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THE ARABIC COINS FROM LEGNICA

In the collections of the Museum in Legnica there is a silver hoard unearthed in that town in 1964 while preparing the terrain for the building purposes. The hoard has been preserved in a linen-bag deposited in a clay-vessel. According to the preliminary establishments of J. Smacka, an employee of the Silesian Museum in Wrocław, the hoard consisted of 76 whole coins (71 German denars of Otto III and Adelaide and 5 of Boleslavs I and II, the Czech princes), 211 fragments of coins (118 of German, 22 of Czech and 81 of Cufic coins)¹, and of some petty silver fancy-works.

The description of the West-European coins as well as of the fancy-works has been entrusted to J. Smacka while that of the 32 from among 81 fragments of Cufic coins - to me. Unfortunately, the remaining 49 fragments of Arabic coins have gone lost.

The fragments appeared not too well preserved and of small size. The inscriptions preserved on them present a very defective state, like e.g.: only parts of the names of caliphs or emirs or only some elements of date (and even these only in two cases) and almost total lack of the names of mints. All this did not make easy their classification and identification as well as their typological description (like e.g. inserting the information about the art of script which I was able to give only in the case of some of the fragments, or about the rings or ornaments) which is often very helpful at the attributing of coins to their respective emissions.

The description of the discussed Arabic numismatic material arranged according to the emissions of the individual rulers and within them according to the degree of the certainty of their dating, presents itself as follows:

CATALOGUE

No.	Ruler*	Date Mint	Weight Size	Lit.	Notes**
1	2	3	4	5	6

SĀMĀNIDS

Naṣr ben Aḥmad

301-331 H. = 913/14-942/43 A.D.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| 1. | ? | 320-329 =
= 932-940/41
? | 0.237g
1/3 | - | Av.: ... عشرين وثلاث
Obv.: ... بن احمد |
| 2. | ar-Rādī
bi-'llāh
Naṣr b. Aḥ-
mad | 322-329 =
= 933/34-940/41
? | 1.137g
1/4 | - | Obv.: ... الراضى
... نصر بن |
| 3. | ? | 320-331 =
= 933/34-940/41
? | 0.557g
1/9 | Ties.,
p. 173;
Tbg,
p. 213/408,
p. 218/449. | Av.: ... نوح
corrupt script |
| 4. | ? | 301-331 =
= 913/14-942/43
? | 0.329g
1/9 | - | Obv.: ... نصر بن |

Nūḥ ben Naṣr

331-343 H. = 942/43-954/55 A.D.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 5. | al-Mustakfī
bi-'llāh
Nūḥ b. Naṣr | 333-343 =
= 944/45-954/55
? | 0.804g
ca 1/3 | - | Obv.: ... كفى بالله
... بن نصر |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|

'Abd al-Malik ben Nūḥ

343-350 H. = 954/55-961/62 A.D.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| 6. | ? | 343-349 =
954/55-960/61
? | 0.226g
ca 1/9 | - | Av.: ... عيين وثلاث
Obv.: ... نوح
clumsy letters |
|----|---|---------------------------------|------------------|---|--|

* The term "Ruler" includes both the names of the caliph and the emir.

** The "Notes" contain the relics of the preserved inscriptions helpful at the attributing of the discussed specimens to respective emissions as well as the remarks drawing the attention to the script whenever it is corrupt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manṣūr ben Nūḥ					
350-366 H. = 961/62-976/77 A.D.					
7.	?	364? = = 974/75? ?	0.802g ca 1/4	-	Av.: ... ع وستين وثلاث above kalimah uniden- tified sign? or inscrip- tion? Obv.: ... ج الله ... صور cut along the edge; crack on the edge.
8.	?	350-366 = = 961/62-976/77 ?	0.283g ca 1/8	-	Obv.: ... ج الله ... صور clumsy letters
9.	?	do. ?	0.355g ca 1/8	-	Obv.: ... صور ... بن نوح
10.	?	do. ?	0.356g ca 1/6	-	Obv.: ... صور clumsy letters; many petty incisions on the edge
11.	?	do. ?	0.383g ca 1/6	-	Obv.: ... صور
Undetermineable Sāmānid coins					
12.	?	b. 950 aš-šāš	0.808g 1/4	-	Av.: ... بالشاش characteristic joining of letters may suggest that it is a fragment of an early-Sāmānid coin
13.	?	do. ?	1.202g ca 1/5	-	Av.: ... ثلاثا two incisions on the edge
14.	?	do. ?	0.836g 1/4	-	Av.: ... ثلاثا
15.	?	do. aš-šā[š]	0.199g 1/9	-	Av.: ... بالشا clumsy letters
16.	?	do. ?	0.662g ca 1/5	-	Av.: ... ع below kalimah fragment of a big dirham; clumsy letters; crack on the edge
17.	?	after 950 ?	0.339g ca 1/9	-	clumsy letters
18.	?	do. ?	0.288g ca 1/8	-	clumsy letters

