

COINS OF THE OTTOMAN SULTANS FOUND IN THE TERRITORY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC FROM 1996 TO 2018

Vlastimil Novák[†]

ABSTRACT: Ottoman coins have been registered in the Czech Lands since the beginning of the 18th century and have been systematically documented since the mid-19th century. The latest actualization comes from 1996, but the following massive use of metal detectors showed a serious need for a new summarization. Up until 2018, some 151 hoards/ single finds with the Ottoman coins, forgeries, and jetons have been registered in the territory of the Czech Republic. These coins came to the mentioned territory via the Ottoman European expansion since the 16th century, and their flow reached its peak in the 17th century. The massive appearance of the Ottoman coins in Bohemia, partly in Moravia and Silesia, in the 17th century represents a phenomenon connected with the Thirty Years War. In south and central Moravia, it is explained by the direct military impact of the Ottoman armies. The later import of these coins is associated with the Napoleonic Wars and with the Austro-Hungarian period through its Balkan connection.

KEYWORDS: Ottoman Sultans – coins – single finds – hoards – forgery – jeton – Thirty Years War – 16th–19th centuries – Czech Republic

Introduction

The coins¹ struck under the Ottoman Sultans (previously described as the Turkish coins) started to come to Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia in connection with the aggressive Ottoman European expansion in the 16th century. Their flow reached its peak in the 17th century. In Bohemia, partly in Moravia and Silesia, they are connected with the Thirty Years War, and in south and central Moravia, their appearance is explained by the direct military impact of the Ottoman (and Tartar) element. Since the second half of the 19th century, the Ottoman coins have been sporadically registered in the individual specialized articles, and in the 1950s, they were summarized in four complex volumes generally covering all coin hoards in the territory of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.² In the 1960s, J. Štěpková offered an extensive survey of the Ottoman coins found in the territory of Czechoslovakia of that time.³ Later on, she actualized the list of the newly discovered Ottoman pieces in Slovakia.⁴ In the Czech lands, the tradition of the systematic publishing of all newly found coins stopped in the 1980s in connection with the interrupted series of the *Numismatický sborník* (published again since 2005).

1 The manuscript was edited under the supervision of Jiří Militký and Dorota Malarczyk. This work was financially supported by Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (DKRVO 2019–2023/11.VI.b, National Museum, 00023272).

2 Nohejlová-Prátová 1955–1958.

3 Štěpková 1963.

4 Štěpková 1968.

Since the 1990s, the situation in monitoring of coin hoards has changed completely: the unreformed, restrictive, and rigid legislation could not respond to development and massive private use of modern prospection technologies (metal detectors). Information about hoards rapidly increased, but its credibility, quality, and value decreased due to the usual reluctance of finders to cooperate. Focusing on the significant and numerous activities of clubs – mostly operating on the internet – it is possible to gain a reasonable quantity of data, but without the precise provenance, mostly without metrology, and with non-standard photographs. In spite of all these facts, some gradual attempts to summarize officially the Ottoman coins found in the new millennium have been made.⁵ This article is primarily aimed at the most detailed list possible covering the Ottoman coins found in the territory of the Czech Republic between 1996 and 2018 based on official sources (publications, reported unpublished coins) and also on the prevailing unofficial sources such as different websites of various amateur clubs and numerous claims for the attribution of coins. All of the data used in the text should help in the interpretation of these coins in the mentioned historical context of the studied region.

Characteristic Features of the Ottoman coinage

The coins of the Ottoman sultans are characterized as Islamic issues. They bear inscriptions in Arabic, and their religious legends are based on Islamic ideology. Their mono-epigraphic legends have typical calligraphic characters. Basically, their obverse legends present the Ottoman sultan's name with all the necessary titles and epithets, the particular religious formulas inclusive. The name of the ruler is performed in the form called *tughrā*, which is a stylized signature used as the state symbol and the ruler's emblem. The reverse bears standard legends with the mint name and the Hijra date in numeral form.⁶ Between 1390 and 1481, the silver coins were dated in irregular intervals (the so-called serial dating). After 1481, the coins only had the date of enthronization, and basically, they had been struck during the entire ruler's era (i.e., the coins struck between 1481 and 1787 can be dated only by the interval of rule of a particular ruler.⁷ In some cases – based on the archaeological data – it is possible to precisely specify the time span for activities of the individual mints.⁸ Starting with the mid-18th century, the concrete production year has also been added to the enthronization date. The significant variability of coinage derived from the territorial expansion, and evolution of the denomination structure copied the systems of the surrounding countries to a considerable extent. The specific content of precious metals in coins was absolutely dependent on the economic stability and military success of the entire Ottoman Empire. Since the 14th century, the Ottoman monetary system from its very beginning has been exclusively based on silver. In 1327, during the rule of Sultan Orhan, the production of silver coins called *akçe* started. Their weight was about 1.16 g, and they contained about 90% of silver. Since the second half of the 15th century, their weight started to decrease significantly, and their content of silver decreased as well. Similarly as in other parts of Europe (mainly in the Mediterranean), also in the Ottoman empire, various types of non-Islamic silver coins circulated. They were generally called *qurush* (sg. *qirsh*) –

⁵ Novák 2006; Novák 2011.

⁶ Novák 2000.

⁷ Album 2011.

⁸ Damali 2010–2012.

derived from the Latin *grossus*. Also gold coins were very popular; the Venetian ducats were called *filuri* (derived from Italian *florin*) and the Hungarian ducats were called *macar altini* (an exact Turkish translation for the Hungarian ducats). The mentioned ducats served as prototypes for coins called *altin* or *sultani*. Their minting started in 1451–1481. After the occupation of Egypt (1516), massive production of high quality gold coins of the *sultani* type began, and their weight (in contrast with silver) was stabilized for more than two hundred years at 3.286 g, and because of their quality, they became very popular in Europe during the Thirty Years War. The Ottoman copper coins, labeled by the Mongolian word *manghirs*, differentiated individually from each other in weight, and they were characteristic by their very simple iconography (heraldic symbols, floral ornaments, or only the sultan's name). A radical decrease in the quality of the silver *akçe* at the beginning of the 16th century initiated the introduction of a new denomination – *para* (equal to 3–4 *akçes*). Besides these coins, silver *dirhams* (about 3 g) were struck in the Middle East. The gradual debasing of silver led to the introduction of new silver denominations in 1687–1691 – *qirsh* (called also *piaster*, equal to 40 *paras*) and *zolota* (equal to 30 *paras*). The following Ottoman monetary history was characterized by the growing number of denominations, of which mainly gold coins had a more or less representative character. There is a problem with the absence of declared denominations on the flan starting with the 18th century, which is quite complicated in the case when there is a lack of metrological data for the archaeological numismatic material. Thus the attribution of the undeclared denomination is only based on the size and weight of a particular coin.

Ottoman Coins Found in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia

Ottoman coins found in the territory of the Czech Republic cover the time span between the 14th and 20th centuries. In general, the structure of the Ottoman coins buried since the end of the 16th century to the second half of the 18th century differs in Bohemia and Moravia, which is a result of different histories of both territories. Bohemia – compared to Moravia – had never been directly endangered by the Ottoman enemy. Moravia was attacked by the Turks (together with the Tartars) in 1599 for the first time. They reached the Moravian Valacchia, and the Moravian military forces stopped them as far as near Javorník. Later on in 1623, with support of the Turks, the Duke of Transylvania Gabor Bethlen broke through to Znojmo, Brno, and Olomouc. The worst attacks came in 1663, when the Turks destroyed in three waves the south-eastern part of Moravia first, then they reached Velké Meziříčí, and the third attack totally devastated Valacchia (Klobouky, Vizovice, Vsetín, Krásno). The last serious threat for Moravia dates to 1683, when during the siege of Vienna, the Turkish-Tartar troops endangered Brno and Přerov.⁹

Tab. 1. An up-to-date list of the Ottoman sultans whose coins were found in the territory of the Czech Republic.

Murad I (AH 761–791/ 1360–1389 CE)

Mehmed I Çelebi (AH 806–816/ 1403–1413 CE)

Murad II (AH 824–848, 849–855/ 1421–1444, 1445–1451 CE)

Bayezid II (AH 886–918/ 1481–1512 CE)

Selim I (AH 918–926/ 1512–1520 CE)

⁹ Tauer 1984; Čapka 1998.

Suleiman I (AH 926–974/ 1520–1566 CE)
Selim II (AH 974–982/ 1566–1574 CE)
Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE)
Mehmed III (AH 1003–1012/ 1595–1603 CE)
Ahmed I (AH 1012–1026/ 1603–1617 CE)
Osman II (AH 1027–1031/ 1618–1622 CE)
Murad IV (AH 1032–1049/ 1623–1640 CE)
Ibrahim I (AH 1049–1058/ 1640–1648 CE)
Mehmed IV (AH 1058–1099/ 1648–1687 CE)
Ahmed III (AH 1115–1143/ 1703–1730 CE)
Mustafa III (AH 1171–1187/ 1757–1774 CE)
Selim III (AH 1203–1222/ 1789–1807 CE)
Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE)
Abdulmejid I (AH 1255–1277/ 1839–1861 CE)
Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE)
Murad V (AH 1293/ 1876 CE)
Abdulhamid II (AH 1293–1327/ 1876–1909 CE)
Mehmed V (AH 1327–1336/ 1909–1918 CE)
Mehmed VI (AH 1336–1341/ 1918–1923 CE)

Based on the data registered up until 1996, gold coins absolutely dominate among the Ottoman pieces found in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. The decisive majority of those finds are of a group character (hoards), and they are evidently connected with the turbulent times of the Thirty Years War (1618–1648) and the period closely after that. The gold Ottoman coins had not been melted in the mentioned territory, and were minted again simply due to the high quality of the coin's metal (the gold gained by the Ottomans in Egypt in 1516). They appeared in hoards since the end of the 16th century up to the very end of the 18th century. Their precise production dating is complicated because of the exclusively presented dates of enthronization. Generally, they are represented by issues struck between 1520 to 1640. The gold Ottoman denominations of the *sultani* type¹⁰ are most massively incorporated in mixed group finds (hoards). In the case of the hoards with more Ottoman gold coins, a higher territorial diversity of mints is clearly visible, which points to a relatively long period of circulation of these coins and a significant scale of selection from their territorial production. The Ottoman gold coins in hoards, or as single finds, show heavy wear and traces of breaking or testing.

The Ottoman coins are regularly dispersed all over the Bohemian territory. In Moravia, these coins appear to the north of the following line: Jihlava – Brno – Přerov – Vsetín. They have been buried more or less evidently in connection with the Thirty Years War. In the territory situated to the south of the mentioned line, the coins found there can be very likely connected directly with the Ottoman military activities. The Ottoman copper coins are registered in Bohemia and Moravia as single finds and represent the late modern random import (Tab. 2, nos. 44, 46). Similarly, the silver coins there can be regarded as a quality admixture of peripheral character in the thesaurization hoards (Tab. 2, nos. 11, 32, 36, 39). The Ottoman high-quality gold coins (of the *sultani* type) – minimally mixed with silver pieces (2 hoards) – are documented in the absolute majority of hoards (34 hoards) in Bohemia and Moravia. The gold coins found as single (3 pieces, Tab. 2, nos. 1, 2, 37) in the periphery of the studied territory very likely confirm the above-described distribution, and in a way, they can point to Prague as a contemporary historical centre.

¹⁰ See above.

Tab. 2: Ottoman coins found in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, published up to 1996 (after Novák 2006, 182–183, Štěpková 1963, listing based on *terminus post quem*).

No.	Locality	Total number of coins	Ottoman coins, dating (CE)	Mint	<i>Terminus post quem</i> (CE)	Date of discovery/ literature
1.	Chvalkovice (Náchod distr.)	SF (Single find) 1 AV	1 AV, 1520–1566	Sidre Qapisi	after 1566	1954/ Štěpková 1957, pp. 213–214
2.	Třeština , Hájský Mlýn Settlement (Šumperk distr.)	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1520–1566	Misir	after 1566	1891/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 2971
3.	Velká Bíteš (Žďár nad Sázavou distr.)	H (Hoard) 3 AV	1 AV, 1574–1595	Misir	after 1574/1595	1961/ Štěpková 1963, p. 151
4.	Olomouc I	H 3 AV	1 AV, 1603–1617	Qustantiniya	after 1605	1900/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3030
5.	Habří (České Budějovice distr.)	H 115 AV	x AV	-	after 1606	-/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3033
6.	Záluží (Praha-Východ distr.)	H 3 AV + 3 AR	1 AV	-	after 1610	1931/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3047
7.	Praha I	H 384 AV	8 AV, 1360–1574	-	after 1616	1907/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3075
8.	Kamenice nad Lipou , Koblížek Forest (Pelhřimov distr.)	H 476 AV	29 AV, 1520–1566, 1566–1574, 1574–1595, 1595–1603, 1603–1617	1520–1566/ Amid, Sidre Qapisi, Qustantiniya, 3 Misr, 1566–1574/Halab, Dimashq, Srebrenitcha, 2 Misr, 1574–1595/ Baghdad, Jazair, Handja, Tarabulus, 5 Misr, 1595–1603/ Amid, Halab, Saqiz, 3 Misr, 1603–1617/ Tuqat, Halab, Dimashq	after 1618	1922/ Fiala 1922, pp. 170–171; Augst 1958, pp. 92–96
9.	Horní Vltavice , Zátoň Settlement (Prachatice distr.)	H x AV + AR (6 AV + 2 AR described)	2 AV	-	after 1618/1648	1726/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3475
10.	Plzeň	H x AV (1801 described)	129 AV	-	after 1618/1619	1912/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3186
11.	Praha II	H 4 AV + 17 AR	4 AV + 17 AR	-	after 1618/1648	1908/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3509

12.	Uničov (Olomouc distr.)	H 352 AV (176 described)	25 AV, 1520–1566, 1566–1574, 1574–1595, 1595–1603, 1603–1617	1520–1566/ Amasiya, 2 Misr, 1566– 1574/ Misr, 1574–1595/ Dimashq, 5 Misr, 4 X, 1595–1603/ Baghdad, Dimashq, Misr, 5 X, 1603–1617/2 Qustantiniya, Misr	after 1618/1648	1911/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3533
13.	Přerov	H 26 AV + 2364 AR	2 AV, 1574–1595, 1595–1603	1574–1595/ Saqiz, 1595–1603/ Qustantiniya	after 1623	1923/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3250; Chumchal 1994
14.	Raškovice (Frýdek-Místek distr.)	H 68 AV	2 AV, 1574–1595, 1603–1617	1574–1595/ Misr, 1603–1617/ Qustantiniya	after 1624	1844/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3264
15.	Chlumětín (Žďár n. Sázavou distr.)	H +350 AV and AR (305 described)	4 AV, 1512–1520, 1595–1603, 1603–1617	1512–1520/ -, 1595–1603/ -, 1603–1617/ Qustantiniya	after 1627	1925/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3289
16.	Potěhy (Kutná Hora distr.)	H 26 AV + 5 AR	10 AV	-	after 1627	1887–1888/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3292
17.	Bohemia, unknown locality	H 13 AV + 2 AV	2 AV, 1520–1566	2 Misr	after 1628	1826/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3293
18.	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	H x AV + AR	x AV	-	after 1628	1826/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3305
19.	Rakousy (Semily distr.)	H x AV (22 AV described)	1 AV	-	after 1629	1904/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3311
20.	Kojetín (Přerov distr.)	H 283 AV	x AV	-	after 1635	1865/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3362
21.	Vrchlabí (Trutnov distr.)	H 45 AV	x AV	-	after 1635	1840/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3368
22.	Korce (Česká Lípa distr.)	H 8 AV + 19 AR	2 AV	-	after 1636	1915/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3371
23.	Daskabát (Olomouc distr.)	H 9 AV	x AV	-	after 1637	1860/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3378
24.	Vizovice (Zlín distr.)	H 52 AV	5 AV	-	after 1637	1853/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3402
25.	Jindřichův Hradec	H 177 AV	10 AV	-	after 1643	1880/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3435
26.	Drhovy (Příbram distr.)	H 3 AV + 18 AR	1 AV, 1623–1640	Misr	after 1644	1955/ Nemeškal 1958, pp. 353– 354
27.	Dobrotice (Kroměříž distr.)	H 6 AV + 400 AR	1 AV, 1520–1566	-	after 1645	-/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3441
28.	Ješetice , Radíč Settlement (Benešov distr.)	H 45 AV + AR	1 AV	-	after 1654	1905/ <i>Nálezy</i> III/1, no. 3564

