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EARLY ARAB COINS OF TUNISIA Part II - The Aghlabids, 184-296 AH (800-909 AD)

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Historical Background

That part of Africa which more or less corresponds to today's Tunisia had been occupied by the Arabs in the second part of the 7th century AD and the region - called "Ifriqiyah" by the Arabs - had been ruled by Governors appointed first by the 'Umayyad and then by the Abbasid Caliphs (see the first article of this series).

Difficulties in communication had favoured the development of a certain degree of autonomy and the concentration of power in the hands of a small elite of locally established Arabs. The governors appointed by the Abbasid Caliphs after 151 AH (767 AD) were in fact all members of the same Arab family. In spite of this trend towards local rule, unrest increased and military revolts occurred in the region.

In 184 AH (800 AD), Caliph Harun al-Rashid appointed Ibrahim ibn Aghlab whose father had been killed by soldiers under his command some 35 years earlier as Amir of Ifriqiyah, in recognition of his role in the negotiations which had put a temporary end to the revolts. At the same time the Caliph granted Ibrahim ibn Aghlab the right to transmit the government to his descendents thus establishing dynastic rule over the Ifriqiyah. It was stipulated that the province should remain nominally subject to the Caliphs of Baghdad and that the Caliph, instead of sending an annual contribution of 100,000 dinars, would receive an annual tribute, fixed at 40,000 dinars. This condition was not always fulfilled and the local Amir had often to ask for help from the Caliph.

Ibrahim established his capital in Kairouan and founded a new town about 3 km to the south, which he called al-Abbassiyah, in honour of the Caliph, a name which had already been used to indicate Kairouan. Under Ibrahim and his successors - who took their dynastic name from al-Aghlab, the father of Ibrahim the Ifriqiyah became practically independent and the period of Aghlabid rule was one of religious fervour accompanied by the development of agriculture, trade and public works, notwithstanding continuing political and economic problems.

One of the main sources of trouble was the relationship between the ruling Arab class and the local Berber population. Heavy taxes were imposed and the local administrators often took advantage of a complex bureaucracy to pursue their own personal interest. Even more serious was the unrest among the soldiers who were supposed to maintain internal security and guard the borders. Instead they frequently rebelled against the central government, helped at times by ex-soldiers who had settled in the region. This situation eventually led theAmirs to create a "Praetorian guard" consisting mainly of loyal Negros and charged to protect the Amir and to repress revolts. This centralising of military power contributed to a gradual weakening of the defences along the borders and thus indirectly to the eventual downfall of the Aghlabid dynasty.

Under the Amir Ziyadat Allah I (201-223 AH, 816-837 AD) several military chiefs in the northern part of the region asserted their independence. In part as a diversion, Ziyadat Allah launched in 212 AH (827 AD) a campaign for the conquest of Sicily. Byzantine control over the island was deteriorating and Sicily was the only neighbouring region still in the hand of the Christians. The first Arab lending in Sicily took place in response to a request for help received from Euphemius, a Sicilian naval commander of greek origin who had proclaimed his independence from the Byzantine emperor. Euphemius was murdered by Sicilians shortly thereafter, but the Arabs gradually extended their occupation notwithstanding some local resistance and the intervention of Venice and other Italian maritime republics. By the end of the 9th century AD practically the whole of Sicily was occupied and it was to remain under Arab domination until, the Norman conquest of 1060 AD.

The Sicilian campaign was a success for the Arabs, but it contributed to the downfall of the Aghlabids by weakening their strength in Ifriqiyah. The Shite Arabs who had settled to the west of the region controlled by the Sunni Aghlabids intensified their harassment at the borders, with the help of Berber tribes and of small Arab kingdoms, including the descendents of ibn Rustam, a former ruler of Ifriqiyah who had escaped to the west when the Abbasids had occupied the region. Under the last of the Aghlabid rulers, Ziyadat Allah III, a cruel and hated ruler, the Shiite Arabs and their Berber allies, the Kotama, defeated what was left in Ifriqiyah of the Aghlabid troops and in March 909 AD (296 AH) occupied Kairouan, thus putting an end to the Aghlabid period and opening: the way for the establishment of the Fatimid dynasty.

Description of the Coins

The coins minted by the Aghlabids are basically similar to those of the early Abbasid Caliphs and remained uniform in type throughout the period of Aghlabid rule. They are in general well made and may be considered among the best examples of Arab coins. The basic design is comprised of Kufic script set in 3 to 5 horizontal lines on both the obverse and the reverse, surrounded by single circular marginal legends.

