



THE STRUCTURE OF THE FINDS
OF THE ISLAMIC SILVER COINS
IN THE TERRITORY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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The present state of evidence and research of the coin-finds, unearthed in the territory of Czechoslovakia¹ have already supplied quite a solid basis for several detailed studies dealing with the structure of different find-groups or concerning the horizon of finds of an individual coin-type.²

The assessment of such occurrence is especially important for those coin-types which do not fall into the local currency and further on for those find-types with specific international character, i.e. for the imported coinage and for those finds which prove the inter-area commercial relations and roads.³

One of the find-groups of a definitive international character but of varying structural composition in different areas of North-East Europe is formed by the finds of the Islamic silver coins, eventually the so-called Hacksilber-finds, containing also silver of Islamic provenience.⁴ For more than two centuries the scholars in archaeology as well as in numismatics especially scholars in the Baltic and Scandinavian countries have been researching those finds.⁵ The abundance of Islamic silver coinage, forming a substantial part of all finds from VIII—XIth century in those countries, initiated there the interest in Islamic numismatics as an independent field of research. Therefore the first task of the systematics, typology and metrology of the Islamic coinage of the so called Kufic type found its cradle there.

At present any fundamental changes of conception can hardly be expected in the problems concerning the finds of dirhams, but the recently discovered finds or the research in to the finds unearthed in the past whose evaluation remained up to the present time — corroborate or challenge more or less the formerly declared opinions.⁶

The fundamental problem remains in establishing the principles of the occurrence of the individual find — types containing the Islamic silver coins,⁷ i.e. the establishment of Laws appearing in coin-finds. Further on the eventually determining of the economic function of the dirhams or their fragments turning up in separate domains by means of metrological and morphological analyses of the finds comprising dirham-fragments.⁸ Last but not least there also remains to assess a quantitative proportion of the Islamic silver in the whole of the find-material of a certain domain and epoch⁹ and the economical background of its existence in those finds.¹⁰

The task of this study is to determine the structure of the finds comprising the Islamic silver coins or their fragments unearthed in the territory of Czechoslovakia.¹¹

The total evidence of the coin-finds originating from Czechoslovakia has shown that the Islamic silver coinage formed the marginal component of the finds from the denarii period only.¹² On the territory of Bohemia, the following finds containing dirhams have been registered so far: (See map of finds on p. 000)

1. Litoměřice¹³

According to the report of Ed. Fiala¹⁴ some time before 1892 a find of "Hacksilber" composed of Oriental coins and jewels was discovered in the surroundings of this town. Besides this report there is no further evidence of this find.

2. Řepov, district Mladá Boleslav¹⁵

The find unearthed according to A. Pecenka¹⁶ some time before 1889 comprised some Arabian coins which were neither preserved nor described.

3. Prague 2, Rieger's Park (formerly the Canal Gardens)¹⁷

Discovered in 1894, one of the most important international coin-finds in Bohemia from the eleventh century, containing about

3000 specimens, among them Czech denarii of Duke Oldřich (1012—1034 A. D.) and of Duke Břetislav (1034—1055 A. D.), one Moravian denarius of the latter Duke in addition to various foreign denarii, one fragment of a dirham and a certain amount of uncoined silver in fragments.

This fragment of dirham, mentioned above, weighing 0,403 g represents the unique preserved specimen of the Islamic provenance of the whole amount of coins originating from the finds unearthed in Bohemia. It was determined by Ed. Fiala as a fragment of a ziyarid dirham;¹⁸ it is pierced and split towards the border, the major part of the inscriptions is illegible except for the marginal legends which unfortunately bring no evidence of date and mint-name. The one insignificant clue for determining this fragment is its outer appearance which reminds us of the Sāmānid dirhams issued in Buḥārā in 294 A. H.¹⁹

From the territory of Moravia there is one single find so far containing Islamic silver, not taking into consideration the find of the Sāsānid drachm by Xusrō II from the 47th year of his reign bearing the mint-signature RAM, unearthed in Uherský Brod in 1952.²⁰

4. K e l ě, district of Vsetín²¹

This find unearthed in 1938²² was concealed at the beginning of the eleventh century. Coins of the denarii type, fragments of denarii, dirhams and of jewellery were wrapped up in linen and put in a clay vessel. The whole coins, numbering 225 specimens include Bohemian denarii from Boleslav I to Boleslav III. A predominant part is composed of German denarii mostly of the denarii of the Otto-Adelheide type and further of Anglosaxon, Italian and French denarii including one Roman denarius by Traian and one byzantine milliaresion. The silver in fragments comprises the denarii fragments, jewels and dirham-fragments²³ numbering 876 pieces, thus the silver indisputably of the Islamic provenance.

