<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>著者 (英)</th>
<th>河合和彦 (Mutsuo Kawatoko)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>明細</td>
<td>トルコ・アラブ世界研究</td>
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<td>題名</td>
<td>フストゥトでの硬貨調査</td>
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<td>年月日</td>
<td>2001年3月30日</td>
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<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://doi.org/10.15021/00002822">http://doi.org/10.15021/00002822</a></td>
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On the Coins Found at al-Fustāṭ

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INTRODUCTION

A joint team of Waseda University, Idemitsu Museum of Arts and the Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan have conducted ten excavations at al-Fustāṭ since 1978. About 4000 coins were recovered from these excavations. The cleaning treatment for the majority has been completed, concentrating on the well preserved examples. As a result, we found that all the coins are copper fals, except for one gold dinar and several tens of silver dirham. In this article I deal with the Egyptian fals of the early Islamic period before the Tulunid dynasty (868-905).

The fals of the early Islamic period (hereafter referred to as the early fals) was made by striking a small copper ball from a die. In many cases small cracks appeared at the edge at the time of striking. Corrosion spread from the cracks, leaving the coins in a poor state of preservation. The coins are thick, some as much as 6 mm, which is a significant feature of the early fals. Before the coinage reform (ca. 695) by 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwān (r. 685-705), the 5th Caliph of the Umayyad dynasty, the Byzantine follis type was minted, on which Greek characters like IMB, images of Byzantine emperors and a cross, the symbol of Christianity were carved. They were exactly the same as the Byzantine follis. After the reform, the Arabic characters such as the phrases for the profession of faith in Islam were stamped, and in rare cases, star shaped patterns, plant patterns (like date palm leaves) and circle patterns appear in Arabic characters.

In this article I deal with the eighty-seven early fals whose inscriptions can be clearly deciphered after cleaning.

1. EGYPTIAN FALS OF THE EARLY ISLAMIC PERIOD

Studies on the early fals are very few in number, so the studies by G.C. Miles and H. A. Awad are important.

(1) IMB Coins

According to Awad, who studied the copies of Byzantine copper follis (hereafter referred to as IMB coins), minted in Alexandria before the coinage reform executed by 'Abd al-Malik, the IMB coins are classified into four types and subdivided into ten kinds. Types are classified by the images of Byzantine emperors on the obverse; kinds are classified by IMB (or a cross) on the upper part
and Greek characters like ABAZ on the lower part of the reverse. Types I, II, IIIa,
IIIb and IIIc were copied after the follis of Emperor Heraclius (r. 610-641) of the
Byzantine Empire, and Types IVa, IVb, IVc, IVd and IVe were copied after the
follis of Emperor Constans II. Seven kinds, Types II, IIIa, IIIc, IVa, IVb, IVc and
IVe, have been found in the ten seasons of excavations.
a. Type II (Fig. 1)
The bust of Heraclius (Hiraql in Arabic) wearing a crown with a plant like date
palm leaves to his left side are stamped on the obverse. IMB and a cross (above the
character M) are on the upper part and the Greek characters ABAZ on the lower
part of the reverse.
b. Type IIIa (Fig. 2)
Standing images of Heraclius and his two sons, Heracleonas (Hiraqliyûnûs in
Arabic) and Constantinus (Qusînîsîn in Arabic) on either side appear on the
obverse, and I â B on the upper part and the Greek characters A A r on the lower
part of the reverse.
c. Type IIIc (Fig. 3)
The obverse of the coin is the same as Type IIIa. IMB and a cross above M are
on the upper part, and the Greek characters A A E on the upper part of the
reverse. The standing image on the obverse wears a crown with a cross on the top.
d. Type IVa (Fig. 4)
A standing image of Constans II (r. 641-668) holding a staff with a cross in his
left hand is imprinted on the obverse. There is also a star under the staff. I+B are
on the upper part and the Greek characters MAC on the lower part of the reverse.
The standing image wears something like a crown on its head.
e. Type IVb (Fig. 5)
A standing image of Constans II, holding a staff with a cross and a cross in
both hands and wearing something like a wig, is stamped on the obverse. I+B are
on the upper part and the Greek characters [ ] A E on the lower part of the reverse.
f. Type IVc (Fig. 6)
A standing image (three fourths) of Constans II, holding a cross and a staff
with a cross in both hands, appears on the obverse. The Greek characters I+B are
on the upper part of the reverse. Some coins have dots on the left of I and on the
right of B. The characters on the lower part of the reverse are obscure.
g. Type IVe (Fig. 7)
A standing image of Constans II, holding a cross in his right hand, is seen on
the obverse. I+B are on the upper part and the Greek characters A A E are on the
lower part of the reverse. A feature of this kind is its smallness and thinness.

