

THE INDEPENDENCY ACTIVITIES OF AHMED PAŞA AL-KRCHĪ AND THEIR REFLECTIONS ON THE OTTOMAN COINS IN EGYPT (929 A.H./1524 A.D.)

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Abstract

At the beginning of the reign of Sultan Sulaymân I ibn Selîm I in Egypt and the Levant, the Ottoman Empire faced many tribulations and independence movements which aimed to restore the power of the Mamluk State and show noncompliance to the Sultan's orders. However, these movements were toughly faced, thus could not stand in front of the Ottoman Empire. From this point, coins played an important role in studying separatism through studying revolutionaries' coins. Thus coins have been important documents and records preserving the history of revolutions throughout the different ages. One of the most important revolutionary movements was the one by Khaîm Paşa, the Egyptian governor during the era of Sultan Sulaymân who declared the rebellion against the Sultan's power, underestimated the Sultan by declaring himself the Sultan of Egypt, and struck coins under his name. But the Ottomans faced this movement forcefully until it was eliminated and Khaîm Ahmed Paşa was executed. Among the most important results were the successive monetary versions of gold and silver coins during the reign of Sultan Sulaymân, beside the emission of law which specified the transactions of the Egypt mint 'darbkhâne' or 'dâr al-darb', and its minters 'darrâbun'.

Keywords

dinar – Zer – maḥbûb – mint

ملخص

يلقي البحث الضوء على حركة أحمد باشا أحد مماليك السلطان سليم الأول الذي استمر في خدمة السلطان سليمان القانوني، وكان يأمل أن يتولى منصب الصدارة العظمى، ولكن لم يجبه السلطان سليمان الأول بن سليم الأول. وأصبح واليًا على مصر في 18 شوال 929هـ/ 19 أغسطس 1523م. أعلن أحمد باشا العصيان واستبد بالأمر وصادر التجار وجمع الأموال والخزائن فبدأ في مصادرة أموال الأكابر وأخذ أموالاً كثيرة من المغاربة والنصارى واليهود، وواصل تمرده عندما اتجه إلى قلعة الجبل وحاصرها ودخلها وقبض على من فيها من الحامية العثمانية. ولكي تكتمل سيطرته على مقاليد الحكم أستخف بالسلطان سليمان القانوني حديث العهد وأعلن نفسه سلطاناً على مصر في 11 ربيع الثاني 930هـ/ 17 يناير 1524م ولقب نفسه بلقب 'الملك المنصور أحمد خان'، ووصل به الأمر إلى تغيير علم الدولة العثمانية إلى علم خاص بدولته وجعل لونه أحمر يتوسطه سيفين عربيين، وأجبر شيخ الإسلام بان تكون الخطبة باسمه على المنابر وضرب السكة من الدنانير والدرهم باسمه لمدة أسبوعين في أوائل شهر ربيع الأول 930هـ/يناير 1524م. وكان لحركة أحمد باشا الكرسي أثرها الواضح على النقود التي ضربت في مصر ومنها سعي السلطان سليمان القانوني لإجراء تعديلات إدارية على نظام الحكم بمصر خشية قيام أعمال عصيان وتمرد أخرى تؤدي إلى فقدانها إلى الأبد، والتي أطلق عليها 'قانون نامة مصر' عام 931هـ/1524م، والذي أهتم بالنظر في كل الأمور المتعلقة بسك النقود الذهبية والفضية ودار الضرب والصرافين.

الكلمات الدالة

الدینار – الزر – محبوب – دار الضرب

Introduction

At the beginning of the reign of Sultan Sulaymân I ibn Selîm I in Egypt and the Levant, the Ottoman Empire faced many tribulations and independence movements which aimed to restore the power of the Mamluk State and show noncompliance to the Sultan's orders. However, these movements were toughly faced, thus could not stand in front of the Ottoman Empire. From this point, coins played an important role in studying separatism through studying revolutionaries' coins. Thus coins have been important documents and records preserving the history of revolutions throughout the different ages.