Gold Coins

The majority of the gold coins which are known for this period are dinars varying from 17 to 20mm in diameter and from 3.63 to 4.25 grams in weight. A few 1/4 dinars have been described, all issued by Ibrahim II and weighing approximately 1.0 grams.

Ibrahim I	Musa	Muhammad II	Hasan
	(on copper coins only)		
Ziyadat Allah I	Masrur	Ibrahim II	Shakar
Muhammad I	Khalaf		Balach
	Jabran	Ziyadat Allah III	Hattab
Ahmad	illegible	A SA CRASHING LAND AND A SAME	Abu ladar

The reverse is similar and consists of 5 central horizontal lines of which line 2, 3 and 4 contain the second part of the kalimah **411** (Muhammad is the Apostle of God) and line 5, the name of the Amir. With the exception of the coins of Ibrahim I, line 1 has the word ("ghalaba", He has conquered), a reference to the victory of God over the infidels and therefore to the successes of the Arabs but at the same time the symbol of the dynasty. It is significant that this word does not appear on the gold coins which have been attributed to Ibrahim as especially minted for the payment of the annual tribute to the Caliph.

The early coins of Ibrahim I have at the bottom, the word "ghalaba" or the formula "for the Caliph". On coins dated 193 to 196 AH, "for the Caliph" is moved to the top line with the word al-Imam or al-Amin appearing at the bottom.

The circular reverse legend has the "bismillaK with the date but not the place of minting which in the case of gold coins was presumably always Kairouan.

Silver Coins

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Silver dirhams of this period are less numerous than gold coins and are known from four only of the eleven Aghlabid Amirs. The basic design is similar to that of the dinars, but notwithstanding their limited number, these coins show more variety, especially in the reverse legends. In common with contemporary Abbasid dirhems, the mint/date formula is on the obverse for coins of Ibrahim I, of Abd Allah I and of Ziyadat Allah I, whereas those of Ibrahim II follow the arrangement of the dinars. The normal mint was Ifriqiyah but other mints are shown on coins of Ziyadat Allah I and the name al-Abbasiyah is known for a half dirhem of Ibrahim I, and all coins of Ibrahim II.

Three different issues of Ziyadat Allah I dated 210 exist, two having the formula "for the Caliph" instead of the name of the Amir. One comes from (Majaz, today Mejez-el-Bab) with the name ('Ali) on the obverse, and one from Ifriqiyah with the name of the "lil-Khalifat" dinars to the some supporting evidence for the attribution of the "lil-Khalifat" dinars to the Aghlabids. It should be noted that dinars of this period have the name Masrur.

On the third of the dirhams of 210 AH, the word) 5c (just) replaces "ghalaba" on the reverse with the name of Hansur ibn Nasir (al Tambadhi), a military chief who occupied Kairouan for a short time and who declared his independence. The word Mansur i.e. "the Victor" is repeated under the name.

Another silver coin issued during the reign of Ziyadat Allah I has a (Siqaliyah, i.e. Sicily) as mint and bears the name (Sliman ibn Daud). The legends and their arrangement are those of the 'Umayyad coins which were then minted in Spain. The name is probably that of a 'Umayyad general put at the disposal of Ziyadat Allah for the Sicilian campaign and it is likely that the coin had been minted in Spain, to be used for paying the soldiers in Sicily,

No dirhams of later Aghlabid Amirs are known until 275 AH when Ibrahim II reformed the coinage after his victory of 267 AH (880 AD) over an Egyptian army had put him in possession of the treasure of the Tulunids. The silver coins of low weight and poor alloy then in circulation in Ifriqiyah - most of them in fragments and used in transactions according to their weight - were withdrawn and replaced by new coins with the legends copying those of the dinars of this period. The value of these new dirhams was fixed at 10 for 1 dinar, although their recorded weights range between 1.0 and 1.65 grammes, instead of the 2.20 to 2.97 of the early dirhems.

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Copper Coins

The issues of two Amirs only are represented by the relatively few copper coins of this period which have been described and these can seldom be attributed with confidence. On most of those likely to belong to this series the marginal legends, which include the date, are worn or missing, and the central legends are often simplified.

