



MANQUSO

Gazette

of Andalusian Epigraphic and Numismatic Studies

IDENTIFICATION OF UMAYYAD COINS

Post-reform (AH77-132)

DAMASCUS CALIPHATE and ABASSI REVOLUTION

-Juan Fernando Martínez Atienza-



Cordoba (Spain)

Special

Nº 20

January

2025

Editorial Management:

Manquso is a magazine published in digital format in Córdoba by:

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ISSN 2444-6440



IDENTIFICATION OF UMAYYAD COINS Post reform (AH77-132) DAMASCUS CALIPHATE and ABASSI REVOLUTION

Abstract:

Like the previous text about the Identification of Abbasid Coins (Manquso 16), this one tries to offer a visual method to identify the coins of the Umayyad Caliphate of Damascus following similar premises as in that one.

Only reference is made in this text to the post-reform coins because the previous ones make up a numismatic group of transition from the previous numerary, mainly Byzantine and Sassanid, but also from other peoples from which they were conquered, with a multitude of types, legends, human and animal representations, etc.

Resumen:

Al igual que el anterior texto sobre la Identificación de las Monedas Abasíes (Manquso 16), éste intenta ofrecer un método visual para identificar las monedas del Califato Omeya de Damasco siguiendo similares premisas que en aquel.

Solamente se hace referencia en este texto a las monedas post reforma debido a que las anteriores conforman un grupo numismático de transición del numerario anterior, principalmente bizantino y sasánida, aunque también de otros pueblos de los que fueron conquistados, con multitud de tipos, leyendas, representaciones humanas y animales, etc.

* **Cover photo:** MORTON 6 EDEN. Umayyad Dinar, AH105 / 713-4 AD, Hisham, (Bernardi 48Ed; Walker ANS.16 = Miles, RIC 66). The mont's name on the back says: Ma'din Amir al-Mu'minin bi al-Hijaz "Commander of the Faithful' mine in the Hijaz" which suggests that it was made with gold from the mine in some lands between Mecca and Medina. They were property of Muhammad, "The Caliph's mine".

Identification of umayyad coins

In the year AH77 (696 AD) for gold and in AH79 (698 AD) for silver, 'Abd al-Malik carried out a reform of the Umayyad coins and established a series of regulations that put an end to the anarchy of coinage that prevailed in the Caliphate. These new designs remain practically unchanged, maintaining an almost identical structure throughout the half century they represent until the end of the dynasty, with few local exceptions.

All gold and silver coins post-'Abd al-Malik reform and therefore purely Umayyad, are anonymous.

Special mention deserves the fals that are minted in almost any corner of the Caliphate and adopt, sometimes, very varied designs. In these it is frequent that appear the names of the local governors who had them coined and sometimes also appear the name of the ruling caliph at that time. The fals will remain outside the control of the state because, according to Muhammad's mandates, they must be only made of gold and silver, none other metal, but the need for fractional coins allows their local use.

During the Abbasid Revolution, from AH127, before the start of the Abbasid coinage proper, the rebels minted dirhams and fals in some mints¹. Dirhams are usually distinguished because most of them carry verse 42:23 of the Koran or the motto of the Kharijites.

Juan Fernando Martínez Atienza

¹ Mints coins that were minted by rebels: al-Kufa, al-Mawsil, al-Rayy, al-Taymura, Ardashir Khurra, Balkh, Bukara, Darabjird, Jayy, Hamadhan, Herat, Istakar, Jurjan, Mahi, Marw, Ramhurmuz, Sabur, Sijistan y Tawwaj.

The Umayyad Caliphate

After the death of Omar al-Faruq, second of the so-called "orthodox caliphs" or "well-guided", Uthman ibn Affan was elected caliph in AH24, successive husband of two Muhammad's daughters and first member of the Umayyad tribe. He is murdered in AH35 and the Caliphate is for Ali ibn Abi Talib (fourth orthodox caliph), Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law. Mu'awiya ibn Abi Sufyan stands against him, another Umayyad, and after the battle of Siffin, the Islamic doctrine is divided into its three main branches: Sunnis (Orthodox), Shiites (Alis) and Kharijites (Kharijites or dissidents). This is the First Fitna or "Great Civil War" in AH41.

Mu'awiya, the first Umayyad caliph, breaks the previous system of caliph electing by a notable's council, founding a hereditary dynasty of the Umayyad branch of the Sufyanids. Upon his death in AH60 and having appointed Yazid I as his successor, took place a Second Fitna and consequent civil war. After this Fitna, power ends up falling to another branch of the Umayyads, the Marwanids, with Marwan I as its head.

The capital of the Caliphate established in Damascus, in Greater Syria, gives its name to the Caliphate and to this historical period.

Since its inception, the Umayyad Caliphate of Damascus has expanded throughout Asia, North Africa and some regions of Europe to form one of the largest empires that have ever existed.

The Umayyad Caliphate keeps important enemies within its borders, those that emerged after the battle of Siffin that remain active, especially in Iraq. These rebel groups named the Umayyads as impious and will ultimately be responsible for the downfall of the dynasty.

The Umayyads faced the daunting task of organizing an empire that had grown too quickly and was made up of people of different ethnicities and religions, as well as a huge number of new converts who did not always adopt Islamic beliefs in an orthodox way.

The internal struggles and those of the Ali and Kharijite opponents lead to a revolt in AH129 that culminates in AH132 with the rise to power of the Abbasids after exterminating all the members of the Umayyad family with the exception of Abderraman, who ends up calling in al-Andalus where he managed to seize power and establish the Córdoba Independent Emirate, which later, with his descendant Abderraman III, would become the Córdoba Caliphate.

Use of the publication

The ultimate goal of this work is to offer a tool that It is as simple and practical as possible to be able to classify the coins of the Abbasid Caliphate and of the dynasties. Their caliphs were recognized, at least by name, by them. It is convenient to follow a few guidelines that we describe below:

1°.- In the first place we must determine the coin's value, It will be useful "Legends" paragraph.

2°.- Decode the minting date using the images on "Dates" pages.

3°.- Locate the area where the mint should appear using the images on "Legends".

4°.- Determine the mint comparing it with the images on paragraph "Umayyad Mints".

5°.- This data will determined which caliph minted the coin following the chronology on "Umayyad Caliphs".

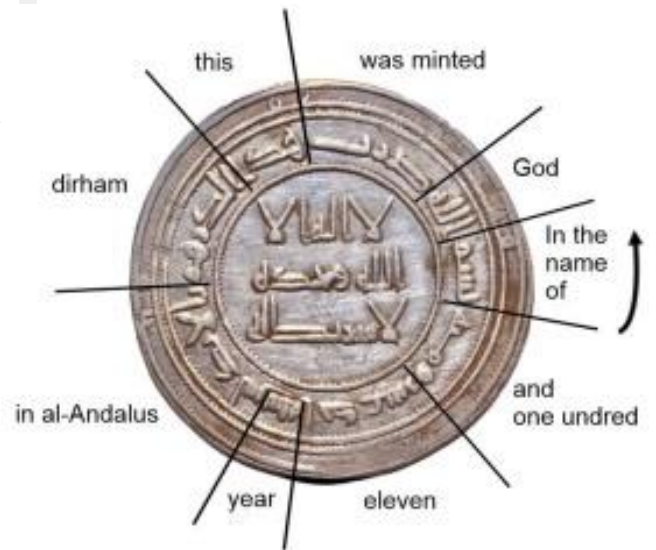
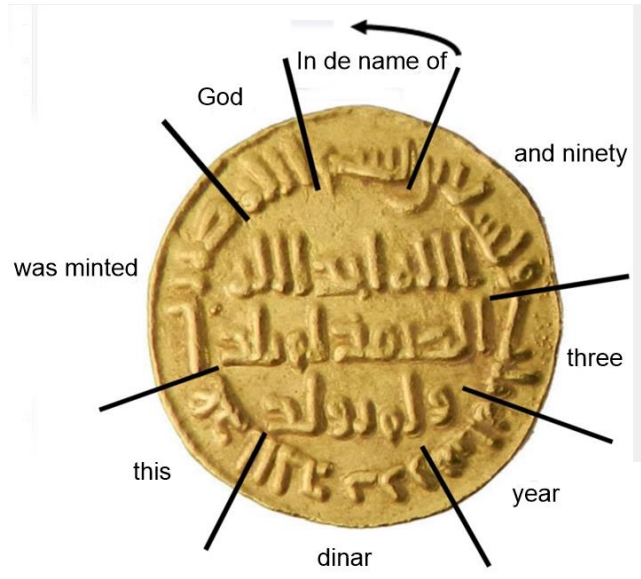
6°.- The names of the governors that appear on some coins, mainly fals, can be found in the "Governors Names" section.

