

2009 Standard Catalog of®

WORLD COINS

1901-2000



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\$800 - \$950 per ounce for gold

\$350 - \$470 per ounce for palladium

\$14.50 - \$18.50 per ounce for silver

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INTRODUCTION

You hold in your hands the latest in the long series of Standard Catalog of World Coin books. This 36th edition of the longest running annual world coin catalog represents a great deal of hard work, dedication and years of development from hundreds of loyal contributors comprised of coin collectors, coin dealers, editors, researchers, photographers, programmers and designers.

Beginning with the ideas of original authors Chester L. Krause and Clifford Mishler, the Standard Catalog of World Coins was brought into our hobby in 1972 as the largest and most comprehensive world coin reference available. Those first few editions in the early 1970s offered world coin data for all countries from the mid-1800s to the then current day. There were photographs of many of the coins, plenty of information on metal content, descriptions of types and varieties, date listings and of course values presented in multiple grades of preservation. It was all that a hobbyist could want, in one complete package.

But of course, the burgeoning expanse of the world coin hobby brought with it new requirements for added data. Over time we found that collectors wanted information on earlier time periods, and so our database of information was developed and expanded to include coin listings first from the 1700s, then the 1600s and now even some listings from the 1500's. Related areas to circulating coins were also researched developed and rolled into our base of knowledge. Patterns, pieforts, trial strikes and essays were added to many countries offering steps of information towards the regular issue coins we had come to know so well. Tokens and medallic issues were compiled for eras and areas where regular issue coinage was scarce or non-existent.

Many experts dedicated their knowledge and time to these various expansions and to them our hobby is most indebted. Many editors came and went over the years; our staff of experts has over time included some of the most interesting and well-known people one could ever hope to meet. The broader base of those contributing advice and expertise from the field has been a vibrant ray of sunshine, with so many brilliant people stepping forward that it makes our minds spin. Along the way the primary concern for everyone has always been to expand our base of available knowledge and to present as much of what we have learned as possible in an affordable and manageable book form for all to use and enjoy.

Over the years this base of knowledge has come to encompass a full four hundred plus years of world coinage in five catalog volumes. These five volumes represent the most cost effective and complete numismatic library available in the world today! In that we can all take a moment of pride and honor.

However, we should never pause for very long, as there are always new territories to conquer. As in the past, when we found a need to offer more specialized catalogs such as the landmark Standard Catalog of German

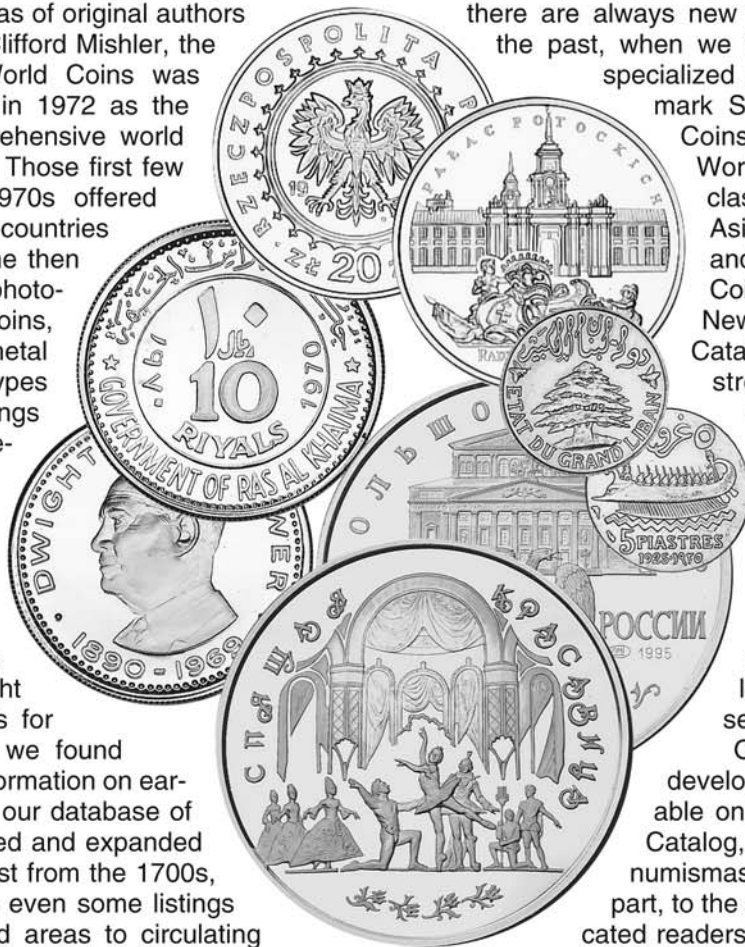
Coins and Standard Catalog of World Crowns and Talers, the classic Standard Guide to South Asian Coins and Paper Money and Standard Catalog of World Coins – Spain, Portugal and the New World, the refined Standard Catalog of World Gold Coins, the streamlined Collecting World Coins, our geographic North American Coins & Prices, the distinctive Unusual World Coins, our innovative Coins & Currency of the Middle East, or the most recent geographically oriented Coins of Northern Europe and Russia, we are always looking for new ways to better serve our shared hobby.

Our web design team has developed NumisMaster, a searchable on-line version of the Standard Catalog, which can be found at www.numismaster.com. This is due, in large part, to the enthusiastic input of our dedicated readers. Keep writing and commenting, we love to hear from you!

As we look towards the future, this 36th edition completed and out in use, we would like to take a moment to ask a favor of you, our readers. While you are using the various volumes of the Standard Catalog series and the NumisMaster website, please keep in mind that this ever changing, developing and expanding reservoir of numismatic data is really a living, breathing entity. It is a database that requires your attention and nurture. Watch over it carefully, keep an eye out for possible mistakes, errors and omissions. Look for an opportunity to participate in its expansion and refinement. Contact the editorial staff with your observations, additions and ideas.

Be a part of your hobby through the pages of the most recognized and respected World Coin references on the planet!

Best Wishes,
The Editorial Staff
of the Standard Catalog of World Coins



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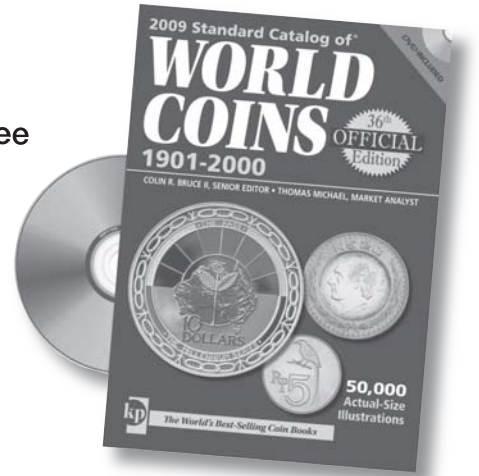
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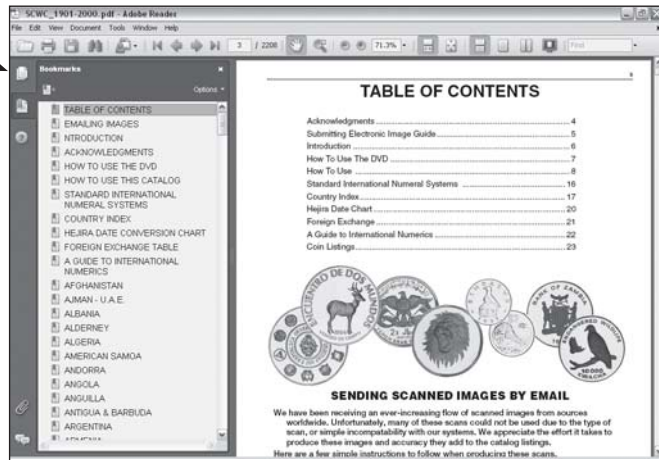
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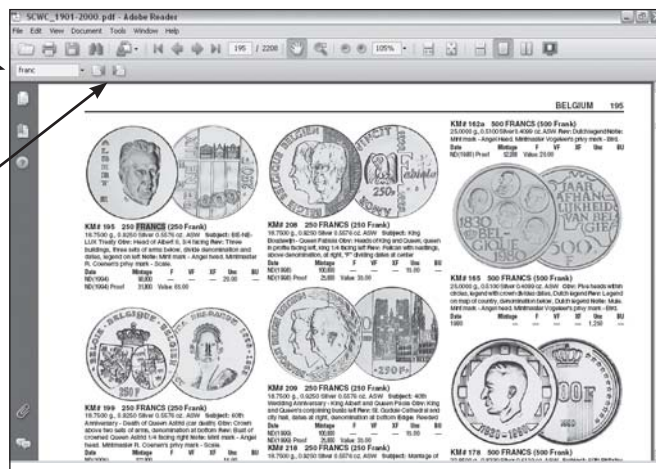
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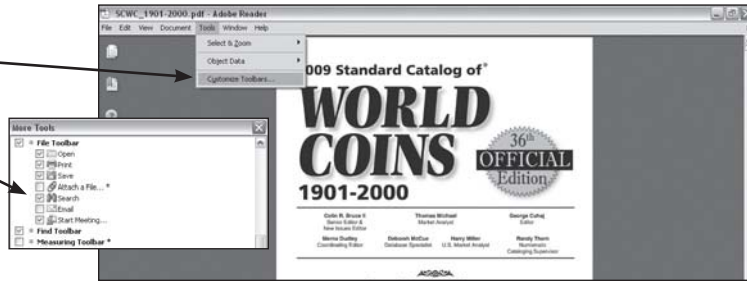
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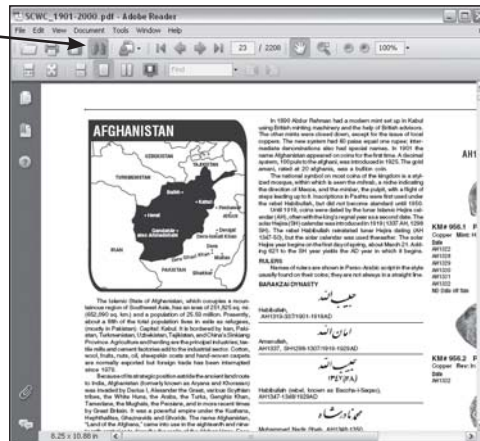
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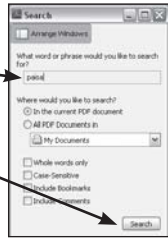
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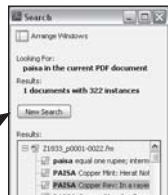
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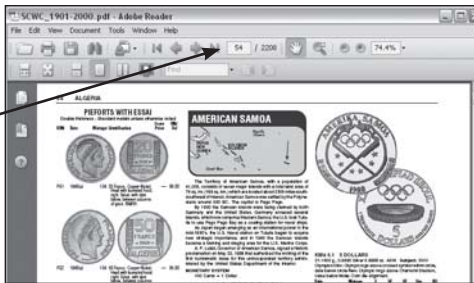
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The Table of Contents is on page 3 and the Country Index starts on page 17.



