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# GLASS <br> 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.


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## 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, I891, 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:-

|  |  | B.M. | Fouquet |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | U.C.

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 $6 \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{o}$ to $788 \cdot 7$ grains or $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
dies of a female head wearing a fillet, nos. $1,2$. Another female head coarsely cut with lumpy hair and the mouth open, no. 3. Six different dies of a male head with open mouth, similar to Casanova r, 9. A head of Bes or of a lion, of very coarse work. Three lion heads ( $\mathrm{I} \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{r} 3$ ) which are of better work than the previous, and probably earlier. Smaller stamps are of Eros with a bow, three different dies here ( $14-\mathrm{x}$ ) and another in Cas. 1, 2. A head of Pan (17) is of rich blue-green glass; two of the Eros stamps are almost as fine a colour. This group ${ }^{14-17}$ seems to be of about Hadrian's time, the lion heads may be the same, the human heads seem to be of the iiird century. The stamp of a dolphin around a trident is a type on coins of Hadrian (Dattari, 2027), which probably date this example. A cast and a reflection are both photographed for nos. $18-23,69,70,85$, as neither alone is satisfactory.

The next class are the discs or tokens, with heads or figures on one or both sides. The weights of these vary quite irregularly; and, on selecting those which are most alike in work and colour, no common standard can be traced. It appears, then, that they are tokens, perhaps of admission to baths or other public places. The Isis and Horus disc (I9) is of earlier style than the others; it has an almost horizontal hole through it, left in the making, so "it may be for a necklace. The discs with a bust of Serapis and a bust of Isis are not unusual (20-22). The bust on 23 seems to be holding up a sceptre before it; above the head is only a blemish in the glass. This is of clear white glass with a short yellow streak in it; such a streak occurs in a large part of the discs up to no. 55. The commonest type is a head of Herakles on one side, and a bust of Nike on the other. There were 27 different dies used for the examples here. The type of Nike is most like that on coins of Aurelius, and the head of Herakles belongs to coins of Commodus, so probably this series may be dated about rgo A.D. A small opaque red glass disc, 56 , has a veiled female head, of a deified empress, probably therefore the elder Faustina.

Two stamps of clear green glass (57-8) have the ram of Amen, crowned with disc and horns, a feeding stand (?) before it, and the letters $\Delta l$ for Diospolis above. This probably refers to Diospolis of the Delta, as that had a ram on the nome coin, while Thebes had a standing figure. These are probably of the time of Hadrian.

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. 7 I 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. Bib. 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 $€$ 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 .

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

Hadrianos A.D. 376-7. Monogram of Adrianou; eparch in A.D. $376-7$. Two others in Brit. Mus., see Dalton, Cat. 679.

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 Antoninou; Bassianus was eparch in 38 r , and Antoninus in $383-4$; so Antoninus may well have been deputy eparch under Bassianus.

Gennadius A.D. 396. Monogram, in Brit. Mus., see Dalton, Cat. 68 o.

Sergios. Monogram of Sergiou, no. 8o. Unknown. Flavios Sergios was a Consul in 35 r , possibly the same man.
Soteiros. Monogram of Sōteirou, no. 8 r . 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, ir6).
Kyros. Monogram of Kyrou, no. 83. Cyrus of Panopolis was prefect of Constantinople 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.

Rhodo A.D. 538-542. Named on a weight, in Brit. Mus., Cat. 669.
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. in, 4 .

Other undated eparchs named in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue are Gerontios (no. 665-6), Theodotos (660, 667), Kosma (668), Damianos ( $670-\mathrm{r}$, and monogram 453), Eupraxios (672), Menōnos (675, possibly the eparch Menas, A.D. 582-602), and Paetos (676). Among other monograms not yet transliterated see Karpos (982), Ennodios (434), and a very clear case of the name Pelegrina (see 307) on 3r2, where it has been misread.

## 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 khalifeh 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.
(106; 724.) Muhammed ibn 'Abd el 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; 72r-3r.) 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. roo, ror.
(114-122; 732-40.) El Qasem' ibn 'Obeydallah, son of the previous; is the next most prolific maker. The sizes increased, as in the fine wuqiyeh, no. imi, and the fels weights, ir2-4.

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.
(rog, 124, i27: 727, 742, 745.) Hafç ibn el Welyd was repeatedly governor; by the lettering, the dirhem 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 (I2I), 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 Mughyra in 749 (no. r37). A small weight (r31) and a stamp (132) also have his name alone.
(126-r32; 744-9.) 'Ayesy ibn Aby 'Atha (r33-5) 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 (r36).
( $13 \mathrm{r} ; 749$.) Two other bun-shaped weights are of Mughyra; two copies of the dies enable both of them to be completed ( $537, \mathrm{r} 38$ ).

About this time probably was Hur ibn Hur (no. i39) who appears to have been the son of the governor E1 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 ( $14 \mathrm{I}-2$ ). The last was made by 'Abd el Gebar ibn Naçyr; by whom there is also independently a fine fels weight, 143.

## 5. 'ABBASID ARABIC STAMPS AND WEIGHTS

(r33; 74r.) '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 immediately 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 engraved 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 ( 132,5 ; 750, 3). Çaleh 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 Çaleh are also known.
(136-58; 754-75.) The khalifeh 'Abdallah el Mançur had stamping done in his name, mainly for measures and large weights ( $151-153$ ):
( 141 ; 758.) Musy ibn $\mathrm{K}^{\prime} \mathrm{ab}$, governor, is known on some stamps (C. i, 142-3), and employed Muhammed 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.
(r36-142; 754-760.) A few weights of the financier Nawful ibn Furat are known, as 154.
(142; 759.) Muhammed ibn el Ash ${ }^{c}$ 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 $\frac{1}{6}$ 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 Sueyzy, "the man of Suez" ( $18 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{f} 86$ ).

About this period are the weights of 'Abd er Rahman ibn Yezad (187) who worked for Yezyd ibn Hatem ( 159 ), and the other weights of Salamat, r88-r9r, who worked for Yezyd and Muhammed S'ayd, and a similar weight of 'Omar, r92. The position of Tauwaf (193) is uncertain.
( 16 r ; 778.) 'Ayesy ibn Luqman, the governor, is known on one weight, r94. The governor Wadih is known on some weights. C. i, r55, 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 Gubeyr,

G'afer ibn Suleyman, 'Aly ibn Muhammed, Muhammed, all in B.M.; and El Hasan ibn el Huseyn, Musy ibn Yezyd, Musy ibn Abu . . . . ., 'Abdallah ibn Muhammed, Sinan ibn Ibrahym, Çaleh ibn Salamat, Samand, 'Abd el Wahab, 'Abdallah ibn Ibrahym, all in Casanova.
(158-69; 775-85.) The khalifeh 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 E1 Mohagir ibn 'Othman (198, 199), see B.M. 20.

By the lettering, the weight of Qulhem or Mulkhem, 203, mast be about this time.
( 164 ; 780.) Two stamps are known of Abu Katifa Ism'ayl.
(165;781.) Ghawth ibn Suleyman was four times Chief Justice, in 75I, 762, 78 I and 784. From the resemblance of this weight, 205, to that of Abdallah, governor in 793 (no. 2 10), 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 Ibrahym 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. 2 10. Another ruler of about this time is Begely or Nahely; the weight and stamp 21I, 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, I; 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 goo 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 'Aly 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.
( $\mathrm{I} 82,3 ; 798,9$.) 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;83I.) '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 khalifeh E1 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 $-x$ th 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 $78 \mathrm{I}-792$, of Ibrahym ibn Çaleh (nos. 207-8); and the name of the maker here is El Mohager (misread by Casañova), 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 bluegreen 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 impress, 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 ixth century. There are also "two glass rings, $270,270 \mathrm{~A}$, 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 Must'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 Memlook 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 Ism'ayl el Mançur (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'yl in Egypt.
( $34 \mathrm{I}-365$; 953-975.) E1 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 Mustançir 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."
(4II-; 102I-). Ez 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 Mustançir 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 and magnificence of the court was plundered by the Turkish troops, and famine and disorganization ruined the land.
(487-; 1094-.) Under El Must'aly the inscriptions become fossilised and are often barely legible. The reverse inscriptions, which were rare under Mustançir ( 3 per cent), now entirely cease.
(495-; iror-.) El Amyr el Mançur has lettering which is wiry and harsh, leaving aside all attempt at the ornate letters which had decayed.
( 525 ; II 3 r.) 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.
(525-; ri3r-.) A fresh start is well marked under El Hafiz, 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-; II54-.) El Fayz shows a slight improvement, in the size and length of inscription.
(555-; I $160-$ ). El 'Aadid the last of the Fatimites ends this line, which had long been merely puppet kings.
(566-; Iryo.) Weights of two 'Abbasy khalifehs follow here, El Mustady, and
(575-; ri80.) En Naçir.
(655-7; 1257-9.) Weights continued yet, as late as El Mançur 'Aly (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; 1014-1r33), and differ from the official weights in using the cursive writing.

