GLASS STAMPS AND WEIGHTS

BY

SIR FLINDERS PETRIE
GLASS STAMPS AND WEIGHTS

ILLUSTRATED FROM
THE EGYPTIAN COLLECTION IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

BY
SIR FLINDERS PETRIE, F.R.S., F.B.A.

LONDON
BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET
1926
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Owing to changes in arrangement on pl. xi, 212 is of Bagely, 213 of Delhem; El Motacem 219 is not numbered, nor copied on pl. x.
GLASS STAMPS AND WEIGHTS:

INTRODUCTION

1. THE making of glass discs stamped by a die is peculiarly Egyptian, and there seems no evidence of any other source for such manufacture. They were for various purposes; sometimes as a token or counter, sometimes as a maker's device attached to glass cups, more usually for weights or for designating cup measures. They fall into three main periods, (A) the Roman, (B) the Omayyad and 'Abbasid, and (C) the Fatimite.

The present catalogue represents the third collection that has been published. The first large series issued was that of the British Museum, Catalogue of Arabic Glass Weights, by Stanley Lane-Poole, 1891, with 155 photographs, and a valuable introduction. The second series was that of Dr. Fouquet of Cairo, Catalogue des pièces de verre, by Casanova, 1893, in the sixth volume of the French Mission Archéologique, with 186 photographs. The arrangement of this collection is awkwardly divided in categories, and the Fatimite weights are wrongly classed as amulets; the collection is strong in the measure stamps, of which there are but few in the British Museum. The present catalogue is naturally based on the work of the above descriptions, with 482 photographs, showing nearly all the different dies employed. The relative extent of these series is as follows:

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<th>Period</th>
<th>B.M.</th>
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<th>U.C.</th>
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<td>Roman</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omayyad and 'Abbasid</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatimite</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(illegible)</td>
<td>(197)</td>
<td>(205)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total legible</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>702</td>
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The fresh treatment in this catalogue is the attention to the exactitude of weights, the dating of private weights, and the full series of photographs, with the transliteration of all of them placed facing, to aid the collector. Whenever the large number in the Arab Museum of Cairo comes to be treated, we may hope for a definitive publication on the whole subject, which will unite all the information and methods of these existing catalogues.

The photographs here are nearly all taken by reflected light, as that gives as clear a result as the oblique lighting of casts, and a more natural appearance. It is only for white or light blue glass that casting is better.

ROMAN PERIOD

2. THERE is no certain evidence of glass weights in Ptolemaic times. Some glass scarabs agree fairly well to the daric, from 61.0 to 788.7 grains or \( \frac{1}{6} \) to 6 darics. But as other impressions from the same moulds do not agree with these amounts, the intention of agreement with the daric is left doubtful. These latter glass scarabs have been illustrated in the catalogue "Amulets", and others will appear in the glass catalogue. It is the less likely that the weight of these was adjusted, since in none of the glass stamps of the classical age is there an agreement in weight.

The first class dealt with here is that of the stamps which were applied to the sides of large cups or bowls. These, and the Arabic stamps, are often termed "bottle-stamps," but this is a misnomer, derived from later use, like the recent English stamp of A.D. 1786, following no. 85. Whenever the top remains, it is that of a cup without any contraction at the lip; and the purport of many of the Arab stamps for grain and seed measures proves that the vessels cannot have been contracted upward. There are here two different
The ibis type is common; it is stated by Dattari to have \( \Phi \) on it, but there is no trace of that on the perfect and well preserved copies of the same die here. There are four dies, three with ibis to right, one to left, nos. 59–67. It probably refers to Hermopolis in the Delta.

The type of 68 resembles the tetrastyle or hexastyle altar of the Caesareum, on the coinage from Hadrian to Aurelius. There seems to be a curve around the back, rendering the further side of a circular altar. It is possible that the object is a radiated head of Serapis on the altar.

The two stamps 69, 70, might seem at first sight to be modern copies of coins. But as there is no inscription on 69 this seems to be a special die. Heads of the Constantine family are occasionally without inscription; but seldom, or never, of this style on coinage. 70 is a copy of the common coin type GLORIA EXERCITVS and in exergue SMKE.

The goat on no. 71 probably refers to Mendes or Busiris, of which cities it is the coin type. The three standing-figures on 72 verge on the Byzantine style; a different type with three figures is in Dattari, 6580. In these two we seem to reach the beginning of coin weights, as they weigh each half a solidus, or gold quinarius.

3. Another class is that of the Byzantine solidus weights, bearing the names or monograms of the eparchs (see pl. I). Six of these can be identified historically, and serve therefore as a basis for the chronological order. As others of this class are published in the British Museum Catalogue of Christian Antiquities, they will be noted here together. For the list of eparchs see Seymour de Ricci in Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch. xxiv, 97. For the monograms of the following names see pl. xxiv.

**Strategios** A.D. 349. The monogram on no. 74, pl. I indicates this name, granting the \( \EuScript{E} \) was corruptly used for \( H \). The praenomen Flavios seems given by an indistinct \( \Phi \) below. The style of the monogram I should have supposed to be a century or two later. The colour is the manganese pink, so usual in the xith century.

**Pappos.** This name is unknown as eparch, but as there are not more than 67 known in over three centuries, only the smaller part are yet recorded. The style is the earliest of the monograms; 75 is an engraved paste, probably of a signet ring, of the same person as the stamp 76.

**Drakôn.** Monogram of Drakôn, in gen. Drakonos; well formed but rougher than Pappos.

Bassianos A.D. 381. Monogram of Bassian, no. 79, the C being included in the curved B. This might seem unlikely, but the lower monogram is Antoninus; Bassianus was eparch in 381, and Antoninus in 383–4; so Antoninus may well have been deputy eparch under Bassianus.


Sergios. Monogram of Sergiou, no. 80. Unknown. Flavios Sergios was a Consul in 351, possibly the same man.

Soteiros. Monogram of Soteirou, no. 81. Unknown. The name is rare in the masculine form, see Greek Corpus, vii, 1757.

Danaos. Monogram of Danaou, no. 82; this name was used in historic times, as it occurs on the coins of Ephesos (MION, Sup. vi, 116).

Kyros. Monogram of Kyrou, no. 83. Cyrus of Panopolis was prefect of Constantineople under Theodosius II (408–450); and, as an Egyptian, may well have been eparch at some time. See Brit. Mus. Cat. 682.

Nikianos. Monogram of Nikianou, no. 84. Unknown, name rare.

Demosthenes. This having a bust, no. 85, seems likely to be late, as the bust occurs under Justinian (Cas. ii, 4). The rich blue cobalt glass was used in Roman times, and also by El Must'aly in xith century; perhaps pieces of old glass remelted.


Johannes. Eparch during the reign of Mauricius Tiberius, A.D. 582–602, whose monogram is surrounded by the eparch's name; Brit. Mus. Cat. 662–3–4. He was probably early in the reign as he seems to be named under Justinian, IVSTINIANVS PP AVG IOH., Cas. ii, 4.

Other undated eparchs named in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue are Gerontios (no. 665–6), Theodotos (660, 667), Kosma (668), Damianos (670–1, and monogram 453), Eupraxios (672), Menonos (675, possibly the eparch Menas, A.D. 582–602), and Paetos (676). Among other monograms not yet transliterated see Karpas (g82), Ennodios (q34), and a very clear case of the name Pelegrina (see 307) on 312, where it has been misread.


BASSIANOS A.D. 381. Monogram of Bassian, no. 79, the C being included in the curved B. This might seem unlikely, but the lower monogram is Antoninus; Bassianus was eparch in 381, and Antoninus in 383–4; so Antoninus may well have been deputy eparch under Bassianus.


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**4. OMAYYAD ARABIC STAMPS AND WEIGHTS**

In describing the Arabic series, references will also be given to the publications of stamps of persons not in the present series. The dates are prefixed in A.H. and A.D. separated by a semicolon. References are to the British Museum catalogue, B.M., and to Casanova's catalogue, C.

(44; 665.) The earliest Arabic stamp known is of the governor 'Oqba. C. i, 166.

(60–4; 680–3.) The khilifeh Yezyd is known on two stamps with large coarse lettering; no. 86, C. i, 95.

(66; 685.) A stamp may belong to the governor 'Abd el 'Azyz, but as no photograph is given, the style cannot be judged. C. i, supp. 6.

(90–6; 709–14.) Of the governor Qurrah ibn Sheryk three stamps are known, all from different dies; here no. 87, C. i, 96, 96 bis.

(96–99; 714–17.) The finance minister was also ordering measures, and first introduced weights under Asamah ibn Zeyd, of whom a dirhem (no. 88) a fels and dinars are known, beside stamps as nos. 89–91.

(99–102; 717–21.) Hayyan ibn Sherykh as financier continued to control the weights and measures, as on no. 92.

Of about this age appears to be an early stamp of Yezyd ibn Aby-Yezyd, no. 93, which is much looser and more irregular in lettering than his stamps under 'Obeydallah.

(105; 724.) Muhammed ibn 'Abdallah ibn Melek, the governor, only appears on a dirhem and a stamp here, nos. 94, 95. These mark the beginning of more regular lettering.

(102–12; 721–31.) A great extension of the system was made by 'Obeydallah ibn el Habhab, financier, whose stamps are the commonest of all. The lettering attained full regularity under him, and was never better executed than on nos. 100, 101.

(114–122; 732–40.) El Qaseni ibn 'Obeydallah, son of the previous, is the next most prolific maker. The sizes increased, as in the fine wuqiyeh, no. 111, and the fels weights, 112–4.

Perhaps of this period is a fels weight with the name of 'Abdallah ibn 'Aly (no. 126) the lettering of which is too straggling to be later, while the large size of the weight can hardly be earlier. A stamp (127) of an 'Abdallah may be of the same person.
(109, 124, 127; 727, 742, 745.) Hafs ibn el Welyd was repeatedly governor; by the lettering, the dir- 
hem weight, 128, belongs to his later rule.
(124-6; 742-4.) El Welyd II the khalifeh, has 
left one weight, 129, which is quite unlike any 
others, in its green-blue colour, and the lettering. 
Where it was made is a puzzle, as there is no 
point of comparison.
The maker Yezyd ibn Aby Yezyd appears to 
have acted independently after his work for Qasem 
(121), as well as before (93). A large bun-shaped 
weight (130) seems to bear the name Yezyd; and 
this is likely as he made similar weights for Mu-
gyra in 749 (no. 137). A small weight (131) and 
a stamp (132) also have his name alone.
(126-132; 744-9.) 'Ayesy ibn Aby 'Atha (133-5) 
is stated to be financier, but the Spanish writers 
name him governor. A large bun-shaped weight 
is of S'ayd ibn (Lat)ufallah, apparently, by the 
portion remaining (136).
(131; 749.) Two other bun-shaped weights are 
of Mughyra; two copies of the dies enable both of 
them to be completed (137, 138).
About this time probably was Hur ibn Hur 
(no. 139) who appears to have been the son of 
the governor El Hur ibn Yusef of 724, for the 
name is rare.
(132; 750.) The last governor under the Omayyad 
khalifehs was 'Abd el Melek ibn Merwan, of 
whom there are a fels weight (140) and two stamps 
(141-2). The last was made by 'Abd el Gebar ibn 
Na9yr; by whom there is also independently a 
fine fels weight, 143.

5. 'ABBASID ARABIC STAMPS AND WEIGHTS

(133; 741.) 'Abd el Melek ibn Yezyd (144-7). The 
change of dynasty did not affect the general aspect 
of the weights or stamps; but a difference im-
mediately appears in the introduction of reverse 
dies, which give the maker's name. After this, it 
is seldom that the maker appears along with the 
ordainer on a single die.
The reverse dies were engraved on the metal 
tray, on which the glass was put into the furnace, 
to soften it. The impression is seldom centred, 
owing to the difficulty of shifting the soft dump 
of glass. In the Fatimite period the tray was en-
graved with the confession of faith, and a com-
plete impression is rarely found, usually only a 
half, or less, appears. Muhammed ibn 'Amru must 
have been about this time, as his weight, 148, is 
rather earlier in style than that of Salamat, 188; the 
latter worked for Yezyd ibn Hatem in 762-768.
S'ayd ibn 'Obeyd, no. 149, must also be of about 
this period, by the square die and style (13a, 5; 
750, 3). Caleh ibn 'Aly shows here another new 
departure (150). Hitherto the large rotl weights 
were usually of a bun form; after this the cuboid 
form, with a hole through the mass, was the rule. 
A few such were made earlier, as for 'Obeydallah 
and El Qasem. Some stamps of Caleh are also 
known.
(136-58; 754-75.) The khalifeh 'Abdallah el 
Manfur had stamping done in his name, mainly 
for measures and large weights (151-153).
(141; 758.) Musy ibn K'ab, governor, is known 
on some stamps (C. i, 142-3), and employed Mu-
hammed ibn Sherhabyl, who worked for 'Abd el 
Melek ibn Yezyd (to 757), and for Yezyd ibn 
Hatem, 762-768, covering therefore at least 6 years 
757-762. Some independent stamps of M.S. are 
known, as no. 155.
(136-142; 754-760.) A few weights of the finan-
cier Nafu1 ibn Furat are known, as 154.
(142; 759.) Muhammed ibn el Ash'ab appears 
on a dinar weight and two stamps, 156-8.
(145; 761.) Yezyd ibn Hatem, the governor, is 
one of the most frequent names. The accuracy 
of weights was much improved, three half dinar 
weights agreeing within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain, and the third 
of a dinar weights within $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain. Some 
larger illegible weights, 173-179, belong to about 
this age.
(152; 769.) Muhammed ibn S'ayd retained two 
workers of the previous governor, Salamat and 
Suezy, "the man of Suez" (181-186).
About this period are the weights of 'Abd er 
Rahman ibn Ye4a (187) who worked for Yezyd 
ibn Hatem (159), and the other weights of Sal-
mat, 188-191, who worked for Yezyd and Mu-
hammed S'ayd, and a similar weight of 'Omar, 
192. The position of Tauwaf (193) is uncertain.
(161; 778.) 'Ayesy ibn Luqman, the governor, is 
known on one weight, 194. The governor Wadh 
is known on some weights. C. i, 155, iii, 2.
(162; 779.) Yahya ibn Daud, governor, has left 
a few weights, as 195.
Other names about this period are Hoseyn ibn 
'Aly, 'Abd el 'Azyz Homeyd, Ahmed ibn Gubeiy,

(158-69; 775-85.) The khilifeh El Mahdy had his name on the Egyptian weights. This period was the culmination of accuracy, the half dinar weights not varying a hundredth of a grain. On his reverse is the name of El Mohagir ibn 'Othman (198, 199), see B.M. 20.

