

Chapter Ten

Medieval Coins from the Excavations at *et-Tell* (Bethsaida) 1987–2016

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The current archaeological excavations at Bethsaida began in 1987 under the leadership of Dr Rami Arav, who continues as the Director for the Bethsaida Excavations Project. The project operates as a consortium with several universities participating, and its administrative center was at the University of Nebraska at Omaha until 2016. Since excavations commenced and until the 2016 season, 610 coins have been recovered at Bethsaida. There was no season at the site in 2017 and the 2018 season had not commenced at the time of writing.

The 64 coins described in this report are from different phases of the Medieval period (500–1700 CE). Fifty-four of the coins are Islamic, but this report also includes 10 Byzantine, Crusader and European coins. The 108 coins from the period after 1700 will be the subject of a separate report.

The 10 non-Islamic coins are included as they are integral to the numismatic data for the medieval period at Bethsaida. In addition to their value as evidence of the commercial and political relationships throughout the Medieval period at Bethsaida they relate in different ways to the Islamic coins. Several of them were found among coins recovered from the vicinity of Bedouin tombs.

The information in this report has been prepared in collaboration with and under the supervision of Donald T. Ariel, Head of the Coin Department, Israel Antiquities Authority. Ariel Berman was responsible for identification of the Islamic coins. I also acknowledge the contribution of David Jacobson (UK) and Peter Lewis (Australia), each of whom has assisted with the identification of particular coins. Suhair Nusair (Nazareth) has assisted me at many places with the reading and translation of the Arabic inscriptions.

The data relating to the Medieval coins is set out in several convenient tables to assist with the analysis of the information as we seek to determine what these coins indicate about human presence at the site at various points of time. The focus for this particular report is what the coins suggest about

patterns of settlement on the site and about regional power relations during the 1,200 years between 500 CE and 1700 CE.

From the data presented in these tables, it is clear that we have very few coins prior to the end of the Crusader period. This suggests that there was very little activity at the site between the Late Roman period and the collapse of the Crusader kingdoms.

The **Byzantine period** is attested by just 4 coins from before the Islamic conquest, and they all date prior to 600 CE. One of them is possibly pierced, suggesting it may have come to the site as late as the Ottoman period, when it was one item in a collection of pierced coins worn as ornaments by Bedouin women. There is nothing to suggest any economic activity or any settlement on the site in the pre-Islamic Byzantine era. This lack of coins fits with the absence of structural and other material remains from the Byzantine period. Bethsaida truly had become a “lost city” despite the Byzantine interest in pilgrimage sites associated with the ministry of Jesus as described in the NT gospels.

Likewise, the **early Islamic period** is represented by just a few coins. There are no coins from *Rasidun caliphate* (632–661 CE). We have just 4 coins from the *Umayyad period*, even though there was an Umayyad palace at Horvat Minya on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee (which was later converted to serve as a sugar refinery in the early Mamluk period). The *Abbasid period* is represented by just 2 coins, and one of them was only found in secondary use as a Bedouin ornament (and perhaps only arrived at the site in the late Ottoman period). There are no coins from the *Fatimid caliphate* (909–1171 CE). This was a period of general decline across the whole countryside of Palestine.

There are only two **Crusader coins**: one minted in Jerusalem and the other in Constantinople. Both of them are pierced for use as ornaments in the Bedouin style and may therefore not reflect a Crusader presence at *et-Tell*.

As the Crusader control diminishes in the Galilee, we observe the rise of Damascus as a regional seat of power. This is seen in the 6 coins from **Zangid** rulers, the 6 **Ayyubid** coins (including 2 issued by Salah al-Din himself), and the 33 Mamluk coins.

The datable **Mamluk coins** are concentrated in the earlier phase of Mamluk rule, which began in 1250 CE: 2 of them are from the thirteenth century, 6 are from the fourteenth century and another 2 are from the early fifteenth century. While the majority (23) of the Mamluk coins are undatable, no coins can be dated to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. This correlates with the collapse of Mamluk power prior to the Ottoman conquest.

We have just two **early Ottoman coins** that are dated prior to 1700 CE. This paucity of coins suggests there was no revival of settlement in the area during the early Ottoman period after the collapse in the late Mamluk period.

