

MOROCCO



1894 - AH 1311- 1 DIRHEM

MOROCCO, SULTANATE of
FEZMINT

1 DIRHEM 17MM .835 FINE 2.90 GRAMS

(1894) AH 1311 SG-9

^OV: Arabic inscription / date AH 1311

^RV: Arabic inscription / arabic **Fez** (mintmark).

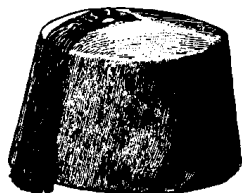
EDGE: Reeded

MINT:  = FEZ

REFERENCE: Y-5A

POPULATION: Fez - 1895 - 140,000 including 10,000 Jews.

FOOTNOTE: Morocco, a French Protectorate in northwestern Africa is populated by several distinct tribes; Berbers, Tuaregs, Sheeeah Berbers, Bedvin and Mued Arabs, besides negroes, Jews and a small number of Europeans. Fez, the capital, a sacred city is located 85 miles south of the Mediterranean Sea and 100 miles east of the Atlantic Ocean. It lies in a valley, surrounded by orange groves, olive plantations, and fruit orchards. The River Wad-el-Jubor flows through the city dividing it into the old city and the modern on the left bank. Viewed from a distance, Fez has a striking appearance, and is celebrated as a "Holy City", of Islam. The interior shows city walls decaying and ruined buildings. The streets are narrow and scarcely ever penetrated by the sun. Fez is one of the busy commercial centers of northwest Africa, with regular caravan trade with the interior. Exports include; olives, fruits, caraway seeds, citrons, honey, olive oil, hides and leather, tallow, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold, silk scarves and sashes. Morocco leather goods, pottery and gold and silver ware are native industries. No laws except the Koran exist in Morocco, the Sultan being absolute.



Fez

FOOTNOTE: The national head-dress of the Turks, a crimson skullcap is called a fez. It was so called because originally its sole manufacture was Fez in Morocco. Later they were also produced in France, Germany and Switzerland. Brimless and ornamented with a blue tassel on the center of the crown, the dye used for them was obtained from small berries which grow in profusion in the neighborhood of Fez.



1892 - AH 1309 - 1 DIRHEM - OBV

MOROCCO, SULTANATE of
PARIS MINT

1 DIRHEM (HASANI) 17.1MM .835 FINE 2.92 GRAMS

(1882)	AH 1299	6,868,957	SG-13	VG-3999	
(1892)	1309	571,018	SG-18	VG-4151	rare
(1893)	1310	1,143,686	SG-22	VG-4186	
(1894)	1311	1,889,586	SG-26	VG-4207	
(1895)	1312	828,329	SG-30	VG-4231	
(1896)	1313	850,511	SG-34	VG-4231	
(1897)	1314	857,676	SG-38		rare

^OV: Arabic inscription (It has been decided to struck the coin in) / large arabic AH DATE / year / arabic **Paris** (mintmark).

^RV: Arabic inscription (legitimate dirhem according to the law).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT:  = PARIS

ENGRAVER: Jean Legrange

REFERENCE: Y-5

POPULATION: Morocco - 1895 - 5,000,000

FOOTNOTE: Morocco - the European name of the north African Sultanate called by the natives "Maghrib El Aska" meaning the Farthest West".



1892 - AH 1309 -1 DIRHEM - REV

FOOTNOTE: The Moroccan 1dirhem issues are listed by mint chronologically.

FOOTNOTE: Morocco - Its stagnant, poverty-stricken condition is due to misgovernment from the time of the Moors were expelled from Spain. Morocco is still steeped in barbarism. It is governed by an absolute Sultan, its people are fanatical Mohammedans and white men are not safe in most parts of the land. There are no railroads, no roads except mule and camel paths. The city of Morocco has caravan communications with Timbuktu on the Niger, bring from the Sudan ivory, gold dust, and ostrich feathers, besides large quantities of dates from an oasis in the Tafilet District of the Sahara. *Commercial Geography, Cyrus C. Adams, N.Y., 1912.*

FOOTNOTE: Morocco, an Empire or Sultanate occupying the north-west extremity of Africa. Its most remarkable natural feature is Mount Atlas. Reaching a height of 12,000 feet. Between the mountains and the sea are table lands and plains, some of them of great fertility. The rivers are unimportant, being mostly dry for part of the year, and generally diminishing in volume as they approach the sea. The climate in many parts is pleasant and temperate, in many others the summer heat is insufferable. Agriculture is in the lowest possible conditions, and the annual production is calculated barely to supply the wants of the country. Among the wild animals are the lion, panther, jackal, hyena, wild boar, gazelle, and several species of large antelope. The locust is a cause of much devastation. The ostrich is found on the southern frontiers. There are large numbers of goats, which furnish a principal article of export - the well-known Moroccan leather. In general, among the rural population, each family supplies all its own wants. In the towns, however, some manufactures have sprung up, besides the well-known leather. Fez makes and exports the cloth caps which bear its name. Carpets, embroidered stuffs, pottery, arms, are also made. The trade is carried on by caravan with the interior or by sea with European states, especially with Great Britain, next to which comes France. The civilization of Morocco has sunk to a low condition. The education at the schools and at the University of Fez does not go beyond the Theology of the Koran. The Sovereign or Sultan, styled by European Emperors, is absolute in the strictest sense. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