By the lettering, the weight of Qulhem or Mul-khem, 203, must be about this time.

(164; 780.) Two stamps are known of Abu Katiya Is'ayl.

(165; 781.) Ghawth ibn Suleyman was four times Chief Justice, in 751, 762, 781 and 784. From the resemblance of this weight, 205, to that of Abdallah, governor in 793 (no. 210), it is evident that this belongs to the later times of Ghawth. A man so often called to office may easily have been financier about this time, when but few names are known; there is no other case of a Justiciar ordaining weights.

(169; 785.) El Fadl ibn Çaleh, 206, is also known on a weight in B.M. The style of lettering is thinner and more upright, approaching the later elongation.

(165-7, 174; 781-3, 792.) Under Ibrahim ibn Çaleh, 207-9, is the latest of the bun-shaped weights, 208.

(171, 789.) One weight is known of Musy ibn 'Ayesy, C. 160.

(175; 793.) The governor 'Abdallah is known on one weight, no. 210. Another ruler of about this time is Begely or Nahely; the weight and stamp 211, 212 are hardly as early as Yahya el Bagely father of Maslama governor in 789, but might refer to Ghalib el Bagely father of the governor Suleyman, of 816.

A fashion of a square arrangement of lettering is seen under Muhammed ibn el Ash'ab (759), no. 156, Ishaq ibn Suleyman (793), C. iii, 1; and Malek (807), no. 214; also in weights yet undated, nos. 213, 217. It seems to have arisen from placing lettering around a square die, as by Ghawth in 785, no. 205. As far as we know, it is not dated beyond the forty-eight years 759-807, but it occurs on a leaden stamp of 900 A.D., see Pap. Rainer, II, p. 176. Probably it was the fashion of one factory; the makers are Delhem ibn Maslama, and Yusuf. The amyr Es Seb'a ibn Hasmethy ibn 'Ali el Kataky ('the early?') on 217 is as yet unknown.

A very rare formula occurs in place of bismillah on 214; Prof. Margoliouth suggests that tema-allah is short for temally-allah, affirming the constant existence of God.

(182, 3; 798, 9.) Ism'ayl ibn Çaleh is known on a few weights (B.M. 23, 24).

(186, 9; 802, 5.) Hashim ibn 'Abdallah is known on two weights (C. iii, 58-9).

(216; 831.) 'Ayesy ibn Mançur has left one weight, 218, which seems to be of his first governorate, rather than of the second in 843.

(217-27; 833-42.) Of the khilifeh El Motaçem there are some weights, 219 (too faint to photograph) and C. iii, 45; as also of his feofee Abu G'afar Ashnas (B.M. 27 G).

6. A group of measure-stamps, nos. 220-235 are apparently of the ixth-xth centuries, by the style of lettering. One is dated to 853 A.D.; and one of them appears to have part of the name of Mustançir, yet the lettering seems too early for that reign. (218; 834.) Musy ibn 'Abul-'Abbas appears under El Motaçem upon large weights (C. iii, 45), as well as on the ring weight, no. 236.

(242; 856.) Yezyd, governor; on the first die the date is broken away (237); on the smaller, second, die the date line has been smoothed out (238-9). This marks the beginning of a new style, with closely packed lines, on square dies.

(292; 904.) Muhammed ibn Suleyman was governor in this year, and Casanova attributes this die, 240, to him (iii, 57), and it is therefore so left here. But there is great difficulty in dating it as late; the last such dies were in 781-792, of Ibrahim ibn Çaleh (nos. 207-8); and the name of the maker here is El Mohager (misread by Casanova), which is that of the maker under El Mahdy 775-85, stated by Poole to be El Mohager ibn 'Othman, chief of the guard. As this name is rare, while Muhammed and Suleyman are common names, it seems likely that the style should be given full credit, and that these belong to an unknown Muhammed ibn Suleyman about 780 A.D.

Four large cuboid weights have impressions of square dies, and are probably not long after those of Yezyd of 856; but all the stamps are so slightly marked as to be illegible. Of about the same period may be a large bell-shaped weight, of clear blue-green glass, pierced through, with circular stamps,
quite illegible. Also a lesser disc weight of green glass, with a loop handle. A fragment of a clear green glass weight (248) is of a different style to any others here; probably of Tulunid period. Unfortunately the name is lost. Another weight of similar age is 249, which has a private name and title that is not identified or certain in reading.

A fashion arose of placing a small stamp repeatedly on a wide weight: by the lettering nos. 250–1 are about the ixth century.

Some wuqiyeh weights with a square stamp seem probably Tulunid. One of 87 grains is marked with a wrong stamp as "half a dirhem" (253).

There are also cuboid weights which do not seem to have been inscribed, 260–2; and small bun-shaped weights with a square or round imprint, quite plain, 263–6, of two and one wuqiyeh. Lesser ones with plain square stamps are half a wuqiyeh, 267–8. Another, 269, has four holes around the centre square, like 205, 210, of about 790 A.D. This, being a rough degradation of the type, is probably 1xth century. There are also two glass rings, 270, 270 A, and a thin disc, 271, which may be weights.

A few stamped glass discs seem to be of the Tulunid period. The lettering is too late for the 'Abbasid, and there is no room for them in the Fatimite style until entire degradation set in. Such are nos. 272–80 of Abu Al Hazn, 281 of Mu'awiya, 282–5 of Bashir (?), 286 of Abu Temym. The intense cobalt blue glass of Bashir is peculiar, but occurs rarely in very different times, as the Byzantine 74 of Demosthenes, and no. 580 of El Mus'aly. The discs of Abu Al Hazn do not appear to have any relation to weights, or any interrelation. Those of Bashir might be intended for double dinar and double dirhem, yet one of them would be far from any standard. It seems as if these must be tokens or tickets of some kind.

The rarity of weights that can come between the 'Abbasid and Fatimite periods, and the absence of any royal weights then, is akin to the scarcity of the coinage of that age, which is only about a thirtieth of that of the preceding ages.

7. FATIMITE ARABIC WEIGHTS

Although the weights of the previous periods bear the clearest statements that they are for dinars, dirhems, and other quantities, yet there has been a curious reluctance to allow this to have been the purpose of the later weights. Casanova states (p. 354) "il est peu vraisemblable, en l'absence d'une mention précise, d'y voir des poids du genre des pièces examinées plus haut," that is the pre-Fatimite. Somewhat of the same reluctance appears in the British Museum catalogue, p. 83, where of the private issues it is said "The metrology of the Memluk period is so variable that it has not been considered desirable to hazard any identifications of the intended weights." If this refers solely to the Memluk coins it may be true; but the private weights—which, as we shall see, are not Memluk but Fatimite—are nearly all as regular as the royal weights. Such hesitation has led Casanova to classing the Fatimite weights as amulets.

The earliest of all the Fatimite weights (287) is one of Isma'il el Ma'aniqur (946–953 A.D.) who united the west, but never entered Egypt, so far as we know. The work of it is excellent, better than that of his successor Mo'ezz, who conquered Egypt; and there is no reason to suppose that this weight was not made in Egypt. It seems—according to Prof. Margoliouth—that there was an active Fatimite party in Egypt before the conquest; this agrees with a coin of Mo'ezz being struck in Cairo eighteen years before he entered Egypt. We can only conclude that this weight was made by partisans of Isma'il in Egypt.

(341–365; 953–975.) El Mo'ezz Ma'ad settled the Fatimite dynasty in Egypt. His weights are scarce, not a twentieth of those of El Hakim.

(365–; 975–.) The weights of El 'Azyz are common; the lettering is good and simple, and clear spaces are left around it, which aid it. At the end of this group is placed a wooden reel, which seems to belong to this age.

(386–; 996–.) El Hakim has left innumerable weights, and only Mustansir rivals him; there are a hundred of each here, and about two thirds of that number in Brit. Mus. and Casanova's catalogues. The double dinars are fine weights, but on the smaller sizes the lettering begins to be corrupt. The marked peculiarity of the weights of this madman is the placing the name of his adopted successor, 'Abd er Rahman, as heir presumptive of the Muslimin, along with Hakim's own name; also the addition to the orthodox formula, of "'Aly favourite of Allah."
(411; 1021). El Zahir or Dhahir, the son of Hakim, succeeded. Further decay of the lettering is seen, only the large weights being well executed. (427; 1036.) El Mustanṣir shows much variety of work in his long reign of fifty-nine years, during which the degradation of style was established. This accords with the times, when the untold riches of the Turkish troops, and famine and disorganization ruined the land.

(487; 1094.) Under El Mustāly the inscriptions become fossilised and are often barely legible. The reverse inscriptions, which were rare under Mustanṣir (3 per cent), now entirely cease.

(495; 1101.) El Amyr el Manṣur has lettering which is wiry and harsh, leaving aside all attempt at the ornate letters which had decayed.

(525; 1131.) One weight here appears to read El Muntazar, or “the expected one,” the theoretical Imam that was to come. The style would exactly agree with this date. It is like the most decadent and indistinct of El Amyr, and certainly before the revival of ornate lettering in the next reign, which lasted for fifty years.

(555; 1151.) A fresh start is well marked under El Hazīf, with clean, well shaped, pieces and good lettering; we must go back 150 years to find as good work as on 606. From this point the weights are much scarcer, the three collections together not containing more than fifteen or twenty of each ruler.

(544; 1149.) By the reign of Ez Zafir the milky white glass predominates; it first appeared under El Amyr, and is the general colour after this.

(549; 1154.) El Fayz shows a slight improvement, in the size and length of inscription.

(555; 1160.) El ʿAidy the last of the Fatimites ends this line, which had long been merely puppet kings.

(566; 1170.) Weights of two ʿAbbasy khalifhs follow here, El Mustady, and (575; 1180.) En Naṣir.

(655; 1257.) Weights continued yet, as late as El Manṣur ʿAly (no. 637), the only example known of the Bahrite sultans.

The private issues are discussed in a separate chapter, where it is concluded that they are parallel to the Fatimites, El Hakim to El Hafiz (404–527; 1014–1132), and differ from the official weights in using the cursive writing.

No. 641. ʿAbd el Lahmah (?) has a circle of dots around; borders of distinct dots are unknown except under el Hakim, nos. 359–375, which probably show the date of this.

Nos. 642–54. Muhammed el ʿAudy has black and white glass, 651, only used by Mustanṣir 545. His clear white glass does not occur later than El Mustāly 1101.

Nos. 655–63. ʿOmar has the same white glass with a blue splash, 656, as El ʿAudy 653. His circular type, with a central word, does not occur later than Mustanṣir.

Nos. 665–6. The two of “Cairo prosper” are closely like those of ʿOmar.

No. 669 plainly reads El Mahdy; this might be a personal name, after the khalifeh.

Nos. 670–1 of ʿAly el Dʿay are coarse, and have the ye turned back under the line, as by the next maker.

Nos. 672–6. ʿAly Shuweykh continued the white glass with blue splash, 672–3; as also did ʿAly el Magry 177, Muhammed Shahyn 680, and Muhammed Baba, 682.

8. THE MAKERS

The names of the makers were frequently placed on the Omayyad and ʿAbbasi weights, with ʿthe term ʿaly ʿedy, “by the hand” of such an one. Such names serve sometimes to identify an indistinct or lost name of a governor, to date approximately a governor or financier whose date is not recorded, and to date weights which have only the maker’s name. The makers’ names have not hitherto been sufficiently regarded, and they are here set out, so far as dated, with the rulers for whom they worked, in the table, pl. xxv. Where the authority can be seen in this catalogue, no reference is given; where it depends on examples in the British Museum catalogue, or Casanova’s catalogue of Fouquet’s series, a reference is given to B.M. or C. The wavy lines show the extent of action of a person, in the scale of years down the left margin. At the beginning and end of the
table, the names are placed closer together and dated separately, to avoid reducing the scale of the whole diagram.

