



COINS OF THE OSMANLI SULTANS
IN THE COIN-HOARDS
FOUND ON CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY.

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Dedicated to PhDr Felix Tauer, DrSc., Professor at the Charles University, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The conquest of the Byzantine Empire by the Osmanli Turks, completed by the capture of Constantinople in 1453, intensified to the highest degree the effort of this growing power to establish its position in Europe by gaining control of a broad hinterland in the South-East, in the Balkans and in the Danubian Basin. These ambitions manifested themselves as soon Sultan Sulaymān I was installed, by several marked military successes, the most outstanding of which, the capture of Belgrade in 1521, opened the way to the Osmanli forces into Hungary.¹⁾ The Lands of the Crown of Bohemia contributed to the campaigns against the Turks with military as well as economic aid. This participation was contingent, primarily, on the personal union with the Crown of Hungary, as the King of Bohemia, Vladislaus II Jagello, having been elected ascended the throne of Hungary. When King Ladislaus died in the battle of Mohacs in 1526 and the Habsburgs were enthroned in Bohemia and Hungary, the contribution of the Czech Lands towards waging war against the Turks steadily rose.²⁾ Thus the Lands of the Crown of Bohemia, though not exposed to direct

danger from Turkish expansion, had to bear a disproportionate share of the expences arising from the military campaigns against the Turks in Hungary for more than two centuries. The unfavourable effects of that burden became evident in the economic and social decay that afflicted the producing strata of the town-dwellers and the landfarming population.³⁾

The Turkish occupation of South-Eastern Europe encroached upon the Hungarian lowlands along the Danube and the south-eastern part of Slovakia. If we do not take into account the numerous raids and forays of a temporary character the Turkish occupation of our present territory began with the seizing of Parkan (its Turkish name was Ğigerdelen Parkāny and today it is known as Štúrovo) in the year 1543 when the forces of the Osmanli Turks took hold of the Danubian waterside.⁴⁾ Some ten years later the Turks occupied for the first time the town of Rimavská Sobota which they held, except for a brief interwal between the years 1593—1600, until Eger was liberated in 1687.⁵⁾ South-eastern Slovakia became a part of the Osmanli Empire, the whole of Slovakia and the south-eastern part of Moravia were laid open to raids by the Turkish armies.⁶⁾

That period has not yet been fully assessed from the historical point of view although the Turkish occupation left behind an abundance of historical material.⁷⁾ A critical evaluation of this material is a task of a first-rate importance and a systematic research is, therefore, pursued in all countries afflicted by the Osmanli expansion in the past.⁸⁾ The classification and publication of the archives-material is of special significance as we learn from it about the social and economic conditions of that period, further we become acquainted with the trend of feudal rent, which shows the level of feudal exploitation and is a valuable source for fixing the history of prices and wages as far as it is possible to assess accurate values of the then existing standards, weights and bartering means.⁹⁾

In addition to the various records and documents there are numerous relics of the material culture left behind by the Turks.¹⁰⁾ We have tried in this paper to rate the coinage issued by the Osmanli Sultans and found in the territory of Czechoslovakia. As we have proved in a previous study on this problem the coins of the Osmanli Sultans occur in the finds from the 16th to the 18th

centuries throughout the territory of Czechoslovakia, but they do not actually form a homogenous find-group.¹¹⁾

For this reason we have classified the finds in which Turkish coins occur in alphabetical order according to the finding place irrespective of other potential criterions, such as territorial, chronological or structural classification.¹²⁾

1. Bystřice p. Hostýnem, district Kroměříž¹³⁾

The find, buried after the year 1777, consisted of 10 coins (9AV and 1AE), namely coins of the Habsburg Empire, Bavaria and Turkey.¹⁴⁾ The find was presented to the Museum at Olomouc, enclosed to the numismatic collection, but at the present time, the coins cannot be identified as to their local provenance.

2. Bohemia — an unknown site¹⁵⁾

In 1826 a find of coins was discovered, buried after 1628, containing 15 specimens (13 AV and 2 AR), consisting of issues from Bohemia, other lands of the Habsburg Empire, Transylvania, Bavaria, the Low Countries and Turkey. According to the Archives of the Prague Mint, several of these coins were requisitioned by Prof. Helbing for the Charles University Collection.¹⁶⁾ After having examined the Collection, we were able to determine two coins originating from this find¹⁷⁾ or possibly from find No. 17 of the list,¹⁸⁾ both being altuns of Sulaymān I (see below Catalogue, Nos. 7 and 8, p. 154 and 155, Plate I).

3. Daskabát, district Olomouc¹⁹⁾

This find, recorded in the archives only, buried about the year 1637, uncovered in 1860, consisted of 9 AV coins, including issues from the Habsburg Empire, Hungary, Sweden and Spain as well as Turkey.

4. Dobrotice, district Kroměříž²⁰⁾

The find, buried after 1645, consisted of 406 coins (6 AV and 400 AR) representing Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Hungary, the Austrian Lands, the German Towns, Saxony, the Low Countries, Spain, Italy and one altun struck by the Osmanli Sultan Sulaymān I,²¹⁾ not specifically determined. See Catalogue No. 14, p. 155.

5. Drhovy, district Příbram²²⁾

The find, buried after the year 1644 was discovered in 1955 and contained 21 coins (3 AV and 18 AR) from Alsace, Germany, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Poland, Italy and Turkey: one

altun struck by Sultan Murād IV, see below Catalogue No. 79, p. 167.

6. Habří, district České Budějovice²³⁾

A find recorded in the archives, buried after 1606 included gold coins from Bohemia, Corinthia, Hungary, Salzburg, the Low Countries, Poland and Turkey.

7. Horní Vltavice, settlement Zátoň, district Prachatice²⁴⁾

This find, buried during the Thirty Years War, discovered in 1726, contained gold and silver coins among which were 2 AV coins from Bohemia, 2 AV from Sweden, 2 AR from Spain and 2 AV from Turkey.²⁵⁾

8. Hrkovce, district Levice²⁶⁾

This find of silver coins, buried after the year 1558, was discovered in 1956. The coins, numbering 2084 pieces, preserved in the Museum of Bářská Bystrica are, for the most part issues of the Kings of Hungary, only seven are from Constance, Isny, Königsstein and one specimen is an aķçe from Nowār, struck by Sultan Sulaymān I (see below Catalogue No. 17, p. 156).

9. Chlumětín, district Žďár n/Sázavou²⁸⁾

This find, buried after the year 1627 and uncovered in 1925, contained about 350 gold and silver coins out of which 305 were identified²⁹⁾ as originating from Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Hungary, the Austrian Lands, the German Principalities and Towns, the Low Countries, Switzerland, Poland and Italy, including four Turkish gold coins.³⁰⁾ These were as follows: one altun of Sultan Selīm I (see below Catalogue No. 1, p.152), two altuns of Sultan Muḥammad III (see Catalogue Nos. 60—61, p. 164) and one altun of Sultan Aḥmad I (see below Catalogue No. 77, p. 167).

10. Chvalkovice, district Náchod³¹⁾

A single gold coin was found in the vicinity about 1900, determined as an altun of Sultan Sulaymān I (see below Catalogue No. 5, p. 154).

11. Ješetice, settlement Radíč, district Benešov³²⁾

A find buried after the year 1654, containing 45 gold and silver coins, was unaerthed in 1905. Besides coins from Bohemia, the Austrian Lands, Saxonia, the Low Countries, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Italy, there is mentioned "one Arabic gold coin weigh-

ing 3,40 g".³³⁾ Most probably it was an Osmanli altun, which could be concluded from the composition of the find, the coin-weight and the fact, that Smolík made no difference between Arabic, Turkish or Persian coins.³⁴⁾

12. Jindřichův Hradec³⁵⁾

A find of 177 gold coins, buried after the year 1643, was discovered in 1880. Besides the ducats of Bohemia, Silesia, the Austrian Lands, the German Principalities and Towns, the Low Countries, Switzerland, Poland, Sweden, Spain and Italy there are mentioned "ten Persian gold coins". They were most probably altuns of the Osmanli Turks.

13. Kamenice n. Lipou, the Koblížek Wood, district Pelhřimov³⁷⁾

A find amounting to 476 gold coins, buried most probably about the year 1618, when the town was ransacked and plundered by the Imperial soldiers of General H. Dampierre.³⁸⁾ The find was uncovered in 1922 and its content described briefly by E. Fiala³⁹⁾ who mentions besides other coins from different countries of Europe a number of Turkish gold coins without giving any details. From this find, the numismatist Chaura acquired 30—35 altuns and presented 12 of them to B. Augst. The latter described these specimens of his collection together with additional six specimens acquired by the National Museum in Prague.⁴⁰⁾ As we were able to establish later the Collection of the National Museum in Prague is in possession of 17 altuns altogether, from which Augst described only six specimens. At present there are known 29 altuns of the Osmanli Sultans from the find at Koblížek Wood, namely:

Sultan Sulaymān I: Six altuns, see below Catalogue No. 3, p. 153; No. 4, p. 153; No. 6, p. 154; No. 9, p. 155; No. 10, p. 155 and No. 13, p. 155. (Plate I.)

Sultan Selīm II: Five altuns: see below Catalogue No. 18—22, p. 157. (Plate I.)

Sultan Murād III: Nine altuns, see below Catalogue Nos. 25—27, p. 158; Nos. 30—31, p. 160; Nos. 33—36, p. 160. (Plate II.)

Sultan Muḥammad III: Six altuns, see below Catalogue No. 49, p. 162; No. 51, p. 163; No. 53, p. 163; No. 55, p. 164; No. 57, and No. 59, p. 164. (Plate III.)

Sultan Aḥmad I: Three altuns, see below Catalogue Nos. 68—70, p. 165—166. (Plate III.)

14. Kojetín, district Přerov⁴¹)

This find, buried after the year 1635, discovered about 1865, contained 283 gold coins, originating from Bohemia, Transylvania, the Low Countries and included “many coins from Turkey”.⁴²)

15. Korce, district Česká Lípa⁴³)

This find, buried after 1636 and discovered in 1915 contained 27 coins (8 AV and 19 AR). Besides the issues from Hungary, the German Principalities and Towns and the Low Countries it also contained “two gold coins of Turkey”.⁴⁴)

16. Lípov, district Hodonín⁴⁵)

This find buried after the year 1680 was uncovered in 1843. It contained 96 coins (2 AV and 94 AR) from the Habsburg Empire, Silesia, Bavaria, the Low Countries, Switzerland, Poland, Spain and Turkey, the last coin described as “one Turkish gold coin weighing 6 piastres (20 carats)”.⁴⁶)

17. Mladá Boleslav⁴⁷)

This find, buried after the year 1739, discovered in 1832, contained 53 ducats from Bohemia, Hungary, Transylvania, the Austrian Lands, the Low Countries, Switzerland, Italy and Turkey.⁴⁸)

18. Nové Zámky — I.⁴⁹)

In 1948 a find of 22 small silver coins was discovered, buried about the year 1685 when the town was freed of the Turkish occupation after twenty-two years.⁵⁰) All the coins have been identified as aḳčes of the Osmanli Sultans, namely:

Sultan Murād IV: one aḳče: see below Catalogue Nos. 80, p. 168, Plate IV.

Sultan Ibrāhīm I: six aḳčes: see below Catalogue, Nos. 82—87, p. 168—169, Plate IV.

Muḥammad IV: three aḳčes: see below Catalogue Nos. 94—96, p. 170—171, Plate V.

One of the sons of Aḥmad I:⁵¹) two aḳčes Nos. 97—98, of the Catalogue, see below p. 171, Plate V.

Other, for the most part unidentified specimens: ten aḳčes Nos. 99—108 of the Catalogue, p. 172—173, Plate V.