One of the most important revolutionary movements was the one by Khaîn Paşa, the Egyptian governor during the era of Sultan Suleiman who declared the rebellion against the Sultan's power, underestimated the Sultan by declaring himself the Sultan of Egypt and struck coins under his name. But the Ottomans faced this movement forcefully until it was eliminated and Khaîn Ahmed Paşa was executed.

One of its most important results was the successive monetary versions of gold and silver coins during the reign of Sultan Sulaymân I, beside the emission of law which specified the transactions of the mint in Egypt and its minters.

Khaîn Ahmed Paşa was one of the Mamluks for Sultan Selîm I, then he continued serving Sultan Sulaymân I ibn Selîm I, as he aimed for the great land after the great leader Mohamed Paşa Sâdqî retired for his old age.¹ Thus, Ahmed Paşa applied for this position, but Sultan Sulaymân I employed İbrahim Paşa instead of him, despite the supremacy of Ahmed Paşa and his exceptional personality.

İbrahim Paşa pushed Ahmed Paşa away from his great position by giving him the management of Egypt as he became the governor of Egypt on 18 Shâwal 929 A.H./ 19 August 1523 A.D. After that, he tried to kill Ahmed Paşa by sending letters to the princes in Egypt asking them to cut Ahmed's Paşa throat and send him his head. In return, he will choose one of them to take the leadership of Egypt. But Ahmed Paşa revealed the conspiracy and saw the letters, and cleverly got rid.

Then, Ahmed Paşa started to protect himself and killed some of Sultan Sulaymân's Mamluks, controlled the trader's role and took possession of the cabinet money. He also asked Ghanem Al-Hmzauî to present 150,000 Dinars and the Senate to pay 100,000 Dinars, and took more coins from the Al-mghrîb. Christians and Jewish continued his rebellion when he gathered some of the Arab brats and headed to the citadel and besieged it for 20 days, then arrested some of the Ottoman soldiers.²

In order to have full control over the reign of Sultan Sulaymân I, he underestimated him by trying to be independent from the Ottoman reign, and regain the power of the Burji Mamluk State. He declared himself the Sultan of Egypt on 11 Rabi' II 930 A.H./17 January 1524 A.D., and titled himself al-Malîk al-Mansûr Ahmed Khan³ (the victorious king Ahmed

¹ Ibn Abdel Moaty, *Akhbar al-ūawl fîmn tsrffî mişr arabab al-dawl*, p. 135.

² Al-Bakri, *Al-rawḍa; Al-m'naws a;fî akhbar Mişr Al-mhrûsa*, p. 82; Al-Malwani, *Tūḥaft al-'ḥbab bmn mlk Mişr mn al-mulūk aw al-nūab*, p. 109; Al-Ghazy, *Al-kawkib al-sa'ra; ba' 'ayn al-m' Al-'Ashra*, pp. 159; Al-Nahrawali, *Al-brq al-aymanî*, p. 37; Ibn Abdel Moaty, *Akhbar al-ūawl fîmn tsrffî mişr arabab al-dawl*, p. 135.

³ Al-Ghazy, *Al-kawkib al-sa'ra; ba' 'ayn al-m'al- 'ahrra*, pp.159; Al-Bakri, *Al-rawḍa Al-m'naws a; fî akhbar Mişr*, p.82; Mousa, *Sfhat mṭaya mn Tarîkh Mişr al-'Uthmāniya*, pp. 34-35; Sayed, *Mişr fî al-'aşr al-'Uthmāni fî al-qrn 16 al-Milādî*, pp.118:119.