You may also enlarge the images of the coins up to 400% for easy viewing



HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This catalog series is designed to serve the needs of both the novice and advanced collectors. It provides a comprehensive guide to over 100 years of world coinage. It is generally arranged so that persons with no more than a basic knowledge of world history and a casual acquaintance with coin collecting can consult it with confidence and ease. The following explanations summarize the general practices used in preparing this catalog's listings. However, because of specialized requirements, which may vary by country and era, these must not be considered ironclad. Where these standards have been set aside, appropriate notations of the variations are incorporated in that particular listing.

ARRANGEMENT

Countries are arranged alphabetically. Political changes within a country are arranged chronologically. In countries where Rulers are the single most significant political entity, a chronological arrangement by Ruler has been employed. Distinctive sub-geographic regions are listed alphabetically following the country's main listings. A few exceptions to these rules may exist. Refer to the Country Index.

Diverse coinage types relating to fabrication methods, revaluations, denomination systems, non-circulating categories and such have been identified, separated and arranged in logical fashion. Chronological arrangement is employed for most circulating coinage, i.e., Hammered coinage will normally precede Milled coinage, monetary reforms will flow in order of their institution. Non-circulating types such as Essais, Pieforts, Patterns, Trial Strikes, Mint and Proof sets will follow the main listings.

Within a coinage type coins will be listed by denomination, from smallest to largest. Numbered types within a denomination will be ordered by their first date of issue.

IDENTIFICATION

The most important step in the identification of a coin is the determination of the nation of origin. This is generally easily accomplished where English-speaking lands are concerned, however, use of the country index is sometimes required. The coins of Great Britain provide an interesting challenge. For hundreds of years the only indication of the country of origin was in the abbreviated Latin legends. In recent times there have been occasions when there has been no indication of origin. Only through the familiarity of the monarchical portraits, symbols and legends or indication of currency system are they identifiable.

The coins of many countries beyond the English-language realm, such as those of French, Italian or Spanish heritage, are also quite easy to identify through reference to their legends, which appear in

the national languages based on Western alphabets. In many instances the name is spelled exactly the same in English as in the national language, such as France; while in other cases it varies only slightly, like Italia for Italy, Belgique or Belgie for Belgium, Brasil for Brazil and Danmark for Denmark.

This is not always the case, however, as in Norge for Norway, Espana for Spain, Sverige for Sweden and Helvetia for Switzerland. Some other examples include:

DEUTSCHES REICH - Germany 1873-1945
BUNDESREPUBLIC DEUTSCHLAND - Federal Republic of Germany.

DEUTSCHE DEMOKRATISCHE REPUBLIK - German Democratic Republic.

EMPIRE CHERIFIEN MAROC - Morocco.
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS - United Mexican States (Mexico).

ETAT DU GRAND LIBAN - State of Great Lebanon (Lebanon).

Thus it can be seen there are instances in which a little schooling in the rudiments of foreign languages can be most helpful. In general, colonial possessions of countries using the Western alphabet are similarly identifiable as they often carry portraits of their current rulers, the familiar lettering, sometimes in combination with a companion designation in the local language.

Collectors have the greatest difficulty with coins that do not bear legends or dates in the Western systems. These include coins bearing Cyrillic lettering attributable to Bulgaria, Russia, the Slavic states and Mongolia; the Greek script peculiar to Greece, Crete and the Ionian Islands; the Amharic characters of Ethiopia; or Hebrew in the case of Israel. Dragons and sunbursts along with the distinctive word characters attribute a coin to the Oriental countries of China, Japan, Korea, Tibet, Viet Nam and their component parts.

The most difficult coins to identify are those bearing only Persian or Arabic script and its derivatives, found on the issues of nations stretching in a wide swath across North Africa and East Asia, from Morocco to Indonesia, and the Indian subcontinent coinages which surely are more confusing in their vast array of Nagari, Sanskrit, Ahom, Assamese and other local dialects found on the local issues of the Indian Princely States. Although the task of identification on the more modern issues of these lands is often eased by the added presence of Western alphabet legends, a feature sometimes adopted as early as the late 19th Century, for the earlier pieces it is often necessary for the uninitiated to laboriously seek and find.

Except for the cruder issues, however, it will be found that certain characteristics and symbols featured in addition to the predominant legends are typical on coins from a given country or group of

countries. The toughra monogram, for instance, occurs on some of the coins of Afghanistan, Egypt, the Sudan, Pakistan, Turkey and other areas of the late Ottoman Empire. A predominant design feature on the coins of Nepal is the trident; while neighboring Tibet features a lotus blossom or lion on many of their issues.

To assist in identification of the more difficult coins, we have assembled the Instant Identifier and Monogram sections presented on the following pages. They are designed to provide a point of beginning for collectors by allowing them to compare unidentified coins with photographic details from typical issues.

We also suggest reference to the Index of Coin Denominations presented here and also the comprehensive Country Index, where the inscription will be found listed just as it appears on the coin for nations using the Western alphabet.

DATING

Coin dating is the final basic attribution consideration. Here, the problem can be more difficult because the reading of a coin date is subject not only to the vagaries of numeric styling, but to calendar variations caused by the observance of various religious eras or regal periods from country to country, or even within a country. Here again, with the exception of the sphere from North Africa through the Orient, it will be found that most countries rely on Western date numerals and Christian (AD) era reckoning, although in a few instances, coin dating has been tied to the year of a reign or government. The Vatican, for example dates its coinage according to the year of reign of the current pope, in addition to the Christian-era date.

Countries in the Arabic sphere generally date their coins to the Muslim era (AH), which commenced on July 16, 622 AD (Julian calendar), when the prophet Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina. As their calendar is reckoned by the lunar year of 354 days, which is about three percent (precisely 2.98%) shorter than the Christian year, a formula is required to convert AH dating to its Western equivalent. To convert an AH date to the approximate AD date, subtract three percent of the AH date (round to the closest whole number) from the AH date and add 622. A chart converting all AH years from 1010 (July 2, 1601) to 1450 (May 25, 2028) may be found elsewhere in the catalog under the name Hejira Date Chart.

The Muslim calendar is not always based on the lunar year (AH), however, causing some confusion, particularly in Afghanistan and Iran, where a calendar based on the solar year (SH) was introduced around 1920. These dates can be converted to AD by simply adding 621. In 1976 the government of Iran implemented a new solar calendar based on the foundation of the Iranian monarchy in 559 BC. The first year observed on the new calendar was 2535 (MS), which commenced March 20, 1976. A reversion to the traditional SH dating standard occurred a few years later.

Several different eras of reckoning, including Christian and Muslim (AH), have been used to date coins of the Indian subcontinent. The two basic systems are the Vikrama Samvat (VS), which dates from Oct. 18, 58 BC, and the Saka era, the origin of which is reckoned from March 3, 78 AD. Dating according to both eras appears on various coins of the area.

Coins of Thailand (Siam) are found dated by three different eras. The most predominant is the Buddhist era (BE), which originated in 543 BC. Next is the Bangkok or Ratanakosindsok (RS) era, dating from 1781 AD; followed by the Chula-Sakarat (CS) era, dating from 638 AD. The latter era originated in Burma and is used on that country's coins.

Other calendars include that of the Ethiopian era (EE), which commenced seven years, eight months after AD dating; and that of the Jewish people, which commenced on Oct. 7, 3761 BC. Korea claims a legendary dating from 2333 BC, which is acknowledged in some of its coin dating. Some coin issues of the Indonesian area carry dates determined by the Javanese Aji Saka era (AS), a calendar of 354 days (100 Javanese years equal 97 Christian or Gregorian calendar years), which can be matched to AD dating by comparing it to AH dating.

The following table indicates the year dating for the various eras, which correspond to 2008 in Christian calendar reckoning, but it must be remembered that there are overlaps between the eras in some instances.

Christian era (AD)	-2008
Muslim era (AH)	-AH1429
Solar year (SH)	-SH1386
Monarchic Solar era (MS)	-MS2567
Vikrama Samvat (VS)	-VS2065
Saka era (SE)	-SE1930
Buddhist era (BE)	-BE2551
Bangkok era (RS)	-RS227
Chula-Sakarat era (CS)	-CS1370
Ethiopian era (EE)	-EE2001
Korean era	-4341
Javanese Aji Saka era (AS)	-AS1941
Fasli era (FE)	-FE1418
Jewish era (JE)	-JE5768
Roman	-MMVIII

Coins of Asian origin - principally Japan, Korea, China, Turkestan and Tibet and some modern gold issues of Turkey - are generally dated to the year of the government, dynasty, reign or cyclic eras, with the dates indicated in Asian characters which usually read from right to left. In recent years, however, some dating has been according to the Christian calendar and in Western numerals. In Japan, Asian character dating was reversed to read from left to right in Showa year 23 (1948 AD).

More detailed guides to less prevalent coin dating systems, which are strictly local in nature, are presented with the appropriate listings.