It can here be seen what rulers were acting together, and who was making weights in their names. When there is an overlap, the maker has the initials of the ruler for whom he worked, placed after his name. The main body of the names and dates is from Stanley Lane-Poole, History of Egypt in the Middle Ages, pp. 45–58; the makers and some other names are in Stanley Lane-Poole, Catalogue of Arabic Glass Weights in the British Museum, in Casanova's catalogue of the Fouquet collection, and in the series here published.

WEIGHTS WITH PRIVATE NAMES

9. There are three classes of private names, which appear alone without that of a ruler or an amyr: (1) those before the close of the 'Abbasides, the latest date being 856 A.D.; (2) those under the Tulunides; (3) those of the Fatimite age and Ayyubid age, 946–1250.

The first class are, by their style, about 800 A.D. The weight of Delhem ibn Maslama (213) is obviously closely like that of Malek ibn Delhem (214), in square arrangement, lettering and colour of glass—white with blue veins—unknown otherwise. Also of this age, by the lettering, are those of Salamat (188–191, 216), 'Omar (215) and Çalek ibn Musalem (250).

The second class, of the Tulunid age, is of later style than the lettering of 856 A.D., having forked tops to lam, and the beginning of florid lettering; yet it is clearly earlier than the Fatimite style. The names found of this class are Abul Hazn (272–80), Bashir (282–5), Mu'awiyya ibn 'Obeyd (281), and Abu Temyn (286).

The third class is the more usual, with a variety of names, as Muhammed el 'Audy, 'Omar, 'Aly el D'ay, 'Aly Shuweykh, 'Aly el Maqry, Muhammed ibn Shahyn, Muhammed el Baba, &c. (nos. 642–684). These are assigned by Stanley Lane-Poole to the Memluk period (B.M. Cat., p. xx), i.e. 1256–1517 A.D. They often bear dates of units and tens written at length, but hardly ever of hundreds. There is here, however, what may be a key to the true dating. On no. 650 is clearly "El 'Audy year 411" in Arabic numerals. It is true that numerals are stated to be very rare monumentally before xvith cent., and not on coins before xvith cent. (Van Berchem, Corpus Ins. Arab., p. 120). But the system was familiar to Arabs in the ixth cent., and brought complete into Europe by the xith cent. Hence there is no incongruity in the date of 411 A.H. = 1021 A.D., in the reign of Ez Zahir, being used along with written forms. The strongly cursive forms on these stamps are never paralleled on more formal monuments or coins. The nearest approach is on Corpus Ins. Arab., no. 458, of 583 A.H. = 1188 A.D.; after this, the monumental style retreated from the cursive pitfall, and became more and more severely formal. The examples of cursive M.SS. in Papyrus Rainer II, III, pp. 93–95, show us that the writing was in such a condition from 934–1380 A.D. that any of these glass stamps might be considered formal in comparison. The long stroke sin was used all through that age, and the throwing of letters above and below the line is seen in 1022 to 1113 A.D. markedly, as on the stamps of 'Omar and others. The piling of letters one over the other was already familiar in 989, see 'amud in Lewis and Gibson, Facsimiles V. The use of diacritical dots is rarely seen on these stamps, most often three over the long stroke of sin. Such dots begin by 700 A.D. and were fully in use by 900.

As it is obvious that the style of the writing on these stamps has no parallel on monuments or coins, it must be taken as a branch of cursive writing. The nearest monumental example is of 1188, and the writing would allow of these being anywhere after 1000 A.D. Thus there is no bar to accepting the date of 411 = 1021 as correct, instead of throwing these over to 1250–1517.

There is another date agreeing with this view which seems to have been misread by Casanova, see v, 17. If the reading were miyeteïn u arba'a it would be an inversion of the constant order, and therefore the reading of temany n u arba'a (miyeh), 480 A.H. = 1087 A.D., would be much more probable. The writing of this is closely like that of 'Aly el Maqry' in the year 478; and in the distribution of the lines like those of El Amyr (Poole, Cat. B.M. 300, 309; here no. 594) of 494–524 A.H. = 1101–1130 A.D. Another link is the black and white weight of Mustançir (no. 545, 1036–1094 A.D.) and that of El 'Audy (no. 651, 1073–1020 A.D.); no other such are known here.

We conclude therefore that though the style of writing of these private stamps is so different to
PRIVATE WEIGHTS

that of the general official weights, yet this is
to be accounted for by the imitation of cursive
writing instead of monumental, and these weights
really run side by side with those of El Hakim
to El Amyr. As a parallel to these dated weights, it
should be observed that it is in the reign
of Hakim
that dating first becomes usual on official weights,
and continues into the reign of Mustanqir, 402–479
A.H. = 1014–1086 A.D. (Cas. iv, 194; Poole, B.M.186).

There is one term of comparison on the other
side. We have one late weight, no. 637, of
'Aly el
Man9ur, 1257–1259 A.D., and the workmanship of
this is far inferior to that of any of the private
weights. Apart from the style of writing, the mere
execution of glass weights is shown by this to
have so decayed at the beginning of the Memluk
age that we could not date the private weights as
late as that. Thus
if x32 of Muhammed Shahyn
cannot be 632 A.H. = 1235 A.D., it must be 532 =
1138, and in the range of private weights as al­
ready shown above. The details of the separate
weights are dealt with in the general description,
while it is better to withdraw the discussion of the
whole period to the present section.

10. The dated private weights in chronological
order are:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>A.H.</th>
<th>404 to 411</th>
<th>1014–1021 A.D.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>1015–1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425</td>
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<td>508</td>
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<td>1114</td>
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<tr>
<td>521</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>1127–1138</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The style of the last two is quite different from
that of a century earlier; and Huseyn ibn Ahmed
resembles Muhammed ibn Shahyn. Hence these
come into the vi th cent. A.H.

11. The Roman solidus weights, that are in
good condition here, are four, of 69.4, 70.6, 71.1,
71.6 grains, average 70.7. The two half solidus, or
quinarius, are 33.6, 36.0 grains, average for the
solidus 69.6. The quarter solidus is scaled, and
therefore under weight. This 70.7 accords with an
uncia of 424 or libra of 5090, or slightly over the
Constantine average solidus of 70.2, 72 in a libra
of 5053.

12. The earlier Arabic weights are many of them
marked as a fels, usually of so many kharrubehs.
So far as these have names on them, they are
dated between 714 and 780 A.D. Those without
names would, by their style, fall within the same
limits. There are 13 in this collection, 17 published
by Casanova, and 20 in the British Museum. The
last are not included here, as they are not so
accurately weighed. Taking the dated ones only,
they are

<table>
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<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<th>14 k. of</th>
<th>3.078</th>
<th>grains</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Here it is evident that the number of kharrubeh
was 14 or 13 at first, but from 737 onward it was
30 or 24 to the fels. Also it is clear that the kharrubeh diminished from an average of 3-062 to 2-978. The last weight of 750 is probably later, as it is only dated as a private weight of 'Abd el Gebar, who worked for 'Abd el Melek in 750.

The kharrubeh or carob is the Roman siliqua, so far as the names go. This was a sixth of the scripulum, and the numbers 24 and 30 are therefore 4 and 5 scripula. Hence the uncia of these kharrubehs would be 441, diminishing to 429, grains. This is much above the usual Roman uncia; but there was a specially heavy variety in Egypt, influenced by being an octodrachm of the Ptolemaic or Alexandrian system. Two sets of uncia weights in University College collection average 427 and 435 grains; and the Ptolemaic octodrachm of Ptolemy I is 439, or average of the whole series 436. So the kharrubeh showing 441, diminished to 429, closely accords with the Ptolemaic and the heavy uncia standards. The Greek keration likewise means the carob, and Poole has shown that the qirat was equal to the kharrubeh in amount (B.M. Cat., p. xiv). So far the value, source and names of the kharrubeh and qirat seem satisfactorily settled.

13. A very different question is the meaning of the many different numbers of the kharrubeh in the fels. That anyone would trouble to test little copper coins seems improbable, especially as such would probably be weighed in bulk. The fels does not necessarily mean a copper coin, but only money in general, so it might be applied to all foreign coins. When we see how groups of mediaeval coins are mixed in origin, it is evident that many different currencies were circulating together. In George III reign we had Spanish, Portuguese, and French coins, all provided with testing weights in England. In Egypt thirty years ago there were eight different currencies. The numbers of kharrubehs in the fels is 13 (4 examples), 14, 18, 20, 23, 24 (4), 25 (3), 27, 30 (11), 32 (2), and 33, or weights of 39 grains to 100 grains. We might expect that Spanish, Italian, Byzantine, Syrian and Persian coins would all circulate in Egypt, and perhaps more Northern ones, as Arabic coins are found even in the Baltic, and imitated in England. Hence it seems probable that these varying fels weights were for testing the gold and silver of foreign origin current in Egypt. In the lack of published weighings of coins, it would be a long enquiry to settle what coins of the viiith cent. were intended, even if any result could be obtained from such a wide field. There is at least a good probability that the most usual fels of 30 was the double dirhem, and that of 24 the solidus.

14. The gold dinar and silver dirhem weights are shown on the diagram, pl. xxiv. The curves of each multiple, 2, 1 1/2, 1, are placed separately, all reduced to values of the unit, so as to see whether changes were intentional—if varying alike—or accidental. The dinar was at first about 65-5, derived from the solidus of 70; this ran down in the early Fatimite to 64-3, then increased quickly to 65-5, and rose gradually to 65-8, according to the largest weight, the double dinar, which is the most consistent.

The early dirhem is low, about 44 grains. At the beginning of the Fatimites it appears as 47-7 grains, and then falls to 45; after this—like the dinar—it gradually rose, reaching 46-2, the double dirhem giving the most consistent results. There was a sudden fall under El Hafiz, 1131—, continuing under Ez Zafrir—1154, and then recovering to 47-2, above the full original standard, by 1200.

15. The collection of a large number of duplicates gives ground for examining some questions of the accuracy of manufacture, and the variations of the standards. Of course any injured weights must be excluded in questions of accuracy. The arrangement here is in order of the number of lines of inscription, which is the simplest kind of division. Then all having the same number of lines were compared in order to place together those which were impressed by the same die. The relation of letters in the lines one over the other is the test, as a copy of a die will never be spaced exactly the same. Then it may be seen how a die became worn, and was recut once or twice, ending in mere rough lines and lumps, in some cases. The longest run here from one die is eighteen of Mustan9ir (532-549), eight before recutting and ten afterward; there are many runs of four to six from a die. These are all catalogued in the order of sharpness, which is in general the order of making. The photographs of each run have been taken from the earliest copy which was in good state.

16. The accuracy of these glass weights is probably greater than that of the gold and silver coins which they were made to weigh; there was no temptation to the maker or the user to abstract the material, and there is no wear in most cases. The errors of the weights depend on variations in
the standards by which they were formed, and errors in copying the standard by chipping down a piece of glass to the exact amount, before melting it. When we have a run from one die, they were presumably copies of the same standard, as they were made in one factory at about the same time. Hence we ought to find that, in any one period, the average error of the copies of one die is less than the average error of the copying, together with the variations of standard,—that is, the average error of all weights together in the period. This works out as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Error of copying</th>
<th>Error of copying and of standard</th>
<th>Separate errors of standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>721-805</td>
<td>0.02 grain</td>
<td>0.06 grain</td>
<td>0.06 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>946-996</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906-1020</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1021-1036</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1036-1094</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1094-1101</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101-1130</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1131-1149</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1149-1160</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1160-1171</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last column results from the square of the middle column, being the sum of the squares of the first and last columns. The ready way to part the third from any two of these quantities is by the 1st and 3rd being the sides of a square and the 2nd being the diagonal of these.

The result of the whole is that the error of copying one standard is 0.13 grain, and the error of the separate standards which were copied is 0.13 grain. Of course this is only approximate, but it shows that the making of the glass copies was as accurate as that of the original standards, and that 0.13 of a grain was the average error of both classes.

The errors are very small in the earlier period, during the eighth century. The dinar averages on six examples (725-840 A.D.) 65.30 grains, mean error 0.10. The dirhem on four examples (715-747) averages 43.97, mean error 0.09. The half dinar of Yezyd (765) varies 32.51 to 32.67, but under El Mahdi (780) they are 32.662, 32.665, 32.667, only varying two or three thousandths of a grain either way. The third of a dinar of Yezyd varies 21.65 to 21.75, but two of El Mahdi agree as 21.694 and 21.727. The extraordinary exactitude to a few thousandths of a grain is hardly accidental, as they concentrate just after the small range of Yezyd’s weights. We must look, then, on 780 A.D. as a time of the utmost accuracy, probably never rivalled until within living memory. This we must remember depended on the trimming of the rough glass, which was then fused, stamped, and has been left uncared for during a thousand years.

Under the Fatimites the error increased, excepting a slight improvement under El Zafir and El Fayz (1050). The changes in accuracy are shown by the line between the dinar and dirhem curves.

