

# THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE HISTORY OF MONEY AND NUMISMATICS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD

APRIL 1-4, 2024

ANTALYA

# PROCEEDINGS

Oğuz TEKİN
Remziye BOYRAZ SEYHAN

Editors

KOÇ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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Oğuz Tekin
Remziye Boyraz Seyhan

# FOREWORD

The Koç University Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Center for Mediterranean Civilizations (AKMED) has long regarded the history of money and numismatics as a key field in understanding the cultural, political, and economic dynamics of the Mediterranean world. Following the success of the First and Second International Congresses on the History of Money and Numismatics, held in 2013 and 2016, AKMED organized the Third International Congress on the History of Money and Numismatics in Antalya between 1–4 April 2024. This congress once again brought together distinguished scholars working on the monetary history and numismatics of the Mediterranean and Anatolia, continuing a tradition of scientific dialogue and collaboration.

The Mediterranean has, since antiquity, been a crossroads of trade, cultural exchange, and economic innovation. From the earliest electrum coins of Lydia to the diverse coinages of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic, and Ottoman worlds, money has served not only as a medium of exchange but also as a reflection of identity, sovereignty, belief, and communication. The aim of this congress was to contribute to a deeper understanding of these multifaceted roles of coinage and monetary systems across time.

A total of thirty-three papers by thirty-seven scholars from different countries and institutions covered a wide chronological and thematic spectrum. The contributions included studies on coin production and circulation, economic networks, iconography, epigraphy, metrology, and the role of coins as archaeological and historical evidence. In addition, commercial weights and measuring systems—indispensable components of market economies—were also addressed as integral elements of the broader monetary framework. This rich diversity of topics not only demonstrates the vitality of numismatic research today but also highlights the field's interdisciplinary character.

The present volume brings together the revised and expanded versions of the papers delivered during the congress. It is our hope that this book will serve as a lasting scholarly resource and further stimulate research on the monetary history of the Mediterranean and Anatolia. We also believe that it contributes to strengthening the dialogue between archaeology, history, economic history, and related disciplines. As in the symposium itself, thematic and chronological coherence and order have been maintained in the present volume, and the papers have been grouped under five sections: "Digital Numismatics," "Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic," "Excavation Coins, Hoards, Collections, and Circulation," "Roman and Roman Provincials," and "Medieval and Islamic". We have no doubt that the valuable contributions collected under these headings will provide important information and data for the numismatic scholarly community.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all participants for their valuable contributions, to the members of the scientific and organizational committees for their support, to Arif Yacı for his significant contribution to the organization of the symposium, as well as to the AKMED team for their dedication throughout the preparation of the congress. Our thanks also go to the institutions and colleagues who contributed in various ways to the success of this event.

It is with great pleasure that we present to the academic community the proceedings of the Third International Congress on the History of Money and Numismatics, and we hope that this volume will inspire new perspectives and future collaborations in the study of the history of money.

Oğuz Tekin & Remziye Boyraz Seyhan

# MEDIEVAL & ISLAMIC

# A Hoard of the Aydinoglu Period

Betül TEOMAN – Gültekin TEOMAN*

**Abstract**

There are very few written sources on the founding period of the Aydinoglu (Aydınids), one of the most important powers of the Aegean Region in the XIV-XVth centuries. Numismatic materials are among the most important primary sources providing information about the early period of the Aydinoglu Principality. The hoard of 804 coins discovered in Denizli Hierapolis Archaeological Museum, which will be introduced for the first time in this study, provides important numismatic information about the early phase of the principality.

The hoard consists of coins minted in the name of the Ilkhanid sultans in the early period of the principality and coins belonging to the periods of the founder of the principality, Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey and his sons Umur Bey I (H. 735-749 / 1334-1348 AD), Hızır Bey (H. 749-767 / 1348-1365 AD), İbrahim Bahadır Bey (H. 735-746 / 1334-1335 AD).

The fact that it is the first mass find from the foundation years of the Aydinoglu and that it includes new coin types of Umur Bey I and his brother Hızır Bey, which are unknown in the literature, makes this mass find special. In addition to the known mints of the principality such as Ayasuluk, Birgi, Sultanhisar, İzmir, Tire, Ladik, Yenisehir and Ladik, this hoard also yielded dirhams minted in Güzelhisar and Aydın. Thus, the number of mints belonging to the principality increased to nine. These new mints also provide information about the borders of the principality and the date until which these cities were under the sovereignty of Aydinoglu Principality.

Thanks to the quantity and quality of the hoard, the evaluation of the coins in terms of emission, typology and metrology has provided us with new information on the numismatics of the period. In this study, the important coins in the hoard will be introduced and a brief analysis of the hoard will be presented.