In addition to 785 dirham-fragments as have been described previously²⁴ it was possible to trace one more fragment (no. 876), so far undetermined and not included therefore in the description of the find quoted above. Now we are able to present the following description of this specimen:²⁵

Buwaihids:
 fragment of a dirham W 0,000 g (see Table I, No. 1)

<p>Obverse:</p> <p>الله محمد رسول الله --- صلى الله ----- المطيع --- سمار الد ... الو الخ</p>	<p>Reverse:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده له.....</p> <p>inner margin:</p> <p>صرب هذا الد..... سى و ثمنائه</p>
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Most probably an issue of Mu^cizz ad-Dawla (320—356 A. H. / 932—967 A. D.) of the type BMCO II, No 642, p. 202, bearing the names of ^cImād ad-Dawla (320—338 A. H. / 932—949 A. D.) and of the ^cAbbāsīd Caliph al-Muṭī^c (334—363 A. H. / 946—947 A. D.). Neither the date nor the mint-name have been preserved, nevertheless this fragment can be dated at the beginning of the reign of Caliph al-Muṭī^c and at the end of the reign of Buwaihid ^cImād ad-Dawla, i.e. between the years 334 to 338 A. H. / 946—949 A. D.

This newly determined dirham-fragment does not affect in any way either the dating of the Kelč find or the dating and the structure of the Islamic silver included there. It confirms the former evaluation of this find, where the following Islamic dynasties and rulers have been ascertained:

^cAbbāsīd Caliphs:

al-Ma'mūn (198—218 A. H. / 813—833 A. D.)	. 1	specimen ²⁶
al-Muqtadir (295—320 A. H. / 908—932 A. D.)	. 2	„ ²⁷
ar-Rādī (322—329 A. H. / 934—940 A. D.)	. 2	„ ²⁸
al-Muttaḳī (329—333 A. H. / 940—944 A. D.)	. 1	„ ²⁹
al-Mustakfī (333—334 A. H. / 944—946 A. D.)	.	
al-Muṭī ^c (334—363 A. H. / 946—974 A. D.)	. 8	„ ³⁰
aṭ-Ṭāi ^c (363—381 A. H. / 974—991 A. D.)	. 1	„ ³¹

Of these specimens bearing the names of the Abbāsīd Caliphs there are four pieces which can be declared as genuine ^cAbbāsīd issues; besides one dirham-fragment of al-Ma'mūn dated 211 A. H.³² there are two pieces struck in Madīnat as-Salām³³ and one in Samarḳand.³⁴

A predominant part of the dirham-fragments is formed by the specimens of Sāmānid origin:

Aḥmad b. Ismā'īl	(295—301 A. H. / 907—913 A. D.)	3 specimens ³⁵
Naṣr II. b. Aḥmad	(301—331 A. H. / 913—942 A. D.)	3 „ 36
Nūḥ I. b. Naṣr	(331—343 A. H. / 942—954 A. D.)	6 „ 37
°Abdalmalik I b. Nūḥ	(343—350 A. H. / 954—961 A. D.)	1 „ 38
Manṣūr I b. Nūḥ I	(350—366 A. H. / 961—976 A. D.)	1 „ 39
Nūḥ II b. Manṣūr	(366—387 A. H. / 976—997 A. D.)	1 „ 40

In addition to these 15 fragments which can be attributed safely to the individual rulers of this dynasty there are a further 12 dirham-fragments bearing the incomplete names of the Sāmānid rulers, namely of Manṣūr b. Nūḥ (3 specimens),⁴¹ Naṣr b. Aḥmad (3 specimens)⁴² and Nūḥ (6 specimens).⁴³

The third dynasty represented in the Kelč-find by 8 specimens are the Buwaihids:

Rukn ad-Dawla	(320—366 A. H. / 932—976 A. D.)	1 specimen ⁴⁴
Mu'izz ad-Dawla	(320—356 A. H. / 932—967 A. D.)	1 „ 45
Aḍud ad-Dawla	(338—372 A. H. / 949—982 A. D.)	3 „ 46
Muayyid ad-Dawla	(366—373 A. H. / 976—997 A. D.)	1 „ 47
uncertain ruler of this dynasty		2 „ 48

The mint-names appearing on the dirham-fragments are represented herewith:

Balḥ	1 specimen ⁴⁹
Hamadān	1 specimen ⁵⁰
Iṣbahān	1 specimen ⁵¹
Nisābūr	1 specimen ⁵²
Madīnat as-Salām	2 specimens ⁵³
Samarkand	18 specimens ⁵⁴

Of these Samarkand issues there are 17 specimens which can be safely declared as fragments of the Sāmānid dynasty.

Accordingly out of the total of 876 fragments contained in this find there are

4 abbāsīd

8 buwaihid

and 44 sāmānid fragments of dirhams.

In the territory of Slovakia the following finds comprising Islamic dirhams have been registered so far:

5. D o b r á, district Třebišov⁵⁵

Seven graves, — among them four equestrian — were discovered in a sandpit in 1890.⁵⁶ One of them contained 9 dirhams, evenly spaced along the vertebra-column from the chin to the pelvis. The majority of coins were four times pierced⁵⁷ and on one of them there were remnants of fibres. The coins were obviously sewn to the clothing and might have served as buttons.⁵⁸

°Abbāsīds:

1. al-Muṭaḍīd (279—289 A. H. / 892—902 A. D.)
mint-town Ṣanṣā, the year undecipherable,⁵⁹

Sāmānīds:

