

# ORIENTAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

## ONS NEWSLETTER No. 149 Summer 1996

### ONS News

#### From the Secretary-General

The Regional Secretary for South Asia, Mr. A. K. Jha, has left the Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies and has had to resign his position with the Society. As a temporary measure, Mr. K. K. Maheshwari has kindly offered to distribute the Newsletter to paid-up members in the Region and to act as a focal point for prospective delegates to the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin. Mr. Maheshwari's address is: ...He is not able to deal with subscriptions but has suggested that, for the moment, members should send them direct to the Society's Treasurer, ...Such payments must be made in a convertible western currency such as pounds sterling or US dollars. All cheques should be drawn on a UK bank. Members for whom this procedure raises difficulties should nevertheless write to Mr. Maheshwari when their subscription is due and confirm their intention to pay when a permanent system has been re-established.

#### Obituary

It is with regret that we have learnt of the death of Robert C Grossman. Bill Warden writes that Bob Grossman was one of the stalwarts of the ONS American region, the so-called "old gang" who attend all the major ONS meetings and strong supporter of the regional group. He was interested in Islamic history and numismatics, and was a keen collector of Timurid coins and Islamic seals. He wrote one of our special publications *A Timurid king's list* after years of devoted research on the Timurids. The "old gang" -Mike Bates, Marie Martin, Bill Spengler, Ken MacKenzie, Roger Mitchel, Roger Kuntz, Steve Album, Hakim Hamidi and Bill himself will miss his keen collecting and historical interest, sense of humour and his knack of finding good restaurants for after-meeting dinners. We wish to offer our condolences to his family.

### Other News

#### The Ernest S. Box Collection of Chinese coins

The Reverend Ernest S. Box of the London Missionary Society served as a missionary in China from 1926-1952. His father, also a missionary in China, had a keen interest in Chinese antiquities and was in contact with Stephen Bushell and Alexander Wylie, two of the leading British experts on Chinese coins in the late nineteenth century. Ernest Box was a serious collector and had a good eye for avoiding the forgeries which normally dominate in smaller missionary collections. He also had a keen sense of the importance of collecting varieties.

One of the strengths of the collection is a direct result of his posting to Beijing, since from antique markets in the capital he was able to collect 169 coins of the earliest phase of China's ancient history. These were issued only in North China and not available to collectors based in Shanghai and Canton, and other areas of European influence in Southern China. He later moved to Hankou, an important commercial centre in Central China and was able there to expand his collection of contemporary small change. His assiduous attention to detail built this part of his collection to 655 different issues of the period from 1895-1920, particularly strong in the lower denominations as one would expect on a missionary's salary.

The importance of the collection lies in both its coverage of the whole of China's monetary history to the 1940s and the quality of the material he collected. In these terms, it compares very well with the British Museum's core Chinese coin collection, the Gardner collection acquired in 1883, especially for the early coins, where most of the Gardner material consisted of modern imitations.

Ernest Box died two years ago, leaving the collection to his daughters with the express wish that they make sure the collection was not broken up and that it was offered first to the British Museum. This fine collection of Chinese numismatic material (coins, paper money, charms) was recently acquired by the British Museum.

**The Ernest S. Box Collection of Chinese Coins - A British Museum Exhibition - will open on 10 September 1996 in gallery 69a (by the Coin and Medal Department).**

### **Professor Jiang at the British Museum**

Professor Jiang Qixiang, of the Xinjiang Institute of Archaeology, PR China, recently paid a three-month visit to the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum to study the Central Asian, Islamic and Chinese coin collections. He is a recipient of a prestigious British Academy K.C. Wong Fellowship and additional awards from the Royal Numismatic Society.

Professor Jiang is China's foremost scholar of Islamic coins, whose publications have earned him international renown. They include the scholarly *Xinjiang Heihanchao Qianbi* [Qarakhanid coins of Xinjiang], (1990), *Xinjiang Qianbi* [Xinjiang Numismatics] (with Dong Qingxuan, 1991), and substantial parts of the multi-volume *Zhongguo Lidai Huobi Daxi* [The Great Series on Chinese Coins], published in Shanghai. He is also a director of the Chinese Numismatic Society.

Professor Jiang joined the Xinjiang Institute of Archaeology in 1979, and began to focus on numismatics. Prior to his transfer to the Institute, he spent twenty years working in the Xinjiang Museum. He has participated in numerous archaeological excavations in Xinjiang and has worked on the major coin-hoards found in the region.

Professor Jiang's visit marked the first long-term study of the British Museum coin collections by a Chinese scholar. His visit was arranged by Helen Wang, Curator of Far Eastern Coins, as a reciprocal visit following her study trip to Xinjiang in 1994 as a recipient of the INC Scholarship, when Professor Jiang was her host.

### **XII International Numismatic Congress Berlin 1997**

as previously reported, the XII International Numismatic Congress will take place in Berlin from 8 to 12 September 1997. Strong international interest has already been shown, with over 800 pre-registrations received to date from over 50 countries world-wide. Every numismatic institution of renown will be represented at the event.

Because of this keen interest, the scientific and organisational preparation work has been split up: whereas responsibility for the scientific aspects will continue to rest with the coin cabinet of the State Museums of Berlin and the International Numismatic Commission, the task of attending to the technicalities of organising the congress has been assigned to two event management agencies, Professional Congress and Marketing Agency (PCMA) and Congress Consult GmbH (CCG). Both agencies are based in Berlin and have been successfully engaged in the management of international congresses and trade fairs. They are currently drawing up an attractive support programme of tours and events of both technical and tourist interest which will give participants a lasting impression of Berlin as a world-class cultural, intellectual, political and business centre. Details of this support programme will be dispatched in autumn this year together with the official registration forms and other information. If any member is interested in receiving this documentation and have not already registered, they should contact:

Congress Bureau of the XII International Numismatic Congress

PCMA GmbH

Kirchstrasse 1

D-14199 Berlin Tel: ++49 /30/ 823 2444

Germany Fax: ++49 /30/ 824 4076

Expressions of interest in presenting a paper within the main congress programme have so far been received from over 300 persons in 40 countries. The Steering Committee is arranging the programme to accommodate as many presentations as possible. The Humboldt University has offered to make its impressive main building on Unter den Linden plus an adjacent modern seminar hall available to the congress so that the various sections, groups and workshops can be held in parallel. A poster exhibition is also being arranged in order to provide further scope for discussion. Each 30-minute slot in the scientific programme will allow for a 20-minute presentation and 10 minutes of discussion. In addition, eminent speakers are being invited to introduce the various main topics in one-hour keynote addresses held in plenary sessions. The provisional scientific programme will be mailed to participants at the beginning of 1997. If any member have queries or wish to contribute a paper to the scientific programme, they should contact:

XII International Numismatic Congress

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin

Münzkabinett

Bodestrasse 1-3

D-10178 Berlin

Germany Fax: ++49/30/204 4950

### **Quadrennial prize of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society**

The Society has established a quadrennial prize awarded to an author of an unpublished and original essay dealing with numismatics or sigillography. The essay should be of at least 75 pages and written in French, Dutch, German, English, Italian or Spanish. The next award, of 50,000 Belgian francs, will be made in 1997. Participation is limited to authors no older than 35 on 1 December 1996, the deadline for sending in the essays. For further details, please contact M. Hubert Frère (Quai Marcellis 6/032, B-4020 LIEGE, Belgium).

### **The Society for Arabian Studies**

This society exists to support and encourage research in Arabia, and to make the results as widely known as possible, in particular through an expanded annual Newsletter and a series of lectures.

The Society has undertaken archaeological excavations and surveys in Bahrain and in the United Arab Emirates and has contributed to the international archaeological projects at Julfar in Ras al-Khaimah and ed-Dur in Umm al-Qaiwain, as well as to geological and ornithological expeditions to Yemen. In 1993, in conjunction with the British Council, it negotiated the establishment of a British Archaeological Mission in Yemen. It has also published a survey of the towers of Ras al-Khaimah.

The Society aims to:

1. increase grants in support of academic research projects in Arabia;
2. establish a permanent centre in Britain where an archive of source material on the Peninsula can be housed and made available to scholars;

3. develop student exchanges so that more students are enabled to undertake research in Arabia, and in Arabian studies in Britain.

Membership of the Society is open to all who are interested in the history and culture of Arabia, both individual and corporate. Members receive an annual report and a newsletter giving a résumé of research in the area. A wide range of lectures is given during the year by recognised authorities on Arabia's environment, architecture, history and culture.

The annual subscription is £12 (student rate £7).

For further details please contact The Honorary Secretary, The Society for Arabian Studies, c/o The British Academy, 20 Cornwall Terrace, London NW1 4QP, UK.

### **The Greater Punjab Numismatic Society**

A new society of this name has recently been convened by Dr. Raijasbir Singh, C-34 G.N.D. Uni., Amritsar -143005, India. The aims of the society are stated as being:

- to promote and guide the study of Punjab coins, seals, medals and temple tokens, etc
- to publish a journal or journals and to serve as a forum for the study of numismatics
- to publish notes, monographs, memoirs and other works of numismatics
- to organise periodical seminars and conferences for scientific exchange of views on numismatic and allied problems
- to organise exhibitions of coins, medals, seals, temple tokens etc etc

For further details, including subscriptions, please contact Dr Singh at the address as above.

### **New and Recent Publications**

1. The Indian Books Centre (40/5 Shakti Nagar, Delhi-110 007, India) list 4215/96 (March 1996) includes a lengthy list of books on Indian history including various gazetteers. List 4216/96 (April 1996) includes a work by Sunil C. Ray entitled *Coins and culture: an archaeological approach*, 1996. £35, \$46.67.

2. The spring and summer 1996 catalogue from publishers I. B. Tauris has been received. This contains a number of new books on oriental countries and subjects that may be of interest to members. In all cases the information quoted below is taken from the catalogue.

*East of Lo Monthang - Splendours of a Himalayan Kingdom* by Peter Matthiessen, with photography by Thomas Laird.

In its heyday (1400-1600), the Kingdom of Lo dominated the Kali Gandaki River trade between India and Tibet. By the 18th century, Lo had lost control over this trade and had been incorporated into the modern Kingdom of Nepal. Isolated deep in the Himalayas, Lo's hereditary rajas retained most of their feudal powers and the area remained closed to the outside world until 1991. In the spring of 1992, author Peter Matthiessen and photographer Tom Laird travelled deep in the secret valley in the northernmost reaches of the Himalayas. They were the first Westerners to venture there in thirty years.

192 pages, 310mm x 242mm July 1996. Hardback £25; ISBN 1 86064 094 X. Illustrated in colour throughout.

*Tibet* by Kazuyoshi Nomachi, with an introduction by the 14th Dalai Lama.

This breathtakingly beautiful book is the product of five journeys to Tibet by the author and photographer. His work captures the awesome landscape of this mountain nation, the life and surviving culture of its people and the beguiling architecture of its temples, shrines and monasteries.

198 pages, 280mm x 280mm August 1996. Hardback £29.95; ISBN 1 86064 095 8. Illustrated in colour throughout.

*The vision of Islam* by Sachiko Murata and William C. Chittick.

Exploring the fundamental religious beliefs held by Muslims for nearly 1400 years, *The vision of Islam* covers the four dimensions of Islam - practice, faith, spirituality, and the Islamic view of history, as outlined in the Hadith of Gabriel. Interweaving teachings from the Qur'an, the sayings of the Prophet, and the great authorities of the tradition, the authors introduce the essentials of each dimension, and describe how each has been manifest in Islamic institutions through the course of history.

368 pages, Royal, June 1996. Paperback original £12.95; ISBN 1 86064 022 2.

*Ancient Persia* by Josef Wiesehöfer.

The author, one of the most respected scholars of the ancient world, provides here a comprehensive survey of the Persian Empire under the Achaemenids, the Parthians and the Sasanians. By focusing on the primary Persian sources - written, archaeological and numismatic evidence from Persia - he avoids the traditional Western approach which has tended to rely so heavily on inaccurate and sometimes prejudiced Greek and Roman sources. Part of the freshness of this book comes from presenting a historical discussion of Persia from a Near Eastern perspective. A comprehensive social, political and cultural history of ancient Persia, Wiesehöfer's book provides important new material for specialists while being fully accessible and appealing to general readers interested in the ancient world.

400 pages, Royal, May 1996. Hardback £30; ISBN 1 85043 999 0. Illustrations and maps.

*The art and archaeology of ancient Persia - new light on the Parthian and Sasanian Empires* edited by Vesta Sarkhosh Curtis, Robert Hillenbrand and Michael Rogers.

This book brings together an international panel of experts to assess the current state of knowledge of the Achaemenid, Parthian and Sasanian empires, and their contributions cover a wide range of subjects relating to the art and archaeology of Iran and neighbouring countries from the 5th century BC to the 7th century AD. Previously unpublished material from excavations in Central Asia is presented, along with actual evidence of cultural continuity between ancient Persia and the modern Middle East.

320 pages, Royal, October 1996. Hardback £45; ISBN 1 86064 045 1. Sixty black and white photographs; 20 figures.

*Safavid Persia - the history and politics of an Islamic society* edited by Charles Melville.

The Safavids ruled Persia for nearly two and half centuries, longer than any other dynasty since the pre-Islamic period. The family was descended from the Sufi Shaikh Safi al-Din of Ardabil (d.1335), and thus enjoyed spiritual authority over its disciples among the Turkish Qizilbash tribes of eastern Anatolia and north-western Persia who brought the young Isma'il to power in 1501. Shah Isma'il proclaimed Twelver Shi'ism as the official faith of Persia, and a genealogy was forged to tract the dynasty back to the Seventh Imam, Musa al-Kazim. Despite the interest of the Safavid period, which in many ways marked the emergence of modern Iran, it has not received the scholarly attention it deserves, and many questions remain to be explored.

This important new study is divided into two parts, the first of which includes studies on the historiography and the religious politics of the period. Among the contributions to the second section are chapters on the silk industry, which brought European merchants into the country and at the same time exposed the Persian economy to the vagaries of world trade, on the capital city of Isfahan, and on the Safavids' reluctance to adopt firearms and artillery.

256 pages, Royal, May 1996. Hardback £39.50; ISBN 1 86064 023 0.

Paperback £14.95; ISBN 1 86064 086 9.

*The Ottomans in Syria - a history of justice and oppression* by Dick Douwes.