19. Nové Zámky — II.⁵²⁾

During the last few years a find of 10 gold coins has been discovered of which three ducats of Venice, one of Utrecht⁵³⁾ and six altuns of the Osmanli Sultan Muḥammad IV, see below Catalogue Nos. 88—93, p. 169—170 (Plate IV and V). This find was most probably buried about 1685 when the town and fortress of Nové Zámky was reconquered by the Imperial army and ridden of the Turkish occupation.⁵⁴⁾

20. Olomouc — I.⁵⁵⁾

In 1900 there was a find of gold coins, buried after the year 1605. Besides two ducats from Utrecht⁵⁶⁾ there was one altun of Sultan Aḥmad I, see below the Catalogue No. 74, p. 166, Plate IV.⁵⁷⁾

21. Olomouc — II. (Canon Seat)⁵⁸⁾

A discovery of silver coins, buried after the year 1694, containing besides coins of the Habsburg Empire and Italy one Turkish coin. These coins were presented to the Numismatic Collection of the Museum in Olomouc in 1889,⁵⁹⁾ but at the present time they cannot be identified.

22. Orviště, district Trnava⁶⁰⁾

In 1961 there was discovered a find of coins, containing besides other coins not yet published⁶¹⁾ two altuns, namely: Sultan Muṣṭafā' I, see below the Catalogue No. 78, p. 167, Plate IV and Sultan Ibrāhīm I, see the Catalogue No. 81, p. 168, Plate IV.

23. Petřkovice, district Trutnov⁶²⁾

In 1851 a find of gold coins was discovered there, buried after the year 1671. Besides the ducats of the Habsburg Empire, Hungary, the German Towns, the Low Countries and Sweden there was also "a gold oriental coin"⁶³⁾ which was most probably an Osmanli altun.

24. Plešnice, district Plzeň⁶⁴⁾

In 1908 there was discovered a great hoard of about 2500 coins covering an extensive period from 1518 to 1700 A.D., buried after that date. It contained besides a large amount of silver coins of Bohemia, ducats of the Low Countries and Turkey.⁶⁵⁾ The coins which were supposed to have been presented to the Museum in Stříbro, unfortunately cannot be traced at present.

25. Plzeň⁶⁶⁾

In the year 1912 there was discovered a large hoard of gold

coins buried about 1618—1619, from which 801 pieces were briefly described. In addition to the coins of Bohemia, Silesia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary, the German Towns and Principalities, the Low Countries, Switzerland, Poland and Italy, there were also mentioned 129 specimens of Turkish gold coins.⁶⁷⁾

26. Poběžovice, district Pardubice⁶⁸⁾

In 1930 there was discovered a find containing 132 silver coins, buried after the year 1673. Besides the coins of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary and Poland⁶⁹⁾ there was one aḳçe of the Osmanli Sultan Sulaymān I,⁷⁰⁾ see No. 16 of the Catalogue, p. 156, Plate I.

27. Počátky, district Pelhřimov⁷¹⁾

In 1793 there was discovered a find containing 42 coins (18 AV and 24 AR). Besides the specimens of Bohemia, Hungary, the German Towns, the Low Countries and Switzerland, it included "one gold Turkish coin".⁷²⁾

28. Potěhy, district Kutná Hora⁷³⁾

In the years 1887—1888 there was discovered a find of gold and silver coins (26 AV and 5 AR), buried after the year 1627, from which 31 specimens, presented to the Museum in Čáslav,⁷⁴⁾ were described. Besides the coins from Bohemia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary, Transylvania, Saxonia, the Low Countries, Switzerland and Savoy there were ten Turkish gold coins.⁷⁵⁾

29. Praha — I.⁷⁶⁾

In 1907 there was discovered a find of 384 gold coins, buried after the year 1616. Besides coins of Bohemia, Moravia, the Austrian Lands and Hungary, the German Principalities and Towns, the Low Countries, Poland, Spain, Italy and Savoy there were also found eight Turkish gold coins, ranging from the time of Sultan Murād I to the reign of Murād III.⁷⁷⁾ From this find twenty coins were presented to the Numismatic Collection of the National Museum in Prague, however they cannot be traced⁷⁸⁾ the rest of the find was presented to the Bundessammlung von Münzen u. Medaillen in Vienna.

30. Praha — II.⁷⁹⁾

In 1908 a find, buried during the Thirty Years War was discovered containing twenty one Turkish coins (4 AV and 17 AR).⁸⁰⁾

31. Praha — III.⁸¹⁾

In 1860 there was discovered a find of sixteen gold coins, buried most probably after the year 1736. Besides other gold coins of the Austrian Lands, the German Principalities, the Low Countries, Danzig and Italy, there were also three Turkish gold coins.⁸²⁾

32. Přerov⁸³⁾

In 1923 a hoard was uncovered, buried not earlier than 1623, containing about 2390 specimens, 26 of which were gold coins. Besides the issues from Bohemia, Silesia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary, the German Principalities and Towns, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Poland and Spain, there were also two altuns of the Osmanli Sultans,⁸⁴⁾ namely: one struck by Murād III, No. 29 of the Catalogue, below p. 159, Plate II, and the other by Muḥammad III, No. 54 of the Catalogue, p. 163, Plate III.

33. Rakousy, district Semily⁸⁵⁾

In 1904 there was uncovered a find of an unknown number of gold coins out of which twenty two specimens were described. Besides the issues of Bohemia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary and the Low Countries, there is also mentioned a "Persian gold coin"⁸⁶⁾ which might have been a Turkish coin, wrongly described by Smolík.⁸⁷⁾

34. Raškovice, district Místek⁸⁸⁾

A find of gold coins was made here in 1844, buried after the year 1624, containing originally 68 gold coins, from which 7 specimens were presented to the Numismatic Collection of the University in Olomouc, six specimens to the Numismatic Cabinet in Vienna.⁸⁹⁾ Besides the issues of Bohemia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary, the Low Countries and Spain it also contained gold coins of the Osmanli Sultans, two of which could be traced in the Collection of the Olomouc Museum⁹⁰⁾ and identified as altuns issued by Sultan Murād III, No. 37 of the Catalogue p. 161 below, Plate II and the Sultan Aḥmad I, No. 73 of the Catalogue, p. 166, Plate IV.

35. Rychnov n. Kněžnou⁹¹⁾

In 1826 a discovery of gold and silver coins was found, buried presumably after the year 1628 as could be deduced from the description of the coins mentioned in the office records.⁹²⁾ Besides coins of Bohemia, the Habsburg Empire, Transylvania, Bava-

ria and the Low Countries, it also contained some Turkish coins.

36. Skuteč — I, district Chrudim⁹³)

A hoard of gold coins of the Osmanli Sultans (Sulaymān I — Sulaymān II) was found, buried in the 17th century during the Turkish Siege of Vienna.⁹⁴)

37. Skuteč — II, district Chrudim⁹⁵)

In the years 1860—1870 some gold coins were unearthed, including one “large Turkish gold coin”.⁹⁶)

38. Tichov, district Gottwaldov⁹⁷)

Before the year 1908 there was discovered a find of 19 gold coins, buried after 1657,⁹⁸) containing coins from the Austrian Lands, Hungary, Transylvania, the Low Countries, Poland, Sweden and three altuns of the Osmanli Sultans, namely: Murād III, No. 38 of the Catalogue, p. 161 below, Plate II; Muḥammad III, No. 58 of the Catalogue, p. 164, Plate III and Aḥmad I, No. 67 of the Catalogue, p. 165, Plate III.

39. Třešť, district Jihlava⁹⁸)

In the year 1915 there was discovered a large treasure of gold and silver coins containing 11 kilograms of silver coins and 672 gold coins, of which only a part comprising 409 specimens was briefly described. Besides the issues of the Habsburg Empire, Hungary, the German Principalities and Towns, the Low Countries, there were mentioned gold coins “from the East (Oriental), numbering 59 specimens, 203 grammes in total weight”.⁹⁹) Unfortunately, all the coins were sold and cannot be traced, but there is no doubt, most, if not all the Oriental coins were, according to the composition of other finds of corresponding structure, altuns of the Osmanli Sultans.

40. Třeština, settlement Hájský Mlýn, district Šumperk¹⁰⁰)

In 1891 there was uncovered “one gold Arabic coin” which was presented to the Numismatic Collection of the Museum in Olomouc,¹⁰¹) but two years later it was correctly determined as an altun of Sulaymān I.¹⁰²) In the Catalogue below see No. 10, p. 155, Plate I.

41. Uničov, district Olomouc¹⁰³)

In 1911 there was discovered a find of gold coins, consisting of 352 specimens, of which 176 coins have been presented to the Museum in Litovel.¹⁰⁴) The find contained coins from Bohe-

mia, Moravia, Silesia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary, the German Principalities and Towns, the Low Countries, England, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Savoy and twenty five altuns of the Osmanli Sultans, of which fourteen specimens have been preserved in the Museum Collection,¹⁰⁵) namely:

Sultan Sulaymān I: No. 2, p. 153; No. 12, p. 155 and No. 15, p. 156 of the Catalogue, Plate I.

Sultan Selīm II: No. 23 of the Catalogue, p. 158, Plate II.

Sultan Murād III: No. 28, p. 159, Plate II and Nos. 39—43 and 45—48 of the Catalogue, p. 161—162, Plate II—III.

Sultan Muḥammad III: No. 50, p. 162, No. 52, p. 163, No. 56, p. 164 and Nos. 62—66, p. 164 of the Catalogue, see Plate III.

Sultan Aḥmad I, No. 72, p. 166; Nos. 75—76, p. 166—167 of the Catalogue below, Plate III—IV.

42. Velká Bíteš, district Žďár n. Sázavou¹⁰⁶)

In 1961 there was discovered a find of three gold coins, one of them being an altun of the Sultan Murād III, No. 32 of the Catalogue, p. 160 below.

43. Verdek, district Trutnov¹⁰⁷)

In 1931 there was discovered a find of 65 gold and silver coins (5 AV and 60 AR) buried there in the 17th century. Besides the issues of the Austrian Lands, the German Towns and Principalities, the Low Countries, Switzerland and Spain some Oriental coins are also mentioned.¹⁰⁸) Although this find was recorded in the Collection of the Museum in Dvůr Králové in 1937, it cannot now be traced in that Museum.¹⁰⁹)

44. Větrov, district Liberec¹¹⁰)

In 1907 there was discovered a find of 223 coins (108 AV and 115 AR), buried not earlier than 1660. Besides the coins from Bohemia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary, the German Towns and Principalities, the Low Countries, Switzerland, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, France, Spain and Italy¹¹¹) there were three altuns of the Osmanli Sultans, namely:¹¹²)

Selīm II, see below the Catalogue No. 24, p. 158.

Murād III, see the Catalogue No. 44, p. 162.

Aḥmad I, see the Catalogue No. 71, p. 166.

45. Vizovice, district Gottwaldov¹¹³)

In 1853 there was discovered a find of 52 gold coins, buried

probably after the year 1637. Besides the issues of the Austrian Lands, Hungary, the German Principalities, the Low Countries, Sweden and Italy, it contained five "Oriental coins".¹¹⁴⁾

46. Vrchlabí, district Trutnov¹¹⁵⁾

In 1840 there was discovered a find of 45 gold coins, buried there after the year 1635. Besides coins of Bohemia, Hungary, the German Principalities and Towns and the Low Countries there were also mentioned coins of Turkey.¹¹⁶⁾

47. Zahnašovice, district Kroměříž¹¹⁷⁾

There was discovered a find, buried after the year 1683, containing nine gold coins and two hundred and six silver coins. Besides the issues of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, the Austrian Lands, Hungary, the German Principalities, Switzerland and the Low Countries the find contained also one gold Turkish coin.¹¹⁸⁾

48. Záluží, district Praha-East¹¹⁹⁾

In 1931 there was discovered a find, buried after the year 1610, containing three gold and three silver coins, the former having been described as "ducats from the Low Countries and Orient".¹²⁰⁾ The last coin referred to was probably an altun.

Many coins from the finds including the Osmanli specimens failed to receive expert examination, e.g. the hoard from Plzeň and the other one from Třešť; the coins were sold and the find dispersed so that the specimens can no longer be recovered.