Khan), *al-‘Adl*⁴ (the fair), and *‘malik al-umarā nāib al-dyār al-maṣriyah’*.⁵ He also changed the flag of the Ottoman Empire and introduced a new flag for his new state: red colored with two Arabian swords.⁶

Ahmed Paşa started to instill his policy and ordered that the Imams to make their sermons in his name in mosques. He also struck dinars and dirham with his name for two weeks at the beginning of Rabi’1 in 930 A.H./ January 1524 A.D.⁷

Along with the challenges faced by Ahmed Paşa Al-Krchī, he did not find any support. At the international level, the Levant was not satisfied and armed the Damascus Citadel to face his movement,⁸ while the Mecca royals saw that he was aiming at destroying the Egyptian Kingdom.⁹ The Ottoman State did not stand still, but began to collide against him and agreed with Cairo princes, on top of whom was Chānim Al-ḥmzaaway, to get rid of him upon the command of Sultan Sulaymān I. He was attacked beside Citadel in Cairo the on 17 Rabi’ 1930 A.H./23 January 1524, but he ran away until he reached the Arab Sheikh ‘Abd al-Dāim bin Bakr.¹⁰

General upraise was announced to fight Ahmed Paşa, in which the Roman, the Levant, the Moroccan, and the al-‘ūam tribes rose, called the judges, went to the citadel, and Ahmed Paşa’s actions were revealed. The announcer called for attack against him, and simultaneously a thousand soldiers came from Istanbul to Alexandria, sent by Sultan Sulaymān I ibn Selīm I. Everyone united against him, and he was captured and slaughtered. His head was hanged on Zuweila Gate on 29 Rabi’ 1930 A.H./ 5 March 1524 A.D, then it was sent to Sultan Sulaymān on 3 Jūmada 1930 A.H./ 8 March 1524 A.D.¹¹

Among the factors that aided Ahmed Paşa in his revolt was Egypt’s location- being far from the Ottoman State, and having great material resources and vast lands. All these factors led him to announce his revolt and rebellion against the Ottoman State. This is in addition to the existence of the Mamluk who were against the Ottoman reign, mistakenly believing that such privileges will be enough to achieve victory and independence from the Ottoman State.¹²

Ahmed Paşa al-Krchī Movement and its Reflection on Coins in Egypt

The movement of Ahmed Paşa al-Krchī had its apparent impact on coins struck in Egypt, as Sultan Sulaymān I strove to make administrative amendments in the ruling system in Egypt in fear of any revolt or rebellion leading to its total loss. He called it Egypt’s Development Law in 931 A.H/ 1524 A.D.,¹³ focusing on everything concerning remint gold and silver

⁴ Al-Hemsey, *Hawdth al-zman aw awfiat al-shaykh aw al-‘gran*, p. 572.

⁵ Al-Maleky, *Nīl al-munay bidhīl blūgh al-quray*, pp. 349-350.

⁶ Sayed, *Miṣr fī al-‘aṣr al-‘Uthmāni fī al-qrn 16 al-Mīlādī*, pp. 118-119.

⁷ Al-Nahrawali, *Al-brq al-aymanī*, p. 37; Al-Maleky, *Nīl al-munay*, p. 350; Ibn Abdel Moaty, *Akhbar al-ūawl f īmn ṭṣrf f ī miṣr arab al-dawl*, p. 135; Al-Ghazy, *Al-kawkib al-sa`ra; ba`ayn al-m`al-`ahrira*, p. 159; Al-Bakri, *Al-rawḍa; Al-m`naws a; fī akhbar Miṣr*, p. 82; Ahmed (Fouad), *Qanūn nama Miṣr*, p. 4; Sayed, *Miṣr fī al-‘aṣr al-‘Uthmāni fī al-qrn 16 al-Mīlādī*, p.120; Al-Sāwī, *Al-Nuqud al-Mutadāwala*, p. 26.

⁸ Al-Hemsey, *Hawdth al-zman aw awfiat al-shaykh aw al-‘gran*, p. 572.

⁹ Al-Maleky, *Nīl al-munay*, p. 350.