Though the Ottoman state administered vast and complex territories, its capabilities were limited and resources and manpower scarce. The resort to coercion became a vital policy. The author examines the Syrian interior during the period from 1785 to 1841 and shows how the empire established independent local power bases and how their rule over the peasantry was based on oppression and extortion. This reached its apogee under the reformist governor of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pasha, who rebelled against the Sultan and occupied all Syria.

224 pages, Demy, September 1996. Hardback £39.50; ISBN 1 86064 031 1.

*The Pivot of the Universe - Nasir al-Din and the Iranian monarchy 1831-1896* by Abbas Amanat.

When he was assassinated in 1896 Nasir al-Din Shah had sat on the Peacock throne for nearly half a century. A colourful, complex figure, he is frequently portrayed as indolent and self-indulgent. Yet he was in many ways an effective ruler who displayed exceptional resilience in the face of dilemmas and vulnerabilities shared by most monarchs of the Islamic world in the nineteenth century.

This is the first biography of a fascinating monarch. In it, the author traces Nasir al-Din Shah's transformation from an insecure crown prince and later an erratic boy-king to a ruler with substantial control over his government and foreign policy - a "Pivot of the Universe", one of his many extravagant titles. He also paints a vivid picture of the political culture that determined Nasir al-Din's behaviour and ultimately his conception of government: the mode of succession in an urbanising nomadic dynasty, the complicated relationships of the harem and his family, and the fatherly role of his guardian-ministers.

Based on extensive research into public and private papers, illustrated with drawings and photographs from the period, this book offers a fresh interpretation both of the significance of Nasir al-Din Shah and the way in which the Iranian monarchy, the centrepiece of an ancient political order, withstood and adjusted to the challenges of modern times.

288 pages, Royal, August 1996. Hardback £25; ISBN 1 86064 097 4.

*Southeast Asian languages and literatures - a bibliographical guide to Burmese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Javanese, Malay, Minangk-akau, Thai and Vietnamese* edited by E. Ulrich Kratz.

This is an essential guide to the languages and literatures of Southeast Asia, a huge region with a multitude of ethnic groups, languages, religions, social structures and governments. This comprehensive survey shows the languages and literatures in their rich and historical depth, wide thematic range and stylistic variety, drawing upon indigenous and Western sources.

256 pages, Royal, March 1996. Hardback £65; ISBN 1 86064 114 8.

3. The Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies publishes a quarterly newsletter entitled *IIRNS Newslines*. This publication is now into its third year though your editor was unaware of its existence until a fellow member kindly provided a photocopy of issue 9 (January 1996). Anyone interested, should contact the editor, Biswajeet Rath, at the Institute (PO Anjaneri, Dist. Nasik 422 213, Maharashtra, India).

#### Lists Received

Stephen Album (Post Office Box 7386, Santa Rosa, Calif. 95407, USA; fax: (+1)707 539 3348; tel: (+1)707 539 2120) list 125, May 1996.

Poinsignon Numismatique (4, rue des Francs Bourgeois, F-67000 Strasbourg, France) list 41 (June 1996) includes various Islamic coins.

#### Auction News

Spink are holding a two-day sale of coins and medals on 9 and 10 October 1996 (Auction 116). This sale will include oriental coins and an excellent section of Indian coins in gold, silver and copper: Sultanate issues, Mughal emperors, Indian states and the East India Company. Many rarities will be on offer.

Members requiring a catalogue of this sale should telephone the Auction Department on (+44)(0)171 747 6903 and leave their name and address, or write to Spink and Son Ltd., 5-7 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QS.

Sale No. 51 of Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd. (229 Macquarie Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia), held on 3, 4 and 5 July had a good section of Islamic coins.

#### Addendum

In Newsletter 148 we listed an article by Alexander Nikitin on the so-called Ardmitra coinage in German. There is apparently also an English language version of this article. This appeared in *South Asian Studies* 10 1994.

#### More on brass and iron cash of Hsien Feng.

In Newsletter 145 David Oxford questions the relationship of brass and iron cash of Hsien Feng from Fukien Province. Dr KJ Atkins has written to say that he identifies these coins as Cresswell 275. The average weight of Mr Oxford's coins is 8.34 grams for the 20 coins, very high. If they were cast as he believes in a mould intended for iron cash then their projected weight would be

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text{specific gravity of brass}}{\text{specific gravity of iron}} \times \text{the weight of his iron coin} \\ & = \frac{7.33 \times 8.8}{7.86} = 8.20 \text{ grams} \end{aligned}$$

This and the fact that both have a diameter of 26-27 mm strongly suggest that these brass coins were cast in a mould intended for iron coins. Dr Atkins states that he has weighed 20 coins Cresswell 269-274 and obtained an average weight of 3.18 grams, an acceptable value. Cresswell says that C 275 coins were also produced as 5 and 10 cash coins and it is just possible that Mr Oxford's coins were the beginning of such an inflationary trend.

C 276 were cast as 200, 500 and 1000 cash.

C 277 as 10, 20 and 50 cash.

C 278 as 10 cash.

C 280 as 10 cash heavy currency.

These were the outcome of troubled times.

**Book review**

Georges Depeyrot, *Histoire de la monnaie des origines au 18e siècle, I, Introduction, De l'Antiquité au treizième siècle* (Collection Moneta, 2), Wetteren 1995, in-4°, 208pp, FB 1400.-

A leading authority on late Roman coinage (his forays into post-Roman matters - Carolingians, etc. - have been more controversial), G Depeyrot has stepped beyond his usual pursuits in a bold attempt at tracing the phenomenon of money from the origins to modern times. Whereas past generations of would-be monetary historians - not infrequently numismatists without even a semblance of training in monetary economics - have found it comfortable to assume that the conditions existing in the Belle-Époque, pre-1914 years somehow could be considered as having prevailed since the very inception of coinage, GD is at great pains to show that the pre-liberal monetary institution - especially as far as its supply side was concerned - must have worked in ways quite different from those of the classical metallic standard. The latter cannot by any means be considered any longer as a God-given fixture, miraculously active throughout mankind's economic progress. It stands out as a unique achievement, the late product of a long, multi-faceted and usually painful evolution. Although the Orient is only marginally present in this volume, every student of coins eager to apprehend the monetary reality behind the numismatic appearance should relish GD's genuinely scientific approach and find himself ready to share his conviction that there is considerably more to coins than just the metal of which they are made. GPH

**Two puzzling items**

Ken MacKenzie of Tenafly, U.S.A. recently encountered this object and enquired as to what it was and whether it was known.

This piece, which is silver, and similar items were described and illustrated in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1961, page 182 (plate XXIII) by the late R B Whitehead in an article entitled 'Coins of the Jinns'.

Similar items were also described by the late Dr Oliver Codrington in the *20th Numismatic Supplement* to the Journal of the Asiatic Society Bengal, December 1912.

There are apparently four similar pieces in the British Museum including one identical to that illustrated here, but in gold. They have been in the Museum since 1848. Neither Codrington nor Whitehead could offer any explanation as to the use to which these coins were put, but concluded that they were Shi'a Muslim medals, amulets or presentation pieces, probably emanating from Hyderabad, South India.

The following legends appear on the piece above:

Obv. *Makhzan imam akhir uz zaman* (the magazine (or treasury) court of the Imam of the end of time)  
 Rev. *Qurs Khazinat al ma'murah* (disc (round coin) of the guarded treasury).



Someone recently asked the ANS to identify the copper token illustrated here (at twice actual size of 17mm). The inscriptions, so far as we can read them, are *Mubarak Bad* on one side, and on the other *jawahiri muzaffar chahar rah lalah zar*.

The object is probably an Iranian Nawruz token. Can anyone amplify this identification? What is the significance of the inscriptions? Is there any published discussion of such objects? Is there any literature or catalogue that would assist in the identification of tokens with Arabic-script inscriptions?

Michal L. Bates, Gregory Cole, The American Numismatic Society

**An Indo-Greek overstrike**  
**R C Senior and S Mirza**

When identifying the sequences in which coins were struck or monarchs ruled, overstrikes provide incontrovertible evidence. If coin B is overstruck on coin A then we know that at the latest they were contemporary and that A almost certainly pre-dates coin B. With dating kings one has to add a word of caution; King X might rule from 100 to 75 BC and King Y from 85 to 65 BC, King X may have overstruck coins of King Y and still Y would be the later king.

Osmund Boppearachchi listed several Indo-Greek/ Indo-Scythic overstrikes in an article in *Revue Numismatique* XXXI, 1989. Among them he lists Heliocles II overstrikes on coppers of Strato and Agathocleia (7 examples), Heliocles on Strato I (1) and Heliocles II on Antialcidas (1). He lists a possible Heliocles II on Philoxenos. Here is a very clear example of a further overstrike but this time of Amyntas over a coin of Heliocles II.



On the above scan (enlarged x 1.5) one can see the head of Heliocles II behind the head of Amyntas. The spear of Zeus Mithras is clearly visible (see Bib. Nat. Cat. type 14B/C). The bonnet is missing from Amyntas because the relief of Heliocles' head prevented the die hitting the flan at this point. The die of Amyntas must have been at maybe 10 degrees to the flan when overstriking the coin and only the lower half of the coin was struck. This is why one can so clearly see HAIO before the face and the feet of the remaining letters (KΛEΘYΣ) visible below the slightly offset name (AMY)NTOY. Heliocles' title *dhramikasa* is visible on the reverse as is the back of the elephant from his coin (BN7). Amyntas' title *jayadhrasa* is just visible above it and Athena is below.

Every new item of information helps build up the picture of Indo-Greek succession which is so complicated by lack of contemporary inscriptions and the confusing system of joint-kingship that they seem to have operated.

**A copper coin of Dionysopolis?**

**Bob Senior**

In the *Numismatic Digest* volume X, December 1986, A. K. Narain identified the archaeological site at Ai-Khanum with that of the ancient city of Dionysopolis. Tiles bearing the 'Δ within a circle' monogram found on coins (which in most catalogues have been allocated to Bactra) were excavated at the site as were copper coin blanks. In the seventies several coins, mainly Seleucid types, came on the market and were identified as having come from Ai-Khanum and among them was Mitchiner, *Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythic Coinage*, type 78.

Dr Mitchiner misread the legend as reading ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ when in fact it reads ANTIOXΟΥ. A new variety of the type has surfaced which may suggest Narain's hypothesis to be correct. On the obverse is Hermes bust right, wearing a petasos. The reverse has a caduceus with legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ right and a fig leaf. On the left is ANTIOXΟΥ and the monogram 'Δ within a circle'. If this identification of the leaf is correct it would be an attribute of Dionysopolis (God of wine and vegetation) and therefore of Dionysopolis. It seems possible that the city later changed its name to Diodotopolis after the satrap Diodotos assumed independence.



enlarged x 2

**Some new coins from Sind**

**Bob Senior**

In ONS Newsletter 129 (June 1991) I published an account of the Sassanian and Hun coinage of Sind. Little has been recorded concerning this rare and interesting series and here I add a note on a few more coins that were reportedly acquired in Hyderabad, Sind.

Coin 1



x 1.5

Weight 7.00 gm. Base gold. Closest to the Varhran V coin number 5 in the ONS 129 article, this coin has the crescent above 'Sri' which is of a decorative form. Below is a pellet in a circle and left 'Ghra'. The reverse is closer to number 6 of the previous article. The coin has been defaced in antiquity.

Coins 2 and 3



2

x 1.5

3

Weights 6.97 gm, 6.86 gm. Base gold. Coin two seems to have wings either side of the crown and as such might be contemporary with the Sassanian monarch Peroz. Before the bust is a star in a circle of dots. On the reverse is a simple fire altar and the legend in Brahmi 'Rano Dатыasatya'. Coin 3 has no wings and the object before the bust is a ball within a circle of dots. The legend on the reverse is simpler 'Rana Datasatya'. Coin 11 in ONS 129 is not far from this type but even baser.

**Two unusual Ephthalite coins**

**Bob Senior and S Mirza**



Coin 1 Copper. Obverse Radiate female deity facing (on cushions/lion?) holding flower in left hand and no inscription. On left shoulder? This would be a typical depiction of the goddess Hariti. There seems to be no inscription. On the reverse is a tamga that is not reported elsewhere on coins though I have something virtually identical on an ephthalite seal.



**Coin 2 Copper. Uniface. Size uncertain. Hunting scenes appear frequently in Sassanian art and all succeeding Iranian art but not, in our experience, on coins. This fascinating coin has the king riding right on a prancing horse, holding a spear which he is about to use on an animal resembling a lion or fox. The king is 3/4 facing as if posing for a photograph and the charming scene is enhanced by the naive engraver coping with the perspective of depicting the lion as if it were standing on its head. Around the king is his name in brahmi which reads something along the lines *Sri Palyalo (de?) - va?* Above the king's diadem is a crescent, *Va* is to its right.**

## **Parthian die engravers**

### **Bob Senior**

David Sellwood identified the work of several Parthian die engravers in his paper in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1976 and used the information to order the sequence of Parthian kings. A hoard of about 100 drachms surfaced in Peshawar recently that confirmed some of his findings in that all the coins fell into his groups 27 ( a few, some wear, diademed bust) of Mithradates II, type 28 (many, most EF, bust in tiara) of Mithradates II, type 29 (few, all EF) of Mithradates II and type 33 (many mostly EF) which David allocates to Gotarzes I.

The close proximity of these types is therefore confirmed. Unfortunately the hoard was split up and its true historical value lost. Some coins were retained by Pakistani collectors and the rest came in several parcels to London. I photographed a total of 22 coins but another dozen or so which I saw and was unable to photograph went to the USA. Spink's Numismatic Circular CIV/5 June 1996 has two coins (2584/5) which are almost certainly from this hoard and I am told that a similar hoard surfaced in Eastern Iran from which this total group may be part.

The extremely fine condition of these coins makes them eminently suitable for die comparison and if sufficient of the hoard can be photographed further analysis along the lines of David Sellwood's work can be carried out. Accompanying this note are 14 drawings I have made from the actual coins which expand David's drawings of type 28 in his catalogue 'An introduction to the Coinage of Parthia' published by Spink in 1980.

The artistry of the obverse dies is far superior to that of the reverses and I suspect that it was not the same person who engraved both dies. All the obverse dies show a clearly identifiable portrait of a mature to elderly man with semitic nose and wearing broadly the same clothing and similar tiara. In fact the coins of Gotarzes could be of the same person from the portraiture alone.

### **Tiaras**

Not all coins can be easily classified according to Sellwood varieties because there are small additional varieties not listed in his catalogue.