Of all the finds we have succeeded in tracing at least the greater part which has been identified and preserved in the Czechoslovak Museums as well as in private collections, the catalogue of which we are able to produce here:

Sulṭān Selīm I

(918—926 A. H./1512—1520 A. D.)

Altun:

1. no more data recorded

Find No. 9 — Chlumětín

Collection: cannot be traced

Sulṭān Sulaymān I

(926—974 A. H./1520—1566 A. D.)

Altun:

Amāsiya

2. Year 926 H

Obverse: سلطان سليمان
بن سليم خان
عز نصره ضرب في
أماسية

Reverse:¹²¹⁾ ضارب النصر
صاحب العز والنصر
في البر والبحر

٩٢٦

Type: H. E. No. 786, p. 231

W 3,4189 g Ø 20,2/21,3 mm

Plate I

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Litovel — Museum

Āmid

3. The same year

Obverse: سلطان شاه سليمان
بن سلطان سليم شاه
عز نصره في
ضرب امد سنة

Reverse: ضارب النصر
صاحب العز والنصر في
البر والبحر

٩٢٦

Type: H. E. No. 792, p. 233

W 3,4776 g Ø 20,4/20,6 mm

Plate I

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

Sidre Ḳaysī

4 the same year

Obverse: سلطان سليمان
بن سليم خان
عز نصره ضرب
سدره قيسى

Reverse:
Formula A

٩٢٦

Type: H. E. No 937, p. 297

W 3,4585 g Ø 21,2/21,4 mm

Plate I

Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

5. the same year

Type: BMC VIII, No. 185, p. 74
W 3,376 g \varnothing 20,3/20,6 mm

Find No. 10 — Chvalkovice
Collection: Private

Ḳuṣṭantīniya

6. the same year

Obverse: سلطان سليمان
بن سليم خان
عز نصره ضرب في
قسطنطينية سنة
٩٢٦

Reverse:
Formula A

Type: Variety of type H. E. No. 700, p. 208
W 3,3644 g \varnothing 18,4/19 mm

Plate I

Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Prague — NM

Miṣr

7. the same year

Obverse: سليمان
سلطان شاه
بن سليم خان
عز نصره ضرب في
مصر سنة
٩٢٦

Reverse:
Formula A

Type: Variety of type H. E. 1010, p. 302
W 3,4486 g \varnothing 19,4/19,6 mm

Plate I

Find No. 2 — Bohemia, an unknown site
Collection: Prague — Charles University

8. the same year

Type: as the preceding specimen, with a different die

W 3,4926 g Ø 19,4/19,7 mm Plate I
Find No. 2 — Bohemia, an unknown site
Collection: Prague — Charles University

9. The same type as the preceding coin, with a different die
W 3,4278 g Ø 19,4/20,1 mm Plate I
Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Prague — NM

10. The same type as the preceding coin, with a different die
W 3,4973 g Ø 18,6/19,4 mm Plate I
Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Prague — NM

11. The same type as the preceding coin, with a different die
W 3,455 g Ø 18,6/19,2 mm Plate I
Find No. 40 — Třeština
Collection: Olomouc — Museum

12. The same type as the preceding coin, with a different die
W 3,4219 g Ø 14,9/20,4 mm Plate I
Find No. 41 — Uničov
Collection: Litovel — Museum

13. Year 943 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان سليمان Reverse:
 بن سليم خان Formula A
 عز نصره ضرفى
 ب مصر
 سنة
 ٩٤٣

Type: H. E. No. 1027, p. 307
W 3,4645 g Ø 19,5/19,8 mm Plate I
Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Prague — NM

14. no more data recorded
Find No. 4 — Dobrotice
Collection: cannot be traced

15. no more data recorded

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: cannot be traced

Aḳče

Čaynīča

16. Year 926 A. H.

Reverse: سلطان

سليمان

بن سليم

خان

Obverse: عزه

النصر

ضرب

جاينچة

٠٠٩٢٦

Type: A variety of the coin edited by Zambaur, WNZ, XLI, 1908, p. 150 No. 4

W 0,5363 g

Ø 11,9/13,6 mm

Plate I

Find No. 26 — Poběžovice

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Nowār

17. Year x26 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان

سليمان

بن شاه

سليم

شاه

Reverse: نصره

عز ★ ضرب

نوار

سنة

[٩]٢٦

Type: H. E. No. 1055, p. 316

W 0,718 g

Ø 11/12,4 mm

Find No. 8 — Hrkovce

Collection: Banská Bystrica — Museum

Sultān Selīm II

(974—982 A. H./1566—1574 A. D.)

Altun:

Ḥalab

18. Year 974 A. H.

Type: H. E. No. 1117, p. 336

W 3,3988 g \varnothing 18,8/19 mm

Plate I

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Dimaşk

19. Year 974 A. H.

Type: H. E. 1123, p. 338

W 3,3929 \varnothing 19,8/20 mm

Plate I

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Srebreniča

20. Year 974 A. H.

Obverse:

سلطان بن

عز سلیم

سلیمان خان نصره

ضرب سر برنیچه فی

۹۷۴

سنة

Reverse:

Formula A

Type: inedited

W 3,4736 g \varnothing 21/21 mm

Plate I

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

Miřr

21. Year 974 A. H.

Type: H. E. 1148, p. 341

W 3,4824 g \varnothing 20,7/21 mm

Plate I

Find No 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

22. The same year

Type: The same as the preceding specimen, with a different die

W 3,5119 g \varnothing 21,2/21,5 mm

Plate I

Find No 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

23. The same year

Type: The same as the preceding coin, with a different die

W 3,4747 g

Ø 19,9/20 mm

Plate II

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Litovel — Museum

24. A type not precisely specified

Find No. 44 — Větrov

Collection: cannot be traced

Sultān Murād III

(982—1003 A. H./1574—1595 A. D.)

Altun:

Baġdād

25. Year 982 A. H.

Type: H. E. No. 1279, p. 381

W 3,3770 g

Ø 19,2/19,4 mm

Plate II

Find No 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Ĝazā'ir

26. Year 982 A. H.

Type: H. E. 1279, p. 381

W 3,4554 g

Ø 17,6/17,9 mm

Plate II

Find No 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

Ĥānġa

27. Year 982 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان مراد

بن سليم خان

عز نصره ضرب في

خانچة

سنة

٩٨٢

Reverse:

ضارب النصر

صاحب العز والنصر في

البر والبحر

Type: A variety of type H. E. No. 1257, p. 382

W 3,4816 g

Ø 19,6/19,9 mm

Plate II

Find No 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Dimašk

28. Year 982 A. H.

Type: H. E. No. 1313, p. 399

W 3,4418 g \varnothing 20,6/21 mm

Plate II

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Litovel — Museum

Sāḳiz

29. Year 982 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان مراد

Reverse:

بن سليم خان

Formula A

عز نصره ضرب في

ساقز سنة

٩٨٢

Type: Variety of type H. E. No. 1325, p. 403

W 3,3894 g \varnothing 18,8/19 mm

Plate II

Find No. 32 — Přerov

Collection: Přerov — J. A. Komenský Museum

Ṭarābulūs

30. Year 982 A. H.

Obverse: مراد

Reverse:

شاه

Formula B

بن سليمان خان

عز نصره ضرب

طره بلوس

سنة

٩٨٢

Type: inedited

For this form of the mint-name see H. E., No. 1341, p. 408

W 3,4108 g \varnothing 19,4/20,4 mm

Plate II

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Miṣr

31. Year 982 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان مراد بن
سليم خان عز
نصره ضرب في
مصر سنة

Reverse:

Formula A

٩٨٢

Type: A variety omitting the star in the centre of the observe area, see type H. E. No. 1352, p. 413

W 3,4017 g \varnothing 20,2/20,6 mm Plate II

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

32. The same type as preceding coin

W 3,5236 g \varnothing 18,5/20 mm

Find No. 42 — Velká Bíteš

Collection: Velká Bíteš — Museum

33. The same type as the preceding specimen but both areas enclosed by a double circle, the inner plain circle and the outside circle, composed of crescents with inverted corners.

W 3,4972 g \varnothing 19,6/19,8 mm Plate II

Find No 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

34. Year 982 A. H.

Both areas enclosed by a triple circle; plain-dotted-plain

Type: H. E., No. 1357, p. 414

W 3,4506 g \varnothing 20,5/21 mm Plate II

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

35. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die

W 3,4785 g \varnothing 20,6/21 mm Plate II

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

36. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die

W 3,436 g \varnothing 21,8/22 mm Plate II

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

37. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die
 W 3,474 g \varnothing 21/20,2 mm Plate II
 Find No. 34 — Raškovice
 Collection: Olomouc — Museum
38. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die
 W 3,4516 g \varnothing 20,2/20,8 mm Plate II
 Find No. 38 — Tichov
 Collection: Uherský Brod — J. A. Komenský Museum
39. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die
 W 3,4719 g \varnothing 21,6/21,9 mm Plate II
 Find No. 41 — Uničov
 Collection: Litovel — Museum
40. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die
 W 3,5008 g \varnothing 21,4/21,7 Plate II
 Find No. 41 — Uničov
 Collection: Litovel — Museum
41. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die
 W 3,4624 g \varnothing 20,2/21 mm Plate II
 Find No. 41 — Uničov
 Collection: Litovel — Museum
42. The same type as the preceding specimen but on both areas
 instead of a dotted circle there is a circle of crescents with
 inverted corners.
 W 3,4578 g \varnothing 21,1/21,5 mm Plate III
 Find No. 41 — Uničov
 Collection: Litovel — Museum

43. Year 983 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان مراد بن
 سليم خان عز
 نصره ضرب في
 مصر سنة
 ٩٨٣

Reverse:
 Formula B

circles surrounding area as No. 41

circles surrounding
 the reverse area as
 No. 42.

Type: inedited

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Private - the coin cannot now be traced, it is known only from the reproduction in ČVMSO XXX, Plate V

44. Year 982 A. H.

A type precisely not specified

Find No. 44 — Větrov

Collection: cannot be traced

45—48. Altuns of Murād III without any other data

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Private - cannot be traced

Sultān Muḥammad III

(1003—1012 A. H./1595—1603 A. D.)

Altuns:

Āmid

49. Year 1003 A. H.

Obverse: ... سلطان

... بن مراد

عز نصره

ضرب امدي

١٠٠٣

Reverse:

Formula A

W 3,5060 g

∅ 20,2/21 mm

Plate III

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Baḡdād

50. Year 1003 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان محمد خان

بن مراد شاه عز

نصره بغداد

ضرب في

١٠٠٣

Reverse:

Formula A

Type: An altun issued by this mint and of this year without a description of the legends mentioned in the Catalogue of

the Coins in the Numismatic Cabinet . . . J. Gerson da Cunha,
Bombay 1880, p. 40, No. 1845.

W 3,4824 g Ø 20,2/20,6 mm Plate III

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Litovel — Museum

Ḥalab

51. Year 1003 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 264, p. 101

W 3,4607 g Ø 19,4/19,9 mm Plate III

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

Dimašk

52. Year 1003 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 261, p. 100

W 3,3427 g Ø 20,4/21,2 mm Plate III

Find N. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Litovel — Museum

Sākiz

53. Year 1003 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان

Reverse:

بن مراد خان

Formula A

عز نصره ضرب في

ساقز

١٠٠٣

W 3,4393 g Ø 19,6/20 mm Plate III

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Ḳusṭantīniya

54. Year 1003 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان محمد بن

Reverse:

مراد خان عز

Formula A

نصره ضرب في

قسطنطينية

سنة ١٠٠٣

Type: A variety of type BMC VIII, No. 257, p. 98
W 3,4537 g \varnothing 19,6/19,8 mm Plate III
Find No. 32 — Přerov
Collection: Přerov — J. A. Komenský Museum

Miṣr

55. Year 1003 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 271, p. 103
W 3,4503 g \varnothing 22/22,6 mm Plate III
Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Prague NM

56. The same as the preceding specimen, with a different die

W 3,4694 g \varnothing 21,3/21,6 mm Plate III
Find No. 41 — Uničov
Collection: Litovel — Museum

57. The same as the preceding coin, with a different die and different ornaments

W 3,4473 g \varnothing 20,2/21 mm Plate III
Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

58. Identical to the preceding coin

W 3,5624 g \varnothing 21,4/21,8 mm Plate III
Find No. 38 — Tichov
Collection: Uherský Brod — J. A. Komenský Museum

59. The same type as the preceding coin, with a different ornament

W 3,4721 g \varnothing 21,4/21,6 mm Plate III
Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Prague — NM

60—61. Altuns of Muḥammad III without any other data

Find No. 9 — Chlumětín
Collection: cannot be traced

62—66. Altuns of Muḥammad III without any other data

Find No. 41 — Uničov
Collection: Private-cannot be traced

Aḥmad I

(1012—1026 A. H./1603—1617 A. D.)