¹⁰ Al-Nahrawali, *al-brq al-aymanī*, p.37. Al-Maleky, *nīl al-munay*, p.350. Ibn Abdel Moaty, *Akhbar al-ūawl f īmn ṭṣrf f ī miṣr arab al-dawl*, p.135. Al-Ghazy, *al-kawkib al-sa`ra; ba`ayn al-m`al-`ahrira*, p. 159. Al-Bakri, *Al-rawḍa Al-m`naws a; fī akhbar Miṣr*, p. 82.

¹¹ Al-Ghazy, *Al-kawkib al-sa`ra ba`ayn al-m`al-`ahrira*, p. 159.

¹² Abdel Kareem, *The Arabs and the Ottomans*, p. 86

¹³ Daniel, *Jdhūr Miṣr al-ḥdītha*, p. 46.

coins, the mints, and accountants, as follows:

1- Controlling the Mint

On top of the precautionary developments after Ahmed Paşa al-Krchī was controlling the mint through Sultan Sulaymân I ibn Selîm I who solely had the right to appoint the mint secretary, and the Head of Princes of Egypt may fire him if he sensed any shortage, carelessness or treason in his work. The case is then forwarded to the Sultan, but the latter does not have the right to appoint another; I ask for a trusted person to be appointed in his place.¹⁴

Since that decision, controlling mints has become one of the most important occupations given high significance on behalf of the Ottoman State in all the states under its rule through one of its officers, workers, or a specific representative sent from the royal family.¹⁵ The reason behind this might be the importance of such an organization at the political and economic levels for the Ottoman State, as it has been traditionally administered by the state.¹⁶

As for the source of metal for the mint, Sultan Sulaymân I issued a decree banning and forbidding the accountants transfer through the cities to buy gold from anyone to preserve it, then resell it to the officer. Thus, he who does not find it with anyone else and has no choice but to resort to the accountants. Such accountants in turn sell it with the value they estimate, and their punishment is withdrawing their money.¹⁷

The importance of this decree lies in banning the accountants' monopolization of gold import to the mint, leading to the stabilization of the gold price used to struck the gold coins without any increase.

2- Sultan Sulaymân I Policy in remint Gold Coins

The gold Ottoman coins are considered one of the main pillars of the financial system in the Ottoman State, and since their issuance, they strove to have a unified financial form in resemblance to the gold coins terms of weight and standard.¹⁸ The gold Ottoman coins were different from other states' coins by the distinguished type of inscription of the dates recorded on them. Such dates refer to the crowning of the Ottoman Sultan to the throne without registering the actual issuance date,¹⁹ through a decree by the Sultan to struck new coins. This process was known as the Renewed Struck, in which the old coins are banned and exchanged from the mint with the new coins.²⁰

¹⁴ Ahmed, *Qanûn nama Mişr*, p. 77.

¹⁵ Samuel, *Al-nqud wa Al-mawazayn*, p. 257; Akmal, *Al-dawlh al-'Uthmāniya*, pp. 669-670.

¹⁶ Shawkat, *Al-Tarīkhal-malī*, p. 79.

¹⁷ Ahmed, *Qanûn nama Mişr*, p. 77.

¹⁸ Shawkat, *Al-Tarīkhal-malī*, p. 240.

¹⁹ Raafat, *Al-tarīkh al-hjrī*, p. 240.

²⁰ Akmal, *Al-dawlh al-'Uthmāniya*, pp. 666; Shawkat, *Al-Tarīkhal-malī*, p. 240.