Coin 1 is similar to S.28.5 in that the tiara consists of two outer bands of pearls in straight lines, a third line composed of crescents joined together and an inner line that is linear as the outer ones and an eight pointed sun symbol. The torque round his neck ends in a single pellet. Apart from its pearled edge, the cap below the tiara is plain and is shown as a single line down the king's back. On the reverse the lettering is a little crude and the omikrons shown as a circle. The archer is somewhat crude.

Coin 2. The tiara has only three linear bands of pearls around the sun symbol and the middle band has fewer and much larger pearls than the inner/ outer bands. There are two pearls above the king's ear behind the ear flap. The reverse is much neater and more finely executed than coin 1 but also has circular omikrons. The king's torque ends in a 'sea-horse'.

Coin 3 seems to be a later version of 2 where the portrait seems a little older and there are now three dots above the ear. The number of pearls may be purely accidental but may also be a method by which the engraver could identify his dies. The central band of pearls is not quite so pronounced as on 2. The diadem around the head is shown as two parallel lines in full. This and the last would be S.28.7.

Coin 4 seems a much older portrait still and there are five pearls behind the king's ear in two groups (3/2). The inner band of pearls in the tiara are now the same size as the other bands and somewhat clumsily engraved. I think all three coins 1-3 are linked by their reverses which seem to be by the same hand stylistically.

Coin 5 has a slightly smaller, younger bust than the last but the tiara has three lines of similar pearls. The sun symbol has only six rays and the torque ends in a pellet. S.28.3? No pellets appear above the ear. The reverse is markedly different from the previous types in being crude with a large archer and omikrons as solid pellets.

Coin 6 is similar to the last but a broader portrait and eight-pointed sun symbol. The diadem is shown by two parallel lines. The reverse has a different, even cruder archer, but also solid omikrons.

Coin 7 has a tiara with three pearl strands where the innermost pearls are largest. The sun symbol has 6 rays, the torque is shown shorter than previously with double pellet end. The king's eye has a pupil. The reverse has ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ in the lower line with M beginning the inscription as opposed to S at the end of ΒΑΣΙ//ΛΕΩΣ (usually split ΒΑΣ // ΙΛΕΩΣ). The style is crude as the last coin and with solid omikron.

Coin 8 has a central line of crescents in the tiara. The symbol has 6 rays. Above the ear is a line of 4 pearls and a crescent of 5 pearls. The torque ends in a 'sea-horse'. The reverse is neater in style but has hollow omikrons. The legend is divided as on 7.

Coin 9 has crescents in the tiara as 8 but much more pronounced and the sun symbol has 8 rays. The portrait is broader, the king has a 'dead' eye and the cheek flap points forward. Above the ear is a line of 4 pearls and a line of three crescents in pearls run down the king's back. The torque is not clearly defined. The reverse is very crude, solid omikrons and slightly double-struck. ΒΑ//ΣΙΛΕΩΣ split thus.

Coin 10 has a similar tiara but the king's portrait is much 'older', his beard covers his cheek and his torque is 'sea-horse' ended. Above the ear is a line of three pearls and one crescent. A large ear-ring is visible. The reverse has a very corrupt legend and solid omikrons. The letters are thick and the flan flat or slightly convex.

Coin 11 is type S.29.2 with eight-rayed star and the 4 lines of pearls run into each other.

Coin 12 is similar but the pearls are separate and over the ear are several lines of pearls. The reverse is much cruder, especially in the lettering, than the last. The Spink coin 2584 is of S.29.1 type of very neat style.

Coin 13 of 'Gotarzes' is of S.33.4 variety. A large ear-ring is visible. The reverse is crude with corrupt legend and hollow omikrons.

Coin 14 is similar but the tiara 'stags' have no antlers, no pearls on the back flap of the cap and no ear-ring. The legend and archer are very corrupt and the flan and letters closely resemble coin 10.

Of the coins illustrated here, type S.29 (coins 11/12) differ stylistically from all the type 28 coins and would seem to emanate from a different locality/ time/ hand. The reverses of coins 10 and 14 seem, by contrast, to be by the same hand and differ from all the other coins in thicker lettering and flan type (convex as opposed to concave).

These most attractive coins are gems in their own right but when compared with each other they divulge a little more information. If I can examine more of this hoard I shall try to include them in a fuller study of the varieties and progression of types and hopefully identify the different dies that can be allocated to particular engravers.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14





### Gold coins of the Sultans of Bengal, part 3: The dynasty of Husain Shah

Stan Goron

The advent of Husain Shah in AH 899 (AD 1494) began the revival of the fortunes of the Bengal Sultanate. In the years that followed, there was significant territorial expansion with victories over Kamrup, Kamtah, Jajnagar and Orissa; administrative stability, economic recovery and development of the arts, literature and religion. Economic recovery is reflected in the large number of coins of this dynasty that have survived. The vast majority of these are silver tankas, with some fractions; gold coins remain relatively rare. One characteristic of this dynasty is that the heir apparent under each ruler appears to have been allowed to issue coins in his own name. Hence coins of Nasrat Shah are known dated during the reign of Husain Shah; coins of Mahmud Shah during the reign of Nasrat Shah etc. Various gold coins of this dynasty have previously been published and details of these will be given within this article.

The first type to be covered are coins of Husain Shah bearing the Kalima on the obverse. There are four varieties, three of which bear the mint name Khazanah and the year 899. The first of these is illustrated as Rajgor type 490.<sup>1</sup> On this variety, the Kalima is in an ornamental double scalloped circle. The reverse legend reads *As-Sultan al-'Adil al-badhil walad Sayyid al-Mursalin 'Ala'-ud-dunya wa'l-din Abu'l-Muzaffar Husain Shah as-Sultan Khallada Allah Mulkaahu wa Sultanuhu*. This corresponds to Karim's type A<sup>2</sup>. The coin illustrated by Rajgor is in the India Museum, Calcutta and is number 167 in the catalogue.<sup>3</sup> There is another coin of this variety in the British Museum, weighing 11.41 grams together with mount. The second variety bears the Kalima in a less ornate circle and a different reverse legend within a similar circle.



Obverse: *the Kalima, Khazanah 899*

Reverse: *'Ala'ud-dunya wa'l din Abu'l Mujahid Husain Shah as-Sultan Khallada Allah Mulkaahu wa Sultanuhu.*

Diameter: 25mm Weight: 10.7 grams

Karim does not record any coin of Husain Shah with the kunya *Abu'l Mujahid*.

The third of the varieties bearing the Kalima is like the previous one but bears the usual kunya for this ruler *Abu'l Muzaffar*. The mint name is Khazanah and the date 899.



Diameter: 20 mm weight: 10.7 grams

A coin of this type was published by Shere in 1945.<sup>4</sup>

The fourth variety bearing the Kalima is a coin of Mu'azzamabad of year 907. This is illustrated in Rajgor as type 491 and is number 168 in the ICM catalogue. This variety bears the same legend as the preceding coin (apart from the mint and date) with both sides enclosed within a circle and arabesques.

The second category of Husain's coins does not quote the Kalima; it bears the ruler's titles and that of his father. It corresponds to Karim's type D. Shere published a coin of this type in his article previously mentioned; there are several examples in the Kawale collection with mint name Khazana but without clear date. The coin illustrated is in the British Museum. It also shows the mint name Khazana and the year 904.



Obverse: *As-Sultan al-'Adil 'Ala-ud-dunya wa'd-din Abu'l Muzaffar*

Reverse: *Husain Shah as-Sultan bin Sayyid Ashraf al-Husaini Khallada Mulkaahu Khazanah 904*

Diameter: 23 mm weight: 10.57 grams

The coins in the Kawale collection all weigh around 10.7 grams but are dumber than the British Museum coin and have diameters of around 17 mm. A typical specimen is illustrated below.



The Kawale collection also has a 1/4 tanka of this type. This bears the same legends as above, mint name Khazanah and year 905.



Weight: 2.7 grams

The third type illustrated by Rajgor (his type 500) was also published by Shere. As both illustrations are none too clear, one of the two specimens in the Kawale collection is depicted here.



Obverse: 'Ala-ud-dunya wa'u-din Abu'l Muzaffar  
Reverse: Husain Shah as-Sultan Khallada Allah Mulkahu  
Diameter: 17 mm Weight: 10.7 grams

The last category of Husain's gold coins to be featured here are the so-called 'victory' coins celebrating his conquest of Kamru(p), Kamtah, Jajnapur and Orissa. This category is well known from his silver tankas and has been recorded from several mints and dates. Two gold types are published here, both from the Kawale collection.

The first coin is from Fathabad and bears the usual accession date of 899. There is a similar coin in the British Museum with the mint name off the flan.



Obverse: As-Sultan al-Fateh al-Kamru wa Kamtah wa Jajnapur wa Orisah 'Ala'-ud-dunya wa'd-din abu'l-Muzaffar  
Reverse: Husain Shah as-Sultan bin Sayyid Ashraf al-Husaini Khallada Mulkahu wa Sultanuhu Fathabad 899  
Diameter: 17mm Weight: 10.7grams

The second coin is a remarkable specimen from the mint of Husainabad struck on a thick, dumpy flan. This must have been struck from specially prepared dies as I cannot recall seeing a similar coin in silver from this mint. The legends are as on the preceding coin though there is an extra word on the reverse above the mint name which may read *Khilafatahu*.



Diameter: 15 mm Thickness: 4 mm Weight: 10.7 grams

In AH 925 (AD 1518) Husain Shah was succeeded by his son Nasir-ud-din Nasrat Shah. Nasrat's silver tankas are very common; hardly any gold has so far been published. Shere published one coin in his 1945 *JNSI* article and Rajgor mentions a tanka and 1/4 tanka both of Dar-ul-Zarb, but does not illustrate them. There is very little variation in the legends on the coins of Nasrat Shah, but the arrangement varies as do the borders, when visible.



Obverse: As-Sultan bin as-Sultan Nasir ud-dunya wa'd-din Abu'l-Muzaffar  
Reverse: Nasrat Shah as-Sultan bin Husain Shah Sultan Husaini Khallada Allah Mulkahu Dar-al-Zarb 925  
Diameter: 20 mm Weight: 10.8 grams



The legends on this coin are similar to those on the preceding coin but arranged slightly differently. The word *Allah* is also missing from the reverse. There is no mint name but there is a crudely engraved date which may be 926 or 928.

Diameter: 21 mm Weight: 10.6 grams

The next coin shows very crude lettering. It bears the mint-name Muzaffarabad on the reverse and 27 at the bottom of the obverse, presumably for 927. The legends are as for the preceding coin except that *Husaini* has become *al-Husaini*.



Diameter: 16 mm Weight: 10.5 grams



Reverse: *Shah as-Sultan bin Husain Shah as-Sultan Khallada Allah Mulka hu wa Sultanuhu 933; Badar Shahi* (in central circle) . There are a couple of letters at the bottom of this side which may be part of a mint name.  
Weight: 10.66 grams

One other type of gold tanka of this ruler is known and is illustrated in Rajgor as his type 570. A coin of this type is in the Kawale collection and one was also published by Shere in his 1945 article. Shere's article also included a coin that was a mule struck from an obverse die of Mahmud Shah and an obverse die of the 'victory' type of Husain Shah !

With that, we have come to the end of this series of articles on the gold coins of the Sultans of Bengal, there being none known for the subsequent Afghan rulers. I should like to record my thanks to Dr Kawale for allowing me to publish the coins from his collection, to the Trustees and Director of the British Museum for permission to publish coins in the Museum's collection, and to Dr Errington of the British Museum for kindly providing photographs. If any member has or knows of any other types of gold coin of this sultanate I should be pleased to hear from them.

**NOTES**

1. Dilip Rajgor: *Standard Catalogue of Sultanate Coins of India*, Amrapali Publications, Bombay 1991
2. Abdul Karim: *Corpus of the Muslim Coins of Bengal (down to AD 1538)*, Dacca 1960
3. H Nelson Wright: *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta*, 1906(?),reprinted 1972, Varanasi.
4. S A Shere: 'Some unique gold coins found in Bihar' *JNSI*, Vol VII, 194 5, p 41-5.

**A half rupee of Jehangir in his pre-accession name of Selim Shah.**

Mirza Shafqat of Islamabad, Pakistan, has sent photographs of this unusual coin from Kabul mint. It weighs 5.7 grams and he thinks it is unique. Has anyone seen a similar coin and would anyone like to make an attempt on reading the legends?



**The late Mughal mint of Muzaffargarh**

**Hans Herrli**

The known coins of Muzaffargarh:

**AR Rupees**

In the name of Shah 'Alam II:

سالم زد ہر ہفت گشور سایہ فضل الہ  
حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم بادشاہ



مظفر گڑھ  
ضرب  
ما نویس  
میمنت  
جلوس  
س

Characteristic marks: ♦ ♦

Type I:

with *Fazl Ilah hami din* obverse inscription. Years AH1197/25 to 1201/29. (The year 25 of Shah 'Alam II began on 14.III.1783AD).

سالم زد صاحب قرانی تاجید الہ  
حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم بادشاہ



Reverse:

As Type I.

Type II:

with *Sahib qiran* obverse inscription. Years AH1202/30 to 12xx/47.

Muzaffargarh switched from type I to type II at the same time as *Shahjahanabad* mint.

In the name of Muhd Akbar II:

محمد الہ شاہ بادشاہ غازی  
صاحب قران ثانی  
سالم مبارک



Reverse:

As Type I

Type III:

Years AH1221/ahd to 1223/3. The last rupees of *Muzaffargarh* were struck after 27.X.1808 and before 26.II.1908.

**AE Paisas**

In the name of Muhd Akbar II:



Paisa<sup>1</sup> AH1221/ahd. 7.2g.

The same kind of fish also occurs on copper coins of Shah 'Alam II struck at *Shahjahanabad* and on their imitations from *Bindraban*.