Altuns:

Baġdād

67. Year 1012 H

Obverse: ... حمد طا Reverse:

محمد خان عز بن Formula B

نصره ضرب في

بغداد سنة

١٠١٢

W 3,4163 g

∅ 19,8/20,6 mm

Plate III

Find No. 38 — Tichov

Collection: Uherský Brod — Museum J. A. Komenský

Tōḳāt

68. Year xxx A. H.

Obverse: سلطان احمد Reverse:

بن محمد خان Formula A

عز نصره ضرب في

توقات

circles, surrounding the areas as No. 41

Type: An altun issued by this mint of the year 1012 A. H. without a description of the legends mentioned by A. A. Markow, No. 177, p. 631.

W 3,4241 g

∅ 21/22,1 mm

Plate III

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Prague — NM

Ḥalab

69. Year 1012 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان احمد بن Reverse:

محمد خان عز Formula B

نصره ضرب في

حلب

سنة

١٠١٢

W 3,4649 g Ø 19,6/19,8 mm Plate III
Find No. 13 — Koblížek
Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

Dimaşk

70. Year 1012 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان احمد بن
 محمد خان عز
 نصره ضرب في
 دمشق
 ١٠١٢

Reverse:
Formula A

Type: A specimen of this mint and year mentioned by A. A. Markov, but without any further details, No. 172, p. 630.

W 3,3208 g Ø 18,4/20 mm Plate III

Find No. 13 — Koblížek

Collection: Private (now NM, see note 40)

71. An altun of the same date and mint, without any details given

Find No. 44 — Větrov

Collection: Cannot be traced

Ḳuṣṭanṭīniya

72. Year 1012 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 280, p. 106

W 3,4599 g Ø 21/21,4 mm Plate III

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Litovel — Museum

73. The same as preceding coin, with a different die

W 3,2076 g Ø 19,6/19,8 mm Plate IV

Find No. 34 — Raškovice

Collection: Olomouc — Museum

74. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die

W 3,4754 g Ø 21,8/19,2 mm Plate IV

Find No. 20 — Olomouc

Collection: Olomouc — Museum

75. The same type as preceding coin, with a different die

W 3,4184 g Ø 21,8/23,8 mm Plate IV

Find No. 41 — Uničov
Collection: Litovel — Museum

76. Year 1012 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, p. 110

W 3,4129 g \varnothing 21/21,7 mm

Plate IV

Find No. 41 — Uničov

Collection: Litovel — Museum

77. An altun of this mint and year, without any other data given

Find No. 9 — Chlumětín

Collection: Cannot be traced

Muṣṭafā' I

(1026—1027 A. H./1617—1618 A. D. first reign)

(1031—1032 A. H./1622—1623 A. D. second reign)

Altun:

Ḳuṣṭanṭīniya

78. Year xxx A. H.

Obverse: سلطان بن

Reverse:

مصطفی محمد خان

Formula B

عز نصره ضرب

قسطنطنیة

W 3,4742 g \varnothing 20,1/20,2 mm

Plate IV

Find No. 22 — Orviště

Collection: Bratislava — Museum

Murād IV

(1032—1049 A. H./1623—1640 A. D.)

Altun:

Miṣr

79. Year 103x H

Type: BMC VIII, No: 336, p. p.

W 3,4513 g \varnothing 21,2/21,3 mm

Find No. 5 — Drhovy

Collection: Dobříš — Museum

Aķçe:

Belġrād

80. Year obliterated

Obverse: راد بن

احمد خان

Reverse: عز نصره

ضرب

بلغراد

Type: A specimen of this mint without any other details mentioned by A. A. Markov No. 225, p. 633.

W 0,2073 g \varnothing 11,2/12 mm Plate IV (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Ibrāhīm I

(1049—1058 A. H./1640—1648 A. D.)

Altun:

Miřr

81. Year 1049 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 358, p. 131

W 3,4234 g \varnothing 21,8/22 mm Plate IV

Find No. 22 — Orviřtġ

Collection: Bratislava — Museum

Aķçe:

Ķuřtaņĩniya

82. Year 104x A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 351, p. 128

W 0,2564 g \varnothing 11,8/12 mm Plate IV (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

83. Year obliterated

Type: the same as the preceding coin, with a different die, partly obliterated

W 0,1756 g \varnothing 11/11,4 mm Plate IV (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

84. Year obliterated

Type: The same as the preceding specimen, with a different die. Partly obliterated

W 0,2167 g \varnothing 10,4/12 mm Plate IV (enlarged 1 : 2)
Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky
Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

85. Year obliterated

Type: The same as the preceding specimen, with a different die. Partly obliterated

W 0,2003 g \varnothing 9,4/10 mm Plate IV (enlarged 1 : 2)
Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky
Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

86. Year obliterated

Type: The same as the preceding coin, with a different die. Partly obliterated

W 0,1976 g \varnothing 9,8/11,2 mm Plate IV (enlarged 1 : 2)
Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky
Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

mint-name obliterated

87. Year 1049 A. H.

Type: The same as the preceding coin, with a different die. Partly obliterated

W 0,01382 g \varnothing 9,2/9,3 mm Plate IV (enlarged 1 : 2)
Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky
Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Muḥammad IV

{1058—1099 A. H./1648—1689 A. D.}

Altun:

Ṭarābulūs Ġarb

88. Year 1078 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 378, p. 138, pierced

W 3,4775 g \varnothing 22,8/23 mm Plate IV
Find No. 19 — Nové Zámky
Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Ḳuṣṭanṭīniya

89. Year xx 58 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 366, p. 134. Pierced

W 3,5153 g \varnothing 22,3/23,5 mm Plate IV
Find No. 19 — Nové Zámky
Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Miṣr

90. Year 1058 A. H.

Type: BMC VIII, No. 336, p. 134. Pierced

W 3,3957 g \varnothing 23,2/24 mm

Plate V

Find No. 19 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

91. Type the same as the preceding specimen, with a different die. Pierced

W 3,3926 g \varnothing 23/23,4 mm

Plate V

Find No. 19 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Nowāberda

92. Year 1087 A. H.

Obverse: سلطان

Reverse:

ب

Formula A

محمد بن ابراهيم

خان عز نصره ضرب في

نوا برده

١٠٨٧

Pierced

W 3,4558 g \varnothing 22,8/22,9 mm

Plate V

Find No. 19 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

93. Year obliterated

Type: As the preceding specimen, with a different die. Pierced

W 3,4437 g \varnothing 23,3/23,5 mm

Plate V

Find No. 19 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Aḳče:

Belgrād

94. Year x058 A. H

Obverse. سلطان

Reverse: عز نصره

محمد بن

ضرب

ابراهيم خان

بلغراد

...٠٥٨

W 0,1664 g Ø 10,4/11,8 mm Plate V (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

95. Year obliterated

Type: The same as the preceding coin, with a different die.
Partly obliterated

W 0,2007 g Ø 10/11,4 mm Plate V (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Ḳuṣṭanṭīniya

96. Year obliterated

Type: The same as the preceding coin, with a different die.
Partly obliterated

W 0,1468 g Ø 9,4/9,4 mm Plate V (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Sulṭān xxx b. Aḥmad¹²²)

Aḳče

Ḳuṣṭanṭīniya

97. Year obliterated

Type: For the most part obliterated, cannot be determined
precisely

W 0,1824 g Ø 9,4/10,2 mm Plate V (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

The mint-name and date obliterated

98. Type: Similar to the preceding coin, cannot be determined
more precisely

W 0,1616 g Ø 9,4/10,4 mm Plate V (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

The name of the Sultān totally obliterated

Aḳçe:

Erzerūm

99. Year obliterated

Obverse: Effaced

Reverse: عز نصره

ضرب

ارزروم

W 0,1552 g \varnothing 9,6/11 mm Plate V (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Belgrād

100. Year obliterated

Obverse: All legends effaced, twice pierced Reverse: بلغراد

W 0,1704 g \varnothing 9,8/11,4 mm Plate V (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

Ḳuṣṭantīniya

101. Year obliterated

Obverse: Effaced

Reverse: عز نصره

ضرب

قسطنطينية

W 0,1886 g \varnothing 9/10,8 mm Plate V (enlarged 1 : 2)

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

With faint traces of a legend, all data obliterated

102. W 0,1487 g \varnothing 8,4/10,2 mm

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

103. W 0,1926 g \varnothing 9/10 mm

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

104. W 0,1583 g \varnothing 7,5/8,2 mm

Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky

Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

105. W 0,1628 g \varnothing 9,2/9,4 mm
 Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky
 Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum
106. W 0,1214 \varnothing 8,4/9,6 mm
 Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky
 Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum
107. W 0,0994 g \varnothing 9,3/9,4 mm
 Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky
 Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum
108. W 0,2137 g \varnothing 10,4/13,6 mm
 Find No. 18 — Nové Zámky
 Collection: Nové Zámky — Museum

In addition to this Catalogue of the Osmanli altuns and akçes which we were able to determine ourselves or which could have been determined, at least partly, shortly after having been discovered and obtained from the evidence, we can fix approximately the number and kind of those Turkish coins from the survey of finds:

One silver Turkish coin	Find No. 21 - Olomouc
one gold Turkish coin	Find No. 11 - Ješetice
	Find No. 16 - Lípov
	Find No. 23 - Petříkovice
	Find No. 27 - Počátky
	Find No. 33 - Rakousy
	Find No. 37 - Skuteč
	Find No. 47 - Zahnašovice
	Find No. 48 - Záluží ¹²³)
two gold Turkish coins	Find No. 7 - Horní Vltavice
	Find No. 15 - Korce
three gold Turkish coins	Find No. 31 - Prague
five gold Turkish coins	Find No. 45 - Vizovice
eight gold Turkish coins	Find No. 29 - Prague
ten gold Turkish coins	Find No. 28 - Potěhy
	Find No. 12 - Jindřichův Hradec
twenty-one Turkish coins (4 AV and 17 AR)	Find No. 30 - Prague

fifty-nine gold "Oriental" coins . Find No. 39 - Třešť
129 Turkish gold coins of dif-
ferent dies Find No. 25 - Plzeň

The remaining finds, Nos. 1 - Bystřice p. Hostýnem, 3 - Das-
kabát, 6 - Habří, 14 - Kojetín, 24 - Plešnice, 35 - Rychnov nad
Kněžnou, 36 - Skuteč, 43 - Verdek and 46 - Vrchlabí con-
tained an unspecified number of Turkish coins.