29.	Tichov (Zlín distr.)	H 19 AV	3 AV, 1574–1595, 1595–1603, 1603–1617	1574–95/ Misr, 1595–1603/ Misr, 1603–17/ Baghdad	after 1657	Před 1908/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 2946
30.	Větrov (Liberec distr.)	H 108 AV + 115 AR	3 AV, 1566–1574, 1574–1595, 1603–1617	1566–74/ Misr, 1574–95/ Misr, 1603–17/ Dimashq	after 1660	1907/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3583
31.	Petřikovice (Trutnov distr.)	H 51 AV	1 AV	-	after 1671	1851/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3605
32.	Poběžovice (Pardubice distr.)	H 132 AR	1 AR, 1520–1566	Tchayniticha	after 1673	1930/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3610
33.	Lípov (Hodonín distr.)	H 2 AV + 94 AR	1 AV	-	after 1680	1843/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3624
34.	Zahnašovice (Kroměříž distr.)	H 9 AV + 206 AR	1 AV	-	after 1683	20 th century/ Skutil and Malá 1958, p. 332
35.	Třešť (Jihlava distr.)	H 672 AV + 11 kg of AR	x AV	-	after 1688	1915/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3637
36.	Olomouc II	H 10 AR	1 AR	-	after 1694	before 1889/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3646
37.	Praha-Suchdol	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1695–1703	Qustantiniya	after 1703	1996/ Novák 1996, pp. 395–398
38.	Skuteč I (Chrudim distr.)	H x AV	x AV, 1520–1691?	-	17 th century	-/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3760
39.	Verdek (Trutnov distr.)	H 5 AV + 60 AR	?	-	17 th century	1931/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3769
40.	Počátky (Pelhřimov distr.)	H 18 AV + 24 AR	1 AV	-	about 17 th century	1793/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 4089
41.	Skuteč II. (Chrudim distr.)	H x AV	1 AV	-	? (17 th century)	1860–1870/ Adámek 1900–1901, p. 295; Petřtyl 1955, p. 189
42.	Plešnice (Plzeň distr.)	H 2500 AV + AR	X AV	-	after 1700	1908/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3664
43.	Praha III	H 16 AV	3 AV	-	after 1736	1860/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3806
44.	Mladá Boleslav	H 53 AV	X AV	-	after 1739	1832/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3811
45.	Bystřice pod Host. (Kroměříž distr.)	H 9 AR + 1 AE	1 AE, 17 th cent. (?)	-	after 1777	-/ <i>Nález</i> III/1, no. 3866
46.	Budeč (Kladno distr.)	H 4 AE	1 AE, 1853	-	after 1920	1961/ unpublished

The newly documented Ottoman coins in the territory of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia between 1996 and 2018 show a rather different situation. On one side, the quantity of the registered material increased three times (117 pieces) compared to the previous period, and single finds totally dominate (6 hoards and 52 single finds with their *terminus post quem* up to 1800, and 40 single finds and 8 decorative jetons with their *terminus*

post quem after 1800), gold coins represent the minority of the corpus (26 pieces), and quite a substantive quantity of coins (51 pieces) belong to issues produced after 1800. Technically, the domination of single finds can be explained by the situation before 1989, when it was difficult to conceal a hoard, but individual coins could escape. Recently, it is possible to conceal anything, but curiosity and club prestige of the finders often dominate over possible (but in the decisive number of cases very unlikely) collision with the law.

All registered coins in Bohemia still confirm the theory concerning the territorially regularly dispersed finds in connection with the Thirty Years War, and individual pieces out of circulation lost in the non-Ottoman milieu. Historically later silver and copper coins can point to the period of the Napoleonic Wars or to the modern Austro-Hungarian period with its Balkan overlaps. In the Bohemian case, the copper coins evidently represent the secondary import. Decorative cloth jetons found in the territory of the Czech Republic can point to the local production for export (Jablonec), or to memorabilia imported from the Balkans.

The recent interpretation of the Moravian situation is still of a dual character: a) the territory to the south of the line Jihlava – Brno – Přerov – Vsetín was evidently in direct contact with the Ottoman element, and that is why the Ottoman gold appears there mainly individually, silver – similarly as in Slovakia – is connected with the Ottoman activities, and its mass or individual appearance seems to be historically more justified compared to Bohemia and the remaining parts of Moravia; b) the Moravian territory situated to the north of the mentioned line is again rather more characteristic by finds connected with the Thirty Years War.

From the historical-statistical point of view, it is possible to state that the coins found in the territory of the Czech Republic from 1996 to 2018 belong by their production dates to the period between 1360 and 1921. The earliest coin is represented by the *akçe* of Murad I (cat. no. 27), and the latest one by the 40 *para* of Mehmed VI (cat. no. 109). With their production dates of the 16th and 17th centuries, gold coins (with one exception for cat. no. 26, dating to 1818) cover the European thesaurization demand during the Thirty Years War (coins of the *sultani* type). Earlier Ottoman silver coins (with their production dates up to 1700) are mostly concentrated in the southern and central Moravian territory, which can be legitimately connected with the direct Ottoman activities up to the siege of Vienna (1683). The remaining silver coins – dominating in number – with their production dates around 1800 can be interpreted in connection with Napoleon's adventure in Egypt, later on with the Napoleonic Wars, and finally with the Austro-Hungarian period in the Balkans. In the case of copper coins, with the exception of the *manghir* from Loučka near Vsetín (cat. no. 75) – which is a relict of the attack in 1663 very likely – only the coins of Suleiman II (cat. nos. 79-89) can be classified in direct connection with the Turkish aggression and the siege of Vienna (1683).

Istanbul (Qustantiniya, Islambul on coins) evidently dominates among the Ottoman mints for the coins found from 1996 to 2018. Misr (i.e. Egypt, Cairo) is the second most frequent mint. In the case of gold coins, the following mints seem to be interesting: Halab (Aleppo, Syria, cat. no. 3), Jazair (Alger, cat. nos. 12, 21, 23) and Sidre Qapisi (Thessaloniki vilayet, continental Greece, cat. nos. 1, 4, 36). Among the silver issues, Edirne (cat. nos. 28, 30) and Nowar (Novo Brdo, Kosovo, cat. nos. 29, 32) attract special attention. Sometimes, relatively rare mints appear among the Ottoman earlier copper: Tarabulus Gharb (Tripoli, Libya, cat. no. 76), Brusa (north-west Anatolia, cat. no. 75) and Saray (Sarajevo, Bosnia, cat. no. 89). In the case of gold issues and larger silver pieces,

big central mints dominate (Istanbul, Misr), in the case of smaller and earlier silver denominations, as well as in the case of the copper coins, a larger territorial diversity with an inclination to the Balkans can be seen.

From a technical point of view, perforated pieces are worth noting (cat. nos. 16, 34, 37, 44, 53, 55–57, 71, 86, 91, 97–99, 103, 107). All decorative jetons have been pierced (cat. nos. 110–117). This kind of modification can give evidence of the secondary (decorative) use of the coins in their target (final) destination. The coins with pendant or traces of it (cat. nos. 26, 46, 47, 67), plus pieces modified for buttons (cat. nos. 66, 69, 72, 87, 90, 97) are of the same category. It is significant, that only four (among 34 pieces in total) of these decoratively modified coins were produced up until 1800. It is clear then, that the Ottoman coins found in the territory of the Czech Republic and produced before 1700 are more or less of the thesaurization character, and in other cases, their exotic aesthetic style (i.e., Arabic calligraphy) was given priority in a different historical era.

Forgeries of the Ottoman coins found in the territory of the Czech Republic can be seen as a special category. The silver gold plated forgery copying a gold coin from Vrchoslavice (Moravia, cat. no. 5), as well as the copper gold plated forgery from Louny předměstí (Bohemia, cat. no. 2), and also the forgery from Vysočina (cat. no. 17) evidently represent the increased contemporary demand for gold, and they are with the highest probability of a local (central European) provenance.¹¹ Also the plated *akçe* from Olomouc (cat. no. 33) is interesting – it could be regarded as an authentic Ottoman forgery coming to the mentioned territory, which had been accidentally lost there. The copper copy from the Náchod region (cat. no. 78) very likely represents an amateurish European contemporary attempt of falsifying popular Ottoman larger silver denominations. The copper Ottoman forgery found near Třebíč (cat. no. 77) can more likely point to a possible real impact of the Ottoman milieu, as seen in the case of the published contemporary Turkish forgeries.¹²

A Catalogue of Unpublished or Recently Published Ottoman Coins Found between 1996 and 2018

The listing is based on metal and dynastic chronology with the reported locality and date of discovery in ascending order. Because of the fact that the majority of data has come anonymously from the web, the metrological figures are not complete in every instance, and the photos are sometimes beyond the publication limits.

GOLD COINS

JANOVICE U KRAVAŘ (Česká Lípa distr.), 2013: unpublished

Suleiman I (AH 926–974/ 1520–1566 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Sidre Qapisi*, AH 926/ 1520 CE – hoard of 9 gold (one Ottoman piece) and two silver coins (*terminus post quem* 1637). Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, six lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān suleimān | bin salīm khān | ʿazza našruhu ḍuriba | sidre qapisi fi | 926 | sana* (Sultan Suleiman | son of Selim Khan | may [Allah] guarantee his victory, struck | Sidre Qapisi in | AH 926 | the year of), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

¹¹ For the Central European context in general, see Novák 2017.

¹² Kabaklarlı 1998.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārib al-naḍr* | *ṣāhib al-‘izz wa al-naṣr* | *fi al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1317; Artuk and Artuk 1974, pp. 521–522, nos. 1566–1568 var.; Damali 2010/2, p. 698, no. 10-SD-A4a; Ghalib 1890, pp. 89–90, nos. 220–222 var.; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 74, nos. 185–187 var.; Mitchiner 1977, p. 206, no. 1254 var.; Østrup 1938, -,; Pere 1968, p. 112, no. 187; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 96; Sultan 1977, p. 114, nos. 1075–1076 var.

001. 3.521 g; 20.6/20.2 mm; 9 h.

LOUNY-PŘEDMĚSTÍ (Louny distr.), 2016: Novák 2017

A forgery copying the following prototype: Suleiman I (AH 926–974/ 1520–1566 CE), AV sultani, mint: out of flan (fragment), [AH 926/ 1520 CE] – single find, a fragment of circa 50% of coin (plated, contemporary forgery with copper core), found together with Osman II (AH 1027–1031/ 1618–1622 CE), AR medīni, mint: out of flan (Misr ?), [AH 1027/ 1618 CE].

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān suleimān* | [*bin*] *salīm khān ‘azza naṣruhu* | [*ḍuriba ...*] | *fi* | *sana* [926] (Sultan Suleiman | [son] of Selim Khan may [Allah] guarantee his victory, | [struck ...] | in | the year of [AH 926]), ornaments in the field, traces of irregular plating, broken flan.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārib [al-naḍr]* | *ṣāhib al-‘izz [wa al-naṣr]* | *fi al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking [precious metal] | lord of glory and [victory] | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, traces of irregular plating, broken flan.

Lit.: Album 2011, for the type cf. p. 143, no. 1317; Artuk and Artuk 1974, for the obverse type cf. pp. 510–521, no. 1533 (Belgrad), no. 1534 (Bursa), no. 1564 (Srebrenica) and for the reverse type cf. pp. 505–524 no. 1517 (Qustantiniya), nos. 1523, 1525 (Amid), no. 1541 (Dimashq), no. 1548 (Mar ‘ash), no. 1556 (Misr), no. 1569 (Siruz), nos. 1572, 1573 (Zabid); Damali 2010/2, for the obverse type cf. pp. 502–503 (Amasiya), 526 (Baghdad), 540 (Belgrad), 544 (Bursa), 548 (Hanja), 568–569 (Edirne), 580 (Halab), 609, 613 (Qustantiniya), 661 (Mudawa), 698–700 (Sidre Qapisi), 713 (Siruz) and for the reverse type cf. pp. 507 (Amid), 525 (Baghdad), 578–579 (Halab), 608 (Qustantiniya), 663 (Mawsil), 684 (Ruha), 711 (Siruz), 745 (Zabid) and **parallelly for the obverse and reverse types cf. p. 564 no. 10-MS-A4a (Misr)**; Ghalib 1890, for the reverse type cf. p. 292 no. 2519 (Amasiya); Lane-Poole 1883, for the obverse type cf. pp. 71–74, no. 172 (Qustantiniya), no. 185 (Sidre Qapisi) and for the reverse type cf. pp. 78–81, no. 197 (Halab), no. 205 (Misr); Mitchiner 1977, for the obverse type cf. p. 206 no. 1252 (Qustantiniya) and **parallelly for the obverse and reverse types cf. p. 206 no. 1253 (Misr)**, Østrup 1938, -,; Pere 1968, for the obverse type cf. pp. 110–113 no. 159 (Baghdad), no. 162 (Belgrad), no. 163 (Bursa), no. 164 (Hanja), no. 170 (Edirne), no. 183 (Mudawa), no. 189 (Siruz) and for the reverse type cf. pp. 111–113 nos. 171, 173 (Halab), no. 191 (Tabriz), no. 194 (Zabid); Schaendlinger 1973, -,; Sultan 1977, for the obverse type cf. no. 1076 (Sidre Qapisi); *Zeno.ru*, for the obverse type cf. nos. 83812, 15928 (Amasiya), no. 194158 (Belgrad), nos. 15730, 112366 (Bursa), no. 111748 (Halab), nos. 8970, 9641, 10325, 10653, 10654, 15934, 106054, 111793, 112367, 112787, 132489, 132492, 156220, 175258, 175903 (Qustantiniya), nos. 8450, 10349, 95332, 111777 (Sidre Qapisi), nos. 10320, 10930, 112371 (Siruz), nos. 114337, 189359 (Srebrenica) and for the reverse type cf. nos. 15926, 21720, 112661 (Amid), no. 15923 (Dimashq), nos. 15925, 112369, 112636 (Halab), no. 124159 (Mar ‘ash), nos. 10343, 132490 (Qustantiniya) and **parallelly for the obverse and reverse types cf. no. 111753 (Qustantiniya)**.

002. 0.869 g; 17.9/10.6 mm (about 1 mm thick); 9 h, fragment (circa 50%), broken flan, core shining out.

PLZEŇ REGION, October 23, 2017: unpublished

Suleiman I (AH 926-974/ 1520-1566 CE), AV sultani, mint: Halab, AH 926/ 1520 CE – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, six lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān suleimān* | *bin salīm khān* | *‘azza naṣruhu ḍuriba* | *fi halab* | *sana* | 926 (Sultan Suleiman | son of Selim Khan | may [Allah] guarantee his victory, struck | in Aleppo | in the year of/ AH 926), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārib an-naḍr* | *ṣāhib al-‘izz wa an-naṣr* | *fi al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments

in the field, slightly ex-centric.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1317; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 514 no. 1543; Damali 2010/2, p. 579, no. 10-HP-A2; Ghalib 1890, -; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 78, no. 198; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, p. 293, no. 2520; Pere 1968, p. 111, no. 172; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 96; Sultan 1977, -.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-urceni-153853/>, October 2017).

003. 3.5 g; 19.4 mm; 4 h.