Although the mint of Muzaffargarh worked until 1808 or 1809 AD its true location seems to have remained unknown to coin collectors of the last century. O. Codrington identified this mint with the town of Muzaffargarh in the western Punjab (southwest of Multan and on the right bank of the river Chenab).<sup>2</sup> As all the Muzaffargarh coins are in the name of Mughal emperors and as the town in the Punjab had long been lost to the Durranis when the first coins of Muzaffargarh were struck, Codrington's remark is evidently incorrect. More interesting is W W Webb's identification of Muzaffargarh with the town of Khetri, the capital of a thikana<sup>3</sup> in Shaikhawati, the northern part of the former Jaipur State. Webb remarked about this mint: "The mint of Khetri has not been worked since the year AD 1869 ...The only coin of this State which I have been able to acquire is the one struck in the name of Muhammad Shah 'Alam. It was introduced between the years 1759 and 1786."<sup>4</sup> Webb's illustration shows a Muzaffargarh rupee of type II and the regnal year 38.<sup>5</sup>

At the end of the 19th century, when Webb wrote his book, Khetri was one of the two large thikanas of Shaikhawati and one of the richest baronies of Jaipur, but in 1783, when the first Muzaffargarh rupees were issued, the situation was very different. Khetri was then a minor and rather poor member of the Confederation of Shaikhawati chiefships which at this time was almost independent of Jaipur, its parent state, torn by civil war and regularly ransacked by Maratha marauders. When Najaf Quli Khan, the lieutenant of Najaf Khan (the chief minister of Shah 'Alam II) in charge of Mewat and Shaikhawati, and Rao Raja Pratap Singh of Macheri, the founder of Alwar State, marched through the lands of the Confederation exacting tribute in the name of the Mughal Emperor, the chiefs of Nawalgarh, Baswa and Bagh Singh of Khetri were unable to come up with their contributions and therefore taken prisoner until ransomed by their families. The rise of Khetri began when Bagh Singh murdered his own son, the chief of Sultana, and annexed his territories. His son and heir Abhai Singh later usurped the district of Singhana with its 125 villages and in 1803 received the town of Kotputli and its district from Lord Lake. Col. Tod estimated the revenue of Khetri (with then 500 villages) in 1814 at 600,000 rupees, but 30 years earlier it was probably at most about 1/5 of this amount.<sup>6</sup>

Webb's local sources were undoubtedly right in informing him that the Muzaffargarh rupee was at one time current in Khetri, but wrong in presuming that they were struck there. It is difficult to see why and how a rupee mint could have been established at this place around 1783, and it is therefore not astonishing that the local oral tradition does not credit Khetri with a mint and that no documentary evidence for the existence of such a mint has ever been found.<sup>7</sup>

In Rajasthan there is not a single Rajput fort of any importance bearing a Muslim name and it is highly improbable that a Sadani Rajput chief would even have considered the mint name Muzaffargarh. Muzaffar [victor, conqueror, triumpher] is an Arabic word and Muzaffargarh [Fort of the Victor or Fort of the Conqueror] is a name with an unmistakable Muslim ring. The Lord of Khetri might have given his fort a name like Jaigarh, but most certainly not Muzaffargarh.

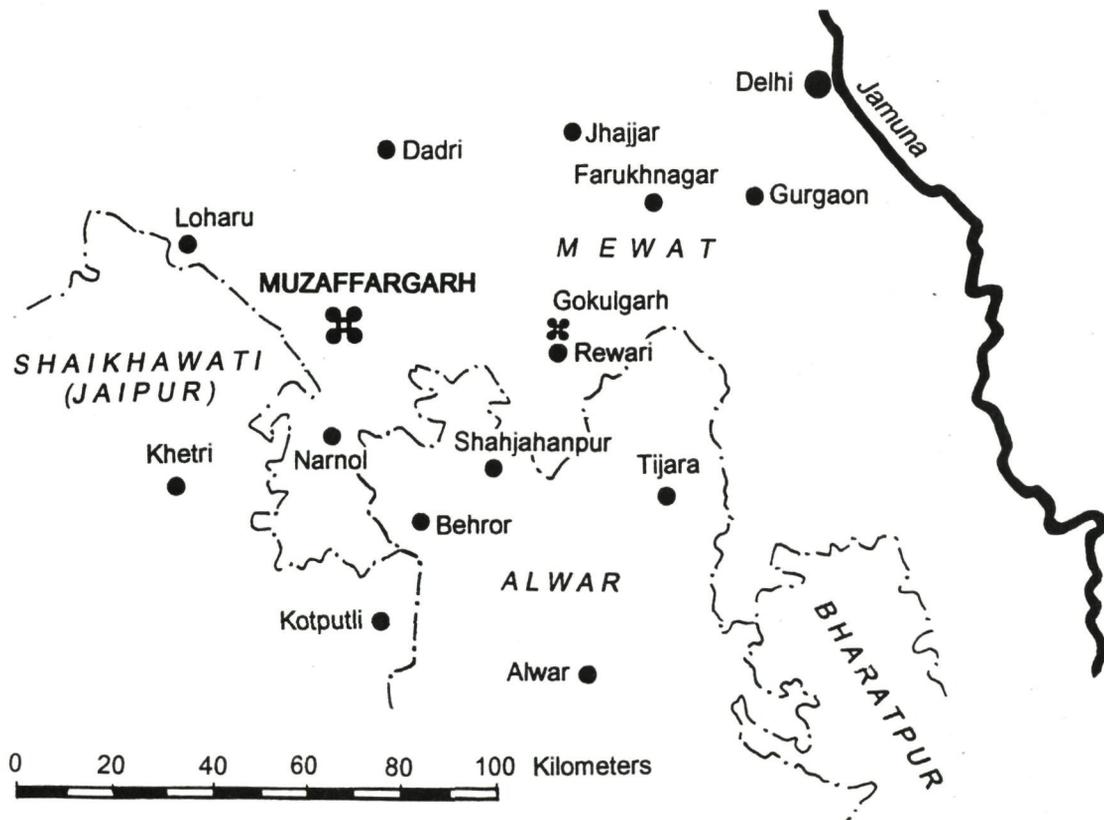
#### Where was the mint of Muzaffargarh ?

The fact that from 1783 to 1808 the design of the Muzaffargarh rupees always quite closely followed their contemporaneous Shahjahanabad prototypes leads to 2 working hypotheses:

- The location of the Muzaffargarh mint was not very far from Delhi.
- In 1783 and probably until the British occupation of Delhi in 1803 Muzaffargarh was still a part of the territories depending on the regents of the rapidly shrinking Mughal Empire and not a part of one of the major princely states.

For many years I have searched for and collected information about Muzaffargarh rupees in Haryana and the former Jaipur and Alwar States. Although stray rupees bearing the mint name Muzaffargarh seem to have been found in western Uttar Pradesh, in southern Haryana and in northern and north-western Rajasthan the region where they occur most frequently is the Rewari-Narnol-Dadri region<sup>8</sup> and it seems likely that Muzaffargarh was located in this area.

It also seems probable that the name Muzaffargarh stands either for a fort of some importance or for a town with such a fort. As not a single published or otherwise easily accessible document appears to mention a fort or town of this name near Delhi, and as North Indian coin collectors of the 19th century had not heard of such a place, we can assume that in 1783, when the first rupees were struck there, the Muslim name Muzaffargarh had only recently replaced an older and possibly Hindu name. We can furthermore assume that Muzaffargarh was one of those quite numerous new Muslim place names which never really caught on and disappeared again with the Muslim rule.



I know of only one place that meets all the requirements stipulated for Muzaffargarh:

*Kanod*, which lies 22 kilometres north of Narnol and 48 kilometres northeast of Khetri.<sup>9</sup> The town of Kanod, once quite an important place, controlled roads leading from Delhi, Haryana and the Punjab via Rewari, Jhajjar and Dadri to Shaikhawati and ultimately to Jaipur and points farther south and was itself dominated by the strong Fort of *Mohindergarh*.<sup>10</sup>

In the second half of the 18th century the sovereignty over the territories of Kanod, Narnol and Rewari was claimed by the Raja of Jaipur; according to Col. Tod Kanod was then a fief of the Khangarot, one of the 12 major Kachhwaha clans of Jaipur.

On his march to Jaipur Shah 'Alam II camped on 23 December 1778 at Kanod, where he received the local Rajah, Bhagwant Singh, in audience and laid a tribute of 400,000 rupees, a tribute which was never paid, on him.

Mirza Najaf Khan, who on 16 November 1779 was appointed *wakil-i-mutlaq* or Regent of the Empire by Shah 'Alam II, made his Persian slave, Najaf Quli Khan, his lieutenant in charge of Mewat and Shaikhawati. At the end of November *Najaf Quli Khan* marched against the Raja of Kanod, who had occupied several villages belonging to the Mughal officer's *jagirs* in the districts of Hansi and Hisar. Najaf Quli Khan, who at first was unable to take the Mohindergarh Fort by force, finally won it by a traditional expedient of Indian warfare: treachery. In early December he invited Bhagwant Singh's son to a meeting and murdered him with 30 of his Rajput nobles. Supported by *sepoys* and artillery of Begum Somru's Corps and Mitrasen Ahir, the Rajah of Rewari, Najaf Quli Khan then invested Mohindergarh, but the Rani, who held the place after the murder of her son and in the absence of her husband, capitulated only on 17 March 1780. Najaf Quli Khan subsequently made Kanod the administrative centre of the nascent principality which he had already begun to carve out of the Shaikhawati districts of Jaipur and Mughal crownlands.

In 1788 Shah 'Alam, induced by the Rajah of Jaipur and militarily supported by the Begum Somru, marched from Delhi to reconquer the former imperial territories in Mewar appropriated by various officers and adventurers. The foremost and most powerful of those usurpers was Najaf Quli Khan, who, in the meantime had not only seized the district of Rewari with the Fort of Gokulgarh, but who also claimed the post of *wakil-i-mutlaq* and additional *jagirs* bringing an annual income of 700,000 rupees. In March the armies of the Emperor and the rebel met under the walls of Gokulgarh in an undecided encounter. Shah 'Alam, convinced that he lacked the strength to crush his adversary, made peace on 19 March and returned to Delhi after a campaign that had ended like so many of his enterprises, with the status quo ante practically unchanged.

A few months later Mahadji Sindhia, acting in his function as regent of the Mughal empire and in order to gain the most dangerous and powerful among the Muslim warlords in Hindustan as an ally, made Najaf Quli Khan's *jagirs* in the Rewari-Narnol region over to Ismail Beg, the nephew and son-in-law of the late regent Mirza Najaf Khan. Ismail Beg left Delhi in October 1788 and soon took Gurgaon, Beri, Rewari and the Fort of Gokulgarh where he installed his father, Munim Beg, as *qiladar*. In November Najaf Quli Khan was routed in a battle, but still held Kanod and Dadri. After a long stalemate Ismail Beg finally advanced in March 1789 against Dadri, and while his troops conquered districts in Shaikhawati and Haryana, among them Rohtak, Narnol and Kotputli, he personally blockaded Najaf Quli Khan in Kanod from a distance. On 30 July Najaf 'Ali (a son of the late Muhammad Beg Hamadani), an ally of Najaf Quli Khan, was defeated outside Kanod and driven with the rest of his army into Mohindergarh. Ismail Beg, who was now quarrelling with Sindhia, abandoned the siege of Kanod on 27 November 1789; with the Rajahs of Jaipur and Jodhpur he formed in February 1790 an alliance directed against his former ally. In May 1790 Sindhia reacted by sending an army under Gopal Bhau and De Boigne into the Rewari district while a second force under Ambaji Ingle advanced through Alwar. At this time Najaf Quli Khan joined Sindhia with a cavalry troop of 2,000 men. On 20 June 1790 the Marathas won a decisive victory over Ismail Beg and his Rajput allies near Patan.<sup>11</sup>

Najaf Quli Khan died on 23 August 1791 after a short illness and his senior widow, fearing an attack of Sindhia, offered Ismail Beg, who lingered at Jodhpur with a small army of 4,000 men, Kanod and Mohindergarh and her own hand in marriage. Ismail Beg eagerly accepted the offer, but on his way to Kanod he was intercepted in early December by Sindhia's genera Khande Rao Hari at a point 13 kilometres from Mohindergarh and utterly routed. When he finally reached Kanod with only 400 men he found that in the meantime the situation had radically changed. Najaf Quli Khan's widow and her officers, who now feared the Marathas less than Ismail Beg, had set up Ismail Khan, Najaf Quli Khan's adopted son, as chief of Kanod and held Mohindergarh in his name. Ismail Beg managed to occupy the small fort of Madhogarh, but was driven from there in February 1792 by Khande Rao. He fled to Mohindergarh which subsequently was besieged by the Marathas. When Najaf Quli Khan's heroic senior wife was accidentally killed by a cannonball in early March an increasing number of the dispirited mercenaries of the garrison began to go over to the besiegers. On 15th April Ismail Beg came with his wife and Ismail Khan into the camp of the large detachment of De Boigne's *sepoys*, which had arrived a short time before, and surrendered to Col. Perron. General De Boigne, who arrived 4 days later, sent Ismail Beg to Agra<sup>12</sup> and stood security for the salaries due to the mercenaries of the garrison of Mohindergarh who then delivered the fort to Khande Rao. Najaf Quli Khan's family came under the personal protection of Sindhia's Savoyard general who later settled three villages out of his own *jagir* of Palwal on Najaf Quli Khan's junior widow.

Kanod and Mohindergarh were then, according to Col. Tod by De Boigne personally, given in *jagir* to Murtaza Rhan Baraich, a Mughal general.<sup>13</sup>

In the Treaty of Anjengaon Daulat Rao Sindhia ceded on 30 December 1803 all his forts, territories, rights and interests in the countries north of Jaipur and Jodhpur to the British, but as it was a principle of the Marquess of Wellesley's policy to make, where possible, the river Jamuna the border of the British possessions, the EIC did not yet annex most of Mewat and Haryana. Between the Jamuna and the Sikhs and Afghans a buffer of semi-independent princely states Bahadurgarh<sup>14</sup>, Dujana, Jhajjar, Rewari, Farrukhnagar, Pataudi, Kanod and Loharu, was originally interposed, but in the next two decades much of their territory came gradually under direct British rule. As a result of this policy Lord Lake confirmed Nawab Murtaza Khan Baraich in the possession of Kanod and the Pargana of Palwal, once one of De Boigne's *jagirs*, but they lapsed at his death in 1817. The British gave most of Murtaza Khan's, possessions, the district of Narnol and the *pargana* of Kanod, to Najabat 'Ali, the son of the deceased and since 1803 the Nawab of Jhajjar. When the Nawab, the ruler of the most important Muslim state in Haryana, sided with the mutineers in 1857 the territories of Jhajjar were confiscated. The British now made the district of Narnol (with an annual revenue of Rs 200,000) over to a loyal Sikh prince, Narendra Singh of Patiala, and allowed him to purchase the *pargana* of Kanod too. The Rajah of Nabha, another Sikh ruler received the divisions of Bawal and Kanti, assessed at over Rs 100,000, and later bought the eastern part of the Kanod subdivision of Jhajjar in liquidation of a loan made by him to the British during the Mutiny.

