Asia-China-Coin-1170-1193-H 18.101-R5

1170-1193 BCE - Western Xia (Xixia) dynasty. Rare Qian You Yuan Bao, Emperor Ren Zong (1139-1193), Tangut Empire (North-Western China) - Four Tangut (Xixia) characters Tc-hee-oo-h 'Oo Lee Ndzen equivalent to 乾佑宝钱", Gān yòu bǎo qián Qian You Bao Qian. 2.4 cm. / 0.94 in Qian You Yuan Bao (clockwise) / Blank. Cash in the name of emperor Qian You (乾祐), era Renzong (1139-1194), ssued 1170-1193 The bronze coins with inscriptions in Chinese are rare, those in the Xixia are bronze Hartill #18.101, Schjöth #1077?, FD 1685.

Cash in the name of emperor Qian You (乾祐), era Renzong (1139-1194), 3.10 gram, 2.9 mm. Paris says:   
  
There are also coins with xiaxia text "Qian You baoqian 乾祐寳錢" (valuable money of the era Qian You". The bronze coins with inscriptions in Chinese are rare, those in iron more common. Coins in the xixia language are bronze

Xixia Dynasty (1032-1227)  
Emperor Ren Zong (1139-1193)  
Qian You Bao Qian (in Tangut writing) (1170-1193)  
Extremely rare  
Should be about 26 mm  
  
The Western Xia Dynasty (Xi Xià) or the Tangut Empire, was known to the Tanguts and the Tibetans as Minyak. The state existed from 1038 to 1227 CE in what are now the northwestern Chinese provinces of Ningxia, Gansu, eastern Qinghai, northern Shaanxi, northeastern Xinjiang, southwest Inner Mongolia, and southernmost Outer Mongolia. The state suffered from devastating destruction by the Mongols who founded Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), including most of its written records and architecture.  
After the Western Xia capital was overrun in 1227 by Ghingiz Khan, the Mongols devastating its buildings and written records, killing the last emperor and massacring tens of thousands of civilians - effectively bringing the state to an end.