No. 64 I. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Abd el Lahnah (?) has a circle of dots around; borders of distinct dots are unknown ex-
cept under el Hakim, nos. 359-375, which probably show the date of this.

Nos. 642-54. Muhammed el 'Audy has black and white glass, 651 , only used by Mustançir 545 . His clear white glass does not occur later than El Must'aly -iroi.

Nos. 655-63. 'Omar has the same white glass with a blue splash, 656, as El 'Audy 653. His circular type, with a central word, does not occur later than Mustançir.
Nos. 665-6. The two of "Cairo prosper" are closely like those of 'Omar.

No. 667 is a puzzle. The lettering is too cramped to be 'Abbasid; yet it is not the Fatimite, either monumental or cursive. The year cannot be 228 ; 843 , as it is much later than that style. If 328 ; 940 it would be close to Ism'ayl Mançur, which seems also impossible. It is therefore placed to 428; ro35 when lettering was about as bad, though different.

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

Nos. $670-1$ of ${ }^{\text {c Aly }}$ el $\mathrm{D}^{c}$ ay are coarse, and have the $y e$ turned back under the line, as by the next maker.

Nos. 672-6. 'Aly Shuweykh continued the white glass with blue splash, 672-3; as also did 'Aly el Maçry 177, Muhammed Shahyn 680, and Muhammed Baba, 682.

## 8. THE MAKERS

THE names of the makers were frequently placed on the Omayyad and 'Abbasid weights, with the term "aly yedy, "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 avoiđ 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 (2I3) is obviously closely like that of Malek ibn Delhem ( $2 \times 4$ ), 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) und Çaleh 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'awiya ibn 'Obeyd (28I), and Abu Temym (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 Maçry, Muhammed ibn Shahyn, Muhammed el Baba, \&c. (nos. 642684). These are assigned by Stanley Lane-Poole to the Memluk period (B.M.Cat., p. xx), i.e. 1256I517 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 4 II " in Arabic numerals. It is true that numerals are stated to be very rare monumentally be-
fore xviith cent., and not on coins before xvth 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 xiith cent. Hence there is no incongruity in the date of $41 \mathrm{IA} . \mathrm{H}$. $=1021$ 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 $934-$ r 380 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 ir88, and the writing would allow of these being anywhere after rooo A.D. Thus there is no bar to accepting the date of $4 \mathrm{II}=102 \mathrm{I}$ 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 $\mathrm{v}, \mathrm{I} 7$. If the reading were miyeteyn $u$ arba'a it would be an inversion of the constant order, and therefore the reading of temanyn $u$ 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 Maçry \in the year $x_{7} 8$; 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. $=$ rior-ir3o A.D. Another link is the black and white weight of Mustançir (no. 545, ro36-1094 A.D.) and that of El 'Audy (no. 651, ror3-ro2o 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
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 Mustançir, 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 Mançur, 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 $x 32$ of Muhammed Shahyn cannot be 632 A.H. $=1235$ A.D., it must be $532=$ 1138 , and in the range of private weights as already 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:-

| A.H. 404 to 4 II | 1014-IO2I A.D. | Muhammed el 'Audy | U.C. 642-654 | B.M. 347, ${ }_{52}$ | Cas. v, 9, 18-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 405 to 408 | 1015-1018 | 'Omar | 655-663 |  | Cas.v, 10 |
| 425 to 442 | 1032-1050 | Ahmed |  | B.M. 366-8 |  |
| 428 | 1036 |  | 667 |  |  |
| 436 | 1044 | $\mathrm{Y}^{\text {'aquib }}$ |  | B.M. 374-5 |  |
| 437 | 1045 | Abu Bekr |  | B.M. 383 |  |
| 440 | 1048 | Year forty | 668 |  |  |
| 450 | 1058 | El Mahdy | 669 |  |  |
| 470 to 474 | 1077-1081 | 'Aly Shuweykh | 672-6 | B.M. 337 | Cas. v, 20-1 |
| 477 | 1084 | 'Abd el Malek |  |  | Cas.v, 7 |
| 478 | 1085 | 'Aly el Maçry | 677 | B.M. ${ }^{42-4}$ |  |
| 47 I to 480 | 1078-1087 | Muhammed |  | B.M. 376 | Cas. v, 17 |
| 508 | 1114 | Huseyn ibn Ahmed |  |  | Cas.v, 23-4 |
| 52 I to $5^{32}$ | 1127-II38 | Muhammed ibn Shahyn | $678-81$ | B.M. 386-7 |  |
| 527 | 1133 | Muhammed |  |  | Cas. v, 6 |

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 vith cent. A.H.

## THE WEIGHT STANDARDS

II. THE Roman solidus weights, that are in good condition here, are four, of $69.4,70.6,7 \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{I}$, 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 $70 \cdot 2,72$ 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 754 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

| A.D. 714 | 14 k. of | 3.078 | grains |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 724 | 13 | 3.116 | 3.062 |
| 737 | 30 | 3.113 |  |
|  | 30 | 3.017 |  |
| 750 | 30 | 3.023 |  |
|  | 30 | 3.023 |  |
|  | 30 | 2.980 | $2 \cdot 978$ |
| 751 | 24 | 2.983 |  |
|  | 24 | 2.975 |  |
| 779 | 30 | 2.980 |  |
| 780 | 30 | 2.973 |  |

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 44 I , 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 44 1 , 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 are 13 (4 examples), 14, 18, 20, 23, 24 (4), 25 (3), 27, 30 (II), 32 (2), and 33, or weights of 39 grains to roo 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, $2, \mathrm{x}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$, 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 dinarit gradually rose, reaching $46 \cdot 2$, the double dirhem giving the most consistent results. There was a sudden fall under E1 Hafiz, if3r-, continuing under Ez Zafir-II54, and then recovering to $47 \cdot 2$, 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 Mustançir (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.
x6. 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:-

| A.D. | Error <br> of copying | Error of copying <br> and of standard | Separate errors <br> of standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 72I-805 | 0.02 grain | 0.06 grain | 0.06 grain |
| $946-996$ | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| $996-1020$ | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.10 |
| IO2I-IO36 | 0.07 | 0.24 | 0.23 |
| IO36-IO94 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.17 |
| IO94-IIOI |  | 0.33 |  |
| IIOI-II30 |  | 0.34 |  |
| II3I-II49 |  | 0.36 |  |
| II49-II60 |  | 0.30 |  |
| II60-II7I |  | 0.37 | -0.13 |

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 ist and 3 rd 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ 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 o.ro. The dirhem on four examples ( $715-747$ ) averages 43.97 , mean error 0.09 . The half dinar of Yezyd (765) varies 32.5 I 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 2I. 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 Ez Zafir and E1 Fayz (ro50). The changes in accuracy are shewn 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 bluegreen, 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 E1 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 Must'aly, -IIoi, or slightly yellow to El Fayz, -in6o. White with a blue patch was usual among the private weights, 1015-1r38 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 rooo1035 (Hakim and Zahir); pink and white rooo1090 (Hakim and Mustançir); pale pink ro20-1250
(Zahir to 'Aly Mançur); pink and green about ro50 (Mustançir); full pink is Byzantine (Strategios) 349 A.D. and Io20-rogo (Zahir and Mustançir); light purple 1020-35 (Zahir); dark purple rooo-ro20 (Hakim and geometrical, probably later). Opaque red is found in ro20-35. Dark muddy amber rozorogo (Zahir and Mustançir). Brown and white ro35-109o. The gilt splash is found rarely, ro35r130 (Mustançir and Amyr).

Light blue is from rooo-rioo (Hakim to Must'aly). Opaque blue from 1020 to 1170 (Zahir to E1 'Aadid). Black is only of Mustançir. The milky white begins in rioo (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.

'Ayesy el cAbbasy-Musy 787, 791, $796\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ahmed 805 } \\ \text { 'Abd er Rahman 803 } \\ \text { El 'Abbas 814—Musy } 834\end{array}\right.$
El Mahdy 'Abbasy-'Obeydallah 795, 805
Musy 'Abbasy-'Ayesy-Ism'ayl 798
Another long family is that of Hudeyg, of six generations.