We must take into account that the images presented of the mints can offer some variations depending on each mint, although in the Umayyad coins, these variations are not usually significant, except in the fals.

The information is completed with the maps on the last pages where the mints can be located geographically.

Legends

We show some examples of the most common legends, in which the necessary data for their classification appear. The mint and date appear on the obverse border in dirhams, but the date appears in the reverse border in dinars and they lack a mint mark (except for al-Andalus, Ifriquiya and Ma'din amir al-Mu'minin²) but it is understood that were minted at Dimasq (Damascus). The fals may or may not have a mint and/or a date on the borders or in the central field, or they may not carry any of these data, their lead is enormous as they are local mintages that sometimes bear the name of the governor of the area.



² Modern counterfeits of dinars exist with Dimasq and Wasit mints.

Identification of umayyad coins

Dirham:

General IC legends



Not god but

لا اله الا

God, only Him.

الله وحده

No companion for Him.

لا شريك له

General IIC legends



One God, God

الله اهد الله

eternal. He did not beget and

الصمد لم ياد و

was not begotten and there is no

لم يولد ولم يك

equal to Him.

لو كفول لهد

Border IIM

Muhammad sent from God. He was sent with the direction and true religion to make it manifest about religion, the whole of it even though polytheists conceive hatred.

محمد رسل الله. ارسله بالهد ودين الحق ليجعله
ظاهرا في الدين كله رغم أن المشركين يتصورون
الكراهية

Identification of umayyad coins

Dinar:

Border IM



Muhammad sent from God. He was sent with the address and true religion to make it manifest about religion.

**محمد رسل الله. أرسله بالهدى ودن الحق ليجهله
ظاهرا في الدين كله**

General IIC legends



One God, God

eternal. He did not beget

and was not begotten.

الله اهد الله

الصدق لم ياد

و لم يولد

Abbasid Revolution: ³

Verse 42:23



Say: I do not ask you for a reward, but love for your neighbor ⁴

قل لا أَسألكم عليه أجرًا إلا المودة في القربى



O/ Say: I do not ask you for a reward, but love for your neighbor.

R/ Whoever does a good deed, we will add a good deed. God is forgiving, grateful.

**قل لا أَسألكم عليه أجرًا إلا المودة في القربى
ومن يفترف حسنة نزيد له فيها حسنا إن الله غفور شكور**

³ It is estimated that the revolutionaries also minted coins with identical Umayyads' typologies and therefore indistinguishable.

⁴ There are various interpretations of this verse, such as: "Tell them: I do not ask for any remuneration, only that they love me for the kinship that unites us".

Identification of umayyad coins

Kharijite motto:



Judgment belongs only to God

لا حكم الا لله

Alphabet

Took from: Monedas Hispano-Musulmanas of Antonio Medina Gómez

	VALOR	NOMBRE	4	3	2	1
1	A, I	álif	ا	ا		
2	B	bā'	ب	ب	ب	ب
3	T	tā'	ت	ت	ت	ت
4	Ṭ	tsā'	ث	ث	ث	ث
5	Ŷ	chīm	ج	ج	ج	ج
6	H	hā'	ح	ح	ح	ح
7	J	jā'	خ	خ	خ	خ
8	D	dāl	د	د		
9	Ḍ	dzāl	ذ	ذ		
10	R	rā'	ر	ر		
11	Z	zay	ز	ز		
12	S	sīn	س	س	س	س
13	Š	xīn	ش	ش	ش	ش
14	Ṣ	sād	ص	ص	ص	ص
15	Ḍ	dhād	ض	ض	ض	ض
16	Ṭ	tā'	ط	ط	ط	ط
17	Ṣ	thā'	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
18	Ġ	ain	ع	ع	ع	ع
19	G	gain	غ	غ	غ	غ
20	F	fā'	ف	ف	ف	ف
21	Q	qāf	ق	ق	ق	ق
22	K	kāf	ك	ك	ك	ك
23	L	lām	ل	ل	ل	ل
24	M	mīm	م	م	م	م
25	N	nūn	ن	ن	ن	ن
26	H	hā'	ه	ه	ه	ه
27	W, U	wāw	و	و		
28	Y, I	yā'	ي	ي	ي	ي

Dates



	1 احدى		11 احدى عشرة
	2 اثنين		12 اثنين عشرة
	3 ثلت		13 ثلثن عشرة
	4 أربع		14 أربع عشرة
	5 خمس		15 خمس عشرة
	6 ست		16 ست عشرة
	7 سبع		17 سبع عشرة
	8 ثمان		18 ثمان عشرة
	9 تسع		19 تسع عشرة
	10 عشر		20 عشريز

Identification of umayyad coins





	30 ثلاثين		90 تسعين
	70 سبعين		
	80 ثمانين		100 مائة مائة مية

Umayyad Mints

Many Umayyad mints refer to regions or districts, not to specific cities.⁵

The name of the mint is usually preceded by the preposition “in” (bi):  and on a few occasions by (fi):  a word that can also be found between the mint and “year”.

Figurative images of their own that appear on the fals of some mints are included.













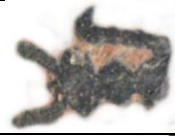
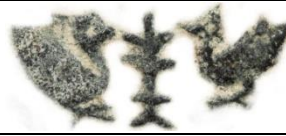





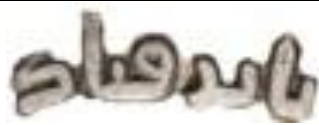

	<p>Unminted dinars <i>Damascus</i></p>
	<p>Unminted half dinars <i>Damascus</i></p>
	<p>Unminted dinar thirds <i>Damascus</i></p>
	<p>Unminted dirhams <i>¿Damascus?</i></p>
	<p>Unminted fals ⁶ <i>Al-Andalus and north Africa</i></p>
 <p>7</p>	

⁵ Stephen Album warns us that dirhams from mints like Makka, al-Bahrayn, Haram, Hims, Mukha, Qumm, etc. are modern forgeries or manipulations.

⁶ The fals without a mint are very frequent throughout the Umayyad Caliphate, mainly in its first years after the reform. The most common types are offered here, organized by region, bearing in mind that their variability is enormous.

⁷ This strange fals is attributed by Walker to Ifriquiya and Frochoso to al-Andalus.

Identification of umayyad coins

		<p>Unminted fals <i>Palestine and Syria</i></p>
		
		
		
		
		
<p>O/</p> 	<p>R/</p> 	
		
<p>O/</p> 	<p>R/</p> 	
		
<p>O/</p> 	<p>R/</p> 	
		<p>ابرقباد Abarqubadh <i>Between Wasit and al-Basra (Iraq)</i></p>
		<p>ابرشهر Abarshahr <i>District de Khurasan (Iran)</i></p>

⁸ The lion appears to be in the style of the Tashkent region of Uzbekistan.