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	?	do.	0.285g ca 1/8	-	clumsy letters

BUWAYHIDS

ʿAḍud ad-Dawla

339-372 H. = 950/51-982/83 A.D.

20.	aṭ-Ṭāʾiʿ li-ʿllāh ʿAḍud ad- Dawla	367-372 = = 977/98-982/83 Madīnat as-Sa- lām	1.536g 1/3	-	Av.:...بمدينه السلام below kalimah: الملاک عضد الدوله وتاج الملک ابوشجاع الطائع لله Obv.:...
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21.	?				
	?				Undetermineable buwayhid coins

21.	?	b. 945	0.284g	Kmietowicz, Av.: ...	
	?	?	ca 1/9	Zalesie, p. 148	

Undetermineable coins

22.	?	IX-X cc.	0.303g	-	cracks on the edge
	?	?	ca 1/9		
23.	?	do.	0.224g	-	incisions on the edge.
	?	?	small frgm.		
24.	?	do.	0.138g	-	
	?	?	small frgm.		
25.	?	X c.	0.324g	-	
	?	?	1/8		
26.	?	do.	0.339g	-	fragment of a big dirham
	?	?	1/8		
27.	?	do.	0.238g	-	
	?	?	small frgm.		
28.	?	do.	0.135g	-	
	?	?	small frgm.		
29.	?	do.	0.313g	-	script almost illegible
	?	?	1/8		
30.	?	do.	0.445g	-	do.
	?	?	1/5		

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	?	do.	0.309g 1/8	-	do.
	?	?			
32.	?	do.	0.582g 1/6	-	fragment of a big dirham; cracks and incisions on the edge; script almost illegible.
	?	?			

In the light of the above-inserted description the discussed fragments have let themselves arrange in the following groups:

- I. the fragments which have let themselves attribute to concrete respective emissions on the ground of partly preserved names of rulers or dynasties and/or eventually of date;
- II. the fragments attributed to possible respective emissions on type and epigraphical grounds;
- III. undetermineable specimens of which it can be only said that they are undoubtedly fragments of Cufic coins.

The detailed structure of each of these groups presents itself as follows:

I. Dynasty	Number
A. Sāmānids:	11 (Nos. 1-11)
Naṣr ben Aḥmad	4 (Nos. 1-4)
Nūḥ ben Naṣr	1 (No. 5)
ʿAbd al-Malik ben Nūḥ	1 (No. 6)
Manṣūr ben Nūḥ	5 (Nos. 7-11)
B. Buwayhids:	1 (No. 20)
ʿAḍud ad-Dawla	1 (No. 20)
II. Dynasty	Number
A. Sāmānids	8 (Nos. 12-19)
B. Buwayhids	1 (No. 21)
III. Dynasty	
?	10 (Nos. 22-32)

It seems the right time now to discuss the premises on which the above-presented classification and attribution of our numismatic material has been founded.

And so, the attribution of the fragments of coins Nos. 1-4 to the emission of Naṣr ben Aḥmad has been established on the basis of the following elements:

- a) the partly preserved date of minting on No. 1;
 - b) the partly preserved name of the caliph ar-Rāḍī bi-ʿllāh on No. 2,
- (N.B. the attribution in these first two cases seems to leave no doubts;

c) the name of Naṣr's ben Ahmad successor occurring on the Av. of No. 3. According to catalogues², this name appears on coins emitted in the terminal years of rule of the mentioned Amīr, i.e. from 320-331 H. = 932-942/43 A.D.;

d) the initial part of the name of this Amīr preserved on the Obv. of No. 4.

The relics of the inscriptions occurring on the fragment No. 5 have let themselves identify as preserved parts of the names of caliph al-Mustakfī and Amīr Nūḥ ben Naṣr. This identification however was not sufficient for the dating of this specimen since the name of the caliph al-Mustakfī still appeared on the coins emitted after the time of his rule in spite of the fact that it was al-Muṭīc who was the caliph at that time. Tiesenhausen³ repeats with respect to this the generally accepted opinion that the reason for it had been the rivalry between the Buwayhids and the Sāmānids which manifested itself a.o. in the deprivation of al-Mustakfī of the throne and the enthroning of al-Muṭīc by the Buwayhids in 334 H. = 945/46 A.D., against the will of the Sāmānids.