(2) Islamic Fals
Islamic fals came to be minted after the coinage reform by 'Abd al-Malik. Most of them have only Arabic inscriptions, but in rare cases a star, crescent, circle
and plant like date palm leaf patterns are combined with Arabic characters. It is not
clear when and where the first Islamic fals were minted; however, Miles presumes
that they began to be minted just after the declaration of the reform.\textsuperscript{6} Fals with the inscription of the name al-Qāsim b. 'Ubayd al-Lāh b. al-Ḥabḥab, the Secretary of the Treasury in Egypt from 734 to 742, is the first Egyptian fals minting date of which is distinct. It became generally used after this coin by al-Qāsim so that all or parts of the place, year and name of the mint were included.

a. Umayyad Fals A (Fig. 8)

The phrases “There is no God other than Allah” on the obverse and “Muḥammad is the prophet of Allah” on the reverse are written in three lines in the Kufic style of Arabic characters. It is one of the oldest Islamic fals.

b. Umayyad Fals B (Fig. 9)

The phrases “There is no God other than Allah. Allah is the one and only” are written in three lines on the obverse, and the phrase “Muḥammad is the prophet of Allah” is written around the six-rayed star in the center of the reverse. They are in the Kufic style of Arabic characters. It is one of the oldest Islamic fals along with the Umayyad fals A.

c. Qāsim Fals (Fig. 10)

The phrases “In the name of Allah. There is no God other than Allah. Allah is the one and only” are written in three lines on the obverse. The phrase “Muḥammad is the prophet of Allah” is written in three lines inside the circle in the center of the reverse, and the phrase “al-Qāsim 'Ubayd al-Lāh ordered this” is placed around the circle. The phrases are in the Kufic style of Arabic characters. On the fourth line of the obverse a plant pattern resembling date palm leaves is shown. It was minted between 734 and 742 when al-Qāsim was the Secretary of the Treasury in Egypt.

d. al-Fustāṭ Fals (Fig. 11)

The phrase “Miṣr, or Egypt” inside the circle in the center, and the phrase “Marwān, leader of the believers (Caliph), servant of Allah, ordered this” around the circle are written on the obverse. The name “al-Fustāṭ” inside the circle in the center, and the phrase “by Governor\textsuperscript{7} 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwān (b. Mūṣā)” around the circle are written on the reverse in the Kufic style of Arabic characters. This was minted between 749 and 750 when he served as Governor of Egypt.

e. Yazīd Fals (Fig. 12)

The phrases “In the name of Allah. There is no God other than Allah. Allah is the one and only” are written inside the circle in the center, and the phrase “Governor 'Abd al-Malik b. Yazīd ordered this” is around the circle of the obverse. The phrase “Muḥammad is the prophet of Allah” is written inside the circle in the center, and the phrase “This fals was minted in A.H. 133 (750-751) in Egypt” is around the circle of the reverse. They are in the Kufic style of Arabic characters.

f. Saʿīd Fals (Fig. 13)

The phrases “There is no God other than Allah. Muḥammad is the prophet of Allah” are written on the obverse, and the phrase “Muḥammad b. Saʿīd, May he be virtuous, Allah!” is written on the reverse. They are in the Kufic style of Arabic characters. Muḥammad was the Secretary of the Treasury in Egypt between ca.769
and 774. The marks * above the first line and O between the first and second lines appear on the obverse.

g. Maatar Fals (Fig. 14)

The phrases “There is no God other than Allah. He is the one and the only, and there is no cooperator” are written inside and around the circle in the center of the obverse. The phrase “This fals was minted by Maatar, a mawla of the Caliph - May he be generous, Allah!” is written inside and around the circle in the center of the reverse. They are in the Kufic style of Arabic characters. Maatar was presumably the Governor of Egypt between ca.773 and 776. The date palm leaf pattern and the * marks on either side of the pattern are shown in the lower part inside the circle of the obverse.

