

son, instead of Mygdalion, son of Mygdalion. Incidentally the form Mygdalion, son of Mygdalion was suggested by R. Wagner in his edition of *Epitome* but no one has paid attention to it so far ⁶⁶.

The difficulty to find the exact analogies to *Kinyras*' and *Mygdalion's* names may be explained by the fact that „names were not ossified formulae for the Semites and instead of giving the children old names a new one was invented corresponding to the circumstances and most frequently wishing God's protection for the child“ ⁶⁷.

Can we in connection with the fact that both names are of West-Semitic origin infer anything about the ethnic constitution of the Paphian region? No! The problem is exceptionally complicated. Of course, we can bring to mind V. Karageorghis' recent excavations which testify the possibility of the Phoenician early appearance in that region, in any case they support their presence as traders ⁶⁸. We can remind as well, that according to Apollodorus (Bibl. III, 14, 3), Kinyras was Sandakos' son what allows to associate him with Syria via Cilicia, as well as Herodotus' (Hist. I, 105) report that just the Phoenicians introduced Aphrodite's cult to Paphos.

All these arguments fall short in view of the co-existence of the Hurrian, West-Semitic and Akkadian elements on Cyprus found there by M. C. Astour. So it is better not to draw far reaching conclusions at the moment, as they may be re-evaluated after the extension of the onomastic basis. Let us remind: out of 15 Cypriot names coming from the seventeenth to the thirteenth centuries B. C. 1 is Sumerian, 1 purely Akkadian, 2 probably Akkadian, 1 Indo-Aryan, 2 Hurrian, 7 West-Semitic or Canaanized Akkadian, 1 apparently West-Semitic ⁶⁹.

⁶⁶ R. Wagner, *op. cit.*, p. 308.

⁶⁷ A. Klawek, *l. c.*

⁶⁸ V. Karageorghis, *An Early Tomb...*, p. 24.

⁶⁹ M. C. Astour, *Cypriot Onomastica...*, p. 248.

ANNA KMIETOWICZ

A HOARD OF DIRHEMS FROM SZCZECIN—NIEMIERZYN

The inventory of early-medieval silver hoards from the territory of Pomorze (Pomerania) ¹ mentions under No 169 a find of Arabic coins from Szczecin or more strictly from the town-quarter — Niemierzyn. Very scarce information on this find we owe to a note from 1945 preserved in the records of Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego (Museum of West-Pomerania). It is only known, on this basis, that the hoard contained Arabic coins. No other data, like: the circumstances in which the hoard has been found, art and number of coins or the date of finding, are known. As for the last detail, certain conclusions can be drawn from the fact that the hoard has not been published or even noted in the German numismatic literature. This might prove that it has been found in the time of the second world-war or shortly before. The German records mention Stettin-Kückerenmühle as the place of finding ².

Recently, thanks to the kind mediatorship of prof. Lech Leciejewicz we have obtained further, very precious informations concerning the hoard in question. It is a one-side photograph of 39 dirhems (16 complete and 23 fragments) provided with a signature „Stettin-Kückerenmühle“, and found likewise in the archi-

¹ T. & R. Kiersnowski, *Wczesnośredniowieczne skarby srebrne z Pomorza*, Warszawa—Wrocław 1959, p. 101, no 169.

² This spot is situated in the actual quarter of Szczecin called Niemierzyn.

ves of Szczecin³. We have many reasons to assume that this set of coins might have gone lost during the war activities, and therefore this photo is probably the only trace which remained after the find of Arabic dirhems, called in our numismatic literature a „hoard from Szczecin—Niemierzyn“.

On the basis of this photograph, we have succeeded to a certain degree, in reading and identifying some of the dirhems. This identification is, of course, very fragmentary, often uncertain, it gives us however an idea of the character of the hoard as well as allows its approximate placing within the time limits.