Summary of Aghlabid coins

Gold Coins

when not otherwise specified the coins correspond to the following general description:-

Obverse Circular legend (Koran IX, 33): Central legend in 3 horizontal lines: Line 1 1141 1 There is no God but

Line 2 الله وحذه God He is alone Line 3 لانتريك له there is no associate to Him

Reverse Circular legend (date)

Central legend in 5 horizontal lines:

Lin 1	uli	("ghalaba")
Line 2	2020	Huhammad
Line 3	ر سو ل	is the Apostle
Line 4	الله	of God
Line 5		(name of the Amir)





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Gold Coins No Mint named

Amir	Above Rev.	Below Rev.	Dates Known	Diameters mm	Weights grams	Notes
Ibrahim ibn	-	ghalaba	189,192	18	4.20	
al-Aghlab	2					
184-196/800-811		lil-Khalifat	189,190	17 -18.5	3.95-4.24	attributed to Ibrahim by
	lil-Khalifat	al-Amin	193,194,195	18	3.80-4.10	Farrugia de Candia
	11	al-Imam	196	17-18:3	4.10-4.20	and the second second
'Abd Allah ibn	ghalaba	'Abd Allah	197,19 <mark>9</mark> ,	18 .5-19	4.20-4.24	
Ibrahim			200,201			
196-201/811-816						
		·				te de la contemento de 1834-
Ziyadat Allah ibn	ghalaba	Ziyadat	204 202-206, 210	19 18	3.60 4.05-4.25	al-Ifriqiyah below obverse (possibly Aghlabid)
Ibrahim	a march a chail	Allah				
201-223/816-837	"	17	207-216	17-18.5	3.00-4.25	Masrur below obverse
			219-222			
Al-Aghlab.ion	ghalaba	al-Aghlab	223-226	18	3.88-4.20	
Ibrahim						
223-226/837-840						
Muhammad I ibn	Ħ	Muhammad	226-229	18.5-19	4.10-4.19	Khalaf below obverse
al-Aghlab	"	"	231, 232, 234	17-19	4.14-4.21	
226-242/840-856	"		-236, 241	10	4.00	
			233	19	4.20	Jabran below obverse

Amir	Above Rev.	Below Rev.	Dates Fnown	Diameters mm	Weights grams	Notes
Ahmad ibn Muhammad	halaba	Ahmad	242,243,245,	17-19	3.90-4.20	
242-249/856-863	····		246,248-9 245,247 249	18	4.20-4.25	below obverse
Jiyadat Allah II ibn						
uhammad 249-250/863-864	No coins	known				
249-270/057-064						
uhammad II ibn Ahmad	ghalaba	Muhammad	251-4	18–19	4.08-4.21	
250-261/864-874			257-9			
	Ħ	1	260	18	4.14-4.20	Hasan below obverse
brahim II ibn Ahmad	11	Ibrahim	261	17.5-19	4.15-4.20	Shakar below obverse
61-289/874-902	11	u .	265-7	19	4.19-4.22	Balagh below obverse
	n	n	267-8,274	13	1.0-1.05	"dimar . " "
,	"	n	262-3,267- 270,272 274-281, 2 83- 4,287-9	18-20	3.6 3- 4.22	
			272	13	1.04	1 dinar

Gold Coins (Continued)

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Gold Coins (Continued)

Amir	Above Rev.	Below Rev.	Dates Known	Diameters mm	Weights grams	Notes
'Abd Allah II ibn Ibrahim 289 -290/902	ghalaba	'Abd Allah	290	18	4.06-4.17	
Ziyadat Allah III ibn Abd	17	Ziyadat Allah	291 - 3	18–19	4.07-4.20	Hattab below obverse
Allah	19	11	290,293	18-19	4.11-4.18	
290-296/902-908			295-6	19-20	3.88-4.18	Abu Madar below obverse

Ifriqiyah and date of minting. Central legend: first part of the "kalimah" in 3 lines	
Central legend: first part of the "kalimah" in 3 lines	
Reverse Circular legend: Koran, IX, 33	
Central legend: in 5 lines, including the second part of the "Kalimah"	

Reverse Circular legend: (by the authority of al-Mamun Abd Allah Commander of the believers)

Line 1	بلخ	"ghalaba"	AH 184,186, 187,189,190, 191,194.
	محمد رسو له الله صلى الله	Muhammad is the Apostle of God God bless	1.90-2.90 gms.
	alus e ula	him and grant him peace	16.5-24mm
Line 5	ابر حيم	Ibrahim	

Similar but $\frac{1}{2}$ dirhem of al-Abbassiyah AH184, 1.40 grams, 18mm.Mint/date formula preceded by "by the authority of the Commander of the believers".