Kanod, or perhaps only the Fort of Mohindergarh, was probably given the name Muzaffargarh by Najaf Quli Khan in 1780 or soon after. The name may just refer to his victory over the Raja of Kanod, but *Muzaffar* may also have been one of his personal titles. Shah 'Alam II who used to grant high-sounding titles very liberally to retainers, soldiers and allies, bestowed the title *Muzaffar* on several officers, among them Aloysius Reinhard, Somru's son (*Zafar Yab Khan, Muzaffar ad-daulah*) and General Perron, whose Mughal titles were: *Nasir al-mulk Intizam ad-daulah, Bahadur, Muzaffar, Jang*.

The first coins of Muzaffargarh were issued between 14 March and 26 November 1783. The introduction of this coinage was probably a consequence of the struggle for power which broke out among the generals and great nobles of the declining Mughal Empire after the death of Mirza Najaf Khan on 6 April 1782, a struggle during which "every local chief and petty military fief holder seized the lands of his neighbours and extended his estates in defiance of law and right."<sup>15</sup> Like so many other coins of this time Najaf Quli Khan's rupees may originally have been struck to pay the salaries of mercenary troops.

As the last rupees of Muzaffargarh were coined between 27 October 1808 and 26 February 1809, the mint may have been closed due to pressure from the British, who brought the neighbouring parganas of Rewari, Sohna, Nuh and Bahora under their immediate rule in 1808/09 and followed a policy of closing as many of the non-EIC mints as possible.<sup>16</sup>

#### Notes

1. The illustration is from: W H Valentine: *Copper Coins of India*, p. 212, no. 735. The weight is the weight of a coin in the Jan Lingen collection. Prinsep mentioned in his *Useful Tables* (p.63) a copper coin of Muzaffargarh weighing 252 grains (=16.3g). This would be a *takka* (double paisa).
2. O. Codrington: *A Manual of Musalman Numismatics*, London 1901 p. 189.
3. A *thikana* is the *jagir* [fief] of a *thakur*, a baron of a Rajput state.
4. W W Webb: *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana* p. 81. 1759 is the accession year of Shah 'Alam II, 1786 probably the first year for which Muzaffargarh rupees were known to Webb.
5. Plate VII, # 16.
6. James Tod: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Reprint Delhi 1971, III, 1426.
7. According to local traditions several towns in Shaikhawati, Khetri among them, were allegedly the seats of copper mints. Although these traditions are quite plausible, I have not been able to find a single copper coin safely attributable to a mint in Shaikhawati. It seems that especially the northern part of the region was copiously supplied with copper coins from Loharu, where numerous counterfeiters produced imitations of various kinds of Indian paisas on an industrial scale.
8. On the southwestern fringe of this area I have seen or bought Muzaffargarhi rupees at Kolputli and Behror; although I have not been able to find such a coin at Khetri I am fairly certain that they once circulated in that part of Shaikhawati too.
9. On old maps Kanod is also spelled: Kanaund or Kanund, W. Francklin called the town Canoor (in : *The History of the Reign of Shah Aulum*) and Jadunath Sarkar spelled its name: Kanud (in: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*).
10. On Indian maps the town Kanod appears under the name of its fort Mahendragarh.
11. About 31 kilometres south of Narnol.
12. After the death of Mahadji Sindhia (12th February 1794) Ismail Beg was killed by order of Shah 'Alam who took his revenge for the events of 1788 in Delhi.
13. During Najaf Khan's campaign against Jaipur (July 1780 - March 1781) Murtaza Khan, who commanded an army of Afghans and Baluchis had advanced through Shaikhawati to the environs of the capital of the Kachhwahas. In April 1781 he was sent to the Upper Doab and in June 1781 to Panipat to fight the Sikhs, but as his soldiers were not paid their salaries his army soon disbanded. Unlike other Mughal officers Murtaza Khan and his family seem to have remained staunch supporters of Mahadji Sindhia. Before the Battle of Lalsot (August 1787) the Mughal troops commanded by Murtaza Khan's sons did not go over to the Rajah of Jaipur, but fought together with De Boigne's *Sepoy*-battalions on Sindhia's side. Murtaza Khan gave his daughter in marriage to Faiz Talab Khan (d. 1831), the first Nawab of Pataudi. His son Najabat 'Ali received several villages in the *tahsil* of Jhajjar from Daulat Rao and later became Nawab of Jhajjar.
14. The Nawab of Bahadurgarh received from Lord Lake the town of Dadri and 600 square miles of its surrounding territory, a former possession of Najaf Quli Khan. As the Nawab of Bahadurgarh supported the mutineers in 1857, his state was confiscated by the British who gave the Dadri district to Rajah Sarup Singh of Jind.
15. Jadunath Sarkar: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, III, 145.
16. Gokulgarh, the other regularly working mint in the Rewari-Narnol area, had already been closed in 1803 when the British made over Rewari and Gokulgarh to the Rajah of Bharatpur and subsequently to the Ahir Rao Tej Singh, the traditional chief of Rewari.

### A 1934-dated Sun Yat-sen dollar die variety

#### RNJ Wright

In an earlier ONS article<sup>1</sup> attention was drawn to a 1933-dated variety of the Chinese Sun Yat-sen 'junk' dollar (K 623, Y 345), which appeared to be the result of a change from the reverse used for the original 1932 dated coins to a new reverse subsequently used for the 1934-dated dollar; and best described as high tide (1932) and low tide (1934) varieties, referring here to the position of the horizon in relation to the base of the junk's anchor.

Apart from a couple of seldom if ever seen major varieties (K624b, 624c – trial pieces?) Kann<sup>2</sup> lists no common die varieties for the 1934 dated dollar; yet there is in fact one that was well circulated and is apparently otherwise unrecorded; a 'doubled-wave' version, and seemingly a 1948/49 restrike.

Looking back to the 1930s, the new central mint at Shanghai had set new standards for the production of China's national dollar during its main period of output 1933-35, and these have been well described<sup>3</sup>. The new dollar, pitched at a fineness of 88% silver, was to have a weight of 412 grains, or 26.697 grammes. The tolerance was quoted as 1.24 grains or 0.08 gramme, with a weight range therefore of 26.62 to 26.78 grammes. To achieve this standard some 15% were rejected out of a daily output of 400,000 coins making use of automatic weighing machines. The output of 23rd year, 1934 dated dollars was given as 98,740,000 over its 18 month period of minting. About 200,000 coins were struck from each die, which were reported as being supplied from the USA.

The observed additional identifying characteristics of average specimens of the original 1934 dated dollars might be summarised as follows: scrupulously within the stipulated weight range; a 1mm border rim (most noticeable on the reverse); ghosting of the bust through to the reverse (which might be due to the operation of the electric-powered presses); flaw-free apart from minute die cracks; and with either a square or a slightly rounded reeded edge. No immediate explanation can be offered for this last variation.

At the end of 1935 China came off the silver standard and the minting of silver dollars ceased abruptly. This should have been the end of the matter. The mint adjusted to coining nickel and bronze minor coins; then, when war was declared with Japan in 1937, the minting machinery was dispersed all over west China, with a central mint in Chengtu. The minting of coins ceased in 1943. In 1945 the war ended, with China in the grip of escalating inflation and a new revolution in progress, the nationalists versus the communists.

In 1948 a gold yuan currency had been introduced in an attempt to stem inflation and it became necessary to mint coins again. Some machinery had been transferred back to Shanghai, but of the gold yuan currency, only a 1 fen (Y.363) was placed in circulation before the scheme was overtaken by events. By the end of the year emergency measures had to be taken by re-introducing silver coins, initially in the form of 23rd year 1934-dated dollars, which the Shanghai mint began restriking in November 1948. Shanghai was reported as minting some 6 million before the city fell to the communists in May 1949, by which time some of the mint's equipment had been shipped to Taiwan, where a further 1 million dollars were reported to have been minted before the end of 1949.<sup>4</sup> In the light of the past practices of Chinese mints, it would have been unusual had these coins not been 'mint-marked' in some way.

Feelers were also put out abroad, to the USA and Britain, for a supplementary restriking programme. Some 30 million 1934-dated dollars were reported minted in the USA mid 1949 and shipped to Hong Kong for distribution in Canton. The Canton mint was reported as minting dollars in the second half of 1949, including, notably, a 1920-dated Yuan Shih-kai restrike dollar from re-engaved dies; but from the evidence of Sun Yat-sen, Yuan Shih-kai, and K608d Memento mules it is clear that some of these dies were at some stage present together in one mint, which was probably Canton. Chengtu was also reported minting dollars. Both Canton and Chengtu had ceased minting by the end of 1949.

Examining the present day Sun Yat-sen 1934 dollar and bearing in mind the quality standards already referred to, there are some surprising differences which make these coins worth a second glance. The may be divided into three groups:

- A. Standard dies, within weight tolerance, ghost, square or curved edge, 1mm rim.
- B. Standard dies, sometimes outside tolerance, ghost, square or curved edge, 1/2mm rim.
- C. Standard dies, but with double wave under the stern of the junk; some outside tolerance and as low as 26.2 grammes; some without ghost; square, curved or (curiously) one square/one curved edge; most with a partial outer wire edge on one rim; cuds and die flaws not infrequent.

No doubt more information will become available in due course, but for the moment these dollars might be tentatively categorised as follows:

- A Standard pre-war original, minted 1934-35 (K.624).
- B Narrow rim (K.624a), probably post-war, minted USA mid 1949<sup>5</sup>.
- C1 Doubled wave, but otherwise standard; probably Shanghai 1948-49.
- C2 Doubled wave with flan variations; probably other Chinese mints operating with different machinery and less stringent standards late 1949.

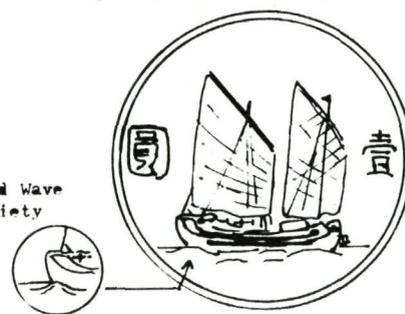
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#### Notes

1. R N J Wright, 'A 1933 Sun Yat-sen dollar die variety', ONS Newsletter 64 Feb., 1980.
2. E Kann, *op cit.*, p.202.
3. E Kann, 'The history of minting in China', *The China Journal*, Shanghai, 1939; Stuart Lillico, 'Minting China's new silver dollars', *The China Journal*, Shanghai, 1935. See also R Wright, 'The mint at Shanghai', *Coin & Medal News*, UK, 1989.
4. Correspondence with Tsan-sheng Hsu, Taiwan.
5. Thus far it has not been possible to obtain confirmation of this point from the US Mint.

Doubled Wave Variety



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A selection of recent numismatic publications from the PR China  
Helen Wang

Since the establishment of the China Numismatic Society in 1982, there has been a phenomenal development in the field of Chinese numismatics, and a vast number of publications are now available, some aimed at the serious scholar and some at the amateur collector. The British Museum has been building up its collection of Chinese numismatic publications, and all the books listed in the following selection may be consulted by appointment in the Department of Coins and Medals.

**CATALOGUES AND BOOKS - General**

1. **Ma Dingxiang pizhu "Lidai guqian tushuo"** ["A Catalogue of ancient Chinese coins" with annotations by Ma Dingxiang], Shanghai renmin chubanshe, Shanghai 1992. [ISBN 7-208-01435-3]  
This is a new edition of Ding Fubao's famous catalogue, with annotations by the late Ma Dingxiang printed in the margins of the original text. A facsimile was made of Ma's personal copy of Ding's catalogue (slightly more accurate sizing and reproduction than in the earlier editions of the catalogue), and the personal seal stamps of the famous Chinese coin collectors have been included to indicate the pedigree of certain pieces.
2. **Jianming qianbi cidian** [Concise Dictionary of Chinese Coins], ed. by Sun Zhonghui et al., Shanghai guji chubanshe, Shanghai 1991. [ISBN 7-5325-0790-4]  
This is an illustrated catalogue of rubbings of over 5000 Chinese coins and some paper money up to the 1930s. Also included are an outline history of Chinese coins, glossary of numismatic terms, and bibliography of important Chinese numismatic publications. Appendix 1 lists gold, silver, nickel and aluminium and commemorative coins. Appendix 2 lists Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese coins with illustrations. Appendix 3 lists Chinese banks, their locations and date of establishment. An index, arranged by number of strokes, concludes the book.
3. **Zhongguo guqian pu / Illustrative plates of Chinese ancient coins**, ed. by Guojia wenwuju "Zhongguo guqian pu" bianxuanzu, Wenwu chubanshe, Beijing, 1989. [ISBN 7-5010-0298-3]  
Compiled by the National Bureau of Cultural Heritage, this is an illustrated catalogue of over 4000 rubbings of Chinese coins up to the early Republic. Appendix 1 lists Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese coins. The useful Reference Index (pp.511-34) indicates sources for further research on particular coin types, including publications of coin hoards.
4. **Jianming guqian cidian** [Concise dictionary of Chinese coins], ed. by Gao Hanming et al, Jiangsu guji chubanshe, Jiangsu 1990. [ISBN 7-80519-173-5]  
A pocket-size reference book with over 2000 rubbings of Chinese coins up to the end of the Qing dynasty, with introductory text for each coin type. Also included are an introduction, index of coin types in chronological order with page numbers, chapters on Korean coins, Japanese coins, Vietnamese coins, a glossary of numismatic terms, a table introducing important Chinese numismatic publications, and an index of coin types, by number of strokes.
5. **Guqian xindian / New illustrative plates of Chinese ancient coins**, 2 vols, by Zhu Huo, San Qin chubanshe, Xi'an 1991. [ISBN 7-80546-254-2]  
Written by one of the most respected Chinese numismatists, volume 1 comprises mostly text, and volume 2 illustrations. The material is presented chronologically, with Zhu's own observations on coins as well as economic theory, history and more recent archaeological discoveries.
6. **Guqian xintan** [More new words on old coins], by Zhu Huo, Shandong daxue chubanshe, Jinan 1992. [ISBN 7-5607-0678-9]  
Written by one of China's most original numismatists, this book puns on the title of Zhu's important book of 1984, *Guqian xintan* [New exploration of old coins]. The chapters of Zhu's new book are arranged chronologically: (1) emergence of money, (2) weighed-bronze as money and cast-bronze coins, (3) metal money of the Spring & Autumn and Warring States period, (4) knife money from the Bohai coast and the lower reaches of the Yellow River, (5) Pre-Qin round coins, (6) gold and silver during the Spring & Autumn and Warring States period, (7) money from Han to Northern & Southern Dynasties, (8) gold coins from Han to Northern & Southern Dynasties, (9) money from Sui to Jin, (10) silver from Sui to Jin, (11) Ming and Qing money, (12) Ming and Qing silver coins. A conclusion, postscript, chronological table of events in the history of Chinese money, and plates complete this important book.
7. **1992 Zhongguo guqian mulu** [Guide to ancient Chinese coins], ed. by Hua Guangpu et al., Sichuan Daxue chubanshe, Chengdu 1992. [ISBN 7-5614-0490-5]  
This book comprises 390 pages of rubbings of Chinese coins, arranged chronologically, with no text. Each illustration carries only a rarity grade (from extremely rare [1] to extremely common [10], and a price value given in Chinese yuan. On the back cover is a list of the Top 50 Rare Coins.
8. **Gu qianbi tujie** [An illustrated book of Chinese coins], by Sun Zhonghui and Hu Wei, Shanghai shudian, Shanghai 1989. [ISBN 7-80569-105-3]  
With introductions by the Shanghai Numismatic Society and Ma Feihai (editor of the Daxi series), this book comprises a history of Chinese coins up to the end of the Qing dynasty, and rubbings of Chinese coins in chronological order.
9. **Guqian** [Ancient coins], by Sun Zhonghui, Shanghai guji chubanshe, Shanghai 1990. [ISBN 7-5325-0107-8]  
Sun Zhonghui, formerly of the Shanghai Museum, presents 100 short chapters on different coin-types, forgeries, etc.
10. **Qianbi jianshang** [Appreciating coins], by Sun Zhonghui, Shanghai huabao chubanshe, Shanghai 1993? [7-80530-081-x]  
56 short chapters on various coin-types.
11. **Qian chao bianwei** [Chinese coins and paper money: how to identify forgeries], ed. by the Shanghai qianbi xuehui [Shanghai Numismatic Society], Shanghai guji chubanshe, Shanghai 1993. [ISBN 7-5325-1571-0]  
There are six sections: [1] ancient paper money (by Wu Chouzhong, who has a renowned collection of Chinese paper money), [2] 20th century paper money, [3] ancient imitations of coins, [4] silver coins, [5] copper dollars, [6] identifying ancient imitations.