In summary, when the seat of imperial power was in Cairo or Baghdad there seems to have been little interest in settlement at Bethsaida. However, with the struggle to defeat the Crusader kingdoms this site was close to ground zero, and it seems to have been occupied in the Ayyubid and early Mamluk period.

There is no evidence to date that the site was involved in the sugar industry that dominated the Jordan valley in the early Mamluk period, even though we have the remains of several sugar refining facilities around the Kinneret (see Stern 2013). We have neither the distinctive pottery associated with sugar processing nor the industrial infrastructure for a sugar refinery at Bethsaida. This may change with further excavations on the lower slopes of the site, but at this stage it does not seem that the population at Bethsaida in the early Mamluk period was engaged in the processing of sugar even if they were involved in the cultivation of cane crops on the nearby alluvial plain.

Table 1: Classical Coins Recovered from Bethsaida (*Et-Tell*) 1988–2016

Category	Total
Hellenistic (Alexander the Great)	3
Autonomous Hellenistic Cities	22
Uncertain	17
Ptolemaic	59
Seleucid	141
Hasmonean	38
Herodian	22
Early Roman	57
Autonomous Roman Cities	9
Uncertain Roman	32
Byzantine	3
Total Classical Coins	404

Table 2: Medieval Coins Recovered from Bethsaida (*Et-Tell*) 1988–2016

Category	Total
Byzantine	4
Islamic (Umayyad, Abbasid, Fatimid)	6
Crusader	2
Islamic (Zangrid, Ilkhanid, Ayyubid, Mamluk & early Ottoman)	48
European	4
Total Medieval Coins	64

Table 3: Modern & Unidentified/ Unidentifiable Coins Recovered from Bethsaida (*Et-Tell*) 1988–2016

Category	Total
Islamic (late Ottoman)	98
European	3
Syrian Arab Republic	7
Total Modern Coins	108
Not Identified/ Unidentifiable	35

Table 4: Islamic Coins from Bethsaida

Dynasty	Period	Coins	Pierced
Rasidun Caliphate	11– 41AH / 632–661 CE	0	0
Umayyad Dynasty	14– 133 AH / 661–750 CE	4	0
Abbasid Caliphate	133– 657 AH / 750–1258 CE	2	1 ¹
Fatimid Caliphate	297– 567 AH / 909–1171 CE	0	0
Zangid Dynasty	521– 648 AH / 1127–1250 CE	6	0
Ilkhanid Dynasty	654– 736 AH / 1256–1335 CE	0	0
Ayyubid Dynasty	567– 742 AH / 1171–1341 CE	6	0
Mamluk Dynasty	648– 923 AH / 1250–1517 CE	33	0
Ottoman Empire pre-1700	923–1115 AH / 1517–1703 CE	3	0
Ottoman Empire post-1700	1115–1337 AH / 1703–1918 CE	99	42
Ornaments/Tokens	—	4	1

1 Found in Area T, a context in which many Ottoman items, including other pierced coins, have been found.

Table 5: Medieval Coins by Dynasty and Location on Site

	A	B	C	E	T	?	Total
Byzantine	3		1				4
Umayyad	1	2	1				4
Abbasid	1				1		1
Crusader	2						2
Zanjid	1	2	1		2		6
Ayyubid	1		1	2	2		6
Mamluk	8	12	7		5	1	33
Ottoman	1					3	4
European	3						3
Totals	21	16	11	2	10	4	64

Table 6: Medieval Coins from Bethsaida by Mint

Mint	Dynasty / Ruler	Coins
Baghdad	Abbasid	1
Constantinople	Byzantine	2
	Crusader	1
	Ottoman	1
Damascus	Zangid	5
	Ayyubid	5
	Mamluk	6
Egypt (Cairo)	Ottoman	1
European mints	Holland, Kremnitz, Venice (2)	4
Jerusalem	Crusader	1
Persia	Mamluk	1
Thessalonica	Byzantine	1
Unidentified/Uncertain	This includes 26 Mamluk coins, most of which were probably minted in Damascus. The balance are Umayyad (4), Abbasid (1), Zanjid (1), Byzantine (1), Ayyubid (1), and Early Ottoman (1).	35