HORNÍ RÁPOTICE (Pelhřimov distr.), 2015: unpublished

Suleiman I (AH 926–974/ 1520–1566 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Sidre Qapisi*, AH 926/ 1520 CE – hoard (Thirty Years War) together with **Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Jazair*, AH 982/ 1574 CE** and 2 pieces of **Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 982/ 1574 CE**, plus 337 silver and gold European coins.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, six lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān suleimān | bin salīm khān | ʿazza naṣruhu ḍariba | sidre qapisi fī sana | 926* (Sultan Suleiman | son of Selim Khan | may [Allah] guarantee his victory, struck | Sidre Qapisi in the year of | AH 926), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārīb al-naḍr | šāhib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fī al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1317; Artuk – Artuk 1974, pp. 521–522, nos. 1566–1568 var.; Damali 2010/2, p. 700, no. 10-SD-A4f var.; Ghalib 1890, pp. 89–90, nos. 220–222 var.; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 74, nos. 185–187 var.; Mitchiner 1977, p. 206, no. 1254 var.; Østrup 1938, -, Pere 1968, p. 112, no. 187; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 96; Sultan 1977, p. 114, nos. 1075–1076 var.

004. 3.449 g; 19.3/19.0 mm; 1 h.

VRCHOSLAVICE (Prostějov distr.), 2010: Novák and Videman 2011

A forgery copying the following prototype: Selim II (AH 974–982/ 1566–1574 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: out of flan, AH [9]74/ 1566 CE – single find, fragment, contemporary forgery (gold plated silver core).

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān [salīm bin] | sulṭān [suleimān khān] | ʿazza naṣruhu ... | ... sana/ [9]74* (Sultan [Selim, son] | of Sultan [Suleiman Khan] | may [Allah] guarantee his victory ... | in the year of | AH [9]74), ornaments in the field.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *[dārīb al-naḍr] | šāhib al-ʿizz [wa al-naṣr] | fī al-barr wa al-baḥr* ([person] striking precious metal | lord of glory [and victory] | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, traces of irregular plating (bubbles).

Lit.: Album 1998, for the type cf. p. 66, no. 1324; Artuk and Artuk 1974, for the type cf. pp. 531, no. 1580 (Amid), 534, no. 1591 (Dimashq), 535, no. 1592 (Halab); Ghalib 1890, for the type cf. pp. 124, nos. 322–323 (Amid), 125, no. 326 (Halab), 126, no. 328 (Dimashq); Lane-Poole 1883, for the type cf. p. 87, nos. 226–228 (Halab); Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, for the type cf. p. 120 no. 227 (Amid), no. 234 (Dimashq), no. 235 (Halab); Schaendlinger 1973, -; Sultan 1977, -.

005. 1.393 g; 20.5/10.5 mm (about 0.9–1.1 mm thick); 4 h, fragment (circa 50%), shining silver core.

DOBROMĚŘICE (Louny distr.), 2013: unpublished

Selim II (AH 974–982/ 1566–1574 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 974/ 1566 CE – hoard (Thirty Years War) together with **Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 982/ 1574 CE** and four still unattributed gold European coins, plus at least six silver coins of the *thaler* type, very likely of the 17th century.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān salīm | bin sulṭān suleimān khān | ʿazza naṣruhu ḍariba fī | miṣr sana | 974* (Sultan Selim | son of Sultan Suleiman Khan | may [Allah] guarantee his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 974), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārib al-naḍr* | *ṣāhib al-‘izz wa al-naṣr* | *fi al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1324; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 535, no. 1593; Damali 2011/3, p. 867, no. 11-MS-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 128, no. 335; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 89, no. 231; Mitchiner 1977, p. 206, no. 1257 var.; Østrup 1938, p. 294, no. 2534 var. of the reverse legend; Pere 1968, p. 121 no. 239 var.; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 101; Sultan 1977, p. 123, no. 1178, Tab. 91 var.

006. 3.443 g; 20.0/20.1 mm; 3 h.

PRAGUE-CASTLE, 2006: Frolík and Novák 2007

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Miṣr*, AH 982/ 1574 CE
– single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin* | *salīm khān ‘azza* | *naṣruhu ḍuriba fi* | *miṣr sana* | 982 (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 982), ornaments in the field, die larger than flan.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān al-barrayn* | *wa khāqān al-baḥrayn* | *al-sulṭān bin* | *al-sulṭān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 549, no. 1625; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, nos. 388–389; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 96, nos. 252–254; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1259 var.; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2540; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 274, Tab. 17 var.; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103, no. 32, Tab. 2 var.; Sultan 1977, p. 132, nos. 1200–1201, Tab. 93 var.

007. 3.451g; 22.1/21.5 mm; 6 h.

VOTICE (Benešov distr.), 2010: Novák and Procházka 2010

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Miṣr*, [AH 982/ 1574 CE]
– single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin* | *salīm khān ‘azza* | *naṣruhu ḍuriba fi* | *miṣr sana* | [982] (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | [AH 982]), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārib al-naḍr* | *ṣāhib al-‘izz wa al-naṣr* | *fi al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, die larger than flan.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 548, no. 1624; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 388; Lane-Poole 1883, -; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2541; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 273 var.; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103, Sultan 1977, p. 132, no. 1200 var.

008. 3.390 g; 19.2/19.1 mm; 2 h, bent and worn flan in the margin.

TVRDONICE (Břeclav distr.), 2010: Novák 2014

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Miṣr*, [AH 982/ 1574 CE]
– single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin* | *salīm khān ‘azza* | *naṣruhu ḍuriba fi* | *miṣr sana* | [982] (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | [AH 982]), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārib al-naḍr* | *ṣāhib al-‘izz wa al-naṣr* | *fi al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, die larger than flan.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 548, no. 1624; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 388; Lane-Poole 1883, -; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2541; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 273 var.; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103; Sultan 1977, p. 132, no. 1200 var.

009. 3.51g; 19.1/19.2 mm; 6 h, bent and worn flan in the margin, traces of complex bending.

BOHEMIA, 2011: unpublished

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 982/ 1574 CE – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin | salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | miṣr sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 982), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārib al-naḍr | ṣāhib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fī al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 548, no. 1624; Damali 2011/3, p. 1027, no. 12-MS-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 389; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 96, nos. 252–254; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1259 var.; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2541; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 273; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103; Sultan 1977, p. 132, no. 1200–1201.

Detektorweb.cz (2011).

010. Metrological data are not known (19/20 mm based on the photo with scale).

DOBROMĚŘICE (Louny distr.), 2013: unpublished

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 982/ 1574 CE – hoard (Thirty Years War) together with **Selim II (AH 974–982/ 1566–1574 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 974/ 1566 CE and four still unattributed gold European coins, plus at least six silver coins of the *thaler* type, very likely of the 17th century.**

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin | salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | miṣr sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of/ AH 982), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān al-barrayn | wa ḥāqān al-baḥrayn | al-sulṭān bin | al-sulṭān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 549, no. 1625; Damali 2011/3, p. 1028, no. 12-MS-A2; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 389; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 96, nos. 252–254; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1259 var.; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2540 var.; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 274 var.; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103, no. 32/ Tab. 2 var.; Sultan 1977, p. 132, nos. 1200–1201, Tab. 93 var.

011. 3.445 g; 19.9/20.1 mm; 5 h.

HORNÍ RÁPOTICE (Pelhřimov distr.), 2015: unpublished

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Jazair*, AH 982/ 1574 CE and 2 pieces of **Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 982/ 1574 CE – hoard (Thirty Years War) together with **Suleiman I (AH 926–974/ 1520–1566 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Sidre Qapisi*, AH 926/ 1520 CE**, plus 337 silver and gold European coins.**

Mint: *Jazair*, AV *sultani*, AH 982/ 1574 CE.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād | bin salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | jazā ʿir sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Alger the year of | AH 982), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions *dārib al-naḍr | ṣāhib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fī al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 546, no. 1615 var.; Damali 2011/3, p. 969, no. 12-CZ-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 148, no. 392; Lane-Poole 1883, -, Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2544; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 264; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 102; Sultan 1977, -.

012. 3.458 g; 18.0/18.2 mm; 5 h, pierced by a sharp instrument.

Mint: *Misr*, AV *sultani*, AH 982/ 1574 CE

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin | salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | miṣr sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 982), ornaments in the field.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍārib al-naḍr | ṣāhib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fī al-barr wa al-bahr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 548, no. 1624; Damali 2011/3, p. 1027, no. 12-MS-A1c; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 388; Lane-Poole 1883, -, Mitchiner 1977, -, Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2541; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 273; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103; Sultan 1977, p. 132, no. 1200.

013. 3.463 g; 18.3/18.5 mm; 2 h.

Mint: *Misr*, AV *sultani*, AH 982/ 1574 CE

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin | salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | miṣr sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 982), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān al-barrayn | wa chāqān al-baḥrayn | al-sulṭān bin | al-sulṭān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 549, no. 1625; Damali 2011/3, p. 1028, no. 12-MS-A2; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 389; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 96, nos. 252–254; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1259; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2540; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 274; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103; Sultan 1977, p. 132, no. 1201.

014. 3.430 g; 20.1/20.0 mm; 4 h.

BOHEMIA, 2017: unpublished

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 982/ 1574 CE
– single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin | salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | miṣr sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 982), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍārib al-naḍr | ṣāhib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fī al-barr wa al-bahr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 548, no. 1624; Damali 2011/3, p. 1027, no. 12-MS-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 389; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 96, nos. 252–254; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1259 var.; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2541; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 273; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103; Sultan 1977, p. 132, nos. 1200–1201.

015. Metrological data are not known.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, April 4, 2018: unpublished

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 982/ AD 1574
– single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin | salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | miṣr sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 982), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān al-barrayn | wa chāqān al-baḥrayn | al-sulṭān bin | al-sulṭān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 549, no. 1625; Damali 2011/3, p. 1028, no. 12-MS-A2; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 389; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 96, nos. 252–254; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1259 var.; Østrup 1938, 295, no. 2540 var.; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 274; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103, no. 32/ Tab. 2 var.; Sultan 1977, p. 132, nos. 1200–1201, Tab. 93 var.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5819 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prvni-zlatak-167300/>, 2018).

016. 3.35 g; 21 mm, perforation, broken and bent flan.

VYSOČINA REGION, November 8, 2018: unpublished

A forgery copying the following prototype: Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV sultani, mint: Misr, AH 982/ 1574 CE – single find, fragment (circa 50%), a contemporary forgery.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin | salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fi | miṣr sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 982), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān al-barrayn | wa chāqān al-baḥrayn | al-sulṭān bin | al-sulṭān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 549, no. 1625; Damali 2011/3, p. 1028, no. 12-MS-A2; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 389; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 96, nos. 252–254; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1259 var.; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2540 var.; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 274; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103, no. 32/ Tab. 2 var.; Sultan 1977, p. 132, nos. 1200–1201, Tab. 93 var.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/neznama-mince-185801/>, 2018).

017. Metrological data are not known.

KRÁLÍKY (Ústí nad Orlicí distr.), 2018: unpublished

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV sultani, mint: Misr, [AH 982/ 1574 CE] – hoard (Thirty Years War) together with Ahmed I (AH 1012–1026/ 1603–1617 CE), AV sultani, mint: Misr, AH 1012/ 1603 CE, plus 58 gold European coins (Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia), terminus post quem beginning of the 1630s.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin | salīm khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fi | miṣr sana | 982* (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year | AH 982), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍarīb al-naḍr | šāḥib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fi al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1332.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 548, no. 1624; Damali 2011/3, p. 1027, no. 12-MS-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 147, no. 389; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 96, nos. 252–254; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1259 var.; Østrup 1938, p. 295, no. 2541; Pere 1968, p. 127, no. 273; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 103; Sultan 1977, p. 132, nos. 1200–1201.

018. 3.474 g; 19.7 mm.

BOHEMIA, 2011: unpublished

Ahmed I (AH 1012–1026/ 1603–1617 CE), AV sultani, mint: Misr, AH 1012/ 1603 CE – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān aḥmad bin | muḥammad khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fi | miṣr sana | 1012* (Sultan Ahmed, son | of Mehmed Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 1012), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān al-barrayn | wa chāqān al-baḥrayn | al-sulṭān bin | al-sulṭān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1347.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 572, no. 1670; Damali 2011/4, p. 1385, no. 14-MS-A1; Ghalib 1890, p. 175, no. 455; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 110, nos. 259–293; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1268; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, p. 141, no. 357; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 107; Sultan 1977, -.
Detektorweb.cz (2011).

019. Metrological data are not known, not fully struck.

PREROV, 2012: Schenk – Mikulík 2013

Ahmed I (AH 1012–1026/ 1603–1617 CE), AV sultani, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1012/ 1603 CE – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān aḥmad | bin muḥammad khān | ʿazza naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | qus an inīya sana | 1012* (Sultan Ahmed | son of Mehmed Khan | may [Allah] guarantee his victory, struck in | Qustantiniya the year of | AH 1012), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍārib al-naḍr | šāḥib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fī al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1347.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 568, no. 1658; Damali 2011/4, p. 1375, no. 14-K-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 169, no. 433; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 106, nos. 280–281; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, p. 297, no. 2557; Pere 1968, p. 141, no. 355; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 107; Sultan 1977, -.

020. 3.40 g; 20 mm.

MLADÁ BOLESLAV, 2015: unpublished

Ahmed I (AH 1012–1026/ 1603–1617 CE), AV sultani, mint: Jazair, [AH 1012/ 1603 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān aḥmad | bin muḥammad khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | jazā ʿir sana | [1012]* (Sultan Ahmed | son of Mehmed Khan may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Alger the year of | [AH 1012]), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍārib al-naḍr | šāḥib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fī al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1347.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, -; Damali 2011/4, p. 1346, no. 14-CZ-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 177, no. 464; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 113, no. 304; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, p. 140, no. 348; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 106; Sultan 1977, p. 155, no. 1449.

021. Metrological data are not known (21/20 mm based on the photo with scale).

DOBRUŠKA (Rychnov nad Kněžnou distr.), 2016: unpublished

Ahmed I (AH 1012–1026/ 1603–1617 CE), AV sultani, mint: Qustantiniya, [AH 1012/ 1603 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān aḥmad | bin muḥammad khān | ʿazza naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | qus an inīya [sana | 1012]* (Sultan Ahmed | son of Mehmed Khan | may [Allah] guarantee his victory, struck in | Qustantiniya [the year of | AH 1012]), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍārib al-naḍr | šāḥib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr | fī al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1347.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 568, no. 1658; Damali 2011/4, p. 1375, no. 14-K-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 169, no. 433; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 106, nos. 280–281; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, p. 297, no. 2557; Pere 1968, p. 141, no. 355; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 107; Sultan 1977, -.

022. 3.449 g; 19.5/20.1 mm; 1 h.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, September 24, 2016: unpublished

Ahmed I (AH 1012–1026/ 1603–1617 CE), AV sultani, mint: Jazair, AH 1012/ 1603 CE – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān aḥmad | bin muḥammad khān ʿazza | naṣruhu ḍuriba fī | jazā ʿir sana | [1012]* (Sultan Ahmed | son of Mehmed Khan may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Alger the year of | [AH 1012]), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *dārib al-naḍr* | *ṣāhib al-ʿizz wa al-naṣr* | *fi al-barr wa al-baḥr* (person striking precious metal | lord of glory and victory | on land and on sea), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1347.1; Artuk and Artuk 1974, -; Damali 2011/4, p. 1346, no. 14-CZ-A1b; Ghalib 1890, p. 177, no. 464; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 113, no. 304; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, p. 140, no. 352; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 106; Sultan 1977, p. 155, no. 1449.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-118950/>, 2016).

023. 4.00 g; 20 mm, bent flan.