Daud-Abu Çaleh. Yahya el Bagely? $779\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Maslama } 789 \text {-'Abd er Rahman } 789 \\ \text { Ghalib el Bagely-Suleyman 8og, } 8 \mathrm{r} 6\end{array}\right.$

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
 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 85I, 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 preFatimite 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 $57 \mathrm{I} \cdot 8$, or 24 dirhem of 47.65 grs . the heavier variety. This links the 12 dirhems $=$ wuqiyeh, ıo wuqiyehs $=$ rotl.
The commonest unit is the wuqiyeh of yo lighter dirhems, which averages $44^{3.4} \mathrm{grs}$. in glass weights, 445.6 in bronze and brass weights of the last few centuries ( $\mathrm{pl} . \mathrm{xxvi}$ ). 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 $44^{\circ} \mathrm{o}$.

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 $48.1 \pm 0.12$. 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 ro dirhems of $44 \cdot 6$, is just the lower value of coin weights. The heavier wuqiyeh of 487 , or $10 \times 48.7$, agrees with the cistophoros unit, slightly reduced in the modern $48 \cdot 15$ grains to the dirhem. This is the basis of trade weights now, 144 to the rotl, 400 to the oqqa.

Another standard was apparently the Syrian necef, average 165.3. Another group averages 262.8 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 oqqa. 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 $44 \cdot 6$ Of glass the unit is $44^{3.4} \quad \geqslant \quad 44^{3}$
copied from Byzantine silver coinage?
The dirhem coinage is mostly about
46
The glass-weights give a wuqiyeh of $\quad 48.7$
Others show 192.5 , from the cistophori, or
4 dirhems of
$4^{8 \cdot 1}$
The modern Egyptian dirhem is $4^{8 \cdot 1}$
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

I, 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, g).
2 pale green, 2 white, 2 dark blue on white cup.
Io Bes head or lion head.
Brown in green-blue cup.
ri-r3 Lion head, fair work. Two of one die. 3 white.
14 Eros with bow, both arms forward.
Prussian blue.
15-16 Similar, one elbow backward (see C.i, 2).
Prussian blue. Op. white (with balance).
I7 Head of Pan to r. Rich blue-green.
I8 Dolphin twisted round trident. White.

## GLASS TOKENS AND WEIGHTS

I9 Isis enthroned, with crowned Horus on knee. Horizontally pierced. Op. blue 16.9
20-2 Bust of Serapis 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, $37 \cdot 0$, scaled 32.0
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 1.:
4 clear pale green $49.9,46.3,34.9$, much scaled 32.5
28-30 (6 different dies.)
3 green with yellow streak $3 \mathrm{I} \cdot 9,29 \cdot 4,24 \cdot \mathrm{I}$
3I-3, Similar; Nikē bust to r. 3 same die
(Datt. 6553). Green $37.0,28.9$, scaled 3 r.0
34-5 Similar, 2 same die of Isis.
Green with yellow streak $35 \cdot 4,33 \cdot 4$
36-7 Similar, 2 same die both sides.
Green with yellow streak 38.6 , $36 \cdot 0$
38-47 Similar, different dies.
Green $5 \mathrm{I} \cdot 0,39 \cdot 4,36 \cdot 4,36 \cdot 0,34 \cdot 5,3 \mathrm{I} \cdot 8 \mathrm{sc}$, $30.6 \mathrm{sc} ., 30.5,2 \mathrm{~g} \cdot 3,25 \cdot 3$
48-53 Similar, different dies.
Green with yellow streak, $6 \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{O}, 36 \cdot 4,33 \cdot 5$, 33.2, 3I•5, 3I 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 9.0
57-8 Ram to r., disc and horns on head. $\Delta 1$ above (Diospolis), Datt. 6549. Green 8.6, 8.2
59-6I Ibis to r. 3 same die as Datt. 6550, but no letter.

Dark yellow $35 \cdot 4$, green $24^{\circ}$, yellow $16 \cdot 0$
62-3 Similar, 2 same die. Blue 15.5 12.6
64-6 Similar, 3 same die. Blue 14.0, 12.2, 9.7
67
68
Ibis to $1 . \quad$ Light blue 15.8 Tetrastyle temple; head of Sarapis in semicircular tympanon. Pale green 45.0 Head of Constantius II (?) no inscription, so not from a coin. Op. blue 18.4 Two soldiers and standards: gloria EXERC. . . . exergue SMK (from coin). Op. blue 14.I
Goat walking to $1 . \quad$ Pale green 34.2 Three figures standing, one with raised arm. Greenish white 35 .I Bust of jackal Anubis (?).

Much scaled and broken, Op. green.

2I. ROMAN GLASS COIN WEIGHTS
WITH MONOGRAMS

84 NIKIANOS

CTPATЄГIOY, 349 A.D.
Pink $44^{\circ} 0$
ПАППОҮ Seal, amber 89.2 Yellowish white 70.6 $\triangle$ PAKONOC White 69.4 A $\triangle$ PIANOY, 376-7 A.D.

Green 7I. 6
BACCIAN, 38I A.D. ANTWNINOY, vice-eparch?

Chipped, white $64^{\circ}$ CЄPГIOY
(Quinarius), green 36.0 CWTEIPOY

Scaled, green 66.8
$\triangle A N A O Y$
Very rough, amber 7I•I
KYPOY, 420 ? A.D.
Scaled, pale green 33.I
NIKIANOY Scaled, green 15.8

DEMOSTHENES, bust with hand raised, in octafoil, with letters $\triangle H M O C O E N O Y$ in the bays.

Deep blue 33.6
At the end, not numbered, is a modern English bottle stamp of "I.G•, B.C. r786," to show the survival of the system of marking glass vessels.

## 22. Arabic glass stamps and weights.

 OMAYYAD AND 'ABBASID.Pl. iii. A.H. 6o-64 Yezyd, Khalifeh 68o-683 A.D.
86 Order of the servant of God Yezyd amyr of the faithful; qist of oil, oxact, by the hand of $A b u$. . . Light bl. green stamp
A.H. 90-96 Qorrah, Governor 709-7I4 A.D.

87 Order of the Amyr Qorrah ibn Sheryk; qist, exact. Green stamp
A.H. 96-99 Osamah, Finance 7I4-717 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). Green stamp
9r Order of Osamah ibn Zeyd; quarter qist, exact. Green stamp
A.H. 99-102 Hayyan, Finance 717-72I A.D.

92 Order of Hayyan ibn Sherykh; quarter qist of the Bedawin? (rahal) exact. Green stamp

## Yezyd.

93 Order of Yezyd ibn Aby-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 kharrubahs, exact. Green $40 \cdot 5$
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.)
A.H. 102-II2 'Obeydallah, Finance 72I-732 A.D. 96 In the name of God. Order of the amyr 'Obeydallah ibn Al Habhab; rotl 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 $85 \cdot \mathrm{I}+5,90 \cdot 0$
99 In the name of God. What was ordered by 'Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; weight of a dinar, exact. Green $65 \cdot 29$
ioo What was ordered by 'Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; weight of a fels, eighteen kharrubat. Crescent below.

Green 56.9
rox (Duplicate, same die.) Green 56.3
102 In the name of God. Order of 'Obeydallah ibn el Habhab; weight . . . thirteen kharrubat. Green 35.38
ro3 In the name of God. What was ordered by 'Obeydallah ibn-el Habhab; weight of a third, exact. (See B.M. 3 G). Green $2 \mathrm{I}+76$
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
ro6 (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. II4-122 El Qasem, Finance 732-740 A.D.
rog In the name of God. God has ordered exactitude; and ordered the making of this rotl precise, el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah; by the hand of Tahyr ibn Naseq (?) Year two aud twenty and one hundred. 740 A.D. Black-green inooo?
rio (Duplicate, same die.) Black-green inooo?
III In the name of God. God has ordered exactitude. Weight of a wuqureh, of el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah . . year three and twenty and one hundred. 74 I A.D.

$$
\text { Green, } 298.0+180 \text { ? } 480
$$

112 In the name of God. What was ordered by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah; weight of the great fels, thirty kharrubat, exact. Crescent. (Die as B.M. 5.) Green, $87.5+2.590 .0$
ir3 (Duplicate, same die.)
Green 90.5
II4 (Duplicate, same die, fragment from Shurafa.)

Green $40 \cdot 2$
${ }_{115}$ In the name of God. What was ordered by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah; weight of a fels, two and twenty kharrubat. Green, $52 \cdot 7+22$ ? 75?
${ }_{11} 6$ In the name of God. What was ordered by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah; weight of a fels, thirty kharrubat. (C. ii, 22.)

Light blue, $57 \cdot 4+35$ ? 92 ?
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.

Green 43.87
118 In the name of God, orders God exactitude; and orders making . . . el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah . . by the hand of . . allah. Green, $42 \cdot 3+30$ ? 72
119 In the name of God. Ordered by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah, the making the measure of . . . exact.