Reverse	Central legend :		
	Line 1 غلب	"ghalaba"	AH189
	مرم رسو (الله Line 2	Muhammad is the Apostle of God	2.85-3.1gms
		God bless him and grant him peac	
		by the authority of the Amir al-	
	ابر هيم Line 5	Ibrahim	24-26mm

Central Legend: Reverse Line 1 good 2 محک رسو د الله نبی رحمته للخليفه Line 2 Muhammad is the Apostle AH 195 Line 3 of God the Prophet 2.72 gms. Line 4 mercy 23 mmLine 5 for the Caliph

Obverse Central Legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 Z. good	Abd Alla	h ibn Ibrahim 196-201 AH (811-816 AD)	
Line 3 وood Reverse Central legend Line 1 بالا مبر "ghalaba" Line 2 محمد ر سور 1 Line 3 محمد ر سور 1 Line 4 بالا مبر الله موام بالا مبر AR 198 of the Amir AR 198 Line 4 معرد 1 Line 5 معد 1 Line 5 معد 1 Abd Allah Allah Ziyadat Allah ibn Ibrahim 201-223 AH (816-637 AD) Obverse Central legend: Line 5 معد و ر و ر Masrur Reverse Central legend Masrur Line 4 معد و ر و ر و ر و ر و معد و ر و معد و ر و معد و ر و معد و معد و و مع	Abu misu			
Reverse Central legend Line 1 بله "ge alaba" Line 2 بله حجة (سو ل لا محمة (بلو لا مي لا لا مير الا مير AH 198 of the Amir Line 3 بعد الله تن ابر محمة الله عن الم معن المع معن الم معن الم معن المع معن المع المعن المع المعني Line 5 ALL بعد الله تن الم معن الله تن الم معن المع تن الم معن المع معن الله تن المعن الله تن المعن	Obverse	Central Legend: kalimah on	line 1, 2 and 4	
Line 1 بان "ge alaba" Line 2 نعد (سواد 2) نعد (سواد 2) of 60d by the authority AH 198 of the Amir ine 3 yet (Uk > yet, Gram, and and the Amir Line 5 yet (Uk > yet, Gram, and and the Amir 24 mm Line 5 yet (Uk > yet, Gram, and and the Amir 24 mm Line 5 yet (Uk > yet, Gram, and and the Amir 24 mm Ziyadat Allah ibn Ibrahim 201-223 AH (816-637 AD) 0 Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 yet, yet, yet, yet, Ziyadat Allah ibn Ibrahim AH208, 209 Line 5 till by (yet, Jagat Allah) 2.92-2.96 gms. Coins minted during the reign of Ziyadat Allah but bearing different names 26mm Coins minted during the reign of Ziyadat Allah but bearing different names 2.92-2.96 gms. Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 type yet, yet		Line 3 Z.	good	
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Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 مسرور العربي مرابع Reverse Central legend Line 1, 2 and 3 as preceding coin of 198 AH Line 1, 2 and 3 as preceding coin of 198 AH Line 1, 2 and 3 as preceding coin of 198 AH Line 1, 2 and 3 as preceding coin of 198 AH Line 4 Line 5 Line 5 Lile 5 Line 6 Lile 5 Line 7 Lile 5 Coins minted during the reign of Ziyadat Allah but bearing different nomes Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 7 Line 7 Line 8 Line 7 Line 1 Line 1 Line 2 Just Line 3 AH 210 Line 4 Just Line 5 Just Line 6 Line 1 Line 7 Auo Coine (Signa) Line 8 Just Just Mansur Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 7 Just June Reverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3		Line 5 عبد الله	'Abd Allah	
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Line 1, 2 and 3 as preceding coin of 198 AH Line 4 لله بن ابر هيم 2iyadat Allah ibn Ibrahim AH203,209 Line 5 all في في كان		مسرور Line 3	Masrur	
Line 4 لاب في الم	Reverse	Central legend		
26mm Coins minted during the reign of Ziyadat Allah but bearing different nomes Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 ح.ح. very good Reverse Central legend Line 1 Jac just Line 2 just AH 210 Line 3 Line 4 June 2 Line 5 June 1 Jac Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 Line 5 Jun Mansur Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 Line 3 Jac 'Alun Reverse Central Legend 'Alun Line 1 C. C. very good AH 210 Line 2 Jac 'Alun Reverse Central Legend Muhammad is the Apostle 2.95 gms.				
26mm Coins minted during the reign of Ziyadat Allah but bearing different nomes Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 ح.ح. very good Reverse Central legend Line 1 Jac just Line 2 Joan Muhammad Line 3 Auget 1 LLA 2.70 gms. Line 3 Line 4 June 1 Line 5 June Mansur Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 June 2 Line 3 Jac 'Alun Reverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 June 2 Line 3 Jac 'Alun Reverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 June 2 Line 1 C. C. very good AH 210 Line 1 C. C. very good AH 210 Line 2 June 3 June 2		زيادة الله بن ابر هيم Line 4	Ziyadat Allah ibn Ibrahim	AH203, 209
