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Abstract
This paper discusses token molds and lead tokens retrieved during controlled archaeological excavations at the site of Arsur (Apollonia-Arsūf) during excavations over the past two decades. It promulgates the idea that locally struck unofficial lead money formed an integral part of the ‘cash’ used by Frankish settlers in the lordship of Arsur, like in many of the cities, towns and rural estates in the Latin East during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

INTRODUCTION
Lead token money played an important role in the monetary economy of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. As in Medieval Western Europe, it developed out of a need to provide an ad hoc, rudimentary method of payment when insufficient coins were in circulation to meet local needs, particular for smaller denominations for daily transactions (Kool 2013a). Its use indisputably represents an Eastern translation of a monetary custom developing in Western Europe at the time. Because of what might have been a shortfall in production of coins from the existing royal and seigniorial mints, this local production and circulation of unofficial estate-based lead ersatz money accompanied the Frankish poulain population wherever they settled in the kingdom (Kool 2013a:294). Several hundred such tokens have been found throughout the Outremer, both in the large urban centers and towns, and smaller burgi, castles and rural estates.

Excavations at Crusader Arsur unearthed two stone molds, apparently for tokens, and another eight lead tokens in the grounds of the castle and the adjacent township (Fig. 1). Three among these are identical types all carrying a similar inscription, presented in detail below. The appearance of these rare artifacts in Arsur, supports the idea that lead money played a key role in providing the Frankish inhabitants of burgi with a much needed albeit unofficial form of daily cash.
CRUSADER ARSUR (1101–1265 CE)

The Fatimid coastal town of Arsūf (ancient Apollonia) was conquered by King Baldwin I of Jerusalem and his army in 1101. After the wholesale expulsion of its Muslim inhabitants, the town was turned into a royal bastion, ensuring the growing kingdom’s vital sea link to Europe. The first evidence of its new status as a Frankish burgus, now named Arsur, and its occupation by Frankish settlers dates to a charter of 1152 mentioning two of its Frankish inhabitants — Nicholaus de Arsur and
Alaen de Arsur — witnessing the sale of the nearby village of Teira.\(^1\) By the 1160s, the fortified town became the center of a feudal seigneury that extended over the southern Sharon Plain under Johannes de Arsur, a close ally and supporter of King Amaury I of Jerusalem (1163–1173 CE).\(^2\) It was now a substantial Frankish burgus inhabited by Crusaders, colonists and pilgrims, possessing its own burgess court and a church.\(^3\) With the occupation of the town by Ayyubid forces between 1187 and 1191 after the disastrous Battle of Hattin, its Frankish population — as in the case of many other Frankish settlements — seems to have fled town.\(^4\) In 1191 the town’s fortified walls were dismantled on Saladin’s order to prevent their use by the advancing forces of the Third Crusade (Roll 1999:14 n. 28). The town returned to Crusader hands after the Battle of Arsūf, an act formalized in the peace treaty signed between the Christians and the Muslims in September 1192 (Ehrlich 2014; Kedar 2015). Initially, the town and the surrounding country were returned to the original lords who had ruled the seigneurie before 1187,\(^5\) but within 15 years it passed into the hands of the powerful Ibelin clan. Testimonies of two early thirteenth-century German pilgrims, however, attest that the town was deserted up to the 1220s and probably later (Beyer 1946–1951:157; Pringle 2012:86, 109).\(^6\) The repopulation of the town seems to have begun only in the fourth decade of the thirteenth century, closely connected to the Ibelins’ meteoric rise as the most powerful landed family both in Lusignan Cyprus and in the mainland kingdom of Jerusalem (Edbury 1997; Coureas 2015:63–64). The town’s strategic coastal position, a mere day and a half sailing from Cyprus was not lost on the Ibelin lords, leading the native aristocracy in Cyprus and the Jerusalem mainland in the ‘War of the Lombards’ (1228–1243)

\^1\ The charter shows that both men were of considerable status in the burgus, as they appear among the witnesses to the property transaction between two knights, Robert and Pisellus and their families living in the casale/village of St. Gilles/Sinjil (Pringle 1998:329), 21 km northeast of Ramallah and the Hospitaller Order’s Grand Master Raymond du Puy. For the charter, dated February 5, 1152, see Delaville Le Roulx (1894: No. 202, and pp. 155–157). For Teira see Beyer 1936:14, 19.