Yellow green, stamp
(Casanova reads biçan'aa "making," Poole bithob'aah "stamping".)
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. Green stamp
121 ....... ordered making by el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah by the hand of Yezyd ibn Aby Yezyd. year two and twenty and one hundred. 740 A.D.

Green stamp
122 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude; and orders the making a measure, quarter qist, el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah; by the hand of Sulman... Green stamp
123 In the name of God. Order of el Qasem ibn 'Obeydallah making quarter qist for oil, exact. Green stamp
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 qirats.

Light blue, $60.7+$ 10? 71
P1. v. 23. ${ }^{\text {A Abdallah (see C. ii, 48). }}$
126 What is ordered by the amyr 'Abdallah ibn 'Aly; weight of a fels, thirty kharrubat. Green $93 \cdot 4$
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.) Green stamp
A.H. 109 , 124,127 Hafç, governor 727, 742, 745 A.D.

128 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude, and orders the amyr Hafç ibn el Welyd, stamping the weight of a dirhem. Green 43.89
A.H. 124-6 El Welyd, khalifeh 742-4 A.D.

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 6 5•I3
Yezyd.
130 . . . . Yezyd, rotl exact. 2nd stamp. Bisma... 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, $7^{32-740,}$ C. i, 128 .)

Dark green stamp
A.H. 126, $128-\mathrm{I} 32{ }^{\text {º Ayesy, }}$ finance, 744 -749 A.D. (governor, see Condé).
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.)

I34 (Orders God exactitude) ... and orders'Ayesy ibn Aby 'Atha making a weight 'of a dinar by the hand of Yezyd ibn Temym.

Green $37 \cdot 1+32$ ? 69?
135 (In the name of God.) Orders the Amyr 'Ayesy ibn Aby 'Atha the making quarter of a qist. Exact. (C. i, 34.) Green, stamp

S"ayd.
r36 ..... Sayd (ibn Lat) ufallah.... exact. Fragment i3ig. Green inooo?
A.H. i3i El Mughyra, Governor. 749 A.D.

I37 (Orders)..... Mughyra ibn 'Abdal(lah) making half rotl. 2nd stamp. By the hand of Yezyd ibn $A(b u$ Yez) yd.

Green, 1741 +. 5500 ?
138 In the name of God. Orders God exactitude, and Orders the amyr (Mugheyr) a ibn 'Abdal(lah) the making half (rotl) exact. 2 nd 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. $132{ }^{\circ}$ 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 thirtr kharrubat exact by the hand of Yezyd ibn Temym. (Die, C. ii, 27.)

Green $90 \cdot 7$
${ }^{141}$ In the name of God. Orders 'Abd el Melek ibn Merwan, making of a quarter qist exact by the hand of ... Green stamp
142 (In the name of God. amyr 'Abd el Melek) ibn Merwan, whom God benefit, . . . . by the hand of 'Abd el Gebār ibn Naçyr.

Green stamp
'Abd el Gebar. Maker.
143 By the hand of 'Abd el Gebar ibn Naçyr; weight of fels, kharrubat 30 (*). (Die, C. ii, 68.) Green $89 \cdot 4$
A.H. $133^{\circ}$ Abd el Melek, governor 75I A.D.

I44 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 71.6

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 (hab)yl (around, reversed). Struck fitly (ta'nah labaq, centre). (Obv., Die, B.M. ıо.) Green 65.23

146 In the name of God. Order of 'Abd el Melek ibn Yezyd; weight of a half (dinar). Exact. (Reverse) . . .ibn Sherhabyl (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 Sherhabyl.

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 $S^{\text {'ayd }}$ ibn 'Obeyd; weight of a fels, thirty kharrubat.

Square, green, $76 \cdot 2+22$ ? 98 ?
A.H. I32, 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. Rotl. Exact. Green
A.H. r36-158 'Abdallah (El Mançur), khalifeh 754-775 A.D.
15 I (What was ordered by) the servant of God, 'Abdallah, amyr of the faithful. Have exact measure and be not thou of the prevaricators. Rotl. 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

P1. vii. 24. A.H. r36-142. Nawful, finance $758-762$ A.D.
154 Order of Nawful ibn Furāt to make a rotl. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of 'Abda(l rahman) ibn $\operatorname{Yez}(y d)$. 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.
${ }^{1} 56$ 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, I44.) Green stamp
A.H. 145-151 Yezyd, governor 762-768 A.D.

159 In the name of God. By the hand of ${ }^{c} A b d$ er Rahman ibn Yezyd; rotl, exact. (2nd stamp, smaller) In the name of God. Order of the amyr Yezyd ibn Hatem, whom God benefit. (C. iii, 48.) Dark green inooo? 160 Order of the amyr Yezyd ibn Hatem. By the hand of . . rotl. Exact.

Fragment. Dark green inooo? 16I 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 (?) complete (centre).

Green $65 \cdot 29$
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?) Sueyzy (or nobly?). Green 32.67
163 (Same die obverse). (Reverse) ... (Abd-er-) 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 complete (centre). (Dies C. ii, 33). Green 32.5I 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
r 66 (Duplicate, same dies, much worn.) Green 21.72 167 (Same die obverse). (Reverse as r63, die worn and dot added below centre). Dies as B.M. I6.

Green 2 I .65
r68 (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.)
${ }^{7} 7 \cup$ Fels, five and twenty kharrubat.
Yellow green 79.7
${ }_{172}$ Al Nahu (?); half rotl (clearly from a: vase). Green stamp 173..... qist, exact; by the hand of ${ }^{\mathrm{C} A b d-}$ allah ibn Çaleh.

Green stamp
174 Quarter rotl, exact. 'Aly (?).
Square ring. Green $3602 \cdot 8+50$ ? 3650

175 Quarter rotl, exact.
Square ring, light green 2892.6
${ }_{1} 76$ (Illegible.) Square ring, green $2895+60$ ? 2950 ${ }^{1} 77$ Ghmrllah (??).

Half square ring, yellow green 1160 2800? I78 By the hand of . . ibn . . y yelyn(?).

Square ring, yellow green 7362800 ?
I 79 (Illegible.) Square ring, green $1503 \cdot 9+45$ ? 555 ?
180 By the hand of $M^{\prime}$ oawiyeh ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\text {c }}$ Abdallah, half rotl. Exact. (See C. iii, ig.) Green 2071 2800?

P1.ix. 25. A.H. 152 Muhammed ibn S'ayd 769 A.D. 18I In the name of God. Order of the amyr Muhammed ibn S'ayd; half rotl. Exact.

Dark green $1703+2800$ ?
182 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Muhammed ibn S'ayd; rotl. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of 'Obeyd-el-Wahab ibn el Temym. Green Irooo?
183 In the name of God, \&c. (duplicate of above). (2nd stamp) By the hand of Qasah (?) ibn Yezyd. $2154+$ green I rooo?
184 (Triplicate 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 $43 \cdot 2+24$ ? 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?) Sueyzy. 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 Yezād (?) half qist. Exact.

Green stamp
I88 Salamat. Weight of a fels, four and twenty kharrubat. (Die C. ii, 6I.) Green 7I.5
189 Salamat. Two (dirhems). (Square, dot border.) (Die C. ii, 72.) Green 89.0 190 Salamat. Proof. (bayinah?). (Two crescents above.) Green 77.I
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 9I•I
A.H. I6I 'Ayesy, governor 778 A.D.

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

Exact. (2nd stamp) By the (hand of) Yezyd (ibn A)bu Yez(yd). Green $1295+2800$ ?
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 $89 \cdot 4$
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 P. 20.) Green 32.66 199 (Same, but different die). (Reverse) In the name of God. By the hand of Mu hammed... Mohager (centre). Green 32.66 200) In the name of God. Order of El Mahdy, 201 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.

Green 21•71, 21:70
202 In the name of God. Weight of a third (of a dinar). Exact. Pentagram below. Green yellow 22.Io

## Qulhem?

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

Green $240 \cdot 0$
A.H. I64 Abu Katifa Ism ayl, finance 780 A.D.

204 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Ism'ayl ibn Ibrahym, to whom God be generous. Half qist, exact. (C. i, 157.)

Green stamp
Pl. xi. 26. A.H. $164-8$ Ghawth, justiciar 780-4 A.D. 205 ...... Ghawth ibn Suleyman . . . . . (in square). (Circular stamp) . . . . . h.... . Shurafa. Fragment.

Bright green
A.H. I69 El Fadl, governor 785 A.D.

206 What was ordered by the amyr El Fadl ibn Çaleh, to whom God be generous; weight of a dinar, exact. (Reverse) By the hand of 'Aaçem ibn Hafç, star centre. Die of B.M. ${ }^{26 .} \quad$ Amber glass 65.5
A.H. 165-167, 174 Ibrahym, governor 781-3, 792 A.D.