Keywords: Islamic Coins, Dirhem, Aydinoglu Principality, Aydınids, Güzelhisar, Aydin

This study aims to introduce the treasure consisting of 804 coins belonging to the Aydinoglu Principality period, which was captured in 2009 and brought to Denizli Hierapolis Archaeology Museum (fig. 1).[1]

The Aydinoglu Principality (Aydınids), one of the most important powers in Western Anatolia during the XIVth-XVth centuries, has very few written documents from its foundation period. Numismatic materials are among the most important sources of information on the early period

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[1] We would like to express our gratitude to Art Historian Şaban Kök of the Denizli Hierapolis Museum, who is responsible for the museum's coin section, for his patient support during our research at the museum.

of the principality. Among the Anatolian principalities, Aydinoglu coins are among the most extensively studied. However, the presence of controversial coins in existing research along with newly discovered coins in the hoard examined in this study, highlights the need for a re-evaluation of the principality's numismatic materials.[2]

This hoard, identified in Denizli Hierapolis Archaeology Museum, consists of coins minted in the name of the Ilkhanid sultans to whom they were subordinate during the period of Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey, the founder of the principality, and his sons Umur Bey I (735-749 AH / 1334-1348 AD), Hızır Bey (749-767 AH / 1348/49-1365/66 AD), İbrahim Bahadır Bey (735-746 AH / 1334-1335 AD) and Süleymanşah (733-750 AH / 1349-50 AD). The discovery of previously unknown coin types belonging to Umur Bey I and his brother Hızır Bey makes this hoard special and important.

The coins in this hoard, which is of great importance in both quality and quantity, provide valuable insights into the period in terms of emission, typology and metrological results. In this study, the coins and the data obtained from the hoard will be analyzed and presented.[3]

The hoard was discovered alongside a bronze vessel in Sarayköy district of Denizli province on 15.04.2009 and subsequently included in the museum inventory.



Fig. 1 First group photo of the hoard[4].

The entire hoard consists of 804 silver dirhams. The hoard includes coins minted by Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey, the founder of the principality, and his sons Umur Bey I, Hızır Bey, İbrahim Bahadır Bey, and coins minted by Aydinoglu beys on behalf of the Ilkhanid sultans (table 1).

---

[2] The first collective study on the coins of the principality was conducted by Cüneyd Ölçer (1985). Then prepared jointly by Celil Ender and Garo Kürkman (1998), Celil Ender with minor differences and additions, Ender 2000. Another study is Yılmaz İzmirlier's (2005) work, which is important in terms of introducing new coin types, but in the historical context, readings of the inscriptions and evaluations are open to debate.

[3] A detailed catalog of the hoard is in preparation, and here we will present for the first time the information on the important unique coins in the hoard.

[4] Photograph is from the Archive of the Archaeological Museum of Hierapolis and it was taken after the hoard was seized by the gendarmerie.

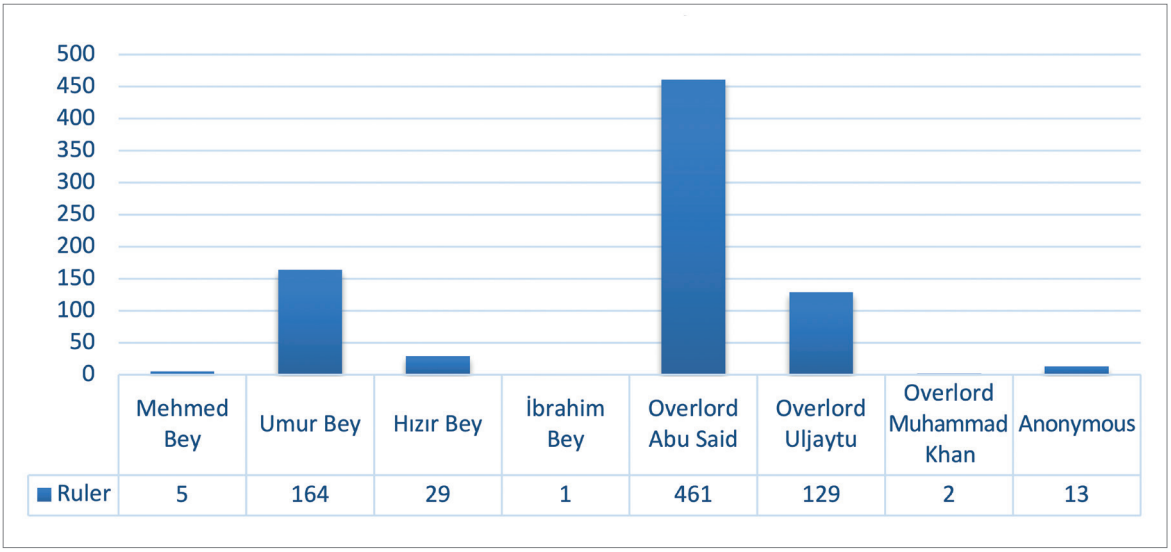


Table 1 Coin distribution by rulers.