2. Ismāʿīl b. Aḥmad (279—295 A. H. / 892—907 A. D.)
dirham, bearing the name of the Abbaāsīd Caliph al Muṭaḍīd, most probably struck in aš-Šāš in 279 A. H.⁶⁰
3. dirham, bearing the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muktafī (289—295 A. H. / 902—908 A. D.), struck probably in aš-Šāš⁶¹
4. dirham, bearing the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muktafī; the date and the mint-name are entirely illegible⁶²
5. the same as above.⁶³
Aḥmad b. Ismāʿīl (295—301 A. H. / 907—913 A. D.)
6. dirham, bearing the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muktafī; dated most probably 295 A. H. mint-name illegible⁶⁴
7. dirham with the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muḥtadir (295—320 A. H. / 908—932 A. D.);
the date and mint-name illegible⁶⁵
8. a dirham, most probably struck in Samarkand, date illegible.⁶⁶
Naṣr II. b. Aḥmad (301—331 A. H. / 913—942 A. D.)
9. dirham, bearing the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muḥtadir; date and mint-name illegible.⁶⁷

6. Hlohovec, district Trnava⁶⁸

In 1868 an equestrian grave was unearthed not far from the river Váh⁶⁹ in which one silver coin, a dirham, was found in addition to some silver ornaments.⁷⁰ This dirham was determined by J. Karabacek⁷¹ as follows:

1. Sāmānids: Naṣr II b. Aḥmad (301—331 A. H. / 913—942 A. D.) struck in Samarḳand in the year 306 A. H.⁷²

7. Prša, district Lučenec⁷³

When exploring an Old Magyar burial-ground, one silver coin was found in a woman's grave.⁷⁴ This dirham twice pierced, was placed above the upper jaw bone:

1. Sāmānids: Naṣr II b. Aḥmad (301—331 A. H. / 913—942 A. D.) bearing the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muḳtadir (295—320 A. H. / 908—932 A. D.) the date and the mint-name illegible⁷⁵ (See Plate I, No. 2)

8. Silaš, district Komárno⁷⁶

In 1899 several graves were unearthed in which in addition to some ornaments⁷⁸ two dirhams were found:

Sāmānids:

1. Ismā'īl b. Aḥmad (279—295 A. H. / 892—907 A. D.)⁷⁹
2. Naṣr II b. Aḥmad (301—331 A. H. / 913—942 A. D.)⁸⁰

9. Tvrdošovce, district Nové Zámky⁸¹

During the excavations in 1958 carried out by J. Balogh of the AÚ SAV⁸² one dirham, twice pierced was found in skeleton grave No. 1, placed under the skull. It was determined as follows:

1. Sāmānids:

- Naṣr II b. Aḥmad (301—331 A. H. / 913—942 A. D.)⁸³
bearing the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph
al-Muḳtadir (295—320 A. H. / 908—932 A. D.)
date and mint-name illegible (See Plate I, No. 3)

10. Véc s, district Trebišov⁸⁴

Six graves were unearthed in 1897 during some agricultural work on a vineyard.⁸⁵ In one of these graves a barbarised dirham was discovered. It was an imitation of the sāmānīd dirham struck in Samarḳand by Naṣr II b. Aḥmad, bearing the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muḳtadir.⁸⁶

11. V é c s, district Trebišov⁸⁷

Not long after the previously mentioned find was discovered, in this locality⁸⁸ another grave containing another dirham was unearthed, similar to the previously mentioned, not to mention other materials.⁸⁹

This set of finds offers material of differing degrees of reliability for our research. On one side, there are mere records of finds which do not supply any particulars of their content (Finds Nos. 1 and 2). The next group is formed by finds in which only a partial description of the Islamic coins is preserved (Finds Nos. 10 and 11). Further on, there are those finds which were described, but the coins have been lost. There are in present at our disposal not very exact drawings, so that their assessment is not possible any more (Finds Nos. 5 and 6).

At last, this set includes the finds of substantial importance for our research as the material has been preserved in some public collections (Finds Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9).⁹⁰

In spite of different historic value of the collected data it may be safely stated, that the dirham finds do not form a homogenous find-group in our territory.

The finds in Bohemia and Moravia have undoubtedly shown by their composition and their mode of concealment that they represent finds of pecuniary character which are bound with the commercial relations with the Baltic countries. The Islamic silver coins which are represented here in the form of fragments used obviously for paying in silver by weight, correspond entirely with the structure of dirham-finds from the period 960 to 1025, this being the period when the Islamic coinage became the declining element of the silver finds in the North-Eastern Europe.

At that time when according to the preserved material of our find-set from Bohemia and Moravia the Islamic coinage occurred for the first time in this territory, European coinage of the denarii type began already to replace the Islamic coinage in those areas, where the dirhams had been substantial and often the only monetary component of coin-finds up to that time.

The relative scarcity of finds containing the Islamic silver-coins in the territory of Bohemia and Moravia is undoubtedly sufficient evidence for the statement that the dirhams penetrated into our territory by the secondary ways, that is through the com-

mercial relations of these lands with the neighbouring countries, namely those of the Baltic area where the Islamic coinage formed a substantial component of the coin-finds of the period mentioned above and even more so in the period prior to the year 960 A. D.