Identification of umayyad coins

		<p>ادربجان Adharbayjan <i>Azerbaijan</i></p>
	Dinar	<p>AFRK / AFRC Africa⁹ <i>Ifiqiya</i></p>
	Dinar	
	<p>اهناس Ahnas <i>In Egypt</i></p>	
	Fals	<p>عكة 'Akka <i>Acre (Israel)</i></p>
	Fals	
	<p>العال al-'Al <i>In Syria</i></p>	
	Fals	<p>الانبار al-Anbar <i>West Baghdad</i></p>
		<p>الأندلس al-Andalus <i>Iberian Peninsula</i></p>
	Dinar	
<p>O/ R/ </p>	Fals	
<p>O/ R/ </p>	Fals	















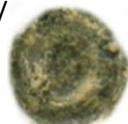

⁹ Byzantine-style dinars with latin Africa and Hispania legends are included because they were made after the reform of Abd al-Malik in AH77.

Identification of umayyad coins















O/ 	R/ 	Fals
O/ 	R/ 	Fals
		Fals
		Fals
		Fals
		Fals
		Fals
		Fals
		Fals
		الإسكندرية al-Iskandariya ¹⁰ <i>Alexandria (Egypt)</i>
		
		Fals
		الباب al-Bab <i>Port of Derbend on the Caspian Sea</i>
		
		البصرة al-Basra <i>Basra (Iraq)</i>

¹⁰ Appears abbreviated as: al-Is / riya. (الإس / رية)

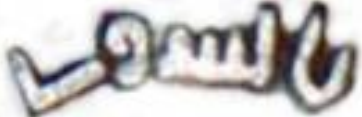






Identification of umayyad coins

	<p>الداكير al-Dasakir <i>Unknown</i></p>
	<p>الديبل al-Daybul <i>al-Daybul, Sind province (India)</i></p>
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fals</p>	<p>مصر - الفيوم al-Fayyum – Misr <i>In Cairo (Egypt)</i></p>
	<p>الفرات al-Furat <i>Near Basra (Iraq)</i></p>
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fals</p>	<p>مصر - الفسطاط al-Fustat – Misr <i>Misr (Egypt)</i></p>
	<p>الحيرة al-Hira <i>al-Hira, south of Kufa (Iraq)</i></p>
	<p>الجزيره al-Jazirah <i>al-Jazeera (Northern Iraq and Syria)</i></p>
	<p>الجسر al-Jisr <i>Unknown</i></p>
 <p style="text-align: right;">Fals</p>	<p>الجوزجان al-Juzjan <i>On the route between Marv and Balkh (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>الكوفة al-Kufa <i>Kufa (Iraq)</i></p>
 <p style="text-align: right;">Fals</p>	
 <p style="text-align: right;">Fals</p>	<p>اللد al-Ludd <i>Lod (Palestine)</i></p>
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fals</p>	

Identification of umayyad coins

	<p>المدينة القتيقة al-Medinat al-'Atiqa <i>Shadh Hurmuz District, Baghdad, Iraq</i></p>	
	<p>المغرب al-Maghreb <i>Maghreb, North Africa</i></p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>المحفوطة al-Mahfuza <i>In Pakistan</i></p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>المنصورة al-Mansura <i>Next to Brahminabad (Pakistan)</i></p>	
 <p>Fals</p>		
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>المصص al-Masisa <i>Unknown and uncertain reading</i></p>	
	<p>الموصل al-Mawsil <i>Mosul (Iraq)</i></p>	
 <p>Fals</p>		
 <p>Fals</p>		 <p>Fals</p>
 <p>Fals</p>		
		
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>المبركة al-Mubaraka (Balkh) <i>In Afghanistan</i></p>	
 <p>Fals</p>		

Identification of umayyad coins

	<p>السنوا / النينوا al-Naynuwa / al-Sawa ¹¹ <i>Unknown and uncertain reading</i></p>	
	<p>القندل al-Qandal <i>Unknown</i></p>	
	<p>القيصرة al-Qaysara (Qaythara) <i>Caesarea in Palestine</i></p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>الرملة al-Ramla <i>Ramla (Israel)</i></p>	
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>		
 <p>Fals</p>		 <p>Fals</p>
		<p>الري al-Rayy <i>Ray (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>		<p>الرما al-Ruha <i>Urfa (Turkey)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>الرصافة al-Rusafa <i>Resafa, eastern Syria</i></p>	
	<p>السامية al-Samiyya <i>Near Wasit (Iraq)</i></p>	
	<p>السوس al-Sus <i>Shush (Iran)</i></p>	
	<p>التيمرة al-Taimura <i>In Isfahan (Iran)</i></p>	

¹¹ Unknown mint and to which it has not been possible to assign a name because no city is known that may correspond to it. It is not even known if after the article there is a letter «س» or a group of three letters.

Identification of umayyad coins

<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>الطلقن al-Taliqan <i>Ghurmach (Afghanistan)</i></p>
<p></p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>الترمذ al-Tirmidh <i>Termez (Uzbekistan)</i></p>
<p></p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>الاردن al-Urdunn (Tabariya) <i>Tiberias (Israel)</i></p>
<p></p> <p>Fals</p>	
<p></p>	<p>البنق Alvanaq¹² <i>Alvank (Caucasus)</i></p>
<p></p>	<p>الزوابي al-Zawabi ?</p>
<p></p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>عمان 'Amman <i>Aman (Jordan)</i></p>
<p></p> <p>Fals</p>	
<p></p>	<p>انبير Anbir <i>Sar-i-Pul (Afghanistan)</i></p>
<p></p>	<p>انبياس Anbiyas <i>Baniyas (Arabian Peninsula)</i></p>
<p></p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>بانياس / انبلس Anbulus / Baniyas <i>Nablus? in Palestine</i> <i>Unknown and uncertain reading</i></p>
<p></p>	<p>البيان / انبار Anibar / al-Bayan <i>Unknown and uncertain reading</i></p>

¹² It had many interpretations, the most used being al-Niq and also al-'Ush.

Identification of umayyad coins






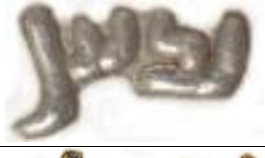


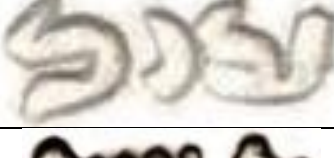

 Fals	أنطكية Antakiya <i>Antioch (Turkey)</i>
 Ard ¹³	ارد Ard ¹³ <i>Unknown and uncertain reading</i>
 Ardashir Khurra	اردشير كورة Ardashir Khurra <i>Firuzabad (Iran)</i>
 Arminiya / Irminiya	ارمينية Arminiya / Irminiya <i>Armenia</i>
 Arran	اران Arran <i>Erran (Azerbaijan)</i>
 Fals	عسقلان 'Asqalan <i>Ashkelon (Palestine)</i>
 Astan	استان Astan <i>Unknown</i>
 Fals	اطربلس Atrabulus <i>Tripoli (Libya)</i>
 Fals	مصر - اتريب Atrib - Misr <i>In Cairo (Egypt)</i>
 Awd	اود Awd <i>Unknown and uncertain reading</i>
 Fals	بعلبك Ba'albak <i>In Lebanon</i>
 Fals	بدكشان Badakhshan <i>Faizabad (Afghanistan)</i>

¹³ It is debated whether it could be an abbreviation for Ardashir Kurra or Ardabil, or could be read as "Urdu" camp.