Some coins carry dates according to both locally observed and Christian eras. This is particularly true in the Arabic world, where the Hejira date may be indi-

cated in Arabic numerals and the Christian date in Western numerals, or both dates in either form.

The date actually carried on a given coin is generally cataloged here in the first column (Date) to the right of the catalog number. If this date is by a non-Christian dating system, such as 'AH' (Muslim), the Christian equivalent date will appear in parentheses(), for example AH1336(1917). Dates listed alone in the date column which do not actually appear on a given coin, or dates which are known, but do not appear on the coin, are generally enclosed by parentheses with 'ND' at the left, for example ND(1926).

Timing differentials between some era of reckoning, particularly the 354-day Mohammedan and 365-day Christian years, cause situations whereby coins which carry dates for both eras exist bearing two year dates from one calendar combined with a single date from another.

Countermarked Coinage is presented with both 'Countermark Date' and 'Host Coin' date for each type. Actual date representation follows the rules outlined above.

NUMBERING SYSTEM

Some catalog numbers assigned in this volume are based on established references. This practice has been observed for two reasons: First, when world coins are listed chronologically they are basically self-cataloging; second, there was no need to confuse collectors with totally new numeric designations where appropriate systems already existed. As time progressed we found many of these established systems incomplete and inadequate and have now replaced many with new KM numbers. When numbers change appropriate cross-referencing has been provided.

Some of the coins listed in this catalog are identified or cross-referenced by numbers assigned by R.S. Yeoman (Y#), or slight adaptations thereof, in his *Modern World Coins*, and *Current Coins of the World*. For the pre-Yeoman dated issues, the numbers assigned by William D. Craig (C#) in his *Coins of the World (1750-1850 period)*, 3rd edition, have generally been applied.

In some countries, listings are cross-referenced to Robert Friedberg's (FR#) *Gold Coins of the World* or *Coins of the British World*. Major Fred Pridmore's (P#) studies of British colonial coinage are also referenced, as are W.H. Valentine's (V#) references on the *Modern Copper Coins of the Mohammedan States*. Coins issued under the Chinese sphere of influence are assigned numbers from E. Kann's (K#) *Illustrated Catalog of Chinese Coins* and T.K. Hsu's (Su) work of similar title. In most cases, these cross-reference numbers are presented in the descriptive text for each type.

DENOMINATIONS

The second basic consideration to be met in the attribution of a coin is the determination of denomination. Since denominations are usually expressed in numeric rather than word form on a coin, this is usually quite easily accomplished on coins from nations which use Western numerals, except in those

instances where issues are devoid of any mention of face value, and denomination must be attributed by size, metallic composition or weight. Coins listed in this volume are generally illustrated in actual size. Where size is critical to proper attribution, the coin's millimeter size is indicated.

The sphere of countries stretching from North Africa through the Orient, on which numeric symbols generally unfamiliar to Westerners are employed, often provide the collector with a much greater challenge. This is particularly true on nearly all pre-20th Century issues. On some of the more modern issues and increasingly so as the years progress, Western-style numerals usually presented in combination with the local numeric system are becoming more commonplace on these coins.

Determination of a coin's currency system can also be valuable in attributing the issue to its country of origin. A comprehensive alphabetical index of currency names, applicable to the countries as cataloged in this volume, with all individual nations of use for each, is presented in this section.

The included table of Standard International Numeral Systems presents charts of the basic numeric designations found on coins of non-Western origin. Although denomination numerals are generally prominently displayed on coins, it must be remembered that these are general representations of characters, which individual coin engravers may have rendered in widely varying styles. Where numeric or script denominations designation forms peculiar to a given coin or country apply, such as the script used on some Persian (Iranian) issues. They are so indicated or illustrated in conjunction with the appropriate listings.

MINTAGES

Quantities minted of each date are indicated where that information is available, generally stated in millions or rounded off to the nearest 10,000 pieces when more exact figures are not available. On quantities of a few thousand or less, actual mintages are generally indicated. For combined mintage figures the abbreviation "Inc. Above" means Included Above, while "Inc. Below" means Included Below. "Est." beside a mintage figure indicates the number given is an estimate or mintage limit.

MINT AND PRIVY MARKS

The presence of distinctive, but frequently inconspicuously placed, mintmarks indicates the mint of issue for many of the coins listed in this catalog. An appropriate designation in the date listings notes the presence, if any, of a mint mark on a particular coin type by incorporating the letter or letters of the mint mark adjoining the date, i.e., 1950D or 1927R.

The presence of mint and/or mintmaster's privy marks on a coin in non-letter form is indicated by incorporating the mint letter in lower case within parentheses adjoining the date; i.e. 1927(a). The corresponding mark is illustrated or identified in the introduction of the country.

In countries such as France and Mexico, where many mints may be producing like coinage in the same denomination during the same time period, divisions by mint have been employed. In these cases the mint mark may appear next to the individual date listings and/or the mint name or mint mark may be listed in the Note field of the type description.

Where listings incorporate mintmaster initials, they are always presented in capital letters separated from the date by one character space; i.e., 1850 MF. The different mintmark and mintmaster letters found on the coins of any country, state or city of issue are always shown at the beginning of listings.

METALS

Each numbered type listing will contain a description of the coins metallic content. The traditional coinage metals and their symbolic chemical abbreviations sometimes used in this catalog are:

Platinum - (PT)	Copper - (Cu)
Gold - (Au)	Brass -
Silver - (Ag)	Copper-nickel- (CN)
Billion -	Lead - (Pb)
Nickel - (Ni)	Steel -
Zinc - (Zn)	Tin - (Sn)
Bronze - (Ae)	Aluminum - (Al)

During the 18th and 19th centuries, most of the world's coins were struck of copper or bronze, silver and gold. Commencing in the early years of the 20th century, however, numerous new coinage metals, primarily non-precious metal alloys, were introduced. Gold has not been widely used for circulation coinages since World War I, although silver remained a popular coinage metal in most parts of the world until after World War II. With the disappearance of silver for circulation coinage, numerous additional compositions were introduced to coinage applications.

Most recent is the development of clad or plated planchets in order to maintain circulation life and extend the life of a set of production dies as used in the production of the copper-nickel clad copper 50 centesimos of Panama or in the latter case to reduce production costs of the planchets and yet provide a coin quite similar in appearance to its predecessor as in the case of the copper plated zinc core United States 1983 cent.

Modern commemorative coins have employed still more unusual methods such as bimetallic coins, color applications and precious metal or gem inlays.

OFF-METAL STRIKES

Off-metal strikes previously designated by "(OMS)" which also included the wide range of error coinage struck in other than their officially authorized compositions have been incorporated into Pattern listings along with special issues, which were struck for presentation or other reasons.

Collectors of Germanic coinage may be familiar with the term "Abschlag" which quickly identifies similar types of coinage.

PRECIOUS METAL WEIGHTS

Listings of weight, fineness and actual silver (ASW), gold (AGW), platinum or palladium (APW) content of most machine-struck silver, gold, platinum and palladium coins are provided in this edition. This information will be found incorporated in each separate type listing, along with other data related to the coin.

The ASW, AGW and APW figures were determined by multiplying the gross weight of a given coin by its known or tested fineness and converting the resulting gram or grain weight to troy ounces, rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth of an ounce. A silver coin with a 24.25-gram weight and .875 fineness for example, would have a fine weight of approximately 21.2188 grams, or a .6822 ASW, a factor that can be used to accurately determine the intrinsic value for multiple examples.

The ASW, AGW or APW figure can be multiplied by the spot price of each precious metal to determine the current intrinsic value of any coin accompanied by these designations.

Coin weights are indicated in grams (abbreviated "g") along with fineness where the information is of value in differentiating between types. These weights are based on 31.103 grams per troy (scientific) ounce, as opposed to the avoirdupois (commercial) standard of 28.35 grams. Actual coin weights are generally shown in hundredths or thousands of a gram; i.e., 0.500 SILVER 2.9200g.WEIGHTS AND FINENESSES

As the silver and gold bullion markets have advanced and declined sharply over the years, the fineness and total precious metal content of coins has become especially significant where bullion coins - issues which trade on the basis of their intrinsic metallic content rather than numismatic value - are concerned. In many instances, such issues have become worth more in bullion form than their nominal collector values or denominations indicate.

Establishing the weight of a coin can also be valuable for determining its denomination. Actual weight is also necessary to ascertain the specific gravity of the coin's metallic content, an important factor in determining authenticity.

TROY WEIGHT STANDARDS

24 Grains = 1 Pennyweight
480 Grains = 1 Ounce
31.103 Grams = 1 Ounce

UNIFORM WEIGHTS

15.432 Grains = 1 Gram
0.0648 Gram = 1 Grain

AVOIRDUPOIS STANDARDS

27-11/32 Grains = 11 Dram
437-1/2 Grains = 1 Ounce
28.350 Grams = 1 Ounce

BULLION VALUE

The simplest method for determining the bullion value of a precious metal coin is to multiply the actual precious metal weight by the current spot price for that metal. Using the example above, a silver coin with a .6822 actual silver weight (ASW) would have an intrinsic value of \$9.55 when the spot price of silver is \$14.00. If the spot price of silver rose to \$17.95 that same coins intrinsic value would rise to \$12.25.

HOMELAND TYPES

Homeland types are coins which colonial powers used in a colony, but do not bear that location's name. In some cases they were legal tender in the homeland, in others not. They are listed under the homeland and cross-referenced at the colony listing.

COUNTERMARKS/COUNTERSTAMPS

There is some confusion among collectors over the terms "countermark" and "counterstamp" when applied to a coin bearing an additional mark or change of design and/or denomination.

To clarify, a countermark might be considered similar to the "hall mark" applied to a piece of silverware, by which a silversmith assured the quality of the piece. In the same way, a countermark assures the quality of the coin on which it is placed, as, for example, when the

royal crown of England was countermarked (punched into) on segmented Spanish reales, allowing them to circulate in commerce in the British West Indies. An additional countermark indicating the new denomination may also be encountered on these coins.