KRÁLIKY (Ústí nad Orlicí distr.), 2018: unpublished

Ahmed I (AH 1012–1026/ 1603–1617 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, AH 1012/ 1603 CE – hoard (Thirty Years War) together with **Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, [AH 982/ 1574 CE]**, plus 58 gold European coins (Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia), *terminus post quem* beginning of the 1630s.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān aḥmad bin* | *muḥammad khān ʿazza* | *naṣruhu ḍariba fi* | *miṣr sana* | 1012 (Sultan Ahmed, son | of Mehmed Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | AH 1012), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān al-barrayn* | *wa chāqān al-baḥrayn* | *al-sulṭān bin* | *al-sulṭān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1347.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 572, no. 1670; Damali 2011/4, p. 1385, no. 14-MS-A1; Ghalib 1890, p. 175, no. 455; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 110, nos. 259–293; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1268; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, p. 141, no. 357; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 107; Sultan 1977, -.

024. 3.453 g; 22.7 mm.

BOHEMIA (?), 2012: unpublished

Murad IV (AH 1032–1049/ 1623–1640 CE), AV *sultani*, mint: *Misr*, year unclear [AH 1032/ 1623 CE] – private collection built for generations, find possibly.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān murād bin* | *aḥmad khān ʿazza* | *naṣruhu ḍariba fi* | *miṣr sana* | [982] (Sultan Murad, son | of Selim Khan, may [Allah] guarantee | his victory, struck in | Egypt the year of | [AH 982]), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān al-barrayn* | *wa chāqān al-baḥrayn* | *al-sulṭān bin* | *al-sulṭān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan), ornaments in the field, slightly ex-centric

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 145, no. 1369; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 581, no. 1689; Damali 2012, p. 1659, no. 17-MS-A1b; Ghalib 1890, pp. 195–196, nos. 506–507; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 124, nos. 336–338; Mitchiner 1977, p. 207, no. 1271; Østrup 1938, p. 297, no. 2564; Pere 1968, p. 158, no. 412; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 110; Sultan 1977, p. 183, no. 1690.

025. Metrological data are not known.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, March 8, 2006: unpublished

Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AV 1/2 *rumi altin*, mint: *Qustantiniya*, AH 1223/ yr. 11 (= AH 1233/ 1818 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath – sultan's name in the form of *tughrā*, flower right.

Rev.: in a wreath, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 11 | *ḍariba fi* | *qusṭanīniya* | 1223 (11 | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1223).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, 1191 no. 612.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 3919 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-28639/>, 2006).

026. Metrological data are not known, perforation, pendant, chain.

SILVER COINS

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, August 27, 2017: unpublished

Murad I (AH 761–791/ 1360–1389 CE), AR *akçe*, no mint, no date – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, two lines of Arabic inscriptions – *murād bin | ūrkhān* (Murad son | of Urkhan), ornaments above and below, ex-centrally struck.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, two lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by three horizontal lines – *khullida | mulkahu* (may [Allah] perpetuate | his kingdom), ex-centrally struck.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 141, no. 1289; Artuk and Artuk 1974, -; Damali 2010/1, p. 143, no. 3-G3b, Ghalib 1890, 12, no. 9; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 44, no. 85; Mitchiner 1

977, p. 205, no. 1238; Østrup 1938, p. 288, no. 2482; Pere 1968, p. 51, no. 8; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 87; Srećković 1999, pp. 33-36, nos. 7–26; Sultan 1977, p. 14, nos. 10–16.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5890 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/snad-mince-148352/>, 2017).

027. 0.7 g; 13 mm.

IVANČICE (Brno-venkov distr.), 2010: Novák 2011

Murad II (AH 824–848, 849–855 / 1421–1444, 1445–1451 CE), AR *akçe*, mint: *Edirne*, AH 825/ 1422 CE – group find of three Ottoman coins.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, an Arabic inscription in the form of *tughrā – murād bin muḥammad 825* (Murad son of Mehmed AH 825), ex-centrally struck.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, two lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by three horizontal lines – *khullida mulkahu | ḍuriba adarna* (may [Allah] perpetuate his kingdom | struck Edirne), ex-centrally struck.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 142, no. 1302.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 467, no. 1413; Damali 2010/1, p. 248, no. 6-ED-G1-825; Ghalib 1890, pp. 32–33, nos. 45–46; Lane-Poole 1883, -; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, p. 84, no. 53; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 89; Srećković 1999, p. 170, no. 37; Sultan 1977, p. 61, no. 370.

028. 1.000 g; other metrological data are not known.

BĚLÁ POD BEZDĚZEM (Mladá Boleslav distr.), 2015: Novák and Smíšek 2015

Bayezid II (AH 886–918/ 1481–1512 CE), AR *akçe*, mint: *Nowar*, year out of flan [AH 886/ 1481 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by a horizontal line – *sulṭān | bāyezīd | bin khān | [muḥammad]* (Sultan Bayezid | son of Khan | [Mehmed]).

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by a horizontal line – *ʿazza našruhu ḍuriba/ nūwār | sana ...* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory struck | in Nowar the year of ...).

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 142, no. 1312; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 492, no. 1484; Ghalib 1890, p. 67, no. 147; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 64, nos. 151–152; Mitchiner 1977, p. 206, no. 1248; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, p. 100, no. 105; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 94; Srećković 2000, p. 112, nos. 26–30; Sultan 1977, p. 95, nos. 978–986.

029. 0.74 g; 10.1/10.3 mm; 5 h, ex-centrally struck, broken.

IVANČICE (Brno-venkov distr.), 2010: Novák 2011

Bayezid II (AH 886–918/ 1481–1512 CE), AR *akçe*, mint: *Edirne*, AH 886/ 1481 CE – group find of three Ottoman coins.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, two lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by a horizontal line – *sulṭān bāyezīd | bin muḥammad khān* (Sultan Bayezid | son of Mehmed Khan), die larger than flan.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, two lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by a horizontal line – *ʿazza našruhu ḍuriba | adarna sana 886* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory struck | in Edirne the year of AH 886), ex-centrally struck.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 142, no. 1312; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 490, no. 1477; Damali 2010/1, p. 324, no. 8-ED-

G1; Ghalib 1890, p. 64, no. 137; Lane-Poole 1883, -; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, p. 295, -; Pere 1968, p. 100, no. 105; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 93; Srećković 2000, p. 108, no. 10; Sultan 1977, p. 94, no. 960.

030. 0.714 g; other metrological data are not known.

IVANČICE (Brno-venkov distr.), 2010: Novák 2011

Selim I (AH 918–926/ 1512–1520 CE), AR *akçe*, mint and date unclear [AH 918/ 1512 CE] – group find of three Ottoman coins.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by a horizontal line in half – *sulṭān | salīm | shāh | bin bāyezīd khān* (Sultan | Selim | Shah | son of Bayezid Khan), die larger than flan, not fully struck.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, several lines of Arabic inscriptions – *‘azza našruhu...* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory ...), ex-centrally and not fully struck.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 142, no. 1315; Artuk and Artuk 1974, -; Ghalib 1890, -; Lane-Poole 1883, -; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, for the type cf. p. 105, no. 126 (Anqara AH 918); Schaendlinger 1973, -; Srećković 2000; for the type cf. pp. 145–150; Sultan 1977; for the type cf. p. 100, nos. 3–4.

031. 0.641 g; other metrological data are not known.

ČESKÝ KRUMLOV, 2010: Militký and Novák 2010

Selim I (AH 918–926/ 1512–1520 CE) AR *akçe*, mint: *Nowār*, date worn [AH 918/ 1512 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān | salīm | shāh | bin bāyezīd khān* (Sultan | Selim | Shah | son of Bayezid Khan).

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, several lines of Arabic inscriptions – *‘azza našruhu ḍurība | nūwār ...* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory struck | Nowar ...).

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 142, no. 1315; Artuk and Artuk 1974, -; Ghalib 1890, p. 75, nos. 176–177; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 68, nos. 165–167; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, p. 292, no. 2517; Pere 1968, p. 106, no. 142; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 95; Srećković 2000, p. 150, no. 28; Sultan 1977, p. 102, nos. 1051–1054.

032. 0.659 g; 10.2/10 mm; 4.5 h.

OLMOUC, 2014: unpublished

A forgery copying the following prototype: Selim I (AH 918–926/ 1512–1520 CE), AR *akçe*, mint: *Qustantiniya*, AH 918/ 1512 CE – single find, plated (a contemporary forgery ?).

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by a horizontal line in half – *sulṭān | salīm | shāh | bin bāyezīd khān* (Sultan | Selim | Shah | son of Bayezid Khan), slightly ex-centrally struck.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by ornament in half – *našruhu | ‘azza ḍurība | qusṭanṭīniya | sana 918* (his victory | may [Allah] guarantee, struck | Qustantiniya | the year of AH 918), slightly ex-centrally struck.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 142, no. 1315; Artuk and Artuk 1974, p. 495, no. 1494; Damali 2010/1, p. 390, no. 9-K-G1a; Ghalib 1890, p. 72, no. 164; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 67, nos. 161–162; Mitchiner 1977, p. 206, no. 1250; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, p. 106, no. 136; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 94, Srećković 2000, p. 146, no. 10; Sultan 1977, p. 102, nos. 1035–1036.

033. Metrological data are not known.

CENTRAL BOHEMIA, 2013: unpublished

Suleiman I (AH 926–974/ 1520–1566 CE), AR *akçe*, mint unclear, AH [9]26/ 1520 CE – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān | shāh | suleimān | ...* (Sultan | Shah | Suleiman | ...), worn.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, six lines of Arabic inscriptions – ... | *ʿazza/ naṣruhu* | *ḍuriba* | ...*sana* | [9]26 (.../may [Allah] guarantee/ his victory | struck | ... the year of | AH [9]26), worn.
Lit.: Album 2011, p. 143, no. 1321.1; for the type cf. Pere 1968, p. 114, no. 203.

034. 11 mm; other metrological data are not known, perforation.

MĪKULOŮV (Břeclav distr.), 2014: unpublished

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AR *akçe*, mint and date unclear [AH 982/ 1574 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – ... | *murād bin/ salīm khān* (... | Murad, son | of Selim Khan), worn.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ʿazza naṣruhu* | *ḍuriba* | ... (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck | ...), worn.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1336.2; for the type cf. Pere 1968, p. 129, no. 299.

035. Metrological data are not known.

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION, December 26, 2016: unpublished

Murad III (AH 982–1003/ 1574–1595 CE), AR *akçe*, mint: *Sidre Qapisi*, AH 982/ 1574 CE – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – ... | *murād bin* | *salīm khān* (... | Murad, son | of Selim Khan), ex-centrally struck.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ʿazza naṣruhu* | *ḍuriba* | *sidre qapisi* | *sana* 982 (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck | Sidre Qapisi | the year of AH 982), ex-centrally struck.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1336.2; Artuk and Artuk 1974, -; Damali 2011/3, p. 105, no. 12-SD-G3a; Ghalib 1890, p. 136, nos. 351–352; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 91, no. 239; Mitchiner 1977, -; Østrup 1938, -; Pere 1968, p. 129, no. 306; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 102; Srećković 2005, p. 141, nos. 1–5; Sultan 1977, p. 134, nos. 1291–1293.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5532 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-127509/>, 2016).

036. 10.5 mm, other metrological data are not known.

ZNOJMO, 2014: unpublished

Mehmed III (AH 1003–1012/ 1595–1603 CE), AR *akçe*, mint and date unclear [AH 1003/ 1595 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *suḷṭān* | *muḥammad bin murād* | *khān* (Sultan | Mehmed son of Murad | Khan), worn.

Rev.: in a pearl circle – inscriptions totally worn.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 144, no. 1344.1; for the type cf. Sultan 1977, p. 139, type 1/1.

037. Metrological data are not known, perforation.

LOUNY-PŘEDMĚSTÍ (Louny distr.), 2016: Novák 2017

Osman II (AH 1027–1031/ 1618–1622 CE), AR *medīni*, mint out of flan (Misr ?), [AH 1027/ 1618 CE] – single find together with Suleiman I (AH 926–974/ 1520–1566 CE), AV *sultani*, mint out of flan (fragment), [AH 926/ 1520 CE].

Obv.: [in a pearl circle], three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *suḷṭān* | *ʿuthmān bin* | *aḥmad [khān]* (Sultan | Osman son of Ahmed [Khan]).

Rev.: in field, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ʿazza naṣruhu* | *ḍuriba* [*miṣr*] | [*sana*] | [1027] (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck [in Egypt] | [the year of] | AH [1027]), central ornament.

Lit.: for the type cf. Pere 1968, p. 153, nos. 402–403 (Misr).

038. 0.921 g; 13.9/14.0 mm; heavily worn.

BOHEMIA, 2018: unpublished

Ibrahim I (AH 1049–1058/ 1640–1648 CE), AR akçe, mint: Qustantiniya, [AH 1049/ 1640 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān | ibrahīm bin | aḥmad khān* (Sultan | Ibrahim son | of Ahmed Khan).

Rev.: v ploše čtyřřádkový arabský nápis – *ʿazza našruhu | ḍuriba | qustantīniya | [1049]* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck | Qustantiniya | [AH 1049]).

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 145, no. 1381; Artuk – Artuk 1974, p. 585, no. 1696; Damali 2012, p. 1718, no. 18-K-G4; Ghalib 1890, p. 204, nos. 521–522; Lane-Poole 1883, p. 129, nos. 351–353; Mitchiner 1977, –; Østrup 1938, –; Pere 1968, p. 165, no. 440; Schaendlinger 1973, p. 111; Sultan 1977, p. 189, nos. 1764–1766.

039. 8/9 mm (based on the photo with scale); other metrological data are not known, perforation.

CENTRAL BOHEMIA, 2013: unpublished

Mehmed IV (AH 1058–1099/ 1648–1687 CE), AR akçe, mint and date unclear [AH 1058/ 1648 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān | muḥammad bin | ibrahīm khān* (Sultan | Mehmed son | of Ibrahim Khan), ex-centrally struck.

Rev.: in field, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ʿazza našruhu | ḍuriba ... | ... [1058]* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck ... | ... [AH 1058]), ex-centrally struck.

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 145, no. 1388; for the type cf. Sultan 1977, p. 192, type 1/4.

040. 11/12 mm; other metrological data are not known.

STŘÍTEŽ U JIHLAVY (Jihlava distr.), 2015: unpublished

Mehmed IV (AH 1058–1099/ 1648–1687 CE), AR akçe, mint: Misr, [AH 1058/ 1648 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in a central pearl circle, an Arabic inscription – *muḥammad* (Mehmed), in plain and pearl circles, a circular Arabic inscription – *sulṭān bin ibrahīm khān* (Sultan son of Ibrahim Khan).

Rev.: in field, three lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by a horizontal ornament – *khullīda mulkahu | ḍuriba miṣr | sana [1058]* (may [Allah] perpetuate his kingdom | struck Egypt | the year of [AH 1058]).

Lit.: Album 2011, p. 145, no. 1388; for the type cf. Damali 2012, p. 1790, no. 19-MS-G2a.

041. Metrological data are not known, perforation.

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION, August 1, 2018: unpublished

Ahmed III (AH 1115–1143/ 1703–1730 CE), AR 1 para, mint: Islambul, AH 1115/ 1703 CE – single find.

Obv.: in reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān aḥmad bin muḥammad al-muẓaffar dā ʿīman* (Khan Ahmed son of Mehmed, victorious forever).

Rev.: in reeded circle, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *fi | islāmbūl | 1115 waw* (in | Islambul | AH 1115 waw letter).

Lit.: Krause and Mishler 1997, p. 1054, no. 141; Pere 1968, p. 194, no. 522.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/arabska-mince-176379/>, 2018).

042. 0.40 g; 12 mm.

MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGION, January 1, 2019: unpublished

Ahmed III (AH 1115–1143/ 1703–1730 CE), AR 1 para, mint: Islambul, AH 1115/ 1703 CE – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān aḥmad bin muḥammad al-muẓaffar dā ʿīman* (Khan Ahmed son of Mehmed, victorious forever).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *fi* | *islāmbūl* | 1115 *rā*´ (in | Islambul | AH 1115 *ra*´ letter).