207 In the name of God. The amyr Ibrahym ibn Çaleh, to whom God be generous. Rotl. Exact. (2 nd stamp) By the hand of ${ }^{\circ} A b d-$ allah (ibn) Yezyd... (rotl). Exact.

Green $2845+5600$ ?
208 Order (of the a)myr (Ibra)hy (m ib)n C, C(aleh). (2nd stamp, larger) Quarter (rotl) L(arge). Exact. (3rd stamp, a trace).

Yellow green 1008.5 +2800 ?
209 Order of the amyr Ibrahym ibn C̦aleh. (C. i, 158.$)$

Green stamp
A.H. $175{ }^{\circ}$ Abdallah, governor 793 A.D.

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

Green 5600 ?

## Bagely ?

211 (In the name of Go).d. Order. (of the amyr Bage)ly (?) 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 (?) freedman 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
A.H. 193-194 Malek, governor 807-808 A.D.

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

White clear, iridescent 64.57

## 'Omar.

215 'Omar. Weight of a fels, thirty kharrubat. (Ring of dots as II7 $^{\prime}$, 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 8io).
217 In the name of God. Order of the amyr Al Senem (? Seb'a) ibn Hasqathy (? Khashmakhy) ibn 'Aly el Kataky; rotl. Exact. (2nd stamp) By the hand of Yusef....

Green 5600?
A.H. 216, 229-234 Ayesy, governor 83i, 843-7 A.D. 218 ...... . to whom God be generous. By the hand of the amyr 'Ayes(y) ibn Mançur, freedman (?) of the amyr of the faithful.

Green $2793 \cdot 2+2870$ ?
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 M'otaçem billah, amyr of the faithful (indistinct), (C. iii, 45.) Dark green $5423+11000$ ?

## Private stamps.

$220 . . . .{ }^{2}$ year eight and thirty and two hundred (853 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, $5^{3-56}$ ).
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....) $a b u$ 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• (See in 814 'Abbas ibn Musy ibn 'Ayesa el 'Abbasy.)

P1. 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 1 rooo?
238 (Another much worn, with bottom line of date omitted; repeated twice.)

Complete. Dark yellow-green ri384
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. (2 nd stamp) By the hand of Al Mohager. (C. iii, 57.) Dark green 5600 ?
24 I (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 IIII6 +800 ? I 1900
243 Two impressions of square stamp. Surface decomposed. Dull green, II $545+50$ Ir600
244 Square six line stamp, repeated twice.
Dull green $5955.5+$ Io 5965
245 Large square four line stamp, lower part plain. Decomposed $5646 \cdot 3+505700$

246 Disc with upright handle. Two circular stamps illegible.

Clear blue-green $1605 \mathrm{I} \cdot+900$ ? 17000 247 Flat disc with loop handle.

Yellow green 51I2.9 5520
248 (Around.) In the name of God. Orders God exactitude ... (Centre) Freedman of the Amyr of the faithful, to whom God be generous. Late style. Shurafa.

Light green
249 Lekelyf 'Ayesy naby tehety or tekhaby. Pentagram. For the duty, 'Ayesy deputy (of the counter?).
By the hand of Caleh ibn Musalem. (Four 250 By the hand of Çaleh ibn Musalem. (Four repetitions). (Centre) . . . $k$.... exact.

Disc. Light green $320+650$ ?
25 I Wuqiyeh, great, exact. (Four? repetitions.)
Blue green $224+650$ ? 252 Wuqiyeh, great, exact. Flat ring.

Blue green 1015.9+ 1020 253 Weight of a half dirhem (sic).

Pale blue with three white patches 87.8 254 Wuqiyeh, star between two crescents.
(Square stamp in disc). Amber 482.2 255 Wuqiyeh (same die). Yellow green 489.0 256 Wuqiyeh (same die). Light blue green 483.4 $257^{\circ} O q$...

Pale yellow, with three blue patches 447.0 258 Llah al amr. (Device below.)

$$
\text { Hazy green } 4795+11000
$$

259 Llah al amr. $\quad$ Ring. Hazy green. 763.7

## Uninscribed.

260 Square, central hole. Green 3815.03820 261 " $\quad \# \quad n$ Dark green 1 r92.7 1194 $262 \quad \# \quad \pi \quad$ Green 1466.I 1475 263 Bun. Square impress.
264 " " $n$

265 " Round impress.
266 " $"$
267 \# Square impress, iridescent.
Pale yellow 225.6227 .0
268 " Square impress, flaked.
Pale yellow 213.8220 ?
269 S Square, four pricks around as 205,

$$
210
$$

270 Ring, wide opening.
2joA" " $"$
27 I Thin disc, no stamp.

Green 489.8 Green 966.0 White 210.0 Pale yellow 587.4

## Late. Abul Hazn.

272-280 Abu Al Hazn. Shurafa, light green $14 \mathrm{r} \cdot 2$ Others of 1 16.1, 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.
$\mathbf{M}^{\mathbf{e}}$ uawiya.
281 $M^{\prime}$ uawiya ibn $^{\text {' O Obeyd. }}$
Light green 71.5
Bashir.
282 I commend to God, Bashir. (Fayum, Triangular.) Deep blue r $34.7,95.4$
-285 (Same die.) Light blue 79.1; white 92.8
These must be shortly before the Fatimites by the florid writing and forked top to Lam, so cannot be of the governor 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. 335-34I Ism ayl el Mançur 946-953A.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. $34 \mathrm{I}-365 \mathrm{Al} \mathrm{Mo}$ ezz Maंad 953-975 A.D.

288 'Abdallah lidyn Allah Ma'ad abu Temym, around. The Imam Al Mo ${ }^{\text {e }}$ ezz.

Slightly scaled, light green 127.0 289-90 Ma‘ad abu Al Mo cezz.

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, r33).

297 The Imam El 'Azyz billah, amyr. Centre, Just.

White 16.2
298 The Imam $E l^{\text {c }}$ Azyz billah. (C. iv, in6.) Green 45.3 299 What was ordered by the amyr El 'Azyz, billah, amyr of the faithful. (C. iv, ir6.) Green 128.4
300 The Imam, Imam El'Azyz billah, amyr of the faithful, in double circle. White $45 \cdot \mathrm{I}$ 3oi $E l$. 'Azyz billah, spray below̄.

Fayum, light green 88.9
302 Same die, worn. Greenish white $90 \cdot \mathrm{I}$
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, I29). White 89.0
309 The Imam El 'Azyz.
3ıо $E l$ 'Azyz, billah.
Green 22.7
White 22.8
3ir The Imam El ${ }^{\text {c } A z y z \text {. Greenish white } 15.9}$ Qasem ibn Sh'aar. (Wooden reel, about this age.)
A.H. 386-4II El Hakim 996-ro2I 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. Greenish white 65.8
3r3 Same die obverse; reverse traces with Just in centre. Green and brown r3i. 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 13 r .0
315 Same dies.
316 Similar.

Pale green 65.4 Pale green 65.2

3I7 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.I
3i8 Obverse similar, different die. Reverse, That made in year .... . and four hundred Different dies in B.M. go. Greenish white 65.8
3ig 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 r6.4
32I 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 $65 \cdot \mathrm{I}$
323-4 Similar. Around indistinct.
Green $65 \cdot \mathrm{I}$, 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. II5.) Reverse. There is no . . . \&c. Centre, Just. (Die B.M. 115.) Green 9 I .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
33i The Imam El Hakim biamr allah, amyr of the faithful and khalifah 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
$333^{\text {El Mançur Abu 'Aly, the Imam El Hakim }}$ biamr allah, amyr of the faithful (see B.M. 102). White 129.9
$334 . .$. . amyr of the faithful . . . . . made in year. . . . . four hundrcd. 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

336 The Imam El Ha(kim), biamr allah, and his heir apparent.
Green 90.3; 92.I, $9 \mathrm{I} \cdot 4$ (brownish white) and 45.4 same die; 82.3 scaled and 45.9 same die; 45.7 and 45.9 same die; 46.0 , $46 \cdot \mathrm{I}, 46 \cdot \mathrm{I}, 45 \cdot 8,45 \cdot 0$ (worn), $90 \cdot 3$ very faint and dubious.
350-1 The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, and his heir apparent, amyr of the faithful. Same die. Green 9 r.I, pale green $47 \cdot$ I
352-4. Similar, same die. Green 91.9, $90.7,45 \cdot 9$
355-6 Similar. Green 92.0, 45.6
357-8 El Hakim, biamr"allah.
Green, broken; green $1 \mathrm{I} \cdot 7$
359-62. Similar (die B.M. 98).
Green $9 \mathrm{r} \cdot 8,9 \mathrm{I} \cdot 2,46 \cdot \mathrm{o}$, worn 44.6
363 Same die from Menzaleh. Pinkish, scaled 89.4
364 El Hakim, biamr allah, and his heir apparent (die B.M. 96). Green 46.0
365-8 Similar, four same die.
Green 91.2, 90.9, 46.3, 46.3
369-72 El Hakim, biamr allah, Just, four same die. Green $91 \cdot 1,46.3,45.9,45.3$
373-5 Similar, three same die.
White $9 \mathrm{r} \cdot 7$, white scaled 38.4 , green 45.6
376-81 The Imam El Hakim, biamr allah, six different dies.