\^2\ A historical analysis of Crusader Arsur is found in Roll (1999:11–18) and Tal and Roll (2011:[13]–[20]).

\^3\ For Arsur as an important urban center, see Kedar (2009); for the burgess court see Pringle (1997:3–4); for the church of St. Mary situated in the burgus, see Pringle (1993:60).

\^4\ Excavations of twelfth century domestic contexts in the town seem to have produced telling evidence of this. Some contexts were completely emptied, devoid of any in situ artifacts (as is partially discernible in Areas T and U) or showed a more nuanced, planned abandonment (such as in Area E, adjacent to the inner southern fortification walls), for the latter, see Ayalon, Tal and Yehuda 2013:280.

\^5\ This was Johannes of Arsur, presumably the male heir of the pre-1187 eponymous Lord of Arsur, killed in a hunting accident in 1198.

\^6\ Wilbrand von Oldenburg (1211–1212) and Thietmar (1217–1218).
against Frederick II’s claims of Hohenstaufen overlordship of both kingdoms (Tyerman 2007:725–726). Presumably, the refortification of the town’s walls (1236) and the construction of a concentric castle in its northeastern part (1241) were related to the Ibelins’ successful struggle against the Hohenstaufen forces in Outremer led by Richard Filangieri (Jacoby 1986). Two decades later, in 1261, when the threat from the Mamlûk Empire became acute, the castle, the town and the entire seigneury of Arsur (castellum, civitatem et dominium de Arsur) were leased by the Ibelins to the Order of the Hospitallers, who refortified Arsur. Despite their efforts, on April 26, 1265, after a siege of some 40 days the large and well-equipped Mamlûk army commanded by Baybars took control of the town and the castle. Its defenders were taken into slavery, but not before being forced to participate in the systematic demolition of their own stronghold. Arsur was subsequently razed and left in ruins, never to be inhabited again, except for squatters.

EXCAVATIONS

Extensive excavations at Apollonia (1977–2015) have uncovered vivid evidence of the Frankish castle of Arsur and its burgus. Remains of a large concentric castle built on a cliff overlooking the sea surrounded by double walls and a dry moat were excavated. Within the Crusader burgus, which covered some eight hectares, ruins of the town’s walls, paved alleys, domestic structures and various installations were uncovered, many of them dating to the twelfth century (Roll 1999:33; Ayalon, Tal and Yehuda 2013). Other remains unquestionably belonged to the thirteenth century, such as the late Crusader period dwelling excavated in the center of the burgus (Area R) or a defense installation near the southern wall (Area P). Within the castle, material remains relating to Frankish-period Arsur dated mainly to the 1260s — the last stage of its existence (and destruction) under Hospitaller rule. This is graphically attested by the often thick conflagration layers and ruins uncovered in the excavated areas (Tal and Roll 2011; Ashkenazi, Golan and Tal 2013; Jackson-Tal and Tal 2013; Tal, Kool and Baidoun 2013).