Both finds, the composition of which is very well known, namely the finds from Praha and from Kelč in Moravia are typical international finds which were concealed during the first half of the eleventh century, and are characterised by the common feature that they are comprised solely of dirhams in fragments. Upto the present time not one single whole dirham has been found in Bohemia or Moravia. The composition of Islamic silver may be seen from Chart No. 1 where the dirham fragments of the Abbāsīd Caliphs form the oldest component.

The leading part of this find-group represent the dirham-fragments of the Sāmānid dynasty which besides not very numerous dirham-fragments of the Buwaihids are the latest element of Islamic silver found here.

An entirely different picture is offered by the finds from the territory of Slovakia.

All the finds in question recorded so far present the grave-finds of whole dirhams and are incidental with the Magyar migration into the Danube Basin. Individual burials have produced as a rule one single dirham pierced several times; the find of Dobrá which yielded nine dirhams from one single grave forms an exception. The composition of the Islamic silver coins from the Slovak territory is also surveyed on Chart No. 1, p. 000.

As we may follow from this survey, the oldest Islamic coin of the finds in Slovakia is the dirham of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muṭaḍid, all the other investigated dirhams are issued by the Sāmānids, the latest of which are the dirhams of the Emir Naṣr II b. Aḥmad, bearing the name of the name of the Abbāsīd Caliph al-Muḥtadir, and two barbarised imitations of the last quoted type.

From the chronological point of view both these groups — the Bohemian and Moravian on one hand and the group of Slovakia on the other — are remarkable for the fact that the first group covers a far greater time span, reaching up nearly to the end of the 10th century A. D., whilst the other group, namely the finds of Slovakia ends with the Islamic coinage put into circulation about the middle of the tenth century.

The strictly territorial division of these two groups of finds, differing one of the other by their structure, is evident from the Map of finding-places (see p. 000). The finds — the numismatic material of which has been lost — are indicated by plain circles, whereas the finds where the coins have been preserved are marked by filled-in circles; the grave-finds are differentiated from the other find-group by a cross above the circle.

The first group covering the territory of Bohemia and Moravia presents the Islamic silver coins in finds which are due to hoarding of the currency which was in use in that time, that is coin-finds giving proof of the share, its former holder took in commerce relations. Both the finds in question (No. 3 and 4) are dated into the first quarter of the eleventh century, i.e. into the period which saw the end of the migration of Islamic silver coins into North-East Europe. The Islamic coinage i.e. dirham fragments which concurred with the denarii and jewelry fragments functioned as bartering silver whose value was assessed by its weight.

The second group of finds is territorialised to Slovakia. The dirhams emerge only in the grave-finds where the coin several times pierced in every case, served as dress adornment of the defunct.

We may therefore conclude this study on the structure of the finds of Islamic silver coins on the Czechoslovak territory, based on the analysis of the available numismatic material and amassed by the following statement:

The structure of the finds of the Islamic silver coinage in the territory of Czechoslovakia is not homogenous. There exist two separate groups differing in territorial and chronological extent as well as in the social function of these silver coins, each of them being bound to a definite ethnical substratum.

The finds in Bohemia and Moravia contain coins in fragments whose term of postquem is given as the last years of the tenth century. Their occurrence falls within the last receding period of the penetration of Islamic silver coinage into North-East Europe. They coincide with the interarea commerce in which they form one of the substantial components of the currency and means of bartering used by the Slavonic peoples from the VIII—XI century. They infiltrated as such into our territory from the Baltic area via

the Elbe — and Oder — Basins. Islamic coinage here fulfilled its economic function as an exchange medium.

The find-group of Slovakia is of quite a different character. Finds linked with the Old Magyar burials, mostly in the equestrian graves, produce only whole coins which had however lost their economic function⁹¹ and became a dress-ornament of the deceased. Likewise the means and ways in which these coins penetrated into the territory of Slovakia were quite different from those of the first group and are linked with the stream crossing the territory of the Bulgārs and Chazars in a south-west direction. The finds of Slovakia are related as far as their type is concerned with the other dirham-finds from the time of the Old Magyar Migration in the Middle of the Danube Basin.⁹² It may therefore be concluded that the term *postquem*, based on the Islamic coinage is given as 950 A. D.

Therefore in the territory of Czechoslovakia there exist two groups of finds comprising the Islamic silver dirhams of the so called Cufic type which differ from another not only by the horizon of finds and ethnical substratum, but also by the social function of the coins in question.

¹ See *Nálezy mincí v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku* (Finds of Coins in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia), Praha, ČSAV I—IV, 1955—58, containing the records of coin-finds. Analogous work, recording the coin-finds in Slovakia, announced by the Slovak Numismatic Department has not yet been published except the first volume dealing with the finds of Ancient coinage, i.e. V. Ondrouch, *Soupis keltských, antických a byzantských mincí na Slovensku*, Bratislava, ČSAV, 1964.