Green $92.0,45 \cdot 4,45 \cdot 4,44.8,45 \cdot 0,44 \cdot 7$
Pl. xvii. 29. 382-3 Similar, two same die.
Pale blue $45 \cdot 4$, greenish white $45 \cdot 5$
384-7 Similar, four same die.
Blue 22.8 , pale green $23 \cdot 0$, $22 \cdot 8$, I 1.5
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.I
390 . . . . . four hundred, in circle, part of large die.

Pale green 5.7
3gi-4 The Imam El Hakim, different dies.
Pale green in.0, in.6, dark brown 25.4, decomposed ro. 7
395-7 El Hakim biamr allah, different dies.
Yellow in•3, IIf, pink and white Im•7
398-9 El Hakim biamr allah, small dies.
Bluish white 22.7, 22.I
400-2 The Imam El Hakim and the heir appa-
rent, 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. r35). Blue ir. 3 408 El Hakim, single line.

Pale green II. 3

409-12 Probably E1 Hakim, but indistinct.
White in.3, in.7, pale green, scaled io.0, 2.9
A.H. $4 \mathrm{II}-427 \mathrm{Ez}$ Zahir ro2I-ro36 A.D.

4I3 The Imam Ez Zahir la 'Azyz dyn Allah, amyr of the faithful, centre; around There is . . \&c. . . prophet. (B.M. I46.) White $13 \mathrm{r} \cdot \mathrm{I}$
4r4-5 Obverse similar, two same die, both scaled, . reverse, There is . . . \&c.; in centre, Just. White 59.5 , green $42 \cdot 6$ 416 Obverse similar; reverse, scroll lines round centre, indistinct. Pale green 65.0 417-9 Amyr 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.I, green 92.2
423-5 Similar, three same die.
Green 45.9 , yellow worn $45 \%$, white 46.3
426-8 Similar, three same die.
Brownish white worn $45 \cdot 2$, green $46 \cdot \mathrm{I}$, scaled 38.3 429-30 Similar; partial impresses.

Pale blue . . . 16.5, I 6.7
431 Ez Zahir el 'Azyz dyn Allah, amyr of the
faithful. ... Green broken
432 Ez Zahir el 'Azyz. . . . . Green 65. 6
433-5 The Imam Ez Zahir la 'Azyz dyn Allah, amyr of the faithful, three same die.

Green 9r.3, 45.9, pink 46•I
436-9 Similar, four same die.
White $9 \mathrm{I} \cdot 4$, green $9 \mathrm{I} \cdot 3,45 \cdot 2$, pink $44^{\circ} 7$
440-r Similar, two same die.
White scaled $44 \cdot 0$, yellow 45.7
442-5 Similar, four same die.
Green $46 \cdot \mathrm{I}, 45 \cdot 7,45 \cdot 7,45 \cdot 8$
Green 9I-2
Scaled, green $43 \cdot \mathrm{I}$ Scaled, amber 45.I
Scaled, white 88.3
Dark green 92.7
446 Similar.
447 Similar.
448 Similar.
449 Similar.
450 Similar.
45I 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 $46 \cdot 0$, scaled $43 \cdot 8$
454 Ez Zahir (li) 'Az(yz dyn) Allah, amyr of the (faithful). Op. blue chipped 89.4

## FATIMITE CATALOGUE

455-60 Ez Zahir amyr of the faithful (?), six same die, B.M. 166 d ).
White $90 \cdot 7$, green $9 \mathrm{I} \cdot 2$, scaled $88.7,89.0,45 \cdot 7$ 461 Ez Zahir li 'Azyz dyn Allah. White 45.8 462 Reverse of type $355-60 \quad$ White $45 \cdot 4$ $4^{63-4 ~ E z ~ Z a h i r ~ l i ~}{ }^{\text {c } A z y z}$ llah (two same die).
(Die C. iv, 2 I6; B.M. I45).
Scaled white gr.o, green $46 \cdot 4$
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. 469-70 Similar.

Dark brown in 6: from Menzaleh, green 23.4 47 I Similar, in square. Green 22.2 472-3 Ez Zahir, 3 dots over, 8 below. 2 same
die. White $23 \cdot 1$, green II•4
474-5 Similar, 3 dots over, 3 below. 2 same
die, B.M. I7 I. Green II.4, 23.2 476 Similar, 2 dots over, 2 below. Green Ir. 5 477-8 Ez Zahir, 2 dots over, 2 below. (Die
B.M. 170). Green 1r.5, dark brown 22.9 479 Similar. Green 1 r. 7
Pl. xix. 30. A.H. 427-487 El Mustançir ro36-ro94 A.D.
4804 lines centre . . . . . El Mustançir 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 Mustançir billah; centre, amyr of the faithful. Blundered (B.M. 184), reverse illegible. Green $130 \cdot 4$ 482 Similar, die greatly worn. Purple 130.9 483 Similar, blundered, worn die recut badly. Yellow 9r. 8 484 Similar, good early impression. White 92.4 485-6 Similar, medium die. Green 91•I, 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•I
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 $45 \cdot 1$, green $46 \cdot 5$, brown $46 \cdot 4$, green $46 \cdot 2$, blue 82.0 500-2 Similar, 3 same die, poor to bad.

Pink-brown $92 \cdot \mathrm{r}$, white $46 \cdot 6$, green broken ( $8 \mathrm{r} \cdot 3$ ) 503-4 Similar, 2 same die, bad.

White 46.5 , white decomposed $45^{\circ} 0$

505 Similar, centre blundered. Blue 46.7
506 Símilar, badly recut. Green 92•I
50j-8 Similar, good and rather worn, 2 same die. White $46 \cdot 3$, green $92 \cdot$ I
509 Similar, badly recut. Amber 46.2
5 Io Similar, worn. u over centre line. Yellow 73.0
5 II Similar, fairly good. Blue 9r-4
512 Centre $M a^{\text {c }} a d$, around illegible. White 47.I
513 The Imam Ma'ad . . . illegible; reverse, three lines illegible. Pale green 66.0 The Imam Máad abu Temym El Mustançir billah, amyr of the faithful, year eight
514 and twenty and four hundred. (5 same
${ }_{518}^{\text {to }} 8$ die, B.M. 182.)
Good to worn, white $9 \mathrm{I} \cdot 8$, green $46 \cdot \mathrm{I}$, white ${ }_{91} \cdot 8$, greenish yellow $9 \mathrm{I} \cdot 8$, scaled green 40.7
519 The Imam Ma'ad abu Temym El Mustançir, 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, $65 \%$, I31.4, pinky 132.6, green scaled 122.5
527 Similar, portion of same die. Light green 16.7 528 Similar.
529 Similar (die B.M. 228).
Amber 67.I
Blue 92.4
530-1 Similar, abbreviated; 2 same die, very rough. Clear pink $46 \cdot \mathrm{I}$, 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 $46 \cdot 0$, green 9 I.7, $46 \cdot 8,92 \cdot 4,92 \cdot 2$, scaled 27.3 , pink 46.3, green 9 I .3 (scaled 90.8 ). Recut, green $46 \cdot \mathrm{I}, 4 \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{o}$ broken, pink and green $92 \cdot 2$, green 90.7 , blue 45.9 , dark brown and white, gold splash, broken 69.6, green 91.9, pink scaled $85 . \mathrm{I}$; scaled green 66.6 , white 43.0 550-I The Imam Ma'ad abu Temym billah (C. Supp. 5).
White op. scaled 43.6, 12 dots added, white $46 \cdot 5$
$55^{2}$ (The Im) am Ma'ad abu (Temym) El Mustançir bilkah (amyr of) the faith(ful), large die, incompletely stamped. Qeneh, white 32.9
553 The Imam (El) Mustançir (am)yr of the faith(ful). Thebes, blue op. 15.9
554-5 Billah El Mustançir, amyr of the faithful. (2 same die, C. iv, 247).