In the above mentioned catalogue of the Osmanli coinage
there are surveyed eighteen various mint-names arranged as
follows in the Arabic alphabetical order:

1. Erzerūm¹²⁴⁾

The Capital of the wilāyet in the Turkish Armenia, an im-
portant strategic and commercial centre situated between Trape-
zunt and Lake Van, conquered by Sultan Muḥammad II in 1473
A. D.¹²⁵⁾ The mint in operation from the time of the Selḡūks was
still working in the reign of the Osmanli Sultans, namely under
Murād III, later on under Aḥmad I in 1014 A. H.¹²⁷⁾ and in the
reign of his son Muṣṭafā' I in the second spell of his rule in
1031 A. H.¹²⁸⁾ On Czechoslovak territory only one aḡče was
unearthed in the find of Nové Zámky.¹²⁹⁾

2. Amāsiya¹³⁰⁾

Capital of the Saṅḡak bearing the same name, in the wilāyet
Sīwās in Asia Minor, annexed to the Osmanli Empire under Bāye-
zīd I.¹³¹⁾ The oldest Osmanli issues from the years 806—816 A. H.
coined in this mint are the aḡčes from the time of Muḥammad
I.¹³²⁾ There is one single altun of Sulaymān I in our finds, originat-
ing from the Uničov discovery.¹³³⁾

3. Āmid¹³⁴⁾

Name of the town and also of the wilāyet Diyārbekr in Ar-
menia, annexed to the Osmanli Realm in 921 A. H. under Sultan
Selīm I.¹³⁵⁾ The oldest specimens, altuns and aḡčes, coined in this
town are dated 918 A. H.¹³⁶⁾ and continue up to the time of Sultan
Ibrāhīm I. In our Catalogue it is represented by an altun of Su-
laymān I.¹³⁷⁾

4. Baḡdād¹³⁸⁾

Capital town of the wilāyet since 941 A. H./1534 A. D. when
it was conquered by the Sultan Sulaymān,¹³⁹⁾ from the time of his

rule the oldest Osmanli coins were issued by the local mint.¹⁴⁰) In the finds uncovered in the territory of Czechoslovakia this mint has been represented by three coins, namely by an altun of the Sultan Murād III from the find Koblížek, by another altun of the Sultan Muḥammad III from the Uničov find and the third one of the Sultan Aḥmad I from the Tichov find.¹⁴¹)

5. Belġrād¹⁴²)

Capital city of Serbia, besieged for the first time by the Turkish forces in the reign of Sultan Murād II in 845 A.H./1441 A.D., for the second time under the Sultan Muḥammad II in 850 A.H./1456 A.D.; conquered during the reign of Sultan Sulaymān in 927 A.H./1521 A.D. It was in Turkish possession until 1152 A.H./1789 A.D. with an interval between the years 1099—1101 A.H./1688—1690 A.D.¹⁴³) The oldest Osmanli coins, both the aḳĉes and the altuns, were issued by the Belġrād mint under Sulaymān I.¹⁴⁴) In our collection of finds there are only aḳĉes issued by this mint under the Sultans Murād IV and Muḥammad IV originating from the Nové Zámky find.¹⁴⁵)

6. Tōġāt¹⁴⁶)

This town was, called Eudoxia by the Greeks, in Asia Minor, in the northern part of Cappadocia, captured by Sultan Bayazīd II in 1392 A.H., joined to a part of the sangak Siwās. The importance of this commercial centre situated on an old trade road connecting Ḳuṣṭantīniya to Amāsiya in the south and Siwās in the north declined after 1471 A.D.¹⁴⁷) The local mint was in operation under Sultan Aḥmad I, coining aḳĉes and altuns,¹⁴⁸) only one of which has been discovered on our territory, namely one specimen, originating from the Koblížek find.¹⁴⁹)

7. Al-Ġazā'ir¹⁵⁰)

Algiers became part of the Osmanli Empire under Sultan Selīm I in 1518 A.D., and was administered by a Bāša, after 1600 A.D. by an elected Dey and since the year 1710 A.D. the sovereignty of the Osmanli Sultans continued more or less in name only.¹⁵¹) Specimens coined by this mint are dated from the time of Sultan Sulaymān.¹⁵²) In the set of finds from the Czechoslovak territory one single coin of this mint, namely an altun of Sultan Murād III from the Koblížek find has been located so far.¹⁵³)

8. Čaynīča¹⁵⁴)

A town in the south of Bosnia, one of the most important of those, conquered by the Turks in that country and was its Paša's seat prior to Sarajevo.¹⁵⁵) The local mint put into operation by the Osmanli Turks, coined aḳçes and altuns under the Sulaymān I,¹⁵⁶) Selīm II¹⁵⁷) and Murād III.¹⁵⁸) In the set of finds originating on Czechoslovak territory there has been found only one aḳçe as yet, issued by Sultan Sulaymān, in the Poběžovice find.¹⁵⁹)

9. Ḥalab¹⁶⁰)

A town and wilāyet of the same name in Southern Syria.¹⁶¹) Its minting activity had already begun at the time of Sultan Selīm I.¹⁶²) when it was coining māngirs. Since the time of Sultan Sulaymān I it was striking altuns and aḳçes in great numbers. In the finds located in our country three altuns coined in this mint were determined, namely of Sultan Selīm II, Muḥammad III and Aḥmad I, all of which were from the Koblížek find.¹⁶³)

10. Ḥānḡa¹⁶⁴)

A town in Caucassia founded in 239 A.H./853 A.D., nowadays known as Kirovabad, it was held alternately by the Osmanli Sultans and the Šāhs of Persia.¹⁶⁵) The coinage issued by this mint, the name of which can be easily misread for that of the Serbian mint Čaynīča,¹⁶⁶) can be safely determined from the time of Sultan Sulaymān I. In our territory only one altun of Sultan Murād III coined by this mint, namely in the Koblížek find has been uncovered.¹⁶⁷)

11. Dimašk¹⁶⁸)

The Mamlúk Sultans having been defeated at Dābiḡ in 922 A.H./1516 A.D. and Syria having been annexed to the Osmanli Empire, Damascus became the capital of the wilāyet of Syria.¹⁶⁹) From the time of Sultan Selīm I onwards the Osmanli coins, altuns and māngirs were struck there, from the time of Sultan Sulaymān I silver coins were also struck.¹⁷⁰) In the finds uncovered in Czechoslovakia four altuns have been determined so far, namely the specimens issued by the Sultans Selīm II, Murād III, Muḥammad III and Aḥmad I.¹⁷¹)

12. Sāḡiz¹⁷²)

The isle of Scio in the Graecian Archipelago, taken in 973 A.H. by the Osmanli Sultans, was striking coins from the time of

Sultan Selīm II.¹⁷³) In the set of finds uncovered on Czechoslovak territory two altuns of this mint were determined, namely one of Murād III in the Přerov find¹⁷⁴) and the other of Muḥammad III in the Koblížek find.¹⁷⁵)

13. Sidre Ḳeysi¹⁷⁶)

The mint of the Osmanli Sultans near Saloniki was rendered possible by the situation of the rich silver-mines close by; their decline caused the end of its activity minting. While the coinage was rather numerous under his successors, up to Murād IV steadily fell off.¹⁷⁷) In the Chvalkovice¹⁷⁸) and Koblížek¹⁷⁹) finds two altuns of Sultan Sulaymān were discovered in the set of hoards on the territory of Czechoslovakia.

14. Sreberniča¹⁷⁹)

A town in Bosnia, well known from the Roman times onwards for its rich silver-mines. From the beginning of the 14th century its trade steadily grew and in 1417 it commenced minting when it fell into Turkish hands for the first time. The long lasting occupation of the town began in 867 A.H./1462 A.D. Its minting under the Turks was initiated with the coins, altuns and aḳčes, of Sultan Sulaymān I, and was terminated by the minting reform of Sultan Sulaymān II in 1099 A.H./1687 A.D. who suspended coining in most provincial mints.¹⁸⁰) On our territory one solitary altun of Sultan Selīm II was uncovered in the Koblížek find.¹⁸¹)

15. Ṭarābulūs Ġarb¹⁸²

The Tripolis in the North of Africa, its mint was put into operation shortly after the annexion by the Osmanli Empire. The oldest coinage bears the name of Sultan Sulaymān.¹⁸³) On our territory two altuns were determined as coming from this mint, namely an altun issued by Murād III in the Koblížek find¹⁸⁴) and another one coined at the time of Muḥammad IV in the Nové Zámky find.¹⁸⁵)

16. Ḳusṭantīniya¹⁸⁶)

Capital city of the Osmanli Empire since 1453 A.D. and the first mint striking gold coins, the altuns,¹⁸⁷) the new nominal introduced by Muḥammad II, in addition to the silver aḳče, and the copper-coin, māṅḡir. As the mint of the capital city, it was very active in producing new coins almost without intermission, which accounts for the fact that numerous coins bearing the name

of this mint have been found on our territory. The finds have yielded 18 specimens so far, both, altuns and aḳçes issued by Sultan Sulaymān I,¹⁸⁸⁾ Muḥammad III,¹⁸⁹⁾ Aḥmad I,¹⁹⁰⁾ Muṣṭafā' I,¹⁹¹⁾ Ibrāhīm I and by several others as yet not accurately specified.¹⁹²⁾

17. Miṣr¹⁹³⁾

From this Osmanli mint in Cairo which was brought into operation shortly after Egypt had been conquered, and having produced coinage of Sultan Sulaymān I, comes a great majority of gold coins introduced by the Osmanli Sultans. The finds uncovered in Czechoslovakia, contain coins produced by this mint to the number of 35 altuns which makes nearly one third of all the coins registered in our Catalogue. With the exception of the Sultans Muṣṭafā' I and 'Uṭmān II there are represented all the Osmanli Sultans, beginning with Sulaymān I and ending with Muḥammad IV.¹⁹⁴⁾ It is remarkable that among the determined specimens produced by this mint so well represented in our find-set, there is not one single silver coin bearing the name of this mint.

18. Nowāberda¹⁹⁵⁾

Town and trading-centre with silver-mines in the vicinity where was a settlement of Saxon miners in the 14th and the 15th century; beleaguered in 1413 for the first time by Sultan Mūsā, it fell into Turkish hands in 1441. In 1445 it was besieged and taken by Sultan Muḥammad II. In 1467 most of the inhabitants were banished and exiled to Constantinople, the rest were practically wiped out by plague so that the town was depopulated and the output of the silver-mines fell off until it was brought to a standstill in the 17th century.¹⁹⁶⁾ Since the time of Sultan Sulaymān I aḳçes were known to be coined in this mint¹⁹⁷⁾ and under the rule of Sultan Murād II, altuns were also struck.¹⁹⁸⁾ Our set of finds contains two altuns of Sultan Muḥammad IV bearing the name of this mint,¹⁹⁹⁾ both come from the Nové Zámky find.²⁰⁰⁾

19. Nowār²⁰¹⁾

A Serbian mint identified with the town of Nowāberda²⁰²⁾ where only aḳçes were coined from the time of Sultan Murād II to the time of Sultan Sulaymān I.²⁰³⁾ In our set of finds there is

only one aḳče of Sultan Sulaymān I of this provenance, namely of Hrkovce-find.²⁰⁴]

Let us now proceed to evaluate the above described set of finds, the spreading of which on the territory of Czechoslovakia can be seen on the map, following p. 192 and which is surveyed in two charts, p. 189—191.

The first chart is intended as an analysis of the structure of the finds containing Turkish coins, namely, it displays the occurrence of each of the groups in particular countries as well as on the whole of Czechoslovak territory. The finds are arranged according to the presumptive date of burying. It follows from this survey that the finds, containing coins of the Osmanli Sultans only, are rather exceptional. If we do not take into consideration two finds of single altuns from Chvalkovice and Třeština, there are only three such finds, namely two from Bohemia (Prague and Skuteč) and one from Slovakia (Nové Zámky). Regarding all the other finds, Turkish coins were a mere component of finds, showing a very varied structure of currency throughout the whole of Europe.

As to the time of depositing these finds, the most frequent are those finds hidden in the unquiet times of the Thirty Years War or towards the end of the 17th century; respecting the finds hidden after the year 1700, there are only five of these in the set (see Finds Nos.: 1, 17, 23, 24 and 27 of our list above).

The finds, the dating of which up to the 17th century could be considered as authentic, have not occurred in our set because the finds Nos. 10 and 16 contain single coins only, and the find No. 36, containing only Turkish coins, had not been properly treated before being disposed of.

