



ORIENTAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ONS MEETING TÜBINGEN 2023

Wochenendtagung zur Orient- Numismatik am 6. und 7. Mai 2023

im Vortragsraum der Abt. für Orient- und Islamwissenschaft, **Wilhelmstr. 113**, Tübingen

Organisierung: Forschungsstelle für Islamische Numismatik Tübingen ([FINT](#)),
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Samstag, 6. Mai 2023

- 14:00 Uhr *Begrüßung und Nachrichten / welcome and news*
- 14:15 Uhr Alberto CANTO GARCÍA, Madrid: *Coins of the Banū Khazrūn in the Santa Elena Hoard*
- 14:45 Uhr Ahmed DESOUKY, Cairo: *New Insights into Hoards preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo*
- 15:15 Uhr Thomas SINCLAIR, Nicosia: *The Erzincan hoard of the mid-15th century AD: the puzzle of many archaising silver types issued in a single year*
- 15:45 Uhr Aram VARDANYAN, Yerevan: *Some coins of the Shaybānid rulers of Armenia (9th century AD)*
- 16:15 Uhr *Pause / break*
- 16:45 Uhr Djalalitdin MIRZAEV, Termez: *Different aspects of dirhams minted in Tirmidh 761 AH*
- 17:15 Uhr Arturo ANNUCCI, Naples/Vienna: *The identity of Abū Manşūr Nūshtigīn al-Ḥārith between Sīstān and Swāt*
- 17:45 Uhr Lutz ILISCH, Hayingen: *Sāmānid minor silver coins – need of fractions or donatives?*
- 18:15 Uhr Yngve KARLSSON, Gothenburg: *book presentation “Silver Coins of the Muslim Caliphate, vol. I: The Umayyad Dynasty”*
- 18:45 Uhr *gemeinsames Abendessen / Dinner in Hotel-Gaststätte Meteora, Weizsäcker Str. 1, danach / then geselliges Beisammensein (Tauschmöglichkeiten, Vorlage neuer Literatur, ...) / get-together (coin swap meet, display of new literature, ...) in Wilhelmstr. 113*





Sonntag, 7. Mai 2023

- 10:00 Uhr Patrick PASMANS, Aarschot: *Historical evolution from the silver and copper ratio in tetradrachms from the Characenic kings in Mesene and the Persian/Arabian Gulf region, struck in the period 24/23 BC – 44/45 AD*
- 10:30 Uhr François GURNET, La Louvière: *Did Varhan VI strike drachms in the name of Khusrau II? A reappraisal*
- 11:00 Uhr **Pause / break**
- 11:30 Uhr Stefan MÖLLER, Halle: *Selected Problems of Siculo-Norman Coinage*
- 12:00 Uhr Ibtissam KAOUTAR / Bouchaib ELRHARIB, Casablanca: *Moroccan coins from the early Islamic and the 'Alawid period.*
- 12:30 Uhr *gemeinsames Mittagessen / Lunch in Flavours of India, Mohlstr. 26*



- 15:30 Uhr Führung durch die **Sonderausstellung „Troia, Schliemann und Tübingen“** im Uni-Museum Alte Kulturen auf Schloss Hohentübingen / guided visit to the special **exhibition “Troia, Schliemann and Tübingen”** in the University Museum of Ancient Cultures at Hohentübingen Castle, Burgsteige 11



VISIT AND EXPLORE:



AVAILABLE SOON AT: <https://sikkabuya.philosophie.uni-tuebingen.de>

❖ Abstracts ❖

A. Canto García: **Coins of the Banū Khazrūn in the Santa Elena Hoard**

The hoard known as the “Treasure of Santa Elena Street” (Valencia) is a set of near 2000 dinars and fractions of dinar; most correspond to pieces of the Umayyad Caliphate of Córdoba, to coins of different kingdoms of Taifas of the XIth century, and another large part of Fatimid coins of chronology of the Xth–XIth century. Another part is composed of more than three hundred coins of the Banū Khazrūn and the Banū Mas‘ūd. This set – that, by closing dates of all dynasties, must have been hidden in the third quarter of the XIth century – presents, in the series attributed to Sijilmāsa a wide variety of types with the transition of coins in the name of the Umayyads to those of Mas‘ūd ibn Wanudīn.



A. Desouky: **New Insights into Hoards preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo**

The Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo keeps two hoards of great importance, which were found inside the city of Cairo and will be analysed in this paper. The first is the hoard of Zainab Khātūn, which contains a large number of coins, including Mamlūk and Ḥafṣid coins as well as Italian, Portuguese and Spanish coins. The second hoard is the Darb al-Qazzāzīn hoard, which comprises many Ottoman, Italian and Maria Theresia coins.