Nevertheless, Tiesenhausen records the specimens minted in the same year or in the same mint which alternatively or parallelly bear the names of these two caliphs, i.e. of al-Mustakfī and al-Muṭīc⁴. At this occasion, Tiesenhausen promotes the supposition that these coins which bear the name of al-Muṭīc and have been minted by the Sāmānids, they might have been emitted half-legally without Nūḥ's having been aware of that⁵. Following this suggestion it could, perhaps, be assumed that in the circles around Nūḥ ben Naṣr, there might have existed an influential faction opposed to him which, by ordering the minting of coins with the name of al-Muṭīc without the awareness of Nūḥ of this fact, sought in this way to find its ally either in the person of the caliph himself or in his potent protectors, the Buwayhids.

In the light of the above-said, the date of al-Mustakfī's accession to the throne, i.e. 333 H. = 944/45 A.D. and that of the end of the rule of Nūḥ ben Naṣr, i.e. 343 H. = 954/55 A.D. have served as the basis for the establishing of the time limits of emission of the coin of which the discussed fragment is the part.

The identification of the fragment of the coin No. 6 also offered many difficulties. The final part of the Amīr's name: ...Nūḥ preserved on the Obv. may represent as many as four Sāmānid rulers, viz.: 'Abd al-Malik I ben Nūḥ, Maṣṣūr I ben Nūḥ, Maṣṣūr II ben Nūḥ and 'Abd al-Malik II ben Nūḥ. Likewise, the preserved ending: ...-īna of the tens of the date offers three alternatives of their solution as: arba'īna = 40, sab'īna = 70, and tis'īna = 90. The lack of such an ending in the tens of the dates of rules of two from among the above-mentioned Sāmānid Amīrs, viz. of Maṣṣūr I ben Nūḥ (350-366 H. = 961-976 A.D.) and Maṣṣūr II ben Nūḥ (387-389 H. = 997-999 A.D.) eliminates them as possible emitters and reduces their number to the remaining two Sāmānids, viz. to

'Abd al-Malik I ben Nūḥ and 'Abd al-Malik II ben Nūḥ (389-390 H. = 999-1000 A.D.). But it is not likely that this latter one could have been the emitter of the coin of which the discussed specimen is the fragment since from his emission only copper coins from Bukhara⁶ are known. Besides, the short period of his rule offered him equally short period of emission, so it seems extremely improbable that our fragment could be a part of a silver dirham coined on his order.

In the light of these data, there remained the reconstructions of the tens of the date as 'arba'īna and of the name as 'Abd al-Malik ben Nūḥ as only possible.

The fragments Nos. 7-11 have been attributed to the emission of Maṣṣūr I ben Nūḥ in result of the following reconstructions:

a) In the case of the fragment of the coin No. 7, the preserved part of the Amīr's name permitted to attribute this coin to his emission. This attribution is also confirmed by fully preserved hundreds and tens of the date and all these data together have permitted to identify the preserved final element of the date: ...c as the ending of the numeral four arba'. The preserved final part of the caliph's name is, according to catalogue⁷ probably that of the name of al-Mustakfī though the time of the emission of the discussed coin falls within the years of rule of aṭ-Ṭā'i'c whom the Sāmānids, for the same reasons as those presented above with respect to the fragment No. 5 refused to recognize as the legal ruler.

b) As the basis for the attribution of the fragments Nos. 8-11, there have served both the preserved part of the Amīr's name which appears in the place testifying to the two-verse arrangement of this name as well as the typological reasons. Because of the lack of other elements beside the Amīr's name, the dating of the emission of the coins of which the discussed specimens are fragments has been established as having occurred within the years of Maṣṣūr's I rule.

The fragments Nos. 12-19 have been defined as "undetermineable Sāmānid coins". The ground for such an attribution were the typological reasons, viz. the character of script and its more elaborate form, like in the case of the fragments Nos. 12-14, suggests their earlier dating while in the case of its more clumsy shape, like that on the fragments Nos. 15-19, the later one, i.e. after 950 A.D.