**CATALOGUES AND BOOKS - Specific**

**Zhongguo lidai huobi daxi** [The Great Series on Chinese Money]

Ma Feihai, the general editor of this important series, is the Honorary Council Chairman of the Shanghai Numismatic Society. He has undertaken the enormous task of co-ordinating 16 volumes covering the history of Chinese money. The volumes are designed to be standard reference works, centring on the illustrations. These are rubbings, photographs or, in the case of paper money, b/w reproductions. The text accompanying each illustration gives: catalogue number, coin-type, diameter, weight, current location. The catalogue number often refers back to a table of further information elsewhere in the volume. The articles on the history of the coins of each period and on the historical and relevant archaeological evidence have been written by the leading Chinese scholars in these fields. The volumes are published as they are ready, and not in number order: (1) pre-Qin, (2) Qin, Han, Three Kingdoms, (3) Jin, Northern & Southern Dynasties, (4) Sui, Tang, Five Dynasties, Ten Kingdoms, (5) Song, Liao, Western Xia, Jin, (6) Yuan, Ming, (7) Qing coins, (8) Qing paper money, (9) Silver ingots and copper dollars of the late Qing and Republic, (10) Paper money issued by the national and regional banks during the Republic, (11) Paper money issued by the commercial banks during the Republic, (12) Money during the Revolution, (13) Numismatic bibliography, charms and foreign coins. Details of those volumes already published are given below [12, 13, 14, 40].

12. **Zhongguo lidai huobi daxi (1) xian Qin huobi** [The Great Series on Chinese Money, vol.1, pre-Qin money], ed. by Wang Qingzheng, Shanghai Shudian, Shanghai 1988. [ISBN 7-208-00309-2]  
Arranged in 3 parts: text, illustrations and reference. The text is by Wang Qingzheng and gives an overall history of Pre-Qin currency: the origins of money, objects as money - cowries, weighed metal as money, and cast bronze as money. The illustrations and reference section are arranged as follows: cowries, spades, spade moulds, knives, knife moulds, round coins, round coin moulds, Chu spades, Chu spade money, Chu gold, Qin banliang, similar items not intended for circulation. The reference section comprises 4 tables: (1) inscriptions on pre-Qin money, (2) a particularly

useful table of the archaeological evidence, (3) the occurrence of the Chinese character "bei" (cowry) in oracle bone inscriptions and bronze vessels, and early references to money, (4) metal content of pre-Qin money (the method of analysis is described in the Appendix).

13. **Zhongguo lidai huobi daxi (3) Sui, Tang, Wudai, Shiguo huobi** [Great Series on Chinese Money, vol.3, Coins of the Sui, Tang, Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms], ed. by Chen Yuan, Yao Shiduo and Jiang Qixiang, Shanghai shudian, Shanghai 1991. [ISBN 7-5325-0775-0]  
Arranged in 3 parts: text, illustrations and articles and reference. The text is by Chen Yuan and Sun Zhonghui and gives an overall history of the money of this period: (1) Sui coins, (2) Tang coins - the Kaiyuan tongbao, other Tang coins, minting, checking and numbers of coins issued, unofficial issues, prohibition on hoarding coins during times of coin scarcity, "fei qian" [flying money, paper money], (3) Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms - coins of the Central Plains, coins of the Ten Kingdoms. The illustrations are arranged chronologically. The reference section comprises the following articles by leading numismatists: (1) *Liu Yin and Southern Han coins* (by Wang Guichen and Wang Dawen), (2) *Chu-style coins found in the Ten Kingdoms Chu tomb in Changsha* (Zhou Shirong), (3) *Min coins* (Liu Jingyang), (4) *The coins of the Western Regions (Xinjiang) during the Sui, Tang, Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms* (Jiang Qixiang), (5) *Questions arising from a study of Sui and Tang coins* (Yao Shiduo), (6) *Policies about money during the Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties* (Ye Shichang), (7) *The beginnings and development of financial and economic organisations in the Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties* (Wang Yuquan), (8) *The Wude coin inscriptions* (Tang Shiwen), (9) *Money and Power in the Sui and Tang* (Chen Yuan). Also in the reference section are: (1) table showing the chronology of key events, (2) table showing the archaeological evidence, (3) rare coins, (4) casting methods, (5) table showing the metal analysis of coins, (6) table showing the variations of the Kaiyuan tongbao.
14. **Zhongguo lidai huobi daxi (11) Xin minzhu zhuyi geming shiqi renmin huobi** [The Great Series on Chinese Money, vol.11, The people's money during the new democratic revolution], ed. by Ma Feihai, Wu Chouzhong and Zhang Ying, Shanghai shudian, Shanghai 1989. [ISBN 7-208-00320-3]  
Arranged in 3 parts: text, illustrations and reference. The text is by Ma Feihai and Wu Chouzhong and gives an overall history and introduction: (1) Money of the peasant associations during the Northern Expedition 1926-27, (2) Money of the soviet areas during the Agrarian Revolutionary War 1927-37, (3) Money of the anti-Japanese revolutionary base areas during the War of Resistance against Japan 1937-45, (4) Money of the liberated areas during China's War of Liberation 1945-49, (5) A glance back at China's history. The illustrations are arranged in chronological order as per the text, with 5 appendices: (1) other, (2) notes issued by banks, (3) printing plates, (4) copies, (5) forgeries. There are 3 tables showing: (1) the chronology of key events, (2) the issuers of paper money and coins, (3) bonds.
15. **Qin Han qianfan** [Qin and Han coin moulds], ed. by Shaanxi qianbi xuehui [Shaanxi Numismatic Society], Sanqin chubanshe, Xi'an 1992. [ISBN 7-80546-469-3]  
This is an important reference book, containing colour photographs, rubbings and data about early Chinese coin-moulds. In 3 parts: (1) banliang coin moulds - 77 moulds, 111 illustrations, from 15 sites, incl. the Qin Zhiyang Palace, Yongcheng, Qishan, Afang Palace, Chang'an, Beijing, Shandong, Anhui, Henan, Shaanxi. (2) wuzhu coin moulds - 278 moulds, 428 illustrations, from 35 sites. Over half the moulds are Western Han, from Xi'an and elsewhere in Shaanxi. (3) compilation of coin mould evidence from earlier publications - a selection of 57 rubbings and 93 illustrations of Qin and Han coin moulds. The Appendix covers 14 rubbings and 27 illustrations of wuzhu moulds of the Six Dynasties, which are included for comparison with the earlier moulds. A typical entry gives the following details: findspot, no. of coin impressions, current location, circumstances of discovery, dimensions, observations, reference to previous publications.
16. **Zhongzhou qianbi luncong** [Essays on coins from the Central Plains], ed. by Tan Zhongshan et al., Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Zhengzhou, 1991. [ISBN 7-5049-0765-0]  
28 essays are presented in 3 sections: [1] *Coin-finds* (12 essays), [2] *Numismatics and the history of money* (13 essays), and [3] *Broader discussions on coins and money* (3 essays on the history, worship, manufacture and form of money).
17. **Liaodai huobi lunwen xuanji** [Selection of articles on Liao dynasty money], ed. by Nei Meng qianbi xuehui [Inner Mongolia Numismatic Society], Neimenggu renmin chubanshe, Huhehaote 1990. [ISBN 7-204-01277-1]  
43 articles on Liao money are presented (some with illustrations), along with a bibliography on the subject, covering publications from 1919 to 1990.
18. **Taiping tianguo qianbi** [Coins of the Taiping Rebellion], ed. by Ma Dingxiang and Ma Chuande, Shanghai renmin chubanshe, Shanghai 1994. [ISBN 7-208-01864-2]  
Revised version of the Mas' (father and son) 1983 book of the same title, with 8 colour plates at the front, 93 new coins and some new text.
19. **Zhongguo jizhi tongbi** [Struck copper coins of China], ed. by Zhang Peilin et al, Liaoshen shushe, Shenyang 1991. [ISBN 7-80507-079-2]  
In three parts: (1) articles about struck copper coins, (2) mints and copper coins, arranged by province, (3) illustrations [rubbings] with rarity grade. Four tables are included at the end: (1) mints and coins, (2) Chinese calendar, (3) Manchu and Chinese mint marks, (4) common designs and their names.
20. **Jizhiqian zhanggu: Zhongguo jin yin tong nie bi xuanlu** [Anecdotes about machine-struck coins: Chinese gold, silver, bronze and nickel coins], ed. by Su Hua and Li Ju, Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1992. [ISBN 7-5049-0940-8]  
This book comprises 52 short articles on modern coins, some of which offer information that is otherwise too random or obscure to find elsewhere. Some pieces are illustrated (rubbings).
21. **Zhongguo tongyuan mulu** [Catalogue of Chinese copper dollars], ed. by Hua Guangpu, Hunan chubanshe, Changsha 1992. [ISBN 7-5438-0438-7]  
Over 800 rubbings from the late Qing and Republic are presented region by region, with very brief notes stating date of issue, denomination, rarity grade (from [1] extremely rare to [10] extremely common).
22. **Zhongguo zaoqi waiguo yinbi tujian** [Catalogue of foreign silver coins found in China], ed. by Yu Jiming, Zhejiang daxue chubanshe, 1994. [ISBN 7-308-01483-5]  
There are two sections dealing with (1) foreign silver coins, and (2) imitations. The book comprises rubbings of silver coins with minimal text: date of issue, weight and fineness.

## SILVER AND GOLD

23. **Yuanbao tulu / The pictorial yuanbao**, ed. by Zhongguo qianbi xuehui Shaanxi fenhui [China Numismatic Society - Shaanxi branch], Sanqin chubanshe, Xi'an 1991. [ISBN 7-80546-345-X]  
Glossy, full-colour catalogue of ingots, "the first systematic catalogue of silver ingots within China". There are 23 chapters: (1) considers the different shapes and types of ingot, and (2-23) present the illustrated material, arranged by province. The text accompanying each illustration records the inscriptions on the ingot, its dimensions and weight. These details are repeated in table form at the end of the book, followed by a glossary of terms and a weight conversion table.
24. **Zhongguo lidai jin yin huobi: jindai jin yin bishang juan / An overview of China's gold and silver coins of past ages: the gold and silver coins and medals of modern China**, ed. by Dong Wencho, China Finance Publishing House and Economic Information & Agency, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 962-531-001-0]  
This is a beautifully presented bilingual (Chinese-English) catalogue, with rubbings and photographs. The book is arranged in 6 parts: (1) gold coins and medals of modern China, (2) silver coins and medals - Qing, (3) silver coins and medals - Republic, (4) silver coins and medals - PR China, (5) silver coins and medals - selected commemorative badges of the Qing dynasty and the Republic. There are 12 useful appendices. Mr Dong is ideally placed to be the editor-in-chief of this book, being the Vice Director of the Gold & Silver Administrative Department of the People's Bank of China, Board Chairman of China Great Wall Coins Investments Ltd, Vice President of China Precious Stones Association, Standing Council Member of the China Numismatic Society, and Standing Council Member of China Gold Association.
25. **Jin yin huobi de jianing** [Identifying gold and silver coins], by Qian Yu, Shanghai yuandong chubanshe, Shanghai 1993. [ISBN 7-80514-809-0]  
A scholarly book, crammed with information, colour photographs, rubbings and drawings. There are five chapters: [1] gold and silver coins in ancient times, [2] silver ingots in the Qing and Republic, [3] gold and silver coins of the Qing dynasty, [4] gold and silver coins of the Republic, [5] the composition of gold and silver money. Chapter 1 is arranged chronologically, Chapters 2-5 by province. Qian received an award from the RNS Nicholas Lowick Fund towards the preparation of this book.