h. Mahfuuz Fals (Fig. 15)

The phrases “In the name of Allah. Governor Mahfuuz b. Sulayman ordered this, hurrah!” are written on the obverse, and the phrases “Muhammad is the prophet of Allah. By Salih” are written on the reverse in the Kufic style of Arabic characters. There are also a date palm leaf-like pattern and the * marks on both sides of the pattern on the obverse, and an eight-rayed star on the reverse. Mahfuuz was the Secretary of the Treasury in Egypt from 802 to about 804. Although we cannot find his name in the records, we assume that he was once Governor during that period. He issued several kinds of fals during his service as Governor.

i. al-Sari Fals (Fig. 16)

The phrases “There is no God other than Allah. Muhammad is the prophet of Allah” are written on the obverse, and the phrase “Governor al-Sarri b. al-Hakam ordered this, by Nasr(?)” is inscribed on the reverse in the Kufic style of Arabic characters. Al-Sarri was the Governor of Egypt between 816 and 820; he issued several kinds of fals in the joint names of 'Abd al-'Aziz b. al-Wazir and others.8)

2. EARLY FALS FOUND AT AL-FUSTAT

The eighty-seven early fals coins dealt with in this article consist of one Roman coin (from the second stratum), three Byzantine follis (from the second stratum), twenty-seven IMB coins (nine from the first stratum, eighteen from the second stratum), fifty-six Umayyad and Abbasid fals (fourteen from the first stratum and forty-two from the second stratum). These are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

The strata of the al-Fustat site are divided broadly into two. The first stratum consists of the trash dumped after al-Fustat fell into ruins, and there has been considerable disturbance in the process of accumulation and since. On the other hand, the second stratum was frequently disturbed, but contains building features which occupy most of it. Since dakkas (floors and the construction layers of floors) exist in the second stratum,9) the conditions are reliable, but the fals unearthed from the first stratum (Table 4) cannot be stratigraphically trustworthy. The latter are important historical material, because the context at the unearthed points and the surroundings is clear. The archaeology could be greatly refined, so that the dakkas
of the lower stratum are subdivided into numerous layers.

Consequently, here I deal mainly with the coins from the second stratum: one Roman coin, three Byzantine follis, eighteen IMB coins, forty-two Umayyad and Abbasid fals (Table 3).

One Roman coin (C-84-422), discovered in Dakka 61, seems to have been minted in Ticinum, in north Italy during the days of Emperor Constantine I (r. 306-337); however, we presume that it was brought here from some ruins of the Roman period when the houses including Dakka 61 were constructed.\(^{10}\)

Two of the Byzantine follis are large coins which have Greek inscriptions and the emperor’s profile on the obverse and a capital M on the reverse. The other coin

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### Table 1 Roman, Byzantine & IMB Coins from al-Fustat

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<th>Type</th>
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<th>2nd Stratum</th>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>IMB Type IVe</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
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### Table 2 Early Islamic Fals from al-Fustat

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<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Umayyad <em>fals B</em></td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qāsim <em>fals</em></td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-Fustat <em>fals</em></td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yazīd <em>fals</em></td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa‘īd <em>fals</em></td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Maḥfūz <em>fals</em></td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>al-Sarī <em>fals</em></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umayyad &amp; Abbasid <em>fals</em></td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
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<th>Unearthed Date</th>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>Dot</th>
<th>Stratum Layer</th>
<th>Depth (mm)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Weight (g)</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Index (W/D)</th>
<th>Thickness (mm)</th>
<th>Pl./Fig. No.</th>
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<td>C-84-422</td>
<td>841390</td>
<td>B05</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>D61</td>
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<td>Roman</td>
<td>31-3177</td>
<td>3.175</td>
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<td>841211</td>
<td>A15</td>
<td>II in the soil</td>
<td>0.3 above J</td>
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<td>021</td>
<td>D52-4</td>
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<td>B07</td>
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<td>D59</td>
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<td>24,685</td>
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<td>641-668</td>
<td>1.569</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3: Egyptian Fals of the Early Islamic Period (2nd Stratum)**

- **Roman**:
  - Weight: 3.175 g
  - Diameter: 22.5 mm
  - Index (W/D): 0.14
  - Thickness: 1.0 mm
  - Pl./Fig. No.: Pl.-1