Identification of umayyad coins


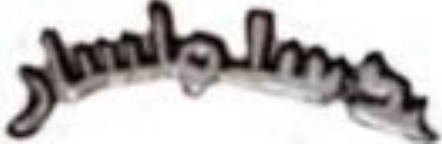












 <p>Fals</p>	<p>بلخ Balikh <i>In Syria</i></p>	
		
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>بلخ Balkh <i>Balj (Afghanistan)</i></p>	
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>		
 <p>Fals</p>		
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>برقة Barqa <i>Barqa (Libya)</i></p>	
	<p>بهرسنر Bahurasir / Bahrusir <i>In front of al-Madnat al-'Atiqā</i></p>	
	<p>بردهسر Bardasir <i>In the province of Kirman (Iran)</i></p>	
	<p>ابردعة Bardha'a <i>In Arran (Azerbaijan)</i></p>	
 <p>Fals</p>		
 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>	<p>بيسان Baysan <i>In Palestine</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>بيت جبرين Bayt Jibrin <i>Beit Guvrin (Israel/Palestine)</i></p>	

Identification of umayyad coins


















	<p>بازيجا خصرة Bazijakhusra <i>Bazija Khusra (Iraq)</i></p>
	<p>بهبقباد الاسفل Bihqubadh al-Asfal <i>Lower Bihqubad (Iraq)</i></p>
	<p>بهبقباد الاعلى Bihqubadh al-A'la <i>Upper Bihqubad (Iraq)</i></p>
	<p>بهبقباد الأوسط Bihqubadh al-Awsat <i>Middle Bihqubad (Iraq)</i></p>
	<p>بزمقباد Biranqubad / Bizamqubad <i>Arrajan in Fars (Iran)</i></p>
 Fals	<p>بصرى Busra / Bosra <i>In Syria</i></p>
	<p>دبيل Dabil <i>Tuvin (Armenia)</i></p>
 Fals	<p>درعات Dar'at / Adhar'at <i>Dar'at (Syria)</i></p>
	<p>در بگرد Darabyird <i>In the province of Fârs (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>درد Dard¹⁴ <i>Darabyird?</i></p>
	<p>دشتق Dashtaq <i>Mistake by Dimashq?</i></p>

¹⁴ It could be an error or an abbreviation for Darabyird.

Identification of umayyad coins














	<p>دستوا Dastawa <i>In Iran</i></p>
	<p>دست ميسان Dasht-Maysan <i>Maysan District</i></p>
	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>دمشق Dimashq <i>Damascus (Syria)</i></p>
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>	
	<p>فسا Fasa <i>Furs (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>فيل / قبل Fil / Qibal <i>Unknown of uncertain reading. In Isfahan (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>فلسطين Filastin / Filistin <i>Jerusalem (Palestine)</i></p>
	<p>غرسنتان Gharsintan <i>In Harat of Khurasan (Afghanistan)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>غزة Ghazza <i>In Palestine</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>حلب Halab <i>Aleppo (Syria)</i></p>

Identification of umayyad coins

	<p>همدان Hamadan <i>Hamadan (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>حمص Hims <i>Hims (Emesa, Syria)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>
 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>
	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>حاران Harran <i>Harran (Iraq)</i></p>
	
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>هرات Herat <i>Herat (Afghanistan)</i></p>
 <p>Dinar</p>	
 <p>Dinar</p>	<p>SPN / SPAN ¹⁵ Hispania <i>Iberian Peninsula</i></p>
 <p>Dinar</p>	













¹⁵ Retrograde letters frequently appear in these broadcasts.

Identification of umayyad coins




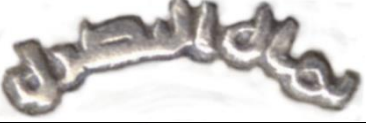


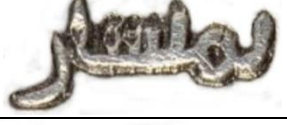


	<p>هـ ر Hr 16 <i>Herat?</i></p>
	<p>حلوان Hulwan <i>In Iraq</i></p>
	<p>إفريقية Ifriqiya <i>Africa (Tunisia)</i></p>
 <p>Dinar</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>اليرة Iliya <i>Jerusalem (Palestine/Israel)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	
	<p>إصطخر Istakhr <i>Istajr (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>جانة Janza <i>Kironabad (Azerbaijan)</i></p>

¹⁶ Could be the abbreviation for Herat.

Identification of umayyad coins

	<p>جاي Jayy <i>In Isfahan (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>جرش Jerash <i>Gerasa (Jordan)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>جبرين Jibrin <i>Beit Guvrin (Israel/Palestine)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>جيرفت Jiruft <i>In Iran</i></p>
	<p>جور Jur <i>Firouzabad (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>جرجان Jurjan <i>Gorgan (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>كسكر Kaskar <i>In Iraq</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>خناصر Khunasir <i>Near Homs (Syria)</i></p>
	<p>خسرمد هرمز Khusraw-Shadh Hurmuz <i>In Iraq</i></p>
	<p>كرمان Kirman <i>Kerman (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>لد Ludd <i>Lod (Palestine)</i></p>

Identification of umayyad coins

 Fals	مصرة مكسرین Ma'arrat Misrin <i>In Syria</i>
 Dinar	معدب امير المومنين Ma'din amir / al-Mu'minin <i>(Commander of the Faithful's Mine)</i> ¹⁷
 Dinar	معدب امير المومنين بالحجاز Ma'din / amir al-Mu'minin / bi'l-Hijaz <i>(Commander of the Faithful's Mine in Hijaz)</i>
	ماه Mah <i>In Media (Iran)</i>
	ماه البصرة Mah al-Basra <i>Nihawand (Iraq)</i>
	ماه الكوفة Mah al-Kufa <i>Dinavar (Iran)</i>
	ماهي Mahi <i>In Media (Iran)</i>
	ميسان Maisan <i>Messene (Iraq)</i>
	منادر Manadir <i>al-Manadir (United Arab Emirates)</i>
 Fals	منبج Manbij <i>Northern Syria</i>
	مرنان Marinan <i>Unknown</i>

¹⁷ This denomination and the following one do not seem to refer to a specific mint but to the origin of the gold used, and may actually have been minted in Damascus, although the researchers do not agree. Miles identifies it with Ma'dan southeast of Medina and northwest of Mecca. The name does not appear on the border but on IC and IIC respectively.

Identification of umayyad coins

	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>مرو Marw <i>Marw (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	
	<p>مرو mrwrwt <i>(in pahlavi)</i> ¹⁸ Marw al-Rudh <i>Near Bala Murghab (Afghanistan)</i></p>
	<p>ماهدن Masabadhan <i>In the province of Jibal (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>ممكن Maskan <i>In Syria</i></p>
	<p>ماهان Maysan <i>Near Basra (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>مدنة البيدا Medinat al-Bayda <i>Balj (Afghanistan)</i></p>
	<p>مدنة بلخ البيدا Medinat Balkh al-Bayda <i>Balj (Afghanistan)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>مدنة معدب امير المومنين Medinat Ma'din amir al-Muminin <i>(City The Faithful Commander's Mine)</i></p>
	<p>مهرجانقدق Mihrijanqudhaq <i>In the province of Jibal (Iran)</i></p>

¹⁸ Mint's name is misspelled in Arabic. It is written full in Pahlavi.

Identification of umayyad coins




















 <p>Fals</p>	<p>مصر Misr <i>In Cairo (Egypt)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	
	<p>نهر بوق Nahr Buq <i>Near Baghdad</i></p>
	<p>نهر تيرا Nahr Tira <i>Nabr Tira (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>نصف Nasaf <i>Qarsi (Uzbequistan)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>نصيبين Nasibin <i>Nusaybin (Turkey)</i></p>
	<p>نيسابور Naysabur <i>Nishapur (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>قيثارة Qaythara (al-Qaysara) <i>Caesarea in Palestine</i></p>
<p>O/ R/</p>  <p>Fals</p>	
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>قنسرين Qinnasrin <i>Qinnasrin (Syria)</i></p>
	<p>قوميس Qumis <i>Qumis (Iran)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>قورس Qurus <i>North of Aleppo</i></p>

Identification of umayyad coins






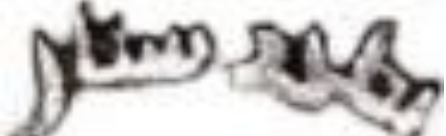





	رادن Radhan <i>Near Baghdad (Iran)</i>
	رام هرمز Ram Hurmuz / Ramhormuz <i>Ramhormoz (Iran)</i>
	رنة Risha ¹⁹ <i>Ras al-Ayn (Syria)</i>
	سابور Sabur <i>Sabur (Iran)</i>
 Fals	
 Fals	صفورنة Saffuriya <i>Sepphoris, near Nazareth (Palestine)</i>
	سراس Sarakhs <i>In Khurasan (Iran)</i>
 Fals	سارمين Sarmin <i>Sarmin (Syria)</i>
	
	سيجستان Sijistan <i>Sistan (Afghanistan)</i>
 Fals	
	سوق الاهواز Suq al-Ahwaz <i>Ahwaz (Iran)</i>
	سراق Surraq <i>In Khuzistan (Iran)</i>

¹⁹ Formerly read as Ralsa.

