

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVII

MUZEUM NARODOWE W KRAKOWIE
SEKCJA NUMIZMATYCZNA
KOMISJI ARCHEOLOGICZNEJ PAN
ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE

Kraków 2022

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Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XVII *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Zawartość całego obecnego tomu oraz tomy archiwalne są zamieszczone w formie plików PDF na stronie internetowej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Na stronie dostępne są ponadto wszelkie informacje ogólne o czasopiśmie oraz instrukcje dla autorów i recenzentów.

Rok 2022 był wyjątkowy dla całego środowiska numizmatyków w Polsce. Pierwszy raz w historii naszego kraju, a ujmując rzecz szerzej – w krajach Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej – odbył się XVI Międzynarodowy Kongres Numizmatyczny, najważniejsze spotkanie numizmatyków z całego świata, organizowane co sześć lat pod auspicjami International Numismatic Council. Wybór Polski, jako miejsca organizacji Kongresu traktujemy jako wielkie wyróżnienie. Głównym organizatorem tego wydarzenia był Uniwersytet Warszawski, a w przygotowaniach uczestniczyły również Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie, Zamek Królewski w Warszawie, Polskie Towarzystwo Numizmatyczne, Narodowy Bank Polski oraz Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie. W tym ostatnim przypadku szczególnie zaangażowani w prace nad XVI INC byli pracownicy Gabinetu Numizmatycznego. Całością działań kierował profesor Aleksander Bursche z Wydziału Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, pomysłodawca organizacji Kongresu w Polsce, którego wspierał Komitet Organizacyjny reprezentujący wszystkie najważniejsze polskie ośrodki numizmatyczne. Obrady kongresowe — które zgromadziły ponad 600 uczestników, czy to na miejscu w Warszawie, czy też w mniej licznych przypadkach, dzięki transmisji na żywo, w miejscach ich zamieszkania — uzupełniały liczne wydarzenia towarzyszące: wystawy, koncerty i spotkania.

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie przygotowało z tej okazji specjalną wystawę: „Medal prywatnie. Medale w I Rzeczypospolitej (od XVI do XVIII wieku)”, której kuratorem była Agnieszka Smołucha-Sładkowska. Jednocześnie we współpracy z Uniwersytetem Jagiellońskim, krakowskim oddziałem Polskiego Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego, Królewską Biblioteką w Brukseli i Królewskim Towarzystwem Numizmatycznym w Belgii zorganizowano poprzedzającą właściwe obrady Kongresu międzynarodową sesję „Joachim Lelewel and Numismatics in the Nineteenth Century”. W ramach kongresu tradycyjnie opracowany został również Survey of Numismatic Research za lata 2014–2020, w prace nad którym aktywnie zaangażowani byli pracownicy Gabinetu Numizmatycznego: Jarosław Bodzek, Dorota Malarczyk i Barbara Zając. Co więcej, Gabinet Numizmatyczny Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie był silnie reprezentowany w obradach Kongresu, w czasie których wymienione powyżej osoby wygłosiły referaty. Kongres zakończył się wielkim sukcesem i stanowił znakomitą wizytówkę polskiej numizmatyki.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume 17 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* to you. In accordance with the principles that we have adopted, our texts are published in the conference languages with English and Polish abstracts. The whole of the present volume can be found as PDF's on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>), as are previously published volumes of the journal. The website also contains general information about the journal as well as information for prospective authors and reviewers.

2022 was a special year for the entire numismatic community in Poland. It saw the XVI International Numismatic Congress being held in Warsaw, marking the first time that this most important meeting of numismatists from all over the world, organised every six years under the auspices of the International Numismatic Council, had been held in our country, or more generally in a country from Central and Eastern Europe. The choice of Poland as the venue for the Congress was a great honour. The main organiser of the event was the University of Warsaw, and also involved in its organisation were the National Museum in Warsaw, the Royal Castle in Warsaw, the Polish Numismatic Society, the National Bank of Poland, and the National Museum in Krakow. In this last case, the staff of the Museum's Numismatic Cabinet were particularly active in the work on the INC 2022. In charge of all activities was Professor Aleksander Bursche of the Faculty of Archaeology at the University of Warsaw, who was the driving force behind the organisation of the Congress in Poland, and who was supported in his role by the Organising Committee, representing all major Polish numismatic centres. The congress proceedings, which attracted more than 600 participants, either on-site in Warsaw or, in lesser numbers, thanks to live streaming, were complemented by a wide range of accompanying events, including exhibitions, concerts, and meetings.