Since Sultan Sulaymân I came to the throne, the Egyptian mint proceeded in issuing gold coins with the date of his crowning in 926 A.H/ 1520 A.D.²¹ Two coins belonging to this type are preserved in the Egyptian National Library and Archives,²² while Artuk published another one which belonged to this type as well.²³ The inscriptions and decorations of this type were as follows (pls. nos.1-2):

ضارب النضر	سلطان سليمان شاه
صاحب العز والنصر	بن سلطان سليم شاه
في الير والبحر	عز نصره ضرب فـ
	مصر سنة
	926

Four coins which belong to the same type are preserved in the British Museum,²⁴ while William Qazan published another two coins belonging.²⁵

Among the main goals that Ahmed Paşa strove to achieve was proving his legitimacy through striking coins with his name and changing the type of coins struck by Sultan Sulaymân I, having in mind that coins are one of the major powers of ruling. He is considered the first to cut the ckhāin of Ottoman coins milled in Egypt.²⁶ Sources agreed upon the coinage of a new Egyptian currency of dinars and dirham with Ahmed Paşa's name²⁷, with the inscription of the statement Long Live Sultan Ahmed's Power.²⁸

Among the main coins reform by Sultan Sulaymân I to control Ahmed Paşa al-Krchī's coins are:

1- The confiscation of Ahmed Paşa al-Krchī's funds, as no coins of such unique numismatics have been found in the history of the Ottoman rule in Egypt. The reason behind this might be the short period of time Ahmed Paşa ruled, being known as the traitor.²⁹ Views have differed, for some believed he ruled for six months,³⁰ while others saw that he ruled for a year³¹. Egypt's new ruler Gūsleha Kasm Paşa collected all the coins issued by Ahmed Paşa as soon as he arrived to Egypt in 931 A.H /1524 A.D.³²

2- Sultan Sulaymân I determined the coinage of the Sultan Coin (the Ottoman Dinar) from the gold imported from Tkrur countries, struck in the special standard mint based on the law followed in Constantinople, as each Sultan strikes with a standard of 18.5 carats of alloy or

²¹ Lane, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, pp. 80-81.

²² Record No. 3518, 2.5 g 19 mm, record No. 3521, 3.4 g, 20 mm.

²³ Artuk, *Istanbul Arkeoloji*, No. 153

²⁴ Lane, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, No. 202, 203, 204, 205, pp. 80 - 81.

²⁵ William, *Collection of William Kazan*, No. 753, 754, p.363.

²⁶ Al-Şawī, *Al-Nuqud al-Mutadāwala*, p. 27.

²⁷ Al-Hemsey, *Hawdith al-zman aw awfiat al-shaykh aw al-'qran*, p.572; Al-Nahrawali, *Al-brq al-aymanī*, p. 38. Al-Maleky, *Nīl al-munay*, p.350; Ibn Abdel Moaty, *Akhbar al-ūawl f'īmn ṭṣrf f'ī miṣr arabab al-dawl*, p. 135; Al-Ghazy, *Al-kawkiḅ al-sa'ra ba' 'ayn al-m' al-'ahrra*, p.159.

²⁸ Sayed, *Miṣr fī al-'aṣr al-'Uthmāni fī al-qrn 16 al-Milādī*, p.120; Al-Şawī, *Al-Nuqud al-Mutadāwala*, p. 27.

²⁹ Al-Şawī, *Al-Nuqud al-Mutadāwala*, p. 27.

³⁰ Al-Malwani, *Tūḥaft al-'ḥbab bmn mlk Miṣr*, p. 109.

³¹ Al-Bakri, *Al-rawḍa Al-m'naws a fī akhbar Miṣr*, p. 82.