1896 - AH 1313 - DIRHEM - OBV

MOROCCO, SULTANATE of
BERLIN MINT

1 DIRHEM (HASANI) 17.2MM .835 FINE 2.92 GRAMS

(1896) AH 1313 430,000 SG-86

△OV: Arabic inscription (Was decided to mint in **Berlin** (mintmark) in the year AH 1313) around crossed triangles converted into the Moroccan emblem within circle.

△RV: Arabic inscription around crossed triangles within circle, three design points divide inscription.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT:  = BERLIN

REFERENCE: Y-10

FOOTNOTE: Mulai Abd-El-Aziz, Sultan of Morocco was born at Marrakesh in 1878, and succeeded his father, Sultan Mulai Hassan, in 1894, he was friendly towards Europeans, taking great interest in all kinds of Western inventions. His foreign sympathies offended his subjects, and in 1902 a formidable rebellion broke out under the leadership of a prophet, Bu Hamara. The resulting disorders gave France an opportunity to establish its predominance in the country and led to the Algecras Conference in 1906. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*

FOOTNOTE: The inhabitants of Morocco consist chiefly of Berbers, Arabs, and Jews. The Berber mountaineers are the hardest, most numerous, and most industrious of the people. The mixed Berber-Arab population of the coast towns are known as Moors, and are mostly descendants of the Moslems who were driven out of Spain in 1492. The large Jewish population also traces its origin to the Spanish exiles of an earlier period. *Comptons Pictured Encyclopedia, Chicago, 1922.*



1896 - AH 1313 - 1DIRHEM - REV

FOOTNOTE: The following Paris issues have the first **one** of the AH date longer than the previous AH 1313 Berlin issue.

MOROCCO, SULTANATE of
PARIS MINT

1 DIRHEM (HASANI) 17.2MM .835 FINE 2.92 GRAMS

(1897)	AH 1314	i/w Y-5	SG-56	VG-4286
(1898)	1315	1,141,680	SG-60	VG-4318
(1899)	1316	858,576	SG-64	VG-4361
(1900)	1317	857,429	SG-68	VG-4388
(1901)	1318	857,561	SG-72	VG-4414
(1902)	1319	286,038	not issued	VG-4441 R

▲OV: Arabic inscription (Was decided to mint in **Paris** (mintmark) in the year AH DATE) around crossed triangles converted into the Moroccan emblem within circle.

▲RV: Arabic inscription around crossed triangles within circle, three design points divide inscription.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **پاریس** = PARIS

REFERENCE: Y-10

FOOTNOTE: The Sultan is a most progressive Monarch. He is a good billiard player and photographer, and is a perfect genius on a bicycle. Polo or pig-sticking on a bicycle are favorite amusements. He also has several motor-cars and a cinematograph. So far as the tourist is allowed to penetrate, Morocco is quite safe. Beyond the limits of safety a traveler must ware a disguise and court discomfort. Even the Sultan himself requires in much of his dominion a large army. *The American Monthly, New York, November 1902.*



1901 - AH 1318 - 1 DIRHEM - OBV

FOOTNOTE: Morocco is an independent state under the rule of the Sultan Abdul Aziz I , who has absolute authority over all political and religious matters, but this government is ineffective and the country has become infested with bandits. Property is not secure nor is life. On the 5th of January 1908 Abdul Aziz I was overthrown by his brother Abdul-Hafid. *Monedas de Marruecos, Jose M. Sanchez-Giron Blasco, Ceuta, 1972.*



1901 - AH 1318 - 1DIRHEM - REV

FOOTNOTE: The harem, that favorite and almost sole seat of Oriental luxury, is, of course inaccessible, and can only through some peculiar chance be seen by Europeans. Lempriere, however, in his character of a physician, was admitted into that of the Emperor of Morocco. It consisted of a wing of the Palace, entirely separated from the rest, and communicating only by a private door, of which the emperor had the key. The edifice was divided into a number of courts, communicating by narrow passages, round which were ranged the apartments of the wives and concubines, who were from sixty to a hundred in number, besides their domestics and slaves. There was a principal Sultana, who had a general superintendence over the establishment, but enjoyed not the same influence with the Emperor as some of the younger favorites. There were several European captives, who appeared to the traveler the chief ornament of the Harem, both as to personal and mental accomplishments. The Moorish ladies were enormously fat, and utterly stupid and ignorant. Their allowance from their Imperial Master amounted, in the case of the most favored, only to half a crown a day; so that expense and luxury were to be maintained by presents or bribes received from the numerous suitors for favors from the Emperor, who is understood to approve entirely this delicate mode of supply. In their domestic character, the ladies are said to display many amiable qualities; though jealousy of superior favor with their lord and master often excites violent enmities, and even impels to the crime of administering poison to a hated rival. *The Encyclopedia of Geography by Hugh Murray, Philadelphia, 1839.*

MOROCCO, SULTANATE of
BIRMINGHAM MINT

1/10 RIAL	17MM	.835 FINE	2.5 GRAMS
(1902) AH 1320	2,940,000	SG-100	
(1904) 1321	760,000	SG-105 frozen date	
(1905) 1321	10,000	SG-105	

▲OV: Arabic inscription (It has been decided to struck the coin in) / large arabic AH DATE / arabic **London** (mintmark).