The National Museum in Krakow organised a special exhibition for the occasion: "Private medal. Private medals in the 1st Republic of Poland (from the 16th to the 18th century)", curated by Agnieszka Smołucha-Sładkowska. At the same time, an international session on "Joachim Lelewel and Numismatics in the Nineteenth Century", preceding the Congress proper, was organised in cooperation with the Jagiellonian University, the Krakow Branch of the Polish Numismatic Society, the Royal Library of Brussels, and the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. As part of the Congress, the Survey of Numismatic Research for the years 2014–2020 was traditionally produced, with Jarosław Bodzek, Dorota Malarczyk and Barbara Zajac of the Numismatic Cabinet actively involved in its preparation. The Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow was also strongly represented in the proceedings of the Congress, where the abovementioned staff delivered papers. The congress was a great success and a real showcase for Poland.

The Editors

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The Silver Coins of “Prince Simeon’s People”: An Unknown Part of the Numismatics of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania

ABSTRACT: The paper sheds light on the countermarked imitations of silver coins of the Jochid Khan Said-Ahmad II (1433–1452). The authors identified 38 punches that were used for countermarking, allowing us to say with confidence that the size of this countermarked issue was quite large. The countermarked imitations of the dangs of Said-Ahmad II have not previously been examined in the numismatic literature. This is due to the rarity of these coins, which were previously known only from occasional, single finds. Such countermarks have rarely been published on the pages of Internet numismatic forums and have received the conditional name of “inverted Allah”.

These countermarks were a “free imitation” of the Lithuanian Columns: they all have three prongs facing upwards. We suggest that these countermarked coins belong to the “Tatars of Said-Ahmad”, who minted them in order to meet the needs of local money circulation (mostly on the territory of the left bank of the Dnieper River). They issued their silver coins in the 1450s (and, perhaps, a little later), deliberately imitating the dangs of Said-Ahmad II.

We arrive at the conclusion that these numismatic artefacts were minted (with a high probability) in the ulus of “Prince Simeon’s people” – the last territorial acquisition of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

KEY WORDS: Prince Simeon's people, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Said-Ahmad II, dang imitations, countermarked coins

ABSTRAKT: *Srebrne monety „ludu księcia Symeona” – nieznaną część numizmatyki Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego*

Artykuł rzuca światło na kontramarkowane imitacje srebrnych monet chana Wielkiej Ordy Said-Ahmada II (1433–1452). Autorzy zidentyfikowali 38 stempli, które posłużyły do kontramarkowania – można zatem z całą pewnością stwierdzić, że rozmiar tego zjawiska był całkiem duży. Kontramarkowane imitacje dangów Said-Ahmada II nie były dotąd omawiane w literaturze numizmatycznej. Wynika to z rzadkości tych monet, które wcześniej znano jedynie z okazjonalnych, pojedynczych znalezisk. Takie kontramarki pojawiały się niekiedy na łamach internetowych forów numizmatycznych, gdzie otrzymały tymczasową nazwę „odwrócony Allah”.

Wspomniane kontramarki były „swobodną imitacją” kolumn litewskich: wszystkie mają trzy zęby skierowane do góry. Sugerujemy, że te kontrasygnowane monety należą do „Tatarów Said-Achmada”, którzy bili je na potrzeby lokalnego rynku pieniężnego (głównie na terenie lewobrzeża Dniepru). Srebrne monety zostały wybite w latach 50. XV w. (i być może nieco później), celowo naśladowując pieniądź Said-Ahmada II.