Table 7: Medieval Coins Listed by Season

Season	Dynasty	IAA Number	Basket Number
1988	Byzantine	116281	Not known
	Zangid	116293	1234
	Mamluk	116294	5024
	Mamluk	116295	4080
	Mamluk	116296	Not known
1989	Mamluk	116300	2016
	Mamluk	116301	3000
	Mamluk	116302	2042
	Mamluk	116303	2043
1990	Mamluk	116306	1733
	Mamluk	116307	1952
	Mamluk	116315	4056
1991	No Medieval coins recovered during this season		
1992	Zangid	116317	5105
	Mamluk	116318	5062
1993	Byzantine	116332	9182
1994	Byzantine	116350	2832
	Abbasid	95597	2502
	Umayyad	116380	6292
	Ayyubid	125067	9558
	Mamluk	116351	2844
	Mamluk	116352	2962
	Mamluk	116381	5639
	Mamluk	116382	6049
	Mamluk	116383	6146
	Mamluk	116395	9532
	Mamluk	116402	9597
	Mamluk	116404	9558
	Mamluk	116406	9598
	Mamluk	116407	Not known
	European	95598	2537
1995	Umayyad	116400	6462
	Mamluk	116415	8535
1996	No Medieval coins recovered during this season		
1997	Umayyad	116508	3571
	Umayyad	116539	Not known
	Crusader	116510	3573
	Mamluk	116512	3527
	Mamluk	545373	2187
1998	Ayyubid	116454	9088
	Ayyubid	116455	9049

1999	Mamluk	116477	9239
	Mamluk	125142	9558
2000	Mamluk	116493	6570
2001	Ayyubid	116502	16317
	Ottoman	116504	16396
2002	No coins recovered during this season		
2003	No Medieval coins recovered during this season		
2004	No Medieval coins recovered during this season		
2005	Byzantine	115969	17524
2006	No Medieval coins recovered during this season		
2007	Ottoman	115978	18371
2008	Zangid	125048	18622
	European	125049	18623
2009	No Medieval coins recovered during this season		
2010	Ottoman	137117	11029
2011	Mamluk	138132	23388
2012	Ayyubid	138739	31013
	Ayyubid	138740	31016
2013	Zangid	143582	31068
	Zangid	143586	31124
	Mamluk	143581	31060
	Mamluk	143583	31108
	Mamluk	143584	31144
	Mamluk	143585	31170
	Mamluk	143587	31163
2014	Abbasid	144635	31191
	Crusader	144630	23839
	European	144634	23832
	European	144628	23806
2015	Zangid	154897	22012
2016	No Medieval coins recovered during this season		

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CATALOGUE

The catalogue is organized chronologically. Unless otherwise indicated all dates are according to the Western calendar. The majority of the coins are bronze or copper-alloy, but there are several silver coins included in this report.

Mints are abbreviated as follows:

B	Baghdad	H	Holland	T	Thessalonica
C	Constantinople	J	Jerusalem	U	Uncertain
D	Damascus	P	Persia	V	Venice
E	Egypt	S	Spain		

Cat. No.	Areas, Loci, Baskets (Axis, Diam., Wt.)	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	Bibliography	Notes	IAA No.
BYZANTINE Justinus II (565–78)								
1	A. L818. B2832 (↓, 28mm, 10.97g)	[...] PP AV		565	C	Kindler 1999: 254, No. 33	Æ	116350
2	C. L917. B9182 (↓, 28mm, 11.3g)	[DNIVSTI] - NVS PP AVG		570	C	Kindler 1999: 264, No. 186. Cf. DOC 1: 207, No. 28	Æ	116332
Tiberius II (579 CE)								
3	A. (?) (?) (↓, 19mm, 5.87g)	TIBCO	K. Above, cross. [To l., ANNO (vertical).] To r., U.	579	T	Kindler 1999: 254, No. 34. Cf. DOC 1: 277, No. 23. Bellinger 1966: 320, No. 71–73; Malloy 1994: 76, No. 28; Metcalf, NC (1987) 1a–3.	Æ	116281