▲RV: Arabic inscription

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Arabic London  = THE MINT
BIRMINGHAM, LTD.

REFERENCE: Y-19, MR6

FOOTNOTE: The issue dated AH 1321 was struck at the Birmingham mint; 1904 - 760,000 and 1905 - 10,000, with a total mintage of 770,000. They both have the same AH date. The Arabic mintmark is the word LONDON. The Arabic word for Birmingham was used on copper coinage only.

FOOTNOTE: A rebellion against Sultan Abdul led to his defeat in 1908, his brother Muley Hafid succeeding to the throne. In 1911 a controversy arose between France and Germany concerning their respective rights in Morocco, which ended in France transferring to Germany a considerable district in French Congo, in return for which France was left open to establish a protectorate in Morocco. *Winston Encyclopedia, 1918.*

FOOTNOTE: Muley-Yussef Ben Al Hassan was proclaimed Sultan in Fez after the abdication by his brother Muley-Hafid on August 13, 1912. His reign lasted until his death in Fez on November 17, 1927. By 1912 the trade in ostrich feathers and gums, sent across the desert from Timbuktu to Morocco and Tripoli was being diverted to Senegal because the French have made the southern route safe while robbers infest the Sahara.

MOROCCO, SULTANATE of
PARIS MINT

1/10 RIAL	16.5 MM	.835 FINE	2.3 GRAMS
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(1913) AH 1331 500,000 SG-123 VG-4816

▲OV: Arabic inscription (It has been decided to struck the coin in) / large arabic AH 1331 / year / arabic **Paris** (mintmark).

▲RV: Arabic inscription.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT:  = PARIS

REFERENCE: Y-30

Monedas De Marruecos by J.M.Sanchez-Giron, Ceuta, 1972

Monnaies Francaises by Victor Guilloteau, Versailles 1942 (Reprint).

FOOTNOTE: The Sultanate of Morocco, extending from the Straits of Gibraltar on the north to the Sahara on the south, and from the Atlantic on the west to the borders of Algeria on the East, embraces an area of ca. 170,000 sq.m., with 8,000,000 inhabitants. Since 1912 Morocco has been under French protection, with the exception of Tangier and the Spanish possessions. The Sultan Mulai Yusuf resides at Fez or Marrakesh. The Treaty between the Sultan and France provides for an international government for Tangier and the neighboring district. Its present harbor-fortifications, mounted with somewhat antiquated ordinance, were constructed by British engineers; the town walls date in part from the Portuguese era, 1471 to 1662 AD. In the later year it passed into the hands of Great Britian, as part of the Dowry of the Infanta Catharine of Braganza, wife of Charles II. The weak and unenterprising British rulers of the period found it a troublesome and unprofitable possession, and after several unsuccessful encounters with the Moors, they resigned their possession of Tangier in 1684, having previously destroyed its fortifications. Since then the town has belonged uninterruptedly to Morocco. Tangier is the capital of the Moroccan Province of El-Fakhs. Of the 46,000 inhabitants, about 25,000 are Mohammedans, 12,000 Moroccan Jews, and 9,000 Europeans (mostly Spaniards). The white houses of the town are surrounded by a wall with old gates and towers, and above them rises the Kasba (citadel). The narrow and uneven streets in the old part of the town, overtopped here and there by a slender minaret, present a highly characteristic scene of Oriental life. The noisy crowds reveal a great variety of type, from the light-yellow of the Moorish gentlemen, of the dark brown of south Moroccans and black of the Sudan negroes. The solemn Moors, stalking along in white or colored burnous, yellow slippers, and brilliant turban or fez, are elbowed by Jews in black caftan and fez. Most of the streets are impassable for wheeled vehicles; asses serve as beasts of burden, the approach of which is intimated by cries of 'Balek' (Look out). *Handbook for Travelers, Kark Baeoeker, Leipsic, 1913.*

FOOTNOTE: Spanish dollars and pesetas, as well as Moorish coins minted for the Government in France, Germany and England, are current. Spanish currency has practically disappeared from the French zone where French and Moorish coins are used alone. The silver coinage comprises; dollars, ½ dollars, ¼ dollar, and 1 dirhem and ½ dirhem (1 dollar = 10 dirhem). But the value fluctuate, and the market values are sometimes only one-third of those adopted by the Government for custom-house purposes. *The Statesmen's Year-Book, London, 1916.*