Lit.: Krause and Mishler 1997, p. 1054, no. 141; Pere 1968, p. 194, no. 522.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 6069 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/jak-na-novy-rok-189961/>, 2019).

043. 0.40 g; 12 mm.

NAKLÉŘOV (Ústí nad Labem distr.), 2011: Novák 2010

Mustafa III (AH 1171–1187/ 1757–1774 CE), AR 10 para, mint: Islambul, AH 1171/ yr. 82 (= AH 1182/ 1768 CE) – single find, found together with Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AR 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1223/ yr. 30 (= AH 1252 = 1836 CE).

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, sultan´s name in the form of *tughrā – khān mustafā bin aḥmad al-muẓaffar dā´iman* (Khan Mustafa son of Ahmed, victorious forever), rosette right above.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 82 | *ḍuriba fi* | *islāmbūl* 1171 (82 | struck in | Islambul | AH 1171).

Lit.: Krause and Mishler 1997, p. 1058, no. 305.

044. 3.410 g; 20.5/20.4 mm; 0 h, perforation, heavily worn (ideal weight 4.42 g).

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, August 31, 2018: unpublished

Mustafa III (AH 1171–1187/ 1757–1773 CE), AR 5 para, mint: Islambul, AH 1171/ yr. 84 (= AH 1184/ 1770 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in double plain and pearl circles, sultan´s name in the form of *tughrā – khān mustafā bin aḥmad al-muẓaffar dā´iman* (Khan Mustafa son of Ahmed, victorious forever).

Rev.: in double plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 84 | *ḍuriba fi* | *islāmbūl* | 1171 (84 | struck in | Islambul | AH 1171).

Lit.: Krause and Mishler 1997, p. 1058, no. 300.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 6027 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/4cm-kolo-179300/>, 2018).

045. 3.9 g; 16 mm.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, October 10, 2015: unpublished

Selim III (AH 1203–1222/ 1789–1807 CE), AR 10 para, mint: Islambul, AH 1203/ yr. 5 (= AH 1207/ 1793 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, sultan´s name in the form of *tughrā – khān salīm bin mustafā al-muẓaffar dā´iman* (Khan Selim son of Mustafa, victorious forever).

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 5 | *ḍuriba fi* | *islāmbūl* | 1203 (5 | struck in | Islambul | AH 1203).

Lit.: Krause and Mishler 1997, p. 1064, no. 492.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 4874 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/perska-mince-87342/>, 2015).

046. Metrological data are not known, traces of pendant.

LYSÁ NAD LABEM (Nymburk distr.), 2011: Kubík and Novák 2011

Selim III (AH 1203–1222/ 1789–1807 CE), AR 1 para, mint: Islambul, AH 1203/ yr. 13 (= AH 1215/ 1800 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, sultan´s name in the form of *tughrā – khān salīm bin mustafā al-muẓaffar dā´iman* (Khan Selim son of Mustafa, victorious forever).

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 13 | *ḍuriba fī | islāmbūl | 1203* (13 | struck in | Islambul | AH 1203).

Lit.: Krause and Mishler 1997, p. 1063, no. 486.

047. 0.390 g; 14.6/15 mm; 0 h, perforation, traces of soldering, pendant, heavily worn flan.

MLADÁ BOLES LAV-PODCHLUMÍ, 2012: Harušťák and Novák 2013

Selim III (AH 1203–1222/ 1789–1807 CE), AR 1 *para*, mint: *Misr*, AH 1203/ yr. 5 (= AH 1207/ 1793 CE) – hoard of 5 pieces.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān salīm bin mustafā al-muẓaffar dā'iman* (Khan Selim son of Mustafa, victorious forever).

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍuriba 5 | fī | miṣr | 1203* (struck 5 | in | Misr | 1203).

Lit.: Krause and Mishler 1997, p. 177, no. 134.

048. 0.189 g; 14.2/13.4 mm; 10 h; corrosion, broken and bent flan, severely worn.

049. 0.162 g; 14.8/15 mm; 8 h; corrosion, perforation, broken and bent flan, severely worn – enthronization year unclear, different obverse and reverse dies.

050. 0.255 g; 14.5/14.7 mm; 6 h; corrosion, broken and bent flan, severely worn – enthronization year unclear, different obverse and reverse dies.

051. 0.075 g; 12.2/13.4 mm; 11 h; corrosion, broken and bent flan, severely worn – legends (except for mint) worn.

052. 0.051 g; 11/13 mm; ? h; heavily corroded, bent, legends worn.

CENTRAL BOHEMIA, May 21, 2017: unpublished

Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AR 6-*piaster*, mint: *Qustantiniya*, AH 1223/ yr. 30 (= AH 1252/ 1837 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath with pearl and plain circles and four flowers, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamīd al-muẓaffar dā'iman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic *'adlī* (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath with pearl and plain circles and four flowers, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 30 | *ḍuriba fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223* (30 | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1223).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1190 no. 603.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-124091/0/>, 2017).

053. 10.8 g; 37 mm, multiple perforation, bent flan.

PARDUBICE REGION, September 16, 2015: unpublished

Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AR 5-*piaster*, mint: *Qustantiniya*, AH 1223/ yr. 26 (= AH 1248/ 1833 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath and between two branches, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamīd al-muẓaffar dā'iman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic *'adlī* (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath and between two branches, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 26 | *ḍuriba fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223* (26 | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1223).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1190 no. 599.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5001 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-pomoc-s-urcenim-101588/>, 2015).

054. 14 g; 39 mm, corrosion, bent and broken flan.

KARLOVY VARY REGION, January 8, 2013: unpublished

Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AR 1 1/2-piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1223/ yr. 26 (= AH 1248/ 1833 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath with pearl and plain circles and four flowers, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamīd al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic 'adlī (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath with pearl and plain circles and four flowers, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 26 | *ḍuriba fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223 (26 | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1223).*

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1190 no. 601.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 9648 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/urceni-plisku-9648/>, 2013).

055. Metrological data are not known, perforation, traces of pendant.

CENTRAL BOHEMIA, November 19, 2016: unpublished

Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839), AR 1 1/2-piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1223/ yr. 28 (= AH 1250/ 1835 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath with pearl and plain circles and four flowers, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamīd al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic 'adlī (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath with pearl and plain circles and four flowers, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 28 | *ḍuriba fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223 (28 | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1223).*

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1190 no. 601.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-124091/0/>, 2016).

056. Metrological data are not known, perforation.

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM REGION, February 26, 2014 – unpublished

Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AR 1 1/2-piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1223/ yr. 29 (= AH 1251/ 1836 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath with pearl and plain circles and four flowers, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamīd al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic 'adlī (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath with pearl and plain circles and four flowers, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 29 | *ḍuriba fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223 (29 | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1223).*

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, 1190 no. 601.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 3623 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/nezname-ag-prosim-o-urceni-dekuji-36270/>, 2014).

057. 25 mm, other metrological data are not known, perforation, traces of pendant, bent flan.

MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGION, June 4, 2014: unpublished

Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AR 1 piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1223/ yr. 22 (= AH 1244/ 1829 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath and between two branches, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamīd al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic 'adlī (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath and between two branches, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 22 | *ḍuriba fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223 (22 | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1223).*

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1189 no. 589.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/tak-po-delsi-dobe-mince-akterou-nejzname-44053/>, 2014).

058. 23 mm, other metrological data are not known, corrosion.

NAKLÉŘOV (Ústí nad Labem distr.), 2011: Novák 2010

Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AR 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1223/ yr. 30 (= AH 1252/ 1836 CE) – single find together with Mustafa III (AH 1171–1187/ 1757–1774 CE), AR 10 para, mint: Islambul, AH 1171/ yr. 82 (= AH 1182/ 1768 CE).

Obv.: in a wreath and between two branches, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamīd al-muẓaffar dā 'īman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic 'adli (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath and between two branches, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 30 | *ḍuriba fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223* (30 | struck in | Qustantiniya | 1223).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1190, no. 596.

059. 1.422 g; 24.2/24 mm; 11 h, heavily worn, traces of corrosion.

MĪKULOV (Břeclav distr.), 2013: unpublished

Abdulmejid I (AH 1255–1277/ 1839–1861 CE), BI 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1255/ yr. 1 (= AH 1255/ 1839 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān 'abd al-majīd bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā 'īman* (Khan Abdulmejid son of Mahmud, victorious forever), branch right.

Rev.: in a wreath, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 1 | *ḍuriba fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1255* (1 | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1255).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1192 no. 653.

060. 1.043 g; 20/20 mm; 1 h, heavily worn.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, January 7, 2013: unpublished

Same – single find together with **Abdulmejid I (AH 1255–1277/ 1839–1861 CE), BI 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1255/ yr. 2 (= AH 1256/ 1840 CE).**

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-9586/>, 2013).

061. Metrological data are not known.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, May 23, 2013: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/neznama-18005/>, 2013).

062. 18 mm, other metrological data are not known.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, October 20, 2013 – unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/neznama-mince-26525/>, 2013).

063. 1.30 g; 20.5 mm.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, January, 2013 – unpublished

Abdulmejid I (AH 1255–1277/ 1839–1861 CE), BI 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1255/ yr. 2 (= AH 1256/ 1840 CE) – single find together with Abdulmejid I (AH 1255–1277/ 1839–1861 CE), BI 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1255/ yr. 1 (= AH 1255/ 1839 CE).

Obv.: in a wreath, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān 'abd al-majīd bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā 'īman* (Khan Abdulmejid son of Mahmud, victorious forever), branch right.

Rev.: in wreath, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 2 | *ḍuriba fī | qusṭanṭīniya* | 1255 (2 | struck in | Qusṭanṭīniya | AH 1255).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1192 no. 653.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-9586/>, 2013).

064. Metrological data are not known.

MORAVSKÁ TŘEBOVÁ, 2018: unpublished

Same – single find.

065. 1.25 g; 20.1/19.9 mm; 5 h, heavily worn.

OLOMOUČ REGION, October 20, 2012: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AR 5-piaster, mint: Qusṭanṭīniya, AH 1277/ yr. X (= ?) – single find.

Obv.: in arches with stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān 'abd al-'azīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā 'īman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below – two lines of Arabic inscriptions – X | *sana* (X | the year of).

Rev.: in arches with stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍuriba fī | qusṭanṭīniya* | 1277 (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qusṭanṭīniya | AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1196 no. 691.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 3581 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/turecka-mince-7812/>, 2012).

066. 3.0 g; 22 mm, modified for button.

PLZEŇ REGION, September 9, 2016: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AR 5-piaster, mint: Qusṭanṭīniya, AH 1277/ yr. 10 (= AH 1286/ 1870 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in arches with stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān 'abd al-'azīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā 'īman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below – two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 10 | *sana* (10 | the year of).

Rev.: in arches with stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍuriba fī | qusṭanṭīniya* 1277 (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qusṭanṭīniya | AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1196 no. 691.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/arabska-mince-117665/>, 2016).

067. 6.0 g; 24 mm, pendant.

ÚJEZDEC (Svitavy distr.), 2012: Hrubeš and Novák 2011

Murad V (AH 1293/ 1876 CE), AR 1 piaster, mint: Qusṭanṭīniya, AH 1293/ yr. 1 (= AH 1293/ 1876 CE) – single find together with dispersed Austrian coins (Maria Theresa 1740–1780: AE kreuzer 1765, Franz Joseph I 1848–1916: AE kreuzer 1859, AE 2 heller 1904, AE heller 1897, AE heller with unspecified date and AE fillér with unclear date), plus two unspecified and heavily corroded Czechoslovak coins, struck sometime between 1945 and 1953.

Obv.: in a circle of twelve five-pointed stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān murād bin 'abd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā 'īman* (Khan Murad son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever), below – in Arabic *sana* 1 (the year of 1).

Rev.: in a circle of twelve five-pointed stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍuriba fī | qusṭanṭīniya* | 1293 (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qusṭanṭīniya | AH 1293).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1196, no. 710.

068. 1.055 g; 14.8/14.7 mm; 0 h; trace of a cut on obverse, bent in half.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, August 27, 2017: unpublished

Abdulhamid II (AH 1293–1327/ 1876–1909 CE), AR 2-piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1293/ yr. 23 (= AH 1315/ 1898 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā - khān 'abd al-ḥamīd bin 'abd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Abdulhamid son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever), below – two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 23 | *sana* (23 | the year of), right in Arabic – *ghāzī* (the Warrior).

Rev.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍurība fī | qusṭanṭīniya | 1293* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1293).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1197 no. 736.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-148363/>, 2017);

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5854 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-148364/>, 2017).

069. 2.4 g; 18 mm, modified for button.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, April 12, 2018: unpublished

Abdulhamid II (AH 1293–1327/ 1876–1909 CE), AR 2-piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1293/ yr. 26 (= AH 1318/ 1901 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā - khān 'abd al-ḥamīd bin 'abd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Abdulhamid son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever), below – two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 26 | *sana* (26 | the year of), right in Arabic – *ghāzī* (the Warrior).

Rev.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍurība fī | qusṭanṭīniya | 1293* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1293).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1197 no. 736.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-168974/>, 2018).

070. 2.0 g; 18 mm, bowl-like shape of flan.

CENTRAL BOHEMIA, August 21, 2017: unpublished

Abdulhamid II (AH 1293–1327/ 1876–1909 CE), AR 1 piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1293/ yr. 9 (= AH 1301/ 1884 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā - khān 'abd al-ḥamīd bin 'abd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Abdulhamid son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever), below – two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 9 | *sana* (9 | the year of), right in Arabic – *ghāzī* (the Warrior).

Rev.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍurība fī | qusṭanṭīniya | 1293* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1293).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1197 no. 735.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/osmansky-prcek-147681/>, 2017).

071. Metrological data are not known, perforation.

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION, November 20, 2017: unpublished

Abdulhamid II (AH 1293–1327/ 1876–1909 CE), AR 1 piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1293/ yr. 16 (= AH 1308/ 1891 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā - khān 'abd al-ḥamīd bin 'abd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Abdulhamid son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever), below – two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 16 | *sana* (16 | the year of), right in Arabic – *ghāzī* (the Warrior).

Rev.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍurība fī | qusṭanṭīniya | 1293* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1293).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1197 no. 735.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/ag-neco-d-156281/>, 2017).

072. Metrological data are not known, modified for button.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, September 3, 2018: unpublished

Abdulhamid II (AH 1293–1327/ 1876–1909 CE), AR 1 piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1293/ yr. 23 (= AH 1315/ 1898 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā - khān 'abd al-ḥamīd bin 'abd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā 'īman* (Khan Abdulhamid son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever), below – two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 23 | *sana* (23 | the year of), right in Arabic – *ghāzī* (the Warrior).

Rev.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍuriba fī | qusṭanṭīniya | 1293* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1293).

Lit.: *Cuhaj 2009a*, 1197 no. 735.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/poradte-co-je-to-mince-arabac-dekuj-179638/>, 2018).

073. 15 mm, other metrological data are not known, modified for button.

BOHEMIA, November 17, 2014: unpublished

Abdulhamid II (AH 1293–1327/ 1876–1909 CE), AR 1 piaster, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1293/ yr. 25 (= AH 1317/ 1900 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā - khān 'abd al-ḥamīd bin 'abd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā 'īman* (Khan Abdulhamid son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever), below – two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 25 | *sana* (25 | the year of), right in Arabic – *ghāzī* (the Warrior).

Rev.: in a reeded border and circle of twelve five-pointed stars, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *'azza naṣruhu | ḍuriba fī | qusṭanṭīniya | 1293* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory | struck in | Qustantiniya | AH 1293).

Lit.: *Cuhaj 2009a*, p. 1197 no. 735.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 4208 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-58218/>, 2014).

074. 14 mm, other metrological data are not known.