- **Byzantine Large M**:
  - Weight: 10.079 g
  - Diameter: 29.5 mm
  - Index (W/D): 0.34
  - Thickness: 3.5 mm
  - Pl./Fig. No.: Pl.-1

- **Byzantine Small M**:
  - Weight: 11.638 g
  - Diameter: 29.0 mm
  - Index (W/D): 0.40
  - Thickness: 3.0 mm
  - Pl./Fig. No.: Pl.-2
was located just above the bed rock and a Yazid fals coin was found 26cm above one Umayyad coin 36 cm above the bed rock. In addition, an IMB TYpe IIIc coin

The eighteen IMB coins are composed of two of 'IYpe IIIa, six of 'Ilype IIIc, and seven coins were found at the points lower than 25 cm above the bed rock except for C-81-2 (TYpe IIIc, 37 cm above the bed rock).

Among these three coins, C-84-432 (the small coin) was found in the third layer accumulated above the sixth layer. Two of TYpe IVb coins were found at the points lower than 25 cm above the bed rock except for C-81-2 (TYpe IIIc, 37 cm above the bed rock).

is a little small, with obverse unclear but M on the reverse. These coins with capital M are not well preserved, but it may be asserted that they are follis of the Byzantine Empire minted during the 6th and 7th centuries.

Among these three coins, C-84-432 (the small coin) was found in the third layer of Dakka 59 in which three Umayyad fals type coins were unearthed. The large coin, C-84-281 was recovered in Grid-A15 in which five IMB coins were also discovered.11)

The eighteen IMB coins are composed of two of Type IIIa, six of Type IIIc, nine of Type IVb and one of Type IVc. Two of Type IIIa and three of Type IIIc (C-81-2, C-81-9 & C-81-11) among these were found in Grid A-15. All of the Type III coins were found at the points lower than 25 cm above the bed rock except for C-81-2 (Type IIIc, 37 cm above the bed rock).

As for TYpe IV, seven coins were found at the points lower than 30 cm above the bed rock, except for the following three: C-84-476 (Type IVc) was located in the sixth layer of Dakka 66-3 together with one Umayyad A coin; a TYpe IVb coin came from the third layer accumulated above the sixth layer.12) C-84-409 (Type IVb) was found in the third layer of Dakka 70, Grid H-8, and a Mahfūz fals was found in the first layer 20 cm above the third layer. No floor appeared as evidence in distinguishing the construction date of dakka between the first and second layers, but there is a fair possibility that the building underwent reconstruction after the floor was destroyed, judging by the difference in date of the coins. A TYpe IVb coin was unearthed in the second stratum of Grid F-13, 30 cm above the bed rock and one Umayyad A coin 36 cm above the bed rock. In addition, an IMB Type IIIc coin was located just above the bed rock and a Yazid fals coin was found 26cm above

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Unearthed Date</th>
<th>Grid Dot</th>
<th>Stratum</th>
<th>Depth (mm)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Weight (g)</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Index (w+d)</th>
<th>Thickness (mm)</th>
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<td>lower</td>
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<tr>
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<td>811118 C23</td>
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<td>on the road</td>
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<td>5.343</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
<td>Pl. II-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-84-232</td>
<td>811119 H09</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26.799</td>
<td>Umayyad A Type</td>
<td>ca.696-734</td>
<td>4.345</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Pl. II-10, Fig. 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-84-155</td>
<td>811118 C11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.487</td>
<td>Qusin fals</td>
<td>734-742</td>
<td>2.480</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Pl. II-17</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-84-033</td>
<td>841126 E20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.413</td>
<td>Yazid fals</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>4.645</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>C-84-047</td>
<td>810210 E02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mahfūz fals</td>
<td>ca.892-903</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C-82-025</td>
<td>830111 A15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>Mahfūz fals</td>
<td>ca.892-903</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C-84-106</td>
<td>841115 F02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26.175</td>
<td>Mahfūz fals</td>
<td>ca.892-903</td>
<td>1.577</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-84-249</td>
<td>841120 F02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>on the road</td>
<td>al-Sari fals</td>
<td>819-820</td>
<td>2.468</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Pl. II-18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-82-688</td>
<td>821106 E04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-0.600</td>
<td>Umayyad &amp; Abbasid fals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-82-386</td>
<td>821116 E20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-0.800</td>
<td>Umayyad &amp; Abbasid fals</td>
<td>3.240</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-82-204</td>
<td>821109 C21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Umayyad &amp; Abbasid fals</td>
<td>2.381</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-82-090</td>
<td>821107 C21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Umayyad &amp; Abbasid fals</td>
<td>0.775</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Pl. II-21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the bed rock in the second stratum of Grid E-18.