17. THE COLOURS OF GLASS STAMPS

In the Roman age a great variety of colours of glass was inherited from the Greek and Egyptian knowledge. Few of these were used for the glass stamps; beyond the ordinary bottle glass coloured light green by iron, and its degradation in muddy and opaque colours, there were only a rich blue-green, blue, white, opaque red, opaque blue, and milky, and these were mostly rare. In the Byzantine solidus weights, beside the green we find amber, pink, and intense blue. When a colour is only known in a single example in a period, it seems very likely that some older glass bowl or vase has been found broken, and sold to the glass maker to be melted up again.

In the Arabic age there is nothing but light green bottle glass (rarely light green-blue) down to 780 A.D., when a pale greenish yellow appears, followed in 785 by a full amber yellow of El Fadl ibn Çaleh, continued under El Hakim and Mustançir. The next variety is clear white, with streaks of light blue in 807, of Delhem. The clear white was used from Mo’ezz 952 to El Mustal’ay, -1101, or slightly yellow to El Fayz, -1160. White with a blue patch was usual among the private weights, 1015-1138 A.D.

Opaque violet is once found under Yezyd 856; as it is a difficult colour to make, entirely free of iron, it may be some of the xviiith dynasty glass remelted.

The shades of manganese pink and purple are very common. Pale pinkish white is found 1000-1035 (Hakim and Zahir); pink and white 1000-1090 (Hakim and Mustançir); pale pink 1020-1250
COLOURS OF GLASS

(Zahir to 'Aly Mançur); pink and green about 1050 (Mustançir); full pink is Byzantine (Strategios) 349 A.D. and 1020–1090 (Zahir and Mustançir); light purple 1020–35 (Zahir); dark purple 1000–1020 (Hakim and geometrical, probably later). Opaque red is found in 1020–35. Dark muddy amber 1020–1090 (Zahir and Mustançir). Brown and white 1035–1090. The gilt splash is found rarely, 1035–1110 (Mustançir and Amyr).

Light blue is from 1000–1100 (Hakim to Mustançir). Opaque blue from 1020 to 1170 (Zahir to El 'Aadid). Black is only of Mustançir. The milky white begins in 1100 (Amyr) and became prevalent down to 1225 (Naçir), slightly green at first, and then greyish toward the end. No doubt some further extensions of these uses may be noted elsewhere; but it is difficult to be certain about colours from brief lists.

18. THE GREAT FAMILIES OF THE VIIIth AND IXth CENTURIES

In looking over the lists of names of officials in Egypt, it is evident that office ran in a small group of families, who in each generation filled a large part of the administration, much as in England a century ago. The connection of names is often fixed by stating three generations, of which two can be found together, a generation earlier or later; otherwise it rests on the uncertainty of a single name; but there is so much presumption that an official's father had been in some office before him, that the single name connection is worth noting if it is at the right period.

One of the widest groups is that of the family of the 'Abbasy khalifehs. The dates given are those of holding office.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suleyman</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ishak 793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Aly el 'Abbasy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim</td>
<td>781, 781–3, 792, 792—Abu Katifa 780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çaleh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Abd el Melik</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ism'ayl</td>
<td>797</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ahmed 803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ayesy el 'Abbasy</td>
<td>Ahmed 805</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musy 'Abbasy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Musy 'Ayesy—Ism'ayl 798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Mahdy 'Abbasy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Abd er Rahman</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El 'Abbas 814</td>
<td>Musy 834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudeyg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Abd er Rahman</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashim 805–Hubeyra 812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammed 760, 772</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El 'Abbas 772</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yezyd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ayesy 831, 843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ro'eyn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ayesy 831, 843</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maslama 789—'Abd er Rahman 789</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghalib el Bagely—Suleyman 809, 816</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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The last might seem to cover an unlikely stretch of three generations in only ten years. If Yahya were 59, his son would be 47, and grandson 25 on taking office, allowing the regular 22 years for an eldest son generation. An opposite case of 64 years between office of father and son in the Hudeyg family, is probably covered by the son being born in old age; the connection is certain, as Hashim is said to be ibn Hudeyg, but this suggests also that a generation may remain unrecited.

There are several shorter family groups, as the three sons of Sherhabil, Malik 685, 'Abd er Rahman and his son Imran 705, and Ayyub 717. The maker Muhammed ibn Sherhabil of 760 may be a grandson.
Yahya had two sons, 'Abd el Wahid 851, and Ishak 850 who had a son 'Anbasa 852.

Merwan el Lakhmy had four sons, 'Abd el Melek 749, Mo'awiya 762, 'Olayy el Lakhmy with his son Musy in 772, and el Akhdar 780.

19. THE HEAVIER WEIGHTS
Pl. xxvi.

The large glass weights require to be considered along with the bronze weights of later period. Generally, the large glass belong to the pre-Fatimite age and the bronze to the Memluk and Turkish times. There appear to have been several standards, which may be classified as follows.

The wuqiyeh and rotl of 12 wuqiyehs seem to form the earlier system, the modern wuqiyeh being a tenth of that rotl. It varied between 5600 and 5970 grains, average 5814 (see pl. xxvi). The wuqiyeh of this averages 487.2, or a rotl of 12 wuqiyehs equals 5846. The modern wuqiyeh of 577.8 is a tenth of this rotl. A recent-looking turned weight marked “Ism’ayl 72” and “24” is 2 wuqiyehs of 571.6, or 24 dirhem of 47.65 grs. the heavier variety. This links the 12 dirhems = wuqiyeh, 10 wuqiyehs = rotl.

The commonest unit is the wuqiyeh of 10 lighter dirhems, which averages 443.4 grs. in glass weights, 445.6 in bronze and brass weights of the last few centuries (pl. xxvi). These seem to be contaminated by a few descendants of the Byzantine uncia of 412 to 420 grs.; if the first six are omitted from the bronze, the average is 448.0.

Another unit, which may be connected with this, ranges from 185 to 199 grains, average 192.5. This appears to be 4 heavier dirhems of 48.1 ± 0.12. There is some chance of this being inherited from the classical unit of the Aeginetan standard, which was 199 under Ptolemy I, and 191 to 196 in the popular cistophori, which were an important currency in the early Roman dominion. It seems quite possible that, just as the Roman uncia was accommodated in Egypt to the Phoenician, and to the Attic trade and coinage standards, so varieties of the dirhem were accommodated to different standards existing in Egypt. The coinage readily varied from 44 to 47 grains (pl. xxiv). Thus the low wuqiyeh of 406.9 to 416.0 is the Roman uncia, the name ouggia becoming wuqiyeh in Arabic. The medium value of 446, or 10 dirhems of 44.6, is just the lower value of coin weights. The heavier wuqiyeh of 487, or 10 x 48.7, agrees with the cistophoros unit, slightly reduced in the modern 48.15 grains to the dirhem. This is the basis of trade weights now, 144 to the rotl, 400 to the qeqqa.

Another standard was apparently the Syrian necef, average 165.3. Another group averages 162.8 grains, and appears to be the Attic tetradrachm surviving; it would imply a drachm of 65.9 which is the usual coinage standard.

A couple of weights seem to show octuple dirhem, or a fiftieth of the qeqqa. The multiples preclude assigning these to the decimal dirhem, or the heavy dirhem of the 192.5 grains unit.

There seem thus to be three different standards mixed, in relation to the nominal dirhem.

The commonest bronze wuqiyeh is 446 or dirhem 44.6 Of glass the unit is 443.4

Copied from Byzantine silver coinage? 44.3

The dirhem coinage is mostly about 46

The glass-weights give a wuqiyeh of 48.7

Others show 192.5, from the cistophori, or 4 dirhems of

The modern Egyptian dirhem is about 412.

There was also some continuation of the Roman uncia, about 412.

Some examples of the Syrian necef at 165.

Also of the Attic tetradrachm at 263.

The dirhem coinage seems to have been a compromise between the 44 and 48 grain standard, occasionally varying as widely as these limits. Such details as these may only be of interest to a student of the subject, yet they are needed here as the latter half of this Introduction deals with questions which have not hitherto been stated.
CATALOGUE OF GLASS STAMPS AND WEIGHTS.

20. GLASS CUP STAMPS

1, 2 Female head, hair parted, wearing fillet. Different dies. Black glass.
3 Female head, hair in lumpy curls, mouth gaping. Prussian blue.
4-9 Male head, ribbed hair. Six different dies (see C. i, 9).
   2 pale green, 2 white, 2 dark blue on white cup.
10 Bes head or lion head.
   Brown in green-blue cup.
11-13 Lion head, fair work. Two of one die. 3 white.
14 Eros with bow, both arms forward.
15-16 Similar, one elbow backward (see C. i, 2).
17 Head of Pan to r.
   Rich blue-green.
18 Dolphin twisted round trident. White.

GLASS TOKENS AND WEIGHTS

20-2 Bust of Sarapis to r., cornucopiae behind, staff in front, (die Datt. 6551); Rev. Bust of Isis to r. with disc and horns. Ball in front.
   3 white 33-9+ break, 37-o, scaled 32-o
23 Bust to r., hand raised before it. Line division.
   White, yellow streak 45-8
24-7 Herakles head to r.; Rev. Nikē bust to l.
   4 clear pale green 49-9, 46-3, 34-9, much scaled 32-5
28-30 (6 different dies.)
   3 green with yellow streak 31-9, 29-4, 24-1
31-3 Similar, Nikē bust to r. 3 same die
   (Datt. 6553). Green 37-0, 28-9, scaled 31-o
34-5 Similar, 2 same die of Isis.
   Green with yellow streak 35-4, 33-4
36-7 Similar, 2 same die both sides.
   Green with yellow streak 38-6, 36-o
38-47 Similar, different dies.
   Green 51-o, 39-4, 36-4, 36-o, 34-5, 31-8 sc., 30-6 sc., 30-5, 29-3, 25-3
48-53 Similar, different dies.
   Green with yellow streak, 61-o, 36-4, 33-5, 33-2, 31-5, 31-4
54-5 Head of Herakles, plain reverse.
   Green and yellow streak 33-o, green 19-9
56 Female head to r. (Isis?). Op. red 9-o
57-8 Ram to r., disc and horns on head. ΔI
   above (Diospolis), Datt. 6549. Green 8-6, 8-2
59-61 Ibis to r. 3 same die as Datt. 6550, but no letter.
   Dark yellow 35-4, green 24-o, yellow 16-o
62-3 Similar, 2 same die. Blue 15-5 12-6
64-6 Similar, 3 same die. Blue 14-o, 12-2, 9-7
67 Ibis to l. Light blue 15-8
69 Tetrastyle temple; head of Sarapis in semicircular tympanon. Pale green 45-o
   Head of Constantius II (?) no inscription, so not from a coin. Op. blue 18-4
70 Two soldiers and standards: GLORIA EXERC... exergue SMKE (from coin).
   Op. blue 14-1
71 Goat walking to l. Pale green 34-2
72 Three figures standing, one with raised arm.
   Greenish white 35-1
73 Bust of jackal Anubis (?)
   Much scaled and broken, Op. green.

21. ROMAN GLASS COIN WEIGHTS
WITH MONOGRAMS

74 STRATEGIOS ΡΤΑΤΕΓΙΟΥ, 349 A.D.
   Pink 44-o
75 PAPPPOS ΠΑΠΠΟΥ Seal, amber 89-2
76 DRAKON ΔΡΑΚΟΝΟΥ Green 70-6
78 HADRIANOS ΑΘΑΡΙΑΝΟΥ, 376-7 A.D.
   Green 71-6
79 BASSIANOS ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑΝ, 381 A.D.
    ANTWNINOY, vice-eparch?
   Chipped, white 64-o
80 SERGIOS ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ (Quinarius), green 36-o
81 SOTEIROS ΟΤΕΙΡΟΥ Scaled, green 66-8
82 DANAOS ΔΑΝΑΟΥ Very rough, amber 71-1
83 KYROS ΚΥΡΟΥ, 420? A.D.
   Scaled, pale green 33-1
84 NIKIANOS ΝΙΚΙΑΝΟΥ Scaled, green 15-8
85 DEMOSTHENES, bust with hand raised, in octafoil, with letters ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΣ in the bays. Deep blue 33-6

At the end, not numbered, is a modern English bottle stamp of "I.G., B.C. 1786," to show the survival of the system of marking glass vessels.

22. Arabic glass stamps and weights. OMAYYAD AND ‘ABBASID.

Pl. iii. A.H. 60-64 Yezyd, Khalifeh 680–683 A.D.
86 Order of the servant of God Yezyd amyr of the faithful; qist of oil, exact, by the hand of Abu . . . Light bl. green stamp
A.H. 90–96 Qorrah, Governor 709–714 A.D.
87 Order of the Amyr Qorrah ibn Sherykh; qist, exact. Green stamp
A.H. 96–99 Osamah, Finance 714–717 A.D.
88 Osamah ibn Zeyd. Light bl. green, dirhem, 44-12
89 Order of Osamah ibn Zeyd; half qist, exact. Green stamp
90 (Duplicate, same die.)
91 Order of Osamah ibn Zeyd; quarter qist, exact. Green stamp
92 Order of Hayyan ibn Sherykh; quarter qist of the Bedawin? (rahal) exact. Green stamp

Yezyd.
93 Order of Yezyd ibn Abby-Yezyd; qist . . . . Green, stamp . . . .
A.H. 106 Mohammed, Governor, 724 A.D.
94 In the name of God. Order of Mohammed; weight of dirhem thirteen kharrubats, exact. Green 40-5
95 In the name of God. Ordered Mohammed, honesty; quarter qist, exact. Green, stamp (These are assigned by Casanova to the Fatimites, as being the family of Mohammed, but the style makes it impossible to place these outside the viiith century.)
96 In the name of God. Order of the amyr ‘Obeydallah ibn Al Habhab; roll for dates, exact. Dark green, broken 5500?