³² Al-Şawī, *Al-Nuqud al-Mutadāwala*, p. 27.

golden pots and receives a fee of ten golden coins for each hundred *mithqal*.³³ What made Sultan Sulaymân I do so was his attempt to fix the standard that was low at the beginning of his age when he sent a letter to Prince Khaîr Bîk to amend the exchange of gold and silver in 926 A.H/ 1520 A.D,³⁴ along with connecting the standard of the gold coins struck in Egypt with those struck in Constantinople for the Ottoman State to preserve a fixed exchange rate of the coins struck in Egypt.³⁵

3- Sultan Sulaymân I was keen on striking the gold coins in the same year when Ahmed Paşa al-Krchî's coins were banned in 930 A.H, and it was followed by searching museums, catalogues, and private collections. This led to the Egyptian mint did not issue any gold coins of Sultan Sulaymân I dated 927 A.H. and 928 A.H., in addition to 929 A.H. in which Ahmed Paşa al-Krchî was appointed to rule Egypt. Thus, it can be concluded that the coins struck since 930 A.H. represent the new coins issued after getting rid of Ahmed Paşa al-Krchî's coins with the aim of restoring confidence in the Ottoman gold coins after removing the statements inscribed by Ahmed Paşa of Long Live Sultan Ahmed's Power.³⁶

The New Coins Struck by Sultan Sulaymân I

One of the most important results of Ahmed Paşa al-Krchî's revolution was the struck of new types of gold coins of Sultan Sulaymân I with the inscription of the struck date instead of the date of crowning the Sultan to the throne since 930 A.H. until 933 A.H. This is considered a very important alteration, in giving up the struck of the date of crowning the Sultan to the throne on coins for the aim of getting rid of Ahmed Paşa al-Krchî's coins, as follows.

1- The First Type of Gold Coins Struck in Egypt in 930 A.H.

This type can be witnessed in two coins preserved in the Egyptian National Library and Archives,³⁷ in which the inscriptions and decorations of this type were as follows (pls.nos.3/4):

ضارب النضر صاحب العز والنصر فى البر والبحر	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سلطان سليم شاه عز نصره ضرب فـ مصر سنة 930
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This type was distinguished in terms of the general form as the inscriptions on the obverse and reverse were in horizontal lines inside a prominent lined circle.³⁸ On the observe, the names of Sultan Suleiman and his father Sultan Selîm were inscribed given the title Shah, along with the actual date of striking in 930 A.H, in addition to the location of striking in

³³ Ahmed, *Qanûn nama Mişr*, p.92; Shawkat, *al-Tarîkhal-malî*, pp. 80-81; Shaw, *The Financial and Administrative*, p. 367.

³⁴ Ibn Iyas, *Bda' al-zhur*, p. 354

³⁵ Samuel, *Al-nqud wa Al-mawazayn*, pp. 161-162.

³⁶ Sayed, *Mişr fî al-'aşr al-'Uthmâni fî al-qrn 16 al-Mîlādî*, pp.121; Al-Şawî, *al-Nuqud al-Mutadāwala*, p.27.

³⁷ Record No. 3524, 3.2 g 19.5 mm , record No. 3525, 3.5g , 20 mm.

³⁸ Raafat, *Al-Nuqud al-'Islâmiyya fî Mişr*, p.240.

Egypt that was usually preceded by the preposition (in).³⁹ On the reverse, the old Ottoman inscription was added stating the succulent minter the glorious and victorious in the land and seas. William also published three coins belonging to this type.⁴⁰

2- The Second Type of Gold Coins Struck in Egypt in 931 A.H.

This type can be witnessed in a coin preserved among a private collection in the United Arab Emirates⁴¹ in which the inscriptions and decorations of this type were as follows (pl. no.5)

ضارب النضر صاحب العز والنصر في البر والبحر	سلطان سليمان بن سليم خان عز نصره ضرب مصر سنة 931
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3- The Third Type of Gold Coins Struck in Egypt in 932 A.H.

This type can be witnessed in a coin preserved in the Egyptian National Library and Archives published for the first time⁴², and Artuk published another coin belonging to the same type⁴³, in which the inscriptions and decorations of this type were as follows (pl. no.6)

ضارب النضر صاحب العز والنصر في البر والبحر	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سلطان سليم خان عز نصره ضرب بمصر في سنة 932
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4- The Fourth Type of Gold Coins Struck in Egypt in 933 A.H.