The fact should not be overlooked that altuns turn up in the finds in far greater numbers than aḳčes. From the total number of 108 find-specimens, classified in the Catalogue above, there are 84 altuns but only 24 aḳčes, out of which number 22 were formed in one single hoard coming up in the area temporarily occupied by the Turks when aḳče used to be local currency at the time when this find was buried.

In those finds among which Turkish coins were not properly determined and appraised and cannot be traced at the present

time, the silver coins are quoted in the following finds, namely: Bystřice p. Hostýnem and Olomouc II and Verdek.

In all the other hoards of which we have at least some data regarding Turkish coins, only one kind of gold specimen, the altun, has ever been found. Perusing the finds containing gold as well as silver coins we may claim that gold coins were more likely to be hidden. Numerical ratio between gold and silver Turkish coins found in the hoards on Czechoslovak territory cannot be considered as a mere chance. Considering this fact we have to bear in mind that it was Turkish gold coins that penetrated into the currency of Middle Europe whether as a war-booty or through commerce or through financial support granted by the Turks to the adversaries of the Habsburgs.

As follows from the summary of the coinage issued by individual Osmanli Sultans surveyed in Chart No. 2, the oldest specimen found in our territory is a coin of Selim I, the most recently dated one is a coin issued by Muḥammad IV. It is worth noting that in the finds from Bohemia and Moravia the Osmanli coins are found in far greater numbers than in Slovakia. With an exception of one single coin of Murād IV found in Bohemia the range of find-specimens in Bohemia and Moravia comes to an end with Aḥmad I while in the Slovak finds the range begins with the coins of Sultan Muṣṭafā' I, excepting one aḳçe of Sultan Sulaymān I and ends with the coins of Sultan Muḥammad IV in whose time the finding place, the fortified town of Nové Zámky, was under Turkish rule.

Among the names of the Osmanli mint-towns represented in our finds the prevailing number of coins, that is to say the altuns, come from the Miṣr mint which after all was at that time the leading Osmanli mint in producing the gold coins. It is remarkable, however, that a rather high number of coins originates from the mints of Serbia and Bosnia, namely from the Osmanli mints situated nearest to the territory of the Czechoslovakia of our time.

Should this study provide a complete picture it would be necessary to compare the structure of the finds and the occurrence of the coins from the point of view of their chronology and topography of the represented mints with the like data gained in the other areas of southern and eastern Europe exposed to Turkish danger.

Notes:

1) Cyril Horáček, Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Aspekte der Türkenkriege im 16. Jh. in *Charisteria Orientalia Ioanni Rypka*, Praha ČSAV 1956, p. 103.

2) l. c., p. 105.

3) Böhmisches Landestagverhandlungen I, 296.

4) J. Blaskovics, Some Notes on the History of the Turkish Occupation of Slovakia, in *Acta Universitatis Carolinae, Philologica* 1, 1960: *Orientalia Pragensia* I, p. 41.

5) J. Blaskovics, Ein Schreiben des Ofener Defterdār Muṣṭafā an den Hatvaner Mauteinnehmer Derwiš Baša, *Charisteria Orientalia Ioanni Rypka*, p. 60.

6) J. Blaskovics, l. c. *Orientalia Pragensia* p. 41 ff.

7) J. Blaskovics, l. c., *Charisteria Orientalia*, p. 60.

8) J. Blaskovics, Tradice a ůkoly turkologie na Slovensku, *Orientalistický Sborník* 1963, p. 58 ff.

9) J. Kabrda, K problematice studia tureckého feudalismu na Balkáně a v uherském Podunají, in *Orientalistický Sborník SAV* 1963, p. 91.

10) J. Blaskovics, l. c. in *Charisteria Orientalia*, p. 60, note 2.

11) J. Štěpková, Nálezy mincí osmánských na území ČSSR, in *Orientalistický Sborník*, SAV 1963, p. 175 ff.

12) The most frequently quoted works in the list of finds and in the Catalogue of Coins have been recorded further on with the abbreviation inserted in the brackets: *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum (BMC)*; O. Codrington, *A Manual of Musalman Numismatics*. London 1904 (Codrington); *Enzyklopaedie des Islam*, Leiden 1913—1936 (E. I.); H. Edhem, *Meskükāti Otmāniye, Kuṣṭantīniya 1334* (H. E.); A. A. Markov, *Inventarnyj katalog musulmanskich monet Imperator. Ermitaža. Petersburg 1896—1898* (Markov); *Nálezy mincí v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku*, ČSAV Praha, I—IV, 1955—1958 (Nálezy).

13) *Nálezy III*, No. 3866, p. 190.

14) J. Skutil, Numismatické nálezy z Hostýna, in: *Záhorská kronika*, XXVII, 1959, p. 80 does not mention any Turkish coins.

15) *Nálezy III*, No. 3293, p. 83.

16) 1830—31, No. 553.

17) I would like to thank Mr R. Nový, Assistant of the Cathedra of History at the Philosophical Faculty of the Charles University for his help in the University Collection.

18) see below find No. 17 - Mladá Boleslav.

19) *Nálezy III*, No. 3378, p. 101 ff.

20) *Nálezy III*, No. 3441, p. 114.

21) According to the *Zprávy památkové péče* II, 1938, p. 149, one part of this find was deposited in the Moravian Museum in Brno, the other in the Holešov Museum where, however, no coins can be traced originating from this find. Its description has been published by J. Skutil - A. Malá: *Soupis středověkých a novověkých nálezu mincí na Moravě*. Numismatický Sborník V, 1958, p. 313—335, where is quoted at least a partly determined altun of the find on p. 316.

22) L. Nemeškal, Nálezy z údobí třicetileté války v Drhovech, okr. Dobříš, Numismatický Sborník V, 1958, p. 353—4.

23) Nálezy III, No. 3033, p. 31.

24) Nálezy III, No. 3475, p. 120.

25) Soupis památek historických a uměleckých, XXXVIII; F. Mareš - J. Sedláček: Okres Prachatický, Praha 1913, p. 308.

26) G. Balaša, Nález stříborných mincí v Hrkovciach (Slovensko). Numismatický Sborník VI, 1960, p. 401—402.

27) Here described only as a Turkish silver coin. I should like to record my gratitude to G. Balaša for sending me this coin for my personal study.

28) Nálezy III, No. 3289, p. 82.

29) G. Skalský, Nález mincí z počátku války třicetileté v Chlumětíně u Svatky, NČČsl. II, 1926, p. 134—137.

30) dtto, p. 138. Unfortunately, the mints are not quoted. Though the greater part of the find was presented to the museums in Chrudim and Hlinsko the Turkish coins did not reach these collections.

31) J. Štěpková, Nález u Chvalkovic (okres Jaroměř). Numismatický Sborník IV, 1957, p. 213—214.

32) Nálezy III, No. 3564, p. 137.

33) J. Smolík, Nálezy, Památky archeologické XXI, 1904, p. 631—632.

34) See Find No. 33 - Rakousy and especially find No. 40 - Třeština below.

35) Nálezy III, No. 3435, p. 112.

36) J. Smolík, Nález zlatých mincí v Jindřichově Hradci, in Památky Archeologické XI, 1880, p. 425—429.

37) Notwithstanding the fact that the find was published as early as in the year 1922 it is not mentioned for some unknown reasons in the Nálezy III. See below note 39.

38) cf. NČČsl XIX, p. 122. 1950.

39) E. Fiala, Zlatý poklad - Koblížek u Kamenice, in Věstník NSČsl, IV, 1922—27, p. 170—171.

40) B. Augst, Osmánské altuny z nálezů v lese Koblížku u Kamenice n. L. Numismatické Listy XIII, 1958, p. 92—96. I would like to record my gratitude to Mr. B. Augst for his loan of all coins originating from the finds, kept in his collection for this study. P. S.: In December 1963 this large collection of oriental coins was acquired by Náprstek Museum.

41) Nálezy III, No. 3362, p. 97.

42) Památky archeologické, VI, 1865, p. 278.

43) Nálezy III, No 3371, p. 100.

44) A. v. Loehr, Münzfund von Siertsch, in Mb. d. NGW, X, 1915, p. 59.

45) Nálezy III, No. 3624, p. 149.

46) J. Pošváf, Moravské nálezy mincí v 18. a 19. stol. in Numismatický Sborník I, 1953, p. 100.

47) Nálezy, III, No. 3811, p. 180.

48) Quoted only in the archive records, but three of the coins were incorporated in the Numismatic Collection of the Charles University in Prague, so that we cannot exclude the possibility that the altuns No. 7 or 8 of our Catalogue, belonged to this find.

49) J. Štěpková, l. c., *Orientalistický Sborník* p. 178—79; the same, *Islámské mince v nálezech ze Slovenska*, in *Numismatický Sborník X* (in print).

50) I would like to thank Mr. I. Járek, Curator of the Museum in Nové Zámky for his help in sending me this find for my study.

51) They are:

ʿUtmān II (1027—1031 A. H./1618—1622 A. D.)

Murād IV (1032—1049 A. H./1623—1640 A. D.)

Ibrāhim I (1049—1058 A. H./1640—1648 A. D.)

52) J. Štěpková, l. c., *Orientalistický Sborník*, p. 179; and *Numismatický Sborník X*, l. c.

53) E. Kolníková, *Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV za roky 1957—1961*, in: *Študijné zvesti AŮSAV č. 6, 1961*, p. 207—208, No. 19.

54) M. Matunák, *Nové Zámky pod tureckým panstvom in Slovenské Pohľady XVIII*, Turč. Sv. Martin, 1898, p. 39.

55) *Nálezy III*, No. 3050, p. 30.

56) J. Doucha, *Nálezy mincí v Olomouci a okolí*, in *ČVMSO*, 1935, p. 79.

57) My thanks are also due to Mr. V. Burian, Keeper of the Numismatic Collection in the Museum at Olomouc for his help in identification of this specimen in the old Museum inventory records.

58) *Nálezy III*, No. 3646, p. 153.

59) *ČVMSO*, VI, 1889, p. 94 and 130.

60) J. Štěpková, *Orientalistický Sborník*, l. c., p. 179.

61) My grateful thanks to Mr. J. Hlinka, Keeper of the Numismatic Collection of the Slovak National Museum in Bratislava, for supplying this material for my study.

62) *Nálezy III*, No. 3605, p. 146.

63) J. G. Seidel, *Beiträge zu einer Chronik der archäologischen Funde*, in *AÖG IX*, 1853, p. 145.

64) *Nálezy III*, No. 3664, p. 157.

65) Glocker-Schmidt, in *Mit. ZK III F VIII*, 1908, p. 361.

66) *Nálezy III*, No. 3186, p. 59.

67) *Berliner Münzblätter*, N. F. IV, 1912, p. 457; J. Ječný, *Soupis a rozbor nálezů mincí v jihozápadních Čechách po stránce numismatické*, in *Sborník historického musea v Plzni*, 1921, p. 25 ff.

68) *Nálezy III*, No. 3610, p. 147.

69) Em. Nohejlová: *Nález v Poběžovicích*, in *NČČsl VIII*, 1932, p. 133—134.

70) V. Řípa, *Nález v Poběžovicích*, in *NČČsl XI—XII*, 1935—6, p. 150. I would like to thank Mr. B. Augst for lending me this coin from his collection. See note 40 above.

71) *Nálezy III*, No. 4089, p. 225.

72) Known only from the archive records, *ŮAMV, ČG-Cam 1786—95, 78/39, kart. 560 and 78/1 kart. 558*.

73) *Nálezy III*, No. 3292, p. 92—3.

74) Unfortunately, the find has been dispersed by time. The Museum has no more Turkish coins originating from this find according to professor Marek, Keeper of the Museum Collection.

75) J. Čermák, Nálezy mincí u Čáslavě, in *Památky Archeologické*, XIV, 1888 p. 543; the same, *Mit. ZK, N. F.*, XIV, 1888, p. 57 and *Mb d. NGW II*, 1891, p. 70.

76) *Nálezy II*, No. 3075, p. 38.