² For detailed studies, dealing with the structure of coin-finds in the Denarii period see P. Radoměský, *Obol mrtvých u Slovanů v Čechách a na Moravě*, Acta Musei Nationalis Bohemiae IX A, No. 2, 1955; R. Turek, *České hradištní nálezy datované mincemi*, in *Slavia Antiqua* I, Posen 1948, p. 585 ff; Em. Nohejlová-Prátová, *Kilka uwag na temat najstarszych znalezisk denarów szeskich i współczesnych znalezisk polskich*, in *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, VI, 1962, 3—4, p. 133—162.

³ G. Skalský, *Český obchod v 10. a 11. stol. ve světle nálezů mincí*, Numismatický Sborník I, 1953 p. 13—42; R. Kiersnowski, *Česká mince v raně středověkém Pomoransku*, Numismatický Sborník V, 1958, p. 67—98.

⁴ E. Zambaur, *Orientalische Münzfunde in Nord- und Osteuropa*, MNGW V, 1902, p. 369; T. Lewicki, *Z dziejów pieniądza arabskiego w Europie Wschodniej*, Archeologia III, 1949, p. 225 ff; B. A. Romanov, *Dengi i dëněžnoje obrašëenie*, Istorija kultury drevnej Rusi, I, Moscow — Leningrad 1951.

⁵ G. J. Kehr, *Monarchiae Asiatico-Saracenicæ status qualis VII et XI sicule fuit ex nummis argenteis prisca Arabum scriptura cufica... cisis et nuper e fossis*, illustratus, Lipsiæ 1724; O. G. Tychsen, *Von dem in den Gegenden des Baltischen Meeres so häufigem Arabischen Silbergelde*, in *Repertorium für Biblische und Morgenlandische Litterratur*, 1780, VI, p. 182—195; Ch. M. Fraehn, *Topographische Übersicht der Ausgrabungen vom alten Gelde... Bulletin Scientifique de l'Académie*, St. Petersburg, IX, 1841.

⁶ Besides the literature quoted above, see A. Gieysztor, *Les structures économiques en pays Slaves a l'aube du Moyen âge jusqu' au XIe siècle et échange monétaire*, in *Moneta e scambi nell'alto medioevo*, Spoleto, 1955, p. 455 ff; R. Kiersnowski, *Pieniadz kruszcowy w Polsce wczesnośredniowiecznej*, Warszawa 1960; for other works of Polish scholars, dealing with these problems, see the bibliography by S. Suchodolski, *Kritische Bibliographie über das Polnische numismatische Schrifttum 1945—1960* in HBN, V, 1961, 15, p. 75 ff.

⁷ B. A. Romanov, l.c. p. 381 ff, for the deposits of Islamic coins in Western Europe see J. Duplessy, *La cir-*

culatation des monnaies arabes en Europe Occidentale du VIIIe au XIIIe siècle, in RN, sér. 5, XVIII, 1956, p. 101—163.

⁸ An essential question remains to be solved first, whether the dirhams and especially their regular fragments could have been accepted as nominals or as precious metal according to their weight. This problem has already been dealt with by E. Zambaur, l. c. p. 369, further on by M. Gumowski, *Sykopaliska monet polskich z w. X i XI*, Kraków 1905, p. 10; T. J. Arne, *La Suède et l'Orient*, Uppsala 1914, p. 176—196; J. Zurka, *Wczesno-złotejow systemy odważania na ziemiach polskich w świetle materiału wykopaliskowego i dokumentów*, in *Wiadomości archeologiczne* 1939, XV, p. 388; Z. Zakrzewski, *L'usage d'entailler et de macher les monnaies en Pologne au Moyen Age*. *Congres International de Numismatique*, Bruvelles 1910, p. 467, ff. For a detailed study of this phenomenon see T. Lewicki, l. c. p. 326 ff and J. Štěpková, *Über das Wesen und die Funktion der Dirhamenbruchstücke*, in *Charisteria Orientalia Ioanni Rypka*, Praha ČSAV 1956, p. 329 ff.

⁹ For finds discovered in Poland see R. Kiersnowski, l. c., p. 84, for finds in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia see Em. Nohejlová-Prátová l. c. p. 000 above.

¹⁰ G. Jacob, *Der Nordisch-baltische Handel im Mittelalter*, Leipzig 1887, by the same author, *Welche Handelsartikel bezogen die Araber des Mittelalters aus dem Nordisch-baltischen Ländern*, Leipzig 1886; R. P. Blake, *The circulation of silver in the Moslem East down the Mongol Epoch*, *HJAS*, 1937, II, p. 292—296; T. Lewicki, *Ze studiów nad handlem Polski i innych ziem zachodniosłowiańskich s krajami arabskimi v IX—XI w.*, *BN*, 2, 1954, p. 1—25; by the same author, *O cenach niektórych towarów na ryńkach wschodniej Europy IX—XI w.*, *Kwart HKM*, I, 1—2, 1953, p. 112—132; J. Štěpková, *Ibráhím b. Jačkúb a směnné prostředky v Praze*, *ČNM* 1956, 1, p. 23—24.

¹¹ In an abridged form read at the Polish-Czechoslovak Numismatic Conference in Opava, 4—7 June 1964. As for the Islamic silver coin-finds unearthed in Bohemia, and Moravia, see J. Štěpková, *Islámské stříbro z nálezů v Kelči na Moravě* in *NSb*, 1957, p. 78—79.