The way in which the dirhems are arranged on the photo, as well as the lack of No on the picture seem to suggest that these 39 pieces made the whole find. Some of the coins show their Obverses, some Reverses. This may result from the fact that when they were being arranged for the photograph, the better preserved sides of the coins were being chosen for that purpose. Though the picture of coins is not a big one, those with well preserved inscription are, in general, legible. Thus, the fact that a considerable percentage of coins (ca 59%) have been in our description classified as uncertain is due not only to the lack of picture of their second side (Obv. or Rev.), or to the imperfections of the photo, but also to the bad state of preservation.

If the dirhems from Szczecin—Niemierzyn have not gone lost, and are being preserved (unpublished?) somewhere in a Museum or private collection, this article will perhaps cause that we shall know about it. In such a case, it will be an interesting experience to comfort our incomplete data gathered on the basis of a photograph with the original coins.

The composition of the hoard seems not to differ from other Pomeranian hoards of this group⁴, both in regard to structure and chronology.

³ The photograph has been preserved among the materials collected by Mr. T. Wiczorowski.

⁴ Comp. T. & R. Kiersnowski, *Wczesnośredniowieczne skarby z Pomorza...* the hoards from Łabędzie II (no 91, p. 62), Oliwa II (no 116, p. 76), Opalenie (no 117, p. 77), etc.

Dynasty	Certain	Uncertain	Total Number
Umayyads	3	2	5
Abbāsids	5	7	12
Sāmānids	9	2	11
Buyids	—	1	1
Abu Dāwūdids	—	1	1
Other	—	9	9
			39

An Umayyad dirhem from 90—99 H. = 708—718 A. D. is the oldest dated coin, whereas the dirhems of the Sāmānid ‘amir Naṣr ibn Aḥmad (301—331 = 913—942) are the youngest. Three from among those last ones have been emitted within the last 10 years of his reign.

Description of coins

Umayyads

1. Darabğird, (90—99), (al-Walid I or Sulaymān)

Obv. 1.: —

— ك له

2.: — الدرهم بدرج [رد]

Border: triple (linear or stringlet).

Size: ca 1/6 of a dirhem.

Remark:

A dirhem of Umayyad type. The mint Darabğird was emitting the Umayyad dirhems in the course of the years 80 and 90—99 H⁵. The coin in question most probably belongs to the second period (708—718 A. D.) i.e. to that of Walid I or Sulaymān's rule⁶.

⁵ E. v. Zambaur, *Die Münzprägungen des Islams*, Wiesbaden 1968, p. 117, Darābdjird.

⁶ V. V. Tiesenhausen, *Monety Vostochnogo Khalifata*, St. Petersburg 1873, p. 39—47.

2. Mint:?, 104 = 722/23, Yazid II

Obv. 1.: — لا اله الا الله
— لا
— لا

2.: — اربع ومئة بسم الله

Border: triple (linear?) with annulets.

Size: ca 1/4 of a dirhem.

3. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Rev. 1.: —

— الصم
— لم يولد و
— له كفوا احدا

2.: — على الدين كله ولو كرهه

Border 1: single (linear?)

Border 2: double or triple, with annulets.

Size: ca 1/5 of a dirhem.

Uncertain

(Umayyad or Abbāsīd)

4. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Obv. 1.: — لا اله الا الله
— ده
— ك له

2.: — هذا الدرهم

Border 2: triple, linear with annulets.

Size: ca 1/4 of a dirhem.

Remark:

Umayyad or early-Abbāsīd.

5. Mint:?, lxx, Ruler:?

Obv. 1.: — لا اله الا الله
— ده

2.: — بسم الله ضرب هذا — منه

Border 2: ?, with annulets.

Size: ca 1/2 of a dirhem.

Remark:

Umayyad or early-Abbāsīd.

Abbāsīds

6. Mint:?, lxx, Ruler:?

Obv. 1.: — لا اله الا الله
— وحده
— لا

2.: — ...منه بسم الله

Border: ?

Size: ca 1/6 of a dirhem.

Remark:

Early-Abbāsīd.

7. (Muḥammadiyah), xx4, Ruler:?

Obv. 1.: —
— وحده
— لا شريك له

2.: — هذا الدرهم باله... سنة اربع

Border 2: ? — with annulets.

Size: ca 1/2 of a dirhem.