77) A. v. Loehr, *Dukatenfund im Prager Strafergerichtgebäude*, *Jahrbuch f. Altertumskunde II*, 1908, p. 44a—45b.

78) Accession 23/1908, see: *Zpráva o museu král. českého za rok 1908*, p. 29.

79) *Nálezy III*, No. 3509, p. 126.

80) Unfortunately, there is only a brief report, see *Bl. f. Münzfreunde*, XLIII, 1908, p. 3938.

81) *Nálezy III*, No. 3806, p. 179.

82) F. Kenner, *Beiträge zu einer Chronik der archäologischen Funde in der österreichischen Monarchie*, AÖG, XXIX, 1863, p. 252.

83) *Nálezy III*, No. 3250, p. 73.

84) The find is kept in the museum at Přerov. I am much obliged to the Keeper of this museum, G. Vožda, who enabled me to examine these coins.

85) *Nálezy III*, No. 3311, p. 86—7.

86) J. Smolík, *Tři nové nálezy mincí*, in: *Památky archeologické*, XXI, 1905, p. 404—5.

87) Seven coins of this find were presented to the Numismatic Collection of the National Museum in Prague (accession 12/1905) where they cannot be traced at present. Misreading the coins might have occurred just as with the find of Třeština No. 40, p. 000 below.

88) *Nálezy III*, No. 3264, p. 76.

89) Archive records of Opava, fasc. 20 (1854—1906).

90) I am very much obliged to Mr. V. Burian, Keeper of the Numismatic Collection of the Museum at Olomouc for his efficient help in identifying these to coins as being the specimens presented to the University Collection in 22. III. 1845, no 11 and 12 in the *Catalogus collectionis numismaticeae Caes. lycei Olomucensis*, p. 662, cit. 48.

91) *Nálezy III*, No. 3305, p. 85.

92) *ŮAMV, ČG-Cam.* - 1826—35, 25, 16—22, p. 106—220.

93) *Nálezy III*, 3760, p. 171.

94) J. Skutil, *Několik drobných nálezů mincí z českomoravského pozemí*, in: *Od trstenické stezky XIX*, 1939—40, p. 101.

95) Not mentioned in *Nálezy*.

96) K. V. Adámek, *Město Skuč*, in: *Památky archeologické XIX*, 1900—1901, p. 295 and J. Petrtyl: *Nálezy mincí na Hlinecku*, in: *Numismatický Sborník II*, 1955, o. 189, find No. 21.

97) *Nálezy III*, No. 2946, p. 12. The record wrongly quoted presumes that the find had been buried after the year 1534. The recent coin of this find being the *ducatus Ferdinandus III/1637—1657*), struck in Kremnica, the find must have been buried after that date, most probably at the time of the Turkish invasion of Southern Moravia in 1663.

98) *Nálezy III*, No. 3637, p. 152.

99) V. Němeček, *Soukromý zápis o nálezu dukátů a tolarů v 1915 u Třešti*, in: *Numismatický Sborník III*, 1956, p. 228.

97a) These coins are preserved in the J. A. Komenský Museum at Uherský Brod, Inventory Book No. 241—253. I am most obliged to Dr. J. Pavelčík, Director of this Museum for enabling me to investigate the coins.

100) *Nálezy* III, No. 2971, p. 17.

101) *ČVM SO* VII, 1891, p. 172.

102) *ČVM SO* X, 1893, p. 127. With the most efficient help of Mr. V. Burian we were able to identify this specimen, as being number 87/73 of the Collection.

103) *Nálezy* III, No. 3533, p. 131: There is a mistake, not in this statement only 176 specimens of this find are described, but the whole find see below note 104.

104) J. Smyčka, *Mit*, ZK III. F, 1911, p. 152 and the complete description of this find by the same author: *Nález zlatých peněz - dukátů u Uničova na Moravě*, in: *ČVM SO*, XXX, 1913, p. 10—22; 62—67; 84—91; 132—143.

105) I am very grateful to Prof. K. Sedlák of Litovel as well as to the Keeper of the Museum of the same town, Mr. A. Jankovský, for their friendly help in investigating these coins.

106) Not yet published. I am most grateful for all the information about this find to the Keeper of the Archive records, Mr. J. Kotík in Velká Bíteš and to V. Němeček, MD, Member of the Czechoslovak Numismatic Society.

107) *Nálezy* III, No. 3769, p. 172—73.

108) E. Poche, *Soupis památek historických a uměleckých, okres Královédvorský, Praha 1937*, p. 64.

109) I am indebted for this information to Mrs. Pacovská, Keeper of the Museum at Dvůr Králové, where the find is kept.

110) *Nálezy* III, No. 3593, p. 141.

111) G. Miksch, *Der Münzfund in Ringenheim*, in: *Mitteilungen des Vereins f. Heimatkunde d. Bezirkes Böhmen u. Mähren*, I, 1907, p. 186—193, and W. Augst, *Mit*, ZK, III F, VI, 1907, p. 245—6.

112) W. Augst, *Fund von Ringenheim (Bez. Friedland)*, in: *Jahrbuch f. Altertumskunde* III, 1908, p. 46 a, bringing a note, that the three altuns from this find were described by R. V. Karabacek.

113) *Nálezy* III, No. 3402, p. 106.

114) J. G. Seidel, *Beiträge zu einer Chronik der archäologischen Funde*, in: *AÖG* XIII, 1858, p. 115.

115) *Nálezy* III, No. 3368, p. 99.

116) As to the archives, giving the only account of this find, see note 115.

117) Not mentioned in *Nálezy*.

118) J. Skutil - A. Malá: *Soupis středo- a novověkých nálezů mincí na Moravě*, in: *Numismatický Sborník* II, 1958, p. 332.

119) *Nálezy* III, No. 3047, p. 33.

120) Em. Nohejlová, in: *NČČsl* XI—XII, 1935—36, p. 161.

121) For an obverse we take the side of a coin bearing the Sultans name; for a reverse the side bearing the same recurrent inscription (Formula A and B), just therefore the opposite of BMC VIII and H. E.

122) See Note 51, p. 183 above.

- 123) In case of finds Nos. 11, 23, 33 and 48 the Turkish origin of coins is only presumed, see the records, p. 144, 147, 149 and 152 above.
- 124) Codrington, p. 130.
- 125) E. I. II, p. 32.
- 126) H. E., 1198, p. 362—3.
- 127) BMC VIII, No. 283, p. 107.
- 128) BMC VIII, No. 323, p. 120.
- 129) See above, Find No. 18, p. 146, Catalogue of Coins No. 99, p. 172.
- 130) Codrington, p. 134.
- 131) E. I. I, p. 341 ff.
- 132) H. E., No. 92, p. 29.
- 133) See above, Find No. 41, p. 150, Catalogue of Coins No. 2, p. 153.
- 134) Codrington, p. 134.
- 135) EI, I, p. 342.
- 136) Ğalib Edhem: Takwîmi mâskûkâti otmâniye, Kustantiniya 1307/1890, No. 184—185.
- 137) See above, Find No. 13, p. 145, Catalogue of Coins Nos. 3 and 49, p. 153 and 162.
- 138) Codrington, p. 140.
- 139) EI, I, p. 590.
- 140) H. E., Nos. 859—863, p. 249—255.
- 141) See above, Finds Nos. 13, 41 and 38, p. 145, and 150; Catalogue of Coins Nos. 25, 50 and 67, p. 158, 162 and 165.
- 142) Codrington, p. 141.
- 143) EI, I, p. 721.
- 144) H. E., Nos. 864—865, p. 255—6.
- 145) See above, Find No. 18; p. 146; Catalogue of Coins Nos. 80, p. 168, 94—95, p. 170—171 and 100, p. 172.
- 146) Codrington, p. 147.
- 147) EI, IV, p. 873.
- 148) Altuns, coined in 1012 and 1013 and an aĸçe from 1027 A. H. quoted by Markov, l. c., Nos. 177, 190 and 205, p. 631—632.
- 149) See above, Find No 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins, No. 68, p. 165.
- 150) Codrington, p. 148.
- 151) EI, I, p. 269.
- 152) H. E., Nos. 866—871, p. 256—8.
- 153) See above Find No. 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins, No 26, p. 158.
- 154) Codrington, p. 150.
- 155) E. v. Zambaur, Prägungen der Osmanen in Bosnien, in: WNZ, N, F. I/XLI, 1908, p. 147.
- 156) An aĸçe of this mint from the year 926 A. H. in the Zambaur-collection, see Note 155, No. 4, p. 150.
- 157) Altuns as well as aĸçes already known, see Ğ Edhem, l.c., Nos. 314 and 315; H. E., Nos. 114—116, p. 335 ff.
- 158) Altun from the year 982 A. H. in H. E., No. 1283, p. 389 and aĸçe from the same year Nos. 1284—5, p. 389—90; E. Zambaur, l. c., No. 8, p. 151.
- 159) See above, Find No. 26, p. 148; Catalogue of Coins, No. 16, p. 156.
- 160) Codrington, p. 152.

- 161) EI, II, p. 241.
- 162) H. E., No. 666, p. 196, Māngir from the year 925 A. H.
- 163) See above Find No. 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins Nos. 18, 51 and 69, p. 157, 163 and 165.
- 164) Codrington, p. 153.
- 165) EI, I, p. 136.
- 166) Aḳçe BMC VIII, No. 130, p. 58 attributed there to Muḥammad II if it is not a coin of Muḥammad III, it was most probably coined by the Serbian mint Čayniča.
- 167) See above, Find No. 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins No 27, p. 158.
- 168) Codrington, p. 156.
- 169) EI, I, p. 947.
- 170) H. E., p. 197—8.
- 171) See above, Finds No: 13, p. 145, 41, p. 150 and 44, p. 151; Catalogue of Coins, Nos: 19, p. 157; 28, p. 159; 52, p. 163 and 70—71, p. 166.
- 172) Codrington, p. 160.
- 173) H. E., No. 1128, p. 340, altun from the year 974 A. H.
- 174) See above Find No. 32, p. 149; Catalogue of Coins No. 29, p. 159.
- 175) See above Find No. 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins No. 53, p. 163.
- 176) Dodrington, p. 161.
- 177) J. Štěpková, Nález u Chvalkovic, in: Numismatický Sborník IV, 1957, p. 213—214.
- 178) See above Find No. 10, p. 144; Catalogue of Coins No. 5, p. 154.
- 179) See above Find No. 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins, No. 4, p. 153.
- 180) Codrington, p. 162.
- 181) E. v. Zambaur, l. c. WNZ 1908, p. 147.
- 182) See above Find No. 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins, No. 20, p. 157.
- 182a) Codrington, p. 169.
- 183) BMC VIII, No. 215, p. 83: an aḳçe from the year 92 A. H.
- 184) See above Find No. 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins, No. 30, p. 159.
- 185) See above Find No. 19, p. 147; Catalogue of Coins, No. 88, p. 169.
- 186) Codrington, p. 176.
- 187) BMC VIII, p. XVII.
- 188) See above Find No. 13, p. 145; Catalogue of Coins, No. 6, p. 154.
- 189) See above Find No. 32, p. 149; Catalogue of Coins, No. 54, p. 163.
- 190) See above Finds Nos. 20, 34 and 41, p. 147, 149—151; Catalogue of Coins, No. 72—75, p. 166.
- 191) See above Find No. 22, p. 147; Catalogue of Coins, No. 78, p. 167.
- 192) See above Finds Nos. 18—19; Catalogue of Coins, Nos. 82—86, p. 168—169, 89, p. 169, 96—97, p. 171 and 101, p. 172.
- 193) Codrington, p. 189.

194) See above Finds Nos. 2, p. 143, 5, p. 143, 13, p. 145, 19, p. 147, 22, p. 147, 34, p. 149, 38, p. 150, 40, p. 150, 41, p. 150, 42, and 44, p. 151; Catalogue of Coins, Nos. 7—13, p. 154—155; 21—24, p. 157—158; 31—48, p. 160—162; 55—59, p. 164; 76, p. 167; 79, p. 167; 81, p. 168 and 90—91, p. 170.