97 ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab. Fragment, ground around. Green, stamp? 52-2
98 In the name of God. Order of ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; weight fels exact. Green 85-1 + 5,90-0
99 In the name of God. What was ordered by ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; weight of a dinar, exact. Green 65-29
100 What was ordered by ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; weight of a fels, eighteen kharrubats. Crescent below. Green 56-9
101 (Duplicate, same die.) Green 56-3
102 In the name of God. Order of ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; weight . . . thirteen kharrubats. Green 35-38
103 In the name of God. What was ordered by ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; weight of a third, exact. (See B.M. 3 G). Green 21-76
104 In the name of God. Order of ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; . . . Green stamp
105 What was ordered by ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; quarter qist, exact. Green stamp
106 (Duplicate, same die.) Green stamp
107 In the name of God. Order of ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; qist of oil, exact. (C. i. 106.) Green stamp
108 In the name of God. Order of ‘Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; quarter qist of oil, exact. Green stamp
A.H. 114–122 El Qasem, Finance 732–740 A.D.
109 In the name of God. God has ordered exactitude; and ordered the making of this roll precise, el Qasem ibn ‘Obeydallah; by the hand of Tahyr ibn Naseq (?) year two and twenty and one hundred. 740 A.D. Black-green 11000?
110 (Duplicate, same die.) Black-green 11000?
111 In the name of God. God has ordered exactitude. Weight of a wugyeh, of el Qasem ibn ‘Obeydallah . . . year three and twenty and one hundred. 741 A.D. Green, 298-0 + 180? 480
112 In the name of God. What was ordered by el Qasem ibn ‘Obeydallah; weight of the great fels, thirty kharrubats, exact. Crescent. (Die as B.M. 5.) Green, 87-5 + 2-5 90-0
113 (Duplicate, same die.) Green 90-5
114 (Duplicate, same die, fragment from Shura.) Green 40-2
\textbf{OMAYYAD CATALOGUE}

115 In the name of God. What was ordered by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah; weight of a fels, two and twenty kharrubat. Green, 52-7 + 22? 75?

116 In the name of God. What was ordered by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah; weight of a fels, thirty kharrubat. (C. ii, 22.)

117 In the name of God. Order of el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah weight of a dirhem by the hand of Daud ibn ... year three and twenty.

118 In the name of God, orders God exactitude; and orders making ... el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah ... by the hand of ... allah.

119 In the name of God. Ordered by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah, the making the measure of ... exact.

120 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude; and orders making half qist by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah, by the hand of Tahyr ibn Naseq (?) year two and twenty and a hundred. 740 A.D.

121 In the name of God. Ordered making by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah by the hand of Yezyd ibn 'Abdallah, khalifeh 742-4 A.D.

122 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude; and orders the making a quarter qist for ... year three and twenty. Green 43:87

123 In the name of God. Order of el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah making quarter qist for oil, exact.

124 In the name of God. Order of el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah, half qist exact. Green stamp

125 (Period of el Qasem) Measure of a fels exact; weight two and twenty girats.

126 What is ordered by the amyr 'Abdallah ibn 'Aly; weight of a fels, thirty kharrubat.

127 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude; and orders the making a quarter qist from Abdallah, by the hand of M ... year seven ... (This Abdallah might be governor of 793 A.D. No. 210.)

128 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude, and orders the amyr Hafṣ ibn el Welyd, stamping the weight of a dirhem. Green 43:89

129 In the name of God. The servant of God El Welyd, amyr of the faithful. In colour and fabric most like Fatimite weights. Green-blue 65:13

130 Yezyd, rotl exact. 2nd stamp. Bism ... Fragment 2550, green 11000?

131 Orders Yezyd ibn Aby Yezyd, the weight of a third (dinar) exact. Green 21:66

132 By the hand of Yezyd ibn Aby Yezyd (see C. iii, 46). (Period of El Qasem, 732-749, C.i, 128.) Dark green stamp

133 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude, and orders 'Ayesy ibn Aby 'Atha the making a weight of a dirhem, by the hand of Yezyd ibn Al Zeyad. (Die B.M. 6.) Green 44:00

134 (Orders God exactitude)... and orders 'Ayesy ibn Aby 'Atha making a weight of a dinar by the hand of Yezyd ibn Temym. Green 37:1 + 32? 69?

135 In the name of God. Orders the Amyr 'Ayesy ibn Aby 'Atha the making quarter of a qist. Exact. (C. i, 134.) Green, stamp

136 S'ayd (ibn Lat) ufallah ... exact. Fragment 1319. Green 11000?

Pl. v. 23. *Abdallah (see C. ii, 48).

137 (Orders) ... Mughyra ibn 'Abdal(lah) making half rotl. 2nd stamp. By the hand of Yezyd ibn A(by Yezyd). Green, 1741 +. 5500?

138 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude, and Orders the amyr (Mughyra) ibn 'Abdal(lah) the making half (rotl) exact. 2nd stamp as previous. Both same dies as previous. Green 1936 +. 5500?
Hur (? son of Hur ibn Yusuf, governor 724.)

139 In the name of God. Orders the amyr Hur ibn Hur, whom God benefit, weight of a dinar. Exact. Light blue 65·42

A.H. 132 'Abd el Melek, governor, 750 A.D.

140 In the name of God. Orders the amyr 'Abd el Melek ibn Merwan, whom God benefit, the making of a fels of thirty kharrubat exact by the hand of Yezyd ibn Temym. (Die, C. ii, 27.) Green 9·7

141 In the name of God. Orders 'Abd el Melek ibn Merwan, making of a quarter qist exact by the hand of Yezyd ibn Temym. (Die, C. ii, 27.) Green 9·7

142 (In the name of God. amyr 'Abd el Melek ibn Merwan, whom God benefit, .... by the hand of 'Abd el Gebar ibn Na'yr.

Green stamp

'Abd el Gebar. Maker.

143 By the hand of 'Abd el Gebar ibn Na'yr; weight of fels, kharrubat 30 (s). (Die, C. ii, 68.) Green 8·94

A.H. 133 'Abd el Melek, governor 751 A.D.

144 In the name of God. Order of the Amyr 'Abd el Melek ibn Yezyd; weight of a fels, four and twenty kharrubat. (Die, C. ii, 29.) Green 7·16

145 In the name of God. Order of 'Abd el Melek ibn Yezyd, the weight of a dinar. Exact. (Reverse) By the hand of Muhammed ibn Sher(habyl) (around, reversed). Struck fitly (ta'nah labaq, centre). (Obv., Die, B.M. 10.) Green 65·23

146 In the name of God. Order of 'Abd el Melek ibn Yezyd; weight of a half (dinar). Exact. (Reverse) ... ibn Sherhabyyl (around, reversed). Struck fitly (centre). Same die as previous. Green 32·68

147 In the name of God. Order of 'Abd el Melek ibn Yezyd making a qist, exact. By the hand of Muhammed ibn Sherhabyyl.

Green stamp

Muhammed (dated by style).

148 What was ordered by Muhammed ibn 'Amru; weight of a fels, three and twenty kharrubat (see C. ii, 45.) Square, green 68·8

S'ayd.

149 What was ordered by S'ayd ibn 'Obeyd; weight of a fels, thirty kharrubat. Square, green, 76·2 + 22·98?

A.H. 132, 135 Çaleh, governor 750, 753 A.D.

150 What was ordered by the amyr Çaleh ibn 'Aly, whom God benefit. Have exact measure and be not thou of the prevaricators. Roll. Exact. Green

A.H. 136–158 'Abdallah (El Mançur), khalifeh 754–775 A.D.

151 (What was ordered by) the servant of God, 'Abdallah, amyr of the faithful. Have exact measure and be not thou of the prevaricators. Roll. Exact. (Die, C. iii, 54.) Green, 2839 ± 11000?

152 What was ordered by the servant of God, 'Abdallah, amyr of the faithful. Have exact measure, and be not thou of the prevaricators. Qist. Exact. (C. i, 153.) Green stamp

153 Order of the servant of God, 'Abdallah, amyr of the faithful.

Green stamp


154 Order of Nawful ibn Furat to make a roll. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of 'Abdal rahman ibn Ye(yd). Green 11000?

Muhammed, Maker.

155 In the name of God. By the hand of Muhammed ibn Sherhabyl; quarter qist. Exact (see C. i, 183.) Green stamp

A.H. 142 Muhammed, governor. 759 A.D.

156 In the name of God. What was ordered by the amyr Muhammed ibn el Ash'ab; weight of a dinar. Exact. (Reverse, small circular stamp, illegible.) Green stamp

157 What was ordered by the amyr Muhammed ibn el Ash'ab making half a qist, exact, by the hand of 'Abdallah ibn Rashed.

Green stamp

158 In the name of God. Orders the amyr Muhammed ibn el Ash'ab the making of a measure (of coriander of Meqs?) by the hand of (Damilat ibn ...?). (C. i, 144.) Green stamp
A.H. 145–151 Yezyd, governor 762–768 A.D.

159 In the name of God. By the hand of 'Abd er Rahman ibn Yezyd; rott, exact. (2nd stamp, smaller) In the name of God. Order of the amyr Yezyd ibn Hatem, whom God benefit. (C. iii, 48.) Dark green 11000?

160 Order of the amyr Yezyd ibn Hatem. By the hand of . . . rott. Exact.

Fragment. Dark green 11000?

161 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Yezyd ibn Hatem; weight of a dinar. Exact. (Reverse) In the name of God, by the hand of Muhammed ibn Sherhabyl (around); (Ktybah) Inscribed (?). Green 65-29

162 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Yezyd ibn Hatem; weight of a half (dinar). Exact. (Reverse see 165, illegible around). Impressed (by?) Suezy (or nobly?). Green 32-67

163 (Same die obverse). (Reverse) . . . (Abd­er-)Rahman (ibn) Yezyd . . . (around). Impressed, accurate (centre). Green 32-59

164 (Same die’ obverse). (Reverse) In the name of God. By the hand of Muh(ammed) (ibn Sherhabyl) (around). Inscribed (centre). (Dies C. ii, 33). Green 32-51

165 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Yezyd ibn Hatem; weight of a third (dinar). Exact. (Reverse as 162, same die).

Green 21-75

166 (Duplicate, same dies, much worn.) Green 21-72

167 (Same die obverse). (Reverse as 163, die worn and dot added below centre). Dies as B.M. 16. Green 21-65

168 (Same die, obverse). (Reverse as 164, same die). Green 21-70

169–70 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Yezyd ibn Hatem; whom God benefit. (And duplicate.) (C. i, 145.) Green stamp

(The following are placed by style.)

171 • Fels, five and twenty kharrubat. Yellow green 79-7

172 Al Nahu (?); half rott (clearly from a vase). Green stamp

173 . . . . qist, exact; by the hand of 'Abd­allah ibn Caleb. Green stamp

174 Quarter rott, exact. 'Aly (?). Square ring. Green 3602-8 + 50? 3650

175 Quarter rott, exact. Square ring, light green 2892-6

176 (Ilegible.) Square ring, green 2895 + 60? 2950

177 Ghmrillah (?).

Half square ring, yellow green 1160 2800?

178 By the hand of . . . ibn . . . yezyn(?) Square ring, yellow green 736 2800?

179 (Ilegible.) Square ring; green 1503-9 + 45? 1550?

180 By the hand of M'awiyeh ibn 'Abdallah, half rott. Exact. (See C. iii, 19.) Green 2071 2800?

Pl. ix. 25. A.H. 152 Muhammed ibn S'ayd 769 A.D.

181 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Muhammed ibn S'ayd; half rott. Exact. Dark green 1703 + 2800?

182 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Muhammed ibn S'ayd; rott. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of 'Obeyd-el-Wahab ibn el Temym.

Green 11000?

183 In the name of God, &c. (duplicate of above). (2nd stamp) By the hand of Qasah (?) ibn Yezyd. 2154 + green 11000?

184 (Triplet of larger stamp, all three same die as C. iii, 50.)

185 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Muhammed ibn S'ayd; weight of a dinar.

Green 43-2 + 24? 67?

186 Order of the amyr Muhammed ibn S'ayd; weight a third (dinar). (Obv. die C. ii, 49). (In circle on back). Impressed (by?) Suezy.

Green 21-67

(The following are placed by names of makers.)

187 In the name of God. By the hand of 'Abd er Rahman ibn Yezyd (?) half qist. Exact.

Green stamp

188 Salamat. Weight of a fels, four and twenty kharrubat. (Die C. ii, 61.) Green 71-5

189 Salamat. Two (dirhems). (Square, dot border.) (Die C. ii, 72.) Green 89-0

190 Salamat. Proof. (bayinah?). (Two crescents above.) Green 77-1

191 Salamat. Chick-peas eighty. Yellow green stamp

192 'Omar. Two (dirhems). (C. ii, 73.) Green 98-8

193 Tauwaf ("watchman"). Fels thirty kharrubat. Light green-blue 91-1

A.H. 161 'Ayesy, governor 778 A.D.