Identification of umayyad coins


	<p>طبرستان Tabaristan <i>Tabaristan (Iran)</i></p>	
 <p>Fals</p>		
 <p>Fals</p>		
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>		
 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>
 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>
 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>	 <p>Fals</p>
 <p>Fals</p>		
	<p>تانبرك Tanbarak <i>Unknown, in Iraq</i></p>	
		
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>طنجة Tanja <i>Tangier (Morocco)</i></p>	

Identification of umayyad coins

 <p>Fals</p>	<p>تنوخ Tanukh <i>Region near Aleppo</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>توج Tawwaj <i>In Fars (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>تفليس Tiflis <i>Tbilisi (Georgia)</i></p>
<p>O/  R/ </p> <p>Fals</p>	<p>تلمسان Tilimsan <i>Tlemcen (Algeria)</i></p>
	<p>طاکرستان Tukharistan <i>Eastern Balkh District (Afghanistan)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	<p>تستار Tustar <i>Shushtar (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>عمان 'Uman <i>Oman</i></p>
	
	<p>وابة Waba'a²⁰ <i>Unknown</i></p>
	<p>واسط Wasit <i>Wasit (Iraq)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	

²⁰ Herat interpreted it as a typing error.

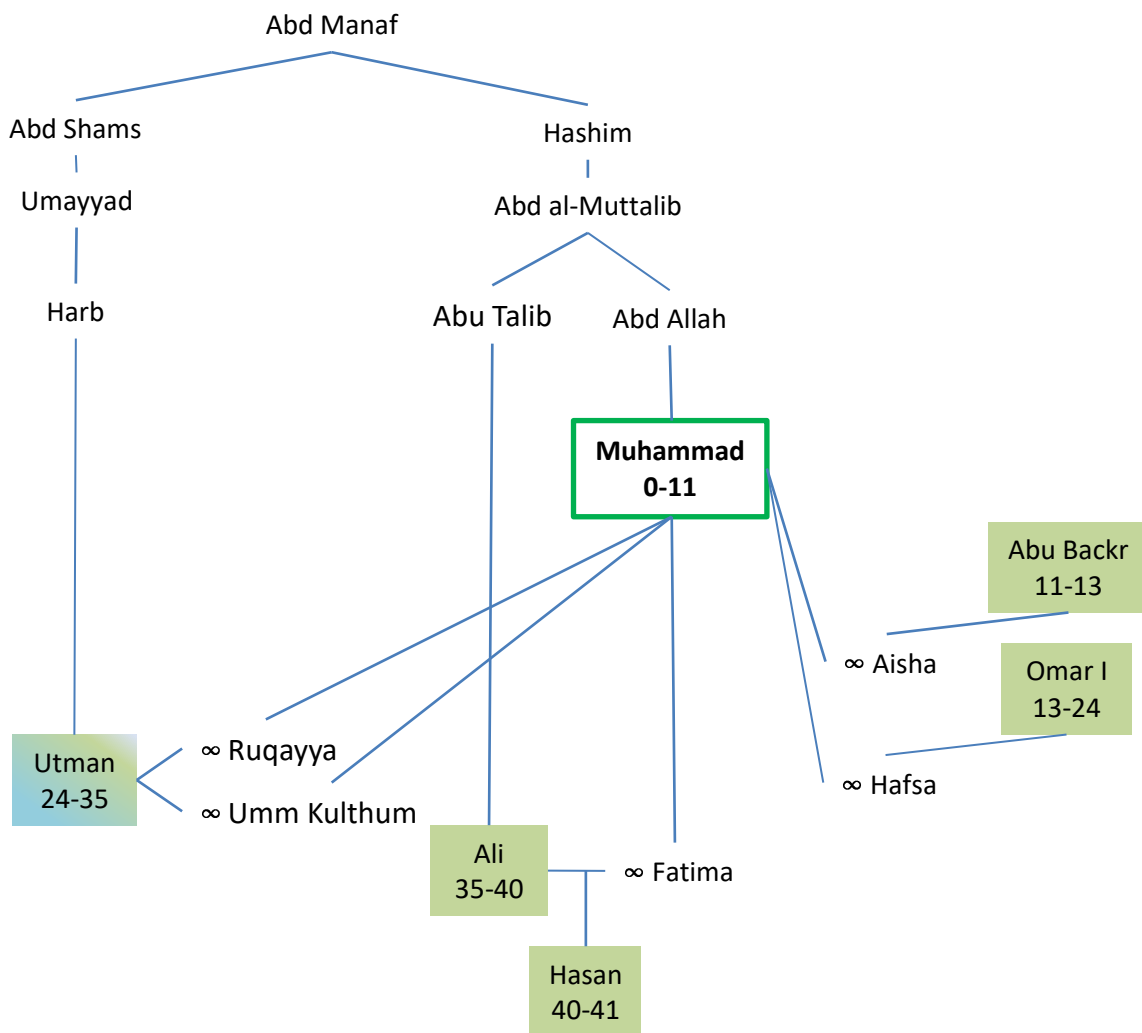
Identification of umayyad coins

 <p>Fals</p>	<p>يبنى Yubna <i>Yibna (Palestine)</i></p>
	<p>جندی سابور Yunday Sabur <i>In Kuḡiṣṭān (Iran)</i></p>
	<p>زرنج Zaranj <i>Zaranj (Afghanistan)</i></p>
 <p>Fals</p>	

Orthodox Caliphs

Abu Backr al-Siddiq	أبو بكر الصديق	AH 11-13 632-634 AD
Omar I ben al-Jattab	عمر بن الخطاب	AH 13-24 634-644 AD
'Utman ben 'Affan	عثمان بن عفان	AH 24-35 644-656 AD
Abu al-Hasan 'Ali ben Abi Talib	أبو الحسن علي بن أبي طالب	AH 35-40 656-661 AD
al-Hasan ben 'Ali ben Abi Talib	الحسن بن علي بن أبي طالب	AH 40-41 661 AD