The forty-two Umayyad and Abbasid fals coins from the second stratum consist of eighteen Umayyad fals A type; six Umayyad fals B type; two al-Qāsim fals, one al-Fusṭāṭ fals, five Yazīd fals; one Saʿīd fals, four Māṭar fals; four Mahfūz fals, and one al-Sarī fals. They lay in the higher levels compared with the IMB coins.

Among these coins one each of Umayyad A, Yazīd fals, and Saʿīd fals were recovered just above the bed rock in Grid B-16. An al-Fusṭāṭ fals coin was found 13 cm above the bed rock and two Umayyad B coins 17 cm and 43 cm above the bed rock in Grid A-24. One Umayyad A coin was found in the 25th layer and two Umayyad B coins were found in the 35th and 49th layers of Dakka 51.

Cases not infrequently occur in which IMB coins and Umayyad fals are unearthed together with green glass of the early Islamic period, whose components are the same as Roman glass, red polished ware of pinkish clay (Egyptian red slip ware) extensively produced in Egypt in the Byzantine period and Roman type amphoras.

From the above finds the following points are deduced: there is no evidence that another fals type was minted during the period between the Byzantine follis and the IMB coins in the 6th and 7th centuries and the Islamic fals after the coinage reform. This deduction fits with the statement by Miles\textsuperscript{13} that there was no transitional coinage such as Arab-Byzantine or Arab-Sasanian-type coins in Egypt between the Arab Conquest and the coinage reform, ca. 695, which were minted in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Palestine. It is thought that the IMB coins, copies of Byzantine follis coins, were minted instead of other transitional coins.

Type IIIc and Type IVb are the main types of IMB coins. The model of the former is the Heraclius follis and that of the latter is the Constans II follis. Judging from the fact that the year 641 is the juncture of the reigns of Heraclius and Constans II, it is supposed that the Type IIIc coins were minted earlier, and that Type IVb were produced in large quantities. This is not absolutely certain, because the quantity of recovered coins is small, but it is easily deduced from an examination of the archaeological conditions and the comparative quantity of the unearthed coins. The Byzantine follis and the IMB coins were mixed in the lower level of the second stratum, the same layer of dakka from which the fals of the Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties were found. This shows that the Byzantine follis and the IMB coins were circulated after the coinage reform as well.\textsuperscript{14}

Umayyad A type and Umayyad B type coins were minted and circulated at nearly the same time. Type A was minted in larger quantities and was in wider circulation, and it is probable that it was minted earlier and for a longer time.

The date of the early fals is mostly known, and it is thought that the circulation date continued far beyond the minting date. We found that the early fals of the different times were mixed in Grid A-24, Grid B-16, Dakka 51 and Dakka 70, which shows that the fals of earlier times continued to be circulated together with coins of other times.
The early fals is thick and the characters, images and patterns are deeply imprinted, but the considerable damage and wear, making the details undecipherable, indicates that they were circulated for a long time and received much use.

3. WEIGHT

The raw metal for the fals was not expensive, unlike the dinār and the dirham. The weights of dinār and dirhams are fairly uniform, in contrast to the varied weights and measurements of the fals. According to the weights taken by Awad, despite specifications the weight of the fals is not consistent.\(^{15}\) In many cases the price of an article was just quoted as a certain number of fals.

Since the weights and measurements of the fals are variable, an index of measurement is arrived at by dividing the weight by the diameter, rounded to two decimal places.

The results of these calculations are shown in Table 5. The values from the data by Miles and Awad, as well as the data by 'Abd al-Rahmān Fahmi\(^{16}\) are also given in the Table as supplements because the total number of excavated coins is small.

By examining the indices in Table 5, the following points can be made: In the indices of the small coins with capital M, probably minted by Constans II and the IMB coin Type IV(a, e),\(^{17}\) a copy of the Constans II follis type, values less than 0.30 occur. However, the indices of the other IMB coins have high values, not a few of which are more than 0.50. The highest value is 0.66 (IMB Type II).