Countermarks are generally applied singularly and in most cases indiscriminately on either side of the "host" coin.



Counterstamped coins are more extensively altered. The counterstamping is done with a set of dies, rather than a hand punch. The coin being counterstamped is placed between the new dies and struck as if it were a blank planchet as found with the Manila 8 reales issue of the Philippines. A more unusual application where the counterstamp dies were smaller than the host coin in the revalidated 50 centimos and 1 colon of Costa Rica issued in 1923.



Coin Alignment



Medal Alignment

COIN vs MEDAL ALIGNMENT

Some coins are struck with obverse and reverse aligned at a rotation of 180 degrees from each other. When a coin is held for vertical viewing with the obverse design aligned upright and the index finger and thumb at the top and bottom, upon rotation from left to right for viewing the reverse, the latter will be upside down. Such alignment is called "coin rotation." Other coins are struck with the obverse and reverse designs mated on an alignment of zero or 360 degrees. If such an example is held and rotated as described, the reverse will appear upright. This is the alignment, which is generally observed in the striking of medals, and for that reason coins produced in this manner are considered struck in "medal rotation". In some instances, often through error, certain coin issues have been struck to both alignment standards, creating interesting collectible varieties, which will be found noted in some listings. In addition, some countries are now producing coins with other designated obverse to reverse alignments which are considered standard for this type.

PHOTOGRAPHS

To assist the reader in coin identification, every effort has been made to present actual size photographs of every coinage type listed. Obverse and reverse are illustrated, except when a change in design is restricted to one side, and the coin has a diameter of 39mm or larger, in which case only the side required for identification of the type is generally illustrated. All coins up to 60mm are illustrated actual size, to the nearest 1/2mm up to 25mm, and to the nearest 1mm thereafter. Coins larger than 60mm diameter are illustrated in reduced size, with the actual size noted in the descriptive text block. Where slight change in size is important to coin type identification, actual millimeter measurements are stated.

TRADE COINS

From approximately 1750-1940, a number of nations, particularly European colonial powers and commercial traders, minted trade coins to facilitate commerce with the local populace of Africa, the Arab countries, the Indian subcontinental, Southeast Asia and the Far East. Such coins generally circulated at a value based on the weight and fineness of their silver or gold content, rather than their stated denomination. Examples include the sovereigns of Great Britain and the gold ducat issues of Austria, Hungary and the Netherlands. Trade coinage will sometimes be found listed at the end of the domestic issues.

VALUATIONS

Values quoted in this catalog represent the current market and are compiled from recommendations provided and verified through various source documents and specialized consultants. It should be stressed, however, that this book is intended to serve only as an aid for evaluating coins, actual market conditions are constantly changing and additional influences, such as particularly strong local demand for certain coin series, fluctuation of international exchange rates, changes in spot price of precious metals and worldwide collection patterns must also be considered. Publication of this catalog is not intended as a solicitation by the publisher, editors or contributors to buy or sell the coins listed at the prices indicated.

All valuations are stated in U.S. dollars, based on careful assessment of the varied international collector market. Valuations for coins priced below \$100.00 are generally stated in full amounts - i.e. 37.50 or 95.00 - while valuations at or above that figure are rounded off in even dollars - i.e. \$125.00 is expressed 125. A comma is added to indicate thousands of dollars in value.

For the convenience of overseas collectors and for U.S. collectors doing business with overseas dealers, the base exchange rate for the national currencies of approximately 180 countries are presented in the Foreign Exchange Table.

It should be noted that when particularly select uncirculated or proof-like examples of uncirculated coins become available they can be expected to command proportionately high premiums. Such examples in reference to choice Germanic Thalers are referred to as "erst schlage" or first strikes.

MEDALLIC ISSUES

Medallic issues are similar to coin-type issues and can generally be identified as commemoratives produced to the country's established coinage standards but without the usual indicator of denomination. These pieces sometimes feature designs adapted from the country's regular issue or commemorative coinage, and occasionally have been issued in conjunction with related coinage issues. Medallic issues, though bearing these similarities to coinage issues, are not coins and therefore are **not** listed in this catalog, but can be found in the companion catalog Unusual World Coins.

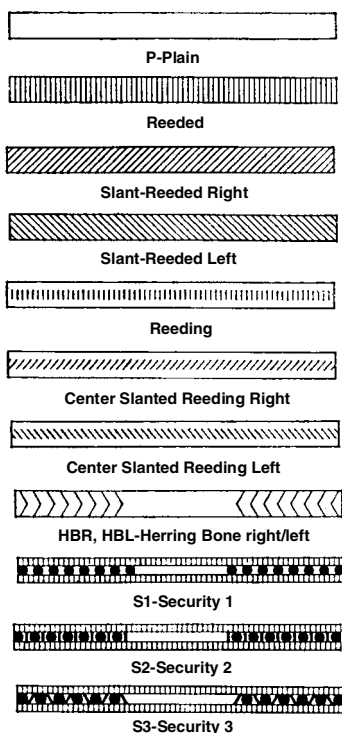
RESTRICKES, COUNTERFEITS

Deceptive restrrike and counterfeit (both contemporary and modern) examples exist of some coin issues. Where possible, the existence of restrikes is noted. Warnings are also incorporated in instances where particularly deceptive counterfeits are known to exist. Collectors who are uncertain about the authenticity of a coin held in their collection, or being offered for sale, should take the precaution of having it authenticated by the American Numismatic Association Authentication Bureau, 818 N. Cascade, Colorado Springs, CO 80903. Their reasonably priced certification tests are widely accepted by collectors and dealers alike.

NON-CIRCULATING LEGAL TENDER COINS

Coins of non-circulating legal tender (NCLT) origin are individually listed and integrated by denomination into the regular listings for each country. These coins fall outside the customary definitions of coin-of-the-realm issues, but where created and sold by, or under authorization of, agencies of sovereign governments expressly for collectors. These are primarily individual coins and sets of a commemorative nature, marketed at prices substantially in excess of face value, and usually do not have counterparts released for circulation.

EDGE VARIETIES



NEW ISSUES

All newly released coins dated up to the year 2000 that have been physically observed by our staff or identified by reliable sources and have been confirmed by press time have been incorporated in this edition. Exceptions exist in some countries where current date coin production lags far behind or information on current issues is less accessible.

SETS

Listings in this catalog for specimen, proof and mint sets are for official, government-produced sets. In many instances privately packaged sets also exist.

Mint Sets/Fleur de Coin Sets: Specially prepared by worldwide mints to provide banks, collectors and government dignitaries with examples of current coinage. Usually subjected to rigorous inspection to insure that top quality specimens of selected business strikes are provided. One of the most popular mint set is that given out by the monarch of Great Britain each year on Maunday Thursday. This set contains four special coins in denominations of 1, 2, 3 and 4 pence, struck in silver and contained in a little pouch. They have been given away in a special ceremony for the poor for more than two centuries.

The Paris Mint introduced polyvinyl plastic cases packed within a cardboard box for homeland and colonial Fleur de Coin sets of the 1960s. British colonial sets were issued in velvet-lined metal cases similar to those used for proof sets. For its client nations, the

Franklin Mint introduced a sealed composition of cardboard and specially molded hard clear plastic protective container inserted in a soft plastic wallet. Recent discovery that soft polyvinyl packaging has proved hazardous to coins has resulted in a change to the use of hard, inert plastics for virtually all mint sets.

Some of the highest quality mint sets ever produced were those struck by the Franklin Mint during 1972-74. In many cases matte finish dies were used to strike a polished proof planchet. Later on, from 1975, sets contained highly polished, glassy-looking coins (similar to those struck by the Bombay Mint) for collectors over a period of 12 years.

Specimen Sets: Forerunners of today's proof sets. In most cases the coins were specially struck, perhaps even double struck, to produce a very soft or matte finish on the effigies and fields, along with high, sharp, "wire" rims. The finish is rather dull to the naked eye.

The original purpose of these sets was to provide VIPs, monarchs and mintmasters around the world with samples of the highest quality workmanship of a particular mint. These were usually housed in elaborate velvet-lined leather and metal cases.

Proof-like Sets are relatively new to the field of numismatics. During the mid 1950s the Royal Canadian Mint furnished the hobby with specially selected early business strike coins that exhibited some qualities similar to proof coinage. However, the "proof-like" fields are generally flawed and the edges are rounded. These pieces are not double struck. These are commonly encountered in cardboard holders, later in soft plastic or pliofilm packaging. Of late, the Royal Canadian Mint packages such sets in rigid plastic cases.

Many worldwide officially issued proof sets would in reality fall into this category upon careful examination of the quality of the coin's finish.

Another term encountered in this category is "Special Select," used to describe the crowns of the Union of South Africa and 100-schilling coins produced for collectors in the late 1970s by the Austrian Mint.

Proof Sets: This is undoubtedly among the most misused terms in the hobby, not only by collectors and dealers, but also by many of the world mints.

A true proof set must be at least double-struck on specially prepared polished planchets and struck using dies (often themselves polished) of the highest quality.

Modern-day proof quality consists of frosted effigies surrounded by absolute mirror-like fields.

Listings for proof sets in this catalog are for officially issued proof sets so designated by the issuing authority, and may or may not possess what are considered modern proof quality standards.

It is necessary for collectors to acquire the knowledge to allow them to differentiate true proof sets from would-be proof sets and proof-like sets which may be encountered.

CONDITIONS/GRADING

Wherever possible, coin valuations are given in four or five grades of preservation. For modern commemoratives, which do not circulate, only uncirculated values are usually sufficient. Proof issues are indicated by the word "Proof" next to the date, with valuation preceded by the word "value" following the mintage. For very recent circulating coins and coins of limited value, one, two or three grade values are presented.

There are almost no grading guides for world coins. What follows is an attempt to help bridge that gap until a detailed, illustrated guide becomes available.