Došliśmy do wniosku, że numizmaty te zostały (z dużym prawdopodobieństwem) wybite w ułusie „ludu księcia Symeona” – ostatniej zdobyczy terytorialnej Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: lud księcia Symeona, Wielkie Księstwo Litewskie, Said-Ahmad II, imitacje dangów, monety kontramarkowane

Significant progress has been made in the first decades of the 21st century in the study of Jochid coins of the 15th century: new coin types have been introduced into the academic literature, names of previously unknown khans and their beylerbeys have been read on coins, new mints discovered, and numerous important coin hoards have been published. Nevertheless, there are still quite a lot of “white, unknown pages” in the “book” of the numismatics of the Golden Horde of the 15th century. The proposed paper deals with one of them. The subject of our research is the countermarked imitations of silver coins of the Jochid khan, Said-Ahmad II. He was the ruler of the most powerful of the Eastern European Hordes, which dominated the forest-steppe and steppe zones of the Volga-Dnieper interfluvium in the 1440s–1450s.¹ His reign can be approximately dated to 1433–1452. All of the published photographic images of coins and the drawings were made by the authors.

¹ SHABUL'DO 2010: 60.

The purpose of the article is to study and analyze these countermarked imitations, determine their issuers and the reasons for manufacturing these interesting silver coins. We use the term *imitation* here to designate a coin that imitates Jochid coins, bears heavily distorted Arabic legends and does not have known die connections with the production of the official khan’s mints. Countermarked imitations of the dangs of Said-Ahmad II have not been examined in numismatic literature. This is due to the rarity of these coins, which were previously known only from occasional, single finds. Imitations from this group were published for the first time by one of the co-authors of this article, when the first known hoard containing them was discovered near the town of Reshetilovka in the Poltava oblast of Ukraine.² We have searched for these coins among museum and private collections, as well as resources on the Internet. As a result of many years of research, we have discovered and studied a sufficient number of pieces, which, together with the analysis of historical sources, scientific literature and available information about the find sites of these imitations, have made it possible to draw the conclusions presented in the paper.

Most of the known imitations reproduce the coin type represented in Fig. 1. It has on the obverse Said-Ahmad’s name and his title *khan* written in three lines within the central circle, on the reverse there is a tamgha and the circular legend. Figures 2–12 show photographic images of the coins which are the subject of this research and enlarged images of the countermarks on them. In some cases, graphical reconstructions of these countermarks are given. It should be noted that it is almost impossible to make a veracious graphic reconstruction of the imprint of a punch based on only one specimen available for study: a punch was very rarely placed on a coin at 90 degrees without being displaced. As a result, only a part of the countermark was stamped on the coin’s field. Taking into account this fact, we have chosen the best-preserved specimens as illustrations.

At the time of submitting the article for publication, the authors have identified 38 different punches that were used for countermarking. Of these, 36 punches were recorded on a single coin specimen, while the other 2 punches were found on two specimens. Taking this fact into account, we can say with confidence that the size of this countermarked issue was quite large: elsewhere, Andrey Ponomarev has come to the conclusion that a punch made in the 15th century could survive at least 5,000 strikes.³

The main types of countermarks of this group are given below. The most common countermarks are reproduced in Figs. 2–4. Such countermarks were rarely published on the pages of the Internet numismatic forums and have received there the

² ZAYONCHKOVSKIY 2021.

³ ZAYONCHKOVSKIY and PONOMARJOV 2013: 74.

conditional name of “inverted Allah”. This type of countermark was placed on 84% of the coins of this issue. It is very difficult to interpret the reproduced countermarks. What unites them all, as we can see, is the three prongs facing upwards.