195) Codrington, p. 193.

196) J. Jireček, Die Handelstrassen u. Bergwerke von Serbien u. Bosna, Prag 1879, p. 55 ff.

197) H. E. No. 148—1052, p. 314—5.

198) H. E. No. 1384, p. 421. an altun from the year 982 A. H.

199) See above Catalogue of Coins, Nos. 92—93, p. 170.

200) Find No. 19, p. 147.

201) Codrington, p. 193.

202) H. E. p. 24.

203) H. E., No. 212, p. 64.

204) See above Find No. 8, p. 144; Catalogue of Coins, No. 17, p. 156.

CHART NO. 1

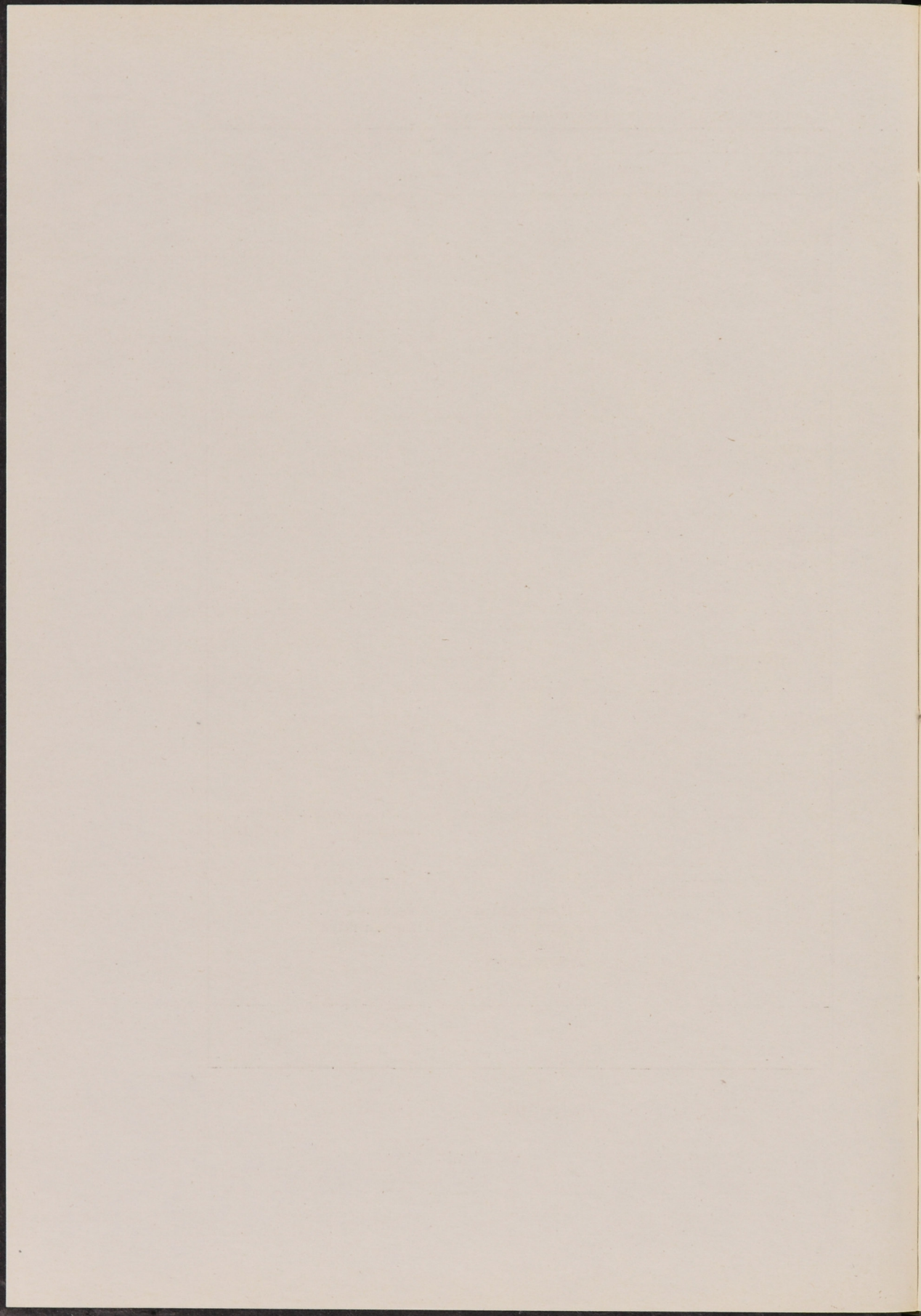
Structure of finds of coins of the Osmanli Sultans discovered on the Czechoslovak territory		Bohe- mia	Mora- via	Slo- vakia	total num- ber
Particular finds of the Osmanli coins	AV	No. 10	No. 40	No. —	2
	AR	—	—	—	—
Finds containing the Osmanli coins only	AV	36	—	—	1
	AR	—	—	18	1
	AR + AV	30	—	—	1
Finds contain- ing the Os- manli coins with the coins of European States	All of them being gold coins	6	3	19	22
		12	14	22	
		13	20		
		17	34		
		23	38		
		25	41		
		29	42		
		31	45		
		33			
		37			
	46				
	Finds of gold and silver coins containing Turkish gold coins only	5	4		
		7	16		
		11	32		
		15	39		
		24	47		
		27			
		28			
		44			
	48				
	Finds containing gold and silver coins without any reference to the metal of the Turkish coins	2	—	—	3
		35			
43					
Finds of silver coins containing also coins of the Osmanli Sultans	26	21	8	3	
Finds of silver and copper coins containing also coins of the Os- manli Sultans		1		1	

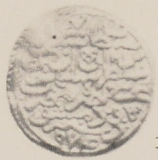
Coins of individual Osmanli Sultans as represented

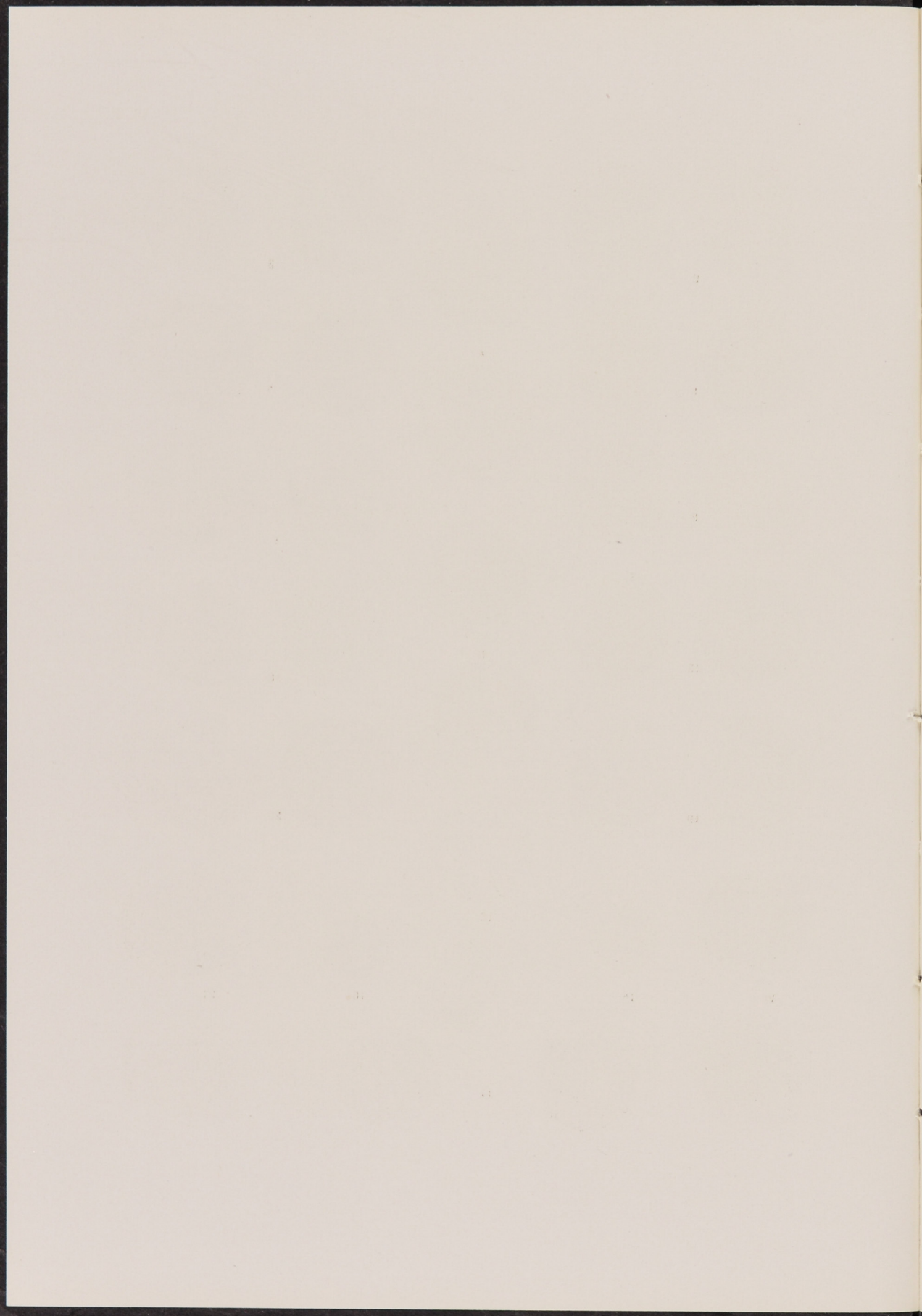
Sultan	Bohemia		
	AV	AR	total number
Selīm I 918—926 A. H./1512—1520 A. D.	AV —	—	1
Sulaymān I 926—974 A. H./ 1520—1566 A. D.	1 Āmid 2 Sidre Kejsi 1 Kuṣtanṭīniya 5 Miṣr	1 Čayniča	10
Selīm II 974—982 A. H. 1566—1574 A. D.	1 Ḥalab 1 Dimaṣk 1 Srebreniča 3 Miṣr		5
Murād III 982—1003 A. H. 1574—1595 A. D.	1 Baġdād 1 Čaza'ir 1 Ḥanġa 1 Ṭarābulūs 6 Miṣr		10
Muḥammad III 1003—1012 A. H. 1595—1603 A. D.	1 Āmid 1 Ḥalab 1 Sākiz 3 Miṣr 2 xxx		8
Aḥmad I 1012—1026 A. H. 1603—1617 A. D.	1 Tökāt 1 Ḥalab 1 Dimaṣk 1 xxx		5
Muṣṭafā' I (first reign) 1026—1027 A. H. 1617—1618 A. D.			0
ʿUtmān II * 1027—1031 A. H. 1618—1622 A. D.			
Muṣṭafā' I (second reign) 1031—1032 A. H. 1622—1623 A. D.			
Murād IV 1032—1049 A. H. 1623—1640 A. D.	1 Miṣr		1
Ibrāhīm I 1049—1658 A. H. 1640—1648 A. D.			
Muḥammad IV 1058—1099 A. H. 1648—1687 A. D.			

in the finds from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia

Moravia		Slovakia		
AV	total number	AV	AR	total number
1 Amāsiya 2 Miṣr 2 xxx	4		1 Nowār	1
1 Miṣr	1			
1 Dinaṣk 1 Sākiz 17 Miṣr	19			
1 Baġdād 1 Dimaṣk 1 Kuṣtanṭīniya 2 Miṣr	5			
1 Baġdād 5 Kuṣtanṭīniya	6			
		1 Kuṣtanṭīniya		1
			2 xxx	2
			1 Belġrād	1
		1 Kuṣtanṭīniya 1 Ṭarābulūs 2 Miṣr 2 Nowāberda	2 Belġrād 1 Kuṣtanṭīniya	9









23



39



31



25



33



26



34



27



40



35



28



36



29



30



41



37



38