Green 22.9, blue scaled 21.0
556 El Mustançir billah, amyr of the faithful.
Blue 23.0

557 El Mustançir billah. 7 dots.
558 Similar, 5 dots and sprig.
559 Similar, 3 dots below.
560 Billah El Mustançir, 4 dots.
56r El Mustançir billah abu Temym
Blue 22.8
562 Ma ad the Imam. (Die B.M. 246). Green 12.0
563 Al Ma`ad billah. Blue green 44.5
564-7 The Imam Ma'ad, 4 of one die.
Op. blue 22.2, green 23•1, amber 12•1, black II.3 568-9 The Imam Ma'ad, different dies.

Green 23.r, scaled II. 6
570-1 The Imam $M a^{\text {a }} a d, 2$ same die.
Amber and gold 23.1, pink 22.6
572 The Imam Ma'ad, square die (with case of scales).

Pale green 22.3
573-4 The Imam Ma'ad, 2 same die, B.M. 240.
Black 23.1, pale green II.8
575 The Imam Ma'ad.
Black 72.7
576 The Imam Máad, 3 dots under. White 23.6
577 (The I)mam... (Mustan)çir . . ., portion of die. Blue op. 6.2 578 (The I)mam . . . . ., portion of die.

Alexandria, blue op. 5.6
A.H. 487-495 El Must'aly ro94-inor A.D.

579-80 Ahmed, the Imam Abu el Qasem El Must'aly billah, amyr of the faithful. 2 same die. Amber 66.1, rich blue 124.4 581 Similar, previous die recut? 9 dots.

Green 66.3
582-4 Ahmed, the Imam El Must'aly billah, amyr of the faithful, 3 same die (B.M. 280). Good to poor.

Green 93.2, amber 92.3, amber scaled 43.5
585-6 Similar, 2 same die, fair, much worn. White 46.2, pale pink 92.2
587 Ahmed, the Imam El Qasem (?) Must'aly
billah, amyr of the fa(ithful). White $46-9$ 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

Pl. xxi. 31. A.H. 495-524 El Amyr. El Mançur IIOI-II 30 A.D.

593 El Amyr El Mançur billah (?); (centre 3 lines) The Imam the ordered by power. Green 92.8

594-5 The Imam El Amyr by order of God, amyr of the faithful, 2 same die (B.M. 3oo, 309). Green 92.r, 47.2
596 Similar, different die.
Milky 46.5
597-8 The Imam El Amyr, 2 same die.
Green 23.8, 22.8
599-600 Similar, 2 same die.
Green op. 22.5, milky 23.3
601 Similar. White II. 8
602 Similar. Milky 1 I. 2
603 Similar (die B.M. 3 ri). Scaled, milky 18.5
A.H. 525 El Muntazar in3r A.D.

604 God, El Muntazar, by the order of (God).
Milky 87•1
A.H. 525-544 E1 Hafiz 1ı31-1I49 A.D.

605 The Imam El Hafiz li dyn Allah, amyr of
the faithful, part of a large die. Blue op. 16.5 606 God, The Imam El Hafiz li dyn (Allah). Milky 45.9 607 The Imam El Hafiz li dyn Allah. Milky 92.4 608 The Imam El Hafiz (B.M. 316). Milky $46 \cdot \mathrm{r}$ 609 Similar. Green 46.8

## A.H. 544-549 Ez Zafir Ism'ayl I $149-1154$ A.D.

610 The Imam billah Ez Zafir abu Manç(ur).
(Centre) Amyr al mu. Green 46:4
6ir The Imam Ez Zafir. Milky 46•I
612-3 Similar (2 same die, C. iv, 29r).
Milky, chipped 89.5, 90.3
A.H. 549-555 El Fayz 1154-1r6o A.D.

614 The Imam El. Fayz bi-naçri-llah amyr of the faithful. Blue op. $13 \mathrm{I} \cdot 7$
6I5 Similar. Alexandria, milky 87.8
616 God. The Imam El Fayz bi-naçr.
Qeneh, milky 45.I
$6{ }^{7} 7$ Similar. (Die B.M. 33o.) Milky 89.2
618 The Imam El Fayz bi-naçri-llah.
Scaled, yellowish white 42.8
6r9 Similar (?).
Green $45 \cdot 6$
A.H. 555-566 El 'Aadid 1 160-in71 A.D.

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

Opaque blue 6r.2, double struck 6 r.5 622 The Imam El 'Aadid lidyn Allah. Milky 45.3 623-4 Similar (2 same die). Milky, scaled 44.4 , milky 46.8

625 Similar. Menzaleh group, milky 45.0 626 The Imam (?) El 'Aadid.

Scaled, greenish milky $40 \cdot 9$
Milky $45 \cdot 6$
627 Similar.
628 Similar (?).
629 Similar.
63o El 'Aadid.
63ı $E l$ 'Aadid.
Chipped, milky 88.7
Greenish white 15.4
Milky 2I. 8
Milky 23.0
A.H. 565-575 El Mustady $1170-1180$ A.D.

632-3 God. The Imam El Must'ady by order,

2 same die.
634 Similar (?).
635 Similar.

Milky 44.0, $93 \cdot 2$ Milky 92.0 Milky 92.3
A.H. 575-622 En Naçir ri80-1225 A.D.

636 God. The Imam En Naçir. Greenish milky $94{ }^{3}$
A.H. 655-657 *Aly el Mançur 1257-1 159 A.D.

637 The Imam . . 'Aly el Mançur (?) the am...
Pinkish 46.8
638 The Imam, the elevated, may God open to him. Pink and white 46.4
639-40 The Imam, amyr of the faithful.
Pale green $92 \cdot 8$, green 46.5

## Abd el Lahneh?

64 I 'Abd el Lahneh (? Laftah, ? Laqbah), circle of dots.

Green 64.1
A.H. 404-4il Muhammed el Audy rois-io2I A.D.

642 Year, $E l$ 'Audy, four (ıor3 A.D.). Purple 46.0 643 Made by El 'Audy, year four. Scaled pink $35^{\circ} \circ$ 644 " " n " year five. n n. 40.6 645-6 Muhammed el 'Audy, year five.

Pinkish 90.6, pink scaled, B.M. 347, 74.9 647 El 'Audy year . . . ? and ? five.

Dark grey blue 9 r.o 648 El 'Audy, year five. Pink ${ }^{92 \cdot I}$ 649 Muhammed el 'Audy, year eight?. Pink 46.2 650 El 'Audy, year 4 II (ro20 A.D.). White 9r•7 65r Made by El 'Audy. Black and white 46.0 652 El 'Audy. Black 9r•9 653-4 Muhammed el 'Audy (?). 2 same die.

White and blue 93.3 ; white 45.5
A.H. 405-408 'Omar 1015-10I8 A.D.

655 Made by the stamp of 'Omar, around; centre illegible.

Pink $135 \cdot 2$

656 Year eight, 'Omar, Cairo.
Scaled, white and blue 83.9
657 'Omar al Qahirah. (C. v, 5.) Amber 91.8 658-9 Made by 'Omar.

Pink 92.7 ; with cross line, pink 93.2 660-r Similar.

Black 92.7; green and op. white(B.M. die 360) 46.6 662 'Omar, quatre foil. Purple 92.7 663 El hag `Omar.

Black 92•I
*Abd Ahmed or Abd el Hamid.
664 'Abd Ahmed (?), fleur de Lys. White 46.5 Pl. xxiii. $32 . \quad$ Cairo.
665-6 Maçr prosper, 2 same die.
Blue $45 \cdot \mathrm{x}$, dull blue 46.5
A.H. 428 Year eight and twenty ro36 A,D.

667 In the name of God. Weight of the amyr of the faithful, (year) eight and twenty. Green-yellow, broken (56.2)
A.H. 440 Year forty 1048 A.D.

668 Year forty. Purple, scaled and broken (27.8)

## A.H. 450 El Mahdy 1058 A.D.

669 Fifty, El Mahdy, year. Scaled, black $45^{\circ}$
'Aly ed D'ay.
670-71 'Aly ed D'ay.
Dull white 9I.5; Fayum, pinkish 46.5
A.H. 470-474 Aly esh Shuweykh ro77-ro8r A.D.

672 'Aly, centre; around esh Shuweykh.
Fayum, blue and white 66.0
${ }^{673-4}{ }^{\text {c }}$ Aly esh Shuweylh, different dies.
White and blue 93.5, pale pink 46.1
675-6 'Aly esh Shuweykh, year three and seventy (same die, = B.M. 337).

Scaled, pinkish $41 \cdot 0,33 \cdot 4$
A.H. 478 "Aly el Maçry ro85 A.D.

677 'Aly el Maçry, year eight and seventy. (die B.M. 342). Fayum, blue and white 93•I
A.H. 52 I-532 Muhammed ibn Shahyn i127-ir38 A.D.