A dang of Khan Pulad, minted in Beled Azaq and countermarked with Columns of the Lithuanian prince Vytautas, is reproduced in Fig. 13 for comparison. According to D. Huletski and S. Liszewski, silver coins were countermarked with different types of Columns in the 1420s–1440s.⁴

It seems probable to assume that the punches for countermarks in Figs 2–12 were created with a focus on the Lithuanian Columns. This thesis will be substantiated below. The comparison of weight characteristics of the examined imitations with those of dangs of Said-Ahmad II allows us to assume the time of their production. The average weight of the dangs of Said-Ahmad II minted in Haydar-Bazari is known – 0.67 g, and these coins can be dated to the initial period of the reign of this khan.⁵ V. Lebedev and V. Klovov noted that the weight of Said-Ahmad’s silver coins available for their study “is grouped around the numerical value of 0.6 g”.⁶ It can be assumed that by the end of his reign, coins were minted at a lower weight standard.

Our analysis of the group of 17 coins found near Reshetilovka showed that their average weight (not counting two which were very worn) is 0.48 g. Taking into account the loss of the original weight of some coins, it can be assumed that this weight was initially ca. 0.5 g or slightly higher.⁷ Proceeding from the fact that these imitations of Said-Ahmad II’s dangs were minted with a lower weight standard than his genuine coins, it can be assumed that these imitative issues were produced later. Observing the significant numerical dominance of imitations of Said-Ahmad’s coins among currently known imitations of the mid-15th century, we can suppose that their manufacturers intentionally reproduced a certain type of dang of this particular khan.⁸

Modern historians believe that Said-Ahmad’s political career ended in 1452, when his army was defeated by Crimean Khan Hacı I Giray. He himself fled before being arrested in Kyiv and sent to the Polish king Casimir IV Jagiellon,⁹ dying some time later in captivity. A significant part of the Tatars from the horde of Said-Ahmad II were left without a leader, but did not want to submit to the victorious khans and so for more than a decade made plundering raids on neighboring lands. V. Vel’jaminov-Zernov stated in 1863 that “Tatars subject to him, even after his

⁴ HULETSKI and LISZEWSKI 2019: 14–19.

⁵ ZAYONCHKOVSKIY and TISHKIN 2018: 78.

⁶ LEBEDEV and KLOKOV 2004: 66.

⁷ ZAYONCHKOVSKIY 2021: 42.

⁸ IDEM 2022: 214.

⁹ TREPAVLOV 2010: 55.

capture, were called by our chroniclers, according to an old memory, ‘Tatars of Seid-Akhmed’” (ukr. Татарами Сеїд-Ахмедовими).¹⁰

One of co-authors of this article made a reasoned assumption that these “Tatars of Seid-Akhmed” had issued their own silver coins in the 1450s (and, perhaps, a little later) in order to meet the needs of local money circulation, deliberately imitating the dangs of Said-Akhmad II.¹¹

On the basis of the available data about the find sites of these imitations, he has expressed the thesis about the left bank of the Dnieper River as the area of their production and circulation. He also singled out two groups of such imitations – southern and northern. Coins of the southern subgroup come from the southern part of the Kherson oblast of Ukraine. The bulk of the known coins of the northern subgroup (including the Reshetilovka hoard) were found in the Poltava oblast.¹²

New explorations carried out by the co-authors make it possible to supplement and specify information about the issuers of imitations of the northern subgroup (Figs 2–11). We came to the conclusion that these coins were minted (with a high probability) in the ulus of “Prince Simeon’s people” (ukr. улус Семенових людей). This area was the last territorial acquisition of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The main information about this peculiar state formation is contained in the diplomatic correspondence between the rulers of Lithuania and the Crimean Khanate. The first such document is dated October 1480, and the last – 1497.¹³ The jarlig of the Crimean Khan Meñli I Giray (dated: 15 October 1480) mentioned that Hacı Giray, his father and the Crimean “tsar”, had once given certain “people” to Prince Simeon and Meñli Giray demanded their return.¹⁴ The Grand Duke of Lithuania, Alexander, categorically refused to satisfy the territorial claims of the ruler of the Crimean Khanate in 1497. “Simeon’s people” in this document for the first time were correlated with a specific territory (*volost*).¹⁵ Meñli Giray, in a response dated 1497, clearly claimed the subordination of “Simeon’s people” to the Crimean Khanate for the first time before Hacı Giray “had given” them to Prince Simeon.¹⁶ A very important source for the study of this issue is Meñli Giray’s jarlig, dated 1499, addressed to the Moscow Grand Duke Ivan III, who then acted as a mediator in the peace negotiations between Crimea and Lithuania. This document not only confirms the fact of the tributary dependence of “Simeon’s people” on the Crimean Khan

¹⁰ VEL’JAMINOV-ZERNOV 1863: 120.