194 In the name of God. Order of the amyr 'Ayesy ibn Luqman; to make a half rott.
ABBASID CATALOGUE

A.H. 162 Yahya, governor 779 A.D.

195 Ordered to make this the weight, the amyr Yahya ibn Daud; thirty kharrubat. (Star below.) Green 89.4

A.H. 158–169 El Mahdy, khalifeh 775–785 A.D.

196 In the name of God. Order of El Mahdy Muhammed, amyr of the faithful, whom God protect, weight of a dinar, exact. (C. ii, 36.) Green 65.42

197 In the name of God. El Mahdy, amyr of the faithful; weight of a half (dinar). Exact.... mu... (around) of the faithful (centre) (obverse die B.M. 20). Green 32.67

198 (Same die obverse.) (Reverse) In the name of God. By the hand of the a(myr Ism'ayl) (around), ibn al Mohager (centre). Two dots. (Die F. 20.) Green 32.66

199 (Same, but different die). (Reverse) In the name of God. By the hand of Muhamed... Mohager (centre). Green 32.66

200 In the name of God. Order of El Mahdy, amyr of the faithful; weight of a third (of a dinar). Exact. (C. ii, 35.) (Reverse) In the name of God, by the hand of... Impressed Mohager. Reverse die B.M. 20.

201 In the name of God. Order of El Mahdy, amyr of the faithful; weight of a third (of a dinar). Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of 'Abdallah (ibn) Yezyd... (rotl). Exact.

A.H. 165–167, 174 Ibrahim, governor 781–3, 792 A.D.

202 In the name of God. The amyr Ibrahim ibn Calneh, to whom God be generous. Roll. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of 'Abdallah (ibn) Yezyd... (rotl). Exact.

203 What was ordered by the amyr Qulhem (? Mulgem), God lengthen his life,...

A.H. 164 Abu Katifa Ism'ayl, finance 780 A.D.

204 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Ism'ayl ibn Ibrahim, to whom God be generous. Half qist, exact. (C. i, 158.)

A.H. 169 El Fadl, governor 785 A.D.

205 What was ordered by the amyr El Fadl ibn Calneh, to whom God be generous; weight of a dinar, exact. (Reverse) By the hand of 'Aaqem ibn Hafs, star centre.

A.H. 194–197 Malek, governor 807–808 A.D.

206 God always is. That ordered by the amyr Malek ibn Delhem; weight of a dinar. Exact. (Die C. i, 43.)

Bagely?

207 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Ibrahim ibn Calneh, to whom God be generous. Roll. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of 'Abdallah (ibn) Yezyd... (rotl). Exact.

Green stamp

208 Order (of the amyr) Ibrahim (ibn Calneh). (2nd stamp, larger) Quarter (rotl) L(arge). Exact. (3rd stamp, a trace). Yellow green 1008.5 + 2800?

209 Order of the amyr Ibrahim ibn Calneh.

210 Order of the amyr 'Abdallah ... ... (2nd stamp). Half (rotl), great; exact. (Form, see Ghawth 205).

Green 5600?

211 (In the name of God.) Order (of the amyr Bagely (?)) freed(man of the amyr of the) faithful, to whom God (be generous) (rotl) exact. (For reading see next.) (2nd stamp.) By the hand of 'Obeyallah.

Dark green 2752 + 5600?

212 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Bagely (?). Freed man of the amyr of the faithful, to whom God be generous. Quarter qist, exact.

Green stamp

Possibly of Ghalib el Bagely, father of Suleyman, governor in 816.

about A.H. 165 Delhem, about 780?

213 In the name of God. Weight of a third (of a dinar). Exact. By the hand of Delhem ibn Maslemah. Pale blue, iridescent 19.7


207 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Ibrahim ibn Calneh, to whom God be generous. Roll. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of 'Abdallah (ibn) Yezyd... (rotl). Exact.

Green stamp

Possibly of Ghalib el Bagely, father of Suleyman, governor in 816.

about A.H. 165 Delhem, about 780?

214 God always is. That ordered by the amyr Malek ibn Delhem; weight of a dinar. Exact. (Die C. i, 43.)

White clear, iridescent 64.57
ABBASID CATALOGUE

'Omar.

215 'Omar. Weight of a fels, thirty kharrubat. (Ring of dots as 117, but later lettering.)

(Die C. ii, 59.)

Green 89-8

Salamat? or Suleyman?

216 What was ordered by the amyr Salam (?)

... (2nd stamp.) Rotl, great. Exact.

Green 2179+ 11000?

Es Seb'a or Es Senem? (about 810).

217 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Al Senem (? Seb'a) ibn Hasgathy (? Khashmakhly) ibn 'Ay el Kataky; roll. Exact.

(2nd stamp) By the hand of Yusef ....

Green 5600?

A.H. 216, 229-234 'Ayesy, governor 831, 843-7 A.D.

218 ......... to whom God be generous. By the hand of the amyr 'Ayes(y) ibn Manqur, freedman (?) of the amyr of the faithful.

Green 2793-2 + 2870?

A.H. 217-227 El Motaçem, khalifeh 833-842 A.D.

219 What was ordered by the servant of God Abu Ishaq, the Imam, El Motaçem billah, amyr of the faithful (indistinct), (C. i, 45.)

Dark green 5423 + 11000?

Private stamps.

220 ......... year eight and thirty and two hundred (833 A.D.).

Light blue stamp

221 A measure of white coriander (C. i, 53-56).

Green stamp

222 A measure of red coriander (see C. i, 53-56).

Green stamp

223 A measure of gilban of Meqs. (C. i, 72.)

Green stamp

224 A measure for dates (or paint, or gum).

(C. i, 93.)

Green stamp

225 By the hand of S'ayd ibn Yusef.

Green stamp

226 By the hand of S ....

Green stamp

227-8 Honesty is of God. (Duplicate same die.)

(C. i, 20.)

Green stamp

229 In the name of God. That by the amyr Al Gabr ibn 'Abdallah (?).

Green stamp

230 By the hand of 'Abdallah ibn Mer(wan?).

Pale green stamp

231 .... (Munsta)nçir billah .... (by the hand of . . . .) abu A .... Pale blue stamp

232 Illegible.

233 

234 

235 In the name of God, fixed is the earth, fixed is God. Green. Part of weight?

A.H. 218 Musy, governor 834 A.D.

236 By the hand of Musy ibn el 'Abbas (see C. iii, 45.) Ring form.

Green 244-1

(See in 814 'Abbas ibn Musy ibn 'Ayesa el 'Abbasy.)

Pl. xiii. 27. A.H. 242 Yezyd, governor 856-867 A.D.

237 In the name of God, blessing. That ordered by the amyr Yezyd ibn 'Abdallah freedman of the amyr of the faithful, God lengthen their life. Year .... Shurafa.

Green 11000?

238 (Another much worn, with bottom line of date omitted; repeated twice.)

Complete. Dark yellow-green 11384

239 (Same altered die as last.)

Complete. Opaque violet glass 2960-5

A.H. 292? Muhammed, governor 905 A.D.

240 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Muhammed ibn Suleyman, whom God benefit. Rotl. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of Al Mohager. (C. iii, 57.) Dark green 5600?

241 (Duplicate, with only first stamp complete.)

The only amyr Muhammed ibn Suleyman in the lists in this person; but the official Al Mohager is placed under El Mahdy, 775-785, and the work of this die is like those of that period.

Illegible. Square with central hole.

242 Square three line impress, twice repeated, last line "Hasaballah"?

Dull green 11116 + 800? 11900

243 Two impressions of square stamp. Surface decomposed. Dull green, 11545 + 50 11600

244 Square six line stamp, repeated twice.

Dull green 5955-5 + 10 5965

245 Large square four line stamp, lower part plain.

Decomposed 5646-3 + 50 5700
246 Disc with upright handle. Two circular stamps illegible. 
   Clear blue-green 16051 + 900? 17000
247 Flat disc with loop handle. 
   Yellow green 5112-9 5120

248 (Around.) In the name of God. Orders 
   God exactitude ... (Centre) Freedman of 
   the Am yr of the faithful, to whom God 
   be generous. Late style. Shurafa. 
   Light green

249 Lekeyf 'Ayesy naby tehet or tekhaby. 
   Pentagram. For the duty, 'Ayesy deputy 
   (of the counter?). 163-1
250 By the hand of Caleb ibn Musalem. 
   (Four repetitions). (Centre) k ... exact. 
   Disc. Light green 320 + 650?
251 Wugiyeh, great, exact. (Four? repetitions.) 
   Blue green 224 + 650?
252 Wugiyeh, great, exact. Flat ring. 
   Blue green 10159 + 1020

253 Weight of a half dirhem (sic). 
   Pale blue with three white patches 87-8
254 Wugiyeh, star between two crescents. 
   (Square stamp in disc). Amber 482-2
255 Wugiyeh (same die). Yellow green 489-0 
256 Wugiyeh (same die). Light blue green 483-4
257 'Oq ... 
   Pale yellow, with three blue patches 447-0
258 Llah al amr. (Device below.) 
   Hazy green 4795 + 11000
259 Llah al amr. 
   Ring. Hazy green. 763-7

Uninscribed.

260 Square, central hole. 
   Green 3815-0 3820
261 __ __ __ 
   Dark green 11297-7 1194
262 __ __ __ 
   Green 1466-1 1475
263 Bun. Square impress. 
   Green 904-5
264 __ __ __ 
   Light green 839-0
265 __ __ __ 
   Green 891-2
266 __ __ __ 
   Light green 482-0
267 __ Square impress, iridescent. 
   Pale yellow 225-6 227-0
268 __ Square impress, flaked. 
   Pale yellow 213-8 220?
269 __ Square, four pricks around as 205, 
   210. 
   Green 489-8
270 Ring, wide opening. 
   Green 966-0
270A __ __ __ 
   White 210-0
271 Thin disc, no stamp. 
   Pale yellow 587-4

Late. Abul Hazn.

272–280 Abu Al Hazn. Shurafa, light green 141-2 
   Others of 116-1, 108-6, 105-8 + (107), 96-9, 
   94-3, 77-9, 70-0 and fragment. All from 
   same die; late by the peculiar forked 
   top to the Lam.

M'uwaiya.

281 M'uwaiya ibn 'Obeyd. 
   Light green 71.5

Bashir.

282 I commend to God, Bashir. (Fayum, Tri- 
   angular.) 
   Deep blue 134-7, 95-4
285 (Same die.) Light blue 79-1, white 92-8 
   These must be shortly before the Fatimite 
   by the florid writing and forked 
   top to Lam, so cannot be of the go- 
   vernor Bashar in 717 A.D. (Condé).

Abu Afyf or Temym.

286 Abu Temym? (or Afyf, or Amym, or 
   Aqyq) ibn Thaslaq (or in or c). 
   Green

GLASS WEIGHTS, FATIMITE.

These are arranged with the circular inscriptions first, and then by the number of lines, from 
vi to i. The search for a given type can thus be quickly limited.

Pl. xv. 28. A.H. 335–341 Ism'ayl el Mançur 946–953 A.D.
287 The servant of God Ism'ayl, amyr of the 
   faithful, centre. Around, In the name of 
   God, order of the Imam Mançur; by God 
   is exactness and justice.  
   Green 64-4
   A.H. 341–365 Al Mo'ezz Ma'ad 953–975 A.D.
288 'Abdallah lidyn Allah Ma'ad abu Temym, 
   around. The Imam Al Mo'ezz. 
   Slightly scaled, light green 127-0
289–90 Ma'ad abu Al Mo'ezz. 
   White 48-1, light green 47-4
   A.H. 365–386 El 'Azyz 975–996 A.D.
291 El 'Azyz billah, amyr of the faithful. 
   'Centre around, In the name of God . . . . 
   the servant of God, freedman of the Imam 
   Abu el Melek . . . . of the Imam.  
   Green 128-9
292 In the name of God. What was ordered by the Imam El 'Azyz billah, amyr of the faithful. Circle and dot in centre, pale green 64-1

293-4 Parts of die 292. Greenish white 16-3 16-2

295 The Imam El 'Azyz billah, amyr of the faithful. Centre, Just (die B.M. 75; C.iv, 133). Pale green 64-5

296 Early impress, fragment (die B.M. 75; C.iv, 133). White 64-2

297 The Imam El 'Azyz billah, amyr. Centre, Just. White 16-2

298 The Imam El 'Azyz billah. (C.iv, 116.) Green 45-3

299 What was ordered by the amyr El 'Azyz, billah, amyr of the faithful. (C.iv, 116.) Green 128-4

300 The Imam, Imam El 'Azyz billah, amyr of the faithful, in double circle. White 45-1

301 El 'Azyz billah, spray below. Fayum, light green 88-9

302 Same die, worn. Greenish white 90-1

303-5 Same die, recut. Green 90-4, 90-0, 89-8

306-7 The Imam Nezar (die of double dirhem, B.M. 77). Green 44-9, 44-8

308 Similar in double circle (die, C.iv, 129). White 89-0

309 The Imam El 'Azyz. Green 22-7

310 El 'Azyz, billah. White 22-8

311 The Imam El 'Azyz. Greenish white 15-9

Qasem ibn Sh’aar. (Wooden reel, about this age.)