In grading world coins, there are two elements to look for: 1) Overall wear, and 2) loss of design details, such as strands of hair, feathers on eagles, designs on coats of arms, etc.

The age, rarity or type of a coin should not be a consideration in grading.

Grade each coin by the weaker of the two sides. This method appears to give results most nearly consistent with conservative American Numismatic Association standards for U.S. coins. Split grades, i.e., F/VF for obverse and reverse, respectively, are normally no more than one grade apart. If the two sides are more than one grade apart, the series of coins probably wears differently on each side and should then be graded by the weaker side alone.

Grade by the amount of overall wear and loss of design detail evident on each side of the coin. On coins with a moderately small design element, which is prone to early wear, grade by that design alone. For example, the 5-ore (KM#554) of Sweden has a crown above the monogram on which the beads on the arches show wear most clearly. So, grade by the crown alone.

For **Brilliant Uncirculated** (BU) grades there will be no visible signs of wear or handling, even under a 30-power microscope. Full mint luster will be present. Ideally no bag marks will be evident.

For **Uncirculated** (Unc.) grades there will be no visible signs of wear or handling, even under a 30-power microscope. Bag marks may be present.

For **Almost Uncirculated** (AU), all detail will be visible. There will be wear only on the highest point of the coin. There will often be half or more of the original mint luster present.

On the **Extremely Fine** (XF or EF) coin, there will be about 95% of the original detail visible. Or, on a coin with a design with no inner detail to wear down, there will be a light wear over nearly all the coin. If a small design is used as the grading area, about 90% of the original detail will be visible. This latter rule stems from the logic that a smaller amount of detail needs to be present because a small area is being used to grade the whole coin.

The **Very Fine** (VF) coin will have about 75% of the original detail visible. Or, on a coin with no inner detail, there will be moderate wear over the entire coin. Corners of letters and numbers may be weak. A small grading area will have about 66% of the original detail.

For **Fine** (F), there will be about 50% of the original detail visible. Or, on a coin with no inner detail, there will be fairly heavy wear over all of the coin. Sides of letters will be weak. A typically uncleaned coin will often appear as dirty or dull. A small grading area will have just under 50% of the original detail.

On the **Very Good** (VG) coin, there will be about 25% of the original detail visible. There will be heavy wear on all of the coin.

The **Good** (G) coin's design will be clearly outlined but with substantial wear. Some of the larger detail may be visible. The rim may have a few weak spots of wear.

On the **About Good** (AG) coin, there will typically be only a silhouette of a large design. The rim will be worn down into the letters if any.

Strong or weak strikes, partially weak strikes, damage, corrosion, attractive or unattractive toning, dipping or cleaning should be described along with the above grades. These factors affect the quality of the coin just as do wear and loss of detail, but are easier to describe.

In the case of countermarked/counterstamped coins, the condition of the host coin will have a bearing on the end valuation. The important factor in determining the grade is the condition, clarity and completeness of the countermark itself. This is in reference to countermarks/counterstamps having raised design while being struck in a depression.

Incuse countermarks cannot be graded for wear. They are graded by the clarity and completeness including the condition of the host coin which will also have more bearing on the final grade/valuation determined.

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL NUMERAL SYSTEMS

Prepared especially for the *Standard Catalog of World Coins*® 2008 by Krause Publications

Western	0	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	50	100	500	1000
Roman			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	L	C	D	M
Arabic-Turkish	•	½	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۵۰	۱۰۰	۵۰۰	۱۰۰۰
Malay-Persian	•	½	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶ ^{or} ۷	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۵۰	۱۰۰	۵۰۰	۱۰۰۰
Eastern Arabic	۰	½	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۵۰	۱۰۰	۵۰۰	۱۰۰۰
Hyderabad Arabic	۰	½	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۵۰	۱۰۰	۵۰۰	۱۰۰۰
Indian (Sanskrit)	०	½	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	४०	१००	४००	१०००
Assamese	০	½	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	৫০	১০০	৫০০	১০০০
Bengali	০	½	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	৫০	১০০	৫০০	১০০০
Gujarati	૦	½	૧	૨	૩	૪	૫	૬	૭	૮	૯	૧૦	૪૦	૧૦૦	૪૦૦	૧૦૦૦
Kutch	०	½	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	४०	१००	४००	१०००
Devanagari	०	½	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	४०	१००	४००	१०००
Nepalese	०	½	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	४०	१००	४००	१०००
Tibetan	༠	½	༡	༢	༣	༤	༥	༦	༧	༨	༩	༡༠	༤༠	༡༠༠	༤༠༠	༡༠༠༠
Mongolian	᠐	½	᠑	᠒	᠓	᠔	᠕	᠖	᠗	᠘	᠙	᠑᠐	᠕᠐	᠑᠐᠐	᠕᠐᠐	᠑᠐᠐᠐
Burmese	၀	½	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	၁၀	၅၀	၁၀၀	၅၀၀	၁၀၀၀
Thai-Lao	๐	½	๑	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๑๐	๕๐	๑๐๐	๕๐๐	๑๐๐๐
Lao-Laotian	໐		໑	໒	໓	໔	໕	໖	໗	໘	໙	໑໐				
Javanese	᠐		᠓	᠙	᠓	᠖	᠑	᠘	᠓	᠒	᠓	᠓᠐	᠑᠐	᠓᠐᠐	᠑᠐᠐	᠓᠐᠐᠐
Ordinary Chinese Japanese-Korean	零 半		一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十五	百	百五	千
Official Chinese			壹	貳	叁	肆	伍	陸	柒	捌	玖	拾	拾伍	佰	佰伍	仟
Commercial Chinese			一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十五	一百	五百	一千
Korean		반	일	이	삼	사	오	육	칠	팔	구	십	오십	백	오백	천
Georgian			Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴄ	Ⴄ	Ⴄ	Ⴄ	Ⴌ	Ⴎ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ
Ethiopian	•		፩	፪	፫	፬	፭	፮	፯	፰	፱	፲	፳	፴	፵	፶
Hebrew			א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ק	תק	
Greek			Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Τ	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Ν	Ρ	Φ	Α
			Κ	Λ	Μ	Ξ	Ο	Π		Σ	Τ	Υ	Χ	Ψ	Ω	

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Guyana	1017	Kiangsu-Chingkiang Province	420	Menorca.....	1932
Gwalior	1070	Kiangsu-Kiangsoo Province	421	Mewar	1085
Haiti.....	1020	Kiau Chau.....	1300	Mexico.....	1425
Hamburg	850	Kiribati	1300	Mexico, Estado de	1448
Heilungkiang Province.....	403	Kirin Province	422	Mexico, Revolutionary.....	1443
Hejaz & Nejd Sultanate	1827	Kishangarh.....	1080	Moldova	1455
Hejaz & Nejd	1827	Korea	1303	Monaco	1456
Hejaz.....	1029	Korea-North	1305	Mongolia	1461
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	851	Korea-South.....	1321	Montenegro.....	1471
Honan Province	403	Kotah	1081	Montserrat.....	1472
Honduras.....	1030	Kutch	1081	Morelos	1449
Hong Kong	1033	Kuwait.....	1329	Morocco.....	1472
Hsiang-o-hsi Soviet	531	Kwangsi-Kwangsea	425	Mozambique.....	1482
Hunan Province	405	Kwangtung Province	425	Muscat & Oman	1487
Hunan Soviet.....	531	Kweichow Province.....	427	Myanmar.....	1489
Hungary.....	1038	Kyrgyzstan	1331	Nagorno-Karabakh	1491
Hupeh Province	410	La Rioja.....	80	Namibia.....	1492
Hupeh-Honan-Anwhei Soviet.....	531	Lao	1331	Nauru	1494
Hyderabad	1071	Latvia	1338	Nepal.....	1495
Ibi	1931	Lebanon.....	1341	Netherlands Antilles	1528
Iceland.....	1062	Leper Colonies of Venezuela3	2167	Netherlands East Indies.....	1533
India, British	1091	Lesotho.....	1344	Netherlands.....	1517
India, Portuguese	1089	Liberia.....	1349	Newfoundland	349
India, Princely States	1066	Libya	1373	New Caledonia.....	1535
India, Republic.....	1100	Liechtenstein.....	1375	New Guinea	1537
Indonesia.....	1119	Lippe-Detmold	852	New Hebrides	1538
Indore.....	1074	Lithuania	1376	New Zealand.....	1539
Iran.....	1124	Lora del Rio	1931	Nicaragua.....	1553
Iraq.....	1139	Lubeck.....	852	Niger	1560
Ireland (Eire).....	1145	Lunavada	1084	Nigeria.....	1561
Irian Barat	1123	Luxembourg	1380	Niue.....	1562
Isle of Man.....	1149	Macao	1384	North Korea.....	1305
Israel	1211	Macedonia	1391	North Viet Nam.....	2170
Italian Somaliland	1237	Madagascar	1392	Norway.....	1570
Italy	1238	Madeira.....	1395	Nulles	1932
Ivory Coast	1255	Malawi	1395	Oaxaca.....	1450
Jaipur	1075	Malay Peninsula.....	1398	Oldenburg	854
Jalisco	1448	Malaya & British Borneo	1400	Olot	1932
Jamaica	1255	Malaya	1399	Oman.....	1580
Japan.....	1268	Malaysia.....	1400	P'ing Chiang County Soviet.....	532
Jersey.....	1280	Maldiv Islands	1410	Pakistan.....	1587