¹¹ ZAYONCHKOVSKIY 2022: 214–215.

¹² *Ibidem*: 213.

¹³ SHABUL’DO 2010: 57.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*: 57–58.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*: 59.

¹⁶ *Ibidem*.

and contains a chronological reference that allows the dating of their subsequent “transfer” to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, but for the first time quite accurately names their immediate recipient – the Kyiv Prince Simeon Olelkovich. “Нашие Орды данщики отца моего князю Семену кievскому отдание есть, коли Сеит Ахметя царя отвезли в Литовскую землю” (My father’s tributaries were handed over to Kyiv prince Simeon, when emperor Said-Ahmad was taken to the Lithuanian land), informs the source.¹⁷

Felix Shabuldo published a fundamental study in the 21st century about “Prince Simeon’s people”, where he emphasized that “it was Meñli Giray who provided important details, without which the study of the problem is not possible. In particular, he made a bad break twice, informing us that ‘Simeon’s people’ before their reassignment were for some time under the rule of the Crimean Khan Hacı Giray and that these ‘people’ were given to Kyiv’s Prince Olelkovich. . . . Meñli Giray correlated the resubordination of ‘Simeon’s people’ with the well-known fact of Said-Ahmad’s defeat . . . , captivity and subsequent imprisonment in Kovno (Kaunas)”.¹⁸

In his research, Felix Shabuldo set himself the task of locating the territory of “Simeon’s people”.¹⁹ He concluded that the noted divergence in two different-time descriptions of the southern border of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania undoubtedly indicates (at the end of the 1450–s) the presence of a new territory as a part of the state which was previously not recorded by historical sources.²⁰

As he puts it: “this territory (ca. 85.2 thousand sq. km) is a steppe area adjoining the left of the Dnieper from the riverbed of Ovechya Voda in the south to Tikhaya Sosna in the north, and bounded from the east by the upper reaches of Ovechya Voda, Samara, Oril and Siverskyi Donets. In all the likelihood, it is that middle part of Desht-i Qipchaq, which, after the defeat of the Horde of Said-Ahmad, first belonged to the Crimean Khanate for two or three years, and then was ceded by its founder and first ruler, Hacı Giray, to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and only at the end of the 15th century received the name ‘Simeon’s people’ in the Crimean-Lithuanian diplomatic correspondence”.²¹

The researcher emphasized that the area of “Simeon’s people” was the last major territorial acquisition of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in its history.²² For his part, Yaroslav Pilipchuk stated in 2015 that, after the collapse of the Horde of Said-Ahmad, the ulus of “Simeon’s people” passed to the Olelkovichs. The ulus

¹⁷ *Ibidem*: 59–60.

¹⁸ *Ibidem*: 60.

¹⁹ *Ibidem*: 63.

²⁰ *Ibidem*: 72.

²¹ *Ibidem*: 73.

²² *Ibidem*.

were located on the left bank of the Dnieper River in the area between the Dnieper, Orel, and Konka.²³

Returning to the coin analysis, we must state that the bulk of coin finds reproduced in Figs. 2–12 come from an area that can be roughly correlated with the territory of “Simeon’s people” on the left bank of the Dnieper River, which allows us to associate this issue with the formation of this state. The formulated hypothesis explains the specifics of the analyzed countermarked imitations. The heirs of Said-Ahmad II deliberately imitated the most characteristic type of his coins, emphasizing their continuity with this khan of the Great Horde. It can also be assumed that the descendants of Said-Ahmad (and possibly their beylerbeys) minted their own types of dangs (for example, the coin reproduced in Fig. 12), which were also countermarked. The thesis has already been expressed above that these countermarks were created as something akin to a “free imitation” of the Lithuanian Columns: they all have three prongs facing upwards.