LEAD TOKEN MOLDS

Among the finds excavated on the castle grounds were two stone-mold fragments dated to the period of occupation of the castle by the Hospitaller Order (1261–1265). One mold (No. 1) came from the 1265 CE destruction layer of the inner part of the Castle’s northeastern semicircular tower, excavated by Roll in 1999. A second mold (No. 2) was discovered in 2010 in the fill that had accumulated above the 1265 destruction layer of the castle’s western hall.
Mold No. 1 (Fig. 2)
Apollonia-Arsūf; found on September 22, 1999; Area F (Crusader Castle), Square M9 (Northeastern Tower), L2256, Reg. No. 20779 (1265 destruction layer of floor [Tal and Roll 2011:[21]–[46] passim])
Material: Limestone or marble(?)
Dimensions: maximum height: 8.4 cm; maximum width: 6.2 cm; thickness: 1.5 cm (estimated)
Number of cavities: 10
Diameter of cavities: 12×13 mm

This is one part of a two-sided mold section; it was found complete but unfortunately was lost some time after the excavations. Our description is based upon a low quality photograph of the slab. The mold seems to have been produced from limestone or possibly marble. The mold possessed 10 token cavities with 12- or 13-mm diameters. These were connected by a narrow channel to a central canal, forming the familiar ‘tree’-like arrangement known for coin molds, which after the cooling of the lead allowed one to cut the tokens from the channel ready for use. The entrance through which the lead was poured is clearly observable (marked
“A”). Two alignment holes in the mold, ensuring the two halves fitted perfectly, are also plainly visible (marked “B”). Most of the designs incised into the mold cavities are illegible. However, in the left upper corner cavity (“C”) what seems to be an irregularly shaped star is visible. Another cavity, in the right lower corner (“D”), depicts a cross-pattée-like object. Finally, the lower central token (“E”) seems to portray a schematic human portrait design in a radial border. In all but this last cavity (“E”), a double line forming a border around the central design is apparently visible.

*Mold No. 2 (Fig. 3)*

Apollonia-Arsūf (2010 season); Area F (Crusader Castle), Square I/J3 (Castle’s Western Facade)
L2861, Reg. No. 28068 (1265 destruction fill)
Material: Marble
Dimensions: maximum height: 7.5 cm; maximum height of worked frame: 5.0 cm; maximum width: 8.0 cm; maximum width of worked frame: 4.5 cm; thickness: 1.4–1.5 cm
Number of cavities preserved: 5
Diameter of cavities: 12–13 mm

Fig. 3. Mold No. 2 (Photo: Pavel Shrago; drawing: Itamar Ben-Ezra)
This fragment is broken and fairly worn. Based on its physical condition it may be unfinished. Quite irregularly for the medieval period, it is made of marble, possibly a medieval reuse of more ancient building material discovered on site. No traces of any design can be observed within the five preserved cavities, so it is unclear whether the mold was for tokens or flans.

Tokens were in common use in medieval Europe between the eleventh and the fifteenth centuries, and consequently it is no surprise that their molds would have turned up. Most molds come from medieval France and England but a number are found in southern Spain, Switzerland and Italy (Kool 2013a:303 n. 43). From the Kingdom of Jerusalem remains of four molds for casting lead tokens are known: two limestone slabs among the stray finds from Acre and two presented here from Arsur/Apollonia. In addition, a close inspection of the tokens themselves from two twelfth-century sites enables us to reconstruct the number of molds used: A large cache of hundreds of tokens from Belmont, all of the same design, seemed to have been cast from eight or nine molds (Metcalf 2000:84–85). Similarly, four tokens from Bethgibelin show small variations in the position of the cross’ annulets found there, proof that the tokens originated from at least two or three different molds (Kool 2013a:304).

The crudely fashioned molds like the ones found in Arsur apparently were used to produce locally circulating lead token money in relatively large quantities in a quick and inexpensive manner. Anybody possessing a simple workshop and the basic raw materials could cast tokens for little cost. In contrast, the production of official billon coinage with iron dies was an expensive and time-consuming process (Allen 2012:108–114), strictly monopolized by the Jerusalem kings throughout most of kingdom’s existence (Kool 2013b:202).