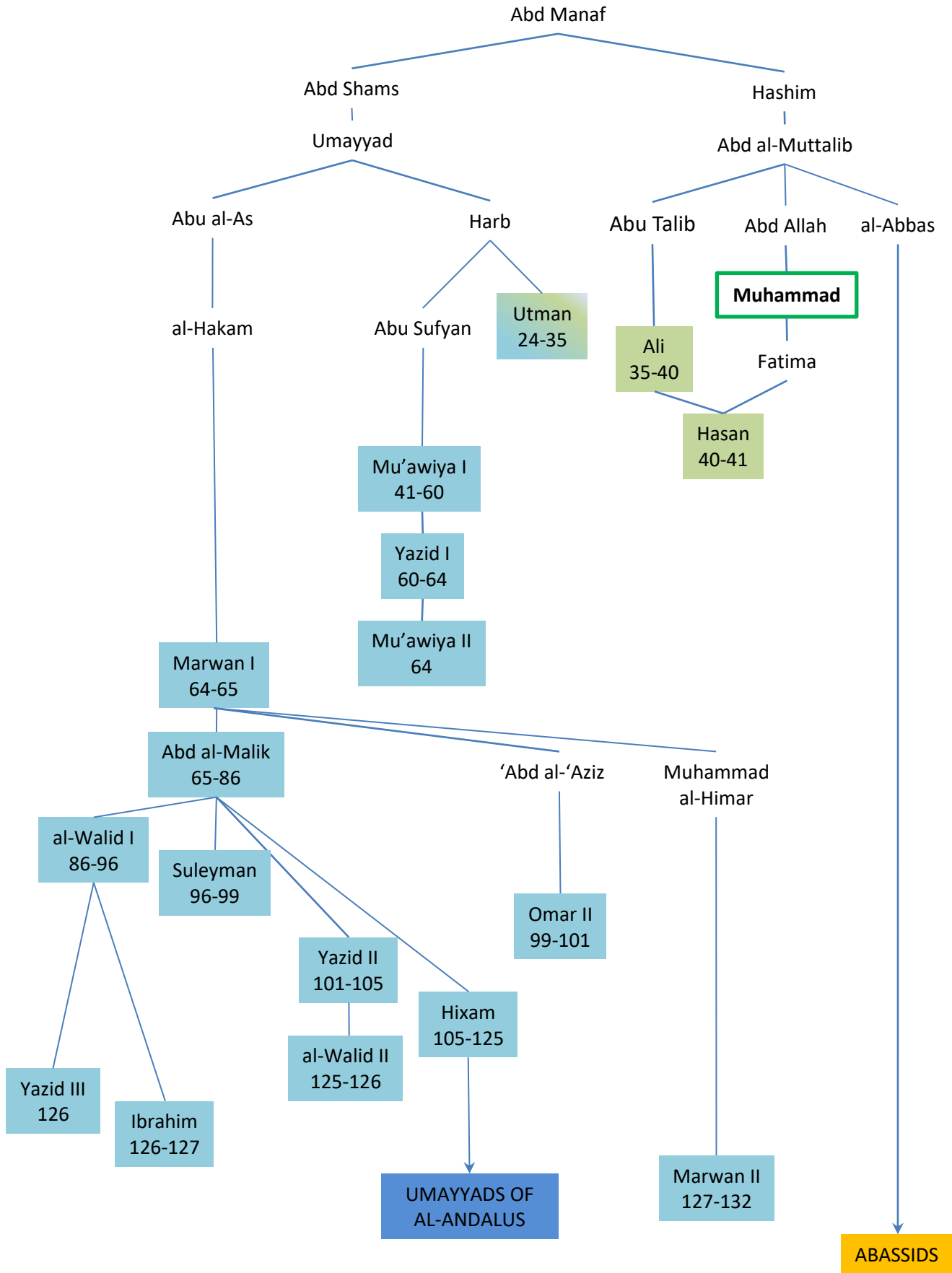
Orthodox Caliphs Chronology










Umayyad Caliphs

'Utman ben 'Affan	عثمان بن عفان	AH 24-35 644-656 AD
Mu'awiya I ben Abu Sufyan	معاوية بن ابي سفيان	AH 41-60 661-680 AD
Yazid I ben Mu'awiya	يزيد بن معاوية	AH 60-64 680-683 AD
Mu'awiya II ben Yazid	معاوية بن يزيد	AH 64 683-684 AD
Marwan I ben al-Hakam	مروان بن الحكم	AH 64-65 684-685 AD
'Abd al-Malik ben Marwan	عبد الملك بن مروان	AH 65-86 685-705 AD
al-Walid I ben 'Abd al-Malik	الوليد بن عبد الملك	AH 86-96 705-715 AD
Suleyman ben 'Abd al-Malik	سليمان بن عبد الملك	AH 96-99 714-717 AD
'Umar II ben 'Abd al-'Aziz	عمر بن عبد العزيز	AH 99-101 717-720 AD
Yazid II ben 'Abd al-Malik	يزيد بن عبد الملك	AH 101-105 720-724 AD
Hisham ben 'Abd al-Malik	هشام بن عبد الملك	AH 105-125 724-743 AD
al-Walid II ben Yazid	الوليد بن يزيد	AH 125-126 743-744 AD
Yazid III ben al-Walid	يزيد بن الوليد	AH 126 744 AD
Ibrahim ben al-Walid	ابراهيم ابن الوليد	AH 126-127 744 AD
Marwan II ben Muhammad	مروان بن محمد	AH 127-132 744-750 AD

Umayyad Caliphs Chronology



Governors Names ²¹

	'Abd al 'Ala b. Ayyad <i>al-Mawsil</i>	عبد العلاء بن عياد
	'Abd al-Hamid (b. 'Abd al-Rahman) <i>al-Kufa, AH 99-102</i>	عبد الحميد
	'Abd Allah (al-Saffah) ²² <i>Revolution, Tamwaj, AH 132</i>	عبد الله
	'Abd Allah al-Walid (I) <i>Dimasq, AH 87</i>	عبد الله الوليد
	'Abd Allah b. Busayr <i>AH 95</i>	عبد الله بن بهير
	'Abd Allah b. 'Umar <i>Revolution, Zaranj, AH 128</i>	عبد الله بن عمر
	'Abd Allah b. 'Umar <i>Revolution, al-Kufa, AH 126-128</i>	
	'Abd Allah b. 'Uqba <i>(Iraq or southern Iran)</i>	عبد الله بن عقبة
O/ R/ 	'Abd Allah b. Salih 'Abd al-Karim b. Habib <i>Khurasir</i>	عبد الله بن صالح عبد الكريم بن حبيب
	'Abd Allah Marwan (II) <i>Fustat</i>	عبد الله مروان

²¹ Except for one case, always in fals.

²² Coined by the revolutionaries in the name of the first Abassi caliph.

Identification of umayyad coins

	'Abd al-Malik <i>al-Kufa, AH 100</i>	عبد الملك
	'Abd al-Malik b. Marwan <i>Misr al Fustat, al-Iskandariya and Atrib, 132 AH</i>	عبد الملك بن مروان
O/ R/ 	'Abd al-Malik b. Marwan Marwan (II) amir al-Mu'minin <i>al Fustat</i>	عبد الملك بن مروان مروان أمير المؤمنين
	'Abd al-Malik b. Yazid <i>Revolution, Misr, AH 133</i>	عبد الملك بن يزيد
	Abú Muslim (Abd al-Rahman b. Muslim) <i>Revolution, al-Rayy, AH 131</i>	أبو مسلم
	Ahmad b. Harun <i>al-Masisa</i>	أحمد بن هرون
	Ahmad b. 'Umar	أحمد بن عمر
 23	al-Dahhak b. Qays <i>Revolution, al-Mamsil, circa AH 127-130</i>	الضحاک بن قیس
	al-Hajjaj b. Yusuf <i>Bishapur, circa AH 74-93</i>	الحجاج بن يوسف
	al-Hakam b. 'Awana (al-Kalbi) <i>Sind, circa AH 111-115</i>	الحكم بن عونة
	al-Hudda wa Din al-Haqq	الهدي و دين الحق

²³ Son frecuentes los errores de escritura en muchas series de feluses en este periodo. Tal vez por falta de experiencia con la escritura árabe de los grabadores.

Identification of umayyad coins

	al-Hurr b. Yusuf <i>al-Mamsil, circa AH 106-114</i>	الحر بن يوسف
	al-Junayd b. 'Abd al-Rahman <i>Marv, AH 112</i>	الجنيد بن عبد الرحمن
	al-Junayd b. ('Abd al-Rahman)	الجنيد بن ...
	al-Kirmani b. 'Ali ²⁴ <i>Revolution, Marv, AH 127-128</i>	الكرماني بن علي
	al-Qasim b. 'Ubaid Allah <i>Egypt, circa AH 116-124</i>	القاسم بن عبيد الله
	al-Qatirán b. Akama <i>al-Mamsil, AH 127-128</i>	القطيران بن أكمة
	al-Walid (I) <i>Dimasq, Tabariya, AH 87</i>	الوليد
	al-Walid b. 'Abd Allah <i>Jurjan, AH 112</i>	الوليد بن عبد الله
	al-Walid b. Bukair <i>al-Mamsil, AH 121-122</i>	الوليد بن بكير
	al-Walid b. Talid <i>al-Mamsil, AH 120-121</i>	الوليد بن تليد
	'Amara b. Huzaym <i>Marv, AH 116</i>	عمارة بن حزيم

²⁴ En el margen de un dírham.