A.H. 386-411 El Hakim 996-1021 A.D.

312 The Imam El Hakim . . . . . amyr of the faithful, centre; around In the name of God, there is no God but Allah, and he has no companion, Muhammed. Reverse . . . . . Just. Green and brown 131-8

313 Same die obverse; reverse traces with Just in centre. Green and brown 131-8

314 The Imam El Hakim biamr allah, amyr of the faithful around. Centre and 'Abd er Rahym heir presumptive of the Muslimin. Year eight and four hundred. Reverse. There is no God but Allah, and Muhammed is the prophet of God, and 'Aly favourite of Allah. (Dies C.iv, 196.) Pale green 131-0

315 Same dies. Pale green 64-4

316 Similar. Pale green 65-2

317 The amyr El Hakim, biamr allah, amyr of the faithful, and 'Aly heir presumptive, centre. Around, There is no God but Allah and Muhammed is the prophet of God. Reverse, three lines of inscription in ring of dots, very faint. Pale green 64-1

318 Obverse similar, different die. Reverse, That made in year . . . . and four hundred. Different dies in B.M. 90. Greenish white 65-8

319 Of El Hakim, by similarity, but die greatly worn. Pale green 65-2

320 El Hakim, biamr allah, amyr of the faithful, in beaded circle, inscription around lost by partial impress of large die. Brown 16-4

321 The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, amyr of the faithful. Centre, Just. Light green 130-8

322 El Hakim, biamr allah, centre. Around blundered, as B.M. 104. Brown white 65-1

323-4 Similar. Around indistinct. Green 65-1, brown white worn 62-6

325 Similar, die much worn. White 65-2

326 The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, amyr of the faithful . . . . around. Centre, That made in year six and four hundred. Reverse. There is no . . . &c. 'Aly favoured by Allah. Centre Just. Greenish white 65-2

327 El Hakim biamr allah and his heir apparent. (B.M. 115.) Reverse. There is no . . . &c. Centre, Just. (Die B.M. 115.) Green 91-7

328 Same dies, both sides. Green 46-3

329 Different dies. Green 46-3

330 El Hakim and the heir apparent. Green 12-0

331 The Imam El Hakim biamr allah, amyr of the faithful and khalijah heir apparent of the Muslimin. That made in year seven and four hundred. Reverse, There is no . . . &c. (Die B.M. 89.) Green 65-5

332 The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, amyr of the faithful. That made in year three and four hundred. Reverse, There is no . . . &c. Greenish white 65-2

333 El Mancur Abu 'Aly, the Imam El Hakim biamr allah, amyr of the faithful (see B.M. 102). White 129-9

334 . . . . amyr of the faithful . . . . made in year . . . . four hundred. Part of v line stamp. Green 16-7

335 The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, amyr of the faithful; that made . . . . and four (hundred). Part of iv line stamp. Pale green 16-7
The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, and his heir apparent. Green 91-3, pale green 47-1
and 45-4, same die; 82-3, scaled and 45-9, same die; 45-7 and 45-9, same die; 46-o, 46-1, 46-1, 45-8, 45-0 (worn), 90-3 very faint and dubious.

The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, and his heir apparent. Green 91-1, pale green 47-1

367-8 El Hakim, biamr allah. Green, broken; green 11-7

369-72 El Hakim, biamr allah, Just, four same die. Green 91-1, 45-3, 45-9, 45-3

373-5 Similar, three same die. White green 91-7, white scaled 38-4, green 45-6

376-81 The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, six different dies. Green 92-o, 45-4, 45-4, 44-8, 45-0, 44-7

Pl. xvii. 29. 382-3 Similar, two same die. Pale blue 45-4, greenish white 45-5

384-7 Similar, four same die. Blue 22-8, pale green 23-0, 22-8, 11-5

388 El Hakim biamr allah, within two circles. Pale green 16-5

389 The amyr of the faithful, in circle, part of large die. Pale green 6-1

390 ... four hundred, in circle, part of large die. Pale green 57

391-4 The Imam El Hakim, different dies. Pale green 11-0, 11-6, dark brown 25-4, decomposed 10-7

395-7 El Hakim biamr allah, different dies. Yellow 11-3, 11-1, pink and white 11-7

398-9 El Hakim biamr allah, small dies. Bluish white 22-7, 22-1

400-2 The Imam El Hakim and the heir apparent, different. Pale green 22-7, 22-7, 22-8

403-6 El Hakim in circle of large dots. Pale green 23-0, 11-4, 11-0, blue 8-4

407 El Hakim, different die (B.M. 135). Blue 11-3

408 El Hakim, single line. Pale green 11-3

409-12 Probably El Hakim, but indistinct. White 11-3, 11-7, pale green, scaled 10-0, 2-9

A.H. 411-427 Ez Zahir 1021-1036 A.D.

413 The Imam Ez Zahir la 'Azyz dyn Allah, amyr of the faithful, centre; around There is ... &c. ... prophet. (B.M. 146.) White 131-1

414-5 Obverse similar, two same die, both scaled, reverse, There is ... &c.; in centre, Just. White 59-5, green 42-6

416 Obverse similar; reverse, scroll lines round centre, indistinct. Pale green 65-0

417-9 Am yr Ez Zahir la 'Azyz dyn Allah, around a circle; in centre, The Imam? ...? two same die.

Green 45-3, yellow green scaled 44-5, 39-8

420 The Imam Ez Zahir la 'Azyz dyn Allah, amyr of the faithful. White scaled 88-4

421-2 Similar, two same die (B.M. 164). White 92-1, green 92-2

423-5 Similar, three same die.

Green 45-9, yellow worn 45-7, white 46-3

426-8 Similar, three same die.

Brownish white worn 45-2, green 46-1, scaled 38-3

429-30 Similar, partial impresses.

Pale blue ... 16-5, 16-7

431 Ez Zahir el 'Azyz dyn Allah, amyr of the faithful. Green broken

432 Ez Zahir el 'Azyz ... Green 65-6

335-3 The Imam Ez Zahir la 'Azyz dyn Allah, amyr of the faithful, three same die.

Green 91-3, 45-9, pink 46-1

436-9 Similar, four same die.

White 91-4, green 91-3, 45-2, pink 44-7

440-1 Similar, two same die.

White scaled 44-0, yellow 45-7

442-5 Similar, four same die.

Green 46-1, 45-7, 45-7, 45-8

446 Similar.

Green 91-2

447 Similar. Scaled, green 43-1

448 Similar. Scaled, amber 45-1

449 Similar. Scaled, white 88-3

450 Similar. Dark green 92-7

451 Similar, partial, from larger die. Blue 16-7

452-3 The Imam Ez Zahir la 'Azyz dyn Allah (two same die, B.M. 162). Green 46-0, scaled 43-8

454 Ez Zahir (ii) 'Azyz dyn Allah, amyr of the faithful.

Op. blue chipped 89-4
455–60 Ez Zahir amyr of the faithful (?), six same die, (B.M. 166·8).

White 90·7, green 91·2, scaled 88·7, 89·0, 45·7

461 Ez Zahir li 'Azyz dyn Allah. White 45·8

462 Reverse of type 355·60 White 45·4

463–4 Ez Zahir li 'Azyz Ilah (two same die).

(Die C. iv, 216; B.M. 145).

Scaled white 91·0, green 46·4

465 The Imam Ez Zahir . . . Opaque red 22·9

466–7 Similar, dot over and under (two same die, B.M. 167). Green 22·9, white 22·9

468 Similar. Green 22·9

469–70 Similar.

Dark brown 11·6; from Menzaleh, green 23·4

471 Similar, in square. Green 22·2

472–3 Ez Zahir, 3 dots over, 8 below. 2 same die.

White 23·1, green 11·4

474–5 Similar, 3 dots over, 3 below. 2 same die, B.M. 171.

Green 11·4, 23·2

476 Similar, 2 dots over, 2 below.

Green 11·5

477–8 Ez Zahir, 2 dots over, 2 below. (Die B.M. 170).

Green 11·5, dark brown 22·9

479 Similar. Green 11·7


480 4 lines centre . . . . . . El Mustanṣir billah, amyr of the faithful; around, There is . . . &c. prophet of God. Green broken (86·0)

481 Around, The Imam Ma‘ad abu Temym El Mustanṣir billah; centre, amyr of the faithful. Blundered (B.M. 184), reverse illegible.

Green 130·4

482 Similar, die greatly worn. Purple 130·9

483 Similar, blundered, worn die recut badly.

Yellow 91·8

484 Similar, good early impression. White 92·4

485–6 Similar, medium die. Green 91·1, white 46·2

487 Similar, die greatly worn. White 46·5

488–93 6 same die (B.M. 202) good to worn.

Green 46·4, 46·4, 92·4, 45·3, white scaled 40·5, green 92·1

488 reverse Year seven and forty and four hundred = 1055 A.D.

494 Similar, rather decomposed. White 45·2

495–9 Similar, 5 same die, good to medium.

Blue 45·1, green 46·5, brown 46·4, green 46·2, blue 82·0

500–2 Similar, 3 same die, poor to bad.

Pink-brown 92·1, white 46·6, green broken (81·3)

503–4 Similar, 2 same die, bad.

White 46·5, white decomposed 45·0

505 Similar, centre blundered. Blue 46·7

506 Similar, badly recut. Green 92·1

507–8 Similar, good and rather worn, 2 same die.

White 46·3, green 92·1

509 Similar, badly recut. Amber 46·2

510 Similar, worn. O over centre line. Yellow 73·0

511 Similar, fairly good. Blue 91·4

512 Centre Ma‘ad, around illegible. White 47·1

513 The Imam Ma‘ad . . . . illegible; reverse, three lines illegible. Pale green 66·0

The Imam Ma‘ad abu Temym El Mustanṣir billah, amyr of the faithful, year eight and twenty and four hundred. (5 same die, B.M. 182.)

Good to worn, white 91·8, green 46·1, white 91·8, greenish yellow 91·8, scaled green 40·7

519 The Imam Ma‘ad abu Temym El Mustanṣir, billah, amyr of the faithful. (Die B.M. 219.)

White 80·7

520–6 Similar, 7 same die (B.M. 177), good to worn.

White 64·8, brown 130·8, green 65·6, 65·7, 131·4, pinky 132·6, green scaled 122·5

527 Similar, portion of same die. Light green 16·7

528 Similar.

Amber 67·1

529 Similar (die B.M. 228). Blue 92·4

530–1 Similar, abbreviated; 2 same die, very rough.

Clear pink 46·1, green 91·9

532–49 Similar, 18 same die (B.M. 192, 220; C. iii, 284): after 539 here the die was recut, joining up amy(ral) (mu) in two senseless signs.

Brown 46·6, green 91·7, 46·8, 92·4, 92·2, scaled 27·3, pink 46·3, green 91·3 (scaled 90·8). Recut, green 46·1, 41·0 broken, pink and green 92·2, green 90·7, blue 45·9, dark brown and white, gold splash, broken 69·6, green 91·9, pink scaled 85·1; scaled green 66·6, white 43·0

550–1 The Imam Ma‘ad abu Temym billah (C. Supp. 5).

White op. scaled 43·6, 12 dots added, white 46·5

552 (The Imam abu Temym) El Mustanṣir billah (amyr of) the faithful, large die, incompletely stamped. Qeneh, white 32·9

553 The Imam (El) Mustanṣir (am)yr of the faithful.

Thebes, blue op. 15·9

554–5 Billah El Mustanṣir, amyr of the faithful. (2 same die, C. iv, 247).

Green 22·9, blue scaled 21·0

556 El Mustanṣir billah, amyr of the faithful.

Blue 23·0
594-5 The Imam El Amyr by order of God, amyrr of the faithful, 2 same die (B.M. 300, 309).

596 Similar, different die.  

597-8 The Imam El Amyr, 2 same die.

557 El Mustan'cir billah, 7 dots.  

558 Similar, 5 dots and sprig.  

559 Similar, 3 dots below.  

560 Billah El Mustan'cir, 4 dots.  

562 El Mustan'cir billah abu Temyn.  

563 Al Ma'ad the Imam. (Die B.M. 246). 

565 Similar, previous die recut? 9 dots.  

566-9 The Imam Ma'ad, different dies.  

576 The Imam Ma'ad, 4 of one die.  

577 Similar, 2 same die, fair, much worn.  

579-80 Ahmed, the Imam Abu el Qasem El Musta'ly billah, amyrr of the faithful, 2 same die (B.M. 280). Good to poor.  

580 Similar, previous die recut? 9 dots.  

581 Similar, 2 same die, fair, much worn.  

582-4 Ahmed, the Imam El Musta'ly billah, amyrr of the faithful, 3 same die (B.M. 280). Good to poor.  

583-4 Ahmed, the Imam El Musta'ly billah, amyrr of the faithful, 3 same die (B.M. 280). Good to poor.  

585-6 Similar, 2 same die, fair, much worn.  

586 Ahmed, the Imam El Qasem (?), (Musta'ly billah, amyrr of the faithful). White 46-9.  

587 Ahmed, the Imam El Qasem (see B.M. 296-7). Green 22-7.  

588 Ahmed, the Imam (see B.M. 296-7). Green 22-7.  

589 The Imam Ahmed. Quft, op. blue 92-3. 

590-91 Qas (?), Ahmed, spray below. (2 same die), fair and worn. Green 12-5, 24-6.  