Remark:

The coin in question has no outer marginal legend which sporadically appears on the coins of al-Ma'mūn (198—218 = 813—833) and constantly occurs on those of his successors⁷. Thus, the last years of al-Ma'mūn's rule are the *terminus ante quem* of the emission of this coin.

8. Mint?: Date?: Ruler?:

Rev. 1.: اف —

مد —

ول —

له —

2.: illegible.

Border 1: double, linear (?)

Border 2: ? probably with annulets.

Size: ca 1/6 of a dirhem.

Remark:

The inscription above the central legend most probably occupies the whole width of the verse. It is not excluded this is the name: عبد الملك بن الحجاج. According to Tiesenhäusen⁸, this name appears on the coins from Madīnat Bāḡunays minted in 196 H. = 811/12 A. D., but its elements were being here somewhat differently distributed.

9. Mint?: (232—247), al-Mutawakkil

Rev. 1.: outlines of letters
(4 verses).

Below: التوكل على الله

2.: outlines of letters.

Border 1.: double, linear.

Size: ca 1/6 of a dirhem.

⁷ H. Nützel, *Katalog der orientalischen Münzen*, vol. 1, Berlin 1898, pp. 194—215 etc.

⁸ Tiesenhäusen, *Monety...*, no 1620—21, p. 180.

10. Madīnat (—), 27x, (al-Mu'tamid)

Obv. 1.: šahāda.

2.: بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بمدينة... سبعين و... ين

3.: cut. Separate letters preserved.

Border 2.: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

The dirhem has been minted some time between 270—279, and it most probably bore the name of the caliph al-Mu'tamid (256—279 = 870—892). Since only few month of the reign of his successor, the caliph al-Mu'taḍid fall on the year 279, it is less probable that the coin in question belongs to that short period.

Abbāsīd — Uncertain

11. Mint?: Date?: Ruler?:

Rev. 1.: — د —

— ر —

— ل —

2.: outlines of letters.

Border 1: single, linear.

Size: ca 1/3 of a dirhem.

Remark:

Early-Abbāsīd (the inscriptions executed in characteristic type of script.)

12. Mint?: Date?: Ruler?:

Rev. 1.: — ا. —

— ر —

— ل —

2.: traces of letters.
Border 1: single, beaded.

Size: ca 1/5 of a dirhem.

Remark:

Early-Abbāsīd (comp. no 11).

13. Mint: ? Date: ? Ruler: ?

Obv. 1.: šahāda.

2.: traces of words and letters.

Border: ? — with annulets.

Size: ca 3/5 of a dirhem.

Remark:

Early-Abbāsīd (no outer marginal legend). The edge uneven.

14. Mint: ? Date: ? Ruler: ?

Obv. 1.: A part of šahāda preserved.

2.: — بن وم —

Border with annulets or outer marginal legend (?).

Size: ca 1/6 of a dirhem.

Remark:

If this coin has an outer marginal legend on the Obverse, it probably descends from the beginning of the III-rd c. H.

15. Mint: ? Date: ? Ruler: ?

Obv. 1.: traces of two verses below the šahāda.

2.: Mint-name partly preserved; probably — محمدية سنة —

3.: — ويومئذ يفرح —

Border 2: ?

Size: ca 1/4 of a dirhem.

Remark:

The two verses whose outlines are visible under šahāda most probably contained the kunyah of the crown-prince (e.g. أبو العباس بن).

(أمير المؤمنين). The inscriptions of this type appear on the dirhems of the caliph al-Muṭṭadīr (295—320 = 908—932) and his successors⁹. Hence, it seems that the dirhem in question must have been struck after the year 295 H. = 908 A. D.

16. Mint: ? Date: ? Ruler: ?

Rev. 1.: — حمد

ول

له

2.: probably Ḳur'ān IX
33.

Border: ?

Size: ca 1/2 of a dirhem.

17. Mint: ? Date: ? Ruler: ?

Outlines of inscriptions (Obv. or Rev. ?) — central legend, border and marginal legend.

Size: ca 1/6 of a dirhem.

Remark:

Judging from the type of inscriptions and characteristic kind of script, it is a fragment of an early-Abbāsīd dirhem.