Coins minted during the reign of Ziyadat Allah but bearing different names Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 Z. Z. very good Reverse Central legend Line 1 Jác just AH 210 Line 2 Jac Muhammad 2.70 gms. Line 3 All 1 June Sec 2: vor, vor, manual Sec 2: vor, vor, manual Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 Line 3 Line 1 All 2 Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 Alun Alun Reverse Central legend Line 1 Z: Z: very good AH 210 Line 1 Z: Z: very good AH 210 AH 210 Line 2 June Yery good AH 210 Line 3 Very good AH 210 AH 210 Line 1 Z: Z: very good AH 210 AH 210 Line 2 Very good AH 210 AH 210 AH 210 Line 2 Yery good AH 210 Zer 2: yery good AH 210 Line 2 Yery good AH 210		زياكة الله ' Line 5	Ziyadat Allah	2.82-2.90 gms.
Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 ح. ح. very good Reverse Central legend Line 1 J Le just Line 2 Loso Muhammad 2.70 gms. Line 3 All 1 Jun just Line 4 Line 5 Line 5 Just just Mansur ibn Nasir Line 5 Just just Mansur Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 Line 4 Line 5 Just just Mansur Alun Reverse Central legend Line 1 Z. Z. very good Line 2 Just just just just just just just just j				26mm
Line 3 ح. ح. very good Reverse Central legend Line 1 کے لی just AH 210 Line 2 کے کہ Muhammad 2.70 gms. Line 3 AL 1 کی نفر الله 200 Line 4 محمود برنمر Mansur ibn Nasir Line 5 معمود برنمر Mansur Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 کی نفر 'Alun Reverse Central Legend Line 1 خ. ح. very good AH 210 Line 2 کی توب کی Muhammad is the Apostle 2.95 gms.	Coins min	ted during the reign of Ziyad	at Allah but bearing differe	ent names
Reverse Central legend Line 1 کے لیے just AH 210 Line 2 کے محک Muhammad 2.70 gms. Line 3 ALU is the Apostle of God 26mm Line 4 محمور بر نمر Mansur ibn Nasir Line 5 محمور بر نمر Mansur Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 علی ن المال Alun Reverse Central Legend Line 1 दे. दे. very good AH 210 Line 2 محمد رسو ل 2.95 gms.	Obverse	Central legend: kalimah on	line 1, 2 and 4	
Line 1 النافي الفريخ المحكمة العناقي المحكمة المحكمة المحكمة المستعملة المحكمة المستعملة المحكمة المح		Line 3 E. Z.	very good	
Line 2 لمحمل الله 2.70 gms. Line 3 ملا الله 1 is the Apostle of God 26mm Line 4 متصور بزنصر Mansur ibn Nasir Line 5 متصور بزنصر Mansur Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 علو ن 'Alun Reverse Central Legend Line 1 كَرْبَ كَرْ بُورِ مُعْرَسُورُ AH 210 Line 2 محمد رسو ل	Reverse	Central legend		
Line 3 ملوريز نصر is the Apostle of God 26mm Line 4 مصوريز نصر Mansur ibn Nasir Line 5 مصوريز نصر Mansur Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 علون 'Alun Reverse Central Legend Line 1 كَرْجَ very good AH 210 Line 2 محكر سول 2.95 gms.		Line 1 J	just	AH 210
Line 4 مضور بزنجر Mansur ibn Nasir Line 5 منصور Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 علوت 'Alun Reverse Central Legend Line 1 كَبْحَ: very good AH 210 Line 2 محكر سول 2.95 gms.		Line 2	Muhammad	2.70 gms.
Line 4 مضور بزنجر Mansur ibn Nasir Line 5 منصور Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 علوت 'Alun Reverse Central Legend Line 1 كَبْحَ: very good AH 210 Line 2 محكر سول 2.95 gms.		Line 3 June 2	is the Apostle of God	26mm
Obverse Central legend: kalimah on line 1, 2 and 4 Line 3 علون 'Alun Reverse Central Legend Line 1 حجز very good AH 210 Line 2 محجز سور 2.95 gms.		مضور بن نصر Line 4	Mansur ibn Nasir	
Line 3 علون 'Alun Reverse Central Legend Line 1 حجز very good AH 210 Line 2 محجز سبول 10 gus.		Line 5 June 1	Mansur	
ReverseCentral LegendLine 1حج ک very goodAH 210Line 2محج ک سو (2.95 gms.)	Obverse	Central legend: kalimah on	line 1, 2 and 4	
ReverseCentral LegendLine 1حج ک very goodAH 210Line 2محج ک سو (2.95 gms.)		Line 3 ale	'Alun	
Line 2 Jone Muhammad is the Apostle 2.95 gms.	Reverse			
Line 2 محمكر سول Muhammad is the Apostle 2.95 gms. Line 3 الله نبى of God the Prophet 26 mm Line 4 رحمه mercy Line 5 للخليفة for the Caliph		Line 1 2. 2.	very good	AH 210
Line 3 (مالله نبى of God the Prophet 26 mm Line 4 رحمه mercy Line 5 للخليفة for the Caliph		Line 2 محمد رسول	Muhammad is the Apostle	2.95 gms.
Line 4 رحمه mercy Line 5 للخليفة for the Caliph		الله نبى Line 3	of God the Prophet	26 mm
Line 5 double for the Caliph		Line 4 Ana	mercy	
		11-5 A'2.1511		