A. Vardanyan: **Some coins of the Shaybānid rulers of Armenia (late 9th century AD)**

According to the agreement of 261 AH (875 AD), the ‘Abbāsīd caliph al-Mu‘tamīd divided his empire into two influence zones: The eastern provinces including Iran, Iraq and Yemen came under jurisdiction of his brother al-Muwaffaq, while the western provinces including Egypt, Syria and al-Jazīra were entrusted to the caliph’s son and heir Ja‘far, better known as al-Mufawwiḍ. The border between these two zones was passing through Armenia, which in fact was also divided into two parts. Whereas the northern provinces with centres at Dabīl and Bardā‘a were under al-Muwaffaq’s jurisdiction, the southern regions of Armenia which included the principalities of the Qaysids, ‘Uthmānids, Zurārids as well as the powerful Shaybānids – whose representatives ruled in Armenia in the capacity of caliphal governors (*ostakans*) since early Islamic times – belonged to al-Mufawwiḍ’s sphere. These administrative changes left their impact on the local coinage as well. As a result, several mints called *Armīnīya* were set up in different parts of Armenia during this period. While operating nearly simultaneously they produced coins on behalf of the contemporary ‘Abbāsīd caliph and various local rulers. The Shaybānid silver dirhams citing *Armīnīya* and struck in the 260s–270s AH were apparently struck in the city of Mayyāfāriqīn, the ancient capital of the Artaxiad Kingdom of Armenia, Tigranocerta. The characteristic feature of this coinage was the appearance of the name of a Shaybānid ruler being split in two parts: Whereas the beginning of the name was engraved beneath the caliphal title on the reverse, the rest of the name was placed on the obverse. Based on the available coins, one can conclude that ‘Īsā ibn al-Shaykh had at least five sons: Maṣṣūr, al-Ḥasan, Ibrāhīm, Aḥmad and al-‘Abbās.



A. Annucci: **The identity of Abū Maṣṣūr Nūshtigīn al-Ḥārith between Sīstān and Swāt**

With Maḥmūd b. Sebūktigīn’s conquest of Sīstān in the 5th/11th cent., the issuing of bronze coinage restarted after a brief interruption. On *fulūs* struck under the Ghaznavid emir, his name is usually followed by the names of Nāṣr b. Sebūktigīn or Abū Maṣṣūr Nūshtigīn al-Ḥārith. The latter type is represented by a single specimen in the FINT collection. Nūshtigīn’s identity has not been clarified, but comparison with an inscription found in Rāja Gīrā (Uḍegrām, Swāt) and dated 440/1048–1049 may provide new insights, contributing to clarify and confirm also the trustability of this inscription. Through the comparison of numismatic and epigraphic data, the paper will try to reconstruct the significance of Nūshtigīn, who seems to have held on to power in different periods and regions.



L. Ilisch: **Sāmānid minor silver coins – need of fractions or donatives?**

In 1216 on the 2nd International Conference on Oriental Numismatics held in St. Petersburg and organized by the State Hermitage, Numismatic Department, the present contributor gave an overview over a group of small Sāmānid silver coins issued in Bukhārā between 355 and 378 AH mostly of around 0.5 g weight. These were compared to similar emissions of the Ḥamdānids and other states and consequently interpreted as strikes of *dāniq* or 1/4 dirham to counterbalance the demand of some legal schools of Islam not to break dirhams and thus to damage the *tawḥīd* on the coins. More recently two small Bukhārān Sāmānid coins were offered in sale and could be acquired for the Tübingen University collection, one in gold and one in silver, which challenge this interpretation as fractional coins to prevent the breaking of dirhams, as both of them are styled as dinars and not as dirhams. A similar practice had been observed in the master's thesis of the present contributor of 1978 as a common practice of 4th cent. AH donatives to support court life, struck or cast indiscriminately in silver and in gold with the same molds or dies. The question to be discussed is whether such minor gold or silver coins have to be understood only on the background of courtlife, distinguishing between small and high value, or as a response by courtlife to demands of Islamic religious *madhāhib* (as the Ḥanābila), demanding the prohibition of breaking dirhams.



Y. Karlson: **book presentation:** *Silver Coins of the Muslim Caliphate*, vol. I: *The Umayyad Dynasty*, including Arab-Sasanian Silver Coins, Gothenburg: Mixtum Publishing, 2022. ISBN 978-91-982341-2-1. The book is a direct continuation of *Sasanian Silver Coins* by the same author. The time frame for the content is 652 to 751. Both the Arab-Sasanian and the Post-Reform silver coins are covered. An attempt is made to list all combinations of mint and year for this period. Identification tools are provided for reading mint, year of manufacture and any name that may appear on the coin. Conversion tables for years of different eras, such as Muslim Era, Yazdgerd Era and Post-Yazdgerd Era to the Common Era are also given.



P. Pasmans: **Historical evolution from the silver and copper ratio in tetradrachms from the Characenic kings in Mesene and the Persian/Arabian Gulf region, struck in the period 24/23 BC–44/45 AD**

The researcher presents the results of the X-ray fluorescence analysis of a limited number of dated Characenic tetradrachms for the period 288–355 SE.



S. Möller: **Selected Problems of Siculo-Norman Coinage**

Since the profound research of Lucia Travaini and Philipp Grierson not many new literature has been published about this interesting part of medieval numismatics. The lesson focuses first on the early copper coinage of count Roger II. of Sicily and the impact of the political history during the regency of his mother Adelasia, second on the introduction of the Ducale by King Roger in 1140 and his political and monetary impact in southern Italy, and third on the heavy copper coinage of king William II. An attribution of the rare counter stamps on some of his Sicilian Trifollaros will finish the lesson.