¹² For the statistics, showing the numeric relations to other coins as components of the coin-finds in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, see Em. Nohejlová-Prátová, l. c. p. 000 above.

¹³ *Nálezů mincí* II, No. 1437, p. 14; J. Štěpková, *NSb* IV, 1957, p. 78.

¹⁴ J. L. Píř, *Památky Archeologicke* XV, 1892, p. 726.

¹⁵ *Nálezů mincí*, II, No. 1647, p. 53; J. Štěpková, *NSb* IV, 1957, p. 78.

¹⁶ A. Pecenka, Památky Archeologické XIV, 1889, p. 586.

¹⁷ Nálezy mincí, II, No. 1473, p. 21; J. Štěpková, l. c. p. 79.

¹⁸ Ed. Fiala, České denáry, Praha 1895, p. 172.

¹⁹ J. Štěpková, l. c., p. 79.

²⁰ Nálezy mincí, I, No. 1330, p. 296; E. Pochitonov, Nález mince Sásánovců v Uherském Brodě, Numismatický Sborník I, 1953, p. 109.

²¹ Nálezy mincí, II, No. 1652, p. 54. My thanks are due to Mr. V. Burian for his loan of numismatic material from the Olomouc-Museum.

²² V. Katz, Nález mincí a sekaného stříbra ze začátku 11. století u Kelče na Moravě (with a description of the dirham fragments by G. Augst), in Numismatický Časopis československý, XV, 1939, p. 7—19.

²³ R. Turek, Zlomkové stříbro z kelčského nálezů, NS VII, 1962, p. 83—118.

²⁴ J. Štěpková, l. c. p. 000 above.

²⁵ At present in the Collection of the Museum in Valašské Meziříčí.

²⁶ J. Štěpková, l. c., No. 805.

²⁷ As above, Nos. 827 and 858.

²⁸ As above, Nos. 816 and 857.

²⁹ As above, No. 820; it is most probably al-Muttakī, while the dirhams of al-Mustakfī are extremely scarce.

³⁰ As above: Nos. 669, 696, 745, 785, 807, 854, 867 and 876.

³¹ As above, No. 874.

³² As above, No. 805.

³³ As above, Nos. 647 and 827.

³⁴ As above, No. 772.

³⁵ As above, Nos. 654, 731 and 804.

³⁶ As above, Nos. 823, 864 and 875.

³⁷ As above, Nos. 640, 711, 747, 819, 853 and 854.

³⁸ As above, No. 669.

³⁹ As above, No. 846.

⁴⁰ As above, No. 720.

⁴¹ I.e. Manşūr I or Manşūr II, as above, Nos. 381, 770 and 806.

⁴² I.e. Naşr II, as above, Nos. 419, 843 and 857.

⁴³ Nūḥ as Ism or Kunya; as above, Nos. 500, 589, 626, 627, 729 and 802.

⁴⁴ As above, No. 867.

⁴⁵ The newly described fragment No. 876, see page 000 above.

⁴⁶ As above, Nos. 615, 745 and 830.

⁴⁷ As above, No. 874.

⁴⁸ As above, Nos. 785 and 817.

⁴⁹ As above, No. 750.

⁵⁰ As above, No. 767.

⁵¹ As above, No. 874.

- ⁵² As above, fragment No. 703.
- ⁵³ As above, fragments Nos. 647 and 827.
- ⁵⁴ As above, fragments Nos. 320, 490, 583, 613, 619, 638, 704, 709, 760, 772 (abbāsīd dirham), 798, 808, 809, 825, 851, 855, 870 and 875.
- ⁵⁵ L. Huszár, *Das Münzmaterial in den Funden der Völkerwanderungszeit im mittleren Donaubecken*, in *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, 5, 1955, p. 85, find No. CVII quoted as Kisdobra.
- ⁵⁶ G. Dókus, *Arpádkori sirleletek Zemplén Vármegyében*, in *Archéologiai Értesítő*, 1900, p. 58; J. Hampel, *Alterthümer des früheren Mittelalters II*, 1905, p. 639—640.
- ⁵⁷ See Huszár, l. c. Plate XXVII—XXVIII, Nos. 296—304. All these coins were kept, at one time, in the Magyar Történeti Múzeum, at present they cannot be traced.
- ⁵⁸ J. Hampel, l. c. II, p. 641.
- ⁵⁹ L. Huszár, l. c. No. 296, p. 85.
- ⁶⁰ L. Huszár, l. c. No. 298, p. 85.
- ⁶¹ As above, No. 297, p. 85.
- ⁶² As above, No. 299, p. 85; only a drawing has been preserved.
- ⁶³ As above, No. 300, p. 85; only a drawing has been preserved.
- ⁶⁴ As above, No. 301, p. 85; only a drawing has been preserved.
- ⁶⁵ As above, No. 302, p. 85; only a drawing has been preserved.
- ⁶⁶ As above, No. 303, p. 85; only a drawing has been preserved.
- ⁶⁷ As above, No. 304, p. 85; only a drawing has been preserved.
- ⁶⁸ Huszár, l. c., find No. LVI, p. 76, quoted as Galgóc.
- ⁶⁹ For the first time quoted in *A É*, 1868—9, p. 105.
- ⁷⁰ M. Szaoblcz, *A Bezdédi honfoglaláskori temető*, in *A É*, 1896, p. 400; and J. Hampel, *Ornamentika*, in *A É*, 1904, p. 106. I should like to express my gratitude to Mr. A. Buchner Dr, for his kind help with the Hungarian papers.
- ⁷¹ J. Karabacek, *Archaeologisch-numismatischer Fund in Ungarn*, WNZ II, 1870, p. 252.
- ⁷² L. Huszár, l. c., Coin No. 159, p. 76, Plate XXVIII; This coin is kept in the Department of Archaeology of the Magyar Történeti Múzeum in Budapest.
- ⁷³ The regest of this find E. Kolníková, *Súpis mincí uložených v AÚ SAV v Nitre*, in *Studijné zvesti AÚ SAV Nitra*, 1956, p. 34. My thanks are due to Mrs E. Kolníková for her great help in furnishing me numismatic material as well as photographs from Archaeological Institute in Nitra.
- ⁷⁴ This dirham, determined by J. Fiedler, was quoted for the first time in the paper by A. Točík - J. Drenko,