592 Ahmed, dot over, 3 under. Blue 23-5.  

593 El Amyr El Mançur billah (?); (centre 3 lines) The Imam the ordered by power.  

595-6 The Imam El Amyr by order of God, amyrr of the faithful, 2 same die (B.M. 300, 309).  

596 Similar, different die.  

597-8 The Imam El Amyr, 2 same die.  

599-600 Similar, 2 same die.  

601 Similar.  

602 Similar.  

603 Similar (die B.M. 311). Scaled, milky 18-5.  

A.H. 525 El Muntazar 1131 A.D.  

604 God, El Muntazar, by the order of (God). Milky 87-1.  

A.H. 525-544 El Hafiz 1131-1149 A.D.  

605 The Imam El Hafiz li dyn Allah, amyrr of the faithful, part of a large die. Blue op. 16-5. 


609 Similar.  

A.H. 544-549 Ez Zafir Ism'ayl 1149-1154 A.D.  

610 The Imam billah Ez Zafir abu Mançur. (Centre) Amyr al mu. 

611 The Imam Ez Zafir. Milky 46-1. 

612-3 Similar (2 same die, C. iv, 291). Milky, chipped 89-5, 90-3.  

A.H. 549-555 El Fazzy 1154-1160 A.D.  

614 The Imam El Fazzy bi-na'qri-lilah amyrr of the faithful.  

615 Similar. Alexandria, milky 87-8. 


617 Similar. (Die B.M. 330.) Milky 89-2. 

618 The Imam El Fazzy bi-na'qri-lilah. Scaled, yellowish white 42-8. 

619 Similar (?). Green 45-6.  

A.H. 555-566 El 'Aadid 1160-1171 A.D.  

620-21 The Imam El 'Aadid lidyn Allah, amyrr of the faithful. 

622 The Imam El 'Aadid lidyn Allah. Milky 45-3. 

623-4 Similar (2 same die). Milky, scaled 44-4, milky 46-8.
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<td>626</td>
<td>The Imam (?) El 'Aadid. Scaled, greenish milky 40·9</td>
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<tr>
<td>627</td>
<td>Similar. Milky 45·6</td>
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<tr>
<td>628</td>
<td>Similar (?). Chipped, milky 88·7</td>
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<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>Similar. Greenish white 15·4</td>
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<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>El 'Aadid. Milky 21·8</td>
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<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>El 'Aadid. Milky 23·0</td>
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A.H. 565-575 El Must'ady 1170-1180 A.D.

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<td>God. The Imam El Must'ady by order, 2 same die. Milky 44·0, 93·2 Milky 92·0 Milky 92·3</td>
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<tr>
<td>634</td>
<td>Similar (?) Milky 92·0 Milky 92·3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>635</td>
<td>Similar. Milky 92·3</td>
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A.H. 575-622 En Na'ir 1180-1225 A.D.

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<td>636</td>
<td>God. The Imam En Na'ir. Greenish milky 94·3</td>
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A.H. 655-657 'Aly el Man'ur 1257-1159 A.D.

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<td>637</td>
<td>The Imam ... 'Aly el Man'ur (?) the am ... Pinkish 46·8</td>
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<td>638</td>
<td>The Imam, the elevated, may God open to him. Pink and white 46·4</td>
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<tr>
<td>639-40</td>
<td>The Imam, amyr of the faithful. Pale green 92·8, green 46·5 'Abd el Lahneh?</td>
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<tr>
<td>641</td>
<td>'Abd el Lahneh (? Laftah, ? Laqbah), circle of dots. Green 64·1</td>
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A.H. 404-411 Muhammed el 'Audy 1013-1021 A.D.

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<td>642</td>
<td>Year, El 'Audy, four (1013 A.D.). Purple 46·0</td>
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<tr>
<td>643</td>
<td>Made by El 'Audy, year four. Scaled pink 35·0</td>
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<tr>
<td>644</td>
<td>n n n n n, year five. n n 40·6</td>
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<tr>
<td>645-6</td>
<td>Muhammed el 'Audy, year five. Pinkish 90·6, pink scaled, B.M. 347, 74·9</td>
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<tr>
<td>647</td>
<td>El 'Audy year ... ? and ? fire. Dark grey blue 91·0</td>
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<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>El 'Audy, year five. Pink 92·1</td>
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<tr>
<td>649</td>
<td>Muhammed el 'Audy, year eight?. Pink 46·2</td>
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<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>El 'Audy, year 411 (1020 A.D.). White 91·7</td>
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<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Made by El 'Audy. Black and white 46·0</td>
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<td>652</td>
<td>El 'Audy. Black 91·9</td>
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<td>653-4</td>
<td>Muhammed el 'Audy (?). 2 same die. White and blue 93·3; white 45·5</td>
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A.H. 405-408 'Omar 1015-1018 A.D.

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<td>655</td>
<td>Made by the stamp of 'Omar, around; centre illegible. Pink 135·2</td>
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<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>Year eight, 'Omar, Cairo. Scaled, white and blue 83·9 'Omar al Qahirah. (C. v. 5.) Amber 91·8</td>
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<tr>
<td>657</td>
<td>'Omar, Made by 'Omar. Pink 92·7; with cross line, pink 93·2</td>
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<tr>
<td>658-9</td>
<td>'Omar, 1 Similar. Black 92·7; green and op. white (B.M. die 360) 46·6 'Omar, quatre foil. Purple 92·7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660-1</td>
<td>'Omar. El hag 'Omar. Black 92·1 'Abd Ahmed or Abd el Hamid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>'Abd Ahmed (?), fleur de Lys. White 46·5</td>
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Pl. xxiii. 32. Cairo.

665-6 Maqr prosper, 2 same die. Blue 45·1, dull blue 46·5 A.H. 428 Year eight and twenty 1036 A.D.

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<td>666</td>
<td>In the name of God. Weight of the amyr of the faithful, (year) eight and twenty. Green-yellow, broken (56·2)</td>
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A.H. 440 Year forty 1048 A.D.

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<td>668</td>
<td>Year forty. Purple, scaled and broken (27·8)</td>
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A.H. 450 El Mahdy 1058 A.D.

669 Fifty, El Mahdy, year. Scaled, black 45·0

'Aly ed D'ay.

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<td>670-71</td>
<td>'Aly ed D'ay. Dull white 91·5; Fayum, pinkish 46·5</td>
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A.H. 470-474 'Aly esh Shuweykh 1077-1081 A.D.

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<td>'Aly, centre; around esh Shuweykh. Fayum, blue and white 66·0</td>
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<td>673-4</td>
<td>'Aly esh Shuweykh, different dies. White and blue 93·5, pale pink 46·1</td>
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<tr>
<td>675-6</td>
<td>'Aly esh Shuweykh, year three and seventy (same die, = B.M. 337). Scaled, pinkish 41·0, 33·4</td>
</tr>
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A.H. 478 'Aly el Maqr 1085 A.D.

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<td>'Aly el Maqr, year eight and seventy (die B.M. 342). Fayum, blue and white 93·1</td>
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A.H. 521-532 Muhammed ibn Shahyn 1127-1138 A.D.

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<td>678-9</td>
<td>Muhammed ibn Shahyn (year) one and twenty (same die). Blue 92·9, white 93·3</td>
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PRIVATE WEIGHTS

680 Muhammed ibn Shahyn (year) eight and twenty (die B.M. 386). White and blue 46-6
681 Muhammed ibn Shahyn (year) two and thirty.

Muhammed el Baba.

682-3 Muhammed el Baba, son of Talkha (?) (2 same die, B.M. 354).

Cairo.

684 El Maqr er Rashyd (Cairo the Righteous).

Undated.

685 Bismillah, roby Allah. (In the name of God, God is my Lord.)

(This is the reading ascribed to the copy in B.M. 46, but there seems no trace of r on either; the word dinar has been added to the die B.M. 46, since this copy was made.)

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HAFO 727-742

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M U H A M M E D, MAKER.  
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EL FADL GOVERNOR

IBRAHIM, GOVERNOR. 781-3. 792

BAGLEY?

'ABDALLAH, GOV. 793

DELM, MAKER, MALEK GOV:

OMAR, MAKER

SULEYMAN?

G HAWTH, JUSTICE. 780-4

EL FADL GOVERNOR

IBRAHIM, GOVERNOR. 781-3. 792

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SULEYMAN?
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GHAWTH A.D. 780–784

EL FADL A.D. 785

IBRAHYM IBN CALEH

ABDALLAH A.D. 793

BAGELY

DELHEM

MALEK 807–808

AYESY A.D. 831

EL MOTACEM

A.D. 853

MUSY 834

EL GABR ABDALLAH
GLASS WEIGHTS FATIMITE 946-1020 A.D.
GLASS WEIGHTS. FATIMITE. 996-1035 A.D.
GLASS WEIGHTS FATIMITE 1035-1101 A.D.

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(520) 521
(522) 523
(524) 525
(526) 527
(529) 531
(532) (549)
(550) 551

EL MUSTA'LY, 1094-1101
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EL AMIR
A.D. 1101-1130
593

EL HAFIZ
A.D. 1130-1149
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663
MONOGRAMS. WEIGHTS OF DINAR AND DIRHEM.

IN ORDER OF SECT. 3

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<td>PELEGRA</td>
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MONOGRAMS OF BYZANTINE AGE TRANSLITERATED.

AVERAGE STANDARD OF THE DINAR AND DIRHEM, AND AVERAGE ERROR.

![Graph showing the average standard of the Dinar and Dirhem and the average error.]

- F. Felo probably intended for double dirhem.
- O double dirhem or dirhem.
- Single, 2 half, 3 third, 4 quarter.
### Dates of Rulers and Stampers

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<td>Yezyd</td>
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<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>685 Abd El 'Azyz</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Melek</td>
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<td>Al Habhab</td>
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### Dates

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### Comments

- Obeydallah B. Al Habhab
- Muhammed B. Abd El Melek
- El Motaqem Mu'min B. Abez B. Yezyd
- Mawlid Al Mawlid Yezyd B. Al Hatem
- Yezyd B. Al Hatem
- Mandy B. Yezyd B. Al Mahagir
### REGISTER OF HEAVIER WEIGHTS.

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**MEAN ROTL:** 5814

**MEAN ERROR:** 116 ± 31

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**MEAN WURYEH:** 4872

**ME: 3-6 ± 13

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### MOST USUAL WURYEH OF 10 DIRHEMS

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**MEAN WURYEH:** 4872

**ME: 3-6 ± 13

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### REFER TO ROTL, THEN 5846

**ME: 43 ± 13

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### AEGINETAN FROM CISTOPHORI? 191-196

**ME: 2-5 ± 5

---

### SYRIAN NECEF?

**ME: 1-7 ± 6

---

### BRONZE WORN (62.0): 1/2 (2.48)

**ME: 3-6 ± 13

---

### APPARENTLY MULTIPLES OF THE DIRHEM.

**ME: 8-7 ± 17

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### THE TYPE OF BRONZE ARABIC WEIGHTS IS USUALLY A SPHERE FLATTENED AT THE POLES, OF ROMAN ORIGIN. OTHER TYPES ARE MARKED, C, CUBE; D CUBE, CORNERS TRUNCATED; E CONICAL DISC; F CYLINDER; K KNOBBED FLAT RING; M OCTAGONAL DISC; P OCTAGONAL SPHEROID; Q OCTAGONAL PRISM; S SPHEROID WITH 20 FACETS.
PUBLICATIONS OF THE EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT AND BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT

I. BALLAS, 1895; by J. E. Quibell. (Out of print; obtainable in joint volume NAQADA AND BALLAS, by W. M. F. Petrie. 68 plates. 20s. net.)

II. THE RAMSESEUM, 1896; by J. E. Quibell. (Out of print)

III. EL KAB, 1897; by J. E. Quibell.

IV. HIERAKONPOLIS I, 1898; text by W. M. F. Petrie. 43 plates. 20s. net.

V. HIERAKONPOLIS II, 1899; by F. W. Green and J. E. Quibell. 39 plates (4 coloured and 20 photographic).

VI. EL ARABAH, 1900; by J. Garstang. 40 plates. 16s. net. (Out of print)

VII. MAHASNA, 1901; by J. Garstang and Kurt Sethe. 43 plates. (Out of print)

VIII. TEMPLE OF THE KINGS, 1902; by A. St. George Cowperfield. 24 plates. 16s. net. (Out of print)

IX. THE OSIRIEON, 1903; by Margaret A. Murray. 37 plates. 25s. net.

X. SAQQARA MASTABAS I, 1904; by M. A. Murray; and GUROB, by L. Loiret. 64 plates. 30s. net.

XI. SAQQARA MASTABAS II, 1905; by Hilda Petrie. (In preparation)

XII. HYKSOS AND ISRAELITE CITIES, 1906; by W. M. Flinders Petrie and J. Garstang Duncan.

XIII. GIZEH AND RIFEH, 1907; by W. M. Flinders Petrie. 40 plates. 25s. net. In double volume with 94 plates. 45s. net. (This latter is out of print)

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