Sāmānids

18. Mint: ? 908—913, Aḥmad b. Isma'īl

Rev. 1.:

الله

محمد

رسول الله

المقتدر بالله

أحمد بن إسماعيل

⁹ Tiesenhhausen, *Monety*..., no 2214, p. 238 etc.

2.: Kur'ān IX, 33.
Border: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

The coin was probably pierced near the edge.

19. (Andarāba), 310 or 316, (Naṣr b. Aḥmad)

Obv. 1.: šahāda.

2.: باندراپه سنة [ست] عشرة وثلاثمائة (?)

3.: ? illegible.

Border: 1: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

Tiesenhausen¹⁰ lists 9 types of dirhems from Andarāba minted in 310 = 322/23 and only one from 316 = 328/29.

20. aš-Sāš, 319 = 931/32, Naṣr b. Aḥmad

Obv. 1.: šahāda. Above: م

2.: — بالاش سنة تسع عشر [ع...]

3.: Kur'ān XXX, 3—4.

Border 1: single, linear.

Border 3: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

According to Tiesenhausen¹¹, the letter م above the central legend of the Obverse appears on the coins from aš-Sāš minted within the period 317—322 = 929—934. Small incisions on the edge.

¹⁰ V. V. Tiesenhausen, *O samanidskich monetach*, p. 157—158; p. 167.

¹¹ Tiesenhausen, *O samanidskich monetach*, p. 168—175.

21. Mint:?, 301—320, Naṣr b. Aḥmad.

Rev. 1.: لله

محمد

رسول الله

المة...د...

نصر...د

2.: Kur'ān IX, 33.

Border: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

The names of the caliph (al-Muḥtadir) and the 'amir enclose the date of emission of this coin within the period of 301—320 = 913—932. The script of characteristic type. The edge of coin uneven.

22. Mint:?, (324, 327 or 329), (Naṣr b. Aḥmad)

Obv. 1.: šahāda.

2.: بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم سنة...ع وعشرين و...

3.: Kur'ān XXX, 3—4.

Border: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

The date not complete — only the end letter ح of the units visible. This gives three possibilities of reconstruction: 324, 327, 329. Two round perforations, 5 mm apart from each other, made the name of mint-town illegible. Small incisions on the edge.

23. Mint:?, 322—329, Naṣr b. Aḥmad

Rev. 1.: لله

ع...ه

رسول الله

الراض بالله

نصر بن احمد

2.: probably Kur'ān IX,
33 (effaced).
Border 1: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Incisions on the edge.

24. Mint:?, 301-331, Naṣr b. Aḥmad

Rev. 1.: لله
محمد
رسول الله
ال... بالله
نصر بن احمد
2.: Kur'ān IX, 33.
Border: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

The edge uneven. Incisions.

25. Mint:?, 301-331, Naṣr b. Aḥmad

Rev. 1.: لله
محمد
رسول الله
.....
نصر بن احمد
2.: Kur'ān IX, 33.
Border: simple, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

Both on this coin as well as on the foregoing one, the name of the caliph is illegible therefore, the date of the emission does not let itself define more precisely.

26. Mint:?, 3xx, Ruler?

Obv. 1.: šahāda. Below: س
2.: بسم الله ضرب ... مائة
3.: Kur'ān XXX, 3-4.

Border: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

According to Tiesenhausen¹², the letter س under the central legend of the Obverse appears on the Sāmānid dirhems from aš-Sāš, minted in 329 H. = 940/41 A. D.

Incisions and a crack on the edge.

Sāmānid — Uncertain

27. Mint:? Date:? Ruler:?

Obv. 1.: the left side of šahāda preserved.
2.: ... قند ...
3.: Kur'ān, XXX 3-4.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

The letters preserved on the Obverse (inner margin) include probably the name of the mint سمرقند *Samarḳand*.

Marginal legends very indistinct, probably ill-minted (shifted).

28. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Rev.: Traces of letters.

Border: single, linear.

Size: dirhem.

¹² Tiesenhausen, *O samanidskich monetach*, p. 183.