Palau	1592	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.....	858	The Gambia.....	838
Palestine.....	1597	Saxony.....	858	Thule-Kap York	995
Palo Seco	1609	Schaumburg-Lippe	860	Tibet.....	2009
Panama	1598	Schleswig-Holstein	860	Timor	2015
Papua New Guinea	1610	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	861	Togo.....	2017
Paraguay	1614	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	861	Tokelau	2018
Patiala	1086	Segarra de Gaia	1933	Tonga.....	2019
Peru.....	1625	Senegal.....	1831	Tonk.....	1087
Philippines.....	1636	Serbia	1832	Tonkin.....	2029
Pitcairn Islands.....	1648	Seychelles.....	1833	Transnistria.....	2029
Poland.....	1649	Shansi Province.....	429	Travancore	1088
Portugal.....	1687	Shantung Province	429	Trengganu.....	1398
Provisional Govt. Of China.....	467	Sharjah	1841	Trinidad & Tobago	2029
Prussia	854	Shensi Province.....	430	Tristan da Cunha.....	2034
Puebla de Cazalla.....	1932	Shensi-North Soviet.....	532	Tunis.....	2035
Puebla	1454	Sierra Leone	1842	Tunisia	2035
Qatar & Dubai.....	1706	Sinaloa.....	1454	Turkey.....	2043
Qatar	1705	Singapore	1850	Turkmenistan	2072
Ras al-Khaimah	1706	Sinkiang Province.....	431	Turks & Caicos Islands	2074
Reformed Govt. of China	468	Slovakia	1863	Tuvalu	2085
Reunion.....	1709	Slovenia.....	1867	Uganda.....	2087
Reunion.....	1710	Socialist Republic of Vietnam ...	2170	Ukraine.....	2092
Reuss	856	Soloman Islands	1878	Umm Al Qaiwain - U.A.E.	2099
Reuss-Obergreiz.....	856	Somalia.....	1878	United Arab Emirates	2097
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	1711	Somaliland.....	1886	United Kingdoms	1828
Rhodesia	1710	South Africa.....	1906	United States.....	2100
Riau Archipelago	1123	South Arabia	1906	Uruguay	2130
Romania.....	1712	South Georgia and the		Uzbekistan	2137
Ruanda-Urundi.....	183	South Sandwich Islands	1907	Vanuatu.....	2138
Russia	1722	Southern Rhodesia	1907	Vatican City	2140
Russian Caucasia	1773	South Korea.....	1321	Venezuela.....	2161
Rwanda & Burundi	1775	South Viet Nam.....	2173	Vietnam.....	2168
Rwanda	1773	Spain Civil War	1930	Waldeck-Pyrmont	861
Saarland	1775	Spain	1910	Wan-Hsi-Pei-Soviet.....	534
Saharawi Arab Democratic		Spitzbergen.....	1933	West African States.....	2175
Republic	1776	Sri Lanka	1933	Wurttemberg.....	861
Sailana.....	1086	Straits Settlements	1936	Yemen Arab Republic.....	2182
Saint Helena & Ascension	1781	Sudan	1938	Yemen Eastern Aden	
Saint Helena	1780	Suiyuan Province.....	444	Protectorate.....	2181
Saint Kitts & Nevis	1783	Sunth.....	1086	Yemen Republic.....	2185
Saint Lucia	1784	Suriname	1946	Yemen.....	2176
Saint Pierre & Miquelon	1785	Swaziland	1950	Yemen, Democratic	
Saint Thomas & Prince Island ..	1785	Sweden.....	1954	Republic of.....	2186
Saint Vincent.....	1792	Switzerland	1964	Yugoslavia	2186
Salvador	746	Syria	1976	Yunnan Province.....	450
Samoa	1793	Szechuan Province	444	Yunnan-Szechuan	453
San Marino.....	1802	Szechuan-Shensi Soviet	532	Zaire.....	2198
Santander, Palencia & Burgos..	1932	Taiwan	462	Zambia	2199
Sarawak.....	1825	Tajikistan	1980	Zanzibar	2206
Saudi Arabia	1826	Tannu Tuva.....	1980	Zimbabwe	2207
Saxe-Altenburg.....	856	Tanzania	1981		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	856	Tatarstan.....	1985		
Saxe-Meiningen.....	857	Thailand.....	1986		

**HEJIRA DATE
CONVERSION CHART**
JEHIRA DATE CHART

HEJIRA (Hijira, Hegira), the name of the Muslim era (A.H. = Anno Hegirae) dates back to the Christian year 622 when Mohammed "fled" from Mecca, escaping to Medina to avoid persecution from the Koreish tribesmen. Based on a lunar year the Muslim year is 11 days shorter.

*=Leap Year (Christian Calendar)

AH Hejira AD Christian Date

AH Hejira	AD Christian Date	AH Hejira	AD Christian Date	AH Hejira	AD Christian Date	AH Hejira	AD Christian Date
1086	1675, March 28	1177	1763, July 12	1268	1851, October 27	1360	1941, January 29
1087	1676, March 16*	1178	1764, July 1*	1269	1852, October 15*	1361	1942, January 19
1088	1677, March 6	1179	1765, June 20	1270	1853, October 4	1362	1943, January 8
1089	1678, February 23	1180	1766, June 9	1271	1854, September 24	1363	1943, December 28
1090	1679, February 12	1181	1767, May 30	1272	1855, September 13	1364	1944, December 17*
1091	1680, February 2*	1182	1768, May 18*	1273	1856, September 1*	1365	1945, December 6
1092	1681, January 21	1183	1769, May 7	1274	1857, August 22	1366	1946, November 25
1093	1682, January 10	1184	1770, April 27	1275	1858, August 11	1367	1947, November 15
1094	1682, December 31	1185	1771, April 16	1276	1859, July 31	1368	1948, November 3*
1095	1683, December 20	1186	1772, April 4*	1277	1860, July 20*	1369	1949, October 24
1096	1684, December 8*	1187	1773, March 25	1278	1861, July 9	1370	1950, October 13
1097	1685, November 28	1188	1774, March 14	1279	1862, June 29	1371	1951, October 2
1098	1686, November 17	1189	1775, March 4	1280	1863, June 18	1372	1952, September 21*
1099	1687, November 7	1190	1776, February 21*	1281	1864, June 6*	1373	1953, September 10
1100	1688, October 26*	1191	1777, February 9	1282	1865, May 27	1374	1954, August 30
1101	1689, October 15	1192	1778, January 30	1283	1866, May 16	1375	1955, August 20
1102	1690, October 5	1193	1779, January 19	1284	1867, May 5	1376	1956, August 8*
1103	1691, September 24	1194	1780, January 8*	1285	1868, April 24*	1377	1957, July 29
1104	1692, September 12*	1195	1780, December 28*	1286	1869, April 13	1378	1958, July 18
1105	1693, September 2	1196	1781, December 17	1287	1870, April 3	1379	1959, July 7
1106	1694, August 22	1197	1782, December 7	1288	1871, March 23	1380	1960, June 25*
1107	1695, August 12	1198	1783, November 26	1289	1872, March 11*	1381	1961, June 14
1108	1696, July 31*	1199	1784, November 14*	1290	1873, March 1	1382	1962, June 4
1109	1697, July 20	1200	1785, November 4	1291	1874, February 18	1383	1963, May 25
1110	1698, July 10	1201	1786, October 24	1292	1875, February 7	1384	1964, May 13*
1111	1699, June 29	1202	1787, October 13	1293	1876, January 28*	1385	1965, May 2
1112	1700, June 18	1203	1788, October 2*	1294	1877, January 16	1386	1966, April 22
1113	1701, June 8	1204	1789, September 21	1295	1878, January 5	1387	1967, April 11
1114	1702, May 28	1205	1790, September 10	1296	1878, December 26	1388	1968, March 31*
1115	1703, May 17	1206	1791, August 31	1297	1879, December 15	1389	1969, March 20
1116	1704, May 6*	1207	1792, August 19*	1298	1880, December 4*	1390	1970, March 9
1117	1705, April 25	1208	1793, August 9	1299	1881, November 23	1391	1971, February 27
1118	1706, April 15	1209	1794, July 29	1300	1882, November 12	1392	1972, February 16*
1119	1707, April 4	1210	1795, July 18	1301	1883, November 2	1393	1973, February 4
1120	1708, March 23*	1211	1796, July 7*	1302	1884, October 21*	1394	1974, January 25
1121	1709, March 13	1212	1797, June 26	1303	1885, October 10	1395	1975, January 14
1122	1710, March 2	1213	1798, June 15	1304	1886, September 30	1396	1976, January 3*
1123	1711, February 19	1214	1799, June 5	1305	1887, September 19	1397	1976, December 23*
1124	1712, February 9*	1215	1800, May 25	1306	1888, September 7*	1398	1977, December 12
1125	1713, January 28	1216	1801, May 14	1307	1889, August 28	1399	1978, December 2
1126	1714, January 17	1217	1802, May 4	1308	1890, August 17	1400	1979, November 21
1127	1715, January 7	1218	1803, April 23	1309	1891, August 7	1401	1980, November 9*
1128	1715, December 27	1219	1804, April 12*	1310	1892, July 26*	1402	1981, October 30
1129	1716, December 16*	1220	1805, April 1	1311	1893, July 15	1403	1982, October 19
1130	1717, December 5	1221	1806, March 21	1312	1894, July 5	1404	1984, October 8
1131	1718, November 24	1222	1807, March 11	1313	1895, June 24	1405	1984, September 27*
1132	1719, November 14	1223	1808, February 28*	1314	1896, June 12*	1406	1985, September 16
1133	1720, November 2*	1224	1809, February 16	1315	1897, June 2	1407	1986, September 6
1134	1721, October 22	1225	1810, February 6	1316	1898, May 22	1409	1987, August 26
1135	1722, October 12	1226	1811, January 26	1317	1899, May 12	1409	1988, August 14*
1136	1723, October 1	1227	1812, January 16*	1318	1900, May 1	1410	1989, August 3
1137	1724, September 19	1228	1813, January 26	1319	1901, April 20	1411	1990, July 24
1138	1725, September 9	1229	1813, December 24	1320	1902, April 10	1412	1991, July 13
1139	1726, August 29	1230	1814, December 14	1321	1903, March 30	1413	1992, July 2*
1140	1727, August 19	1231	1815, December 3	1322	1904, March 18*	1414	1993, June 21
1141	1728, August 7*	1232	1816, November 21*	1323	1905, March 8	1415	1994, June 10
1142	1729, July 27	1233	1817, November 11	1324	1906, February 25	1416	1995, May 31
1143	1730, July 17	1234	1818, October 31	1325	1907, February 14	1417	1996, May 19*
1144	1731, July 6	1235	1819, October 20	1326	1908, February 4*	1418	1997, May 9
1145	1732, June 24*	1236	1820, October 9*	1327	1909, January 23	1419	1998, April 28
1146	1733, June 14	1237	1821, September 28	1328	1910, January 13	1420	1999, April 17
1147	1734, June 3	1238	1822, September 18	1329	1911, January 2	1421	2000, April 6*
1148	1735, May 24	1239	1823, September 8	1330	1911, December 22	1422	2001, March 26
1149	1736, May 12*	1240	1824, August 26*	1332	1913, November 30	1423	2002, March 15
1150	1737, May 1	1241	1825, August 16	1333	1914, November 19	1424	2003, March 5
1151	1738, April 21	1242	1826, August 5	1334	1915, November 9	1425	2004, February 22*
1152	1739, April 10	1243	1827, July 25	1335	1916, October 28*	1426	2005, February 10
1153	1740, March 29*	1244	1828, July 14*	1336	1917, October 17	1427	2006, January 31
1154	1741, March 19	1245	1829, July 3	1337	1918, October 7	1428	2007, January 20
1155	1742, March 8	1246	1830, June 22	1338	1919, September 26	1429	2008, January 10*
1156	1743, February 25	1247	1831, June 12	1339	1920, September 15*	1430	2008, December 29
1157	1744, February 15*	1248	1832, May 31*	1340	1921, September 4	1431	2009, December 18
1158	1745, February 3	1249	1833, May 21	1341	1922, August 24	1432	2010, December 8
1159	1746, January 24	1250	1834, May 10	1342	1923, August 14	1433	2011, November 27*
1160	1747, January 13	1251	1835, April 29	1343	1924, August 2*	1434	2012, November 15
1161	1748, January 2	1252	1836, April 18*	1344	1925, July 22	1435	2013, November 5
1162	1748, December 22*	1253	1837, April 7	1345	1926, July 12	1436	2014, October 25
1163	1749, December 11	1254	1838, March 27	1346	1927, July 1	1437	2015, October 15*
1164	1750, November 30	1255	1839, March 17	1347	1928, June 20*	1438	2016, October 3
1165	1751, November 20	1256	1840, March 5*	1348	1929, June 9	1439	2017, September 22
1166	1752, November 8*	1257	1841, February 23	1349	1930, May 29	1440	2018, September 12
1167	1753, October 29	1258	1842, February 12	1350	1931, May 19	1441	2019, September 11*
1168	1754, October 18	1259	1843, February 1	1351	1932, May 7*	1442	2020, August 20
1169	1755, October 7	1260	1844, January 22*	1352	1933, April 26	1443	2021, August 10
1170	1756, September 26*	1261	1845, January 10	1353	1934, April 16	1444	2022, July 30
1171	1757, September 15	1262	1845, December 30	1354	1935, April 5	1445	2023, July 19*
1172	1758, September 4	1263	1846, December 20	1355	1936, March 24*	1446	2024, July 8
1173	1759, August 25	1264	1847, December 9	1356	1937, March 14	1447	2025, June 27
1174	1760, August 13*	1265	1848, November 27*	1357	1938, March 3	1448	2026, June 17
1175	1761, August 2	1266	1849, November 17	1358	1939, February 21	1449	2027, June 6*
1176	1762, July 23	1267	1850, November 6	1359	1940, February 10*	1450	2028, May 25

