints, of which Erzurum, Gümüşbazar,		In all likelihood, the great majority of types #1235.1 and 1235.2, dat 697-701, were struck by local beyliks in the name of Kayqubad III, whom they regarded as a nominal overlord, in opposition to the	ed
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.		contemporary Ilkhans and Byzantines. Only type #1235.3 was genuinely issued by the Seljuqs of Rum themselves.	
Dirhams dated in the 660s are generally well struck, but by the mid-670s, production quality had drastically disintegrated.		1235.3 AR dirham, citing the Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud as overlord (2.88g <sup>323</sup> )	RRR
1232A AR ½ dirham, mint & date normally off flan  Known specimens struck from full dirham dies, so that the	RRR	Struck at Erzincan, Erzurum, Konya, Ma'danshahr, Samsun & Sivas, dated 697-700.  Subsequent issues from these six mints are ordinary Ilkhan types	
marginal mint & date are virtually entirely off flan. 320 1233 AE fals, inscriptions only	R	until after the death of Abu Sa'id in 736/1335.	
Siyavush, rebel at Konya, 675-676 / 1276-1277		Mas'ud II, 2 <sup>nd</sup> reign, circa 701-708? / 1302-1308? As rival to Kayqubad III 699-701 / 1298-1300 (no coins).	
(b. Kayka'us, 'Ala al-Din Abu'l-Fath)		then as independent ruler circa 701-708 / 1302-1308.	
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.		His seal script was either al-mulk lillah, al-'izza lillah, or al-'azuma lillah.	
A1234 AV double dinar (8.6-8.9g), Konya 675	???	1236 AR dirham (2.16g, often lighter) Coins of this reign are known dated 702-703 and possibly later,	RR
The double dinar of Siyavush is now accepted as a modern forgery.		from southwest Anatolian mints exclusively (Antalya, Bafi, Burgulu, Finike, Makri and Milas). All are like beylik issues in the name of Mas'ud II.	
B1234 AR dirham, several variants Known from the mints Konya & Lu'lu'a, both dated 675 & 676.	RRR	1236E AE fals, without mint or date	RRR
Mas'ud II, 1 <sup>st</sup> reign, 679-697 / 1280-1298		Pictorial obverse, short text on reverse. Several specimens are listed on Zeno (but excluded by İzmirlier).	
(b. Kayka'us, Ghiyath al-Din Abu'l-Fath)	DDD	In 699/700 the central and eastern portions of the Rum Seljuq kingdo were incorporated into the Ilkhanate, and local Seljuq coinage was	om
C1234 AV dinar, struck at Konya or Sivas 1234 AR dirham, many subtypes	RRR C	suppressed except in those few far western districts where the Ilkhan were exerted no influence. These far western regions were ruled by local beyliks who issued their coins in the name of the last Seljuqs.	.S
Normally with the seal inscription <i>al-'azuma lillah</i> ("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.		DANISHMENDID	
Most known examples were so poorly struck that all too often the mint or date is off flan or illegible.		Estelle J. Whelan, "A Contribution to Danishmendid History: The Figur Copper Coins," <i>Museum Notes</i> , v. 25 (1980), pp. 133-166. This	red
Over 20 mints known, of which Erzincan, Lu'lu'a and Sivas are the most common.		important work does not include the purely Arabic inscriptional issusuch as #1244A.	
1234A AR ½ dirham	RRR	A Turkish dynasty, originally rivals to the Seljuqs in Anat All coins lack the name of the mint, and nearly all are und	olia. ated.
A1235 AE fals, many varieties	RRR	Only copper coinage was produced.	
Some versions bear <i>al-'azuma lillah</i> on the obverse. Also known with obverse image, including a human face, a horsemen, lion &		Amir Ghazi, 497-528 / 1104-1134	
sun, duck, and double-headed spread eagle. 321		1237 AE dirham, bust of Christ on obverse, Greek	DDD
Kayqubad III, 697-701 / 1298-1302 (b. Faramurz, 'Ala al-Din)		inscriptions on reverse  The Danishmendids were not Christian but Muslim, though the	RRR
His seal script was either al-manna lillah, al-'izza lillah or		majority of the population under their authority remained Christian. This coin type was derived from Byzantine prototypes	
al-'azuma lillah.  Strictly speaking, only types #T1235 and 1235.3 were proper issues of Kayqubad III, as vassal under the Ilkhan ruler Ghazan		that were familiar to their subjects (see also Artuqid types #1820.1 and 1826.1 and Zangid #1850 for similar motifs).	
Mahmud, cited on these coins. All other coins were technically		Malik Muhammad, 528-536 / 1134-1142	
issues of various local beyliks, but in the name of the Rum Seljuq instead of the Ilkhan.		1238 AE dirham, Greek inscriptions only, both sides	RR
S1235 AV dinar, in his sole name, with his seal inscription <i>al-manna lillah</i> on the reverse	RRR	The text translates to "Great King of the Land of the Romans" on obverse, "and Anatolia, Muhammad" on reverse.	
Known mint is Samsun, clear on one specimen published by İzmirlier.		322 Zeno illustrates two examples of the lion type, mints of Finike (#373-	47,
T1235 AV dinar, citing the Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud on the reverse (also Samsun)	RRR	without sun above lion) and Makri (#25505, with sun). İzmirlier illustrates lion and lion & sun types from Bafi, Finike and Mila	
		(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	of
320 Beware of full dirhams cut down and flogged as the half dirham. 321 Many subtypes illustrated by İzmirlier and on Zeno.		about 2.97g. Specimens of the 2.16g standard actually vary from less th 1.8 to at least 2.4g, unlike the then current Ilkhan dirhams that closely act to the standard of 2.16g.	

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 320}$  Beware of full dirhams cut down and flogged as the half dirham.

<sup>321</sup> Many subtypes illustrated by İzmirlier and on Zeno.