COPPER COINS

LOUČKA (Vsetín distr.), reported 2014: unpublished

Mehmed I Çelebi (AH 806–816/ 1403–1413 CE), AE manghir, mint: Brusa, no date – admixture of a hoard of ancient coins (ancient coins, *terminus post quem* the 6th century AD – a French AE coin of the 16th/17th century also registered – the hoard remained unpublished.

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā - muḥammad bin sulṭān bāyezīd* (Mehmed son of Sultan Bayezid).

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, two lines of Arabic inscriptions divided by a horizontal line – *khullida mulkahu | ḍuriba brusa* (may [Allah] perpetuate his kingdom | struck in Brusa).

Lit.: Kabaklarlı 1998, pp. 93–94, nos. 06–13.

075. 0.917 g; 15.6/14.1 mm; 6 h; irregular flan, legends partly off.

JAROMĚŘ, 2014: Novák 2015

Mehmed IV (AH 1058–1099/ 1648–1687 CE), AE manghir, mint: Tarabulus Gharb, date out of the preserved legend (1668–1679 CE by type) – group find of three coins (two of them Chinese).

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sulṭān | muḥammad khān | [bin] ibrahīm -* (Sultan | Mehmed | [son] of Ibrahim Khan)

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍuriba | fī ṭarābulus | gharb | sana | ...* (struck | in Tarabulus | Gharb | the year of | ...).

Lit.: Kabaklarli 1998, pp. 478–480, nos. 19-Trbg-01–13.

076. 3.027 g; 17.5/13.8 mm; 8 h; irregular flan, legends partly off.

TRĚBÍČ, 2011: unpublished

A forgery copying the following prototype: Suleiman II (AH 1099–1102/ 1687–1691 CE), AE *manghir*, mint: *Qustantiniya*, AH 1099/ 1687 CE – single find, settlement of the 8th – 9th centuries in west Moravia, very likely a contemporary forgery.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā*.

Rev.: in a reeded circle, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – ... | *duriba fī* | *qustantīniya* | 1099 (... | struck in | *Qustantiniya* | AH 1099), retrograde name of mint.

Lit.: Kabaklarli 1998, for the type cf. p. 491, nos. 09–12 (contemporary forgeries).

077. Metrological data are not known (19 mm based on the photo with scale), debased metal, heavily worn.

NÁCHOD REGION, 2014: unpublished

A forgery copying the following prototype: Suleiman II (AH 1099–1102/ 1687–1691 CE), AE *piaster* (*sic!*), mint: *Qustantiniya*, AH 1099/ 1687 CE – group find of individual pieces, a copper coin copying a heavy silver coin, debased retrograde calligraphy – most likely a contemporary forgery (European ?).

Obv.: in plain and pearl circles, five lines of Arabic inscriptions – *sultān suleimān* | *bin ibrahīm* | *dāma mulkahu duriba fī* | *qustantīniya* | 1099 (Sultan Suleiman | son of Ibrahim | may [Allah] perpetuate his kingdom struck in | *Qustantiniya* | AH 1099).

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, four lines of Arabic retrograde inscriptions – *sultān al-barrayn* | *wa khāqān al-bahrayn* | *al-sultān bin* | *al-sultān* (sultan of two continents – Europe and Asia Minor | lord of two seas – Aegean Sea and Black Sea | sultan, son | of sultan).

Lit.: Pere 1968, for the type cf. p. 176, no. 468.

078. Metrological data are not known (40 mm based on the photo with scale), debased metal.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, April 28, 2013: unpublished

Suleiman II (AH 1099–1102/ 1687–1691 CE), AE *manghir*, mint: *Qustantiniya*, [AH 1099/ 1687 CE] – single find.

Obv.: in reeded and plain circles, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā* centrally, ornaments in the field.

Rev.: in reeded and plain circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *duriba fī* | *qustantīniya* | [1099] (struck in | *Qustantiniya* | [AH 1099]), ornaments in the field.

Lit.: Kabaklarli 1998, pp. 490–491, nos. 01–08; Pere 1968, p. 177, no. 471.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-urceni-16632/>, 2013).

079. Metrological data are not known, heavily worn.

MĚLNÍK, February 2, 2015: unpublished

Suleiman II (AH 1099–1102/ 1687–1691 CE), AE *manghir*, mint: [*Qustantiniya*], [AH 1099/ 1687 CE] – single find.

Obv.: sultan's name in the form of *tughrā* centrally.

Rev.: three lines of Arabic inscriptions in the field, – *duriba fī* | [*qustantīniya* | 1099] (struck in | [*Qustantiniya* | AH 1099]).

Lit.: Kabaklarli 1998, pp. 490–491, nos. 01–08; Pere 1968: p. 177, no. 471.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mangir-sulejman-ii-od-labe-65315/>, 2015).

080. Metrological data are not known, heavily worn.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, January 25, 2016: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 3701 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-97218/>, 2016).

081. 20 mm; other metrological data are not known, ex-centrally struck.

BOHEMIA (?), April 4, 2016: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/je-to-mince-114633/>, 2016).

082. 17 mm; other metrological data are not known, traces of pendant.

MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGION, October 14, 2016: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-120765/>, 2016).

083. Metrological data are not known.

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION, August 15, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-radu-s-urcenim-147174/>, 2017).

084. Metrological data are not known, bent flan.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, September 30, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/suleyman-ii-153154/>, 2017).

085. 1.30 g; 19 mm, broken flan (10%).

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, November 12, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-155596/>, 2017).

086. Metrological data are not known.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, March 10, 2018: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/turek-164945/>, 2018).

087. 19 mm, other metrological data are not known, centrally holed, worn.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, June 7, 2018: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-urceni-172390/>, 2018).

088. 20 mm, other metrological data are not known, bent flan, worn.

BOHEMIA, November 17, 2015: unpublished

Suleiman II (AH 1099–1102/ 1687–1691 CE), AE manghir, mint: Saray, AH 1100/ 1688 CE – single find.

Obv.: totally worn.

Rev.: in plain and pearl circles, three lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍuriba fī | sarāy | 1100* (struck in | Saray | AH 1100), heavily worn.

Lit.: Kabaklarlı 1998, pp. 490–491, nos. 01–08; Pere 1968: p. 177, no. 471.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/medena-stara-mince-90738/>, 2015).

089. Metrological data are not known.

CENTRAL BOHEMIA, 2014: unpublished

Abdulmejid I (AH 1255–1277/ 1839–1861 CE), AE 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1255/ yr. 19 (= AH 1273/ 1857 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān 'abd al-majīd bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā'iman* (Khan Abdulmejid son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – *19 | sana* (19 | the year of), flower right.

Rev.: in a reeded circle, numeral 20 centrally, a circular Arabic inscription around – *ḍuriba fī qustantīniya sana 1255* (struck in Qustantiniya the year of AH 1255).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1193 no. 668.1.

090. Metrological data are not known, modified for button.

MORAVIA (?), June 26, 2009: unpublished

Abdulmejid I (AH 1255–1277/ 1839–1861 CE), AE 10 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1255/ yr. 20 (= AH 1274/ 1858 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān 'abd al-majīd bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā'iman* (Khan Abdulmejid son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – *20/ sana* (20/ the year of), flower right.

Rev.: in a reeded circle, numeral 10 centrally, a circular Arabic inscription around – *ḍuriba fī qustantīniya sana 1255* (struck in Qustantiniya the year of AH 1255).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1193 no. 667.3.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 3280 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-744-1008/>, 2009).

091. Metrological data are not known, perforation.

BOHEMIA, December 27, 2018: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AE 40 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1277/ yr. 4 (= AH 1280/ 1864 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān 'abd al-'azīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā'iman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – *4 | sana* (4 | the year of).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, numeral 40 centrally, a circular Arabic inscription around – *ḍuriba fī qustantīniya sana 1277* (struck in Qustantiniya the year of AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1195 no. 702.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 6060 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-ourceni-189417/>, 2018).

092. 36 mm, other metrological data are not known.

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM REGION, August 17, 2009: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AE 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1277/ yr. 4 (= AH 1280/ 1864 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān ʿabd al-ʿazīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā ʿiman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 4 | *sana* (4 | the year of).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, numeral 20 centrally, a circular Arabic inscription around – *ḍuriba fī qustantīniya sana 1277* (struck in Qustantiniya the year of AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1195 no. 701.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/nalez-v-lese-20-para-1865-190094/>, 2009).

093. 32 mm, other metrological data are not known, scratches.

KARLOVY VARY REGION, April 28, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5406 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-138356/>, 2017).

094. 10.65 g; 32 mm, corrosion.

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION, September 19, 2018: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876), AE 10 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1277/ yr. 1 (= AH 1277 = AD 1861) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān ʿabd al-ʿazīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā ʿiman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), centrally two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 1 | *sana* (1 | the year of), below Turkish inscription in Arabic script – *dersaadete mahsus sikke-i nuhasiyedir* (this copper coin belongs to the blessed place – Istanbul).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, numeral 10 centrally, a circular Arabic inscription around – *ḍuriba fī qustantīniya sana 1277* (struck in Qustantiniya the year of AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1195 no. 686.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-urceni-mince-arabska-181275/>, 2018).

095. 5.0 g; 27 mm, corrosion.

VYSOČINA REGION, March 18, 2012: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AE 10 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1277/ yr. 4 (= AH 1280/ 1864 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān ʿabd al-ʿazīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dā ʿiman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 4 | *sana* (4 | the year of).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, numeral 10 centrally, a circular Arabic inscription around – *ḍuriba fī qustantīniya sana 1277* (struck in Qustantiniya the year of AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1195 no. 700.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-3936-3805/>, 2012).

096. Metrological data are not known, broken flan (some 30% missing).

MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGION, March 2, 2013: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/kdo-poradi-13252/>, 2013).

097. Metrological data are not known, four perforations.

OLOMOUČ REGION, October 14, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/medailonek-ci-mince-153949/>, 2017).

098. 28 mm, other metrological data are not known, perforation.

BOHEMIA, December 3, 2014: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AE 10 para, mint: Misr, AH 1277/ yr. 4 (= AH 1280/ 1864 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān ʿabd al-ʿazīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dāʿīman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 10 | p (10 | para).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 4 | *ḍuriba fī | miṣr | 1277* (4 | struck in | Egypt | AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 302 no. 241.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 4240 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/znamka-59560/>, 2014).

099. Metrological data are not known, perforation.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, January 19, 2013: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AE 10 para, mint: Misr, AH 1277/ yr. 5 (= AH 1281/ 1865 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān ʿabd al-ʿazīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dāʿīman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 10 | p (10 | para).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 5 | *ḍuriba fī | miṣr | 1277* (5 | struck in | Egypt | AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 302 no. 241.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/arabska-mince-10677/>, 2013).

100. Metrological data are not known, corrosion.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, June 18, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/je-to-mince-142428/>, 2017).

101. 30 mm, other metrological data are not known, corrosion.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, February 23, 2006: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AE 10 para, mint: Misr, AH 1277/ yr. 6 (= AH 1282/ 1866 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān ʿabd al-ʿazīz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dāʿīman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 10 | p (10 | para).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – 6 | *ḍuriba fī | miṣr | 1277* (6 | struck in | Egypt | AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 302 no. 241.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-27841/>, 2006).

102. 30 mm, other metrological data are not known, worn flan.

KARLOVY VARY REGION, July 17, 2018: unpublished

Abdulaziz (AH 1277–1293/ 1861–1876 CE), AE 5 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1277/ yr. 4 (= AH 1280/ 1864 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān ʿabd al-ʿaziz bin maḥmūd al-muẓaffar dāʿīman* (Khan Abdulaziz son of Mahmud, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 4 | *sana* (4 | the year of).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, numeral 5 centrally, a circular Arabic inscription around – *ʿazza naṣruhu ǧuriba fī quṣṭanṭīniya sana 1277* (may [Allah] guarantee his victory, struck in Qustantiniya the year of AH 1277).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1195 no. 699.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5928 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/neznama-mince-174872/>, 2018).

103. 3.0 g; 22 mm, modified for button.

KARLOVY VARY REGION, January 20, 2013: unpublished

Mehmed V (AH 1327–1336/ 1909–1918 CE), AE 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1327/ yr. 3 (= AH 1329/ 1911 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān muḥammad bin ʿabd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dāʿīman* (Khan Mehmed son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 3 | *sana* (3 | the year of), right in Arabic *reshād* (the True Path Follower), a pearl circle, in the margin – a wreath and an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *hurriya | musāwāt | ʿadāla* (freedom | equality | justice).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 20 | *pāra* (20 | para), a pearl circle below in a wreath in Arabic 1327 (AH 1327), above an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *ǧuriba fī | dawla uthmāniya | quṣṭanṭīniya* (struck in | Ottoman state | Qustantiniya).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009b, p. 2065 no. 761.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 3509 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/urceni-mince-10737/>, 2013).

104. 3.8 g; 21.2 mm.

BOHEMIA, July 27, 2016: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/para-128681/>, 2016).

105. Metrological data are not known.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, July 27, 2013: unpublished

Mehmed V (AH 1327–1336/ 1909–1918 CE), AE 20 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1327/ yr. 5 (= AH 1331/ 1913 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān muḥammad bin ʿabd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dāʿīman* (Khan Mehmed son of Abdulmejid, victorious forever) below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 5 | *sana* (5 | the year of), right in Arabic *reshād* (the True Path Follower), a pearl circle, in the margin – a wreath and an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *hurriya | musāwāt | ʿadāla* (freedom | equality | justice).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 20 | *pāra* (20 | para), a pearl circle below in a wreath in Arabic 1327 (AH 1327), above an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *ǧuriba fī | dawla uthmāniya | quṣṭanṭīniya* (struck in | Ottoman state | Qustantiniya).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009b, p. 2065 no. 761.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/20-para-turecko-1909-mehmet-v-20976/>, 2013).

106. 4.0 g; 21 mm.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, December 8, 2002: unpublished

Mehmed V (AH 1327–1336/ 1909–1918 CE), AE 10 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1327/ yr. 2 (= AH 1328/ 1910 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān muḥammad bin ʿabd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā ʿiman* (Khan Mehmed son of Abdülmejid, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 2 | *sana* (2 | the year of), right in Arabic *reshād* (the True Path Follower), a pearl circle, in the margin – a wreath and an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *hurriya | musāwāt | ʿadāla* (freedom | equality | justice).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 10 | *pāra* (10 | para), a pearl circle below in a wreath in Arabic 1327 (AH 1327), above an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *ḍuriba fī | dawla uthmāniya | quṣṭanṭīniya* (struck in | Ottoman state | Qustantiniya).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009b, 2065 no. 760.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5767 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/netusim-164868/>, 2002).

107. 18 mm, other metrological data are not known, perforation.

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION, April 1, 2012: unpublished

Mehmed V (AH 1327–1336/ 1909–1918 CE), AE 5 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1327/ yr. 3 (= AH 1329/ 1911 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān muḥammad bin ʿabd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā ʿiman* (Khan Mehmed son of Abdülmejid, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 3 | *sana* (3 | the year of), right in Arabic *reshād* (the True Path Follower), a pearl circle, in the margin – a wreath and an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *hurriya | musāwāt | ʿadāla* (freedom | equality | justice).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 5 | *pāra* (5 | para), a pearl circle below in a wreath in Arabic 1327 (AH 1327), above an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *ḍuriba fī | dawla uthmāniya | quṣṭanṭīniya* (struck in | Ottoman state | Qustantiniya).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009b, p. 2064 no. 759.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 4858 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-urceni-mince-arabska-181275/>, 2012).

108. 2.0 g; 14 mm.

NORTH BOHEMIA, August 27, 2018: unpublished

Mehmed VI (AH 1336–1341/ 1918–1923 CE), AE 40 para, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1336/ yr. 4 (= AH 1339/ 1921 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a reeded circle, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān muḥammad bin ʿabd al-majīd al-muẓaffar dā ʿiman* (Khan Mehmed son of Abdülmejid, victorious forever), below two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 4 | *sana* (4 | the year of), right in Arabic *reshād* (the True Path Follower), a pearl circle, in the margin – a wreath and an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *hurriya | musāwāt | ʿadāla* (freedom | equality | justice).