When the Islamic fals came to be minted after the coinage reform, the indices of the coins fell compared with those of the IMB coins, in general 0.25 to 0.35.

In the 9th century, the Egyptian fals changed completely after the Maḥfūẓ fals. The thick type of the previous period was replaced by a thin type whose indices are less than 0.20. Among the al-Sarī fals which appeared immediately after that, there are some coins of high index, but the others are the thin type, the indices of which are at the level of 0.1.\(^{18}\)

CONCLUSION

As already mentioned, the early Islamic Egyptian fals fits into three time periods. The first is represented by the so-called IMB coins, the second by the thick type of Islamic fals, and the third by the thin type of Islamic fals. The break between the first and second is around 695, and between the second and third around 800. Although the fals coins of the first and second periods are mixed in the sites, the fals coins of the third period have not been found together with the coins of the former groups in our seven seasons of excavations.

It is generally supposed that the Islamic aspect of Egyptian culture started in
Table 5 Index of the Egyptian Fals of the Early Islamic Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Unearthed coins</th>
<th>Records from the studies by Miles, Awad &amp; Fahmi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roman (Ticinum) coin</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.21 0.16 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byzantine follis</td>
<td>0.08 0.34 0.40</td>
<td>0.17 0.33 0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type I</td>
<td>0.11 0.49 0.59</td>
<td>0.51 0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type II</td>
<td>0.14 0.49 0.59</td>
<td>0.51 0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type IIIa</td>
<td>0.11 0.49 0.59</td>
<td>0.51 0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type IIIb</td>
<td>0.14 0.49 0.59</td>
<td>0.51 0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type IIIc</td>
<td>0.08 0.34 0.39</td>
<td>0.32 0.40 0.41 0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type IVa</td>
<td>0.08 0.34 0.39</td>
<td>0.32 0.40 0.41 0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type IVb</td>
<td>0.29 0.31 0.39</td>
<td>0.32 0.40 0.41 0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type IVc</td>
<td>0.08 0.34 0.39</td>
<td>0.32 0.40 0.41 0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMB Type IVd</td>
<td>0.08 0.34 0.39</td>
<td>0.32 0.40 0.41 0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umayyad A Type</td>
<td>0.16 0.17 0.23</td>
<td>0.19 0.20 0.24 0.24 0.26 0.27 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umayyad B Type</td>
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<td>0.19 0.20 0.24 0.24 0.26 0.27 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qasim fals</td>
<td>0.27 0.30</td>
<td>0.29 0.29 0.30 0.31 0.32 0.32 0.33 0.35 0.38 0.36 0.36 0.38 0.38 0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-Fustat fals</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.10 0.11 0.28 0.33 0.34 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasin fals</td>
<td>0.22 0.29 0.35</td>
<td>0.19 0.21 0.21 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa'id fals</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.23 0.24 0.25 0.26 0.27 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal fals</td>
<td>0.39 0.45 0.50</td>
<td>0.29 0.31 0.33 0.33 0.35 0.38 0.38 0.39 0.39 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahfuz fals</td>
<td>0.11 0.11 0.12</td>
<td>0.09 0.09 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-Sari fals</td>
<td>0.16 0.16</td>
<td>0.15 0.16 0.17 0.19 0.20 0.21 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulunid fals</td>
<td>0.08 0.09 0.11</td>
<td>0.14 0.16 0.18 0.18 0.20 0.20 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the Tulunid period. But the transitions in the material culture, such as in glass, ceramics and so on, indicate that there was a drastic change in the first half of the 800s. As for the fals this change arrived around 800.

A lot of collection lists and many articles on the study of coins have been published. The present writer has made great use of these publications, but in the case of studying coins, the archaeological record of their circulation is more important than that of the minting. As the quantity of excavated coins is small and there is no excavation report in which the points and levels of the recovered objects are marked, it is impossible for me to reach a firm conclusion in attempting to clarify the difference between the dates of minting and of circulation. But the accumulation of historical data from future excavations should reinforce these views.
On the Coins Found at al-Fustāt