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TABLE

The latest foreign exchange rates below apply to trade with banks in the country of origin. The left column shows the number of units per U.S. dollar at the official rate. The right column shows the number of units per dollar at the free market rate.

Country	Official #/\$	Market #/\$	Country	Official #/\$	Market #/\$
Afghanistan (New Afghani)	49.5	-	Netherlands Antilles (Gulden)	1.79	-
Albania (Lek)	80	-	New Caledonia uses CFP Franc	78	-
Algeria (Dinar)	67	-	New Zealand (Dollar)	1.27	-
Andorra uses Euro	.65	-	Nicaragua (Cordoba Oro)	19	-
Angola (Readjust K wanza)	75	-	Niger uses CFA Franc West	425	-
Anguilla uses E.C. Dollar	2.7	-	Nigeria (Naira)	117	-
Antigua uses E.C. Dollar	2.7	-	Northern Ireland uses Sterling Pound	497	-
Argentina (Peso)	3.16	-	Norway (Krone)	5.14	-
Armenia (Dram)	300	-	Oman (Rial)	.385	-
Aruba (Florin)	1.79	-	Pakistan (Rupee)	63	-
Australia (Dollar)	1.09	-	Palau uses U.S. Dollar	1.00	-
Austria (Euro)	.65	-	Panama (Balboa) uses U.S. Dollar	1.00	-
Azerbaijan (New Manat)	.85	-	Papua New Guinea (Kina)	2.81	-
Bahamas (Dollar)	1.0	-	Paraguay (Guarani)	4,600	-
Bahrain Is. (Dinar)	.377	-	Peru (Nuevo Sol)	2.8	-
Bangladesh (Taka)	68.6	-	Philippines (Peso)	41	-
Barbados (Dollar)	2.0	-	Poland (Zloty)	2.32	-
Belarus (Ruble)	2,150	-	Portugal (Euro)	.65	-
Belgium (Euro)	.65	-	Qatar (Riyal)	3.64	-
Belize (Dollar)	1.97	-	Romania (New Leu)	2.42	-
Benin uses CFA Franc West	425	-	Russia (Ruble)	23.9	-
Bermuda (Dollar)	1.0	-	Rwanda (Franc)	545	-
Bhutan (Ngultrum)	70	-	St. Helena (Pound)	.497	-
Bolivia (Boliviano)	4.5	-	St. Kitts uses E.C. Dollar	2.7	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina (Conv. marka)	1,27	-	St. Lucia uses E.C. Dollar	2.7	-
Botswana (Pula)	6.5	-	St. Vincent uses E.C. Dollar	2.7	-
British Virgin Islands uses U.S. Dollar	1.00	-	San Marino uses Euro	.65	-
Brazil (Real)	1.70	-	Sao Tome e Principe (Dobra)	14,525	-
Brunei (Dollar)	1.39	-	Saudi Arabia (Riyal)	3.75	-
Bulgaria (Lev)	1.27	-	Scotland uses Sterling Pound	.497	-
Burkina Faso uses CFA Fr. West	425	-	Senegal uses CFA Franc West	425	-
Burma (Kyat)	6.42	1,250	Serbia (Dinar)	54	-
Burundi (Franc)	1,175	-	Seychelles (Rupee)	8	-
Cambodia (Riel)	4,000	-	Sierra Leone (Leone)	3,000	-
Cameroon uses CFA Franc Central	425	-	Singapore (Dollar)	1.39	-
Canada (Dollar)	.995	-	Slovakia (Sk. Koruna)	21.1	-
Cape Verde (Escudo)	75	-	Slovenia (Tolar)	155	-
Cayman Is. (Dollar)	0.82	-	Solomon Is. (Dollar)	7.4	-
Central African Rep.	425	-	Somalia (Shilling)	1,400	-
CFA Franc Central	425	-	Somaliland (Somali Shilling)	1,800	4,000
CFA Franc West	425	-	South Africa (Rand)	8	-
CFP Franc	78	-	Spain (Euro)	.65	-
Chad uses CFA Franc Central	425	-	Sri Lanka (Rupee)	107	-
Chile (Peso)	440	-	Sudan (Pound)	2.01	-
China, P.R. (Renminbi Yuan)	7.11	-	Surinam (Dollar)	2.75	-
Colombia (Peso)	1,875	-	Swaziland (Lilangeni)	8	-
Comoros (Franc)	320	-	Sweden (Krona)	6.1	-
Congo uses CFA Franc Central	425	-	Switzerland (Franc)	1.02	-
Congo-Dem. Rep. (Congoese Franc)	550	-	Syria (Pound)	51	-
Cook Islands (Dollar)	1.73	-	Taiwan (NT Dollar)	30.5	-
Costa Rica (Colon)	495	-	Tajikistan (Somoni)	3.5	-
Croatia (Kuna)	4.74	-	Tanzania (Shilling)	1,170	-
Cuba (Peso)	1.00	27.00	Thailand (Baht)	31.5	-
Cyprus (Pound)	.38	-	Togo uses CFA Franc West	425	-
Czech Republic (Koruna)	16.3	-	Tonga (Pa'anga)	1.8	-
Denmark (Danish Krone)	4.9	-	Transdnestria (Ruble)	-	-
Djibouti (Franc)	178	-	Trinidad & Tobago (Dollar)	6.3	-
Dominica uses E.C. Dollar	2.7	-	Tunisia (Dinar)	1.18	-
Dominican Republic (Peso)	34	-	Turkey (New Lira)	1.25	-
East Caribbean (Dollar)	2.7	-	Turkmenistan (Manat)	6,250	-
Ecuador (U.S. Dollar)	1.00	-	Turks & Caicos uses U.S. Dollar	1.00	-
Egypt (Pound)	5.5	-	Tuvalu uses Australian Dollar	1.09	-
El Salvador (U.S. Dollar)	1.00	-	Uganda (Shilling)	1,675	-
England (Sterling Pound)	.497	-	Ukraine (Hryvnia)	5.05	-
Equatorial Guinea uses CFA Franc Central	425	-	United Arab Emirates (Dirham)	3,673	-
Eritrea (Nafka)	15	-	Uruguay (Peso Uruguayo)	20.5	-
Estonia (Kroon)	10.2	-	Uzbekistan (Sum)	1,300	-
Ethiopia (Birr)	9.4	-	Vanuatu (Vatu)	97	-
Euro	.65	-	Vatican City uses Euro	.65	-
Falkland Is. (Pound)	.497	-	Venezuela (New Bolivar)	2.15	5.7
Faroe Islands (Krona)	4.9	-	Vietnam (Dong)	15,900	-
Fiji Islands (Dollar)	1.49	-	Western Samoa (Tala)	2.49	-
Finland (Euro)	.65	-	Yemen (Rial)	200	-
France (Euro)	.65	-	Zambia (Kwacha)	3,700	-
French Polynesia uses CFP Franc	78	-	Zimbabwe (revalued Dollar)	30,000	-
Gabon (CFA Franc)	425	-			
Gambia (Dalasi)	22	-			
Georgia (Lari)	1.5	-			
Germany (Euro)	.65	-			
Ghana (New Cedi)	.972	-			
Gibraltar (Pound)	.497	-			
Greece (Euro)	.65	-			
Greenland uses Danish Krone	4.9	-			
Grenada uses E.C. Dollar	2.7	-			
Guatemala (Quetzal)	7.7	-			
Guernsey uses Sterling Pound	.497	-			
Guinea Bissau (CFA Franc)	425	-			
Guinea Conakry (Franc)	4,375	-			
Guyana (Dollar)	205	-			
Haiti (Gourde)	38	-			
Honduras (Lempira)	18.9	-			
Hong Kong (Dollar)	7.789	-			
Hungary (Forint)	170	-			
Iceland (Krona)	68	-			
India (Rupee)	40.5	-			
Indonesia (Rupiah)	9,175	-			
Iran (Rial)	9,200	-			
Iraq (Dinar)	1,210	-			
Ireland (Euro)	.65	-			
Isle of Man uses Sterling Pound	.497	-			
Israel (New Sheqalim)	3.6	-			
Italy (Euro)	.65	-			
Ivory Coast uses CFA Franc West	425	-			
Jamaica (Dollar)	71	-			
Japan (Yen)	102.2	-			
Jersey uses Sterling Pound	.497	-			
Jordan (Dinar)	.71	-			
Kazakhstan (Tenge)	120	-			
Kenya (Shilling)	65	-			
Kiribati uses Australian Dollar	1.09	-			
Korea-PDR (Won)	2.2	425			
Korea-Rep. (Won)	965	-			
Kuwait (Dinar)	.272	-			
Kyrgyzstan (Som)	36	-			
Laos (Kip)	8,825	-			
Latvia (Lats)	.45	-			
Lebanon (Pound)	1,510	-			
Lesotho (Maloti)	8	-			
Liberia (Dollar)	63	-			
Libya (Dinar)	1.2	-			
Liechtenstein uses Swiss Franc	1.02	-			
Lithuania (Litas)	2.25	-			
Luxembourg (Euro)	.65	-			
Macao (Pataca)	8	-			
Macedonia (New Denar)	40	-			
Madagascar (Franc)	1,750	-			
Malawi (Kwacha)	140	-			
Malaysia (Ringgit)	3.2	-			
Maldives (Rufiya)	12.8	-			
Mali uses CFA Franc West	425	-			
Malta (Lira)	.28	-			
Marshall Islands uses U.S. Dollar	1.00	-			
Mauritania (Ouguiya)	250	-			
Mauritius (Rupee)	27	-			
Mexico (Peso)	10.84	-			
Moldova (Leu)	10.8	-			
Monaco uses Euro	.65	-			
Mongolia (Tugrik)	1,170	-			
Montenegro uses Euro	.65	-			
Montserrat uses E.C. Dollar	2.7	-			
Morocco (Dirham)	7.5	-			
Mozambique (New Metical)	24.4	-			
Myanmar (Burma) (Kyat)	6.42	1,250			
Namibia (Rand)	8	-			
Nauru uses Australian Dollar	1.09	-			
Nepal (Rupee)	65	-			
Netherlands (Euro)	.65	-			