678-9 Muhammed ibn Shahyn (year) one and twenty (same die). Blue 92.9, white 93.3

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.

White $92 \cdot 3$

## Muhammed el Baba.

682-3 Muhammed el Baba; son of Talkha (?) (2 same die, B.M. ${ }^{5} 54$ ).

Blue and white $46 \cdot 3$, pinkish white 91.6

## Cairo.

684 El Maçr er Rashyd (Cairo the Righteous).
White $45 \cdot 4$

## Undated.

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

Green $65 \cdot 4$
(This is the reading ascribed to the copy in B.M. 46, but there seems no trace of $r$ on cither; the word dinar has been added to the die B.M. 46 , since this copy was made.)

686 Bismillah fi billah.
687 'Aal Allah sema'a. The high God hear.
White, pink streak 92.2
688 Zafu Allah. God provides. Broken, milky ( 35.0 )
689 Allah aç ç(amad) (see C. iv, 283). God the eternal.

Amber 12.6
690 'Adl temam. Just, exact.
69 I Just.
692 Allah.

## Geometrical.

693 Double triangle, with branching. Purple 9r-2 694-6 Double triangle, different dies.

Purple 92.9, 92.5, scaled 87.8 697 Double triangle modified, circle with projections.

Black 92.I 698 Six-petal flower.

Black 79.9 699 Four parallel lines.

Purple 85.0 700 Cross, recurved arms.

Qeneh; red, yellow and white ir. 6 7014 \& 4 cross lines.

Green 47.0 702 Irregular cross lines. Brown and white 92.1

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HAYYAN, FINANC
717.-21


YEZYD,MAKER


OBEYDALLAH, FINANCE 721-32



EL QASEM, FINANCE 732-40


YEZID 680 QORRAH A.D. 709-714. ASAMAH A.D. 714 - 717.


HAYYAN 717-721 YEZID 680


MOHAMMED



OBEYDALLAH IBN EL HABHAB A.D. 720-732

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EL QASIM IBN OBEYDALLAH



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'AYESY, FINANCE 744-9


ELMUCHYRA dllleme 137 Governor 749

'Abdel melek, governor. 750



SABDEL MELEK, GOVERNOR, 751


ÇALEH, GOVERNOR,750,753


'ABDALLEHELMAŅGUR,KHALIFEH. 754-75


## ABDULLAH

HAFG 727-742 WELYD 742 YEZID


AYESY IBN ABI 'ATA


HUR
721-732


ABD EL MELEK A.D. 750
 A.D. 751-758


MUHAMMED
SAYD 754-


GALEH A.D. 750-753
ABDULLAH EL MANCUR


ABDULLAH EL MANCUR

M. IBN EL ASHAB
A.D, 759

A.D. 761-769


MOAWIYA



MUHAMMED IBN SAID.


AYESY
A.D. 778

YAHYA
A.D. 779 EL MAHDY
A.D. $775-785$



197


GHAWTH, JUSTICE, 780-4


DELHEM.MAKER. MALEK GOVR

comar.maker




GHAWTH A.D. 780-784 EL FADL A.D. 785


IBRAHYM
IBN CALEH



213 MALEK 807-808


AYESY
A.D.

831


EL MOTACEM


## ABDALLAH

EL GABR


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    YEZYD,GOVERNOR. 856-67
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                                238239
    



238239



ABUALHAZN.


MU'AWIYEH.


ABUTEMYM.




ISMAYL
EL MOEZZ
EL'AZIZ
EL MANGUR
A.D. 953-975

A.D. 975-996





EL HAKIM




## EZ ZAHIR

A.D. 1020-1035





EL MUST'ALI
A.D. 1094-1101

82


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ELFAYZ. 1154-60


EL 'AADID. 1160-71


|  | MUST'ADY | 1171-80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { UT } \begin{gathered} 632 \\ (633) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { (634) } \\ \times 635 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 41 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |


| ENNACIR | 'ALY EL MANÇUR |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1180-1225 \\ 636 \end{array}$ | $1257-9637$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { dUI } \\ & 0 \text { Lo } 111 \\ & r e i j l \end{aligned}$ |  |



CABDEL LAHNEH? MUHAMMED EL CAUDY. 1013-21


EL AMIR


EL HAFIZ


EL FAIZ
A.D. 1154-1160


EL 'ADID
A.D. 1160-1171


EN NACIR ALY EL MANCUR
EL MUSTADI


MUHAMMED EL 'AUDY

A.D. 1013-1021

THE IMAM A.D. 1021-1036


'OMAR A.D. 1015-1018


EL HAG' 'OMAR


'rALY ESH SHUWEYKH. 1077-81

'ALYEL MAÇRY 1085


$\underbrace{691}$



EL MAHDY

A.D. 1058

'ALI ED D'AI


## 'ALI ESH SHUWEYKH


'ALI EL MISRI


MOHAMMED IBN SHAHIN
MOHAMMED EL BABA CAIRO


GEOMETRICAL




INORDER OF SECT. 3 \&FECTPATETIOYA.D.349 YO ПA M M O Y Rg $\underset{\text { RAK ONOC }}{ }$ XPA AP|ANOY 376 XBBACCIANOY 381 N世 $\frac{\Psi}{\alpha}$ ANTWNINOY 383

BGEGENNADIl.396 B.M. 680
$\frac{\gamma}{\text { XF cePrioY }}$
$\frac{\gamma_{t}}{b^{\prime}} \operatorname{coT} T \in$ POY
$\triangle{ }_{N}^{X} A$ ANAOY
KYP KYPOY
${ }_{K}{\underset{K}{P}}{ }^{\prime} Y P O Y \quad$ B. M. 682
NKK NIKIANOY

OY MAYPIV1OY 582-602 O. BLEMIOY B.M. 664 RXI AAMEIANOY B. M. 453 \&KMENWNOY B.M. 675 AY ПA ETOY B.M.676 AKK KAPウоY
B. M. 982 EOL ENNO<1OKB.M.434 EGAPELEGRINA B.M. $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & 312 \\ & 315\end{aligned}$


AVERAGE STANDARD OF THE DINAR AND DIRHEM, AND AVERAGEERROR.

F. Fels probably intended for double dirhem.

O double dinar of dirhem, single, 2 half, 3 third, 4 quarter.


REFE NO GLASS X UNIT TYPE, BRONZEX UNIT TYPE BRONZE X UNIT

| 180 | 2800 | $1 / 2$ | 5600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 240 | 17000 | 3 | 5670 |
| 238 | 11384 | 2 | 5692 |
| 245 | 5700 |  | 5700 |
| 175 | 2893 | $1 / 2$ | 5786 |
| 243 | 11600 | 2 | 5800 |
| 176 | 2950 | $1 / 2$ | 5900 |
| 239 | 2960 | $1 / 2$ | 5920 |
| 242 | 11900 | 2 | 5950 |
| 244 | 5965 |  | 5965 |
| 261 | 1194 |  | 5970 | MEAN ERROR 116

$\pm 31$
THE WUQYEH. OF THIS IS

|  | 206 | 482.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 254 | 482.2 |  | 482.0 |
| 270 | 906.0 | 2 | 483.0 |
|  | 256 | 483.4 |  |

1F $12=$ ROTL, THEN | 5846 |
| ---: |
| M.E 43 |
| $\pm \quad 13$ |

MOST USUAL WUQIYEH OF 10 DIRHEMS

| ciii 29 | 412.6 |  | $412 \cdot 6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 264 | 839.0 | 2 | 419.5 |
| 270A | 210.0 | 1/2 | 420.0 |
| ciii 32 | 856 | 2 | 428 |
| B.M. 57 | 218 | 1/2 | 436 |
| 268 | 220 | $1 / 2$ | 440 |
| c iii 30 | 442 |  | 442 |
| ciii 31 | 444 |  | 444 |
| 265 | 891.2 | 2 | $445 \%$ |
| 257 | 447.0 |  | 447.0 |
| ciii 14 | 225 | $1 / 2$ | 450 |
| ciii 27 | 225 | $1 / 2$ | 450 |
| cini 33 | 909 | 2 | 450 |
| 8.M.454 | 902 |  | 45 |
| 263 | 904.5 | 2 | 452. |
| ciii 34 | 906.6 | 2 | 453.3 |
| 267 | 227 | 1/2 | 454 |
| ciii 12 | 231 | 1/2 | 462 |
| OMITTING FIRSTTHREE 443 |  |  |  |
| OR INCLUDING ALL |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { K } \\
& Q \\
& Q \\
& Q \\
& Q
\end{aligned}
$$

P.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
A \\
\times 18 \\
8 \\
4 \\
-8 \\
Q 8 \\
8 \\
Q 2
\end{array}
$$

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