Lead tokens were usually cast by means of a two-sided mold consisting of two superimposed slabs, usually made of fine-grained limestone, or more rarely, of sandstone, slate or even marble, as in our case. Each slab held a number of circular depressions in which different designs were carved. Depending on its dimensions, the slab could contain from three to 20 different tokens (Kool 2013:302–304).

7 Environmental scanning electron microscope-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (ESEM-ESD) analysis on the mold did not detect any lead residue in the cavities tested. It did provide the chemical composition of the stone (as percentages of its weight): Ca 30.5; O 58.8; Na 1.0; Mg 1.4; Al 1.3; Si 4.3; P 0.4; Cl 0.9; K 0.5; Fe 0.9 (using Oxford Instruments ESEM-FEI Quanta 200FEG from FEI in the Wolfson Applied Materials Research Center and Faculty of Engineering of Tel Aviv University).

8 A rare example of a Crusader-period workshop, apparently involved in the manufacture of pilgrim memorabilia such as lead/tin ampullae, was excavated in a thirteenth-century quarter adjacent to Acre’s Hospitaller quarter (Syon 1999; forthcoming).
LEAD TOKENS

At least eight lead tokens were found at Arsur, from all seasons of excavations (1977–2015). All originated from the **burgus**/town, and all were single finds (Fig. 4; in the catalogue below, illustrated tokens are marked with an asterisk). Three (Nos. 1–3) of the first five are types displaying a number of features regularly observed in tokens produced in the Jerusalem kingdom (Kool 2013a). An additional three (Nos. 6–8) apparently name Arsur.

![Fig. 4. Lead tokens (Photos: Clara Amit)](image)

**Regular Tokens**

One token is of the ‘monetary type’ — imitating the shape and iconography of the regular billon coinage in vogue during this period (No. 1). It displays on one side a cross pattée with annulets in all four quadrants; the other side portrays what purports to be a facing head of a helmeted warrior. On both sides, as on regular medieval **deniers**, marginal legends in Latin — here illegible — are found. No. 1 came from a residential building in Area T, in a context dated to the second half of the twelfth century.9

The second and third tokens were found on large, solid mortar flooring together with some thirteenth-century arrowheads and therefore date to the 1260s.10 One

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9 Area T incorporates the remains of Crusader-period residential buildings using (in part) earlier Islamic architectural remains for its construction. The token originated in L5477 (Reg. No. 53560), which represents a concentration of heavy collapsed material embedded within a sandy debris layer. Pottery in the locus is dated to the mid-late twelfth century.

10 Area P1 is an extension of Area P. The area’s upper level features whitish solid mortar flooring covering the entire area, abutting the southern town wall — in particular to a point where a breach 21 m long can be seen. There we believe the fortifications were destroyed during the fighting when the Mamlûk army broke through, as is evident
(No. 2) bears a geometric/figurative type displaying a cross with pellets in each quarter, within a radial border. The other (No. 3), a poorly preserved token, had one side with square geometrical lines interspersed with small dots.

Two broken, virtually illegible tokens (Nos. 4–5) came from a thirteenth-century dwelling. Upon its floors were complete and restorable pottery and glass vessels, and a typical assemblage of billon coinage of this period, and the above-mentioned remains of a residential building.

1.* Apollonia-Arsūf; found on August 5, 2014; Area T (Crusader residential buildings; above, n. 9); L5477, Reg. No. 53560 (collapse with debris and mid to late twelfth-century pottery); IAA 147236.

Obv. Cross with pellets in each quarter, within a radial border.
Rev. Illegible.

Pb (brownish-gray patina), 1.66 g, 9×16 mm (broken). Part of the flan’s cut channel attachment is visible along the margins; broken and mended along an 11 o’clock axis. Cf. Kool 2013a:305–307.

2.* Apollonia-Arsūf; found on August 8, 2013; Area P1 (inside southern town wall; above, n. 10); L6252, Reg. No. 84235 (construction, 1265 CE); IAA 145991.