NOTES

1) The first term of the excavations was from 1978 to 1985, then the second started in 1998.
2) There are some views on the year of the declaration of the reform, A.H. 76 (695/6), A.H. 77 (696/7), A.H. 79 (698/9).
4) IMB coin is not a common term, but it is tentatively used by Awad in his paper. Hereafter I also use it tentatively.
5) Concerning C-81-9 damage on the obverse is substantial and it is impossible to distinguish the emperor’s image. Judging from the IMB carved on the reverse, it is Type IIIc or Type IVd. However, there are four other undecipherable IMB coins unearthed from the same area, Grid A-15, which all belong to Type III, so this may be an example of Type IIIc.
7) ʿAbd al-Malik b. Marwān had been the Secretary of the Treasury between 748 and 749 before taking office as Governor.
8) According to Miles, in addition to these coins al-Fayyūm fals (749-50), Aṣṭrīb fals (749-50), al-Iskandariyya (Alexandria) fals (749-50), Falamā fals (764-65) and Abū-Isḥāk fals (831-32) were minted.
10) Two stone blades, six pieces of faience Ushabti from around the 21st dynasty of ancient Egypt, and four stone features presumed to have been built in and after the late dynasties were found in the second stratum or Dakka 61 of the al-Fustāt site. These were clearly brought here from some earlier site. (See Kōkogaku Zasshi, Vol. 69, No. 4, 1983, pp.52-54) As for C-84-422 I referred to Department of Coins and Medals, “New Acquisitions No. 1 (1976–77),” British Museum Occasional Paper, No. 25, London, 1981, pp.39 & 46; E. M. Husselman, Coins from Karanis, Michigan, 1964, p.311.
11) It is supposed that C-84-281 was made in the reign of Justinus I (r. 518-527), C-84-475 in the reign of Justinianus I (r. 527-565) and C-84-432 in the reign of Constans II (r. 641-668). R. Ratto, Monnaies Byzantines, Amsterdam, 1959; G.E. Bates, Byzantine Coins, Cambridge, 1971.
12) The absolute thickness of the third layer from which Type IVb was recovered is less than that of the sixth layer below the third layer, which is due to the fact that the constructed layers of dakka are sloped.
14) op. cit. Miles indicates his assumption, “Arabs continued to strike bronzes of one or more types of Heraclius (and of Constans II?) not only in the years immediately following the conquest but on down to the date of ʿAbd al-Malik’s coinage reform.” Judging from the fact that most of the Byzantine and IMB coins are greatly worn, it is appropriate to assume that they were not minted but were circulated in those days.
16) See the List of the Main Coin Collection.
17) The features of the IMB coin Type IVe are small and thin, as mentioned before, and Type IV in general is thinner than Type III, a copy of the Heraclius *follis*.
18) In West Asia, the minting of the *fals* ceased because of the shortage of copper from the latter half of the 9th century.

**LIST OF THE MAIN COIN COLLECTION**


Abdel Rahman Fahmy

S. Lane-Poole,


M. Mitchiner


T.V. Butterey, A. Johnston, K. M. Mackenzie and M. L. Bates
*Archaeological Exploration of Sardis-Greek, Roman, and Islamic Coins from Sardis*, Harvard, 1981.

N. D. Nicol, R. el-Nabarawy and J. L. Bacharach

S. Lane-Poole

Gilles Hennequin
Fig. 1 IMB Coin, Type II

Fig. 2 IMB Coin, Type IIIa

Fig. 3 IMB Coin, Type IIIc

Fig. 4 IMB Coin, Type IVa

Fig. 5 IMB Coin, Type IVb

Fig. 6 IMB Coin, Type IVc

Fig. 7 IMB Coin, Type IVe

Fig. 8 Umayyad Fals A

Fig. 9 Umayyad Fals B
Fig. 11 al-Fusṭāl Fals

Fig. 10 Qāsim Fals

Fig. 12 Yazīd Fals

Fig. 14 Maṭār Fals

Fig. 13 Saʿīd Fals
On the Coins Found at al-Fustāṭ

Fig. 15 Mahfūz Fals

Fig. 16 al-Sarī Fals
Rubbed copies appear according to the exact measurements.
The reduced scale of photographs is indefinite.

Pl. I Photographs and Rubbed Copies of Egyptian Fals I
Rubb
ded
copies
appear
according
to the
exact
measurements.

The reduced scale of photographs is indefinite.

Pl. II Photographs and Rubbed Copies of Egyptian *Fals* II