Remark:

The shape of the coin uneven, the edge frayed. Incisions. A small fragment of the coin — lacking.

Uncertain

29. Širāz, xxi, Buyid(?)

Obv. 1.: لا اله الا

الله وحده

لا شريك له

.....

ولة.....

.....

2.: شیراز سنة احدى و...

3.: probably Kūr'ān XXX 3—4.

Size: dirhem.

30. Balh (?), xx9, Abu Dawūdids (?)

Obv. 1.: لا اله الا

.....

.....لا

.....

2.: يبلغ سنة تسع و...

3.: probably Kūr'ān XXX 3—4.

Size: dirhem.

Remark:

There was probably a name of an Abu Dawūdīd (?) ruler under šahāda. The marginal legends begin under šahāda (!).

31. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Obv. 1.: several letters preserved.

2.: — ع واربين وه —

3.: ? (no outer marginal legend?).

Size: ca 1/8 of a dirhem.

Remark:

The date not complete — only — ع واربين وه — visible. This gives six possibilities of reconstruction: 144, 147, 149 and 244, 247, 249. If there was really no outer marginal legend on the coin, it is to be presumed that three first reconstructions are more probable.

32. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Obv. 1.: outlines of letters (šahāda).

2.: (or عشرة) — عشرين —

3.: cut (?).

Size: ca 1/5 of a dirhem.

33. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Obv. 1.: outlines of inscriptions (šahāda).

2.: outlines of inscriptions (probably mint-name and date.)

3.: ? — يد يفرح ال —

Border 2: single, linear.

Border 3: single, linear.

Size: ca 1/3 of a dirhem.

34. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

A very dark photo — probably Obverse.

The edge uneven, cut (?).

Size: dirhem.

35. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Outlines of letters. Effaced.

Size: ca 1/6 of a dirhem.

36. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Outlines of inscriptions.

Size: ca 1/2 of a dirhem.

37. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

Outlines of inscriptions (marginal legend).

Size: ca 1/8 of a dirhem.

38. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

A very unclear photo. The outlines of characteristic script. Perhaps a Hamdanid (?).

Size: dirhem.

39. Mint:?, Date:?, Ruler:?

A very unclear photo. Perhaps an Abbāsid (?).

Size: ca 1/6 of a dirhem.

TADEUSZ LEWICKI

„TÜRKISCHE“ STADT DĀNĀ — NACH EINEM BERICHT
DES ARABISCHEN GEOGRAPHEN IBN AL-FAQĪH

Unter zahlreichen, verschiedenartigen Angaben über Länder und Völker Osteuropas, welchen man in frühmittelalterlichen arabischen Geschichtsquellen begegnet, gibt es auch solche, die uns über ethnische Verhältnisse und politische Lage mancher von diesen Gebieten genauer unterrichten. Unter anderen, handelt es sich hier um die Gebiete an dem Don, an dem niederen Dnjepr, am südlichen Bug und an dem Dnjestr, das heisst um einen Raum, der ehemals, und nämlich vor der Landnahme von dem Donaubecken durch die Ungarn, die sich Ende des 9. Jahrhunderts vollzog, ihr älteres Heimatland gewesen war. Vorliegender Aufsatz wird eben einem der arabischen Berichte über dieses Gebiet gewidmet, und zwar einer Beschreibung der Stadt Dānā und ihrer Einwohner durch den arabischen Geographen Ibn al-Faqīh al-Hamadānī.

Von ersten Jahren des 10. Jahrhunderts an, die Erwähnungen von den Völkern Ost- und Süd-Osteuropas, die in den älteren arabischen Quellen sehr selten vorgekommen waren, begannen nach und nach zahlreicher und ausführlicher zu werden. Zu den arabischen Werken, welche in jener Zeit entstanden und Angaben über uns hier interessierende Völker bringen, gehört unter anderen der geographische Traktat von Ibn al-Faqīh, der unter dem Titel *Kitāb al-Buldān*, das heisst „das Buch der Länder“ bekannt geworden ist.

Über den Verfasser dieses Werkes wissen wir recht wenig. Was nun bekannt ist, verdanken wir dem arabischen Geographen der