The fragment No. 20 belongs to the rarest and most interesting ones. It is well preserved and the script on it is very elaborate. From among all the catalogues accessible for me only that of Markov⁸ seems, perhaps, to record an analogical specimen. The discussed piece is a fragment of the coin of 'Aḍud ad-Dawla Abū Šugāc, the most outstanding representative of the Buwayhid dynasty who in 367 H. = 977 A.D. received from the hands of the caliph aṭ-Ṭā'i'c the ho-

honorific nickname "Tāğ al-Milla" (the Crown of the Religion)⁹. This title occurring on the Av. of the coin of which the discussed specimen is the fragment has permitted to establish the time frames within which this coin was minted, viz. between 367-372 H. = 977-982 A.D. It is the youngest specimen in the Arabic part of the hoard.

Because of the final part of the name: ...ben Buwayh preserved on the fragment No. 21 this fragment has been attributed to the emission of the Buwayhids who, starting from the year 334 H. = 945/46 A.D., totally subdued the caliph and became the effective rulers of the caliphate¹⁰. Alas, the lack of other elements hinders the full reconstruction of the name of Amīr since the first three Buwayhid rulers, viz.: 'Alī, Ḥasan and Ahmad were occurring just with such a kunya¹¹. In 334 H., caliph al-Mustakfī granted them honorific nicknames¹² and while after that year only those nicknames were appearing on their coins, in 334 H. We observe the parallel occurrence of the coins bearing either their family name¹³ or the new-granted nicknames¹⁴. In connection with this, it has been assumed that our specimen was minted not earlier than in 320 H. = 932 A.D. (the beginning of 'Alī's ben Buwayh rule) and not later than in 334 H. = 945/46 A.D.

Though the outer look of the fragments Nos. 22-32 could suggest that they could have been minted in the Sāmānid mints, poorly preserved parts of conventional inscriptions present a too scanty ground to identify them otherwise than that these fragments are undoubtedly fragments of Cufic coins from the X c.

Since the presented Arabic part of the hoard is not complete as 49 fragments have gone lost, I cannot venture the drawing of general conclusion with respect to this Arabic material. Nevertheless, it can be said that confronting this part with those occurring in other hoards of European coins with an admixture of the Arabic specimens, it is to be emphasized that ours is fully representative for that kind of hoards.

Another remark which ought to be added here is that the Arabic part under discussion presents itself as exclusively petty fragments, viz. 3 specimens of the size of 1/3 of the coin, 4 of 1/4, 3 of 1/5, 3 of 1/6, 8 of 1/8, 7 of 1/9 and 4 small ones.

As it has been said above, the Arabic part of the hoard is not complete, yet it is worth publishing for at least three reasons:

1) all unearthed numismatic material ought, as a matter of course, to be inventoried;

2) the discussed material includes a fragment of a very unique Buwayhid coin (s.a. No. 20);

3) even lessened, the Arabic part will have its impact both on the structure of the whole hoard from Legnica as well as on the defining of its kind.

List of abbreviations

- Busse = H. Busse in The Cambridge History of Iran, vol. IV, Cambridge University Press, 1975.
- Haisig, Śląsk = M. Haisig, R. Kiersnowski, J. Reyman, Wczesnośredniowieczne skarby z Małopolski, Śląska, Warmii i Mazur, vol. IV, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1966.
- Kmietowicz, Zalesie = A. Kmietowicz, W. Kubiak, Wczesnośredniowieczny skarb srebrny z Zalesia, pow. Słupca, vol. I, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1969.
- Markov = A. Markov, Inventarnyy katalog musulmanskikh monet Imperatorskogo Ermitaža, S. Peterburg 1896.
- Østrup = J. Østrup, Catalogue de monnaies arabes et turques, Copenhagen 1938.
- J. Smacka = J. Smacka, Legnica, m.p. Skarb z XI w., Wiadomości Numizmatyczne, vol. X, Warszawa 1966, pp. 251-252.
- Ties. = V. Tiesenhäusen, Zapiski Imperatorskogo Obsčestva, vol. VI, S. Peterburg 1853.
- Tbg = C. J. Tornberg, Numi Cufici Regii Numophylici Holmiensis, Stockholm 1848.

Notes

¹ Thus J. Smacka but Haisig, Śląsk, (pp. 50-51) speaks of the quantitative predominance of the Czech coins viz. of those of Boleslavs.

² Ties., p. 173; Tbg, p. 213, No. 408 and p. 218, No. 449.

³ Cf. Ties., p. 189.