## REGIONAL

26. **Gansu lishi huobi** [Gansu Coins], ed. by Gansu qianbi xuehui [Gansu Numismatic Society], Lanzhou daxue chubanshe, Lanzhou 1989. [ISBN 7-311-00328-8]  
A glossy publication with colour and B/W illustrations. Chinese coins, ingots and paper money are presented chronologically, and weights, dimensions and find-spot are indicated for each piece. The last section looks at foreign coins found in Gansu: lead ingots, Sasanian, Sino-Kuchan, Sogdian and Islamic coins.
27. **Jiangsu lidai huobi shi** [History of Money in Jiangsu], ed. by Qin Ziqing and Ren Zhaofeng, Nanjing daxue chubanshe, Nanjing 1992. [ISBN 7-305-01866-x]  
Nine chapters arranged chronologically: (1) pre-Qin, (2) Qin to Han, (3) Six Dynasties, (4) Sui, Tang, Five Dynasties, (5) Song, (6) Yuan, (7) Ming, (8) Qing, (9) Republic. Six appendices: (1) chronology of key events in the history of money in Jiangsu, (2) Coin-finds and hoards (with find-spots and current location), (3) Tables of prices, (4) Weights and measures, (5) Manufacture of coins, (6) Chronology of key events in the history of Chinese money. Illustrations: colour photographs, rubbings, photocopies.
28. **Jiangxi lidai huobi tulu** [Illustrated catalogue of the coins of Jiangxi], ed. by Long Jichang and Wang Baozhen, Jiangxi meishu chubanshe, Jiangxi 1991. [ISBN 7-80580-071-5]  
Over 1100 rubbings, each with weight, dimensions, rarity grade, from banliang coins to coins of the Republic. The Appendix presents rubbings of charms, again with weight, dimensions, rarity grade.
29. **Luoyang Qianbi** [Luoyang Coins], Cai Yunzhang and Li Yunxing, Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshe, Luoyang 1993. [ISBN 7-5004-1044-1]  
This book comprises 21 papers (some with illustrations) on Qin coins, Han wuzhu, Wang Mang coins, Western Zhou spades and knives, hollow handle spades, Warring States silver spades, stone moulds for sizhu banliang, hoard of Jin dynasty coins, bronze fragments from a Western Zhou tomb, gold ingots, Western Han management of merchants and money, Sasanian coins found in Luoyang, silver ingots, Jin dynasty paper money and silver coins, printing plate for Southern Song paper money.
30. **Zhongguo Shanxi lidai huobi / Historical currency in Shanxi, China**, ed. by Shanxi sheng qianbi xuehui [Shanxi Province Numismatic Society], Shanxi renmin chubanshe, Taiyuan 1989. [ISBN 7-203-01512-2]  
A glossy book with all illustrations of coins, ingots and paper money in colour, showing the history of money in Shanxi. Captions repeat the coin's inscription, give the date and sometimes the find-spot. The introductory texts consider: (1) cowries and bronze and iron coins, (2) gold and silver coins, (3) paper money. Two tables at the end give details of find-spots and inscriptions of pre-Qin money.
31. **Sichuan lidai tongbi tulu** [Illustrated catalogue of copper coins from Sichuan], ed. by Gao Wen and Yuan Yugao, Sichuan daxue chubanshe, Chengdu 1988. [ISBN 7-5614-0178-7]  
Over 150 rubbings of different coin-types issued in Sichuan from the late Qing to 1934 are presented, with text stating denomination, date of issue, weight, dimensions, metal, rarity grade ([1] very rare to [10] very common). There is a 3-page outline history of the coins of Sichuan.
32. **Nanfang sichou zhilu huobi yanjiu / The studies of the currency of the Southern Silk Road**, compiled by The Coins Society of Sichuan Province and The Coin Research Institute of Yunnan Province, Sichuan Renmin chubanshe, 1994. [ISBN 7-220-02602-1]  
This book comprises 29 articles considering the Southern Silk Road, "starting from Chengdu, crossing the Jinsha River, and entering Yunnan Province, to the South Asian Subcontinent via Indo-China Pensinsula". The preface and contents are in both English and Chinese, the articles in Chinese only. A map and colour photographs of coins and landscapes are included at the front of the book.
33. **Xinjiang Qianbi / Xinjiang Numismatics**, ed. by Dong Qingxuan and Jiang Qixiang, Xinjiang meishu sheying chubanshe, Hong Kong 1991. [ISBN 7-80547-037-5]  
A bilingual book with illustrations in full colour, showing Chinese and foreign coins, and paper money. The book is in three parts: (1) Han-Ming, (2) Qing, (3) Republic, and there are three appendices considering foreign coins in Xinjiang: (1) in ancient times, (2) in the Qing dynasty, (3) in modern times. The reference notes with details of the individual coins illustrated, are in Chinese only, as are the four charts: (1) Xinjiang bronze coins 1760-1911, (2) Xinjiang silver coins 1866-1949, (3) Xinjiang copper dollars 1907-34, (4) Xinjiang paper money 1890-49.
34. **Xinjiang Heihanchao qianbi** [The Qarakhanid coins of Xinjiang], by Jiang Qixiang, Xinjiang renmin chubanshe, Urumqi 1990. [ISBN 7-228-01366-2]  
Written by China's specialist on Islamic coins, this is a scholarly publication. The 10 chapters examine the history of the Qarakhanids, coins of the Qarakhanids, the hoard of Qarakhanid coins from Atushi, Qarakhanid coins found in Xinjiang, the dates on Qarakhanid coins from Xinjiang, historical evidence from Qarakhanid coins. A survey of Qarakhanid sites in southern Xinjiang is presented along with illustrations and full details of Qarakhanid coins found in Xinjiang.
35. **Xinjiang hongqian** [Xinjiang red cash], by Zhu Zhuopeng and Zhu Shengtao, Xuelin chubanshe, Shanghai 1991. [ISBN 7-80510-497-2]  
Six chapters concentrating on the "red" copper cash of Xinjiang: (1) introduction to Xinjiang red cash, (2) the historical background and records, (3) the mints, (4) the red cash during different reign periods, (5) chronology of key events in the history of red cash, (6) illustrations. The coin rubbings are presented chronologically, and accompanying text states the scripts used, notable features, metal, rarity, provenance. Many of the coins are from famous collections.
36. **Yuenan lidai huobi** [Vietnamese money], ed. by Yunnan sheng qianbi yanjiuhui [Yunnan Province Numismatic Research Society] and Guangxi qianbi xuehui [Guangxi Numismatic Society], Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 7-5049-1118-6]  
Another beautifully presented catalogue, with excellent photographic reproductions. In 3 parts: (1) outline history of Vietnamese money, (2) catalogue, (3) supplementary material: (a) chronology of key events in the history of Vietnamese money, (b) the rarity values of Vietnamese coins, (c) metallic content of Vietnamese coins, (d) bibliography. The text is presented in 6 chapters: (1) money in ancient times, (2) money of the feudal state, (3) money during the height of the feudal state, (4) money during the demise of the feudal state, (5) money during the colonial period, (6) money of the Democratic Republic.
37. **Yunnan lishi huobi / The historical currencies of Yunnan**, ed. by Tang Guoyan et al, Yunnan renmin chubanshe, Kunming 1989. [ISBN 7-222-00504-8]  
A glossy book with all illustrations in colour, preceded by 10 chapters of text: (1) outline history, (2) cowries, (3) cash coins, (4) silver ingots, (5) silver dollars, (6) machine-struck copper and nickel coins, (7) gold coins, (8) paper money, (9) foreign money in Yunnan, (10) money of the PR China.
38. **Xianggan geming genjudi huobi shi** [History of the money of the Xiang-gan revolutionary base area], ed. by Luo Kaihua and Luo Xianfu, Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1992. [ISBN 7-5049-0925-1]  
Arranged in three parts: (1) the early period, Oct 1931 to Dec 1932, (2) the middle period, Jan-Dec 1933, (3) the late period, Jan 1934 to July 1937. A reference section reproduces important documents. Colour plates show paper money, coin-moulds, lithographic equipment, and photographs of key sites and buildings. Three maps and a chronology of key events complete the book.
39. **Sichou zhi lu guguo qianbi** [Coins of the ancient kingdoms on the Silk Road], by Du Weishan (=Roger Wai-san Doo), Shanghai Museum, Shanghai 1992.  
In 1991 Du presented to the Shanghai Museum 367 coins from his private collection, and presented several more in 1992 on the occasion of the opening of the Museum's new Coin Gallery.

## BANKS AND PAPER MONEY

40. **Zhongguo lidai huobi daxi (7) Qing zhibi** [The Great Series on Chinese Money, vol.7, Qing dynasty paper money], ed. by Wu Chouzhong, Shanghai shudian, Shanghai [ISBN 7-80569-569-5]  
Arranged in 4 parts: text, illustrations, articles and reference. The text is by Ma Feihai and Wu Chouzhong and gives an overall history and introduction to Qing paper money: (1) The long period of development of paper money 1644-1795, (2) From arguments for and against paper money to phenomenal inflation 1796-1861, (3) Chaos: paper money in circulation 1862-1904, (4) The rise of banks and modern money 1905-1911, and a conclusion. The illustrations are arranged as follows: (1) Treasury notes and Great Qing notes, (2) Treasury notes with the characters "tian" and "qian", (3) Private notes of the Daoguang, Xianfeng and Tongzhi reign periods, (4) Notes from Gansu and Yunnan, (5) Military notes, (6) Notes of the provincial silver- and coin-offices - arranged by province, (7) Railway and Mining issues, (Appendix 1) Forgeries, (App.2) Bonds etc, (App.3) Foreign commercial banks, (App.4)

Other. The articles are as follows: (1) *Treasury and Great Qing notes - their issue and failure* (Huang Hengjun), (2) *Notes issued by official silver and coin shops in the late Qing* (Xie Hangsheng), (3) *Qing paper money in Xinjiang* (Mu Yuan), (4) *Qing paper money in Gansu* (Yu Tingming), (5) *The paper money issued by the foreign commercial banks in China during the late Qing* (Sheng Mujie), (6) *Theories on Qing dynasty paper money* (Ye Shichang). The reference section includes: (1) chronology of key events, (2) How to identify a fake Taiping Tianguo note, (3) table showing the provincial official silver and coin shops during the Guangxu and Xuantong reign periods 1888-1911, (4) table showing the main banks during the late Qing 1897-1911, (5) table showing the foreign commercial banks during the late Qing 1845-1911. The tables give the bank name, date of establishment, capital at time of establishment, location of head office and branches, types and denominations of notes issued.

41. **Zhongguo jindai zhibi: (1840-1949 nian Zhongguo jindai guan yinqianhao, sheng shi yinhang zhibi jianshi** [Chinese paper money 1840-1949], by Dai Jianbing, Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 7-5049-0971-2]  
This is a useful reference work focusing on regional issues of paper money. The material is arranged in 2 parts: the first considers the financial background and interrelationships, the second examines particular banks, region by region. The chapters in the first part consider: (1) history of paper money in China, (2) native banks and the development of paper money, (3) state management of paper money issue, (4) regional paper money and its relationship with paper money issued by the national and commercial banks, (5) regional paper money and its relationship with paper money issued by foreign banks, (6) regional paper money and its relationship with paper money issued by private banks, (7) China's modern economy and modern money. There is a 10-page bibliography (mostly of Chinese sources) and an 8-page summary of periodicals published by banks during the Republic.
42. **Zhibi tulu** [Illustrated Catalogue of Paper Money], ed. by Tie Jun, Hualing chubanshe, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 7-80082-297-4]  
Almost 400 pages of b/w reduced size illustrations of Chinese paper money, the issuer, denomination and size of each note listed alongside. Arranged chronologically then by bank: (1) pre-Qing, (2) Qing, (3) Republic, (4) People's Republic of China, (5) other [foreign banks in China, joint Sino-foreign banks, Japanese puppet government notes, Soviet Union Red Army notes].
43. **Jiu Zhongguo guojia yinhang zhibi tulu** [Catalogue of paper money issued by the national banks of Old China], ed. by Zhao Longye, Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshe, Beijing 1992. [ISBN 7-5004-1174-X]  
The author considers the paper money issued by the Central Bank of China [*Zhongyang yinhang*], the Bank of China [*Zhongguo yinhang*], the Bank of Communications [*Jiaotong yinhang*] and the Farmers Bank of China [*Zhongguo nongmin yinhang*]. The Appendix lists the text of key regulations and includes a table of signatures found on paper money.
44. **Zibenzhuoyi guojia zai jiu Zhongguo faxing he liutong de huobi** [Money issued by the capitalist nations for circulation in Old China], ed. by Zhongguo renmin yinhang yinrong yanjiusuo, Wenwu chubanshe, Beijing 1992. [ISBN 7-5010-0616-4]  
A glossy catalogue in full colour illustrating paper money issued by the foreign banks in China, arranged by country: Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Holland, USA, Japan, Russia, Japanese Puppet Government. A 50-page text introduces the historical background in 7 chapters: (1) establishment of foreign banks in China, (2) their key aim being to promote colonial policy and protect their own interests in China, (3) controlling public finances in China by means of a foreign bank cartel, (4) paper money issued by foreign banks in China, (5) using paper money as a means to plunder China's wealth, (6) the circulation of paper money issued by foreign banks - area and time, (7) Chinese resistance to foreign money.
45. **Wan Qing qianzhuang he piaohao yanjiu** [Coinshops and private banks of the late Qing], by Zhang Guohui, Zhonghua shuju, Beijing 1989. [ISBN 7-101-00603-5]  
A scholarly book, with detailed references and Chinese and Western language bibliographies. There are six chapters: (1) coin shops and private banks before the Opium War, (2) rise of coin shops and private banks after the Opium War 1840-70, (3) change in the function of coinshops after the 2nd Opium War 1860-1900, (4) development of private banks after the 2nd Opium War 1860-1900, (5) appearance of foreign banks in China and the financial markets of the trading ports 1845-1900, (6) coin shops and private banks at the time of the Xinhai Revolution 1900-1911. There are three appendices: (1) foreign banks in Shanghai and Canton in the early 1850s, (2) statistical data about private banks, (3) branch offices of private banks.
46. **Dong san sheng guanyinhao fengpiao** [The elaborate notes of Dongsansheng Official Silver Shop], ed. by Wu Zhenqiang et al, Liaoshen shushe, Shenyang 1992. [ISBN 7-8-507-0105-5]  
This book was prepared following the 1990 meeting of the Liaoning Province Numismatic Society, and is the third in the series, Money of Liaoning. It is designed to be a reference book for the study of The Dongsansheng Official Silver Shop - the largest financial organisation in Northeast China at the beginning of the 20th century, and issuer of over 200 different notes. Arranged in 4 parts: (1) the emergence and development of the Dongsansheng OSS, (2) the notes issued by the Dongsansheng OSS, (3) historical material, (4) illustrations.
47. **Zhongguo gesheng difang yinhang zhibi tulu (1911 nian yihou)** [Catalogue of paper money issued by the regional banks of China - after 1911], ed. by Xu Feng and Zhao Longye, Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1992. [ISBN 7-5004-1173-1]  
Arranged by region, 71 banks are included each with a short introduction. Key details of paper money are laid out in tables: date, denomination, printer, colour, dimensions, vertical or horizontal, rarity. B/w illustrations of notes in very reduced size. In their introduction, the authors suggest four periods: (1) non-interference 1912-35, (2) restricted issue 1935-45, (3) contractual arrangement 1945-49, (4) silver dollar denomination 1949-50. Texts of key regulations are included at the end., with a short bibliography.
48. **Huazhong dihao huobi** [Money of the Huazhong area], ed. by Sun Li, Jiangsu kexue jishu chubanshe, Nanjing 1989. [ISBN 7-5345-0719-7]  
Written to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Bank of China, this book considers the banks in the Huazhong anti-Japanese base areas: the *Jianghuai yinhang*, the *Yanfu yinhang*, *Huaihai yinhang*, *Jiangnan yinhang*, *Huaibei yinhang*, *Huainan yinhang*, *Huinong yinhang*, *Dajiang yinhang*, *Zhedong yinhang*, *Yu'e bianqu jianshe yinhang*, *Huazhong yinhang*, and the printing plant. It also looks at the policies concerning the issue of money, and the use of money. 355 b/w illustrations.
49. **Dongbei geming genjudi chaopiao** [Paper money of the North-east revolutionary base area], ed. by Zheng Haizhang, Liaoshen shushe, Shenyang 1991. [ISBN 7-80507-078-4]  
The first of the 16 articles in this book introduces the study of the money issued in the revolutionary base areas, starting with the China Numismatic Society Conference on Money in the Revolutionary Base Areas, held in Fujian 1987, and the founding of the Society for the Study of Money issued in the Revolutionary Base Areas. In 1990 the China Numismatic Society organised the 3 Northeastern Provinces and Inner Mongolia Numismatic Societies to carry out research into the money of the North-east Revolutionary Base Area - this book is the result.
50. **Riwei zhengquan yinhang huobi tujian** [Catalogue of money issued by the Japanese Puppet Banks], ed. by Xu Feng and Zhao Longye, Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1991. [ISBN 7-5004-0939-7]  
This book illustrates the money issued by the seven Japanese puppet banks in China: the Central Bank of Manchukuo [*Manzhou zhongyang yinhang*], Chi Tung Bank [*Jidong yinhang*], Hua-Hsing Commercial Bank [*Huaxing shangye yinhang*], Central Reserve Bank of China [*Zhongyang chubei yinhang*], Federal Reserve Bank of China [*Zhongguo lianhe zhunbei yinhang*], Chanan Bank [*Chanan yinhang*], Menchiang Bank [*Mengjiang yinhang*]. Appendix 1: Chronology of events relating to the banks 1932-45. Appendix 2: Statistical data. Short bibliography.