Výskum v Prši na Slovensku, in *Archeologické rozhledy*, II, 1950, 3—4, p. 159—174.

⁷⁵ The coin is kept in the Archaeological Institute in Nitra sub No. 1/55.

⁷⁶ L. Huszár, l. c., find No. CLXXI, p. 93 quoted as *Pusztaszilas*.

⁷⁷ J. Hampel, *Régiselek a honfoglalás korából*, in *A É*, 1902, p. 303.

⁷⁸ J. Hampel, *Ornamentika a honfoglalási kor emlékein*, in *A É*, 1904, p. 106.

⁷⁹ L. Huszár, l. c., coin No. 384, p. 93, Plate XXVIII. This dirham was kept in the Collection of the Department of Archaeology of the Magyar Történeti Múzeum in Budapest. At present it cannot be traced.

⁸⁰ L. Huszár, l. c., coin No. 385, p. 93, Plate XXVIII. This dirham was kept in the same collection as No. 384 [see note 79 above], but today it cannot be traced.

⁸¹ E. Kolníková, *Průstky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV za roky 1957—1961*, in *Studijné zvesti AÚ SAV*, Nitra, 1961, No. 6, p. 203—214, regest No. 33, p. 213.

⁸² AÚ SAV = The Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

⁸³ Coin No. 9/58 is kept in the Collection of the AÚ SAV in Nitra.

⁸⁴ L. Huszár, l. c., find No. XIV, p. 67, mentioned there as a find from *Bodrogvécs*.

⁸⁵ Published for the first time by J. Szendrői, *A Bodrogvécsi honfoglaláskorilelet*, in *A É*, 1898, p. 13.

⁸⁶ This coin, mentioned by L. Huszár, l. c. sub No. 32, was kept in the Collection of the Archaeological Department of the Magyar Történeti Múzeum in Budapest. At present it cannot be traced.

⁸⁷ L. Huszár, l. c., find No. XV, p. 67.

⁸⁸ No particulars of this have been acquired.

⁸⁹ G. Dókus, *Arpádkori sírleletek Zemplén Vármegyében*, in *A É*, 1900, p. 44.

⁹⁰ Find No. 3 - Praha: In the Collection of the National Museum - Prague.

Find No. 4 - Kelč: In the Collection of the Museum in Olomouc, No. 1—875 and in the Collection of the Museum in *Valašské Meziříčí* No. 876.

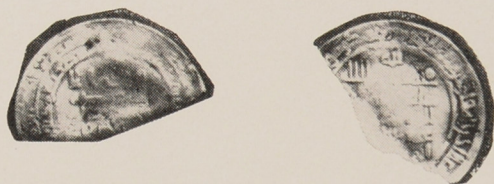
Find No. 6 - Hlohovec: In the Collection of the Archaeological Department of the Magyar Történeti Múzeum in Budapest.

Find No. 7 - Prša

Find No. 9 - *Tvrdošovce*: In the Collection of the AÚ SAV in Nitra.

⁹¹ L. Huszár, l. c. p. 62.

⁹² L. Huszár, l. c., see a map next to p. 110.