Obv. Cross pattée with annulets in all four quadrants.
Rev. Facing head of a helmeted warrior.

Pb (gray with brownish patina), 1.91 g, 17 mm.

3.* Apollonia-Arsūf; found on August 8, 2013; Area P1 (inside southern town wall; above, n. 10); L6252, Reg. No. 84237 (construction, 1265 CE); IAA 145990.

Obv. Square pattern with dots.
Rev. Illegible.

from the finds (Tal and Roll 2011:[37]–[38]). The locus of the token represents part of this 1265s solid mortar flooring.

11 Area R is a partially uncovered Crusader-period building. The finds (and coins) recovered in the area attest to its planned abandonment in 1265 CE. The unearthed remains north of the building revealed an industrial twin-pool installation and a mosaic floor dated to the Byzantine period; the pools, however, were used for dumping refuse in Crusader times.

12 The earliest of these coins were minted during the first two decades of the thirteenth century: a mauvais denier in the name of Amaury I, in Acre (IAA 145963); and a Cypriote denier of Hugh I of Cyprus (1205–1218; IAA 139245). The remainder of the coins — a digenois of Hugh IV, duke of Bourgogne (IAA 145967), a billon denier of Henri I of Cyprus (IAA 139240), a denaro of Conrad I of Hohenstaufen Sicily (IAA 145968) — all date to the 1230s and later.
Pb (gray), 0.55 g, 13 mm.\(^\text{13}\)

4. Apollonia-Arsūf; found on August 28, 2012; Area R; L7660, Reg. No. 75960 (floor of thirteenth century dwelling; above, n. 11); IAA 145970.

*Obv*. Illegible.
*Rev*. Illegible.

Pb (gray with light brownish patina), 1.95 g; 12×16 mm.

5.* Apollonia-Arsūf; found on July 31, 2014; Area T (Crusader residential buildings; above n. 9); L5470; Reg. No. 53384 (sandy debris layer with late twelfth–early thirteenth-century pottery material); IAA 147229.

*Obv*. Illegible.
*Rev*. Illegible.

Pb (dark gray), 1.82 g, 9×14 mm. Broken, only half of the token is preserved.

*Arsur(?) Tokens*

The excavation of three identical tokens with inscriptions (Nos. 6–8) is particularly noteworthy. These tokens were found in three separate seasons between 2009 and 2014) — from two distinct locations in the twelfth–thirteenth-century southern part of the fortified town. Two were from the vicinity of residential buildings dated to the 1150s–1187; and the third was excavated (not in situ) in a section of the twelfth century crusader burgus, constructed along the southern town wall, in a place which also included an oil-press (Ayalon, Tal and Yehuda 2013:260–266).

The tokens are light brown in color, each side bearing different two letter inscriptions and each with a ring border at the edge. The letters and borders are intaglio. A detailed examination of the inscriptions and the marginal ring on each of the tokens shows the recessed grooves to be quite similar, making it likely that both the letters and the marginal ring were produced simultaneously. It seems to us that these tokens were produced in two stages. First, single flans were cast in a mold, and second, the inscriptions were added to the flans. Mold No. 2 could be an example of such a flan mold. However, (1) it is not at all certain that it was not in fact a coin mold, and (2) it produced flans 12 mm in diameter, much smaller than Nos. 6–8, which measure 18 mm in diameter.

Although very similar, the inscriptions on the three tokens are not identical in all respects. At the same time, the possibility that each token was incised manually should be disregarded, since the intaglio lettering and corresponding marginal

\(^{\text{13}}\) Based on its diameter this token is the only documented issue from Crusader Arsūr that may have been produced in one of the molds discussed above.
ring are too similar. Moreover, incising the type by hand would have made the production of the tokens extremely time consuming. It therefore seems most likely that the tokens were struck or impressed using a pair of die-sized punches, one for each side. We are calling them punches, and not dies, because the elements, in our case letters and borders, appear in relief — as opposed to coin dies whose types are generally intaglio. They are also not hubs, which also appear in relief, but are meant to create die surfaces only.¹⁴