Uncertain Byzantine								
4	A. L1706. B17524 (↓, 18mm, 1.07g)	[...] - NVS MAX AVG	[GLOR - IA EXERC] - ITVS		U	Cf. LRBC 1: 28, No. 1221	Æ	115969
UMAYYAD Post-reform (697–750 CE)								
5	A. L217. B3571 (22mm, 2.73g)	لا إله إلا الله وحده	محمد رسول الله			Kindler 2009: 262, No. 218	Æ <i>Fals</i>	116508
6	B. L681. B6292 (16mm, 4.19g)					Kindler 1999: 260, No. 127.	Æ <i>Fals</i>	116380
7	B. L574. B6462 (17mm, 3.17g)					Kindler 1999: 260, No. 126.	Æ <i>Fals</i> ¹	116400
8	C. (?) (?) (17mm, 2.27g)					Kindler 2009: 262, No. 177. Cf. <i>Pere</i> 1968: 194, No. 523	Æ <i>Fals</i> ²	116539
'ABBASID al-Mansur (95–158 AH / 714 –775 CE)								
9	A. L784. B2502 (↑, 18mm, 4.19g)	(around) محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له	(around) بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينر بسنة ست وثلاثين ومئة محمد رسول الله	754	B	Kindler 1999: 254, No. 35	ʿA <i>Dinar</i>	95597

1 Scorpion design indicates end of the Umayyad period (Berman).

2 Berman says this is not an Umayyad coin.

Uncertain Abbasid Coins									
10	T. L4016. B31191 (18mm x 22mm, 1.57g)	(illegible)	(illegible)			U	Identified by Ariel Berman, 21 Jan 2015 ³	Æ	144635
CRUSADER Late Byzantine (eleventh c. CE)									
11	A. L217. B3573 (↓, 28mm, 6.37g)	[...]				C	Kindler 2009: 262, No. 221. Cf. <i>DOC</i> 3: 681, No. C1 ⁴	Æ <i>Fals</i> . Pierced	116510
Amuary (1163–1174 CE)									
12	AW. L2278. B23839 (20mm, 0.81g)	REX AMA[L]RIC VS Cross patte annulets in 2nd & 4th quadrants	+ DE IER[V]SAL EM Church of the Holy Sepulchre	1163/ 74		J		Bilon <i>Dernier</i> Double banded. Pierced and Broken.	144630
ZANGID Nur al-Din (541–569 AH / 1146–1174 CE)									
13	B. T8. B1234 (23mm x 27mm, 4.97g)	الملك العادل	محمود ابو زنكى	1146/ 74		D	Kindler 1999: 260, No. 129. ⁵	Æ <i>Fals</i>	116293

3 This is the only pre-Ottoman Islamic coin that had been pierced, whereas about 50% of the Ottoman coins were pierced for use as Bedouin ornaments. It was found in Area T, a location with many Ottoman materials, suggesting that this coin may only have been pierced in the Ottoman era. (See also two pierced Byzantine coins: #116350 and #116510, and the pierced Crusader coin: #144630.)

4 Berman advises that a hoard of these coins was found in Tiberias. This particular coin seems to have been pierced for secondary use as a Bedouin ornament.

5 Berman indicates that Zangid coins were used in the Ayyubid period, and do not reflect Zangid rule in Palestine

14	B. L411. B5105 (24mm x 27mm, 4.69g)	الملك العادل	محمود ابو زنكي	1146/ 74	D	Kindler 1999: 260, No. 128. ⁶	Æ Fals	116317
15	T. L4008. B31124 (22mm, 5.64g)	(motif with two letters between two stars) الملك العادل (motif)	(motif) محمد ابو زنكي (motif)	1146/ 74	D	(See note 5)	Æ Fals	143586
16	C. L5740. B22012 (25mm, 4.31g)			1146/ 74		2015 season	Æ Fals	154897
al-Salih Isma'il (569–577 AH / 1174–1181 CE)								
17	A. L2061. B18622 (20mm x 24mm, 5.39g)	(decoration) الملك المادا (decoration)	(decoration) [ابو زنكي]	1174/ 81	D	Cf. <i>BMCO</i> III: 602, No. 212	Æ Fals	125048
18	T. L4005. B31068 (21mm, 3.61g)	(decoration) الملك الصلح (decoration)	المتضي امير المؤمنين	1174/ 81	D		Æ Fals	143582
ILKHANID								
19	B. L402. B2043 (19mm, 1.35g)	(around) (illegible) radiated sun	(around) (illegible) (within circle): lion, l.		P	Berman ⁷	Æ Fals	116303