⁴ p. 201, al-Muṭī' - Samarqand, 340 H., al-Mustakfī - Ma'din, 340 H; p. 190, al-Muṭī' - aš-Šāš, 334 H; p. 205, al-Mustakfī - aš-Šāš, 342 H; p. 193, al-Muṭī' - Bukhara, 335 H; p. 198, al-Mustakfī - Bukhara, 336 H.

⁵ Ties., p. 190.

⁶ Ties., p. 236.

⁷ Tbg, pp. 239-241.

⁸ The uniqueness of this specimen seems to be of a very high degree. From among all the catalogues accessible for me only that of Markov (p. 319) records a group of coins of 'Adud ad-Dawla under a somewhat misleading heading since it includes the name of this ruler together with his honorific title "Tāğ al-Milla" which might suggest that the specimens arranged under it bore that title

on them. But, unfortunately, these coins have not been fully described and we cannot learn for sure from the scanty information inserted whether this title did effectively occurred on any of them. In fact, actually, only one of them might be suspected of that, viz. the specimen No. 27 minted in 370 H. = 980/81 A.D. in Madinat as-Salām. (N.B. This latter datum agrees with its counterpart on our coin). Both these data admit the possibility of this title's having occurred on it. On the other hand, some of the remaining specimens do not fall under this supposition since they had been minted before 367 H. = 970/71 A.D. what makes the occurrence of the title "Tağ al-Milla" on them rather impossible since it had been granted to 'Adud only in the mentioned year following that in which this Amīr had assumed the rule of Baghdad.

⁹ Busse, p. 274.

¹⁰ Busse, p. 260.

¹¹ Kunya - part of an Arab family name showing the family relations of the bearer in the ascending and descending lines. Hence, it includes such elements as: ibn (ben) - son, and abū - father.

¹² 'Alī ben Buwayh - 'Imād ad-Dawla; Ḥasan ben Buwayh - Mu'izz ad-Dawla; Ahmad ben Buwayh - Rukn ad-Dawla.

¹³ Østrup, p. 109, Nos. 1238-1242.

¹⁴ e.g. Tbg, p. 250, No. 7.

Maria KOWALSKA

**BOSPORUS, SCHWARZES MEER UND DOBRUDSCHA UM DIE MITTE DES 17. JH.
IM BERICHT DES ARABISCHEN REISENDEN PAULS, DES SOHNES VON MAKARIOS
AUS ALEPPO**

Die Beschreibung von Bosporus, dem Schwarzen Meer und Dobrudscha stellt ein Fragment des Werkes von Paul aus Aleppo u.d.T. Beschreibung von Makarios' Reise (Rihlat Makāriyūs) dar¹. Das Werk ist ein Ergebnis der von Makarios, dem Patriarchen von Antiochia, in den Jahren 1652-1659 unternommenen Moskau-Reise, die nicht lediglich einen religiösen, sondern ebenfalls einen politischen Charakter hatte. Sie verfolgte gleichzeitig auch ein anderes Ziel, nämlich das Geldsammeln für das Patriarchat. Der an dieser Peregrination teilnehmende Archidiakon Paul, Sohn von Makarios, hat ihren Verlauf in Form eines Reisetagebuches niedergeschrieben. Seinem Bericht entnehmen wir, dass Makarios und die ihn begleitenden Personen aus Aleppo am 9. Juli 1652 weggefahren sind und über Alexandrette, Konya, Brussa gewandert, am 20. Oktober Konstantinopel erreicht haben. Die Reisenden verliessen die Stadt am 7. Januar 1653 und nach zwei Tagen Schifffahrt durch Bosporus und Schwarzes Meer kamen sie am 9. Januar in Constanza an und von dort aus erreichten sie am 17. Januar auf dem Landweg durch Dobrudscha das in der Moldau liegende Galatz.

Auf den folgenden Seiten der Beschreibung von Makarios' Reise berichtet Paul über den beinahe anderthalb Jahre dauernden Aufenthalt des Patriarchen in der Moldau und der Walachei. Sein Aufenthalt in der Moldau fiel mit dem Untergang der Herrschaft von Basilius Lupul (1634-1653) zusammen. Infolge des Bürgerkrieges fand Thimoteus, Sohn von Bohdan Chmielnicki, Ehemann der Tochter von Basilius, den Tod. Die Mitteilung über diese Ereignisse bildet eine wichtige Quelle für die Erforschung der damaligen politischen Beziehungen zwischen der Moldau und der Ukraine. Wegen der Kriegshandlungen in der Moldau hat Makarios