Identification of umayyad coins

	Ghalib b. Qays <i>Jurjan, AH 117</i>	غالب بن قيس
	Asad b. 'Abd Allah <i>Marr, AH 116</i>	أسد بن عبد الله
	Hisham b. 'Umar <i>Al-Mansil</i>	هشام بن عمر
	'Imran b. Isma'il <i>Sijistan, AH 136</i>	عمران بن إسماعيل
	Ishaq b. Muslim <i>Arminiya, AH 132</i>	إسحاق بن مسلم
	Mansur b. Jumhur (al-Kalbi) <i>Zaranj, AH 126</i>	منصور بن جمهور
	Mansur (b. Jumhur al-Kalbi) <i>Sind</i>	منصور
	Marwan b. Bashir <i>Hims</i>	مروان بن بشير
	Marwan b. Muhammad <i>al-Bab, AH 115</i>	مروان بن محمد
	Muhammad 'Abd Allah <i>Hims</i>	محمد عبد الله
	Muhammad b. Hamim? b. Hasan	محمد بن حميم؟ بن حسن

Identification of umayyad coins

O/ 	R/ 	Muhamad Yazid <i>Tammaj</i>	محمد يزيد
		Muhammad b. Yazid <i>Ifriqiya, AH 97-99</i>	محمد بن يزيد
		موسى — Ahmad <i>al-Anbar</i>	احمد - موسى
		Musa b. Ka'b <i>Kirman</i>	موسى بن كعب
		Nasr b. Sayyar <i>Herat, AH 120 y Balk, AH 122</i>	نصر بن سيار
		Salm b. al-Musayyib <i>Istakbar</i>	سلم بن المسيب
		Sulaymán <i>Balk, AH 100</i>	سليمن
		Sulaymán <i>Jurjan</i>	سليمن
		Sulaymán b. 'Abd Allah (al-Kindi) <i>Revolution, Sijistán</i>	سليمان بن عبد الله
		Tamim b. Zayd (al-'Utbi) <i>Sin, circa AH 109-111</i>	تميم بن زيد
		'Udayy b. Arta <i>al-Basra, AH 100</i>	عدي بن اركاة
		'Uyayna (b. Musa b. Ka'b) <i>Sind</i>	عيينة

Identification of umayyad coins

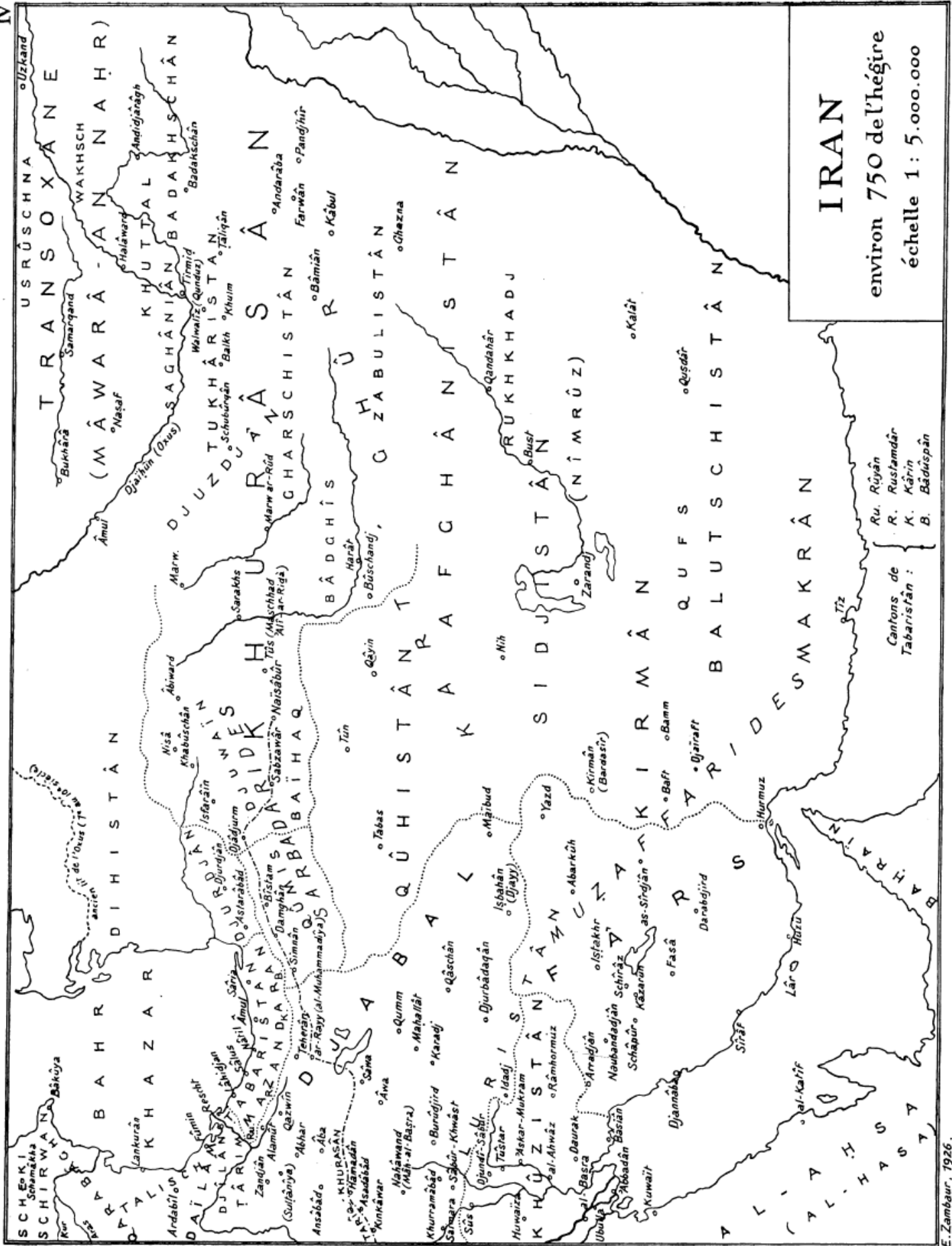
	<p>Yahya b. Muhammad <i>al-Mansil, After AH 121</i></p>	<p>يحيى بن محمد</p>
	<p>Yazid b. 'Umar <i>al-Rayy, AH 130</i></p>	<p>يزيد بن عمر</p>
	<p>Yazid b. 'Umar Habib b. Budayl <i>al-Rayy, AH 130</i></p>	<p>يزيد بن عمر حبيب بن بديل</p>
	<p>Yazid b. 'Umar 'Nabata b. Hanzala <i>Jurjan, AH 130</i></p>	<p>يزيد بن عمر عنبكية بن حنظلة</p>
	<p>Yusuf b. 'Umar <i>Zaranj (Sijistan), circa AH 120-126</i></p>	<p>يوسف بن عمر</p>
	<p>Zuhayr b. Abi 'Alqama <i>Revolution, al-Mansil, b. AH 127</i></p>	<p>زهير بن ابي علقمة</p>

Maps

Took from:

Oriental coins and their values.
The World of Islam
by Michael Mitchiner.