6 See note 5.

7 IAA cards suggest Ikhanid dynasty, but Kindler (1999: 261, No. 140) identifies this as Mamluk a coin of Al-Ashraf Sayf al-Din Qaitbay. Berman confirms Ikhanid, fourteenth century: Muhammad Khudabanda Uljaytu 1304-1316 CE or his successor Abu Sa'id 1316-1335 CE. That was a period of political and commercial alliance with the Mamluks. This explains the presence of those coins in the Syrian area.

AYYUBID Salah al-Dīn (570–590 AH / 1174–1193 CE)								
20	T. L4000. B31013 (24mm, 5.1g)	الملك النصر	يوسف بن ايوب	1189	D	Cf. Balog 1980: 93, No. 145	<i>Æ Fals</i>	138739
21	T. L4000. B31016 (23mm x 25mm, 5.39g)	الملك النصر	يوسف بن ايوب	1193	D	Cf. Balog 1980: 94, No. 148	<i>Æ Fals</i>	138740
Al-'Aziz `Uthman (589–595 AH / 1193–1198 CE)								
22	E. L342. B9088 (22mm, 5.04g)	عشان الملك العزيز	سف بن الملك النا يو	1198/ 9 CE	D	Kindler 2009: 263, No. 6. Cf. Balog 1980: 113, No. 223	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116454
Al-Adil Sayf al-Dīn (597–614 AH / 1200–1217 CE)								
23	C. L963. B9558 (13mm x 15mm, 1.85g)	(Hexagon) [الملك [العادل]	(Hexagon) [الامام]	1199/ 1218 CE	D	Kindler 1999: 264, No. 188. Cf. Balog 19064: 164, No. 267	<i>Æ Fals</i>	125067
Al-Kamil (615–635 AH / 1218–1238 CE)								
24	A. L1508. B16317 (21mm, 4.31g)	(Square in the circle type) الملك الكا مل ناصر الديف	(Square in the circle type) محمد بن ابن بكر بن ايوب	1238 CE	D	Cf. Balog 1980: 169: No. 465	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116502
Uncertain Ayyubid Ruler								
25	E. L343. B9049 (22mm, 3.09g)	(illegible)	(illegible)		U	Kindler 2009: 263, No. 10 ⁸	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116455

8 Kindler lists this as a Mamluk coin, Berman indicates that the coin is not readable. The IAA card identifies the coin as "Ayyubid uncertain".

<p style="text-align: center;">MAMLŪK BAHRI DYNASTY (648–784 AH / 1250–1382 CE) Al-Salih Ismail 635–616 & 637–643 AH / 1237–1238 & 1239–1245 CE)</p>								
26	B. L303. B2016 (21mm, 3.18g)	[...]	[...]		D	Kindler 1999: 260, No. 130	Æ <i>Fals</i>	116300
Baybars I (659–676 AH / 1260–1277 CE)								
27	A. L219. B3527 (23mm, 2.13g)	(illegible)	(illegible)			Kindler 2009: 262, No. 179. ⁹	Silver- plated Æ <i>Dirham</i>	116512
Salah al-Dīn Khalil (689–693 AH / 1290–1293 CE)								
28	T. L4007. B31144 (15mm, 0.93g)	[...] الملك [...]	الملك المنصور قلاون		D		Æ <i>Fals</i>	143584
Nasir al-Dīn Muhammad I 693–694 AH / 1293–1294 CE (first reign) 698–708 AH / 1299–1309 CE (second reign) 709–740 AH / 1309–1340 CE (third reign)								
29	B. L329. B4080 (18mm x 20mm, 2.77g)				D	Kindler 1999: 260, No. 133.	Æ <i>Fals</i>	116295
30	A. L532. B9239 (23mm, 2.94g)					Kindler 2009: 263, No. 28	Silver- plated Æ <i>Fals</i>	116477
Sayf al-Dīn Abu Bakr (AH 741/42 / 1341 CE)								
31	C. L963. B9558 (20mm, 2.85g)	(within hexagram) [امد]	(within hexagram) ضرب مشق بد		D	Kindler 1999: 264, No. 188. Cf. Balog 1964: 164, No. 267. ¹⁰	Æ <i>Fals</i>	116404