	- 10		
Obverse		(Majaz) instead of A Ifriqiyah	ا مر يط
	Central legend as above but	 All states and states 	
	Line 3 Je	'Ali	AH 210
Reverse	Circular legend missing		2.80 ms.
	Central legend as preceding	coin with 'Alun on obverse	25mm
Obverse	Circular legend: میںقلید Central legend	• (Siqaliyah) instead of If	riqiyah
	Line 1 VI all V	There is no god but	
	Line 2 whether 2	Sliman ibn	
		God He is alone	
	Line 4 5915	Daud	
	لا تشر يك له Line 5	there is no associate to Hi	.m
Reverse	Central legend (Koran CXII)	:	
	الله احد الله ا	God is alone God	AH 216
		is eternal He begets not ar	nd
	لم يولك و لم يك Eine 3	is not begotten nor is then	e 2.03 gms.
	له كعو 11 حد Line 4	like unto Him anyone	26 mm
Ibrahim I	I ibn Ahmad 261-289 AH (874-	902 AD)	
Obverse	Legends same as those of th	ne gold coins of this period	
Reverse	Circular legend:	al-Abbassiyah) inst Ifriqiyah	
	Central legend		
	Line 1 بلذ	"ghalaba	А <u>Н</u> 275,279 282
	Line 2 50-50	Fuhammad	1.0-1.65gms.
	Line 3 July	is the Apostle	16-22mm
	Line 4 All I	of God	
	Line 5 pro	Ibrahim	

Copper Coins - When not otherwise described, the coins conform to the standard type described for the silver coins.

Ibrahim ibn al-Aghlab 184-196 AH (800-811 AD)

As the first issue of silver coins

AH 189 1.55-2.20gms. 18-19mm.

Reverse

Central legend in 4 lines Line 1, 2 and 3: second part of the kalimah Line 4 _________ "ghalaba"

AH 189 1.55-2.30gms. 18-21mm

Obverse Central legend in 4 lines Line 1, 2 and 4: first part of the kalimah Line 3 مورسی Musa Reverse as preceding type

Reverse Central legend in 5 lines Line 1 علب "ghalaba" Line 2 حد Line 3, 4 and 5: second part of the kalimah

AH 18x 2.17 gms 20mm

2.15 gms.

19mm

Ziyadat Allah ibn Ibrahim 201-223 AH (816-837 AD)

Circular legend missing, obverse and reverse Obverse Central legend in 4 lines Line 1, 2 and 4: first part of the kalimah Line 4 مو سبی Musa Reverse Central legend in 5 lines Line 1 علب "ghalaba" Line 2, 3 and 4: second part of the kalimah Line 5 ن باحة الله