This type can be witnessed in a coin preserved among a private collection⁴⁴ in which the inscriptions and decorations of this type were as follows (pl. no.7)

ضارب النضر صاحب العز والنصر في البر والبحر	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سلطان سليم شاه عز نصره ضرب بمصر في سنة 933
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3- Reforming Silver Coins

Sultan Sulaymân I started reforming silver coinage by the beginning of his rule in 926 A.H./1520 A.D., due to the major decrease in weight and standard.⁴⁵ Sulaymân I determined that coinage would be minted in Egypt mint from Ottoman alloy or from silver topical alloy in which each hundred dirham of it equals eighty four dirham of pure silver and sixteen fake silver, deducting what the fire burns, and for each hundred dirham 250 para are minted.⁴⁶

³⁹ Al-Şāwī, *Al-Nuqud al-Mutadāwala*, p.25.

⁴⁰ *The Coinage of Islam, Collection of William Kazan*, No. 755, 756, 757, p.363

⁴¹ United Arab Emirates, *Private Collection*, 2.9g, 20mm.

⁴² Record No. 3526, 2.6g, 19.5 mm.

⁴³ Artuk, *Istanbul Arkeoloji*, No. 155.

⁴⁴ Private Collection, 3.3g, 20mm.

⁴⁵ Ibn Iyas, *bda' al-zhur*, p. 354.

⁴⁶ Ahmed, *Qanūn nama; Mişr*, p. 92.

This procedure depends on the Ottoman State's responsibility to provide the silver raw material from Anatalia and Balkan mines to be sent to Egypt in order for Egypt mint to struck Aqchat⁴⁷. The single bāra contained 1.075 gm. of pure silver, which is almost 50% more than that what the contemporary aqcha; contained.⁴⁸



Pl. no. 1: Dinar struck in Egypt in 926 A.H. with the name of Sultan Sulaymân I, preserved in Egyptian National Library and Archives No. 3518, 2.5 g 19 mm.

Pl. no. 2: Dinar struck in Egypt in 926 A.H. with the name of Sultan Sulaymân I, preserved in Egyptian National Library and Archives No. 3521, 3.4 g , 20 mm



Pl. no. 3: Dinar struck in Egypt in 930 A.H. with the name of Sultan Sulaymân I, preserved in Egyptian National Library and Archives No. 3524, 3.2 g 19.5 mm.

Pl. no. 4: Dinar struck in Egypt in 930 A.H. with the name of Sultan Sulaymân I, preserved in Egyptian National Library and Archives No. 3525, 3.5g , 20 mm.



Pl. no. 5: Dinar struck in Egypt in 931 A.H. with the name of Sultan Sulaymân I, preserved in United Arab Emirates (private collection), 2.9 g, 20 mm.

Pl. no. 6: Dinar struck in Egypt in 932 A.H. with the name of Sultan Sulaymân I, preserved in Egyptian National Library and Archives No. 3526, 2.6 g, 19.5 mm.

⁴⁷ Shawkat, *Al-Tarīkhal-malī*, p. 82-83.

⁴⁸ Shawkat, *Al-Tarīkhal-malī*, p. 184.



◀Pl. no. 7: Dinar struck in Egypt in 933 A.H. with the name of Sultan Sulaymân I, preserved in United Arab Emirates (private collection) 3.3g , 20 mm.

CONCLUSION

The Paper confirmed that Sultan Sulaymân I ibn Selîm I solely had the right to appoint the mint secretary. It also established that Sultan Sulaymân I Issued a decree banning and forbidding the accountants transfer through the cities to buy gold from anyone to preserve it. The Study revealed that Sultan Sulaymân I was keen on striking gold coins in the same year when Ahmed Paşa Al-Krchî's coins were banned in 930 A.H. The Research shed light on new types of gold coins of Sultan Sulaymân I which emerged with the inscription of the date of issuance form 930 A.H. until 933 A.H.

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