Inscription: The tokens all have two-letter inscriptions on each side. One side clearly reads LA in upper case. The other side has a similar capital A and to its right a smaller letter, which may resemble a medieval cursive ‘R’. We suggest that the letters on both sides of the tokens possibly represent crude abbreviations of the place name Arsur. We restore the LA on the obverse as the Latin/Old French name of the burgus L(E) A(RSVR). On the reverse we restore AR(SVR). No doubt, these restorations are based upon the fact that the tokens were found in Arsur and that lead tokens generally circulated locally.

The use of contiguous Latin and Old French on seals, tokens and coins is rare but nevertheless attested as far as Frankish Arsur is concerned.¹⁵ Indeed, there exists close parallels with an inscription on a surviving seal of Balian, lord of Arsur (1258–1261) with its mixed Latin and Old French reverse inscription: LE CHASTIAUDEM(E) ARSVR (Schlumberger, Chalandon and Blanchet 1943:65).¹⁶ Old French, particularly the dialect of northeastern France and Belgium, seems to have been the lingua franca of the Jerusalem kingdom’s Frankish population, both of the settlers and their Eastern-born poulain descendants who lived in towns like Arsur (Aslanov 2013:208–209). The day-to-day importance of Old French among

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¹⁴ Creating dies with punches was a technology well known in medieval times (Allen 2012:103). With it a less skilled die cutter could make a die in 15–25 minutes (Sellwood 1962:58).

¹⁵ The legends of most seals in the Latin East, certainty those of its royalties and clergy, were in Latin. There are, though, a small number of lay lords in the thirteenth century who used Latin and Old French together on their seals; Meillor, Lord of Marecle (near Tortosa, Principality of Antioch, mid-thirteenth century): obv./rev. + S(IGILLVM) MEILLOR DE RAVEDEL SIR DE MARECLEE; John of Monfort (1268–1283 CE): obv. + S(IGILLVM) IOHAN(NIS) MONFORT SEGNVR D(E) : SVR E DOV TORON / rev. + DOMINI : TYRI : ECCE : TYRVS; seal of the bourgeois court of Acre: obv. + LE SEEL DE : LA : COR : DEL(S B)ORGEIS : DACCRE : (Schlumberger, Chalandon and Blanchet 1943:49, No. 115; 64, No. 153; 69, No. 163).

¹⁶ Also the obverse was inscribed in Old French with Balian’s title as Lord of Arsur and Constable of the Kingdom of Jerusalem: + BA(LIAN) : D’YBEL(IN) S(EIGNEUR) : DARS(VR) : CO(N)ESTABL(E) : DOV : REAUME : D(E) I(E)R(VSA)L(E)M; for a detailed description of the seal and its checkered history see (Roll 2007:51–52, in particular n. 40).
the kingdom’s population is also attested in its appearance on lower-denomination *deniers* minted in the Jerusalem kingdom from the 1190s onward: Between 1192 and 1197 Henry of Champagne, regent of the kingdom, minted a copper *denier* in Acre that carried the double Latin/Old French inscription *COMESHENRICCVS / PVGES DACCOH*, while in the thirteenth century the lords of Sidon and Tyre minted similar Latin/Old French low denomination *deniers*.17

6. Apollonia-Arsūf; found on August 19, 1999; Area E-south (outside southern town wall); L1917; Reg. No. 15557 (Roman villa level; intrusive); lost after excavations.

*Obv.* Inscription in field within marginal ring: LA

*Rev.* Inscription in field within marginal ring: AR

Pb (light brownish patina), ↑, weight unknown, 18? mm.

7.* Apollonia-Arsūf; found on August 10, 2012; Area T (Crusader residential buildings; above, n. 9).

L5200, Reg. No. 52049 (surface level find); IAA 145884.