IV



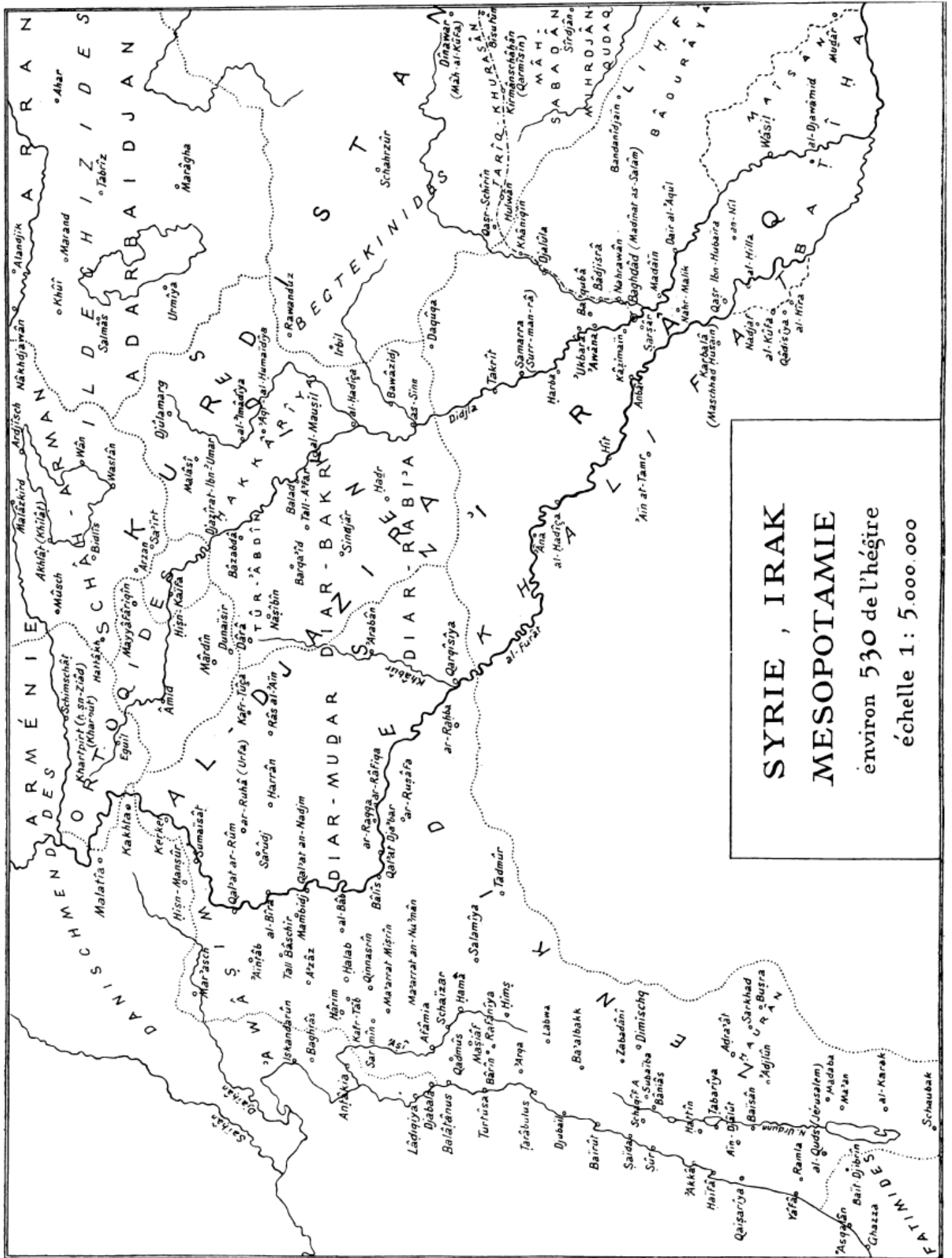
IRAN

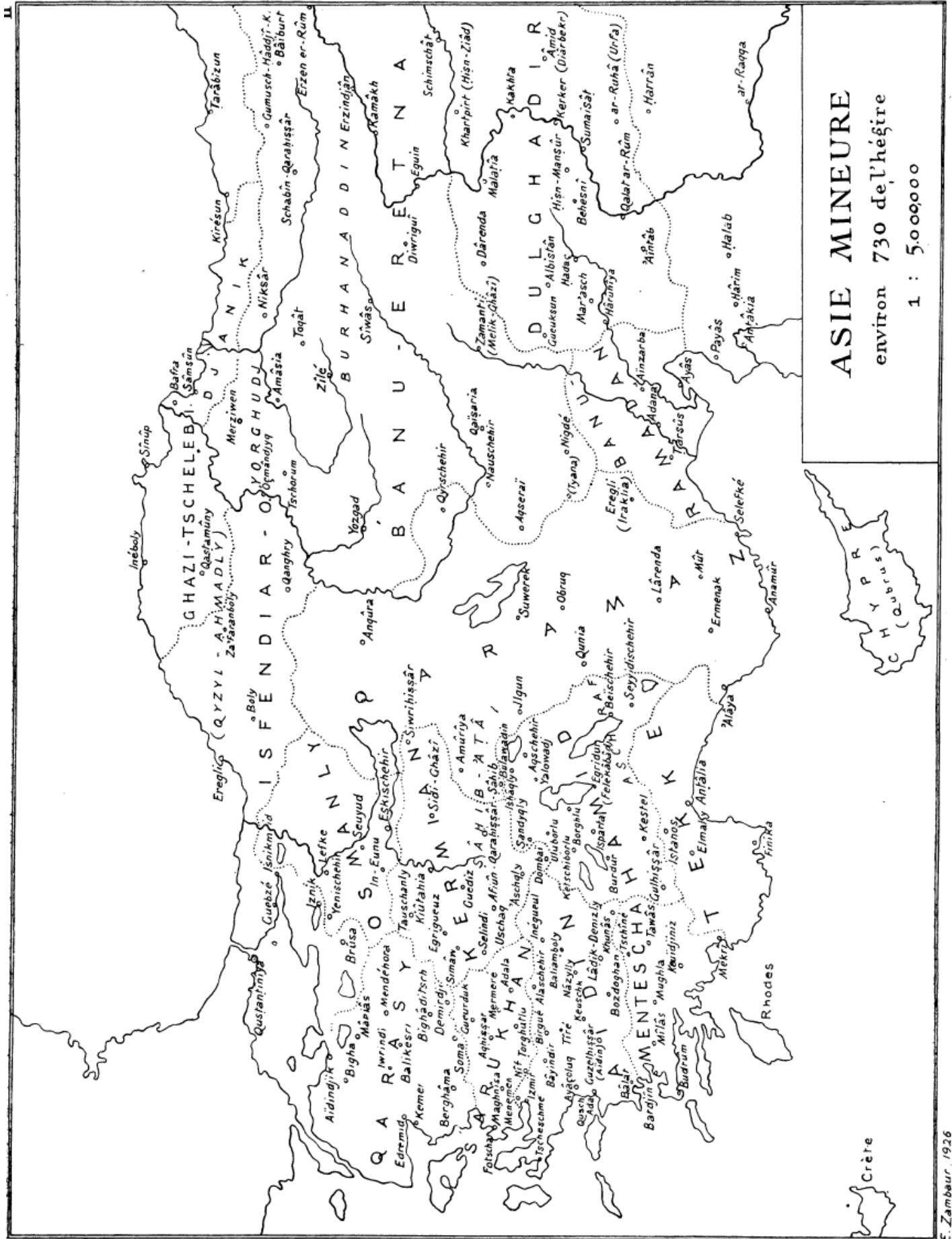
environ 750 de l'hégire
 échelle 1 : 5.000.000

Cantons de Tabaristân :
 Ru. Ruyân
 R. Rustamdâr
 K. Kârin
 B. Bâûspân

E. Zambaur, 1926.

Identification of umayyad coins





ASIE MINEURE
 environ 730 de l'hégire
 1 : 5,000,000

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Greetings:

To Federico Benito de los Mozos, for his always unconditional support.

To Marina Martínez Agea for the translation.

To Ana Serrano for her efforts to preserve Sebastián's legacy.



Manquso 20 - January 2025