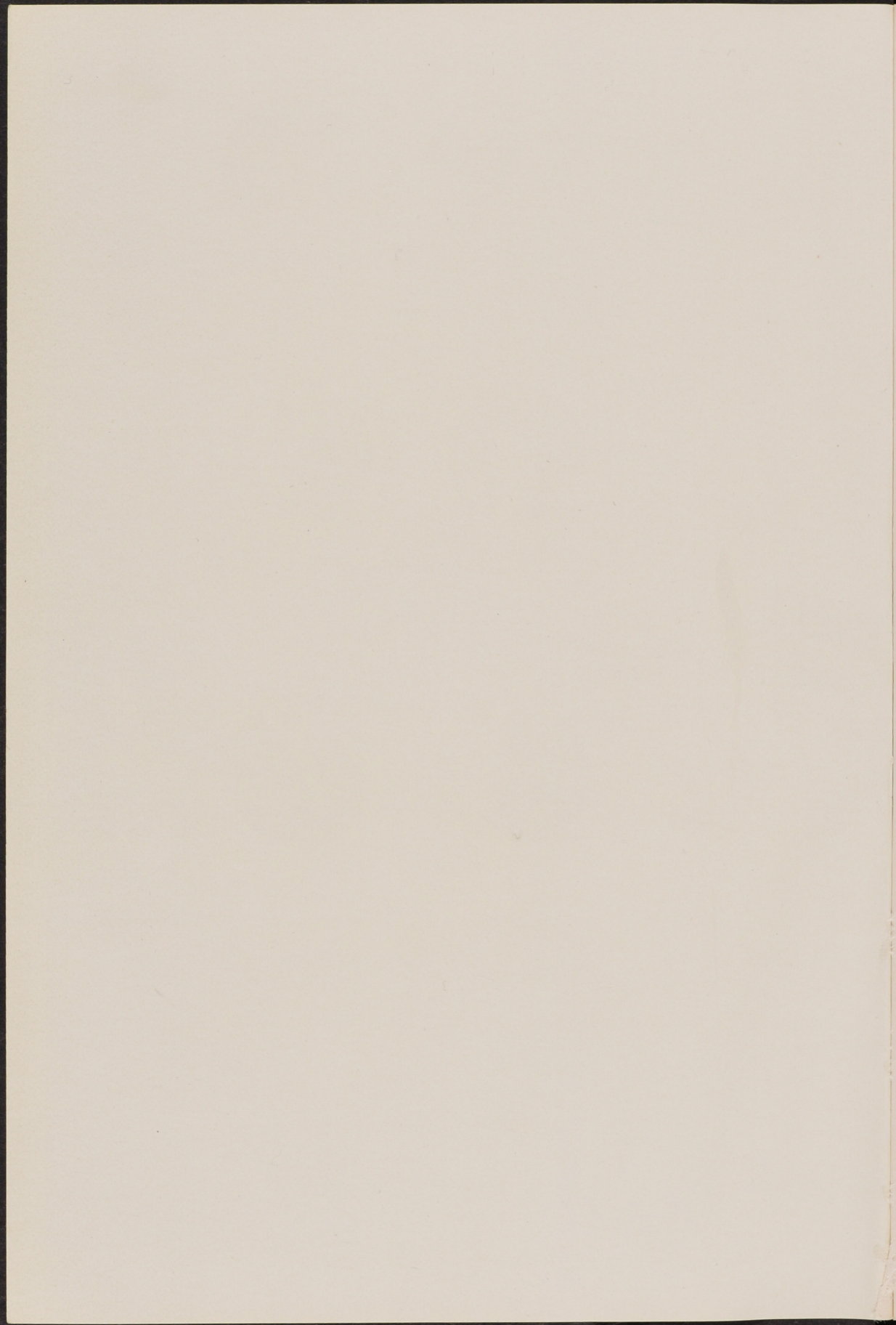
1.



2. (enlarged 1:1,2)



3. (enlarged 1:1,2)



A.H.	BUWAIHIDS			ABBASID CALIPHS			SAMANIDS						BARBARISED DIRHAMS FOLLOWING THE SAMANID TYPES OF		
	B+M			B+M	S		B+M	S	B+M	S	B+M	S		B+M	S
270				▲4-805		AL-MA'MŪN									
280					⊖5-No1	AL-MUSTADID 892-902 AD				⊖5-2		⊖8-1			
290						AL-MUKTAFĪ 902-908 AD				⊖5-3,4,5			ISMĀ'ĪL B. AḤMAD 892-907 AD		
300				▲4-827		AL-MUKTADIR 908-932 AD	▲4-858			⊖5-6 ⊖5-7	▲4-654 ▲4-731	⊖5-8	AḤMAD B. ISMĀ'ĪL 907-913 AD		
310										⊖6-1 ⊖7-1 ⊖9-1	▲4-823 ▲4-875	⊖5-9 ⊖8-2			⊖10-No1 ⊖11-No1
320						AL-KĀHIR 932-934							NASR II - B. AḤMAD 913-942 AD		
330						AR-RĀDĪ 934-940 AD	▲4-816			▲4-857 ▲4-864					
340						AL-MUTTAQĪ 940-944 AD				▲4-819	▲4-640		NŪH I. B. NAṢR 942-954 AD		
350						AL-MUSTAKFĪ 944-946 AD	▲4-696 ▲4-807			▲4-854 ▲4-747	▲4-711 ▲4-853 ▲4-854		'ABD AL-MALIK 954-961		
360						AL-MUṬĪ'Ī 946-974 AD				▲4-669					
370						AT-TĀ'Ī'Ī 974-994 AD					▲4-846		MANṢŪRI B NŪH 961-976 AD		
380											▲4-720		NŪH II. B. MANSŪR 976-997 AD		
380						AL-KĀDIR 994-1031 AD							MANṢŪRII. B. NŪH - 997-999 AD (ABD AL-MALIK II.) 999 AD		