*Obv.* Inscription in field within marginal ring: LA

*Rev.* Inscription in field within marginal ring: AR

Pb (light brownish patina), ↑, 3.20 g, 18 mm.

8.* Apollonia-Arsūf; found on August 6, 2104; Area T (Crusader residential buildings; above, n. 9); L5473, Reg. No. 53593 (Crusader-period debris layer with late twelfth- to mid-thirteenth century pottery material); IAA 147201.

*Obv.* Inscription in field within marginal ring: LA

*Rev.* Inscription in field within marginal ring: AR

Pb (light brownish patina), ↑, 3.29 g, 18 mm.

CONCLUSION

Scholars once thought that the seigneury of Arsur minted coins (Schlumberger 1878:116). This was an erroneous reading of the kingdom’s assizes, its customary laws, mentioning Arsur among the 22 lordships that had the right to “court et coins et justice” (Beugnot 1841:654). The Old French term ‘*coins*’ in fact referred to these lords right to lead seal documents as part of their seigniorial prerogatives vis-a-vis the royal administration (Chandon de Briailles 1943). The historical record is

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17 *D·E·N·I·E·R* / *D·E·S·E·E·T·E* by Balian of Sidon (1229–1240 CE); *PhELIPPE* / *SIR·D·SIRV* by Philip of Monfort (1243–1270); *IOhSIR€ / + D€ SVR* by John of Monfort (1270–1283 CE) in Tyre.
CERTAINLY SUPPORTED BY THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS OF THE PAST FEW DECADES: NO SUCH ‘ARSUR’ COIN HAS EVER APPEARED AMONG THE MORE THAN 150 TWELFTH–THIRTEENTH-CENTURY COINS EXCAVATED AT ARSUR OR FOR THAT MATTER AMONG THE THOUSANDS OF COINS AT OTHER FRANKISH PERIOD SITES. THE ONLY MONEY EVER STRUCK AT ARSUR ITSELF WAS, AS SHOWN ABOVE, AN UNOFFICIAL LEAD CURRENCY.

REFERENCES


Chandon de Briailles H. 1943. ‘Le droit de “coins” dans le royaume de Jerusalem. Syria 23: 244–257.


ABBREVIATIONS

AJC  Y. Meshorer *Ancient Jewish Coinage*. Dix Hills, NY 1982
AJN  *American Journal of Numismatics*
CH   *Coin Hoards*
CIL  *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*
CNP  e.g., L. Kadman. *The Coins of Akko Ptolemais* (Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium IV). Jerusalem 1961
CRE  e.g., H. Mattingly. *The Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum I. Augustus to Vitellius*. London 1923
IEJ  *Israel Exploration Journal*
IG   *Inscriptions Graecae*
INJ  *Israel Numismatic Journal*
INR  *Israel Numismatic Research*
LA   *Studium Biblicum Franciscanum Liber Annus*
MN   *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*
NC   *Numismatic Chronicle*
NCirc. *Numismatic Circular*
NNM  *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*
RIC  e.g., C.H.V. Sutherland. *The Roman Imperial Coinage I. From 31 BC to AD 69*. London 1984
RN   *Revue Numismatique*
RPC  e.g., A. Burnett, M. Amandry and I. Carradice. *From Vespasian to Domitian (AD 69–96)*. *Roman Provincial Coinage 2*. New York, Lancaster, PA-London 1999
SICA e.g., S. Album and T. Goodwin. *Sylloge of Islamic Coins in the Ashmolean 1: The Pre-Reform Coinage of the Early Islamic Period*. Oxford 2002
SNAT e.g., L. Iliisch. *Sylloge Numorum Arabicorum Tübingen–Palästina IVa Bilād aš-Šām I*. Tübingen 1993
SNG  *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* (with suffix as necessary, e.g. SNG Cop.)
SNR  *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*
TINC *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress*
ZfN  *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*