Rev.: in a reeded circle, two lines of Arabic inscriptions – 20 | *pāra* (20 | para), a pearl circle below in a wreath in Arabic 1327 (AH 1327), above an Arabic inscription divided by stars – *ḍuriba fī | dawla uthmāniya | quṣṭanṭīniya* (struck in | Ottoman state | Qustantiniya).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009b, p. 2069, no. 828.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 4111 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/mince-178854/>, 2018).

109. Metrological data are not known.

JEWELRY JETONS OF BASE METAL

PŘEDMĚŘICE NAD JIZEROU (Mladá Boleslav distr.), 2011: Novák and Smělý 2011

Prototype: Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE)

mint: Qustantiniya (Istanbul), AV 1/2 *çedid mahmudiye*, AH 1223/ yr. 28 (= AH 1250/ 1835 CE) – single find.

Obv.: in a wreath and surrounded by four branches, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamid al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic 'adlī (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath and surrounded by five branches, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍurība 28 | fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223* (struck 28 | in | Qustantiniya | 1223).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, p. 1192, no. 644 (15 mm, 0.70–0.80 g).

110. 0.393 g; 15.0/15.0 mm, perforation, stylized lettering, worn.

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION, June 25, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-urceni-mince-142790/>, 2017).

111. 15 mm, other metrological data are not known, perforation.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION, February 12, 2014: unpublished

Prototype: Mahmud II (AH 1223–1255/ 1808–1839 CE), AV *ḥadīd maḥmudiye*, mint: Qustantiniya, AH 1223/ yr. 28 (= AH 1250/ 1835 CE) – single find

Obv.: in a wreath and surrounded by four branches, sultan's name in the form of *tughrā – khān maḥmūd bin 'abd al-ḥamid al-muẓaffar dā 'iman* (Khan Mahmud son of Abdulhamid, victorious forever), right in Arabic 'adlī (the Just).

Rev.: in a wreath and surrounded by five branches, four lines of Arabic inscriptions – *ḍurība 28 | fī | quṣṭanṭīniya | 1223* (struck 28 | in | Qustantiniya | 1223).

Lit.: Cuhaj 2009a, 1192 no. 645.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-urceni-34941/>, 2014).

112. Metrological data are not known, perforation (19 mm based on the photo with scale).

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM REGION, February 27, 2014: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/zvladni-predmet-poradite-36294/>, 2014).

113. Metrological data are not known, perforation.

BOHEMIA, January 7, 2013: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/-49743/>, 2013).

114. Metrological data are not known, perforation.

OLMOUC REGION, November 16, 2015: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz, no. 5077 (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/medailonek-s-arab-pismem-90639/>, 2015).

115. 20 mm, other metrological data are not known, perforation, breakage.

BOHEMIA, June 27, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

Lovecpokladu.cz (available at: <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/nalez/prosim-o-urceni-143307/>, 2017).

116. 18 mm, other metrological data are not known, perforation.

TURSKO (Praha-západ distr.), September 6, 2017: unpublished

Same – single find.

117. 0.596g; 20.0/20.3 mm, 7 h, perforation, bent flan.

Tab. 3. Ottoman coins found in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia between 1996 and 2018 (listing based on *terminus post quem*, continuation of Tab. 2).

No.	Locality/ catalogue entry	Total number of coins	Ottoman coins, dating (CE)	Mint	<i>Terminus post quem</i> (CE)	Date of discovery/ literature
47.	South Moravian Region/ 027	SF (Single find)1 AR	1 AR, 1360–1389	-	after 1389	August 27, 2017, unpublished
48.	Bělá pod Bezdězem (Mladá Boleslav distr.)/ 029	SF 1 + 1 AR	1 AR, 1481–1512	Nowar	after 1512	2015/ Novák and Smišek 2015
49.	Český Krumlov/ 032	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1512–1520	Nowar	after 1520	2010/ Militký and Novák 2010
50.	Plzeň Region/ 003	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1512–1520	Halab	after 1520	2017, unpublished
51.	Ivančice (Brno-venkov distr.)/ 028, 030–031	H (Hoard) 3 AR	3 AR, 1422, 1481–1512, 1512–1520	1422/ Edirne, 1481–1512/ Edirne, 1512–1520/ -	after 1520	2010/ Novák 2011
52.	Olomouc/ 033	SF 1 AR (plated)	1 AR (plated), 1512–1520	Qustantiniya	after 1520	2014, unpublished
53.	Central Bohemia/ 034	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1520–1566	-	after 1566	2013, unpublished
54.	Vrchoslavice (Prostějov distr.)/ 005	SF 1 AV/AR, forgery	1 AV/AR, 1566–1574	-	after 1574	2010/ Novák and Videman 2011
55.	Praha-Castle/ 007	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1574–1595	Misir	after 1595	2006/ Frolík and Novák 2007
56.	Votice (Benešov distr.)/ 008	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1574–1595	Misir	after 1595	2010/ Novák and Procházka 2010
57.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 010	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1574–1595	Misir	after 1595	2011, unpublished
58.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 015	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1574–1595	Misir	after 1595	2017, unpublished
59.	Tvrdonice (Břeclav distr.)/ 009	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1574–1595	Misir	after 1595	2010/ Novák 2014
60.	Mikulov (Břeclav distr.)/ 035	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1574–1595	-	after 1595	2014, unpublished
61.	Central Bohemia/ 016	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1574–1595	Misir	after 1595	April 4, 2018, unpublished

62.	Vysočina Region/ 017	SF 1 AV/AE, forgery	1 AV, 1574–1595	Misir	after 1595+	November 8, 2018, unpublished
63.	South Bohemian Region/ 036	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1574–1595	Sidre Qapisi	after 1595	December 26, 2016, unpublished
64.	Horní Rápotice (Pelhřimov distr.)/ 004, 012–014	H 341 AR+AV	4 AV, 1520–1566, 1574–1595	1520–1566/ Sidre Qapisi, 1574–1595/ Jazair, 2 Misr	after 1595	2015, unpublished
65.	Znojmo/ 037	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1595–1603	-	after 1603	2014, unpublished
66.	Mladá Boleslav/ 021	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1603–1617	Jazair	after 1617	2015, unpublished
67.	Dobruška (Rychnov nad Kněžnou distr.)/ 022	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1603–1617	Qustantiniya	after 1617	2016, unpublished
68.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 019	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1603–1617	Misir	after 1617	2011, unpublished
69.	Přerov/ 020	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1603–1617	Qustantiniya	after 1617	2012/ Schenk and Mikulík 2013
70.	Central Bohemia/ 023	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1603–1617	Jazair	after 1617	September 24, 2016, unpublished
71.	Louny-Předměstí (Louny distr.)/ 002, 038	SF 1 AV/AE, forgery + 1 AR	1 AV/AE, forgery + 1 AR, 1520–1566, 1618–1622	1520-66/ -, 1618-22/ -	after 1622	2016/ <i>Novák 2017</i>
72.	Králíky (Ústí nad Orlicí distr.)/ 018, 024	H 60 AV	2 AV, 1574–1595, 1603–1617	1574–1595/ Misr, 1603–1617/ Misr	after beginning of the 1630s	2018, unpublished
73.	Janovice u Kravař (Česká Lípa distr.)/ 001	H 9 AV + 2 AR	1 AV, 1520–1566	Sidre Qapisi	after 1637	2013, unpublished
74.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 025	SF 1 AV (collection ?)	1 AV (collection ?), 1623–1640	Misir	after 1640	2012, unpublished
75.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 039	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1640–1648	Qustantiniya	after 1648	2018, unpublished
76.	Střední Čechy/ 040	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1648–1687	-	after 1687	2013, unpublished
77.	Střítež u Jihlavy (Jihlava distr.)/ 041	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1648–1687	Misir	after 1687	2015, unpublished
78.	Loučka (Vsetín distr.)/ 075	H x AR + AE	1 AE, 1648–1687	Brusa	after 1687	2014, unpublished
79.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 089	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1688	Saray	after 1688	November 17, 2015, unpublished
80.	Náchod Region/ 078	H 1 AE + x AE	1 AE, forgery copying heavy silver coin, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	2014, unpublished
81.	Mělník/ 080	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	February 2, 2015, unpublished

82.	Třebíč/ 077	SF 1 AE, contemporary forgery	1 AE, contemporary forgery, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	2011, unpublished
83.	South Moravian Region/ 079	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	April 28, 2013, unpublished
84.	South Moravian Region/ 081	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	January 25, 2016, unpublished
85.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 082	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	August 4, 2016, unpublished
86.	Moravian-Silesian Region/ 083	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	October 14, 2016, unpublished
87.	South Bohemian Region/ 084	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	August 15, 2017, unpublished
88.	South Moravian Region/ 085	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	September 30, 2017, unpublished
89.	South Moravian Region/ 086	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	November 12, 2017, unpublished
90.	Central Bohemian Region/ 087	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	March 10, 2018, unpublished
91.	Central Bohemian Region/ 088	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1687–1691	Qustantiniya	after 1691	June 7, 2018, unpublished
93.	Dobroměřice (Louny distr.)/ 006, 011	H 6 AV + 6 AR +	2 AV, 1566–1574, 1574–1595	1566–1574/ Misr, 1574– 1595/ Misr	17 th century	2013, unpublished
95.	South Bohemian Region/ 042	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1703–1730	Islambul	after 1730	August 1, 2018, unpublished
96.	Moravian-Silesian Region/ 043	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1703–1730	Islambul	after 1730	January 1, 2019, unpublished
97.	Central Bohemian Region/ 045	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1770	Islambul	after 1770	August 31, 2018, unpublished
98.	Mladá Boleslav- Podchlumí/ 048–052	H 5 AR	5AR, 1793	5 Misr	after 1793	2012/ Harušťák and Novák 2013
99.	South Moravian Region/ 046	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1793	Islambul	after 1793	October 10, 2015, unpublished
100.	Jaroměř (Náchod distr.)/ 076	H 3 AE	1 AE, 1648–1687	Tarabulus Gharb	after 1795	2014/ Novák 2015
101.	Lysá nad Labem (Nymburk distr.)/ 047	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1800	Islambul	after 1800	2011/ Kubík and Novák 2011
102.	South Moravian Region/ 026	SF 1 AV	1 AV, 1818	Qustantiniya	after 1818	March 8, 2006, unpublished
103.	Moravian-Silesian Region/ 058	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1829	Qustantiniya	after 1829	June 4, 2014, unpublished
104.	Pardubice Region/ 054	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1833	Qustantiniya	after 1833	September 16, 2015, unpublished
105.	Karlovy Vary Region/ 055	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1833	Qustantiniya	after 1833	January 8, 2013, unpublished
106.	Central Bohemia/ 056	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1835	Qustantiniya	after 1835	November 19, 2016, unpublished
107.	Ústí nad Labem Region/ 057	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1836	Qustantiniya	after 1836	February 26, 2014, unpublished
108.	Nakléřov (Ústí nad Labem distr.)/ 044, 059	H 2 AR	2 AR, 1768, 1836	1768/ Islambul, 1836/ Qustantiniya	after 1836	2011/ <i>Novák 2010</i>

109.	Central Bohemia/ 053	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1837	Qustantiniya	after 1837	May 21, 2017, unpublished
110.	Mikulov (Břeclav distr.)/ 060	SF 1 BI	1 BI, 1839	Qustantiniya	after 1839	2013, unpublished
111.	South Moravian Region/ 062	SF 1 BI	1 BI, 1839	Qustantiniya	after 1839	May 23, 2013, unpublished
112.	Central Bohemian Region/ 063	SF 1 BI	1 BI, 1839	Qustantiniya	after 1839	October 20, 2013, unpublished
113.	South Moravian Region/ 061, 064	SF 2 BI	2 BI, 1839, 1840	1839/ Qustantiniya, 1840/ Qustantiniya	after 1840	January 7, 2013, unpublished
114.	Moravská Třebová/ 065	SF 1 BI	1 BI, 1840	Qustantiniya	after 1840	2018, unpublished
115.	Central Bohemia/ 090	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1857	Qustantiniya	after 1857	2014, unpublished
116.	Moravia, unspecified/ 091	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1858	Qustantiniya	after 1858	June 26, 2009, unpublished
117.	South Bohemian Region/ 095	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1861	Qustantiniya	after 1861	September 19, 2018, unpublished
118.	Bohemian, unspecified/ 092	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1864	Qustantiniya	after 1864	December 27, 2018, unpublished
119.	Ústí nad Labem Region/ 093	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1864	Qustantiniya	after 1864	August 17, 2009, unpublished
120.	Karlovy Vary Region/ 094	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1864	Qustantiniya	after 1864	April 28, 2017, unpublished
121.	Vysočina Region/ 096	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1864	Qustantiniya	after 1864	March 18, 2012, unpublished
122.	Moravian-Silesian Region/ 097	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1864	Qustantiniya	after 1864	March 2, 2013, unpublished
123.	Olomouc Region/ 098	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1864	Qustantiniya	after 1864	October 14, 2017, unpublished
124.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 099	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1864	Misr	after 1864	December 3, 2014, unpublished
125.	Karlovy Vary Region/ 103	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1864	Qustantiniya	after 1864	July 17, 2018, unpublished
126.	South Moravian Region/ 100	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1865	Misr	after 1865	January 19, 2013, unpublished
127.	Central Bohemian Region/ 101	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1865	Misr	after 1865	June 18, 2017, unpublished
128.	South Moravian Region/ 102	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1866	Misr	after 1866	February 23, 2006, unpublished
129.	Plzeň Region/ 067	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1870	Qustantiniya	after 1870	September 9, 2016, unpublished
130.	Olomouc Region/ 066	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1861–1876	Qustantiniya	after 1876	November 20, 2012, unpublished
131.	Újezdec (Svitavy distr.)/ 068	SF 1 AR + 8 AE	1 AR, 1876	Qustantiniya	after 1876	2012/ Hrubeš and Novák 2011
132.	Central Bohemia/ 071	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1884	Qustantiniya	after 1884	August 21, 2017, unpublished
133.	South Bohemian Region/ 072	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1891	Qustantiniya	after 1891	November 20, 2017, unpublished
134.	Central Bohemian Region/ 069	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1898	Qustantiniya	after 1898	August 27, 2017, unpublished

135.	Central Bohemian Region/ 073	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1898	Qustantiniya	after 1898	September 3, 2018, unpublished
136.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 074	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1900	Qustantiniya	after 1900	October 17, 2014, unpublished
137.	Central Bohemian Region/ 070	SF 1 AR	1 AR, 1901	Qustantiniya	after 1901	April 12, 2018, unpublished
138.	South Moravian Region/ 107	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1910	Qustantiniya	after 1910	December 8, 2002, unpublished
139.	Karlovy Vary Region/ 104	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1911	Qustantiniya	after 1911	January 20, 2013, unpublished
140.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 105	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1911	Qustantiniya	after 1911	July 27, 2016, unpublished
141.	South Bohemian Region/ 108	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1911	Qustantiniya	after 1911	April 1, 2012, unpublished
142.	South Moravian Region/ 106	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1913	Qustantiniya	after 1913	July 27, 2013, unpublished
143.	North Bohemia/ 109	SF 1 AE	1 AE, 1921	Qustantiniya	after 1921	August 27, 2018, unpublished