## CHINESE MONEY SINCE 1949

51. **Xin Zhongguo huobi shoucang shibie yu jiaoyu tujian** [Collecting the money of New China: an illustrated handbook], ed. by Hong Hong and Yan Lin, Zhongguo luyou chubanshe, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 7-5032-0841-4]  
Coins and paper money of the PR China (1949-) are presented in full colour. Accompanying text states: date of issue and obsolescence, denomination, ink colours, dimensions, hidden verification marks, and current trade value. A concise text is supplied for each of the four issues.
52. **Renminbi tulu (1948-1988)** [Illustrated guide to Renminbi (1948-88)], ed. by Shanghai shi qianbi xuehui, Baijia chubanshe, Shanghai 1988. [ISBN 7-900000-26-7]  
6-page introductory text, followed by colour photographs of paper money and coins of the four issues of renminbi.
53. **Renminbi tuce / Picture album of renminbi**, ed. by the Currency Issuance Department of the Peoples Bank of China, Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1988. [ISBN 7-5049-0389-2]  
Glossy catalogue with colour photographs of paper money and coins. Bilingual captions for illustrations give denomination, date of issue and obsolescence, obverse and reverse designs, dimensions. Bilingual introduction. Important documents are reproduced (in Chinese) at the end of the book.
54. **Zhonghua renmin gongheguo huobi tulu / A currency catalogue of the People's Republic of China**, ed. by The Issuing Department of the People's Bank of China, Zhongguo Dabaikequanshu chubanshe, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 7-5000-5242-1]  
Full colour handbook of the money of the PR China, with English summary. Details are given by the side of each illustration. For paper money: denomination, date of issue, obverse design and colours, reverse design and colours, size. For the gold and silver special series and commemorative coins: metal, no. of coins in set, date of issue, obverse design, reverse design, denomination, gold/silver content, fineness, diameter, no. of pieces made. Classification tables are given at the back of the book: (1) the 1st series of renminbi paper money [denomination, obverse and reverse design, colours, date of issue, page ref.], (2) 2nd series, (3) 3rd series, (4) 4th series, (5) coins in circulation [type, no. of coins per set, obverse and reverse designs, metal, date of issue, page ref.], (6) commemorative coins in circulation, (7) China panda bullion coins [type, metal, no. of coins in set, denomination, obverse and reverse designs, date of issue, page ref.], (8) Chinese historical figures series, (9) Chinese twelve animals series, (10) China's rare wildlife series, (11) world cultural figures series, (12) commemorative gold and silver coins.
55. **Zhongguo renminbi tulu** [Catalogue of Renminbi], ed. by Xu Feng and Zhao Longye, Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshe, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 7-5004-1450-1]  
This catalogue considers issues of coins and paper money in four periods: (1) Agrarian Revolutionary War 1927-37, (2) War of Resistance against the Japanese 1937-45, (3) War of Liberation 1945-49, (4) People's Republic of China 1949-. The individual banks are arranged by location and name in the first three periods, and the fourth section considers the different issues of the People's Bank of China. All illustrations are in colour.
56. **Zhonghua renmin gongheguo jinianbi 1979-1984 - fu jinianzhang** [Commemorative coins and medals of the PR China 1979-1984], Shanghai fanyi chubanshe, Shanghai 1987. [no ISBN]  
Slim volume of glossy photographs. Introductory text by the Shanghai Mint on the design, manufacture and distribution of commemorative coins and medals.
57. **Zhongguo liutong jinianbi / 1984-1993 China's commemorative coins in circulation**, ed. by Shen Jiaju, Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 7-5049-1085-6]  
Bilingual glossy colour volume on 16 of China's commemorative coins issued by the People's Bank of China, since the first issue in 1984 (commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PR China). Details for each piece are given: date of issue, no of pieces per set, face value, alloy content, weight, dimensions, designer, mint, obverse and reverse designs.

## CHARMS, MEDALS AND BADGES

58. **Zhongguo gudai yasheng qianpu** [Catalogue of Chinese charms], ed. by Lu Zhenhai, Liaoning daxue chubanshe, Liaoning 1991. [ISBN 7-5610-1583-6]  
800+ pages of rubbings of Chinese charms, showing obverse and reverse of each piece along with a short descriptive comment. The charms are classified in 12 groups: (1) coin inscription, (2) good luck inscription, (3) Chinese zodiac, (4) Buddhist, (5) Daoist, (6) horse coins, (7) mythical figures, (8) cut-out charms, (9) different shaped charms, (10) miscellaneous, (11) Han dynasty charms, (12) "private games". Each section has a short introduction to the history and use of that category of charm.
59. **Sichuan jin-xiandai huizhang ji (yi) / The catalogue of emblems between 1900-1965 in Sichuan province, China**, ed. by Yuan Yugao, Sichuan daxue chubanshe, Chengdu 1991. [ISBN 7-5614-0465-4]  
The short English introduction proclaims this as "the first book about Chinese emblems". It illustrates 400+ pieces from Sichuan from the late Qing to the PR China, arranged in 4 parts: (1) medals and decorations, (2) commemorative badges, (3) identification badges, (4) miscellaneous. Each rubbing is accompanied by a list of key data: name of badge, serial no., metal, weight, issuer, date of issue, current value.
60. **Mao Zedong xiangzhang tupu** [Catalogue of Mao Badges], ed. by Wang Anting, Zhongguo shudian chubanshe, Beijing 1993. [ISBN 7-80568-597-5]  
Compiled in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Mao Zedong, this is a glossy full colour catalogue presenting 3,000+ of the 23,000 Mao badges in Wang Anting's private collection. The badges are arranged in 14 categories: (1) pre-revolution, (2) Mao's portrait, (3) portrait and poetry, (4) portrait and short text, (5) portrait and Yan'an scene, (6) portrait and the Great Hall of the People, (7), portrait and CCP insignia, (8) portrait, Great Hall of the People, CCP insignia, (9) portrait and Chinese character "zhong" [loyal], (10) portrait and model plays, (11) portrait and mangoes, (12) portrait and sunflowers, (13) portrait and plum blossom, (14) others. The short description accompanying each badge gives diameter, metal, reverse inscription [only the obverse is shown].

## FAMOUS COIN COLLECTIONS

61. **Dai Baoting ji tuo Zhong wai qianbi zhenpin** [Rubbings of important Chinese and foreign coins in the Dai Baoting collection] (2 vols), compiled by Dai Baoting, arranged by Dai Zhiqiang and Shen Hongdi, Zhonghua shuju, Beijing, 1990. [ISBN 7-101-00684-1]  
Dai Baoting (1895-1976), one of China's most celebrated numismatists, began collecting at the age of twenty five. He was very well respected for his numismatic knowledge and experience. In the 1930s and 40s, Ding Fubao sought Dai's advice in the preparation of his great works: *Guqian dacidian* [Encyclopaedia of ancient Chinese coins], *Lidai guqian tushuo* [A Catalogue of ancient Chinese coins], *Guqianxue gangyao* [Essentials of Numismatics]. In the 1950s and 60s, Peng Xinwei also sought Dai's advice when writing his important book, *Zhongguo huobi shi* [A Monetary History of China]. In 1959 Dai Baoting donated his collection to the National Museum of Chinese History in Beijing.
62. **Mu Yuan sishi quan tuo** [Rubbings of Mu Yuan's forty coins], ed. by Luo Bozhao, Shanghai shudian, Shanghai 1989. [ISBN 7-80569-148-7]

Mu Yuan (alias Luo Bozhao [1899-1976]) another celebrated Chinese numismatist, donated his collection of Chinese coins to the National Museum of Chinese History in 1957. This is a reprint of his book first published in a limited edition in 1940, illustrating 40 unique or rare coins, with a short text facing each rubbing.

63. **Wang Yinjia pinquan lu** [Catalogue of exceptional coins in Wang Yinjia's collection], ed. by Wang Jianyu and Zou Zhiliang, Shanghai guji chubanshe, Shanghai 1992. [ISBN 7-5325-1221-5]  
Wang Yinjia (1892-1949), was one of the founder members (along with Ding Fubao et al) of the China Numismatic Society (*Quanbi xueshe*) in the 1930s. This book was published to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his birth. It presents rubbings of exceptional coins made by Wang Yinjia between 1926 and 1949, along with Wang's original hand-written notes, which are copy-typed in the margins.
64. **Gugong Qing qianpu** [Catalogue of Qing coins in the Imperial Palace Collection], ed. by Huang Pengxiao, annotated by Yu Pinghai, Zhongyang minzu daxue chubanshe, Beijing 1994. [ISBN 8-81001-815-9]  
Reprint, originally published in 1937. 284 specimens are illustrated and described. These coins were originally sent from the Metropolitan and Provincial Mints to the Imperial Household Department along with reports from the Mints. Huang had at his disposal all the records of the Imperial Palace. Reviewed in Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 1938 (vol.LXIX).

#### NUMISMATIC ORGANISATIONS

65. **Zhongguo qianbi xuehui chengli shi zhounian - jinian wenji** [Selection of articles, commemorating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the China Numismatic Society], ed. by Zhongguo qianbi xuehui [China Numismatic Society], Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1992. [ISBN 7-5049-0932-7]  
The first half of this book comprises articles written in commemoration of the CNS and numismatic activities in China (pp.71-78 list key events in the CNS between May 1979 and November 1991). The second half of the book presents 11 articles of a more academic nature (incl. Han banliang, Wang Mang coins, Chu coins, Western Xia coins, coins issued by Xu Shouhui's peasant rebellion in the late Yuan, metallic composition of Chinese bronze coins, coins from Yunnan, Chinese money during the War of Resistance against the Japanese, paper money issued by the Communist base areas).
66. **Zhongguo qianbi xueshe lihui jilu / The meeting records of China Numismatic Society (1940-1946)**, ed. by Ma Dingxiang Zhongguo qianbi yanjiu zhongxin [Ma Dingxiang Chinese Coin Research Centre], Shanghai shuhua chubanshe, Shanghai 1993. [ISBN 7-80512-672-0]  
A facsimile of the handwritten meeting records of the original China Numismatic Society, complete with coin rubbings, and a typed copy of the records at the back. The original text was presented to the Zhejiang Provincial Museum by the late Ma Dingxiang in 1991. The Society's first meeting took place on 31st August 1940, the last meeting took place five years later on 16th March 1946.

#### COLLECTIONS OF ARTICLES

67. **Shuo qian** [On coins], ed. by Sang Xingzhi et al., Shanghai keji jiaoyu chubanshe, Shanghai 1993. [ISBN 7-5428-0721-8]  
A selection of 29 important numismatic theses, the earliest written during the Song dynasty, the latest during the early Republic.
68. **Qianbi wenlun teji (di er ji)** [Special collection of articles about coins, no.2], ed. by Anhui qianbi xuehui [Anhui Numismatic Society], Anhui renmin chubanshe, Hefei 1994. [ISBN 7-212-01043-X]  
The first special collection was published in 1988, in the year that the Anhui Numismatic Society was founded. The 1994 collection has a foreword by Dai Zhiqiang, President of the China Numismatic Society, and contains 39 articles. The articles consider paper money, coins, moulds, metallurgy, collecting, economic history, as well as two sections devoted to (a) Chu money, and (b) coins found in Anhui.
69. **Zhongguo qianbi lunwenji / A collection of Chinese numismatic theses**, ed. by Zhongguo qianbi xuehui [China Numismatic Society], Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1985.  
40 important articles on Chinese money by China's leading numismatists. The contents page is translated into English.
70. **Zhongguo qianbi lunwenji (di er ji) / A collection of Chinese numismatic theses (2)**, ed. by Zhongguo qianbi xuehui [China Numismatic Society], Zhongguo jinrong chubanshe, Beijing 1992. [ISBN 7-5049-0933-5]  
The second collection of numismatic articles presents 50 important articles by China's leading numismatists. The contents page is translated into English.