CONCLUSION

It would be logical to assume that in the process of countermarking their dangs, the producers focused not only on their local market, but also on the monetary circulation of the border regions of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (where dangs countermarked with Columns circulated). They claimed, perhaps, a role for the participation of their coins in it. As a result, the countermarked coins of “Prince Simeon’s people” can be regarded as a part of the numismatic heritage of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. However, the authors do not absolutize the expressed theses, considering this paper as only one of the first steps towards an adequate understanding of this rare and interesting coin group.

Finally, we would like to express the hope that our article will intensify the research of numismatists and historians in this area and help to give adequate answers to complex questions related to the issue of countermarked imitations of dangs of the Jochid khan Said-Ahmad II. We would also like to express our gratitude to Vladimir Tishkin for his invaluable assistance.

²³ PYLYPCHUK 2015: 106.

CATALOGUE

1. Golden Horde, Said-Ahmad II, Dang, Bek-Bazar mint
AR, 0.65 g, 15 × 14.8 mm
Obv.: In the central circle: سيد احمد خان SAID-AHMAD KHAN
Rev.: ضرب بك بازار - STRIKING OF... BEK-BAZAR
Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020
2. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of Said-Ahmad II’s dang with a countermark
AR, 0.44 g, 13.8 × 15 mm
Obv.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend
Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark
Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020
3. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of Said-Ahmad II’s dang with a countermark
AR, 0.50 g, 14.5 mm
Obv.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend
Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark
Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020
4. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of Said-Ahmad II’s dang with a countermark
AR, 0.45 g, 14.2 × 14 mm
Obv.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend
Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark
Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020
5. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: dang or imitation of dang with a countermark
AR, 0.60 g, 15.4 × 15.2 mm
Obv.: Arabic legend or imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark
Rev.: Arabic legend or imitation of Arabic legend
Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020
6. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of Said-Ahmad II’s dang with a countermark
AR, 0.51 g, 14.1 × 14.2 mm
Obv.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend
Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark
Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020
7. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of Said-Ahmad II’s dang with a countermark
AR, 0.45 g, 13.9 × 11.5 mm
Obv.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend
Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark
Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020

8. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of Said-Ahmad II’s dang with a countermark

AR, 0.57 g, 14.2 × 15.1 mm

Obv.: In the central circle imitation of Arabic legend: سيد احمد خان .

SAID-AHMAD KHAN

Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend

Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020

9. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of dang with a countermark

AR, 0.46 g, 16.4 × 14.5 mm

Obv.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark

Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend

Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020

10. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of Said-Ahmad II’s dang with a countermark

AR, 0.54 g, 14.8 × 15.3 mm

Obv.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend

Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark

Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020

11. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: imitation of dang with a countermark

AR, 0.52 g, 13.5 × 12.9 mm

Obv.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark

Rev.: unreadable imitation of Arabic legend

Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020

12. Golden Horde, silver coin of “Prince Simeon’s people”: dang or imitation of dang with a countermark

AR, 0.59 g, 14 × 15 mm

Obv.: Arabic legend or imitation of Arabic legend. The countermark

Rev.: Arabic legend or imitation of Arabic legend

Found in Ukraine, Poltava region, near Reshetilivka, 2020

13. Golden Horde, Pulad Khan, Dang, Beled Azaq mint, countermarked with Columns of Lithuanian prince Vytautas

AR, 1.08 g

Obv.: السلطان / العادل / پولاد / خان

SULTAN / JUST / PULAD / KHAN

Rev.: ضرب / بلد ازاق

STRIKING OF / THE REGION OF AZAQ

Found in Ukraine

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PLATE 1

Fig. 1. Dang of Said-Ahmad II, Bek-Bazar mint, 0.65 g

Figs. 2–12. Countermarked coins of “Prince Simeon’s people”

Fig. 13. Dang of Khan Pulad, Beled Azaq mint, countermarked with Columns of Lithuanian prince Vytautas