9 Kindler (2009: 262, No. 179) indicates Rukn al-Din Baybars I (658–676 AH / 1260–1277 CE), but Berman says definitely not Baybars I.

10 Originally fused to coin #125067 (same basket & locus). See #125067.

32	A. T63. B1733 (17mm x 19mm, 3.08g)	(Hexagon design)	(Hexagon design)		D	Kindler 1999: 254, No. 36.	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116306
Imad al-Dīn ‘Isma’il (743–746 AH / 1342–1345 CE)								
33	B. L405. B5024 (22mm, 2.89g)				D	Kindler 1999: 260, No. 131	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116294
34	B. L608. B5062 (19mm, 2.44g)				D	Kindler 1999: 260, No. 132.	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116318
Salah al-Dīn Haiji II (784 & 792 AH / 1382 & 1389/90 CE)								
35	B. L302. B2042 (21mm, 2.29g)			138 9/90	U	Kindler 1999: 261, No. 140	<i>Æ Fals.</i> Badly minted	116302
MAMLŪK BURJI DYNASTY (784–923 AH / 1382–1517 CE) Sayf al-Dīn Barquq (784–792 AH / 1382–1389 CE) (793–802 AH / 1390–1399 CE)								
36	B. L350. B4056 (21mm, 2.53g)					Kindler 1999: 260, No. 136.	<i>Æ Fals.</i> Over- strike	116315
EUROPEAN AND MODERN Antonio Venier, Venice (1382–1400 CE)								
37	AW. L2271. B23806 (6, 23mm, 1.68g)	ANTOVE NERIO - • S • M • VEN[ETI] S. Marco porge il vessillo al doge ANTO VENERIO lungo l’asta DVX, a destra •S•M•VENE TI	IC - XC Il rednetore in trono IC XC. Nel campo a sinistra una stella di cincque punti, a destra l’iniziale del massaro.		V	Papadopolo 1893: vol 1, 229, No. 2; Thomsen Collection, #1887.	<i>Æ Grosso</i>	144628

MAMLŪK
BURJI DYNASTY (784–923 AH / 1382–1517 CE)

Sayf al-Dīn Inal
(857–865 AH / 1453–1461 CE)

38	T. L4005. B31060 (16mm, 1.34g)	(around)	(around)		D	No other example of this coin has been published, according to Berman, 2013.	Æ <i>Half Dirham</i>	143581
		السلطان [الملك الاشرف ابو الناصر]	[...] لا الله [...]					
		(centre)	(within dotted margin the value) نصف					
		اينال						

Sayf al-Dīn Qa'itbay
(873–902 AH / 1468–1496 CE)

39	C. L.559. B2187				U	Kindler 2009: 263, No. 26a	Æ	545373
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Uncertain Mamlūk Ruler

40	A. L429. B6570 (16mm x 19mm, 2.93g)	(blank)	(blank)	14th c.		Kindler 2009: 263, No. 34. ¹¹	Æ <i>Fals</i>	116493
41	C. L.963. B9558 (13mm x 15mm, 1.85g)			14th c.		Coin separated from #116404		125142
42	T. L4006. B31108 (18mm, 2.31g)	(effaced)	دمشق [...]	14th c.	D	Identified by Berman, 2013	Æ <i>Fals</i>	143583
43	T. L4007. B31170 (14mm, 1.12g)	(illegible)	(illegible)	14th c.		Identified by Berman, 2014	Æ <i>Fals</i>	143585
44	T. L4008. B31163 (17mm, 2.07g)	(illegible)	(illegible)			Identified by Berman, 2014	Æ <i>Fals</i>	143587

¹¹ Such blank coins reflect a period when the weight of the coin was more important than the inscription.