1J.	Předměřice nad Jizerou (Mladá Boleslav distr.)/ 110	SF 1 AV/AE, jeton	1 AV/AE, 1835	Qustantiniya	(after 1835)	2011/ Novák and Smělý 2011
2J.	South Moravian Region/ 111	SF 1 AV/AE, jeton	1 AV/AE, 1835	Qustantiniya	(after 1835)	June 25, 2017, unpublished
3J.	Central Bohemian Region/ 112	SF 1 AV/AE, jeton	1 AV/AE, 1835	Qustantiniya	(after 1835)	February 12, 2014, unpublished
4J.	Ústí nad Labem Region/ 113	SF 1 AV/AE, jeton	1 AV/AE, 1835	Qustantiniya	(after 1835)	February 27, 2014, unpublished
5J.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 114	SF 1 AV/AE, jeton	1 AV/AE, 1835	Qustantiniya	(after 1835)	January 7, 2017, unpublished
6J.	Olomouc Region/ 115	SF 1 AV/AE, jeton	1 AV/AE, 1835	Qustantiniya	(after 1835)	November 16, 2015, unpublished
7J.	Bohemia, unspecified/ 116	SF 1 AV/AE, jeton	1 AV/AE, 1835	Qustantiniya	(after 1835)	June 27, 2017, unpublished
8J.	Tursko (Praha – západ distr.)/ 117	SF 1 AV/AE, jeton	1 AV/AE, 1835	Qustantiniya	(after 1835)	September 6, 2017, unpublished

Summary

Up until 2018, some 151 finds of Ottoman coins, their forgeries, and decorative copies have been registered in the territory of the Czech Republic. These coins have come to the mentioned territory via the Ottoman European expansion since the 16th century, and their flow reached its peak in the 17th century. This phenomenon is connected with the Thirty Years War in Bohemia (partly in Moravia and in Silesia), but in south and central Moravia, it is explained by the direct military impact of the Ottoman element. The latest summarization of the discovered coins¹³ containing material registered up to 1996, and the newly found pieces in 1996–2018 bring a new view in the distribution and interpretation of Ottoman coins in the Czech Republic, mainly in the 18th and 19th

¹³ Novák 2006; Novák 2011.

centuries. In 1996, the Ottoman coins of the 16th and 17th centuries seemed to dominate absolutely in finds covering Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. The vast majority of finds (34 hoards with the Ottoman coins as admixture) were of a group character and were evidently connected with the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), and the period closely following it. The gold Ottoman coins – around 300 pieces – are basically represented in the mentioned territory by specimens struck from 1520 to 1640. They served relatively long in circulation, and they show a significant territorial diversity of origin, a high level of wear, and attempts of cutting into pieces and testing. The newly documented Ottoman coins in the territory of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 1996 to 2018 significantly enrich our knowledge about the appearance of these coins in the territory of the Czech Republic – the quantity of the registered material increased three times (117 pieces) compared to the previous period, and single finds totally dominate (6 hoards and 100 single finds), gold coins represent the clear minority of the corpus (26 pieces among 117 pieces in total), and quite a substantive quantity of coins (51 pieces) belong to issues produced after 1800. Historically later silver and copper coins can point to the period of the Napoleonic Wars or to the modern Austro-Hungarian period with its Balkan overlaps. In the case of Bohemia, the copper coins evidently represent a secondary import. Decorative jetons can point to the local production for export (Jablonec) or to memorabilia imported from the Balkans.

In general, the Ottoman coins are regularly dispersed all over the Bohemian territory, and they are connected with the following phenomena: the Thirty Years War, the Napoleonic Wars, and the Austro-Hungarian contacts in the Balkans. The same could basically be said about Moravia northwards behind the line Jihlava – Brno – Přerov – Vsetín. To the south of the mentioned line, the finds can be clearly connected directly with Ottoman military activities.

Among the gold Ottoman coins registered up to 1996, pieces struck in Istanbul (Qustantiniya), Egypt (Misr), Baghdad, Damascus, Aleppo (Halab), Alger, and Sidre Qapisi (Thessaloniki vilayet, continental Greece) are the most frequent. The following mints are regarded as rare for the gold issues: Amasiya (Siwas vilayet, Anatolia), Amid (Diyarbakr vilayet, Armenia), Hanja (today Gianja, Azerbaijan), Saqiz (Scio Island in the Greek Archipelago), Srebrenitcha (Srebrenica, Bosnia), Tarabulus Gharb (Tripoli, Libya), and Tuqat (Greek Eudoxia, north Cappadocia). The rarest mint for silver is represented by Tchaynitcha (south Bosnia). Istanbul (Qustantiniya, Islambul) evidently dominates among the Ottoman mints for the coins found between 1996 and 2018. Misr (Egypt, Cairo) is the second most frequent mint. In the case of gold coins, the following mints seem to be interesting: Halab (Aleppo, Syria), Jazair (Alger), and Sidre Qapisi (Thessaloniki vilayet, continental Greece). Among the silver issues, Edirne and Nowar (Novo Brdo, Kosovo) attracts special attention. Sometimes, relatively rare mints appear among the Ottoman earlier copper: Tarabulus Gharb (Tripoli, Libya), Brusa (north-west Anatolia), and Saray (Sarajevo, Bosnia). In the case of gold issues and larger silver pieces, big central mints dominate (Istanbul, Misr), in the case of smaller and earlier silver denominations, as well as in the case of copper coins, a larger territorial diversity with an inclination to the Balkans can be seen.

From a technical point of view, perforated pieces are worth noting (all decorative jetons have been pierced). This kind of modification can give evidence of a secondary (decorative) use of the coins in their target (final) destination. The coins with pendant or traces of it plus pieces modified for buttons are of the same category. It is clear that

the Ottoman coins found in the territory of the Czech Republic and produced before 1700 are more or less of the thesaurization character, and in other cases, their exotic aesthetic style (i.e., Arabic calligraphy) was given priority in a different historical era. Forgeries of the Ottoman coins found in the territory of the Czech Republic can be seen as a special category. The gold plated forgeries copying gold coins represent the increased contemporary demand for gold, and they are with the highest probability of a local (central European) provenance. The silver plated pieces and copper imitations could be regarded as authentic Ottoman forgeries coming to the mentioned territory, which have accidentally been lost there.

Literature:

- Adámek, K. (1900–1901). Město Skuč. *Památky archeologické*, 19, p. 295.
- Album, S. (2011). *Checklist of Islamic Coins*, 3rd ed. Santa Rosa, CA: Stephen Album Rare Coins.
- Artuk, I. and Artuk, C. (1974). *İstanbul arkeoloji müzeleri teşhirdeki islami sikkeler kataloğu II*. İstanbul: TC Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü.
- Augst, B. (1958). Osmánské altuny z nálezů v lese Koblížku u Kamenice n. L. *Numismatické listy*, 13, pp. 92–96.
- Chumchal, M. (1994). Nález mincí v Přerově v roce 1923. In: Z. Gardavský, ed., *Minulost Přerovska 1993. Sborník prací z dějin přerovského regionu*. Přerov: Muzeum Komenského v Přerově, pp. 129–146.
- Cuhaj, G., ed. (2009a). *Standard Catalog of World Coins. 1801–1900*, 6th ed. Iola, WI: Krause Publications.
- Cuhaj, G., ed. (2009b). *Standard Catalog of World Coins. 1901–2000*, 6th ed. Iola, WI: Krause Publications.
- Čapka, F. (1998). *Dějiny zemí Koruny české v datech*. Praha: Nakladatelství Libri.
- Damali, A. (2010/1). *History of Ottoman Coins*, Vol. 1. İstanbul: Nilüfer Damali Eğitim.
- Damali, A. (2010/2). *History of Ottoman Coins*, Vol. 2. İstanbul: Nilüfer Damali Eğitim.
- Damali, A. (2011/3). *History of Ottoman Coins*, Vol. 3. İstanbul: Nilüfer Damali Eğitim.
- Damali, A. (2011/4). *History of Ottoman Coins*, Vol. 4. İstanbul: Nilüfer Damali Eğitim.
- Damali, A. (2012). *History of Ottoman Coins*, Vol. 5. İstanbul: Nilüfer Damali Eğitim.
- Detektorweb.cz, (2003–). [online] Available at www.detektorweb.cz [Accessed 2011].
- Fiala, E. (1922). Zlatý poklad. Koblížek u Kamenice. *Věstník Numismatické společnosti československé*, 4, pp. 170–171.
- Frolík, J. and Novák, V. (2007). Nález turecké zlaté mince v Praze na Hradčanech. *Numismatický sborník*, 22, pp. 260–266.
- Ghalib, I. (1890). *Numismatique ottomane*. Constantinople: Mihran Matbaası.

- Harušťák, M. and Novák, V. (2013). Nález stříbrných osmanských mincí sultána Salíma III. z Mladé Boleslavi-Podchlumí. *Numismatický sborník*, 27(1), pp. 134–136.
- Hrubeš, M. and Novák, V. (2011). Nález stříbrného piastru osmanského sultána Muráda V. u obce Újezdec (okr. Svitavy). *Numismatický sborník*, 26(2), pp. 314–315.
- Kabaklarlı, N. (1998). *Copper Coins of Ottoman Empire. 1299–1808*. İstanbul: Usaklılar Eğitim Kultur Vakfı Yayınları.
- Krause, Ch. and Mishler, C. (1997). *Standard Catalog of World Coins. 18th Century Edition 1701–1800*, 2nd ed. Iola, WI: KP Books.
- Kubík, M. and Novák, V. (2011). Nález stříbrné mince osmanského sultána Salíma III. z Lysé nad Labem (okr. Nymburk). *Numismatický sborník*, 26(1), pp. 144–146.
- Lane-Poole, S. (1883). *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum, Vol. VIII. The Coins of the Turks in the British Museum*. London: British Museum.
- Lovecpokladu.cz (2006–). [online] Available at: www.lovecpokladu.cz [Accessed 2012–2019].
- Militký, J. and Novák, V. (2010). Nález osmanské stříbrné mince Salíma I. z Českého Krumlova. *Numismatický sborník*, 25, pp. 170–172.
- Mitchiner, M. (1977). *Oriental Coins and their Values. The World of Islam*. London: Hawkins Publications.
- Nálezy III/1* = Nemeškal, L. (1957). České, moravské a slezské nálezy mincí údobí tolarového. In: E. Nohejlová-Prátová, ed., *Nálezy mincí v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku, Díl III/1*. Praha: Československá akademie věd, pp. 7–214.
- Nálezy* = E. Nohejlová-Prátová, ed. (1955–1958). *Nálezy mincí v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku, Díl I–IV*. Praha: Československá akademie věd.
- Nemeškal, L. (1958). Nálezy z údobí třicetileté války v Drhovech, okr. Dobříš. *Numismatický sborník*, 5, pp. 353–354.
- Novák, V. (1996). Find of a Piaster of the Ottoman Sultan Mustafa II in Prague-Suchdol Quarter. *Archiv Orientální*, 64, pp. 395–398.
- Novák, V. (2000). Characteristic Features of the Ottoman Coinage/Caratteristiche generali della monetazione otomana. In: N. Vismara, ed., *Monete di Piuro, 7. elementi per una ricerca*. Chiavenna: Museo della Valchiavenna, pp. 51–56, 60.
- Novák, V. (2006). Struktura nálezů tureckých mincí v Českých zemích a na Slovensku, jejich interpretace s přihlédnutím k nově publikovanému materiálu. *Numismatický sborník*, 21, pp. 181–189.
- Novák, V. (2010). Nález dvou stříbrných osmanských mincí od Naklěřova (okr. Ústí nad Labem). *Numismatický sborník*, 25, pp. 186–188.
- Novák, V. (2011). Nové nálezy tureckých mincí z území Čech, Moravy a Slovenska. In: *Orientalia Antiqua Nova. XI*. Plzeň: Západočeská univerzita, pp. 101–103.
- Novák, V. (2014). Nález osmanské zlaté mince Muráda III. z Tvrdonic (okr. Břeclav). *Numismatický sborník*, 28 (2), pp. 287–290.

- Novák, V. (2015). Nález jedné osmanské a tří čínských mincí z Jaroměře (okr. Náchod). *Numismatický sborník*, 29(1), pp. 120–124.
- Novák, V. (2017). Fragment falsa osmanské zlaté mince nalezený v blízkosti železniční zastávky Louny předměstí. K fenoménu falsátorství osmanských zlatých sultání za třicetileté války. *Numismatické listy*, 72, pp. 155–168.
- Novák, V. and Procházka, Z. (2010). Nález zlaté osmanské mince Muráda III. z Votic (okr. Benešov). *Numismatický sborník*, 25, pp. 183–185.
- Novák, V. and Smělý, T. (2011). Nález fantazijního osmanského žetonu z Předměřic nad Jizerou (okr. Mladá Boleslav). *Numismatický sborník*, 26(1), pp. 146–148.
- Novák, V. and Smíšek, K. (2015). Nález osmanské stříbrné mince sultána Bájazída II. a stříbrné benátské ražby druhé poloviny 16. století z Bělé pod Bezdězem (okr. Mladá Boleslav). *Numismatický sborník*, 29(1), pp. 117–119.
- Novák, V. and Videman, J. (2011). Nález zlomku osmanské stříbrné pozlacené mince od Vrchoslavíc (okr. Prostějov). *Numismatické listy*, 66(1), pp. 36–40.
- Østrup, J. (1938). *Catalogue des monnaies arabes et turques du Cabinet royal des médailles du Musée national de Copenhague*. Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard.
- Pere, N. (1968). *Coins of the Ottoman Empire*. İstanbul: Yapı ve Kredi Bankası.
- Petrtyl, J. (1955). Nálezy mincí na Hlinecku. *Numismatický sborník*, 2, p. 189.
- Schaendlinger, A. (1973). *Osmanische Numismatik*. Braunschweig: Klinkhardt und Biermann.
- Schenk, Z. and Mikulík, J. (2013). Přerov – Na Marku. Archeologický odkryv sboru a domu se školou jednoty bratrské. In: J. Lapáček, ed., *Sborník Státního okresního archivu Přerov*. Přerov: Zemský archiv v Opavě, pp. 5–24.
- Skutil, J. and Malá, A. (1958). Soupis středo- a novověkých nálezů mincí na Moravě. *Numismatický sborník*, 5, p. 332.
- Srečković, S. (1999). *Akches*, Vol. 1. Belgrade: S. Srečković
- Srečković, S. (2000). *Akches*, Vol. 2. Belgrade: S. Srečković.
- Srečković, S. (2005). *Akches*, Vol. 4. Belgrade: S. Srečković.
- Sultan, J. (1977). *Coins of the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic*. Thousand Oaks, CA: B & R Publishers.
- Štěpková, J. (1957). Nález u Chvalkovic (okres Jaroměř). *Numismatický sborník*, 4, pp. 213–214.
- Štěpková, J. (1963). Coins of the Osmanli Sultans in the Coin-Hoards found on Czechoslovak Territory. *Annals of the Náprstek Museum*, 2, pp. 141–192.
- Štěpková, J. (1968). Islámské mince v nálezech ze Slovenska. *Numismatický sborník*, 10, pp. 278–282.
- Tauer, F. (1984). *Svět islámu*. Praha: Vyšehrad.
- Zeno.ru = Zeno.ru – Oriental Coins Database, (2002–). [online] Available at: www.zeno.ru.

Pl. 1



001



002



003



004

005

006



007

008

009



010



011



012



013



014



015



016



017



018



Pl. 3



019



020



021



022



023



024



025



026



027





028



029



032



033



034



035



036



037



038



Pl. 5



039



040



041



042

043

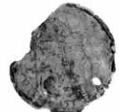
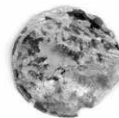
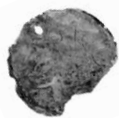
044



045

046

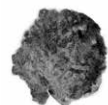
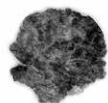
047



048

049

050



051

052



053



054



055

056

057



058

059

060





061



062



063



064



065



066



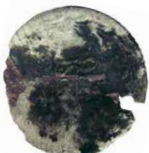
067



068



069



Pl. 9



070



071



072



073



074



075



076



077





078



079

080

081



082

083

084

Pl. 11



085



086



087



088



089



090



091



092



093



094

Pl. 13



095



096



097



098



099





100



101



102

Pl. 15



103



104



105



106

107

108



109

110

111



112



113



114



115



116



117