A GUIDE TO INTERNATIONAL NUMERICS

	ENGLISH	CZECH	DANISH	DUTCH	ESPERANTO	FRENCH
1/4	one-quarter	jeden-ctvrt	én kvart	een-kwart	unu-kvar'ono	un-quart
1/2	one-half	jeden-polovieni or pul	én halv	een-half	unu-du'one	un-demi
1	one	jeden	én	een	unu	un
2	two	dve	to	twee	du	deux
3	three	tri	tre	drie	tri	trois
4	four	ctyri	fire	vier	kvar	quatre
5	five	pet	fem	vijf	kvin	cinq
6	six	sest	seks	zes	ses	six
7	seven	sedm	syv	zeven	sep	sept
8	eight	osm	otte	acht	ok	huit
9	nine	devet	ni	negen	nau	neuf
10	ten	deset	ti	tien	dek	dix
12	twelve	dvanáct	tolv	twaalf	dek du	douze
15	fifteen	patnáct	femten	vijftien	dek kvin	quinze
20	twenty	dvacet	tyve	twintig	du'dek	vingt
24	twenty-four	dvacet-ctyri	fire og tyve	twintig-vier	du'dek kvar	vingt-quatre
25	twenty-five	dvacet-pet	fem og tyve	twintig-vijf	du'dek kvin	vingt-cinq
30	thirty	tricet	tredive	dertig	tri'dek	trente
40	forty	ctyricet	fyrre	veertig	kvar'dek	quarante
50	fifty	padesát	halvtreds	vijftig	kvin'dek	cinquante
60	sixty	sedesát	tres	zestig	ses'dek	soixante
70	seventy	sedmdesát	halvfjerds	zeventig	sep'dek	soixante dix
80	eighty	osemdesát	firs	tachtig	ok'dek	quatre-vingt
90	ninety	devadesát	halvfems	negentig	nau'dek	quatre-vingt-dix
100	one hundred	jedno sto	et hundrede	een-honderd	unu-cento	un-cent
1000	thousand	tisíc	tusind	duizend	mil	mille

	GERMAN	HUNGARIAN	INDONESIAN	ITALIAN	NORWEGIAN	POLISH
1/4	ein viertel	egy-negyed	satu-suku	uno-quarto	en-fjeerdedel	jeden-c weirc
1/2	einhalb	egy-fél	satu-setengah	un-mezzo	en-half	jeden-polowa
1	ein	egy	satu	uno	en	jeden
2	zwei	kettő	dua	due	to	dwa
3	drei	három	tiga	tre	tre	trzy
4	vier	négy	empot	quattro	fire	cztery
5	fünf	öt	lima	cinque	fem	piec'
6	sechs	hat	enam	sei	seks	szes'c'
7	sieben	hét	tudjuh	sette	sju	siedem
8	acht	nyolc	delapan	otto	atte	osiem
9	neun	kilenc	sembilan	nove	ni	dziewiec'
10	zehn	tíz	sepuluh	dieci	ti	dziesięc'
12	zwölf	tizenketto	duabelas	dodici	tolv	dwanas' cie
15	fünfzehn	tizenöt	lima belas	quindici	femten	pietnas'cie
20	zwanzig	húsz	dua puluh	venti	tjue or tyve	dwadzies'cia
24	vierundzwanzig	húsz-négy	dua puluh-empot	venti-quattro	tjue-fire or tyve-fire	dwadzies'cia-cztery
25	fünfundzwanzig	húsz-öt	dua-puluh-lima	venti-cinque	tjue-fem or tyve-fem	dwadzies'cia-piec
30	dreissig	harminc	tigapuluh	trenta	tredeve	trydzies'ci
40	vierzig	negyven	empat puluh	quaranta	forti	czterdzies'ci
50	fünfzig	otven	lima puluh	cinquanta	femti	piec'dziesiat
60	sechzig	hatvan	enam puluh	sessanta	seksti	szes'c'dziesiat
70	siebzig	hetven	tudjuh pulu	settanta	sytti	siedemdziesiat
80	achtzig	nyolvan	delapan puluh	ottonta	atti	osiemdziesiat
90	neunzig	kilencven	sembilan puluh	novanta	nitty	dziewiec'dziesiat
100	ein hundred	egy-száz	satu-seratus	uno-cento	en-hundre	jeden-sto
1000	tausend	ezer	seribu	mille	tusen	tysiac

	PORTUGUESE	ROMANIAN	SERBO-CROATIAN	SPANISH	SWEDISH	TURKISH
1/4	um-quarto	un-sfert	jedan-ceturtna	un-cuarto	en-fjårdedel	bir-ceyrek
1/2	un-meio	o-jumatate	jedan-polovina	un-medio	en-hållft	bir-yarım
1	um	un	jedan	uno	en	bir
2	dois	doi	dva	dos	tva	iki
3	três	trei	tri	tres	tre	üc
4	quatro	patru	cetiri	cuatro	fyra	dört
5	cinco	cinci	pet	cinco	fem	bes
6	seis	sase	sest	seis	sex	alti
7	sete	sapte	sedam	siete	sju	yedi
8	oito	opt	osam	ocho	atta	sekiz
9	nove	noua	devet	nueve	io	dokuz
10	dez	zece	deset	diez	tio	on
12	doze	doisprezece	dvanaest	doce	tolv	on iki
15	quinze	cincisprezece	petnaest	quince	femton	on bes
20	vinte	douazeci	dvadset	veinte	tjugu	yirmi
24	vinte-quatro	douazeci-patru	dvadeset-citiri	veinticuatro	tjugu-fyra	yirmi-dört
25	vinte-cinco	douazeci-cinci	dvadeset-pet	veinticinco	tjugu-fem	yirmi-bes
30	trinta	treizeci	trideset	treinta	trettio	otuz
40	quarenta	patruzeci	cetredeset	cuarenta	fyrtio	kirk
50	cinquenta	cincizeci	padeset	cincuenta	femtio	elli
60	sessenta	saizeci	sezdeset	sesenta	sextio	altmış
70	setenta	saptezeci	sedamdeset	setenta	sjuttio	yetmiş
80	oitenta	optzeci	osamdeset	ochenta	attio	seksan
90	noventa	novazeci	devedeset	noventa	nittio	doksan
100	un-cem	o-suta	jedan-sto	cien	en-hundra	bir-yüz