45	A. L818. B2844 (16mm, 4.02g)	(blank)	(blank)	early 15th c.		Kindler 1999: 254, No. 38. ¹² (See note 11.)	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116351
46	B. L438. B5639 (21mm, 2.96g)	(blank)	(blank)	early 15th c.		Kindler 1999: 260, No. 137. (See note 210.)	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116381
47	C. L961. B9532 (21mm, 3.6g)			early 15th c.		Kindler 1999: 264, No. 187.	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116395
48	C. L964. B9598 (18mm, 2.30g)	(blank)	(blank)	early 15th c.		Kindler 1999: 264, No. 190. (See note 11.)	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116406
49	B. (?) (?) (17mm x 19mm, 2.64g)	(blank)	(blank)			Kindler 1999: 260, No. 134.	<i>Æ Fals</i> . Effaced	116296
50	A. (?) B1952 (21mm, 2.93g)	(illegible)	(illegible)			Kindler 1999: 254, No. 37. ¹³	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116307
51	A. L831. B2962 (16mm x 18mm, 2.33g)	(blank)	(blank)			Kindler 1999: 254, No. 39.	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116352
52	B. L614. B6049 (20mm, 2.77g)	(effaced)	(effaced)			Kindler 1999: 261, No. 138. ¹⁴	<i>Æ Fals</i> . Effaced	116382
53	B. (Surface) B6146 (21mm, 2.31g)	(effaced)	(effaced)			Kindler 1999: 261, No. 139. ¹⁵	<i>Æ Fals</i> . Effaced	116383
54	C. L964. B9597 (20mm, 2.27g)	(Hexagram)	(Hexagram)			Kindler 1999: 264, No. 189.	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116402
55	C. (?) (?) (18mm, 0.75g)					Kindler 1999: 264, No. 191.	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116407
56	(?) L853. B8535 (20mm, 3.82g)		Lion rampart			Kindler 1999: 265, No. 205. ¹⁶	<i>Æ Fals</i>	116415

12 Kindler mistakenly lists the basket number as 2843.

13 Kindler refers to this item as a "coin-shaped piece of copper".

14 Effaced coin recycled for its value as a weight. The image(s) published in Kindler 1999 are not of this coin, nor even two sides of the same coin.

15 Effaced coin recycled for its value as a weight.

16 Kindler lists this coin as blank, but Berman (2015) suggests a lion rampart on

57	AW. L2229. B23388	(illegible)	(illegible)					Æ	138132
58	B. L302. B3000 (19mm, 2.31g)					Kindler 1999: 260, No. 135		Æ <i>Fals</i>	116301
OTTOMAN Suleiman I (926–974 AH / 1520–1566 CE)									
59	(?) L1515. B16396 (13 mm x 16 mm. 1.17g)	سليمان بد سليم حان		1520/ 66	E	Berman, 2013		Æ <i>Medin</i>	116504
16th and 17th c. coins									
60	(?) L2043. B18371 (14 mm, 0.98g)	(effaced)	[دم]شق		D			Æ <i>Fals</i>	115978
61	AW. L1102. B11029 (14 mm, .54g)	Tughra	(illegible)	17th. c				Æ <i>Para</i>	113117 17
EUROPEAN AND MODERN Laurenzo Priuli, Venice (1556–1559 CE)									
62	A. L788. B2537 (20mm, 1.25g)				V	Kindler 1999: 254, No. 40		Copper. 4 Solidi	95598
Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange (1625–1647 CE)									
63	A. L2061. B18623 (→, 30mm, 8.26g)	FRED HENR • D • G • PRINAVR • COM • NASS	SOLI • DEO • HONOR • ET • GLOR		H	Cf. Poey D'Avant vol II: 408, No. 4605; H. J. van der Wiel 1973: 74, No. 63 (prob. p. 112)		Æ <i>Teston</i>	125049

rev design.

17 One of three coins found together in AW L2249.

Leopold VI of Hungary (1657–1705 CE)

64	A. L850. B8517				S	Kindler 1999: 254, No. 41	R	116410
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