The earliest dated coin in the hoard is an Ayasuluk dirham from 724 AH / 1323-1324 AD, minted by Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey. Only one example of this coin, of which only one has been published in the literature to date, was found in the hoard. The other published example was found during the excavations at Ephesus and is now in the collection of the Ephesus Museum in Vienna. The coin was minted on the model of the F-type dirhams of the Ilkhanid Sultan Abu Sa'id Bahadur Khan. The obverse bears the word "Tawhid" and the names of the four caliphs within a square frame, while the reverse bears the title "the great sultan of the veterans," along with the minting place, Ayasuluk, and the year. The fact that Mehmed Bey's title as mentioned in historical sources is also recorded on this numismatic material is noteworthy making it the second known example in the literature.

## 1. Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey Period Ayasuluk (724 AH / 1323-1324 AD)

AR Dirham 0,93 g, 20 mm, 3h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-013

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله \ ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان ا لاعظم غزاد ضرب ايائلوغ \ سنه اربع عشرين سبعمائه

Ref. Ölçer 1985, 12.



Abu Said Type F*

The another type of dirhams that may have been minted during his reign, although they do not bear Mehmed Bey's name, are dirhams minted in the name of the Ilkhanid sultan Uljaytu Hüdabende Khan. In the hoard, 76 examples of these dirhams were identified. They were modeled after Uljaytu Khan's Type A Anatolian dirhams. The only difference from the Type A dirhams is their weight; while the standard weight was 1.05 g, this particular type is about 20% lighter. There is no mint place on these dirhams and the date is recorded in writing. In only one of the example in the

* Diler 2006, 448.

hoard representing this group in the hoard, the ones and tens digits of the date are legible, whereas the other coins have unclear dates due to worn edge inscriptions. It is thought that this type of dirham was minted in the early period of the principality, between 720-725 AH / 1320-1326 AD.

## 2. Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey Period, NM, (7)2X AH / 1320-1329 AD)

AR 0,97 g, 22 mm, 9h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-630

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله

Rev. السلطان ا لاعظم غياث الدنياوالدين محمد خلد الله

Ref. -



Uljaytu Type A*

Another important point regarding this group of dirhams concerns the coin stamps. A careful examination of the stamps reveals that another coin has been hammered flattened and trimmed at the edges, before being re-struck. It is likely that the Venetian and Genoese silver coins, especially grosso coins, which were frequently used in trade in western Anatolia during the early period of the principality, were used for striking new coins.[5]

The marks on the dirham from the reign of Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey in the Wolfgang Schultze collection clearly prove this view to be correct (fig. 2). Apart from the hammer marks on the coinage stamp of the dirham minted at Birgi, the back of the throne and traces of Jesus' clothing can be seen.[6] On other coins in the hoard, only hammer marks can be clearly identified. The hammering process destroyed the marks of the previous design and caused the coin scale to become very thin and wider in diameter. In these cases, the excess of the stamp, which is wider than the mold, was trimmed with scissors. The scissor marks are also clearly visible on the specimens in the hoard.



Fig. 2 a-b Wolfgang Schultze Collection, Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey period, Birgi, 710 AH, 1,39 g, 24 mm - Venezia, Giovanni Soranzo. 1312-1328 AD. AR Grosso 2.25 g, 20 mm, 6h.

---

* Diler 2009, 381.

5 It is known that gigliato, stavron, duca and florins, coins of Latin states trading in the Mediterranean in the XIVth century, were widely circulated in Western Anatolia. Zachariadou 1983, 142; Heyd 1975, 609. It is also known that the beys of Western Anatolia allowed the minting of imitations of these coins in the region. For detailed information on these imitation coins; Schlumberger 1878, 478-90.

6 Kireç 2014, 2.

The third type of dirham found in the hoard, believed to have been minted during the reign of Mehmed Bey, is not documented in the published literature. The calligraphic and metrological characteristics of these dirhams, represented by three examples in the hoard, suggest that they were minted in the early phase of the principality. One side bears the Tawhid within a square frame, while the other side bears the phrase "minted in Aydın" within the seal of Süleyman. The phrase must refer to the city of Aydın or the name of the principality.

### 3. Mübarizeddin Mehmed Bey Period, Aydın, ND

AR 0.84 g, 22 mm, 3h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-002

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. ايدين ضرب

Ref. -



Apart from these three types of dirhams of Mehmed Bey, the earliest dated examples belong to the reigns of his sons Umur Bey and Hızır Bey. It is known that Mehmed Bey, following Turkish state tradition, assigned his sons to govern different regions of the principality during his lifetime. He gave the administration of Ayasuluk and Sultanhisar to his eldest son Hızır Bey, the administration of İzmir and its surroundings to his second son Umur Bey, and the administration of Potamia[7] to his third son İbrahim Bey and, the administration of Tire to Süleyman Bey. His youngest son, Isa Bey was not given any administrative duties due to his young age and stayed with him in Birgi.[8]

After Mehmed Bey's death, the elders of the state wanted his second son Umur Bey to take the power upon Mehmed Bey's will. Umur Bey, known for his successes in navigation and conquests, is also known to have a close relationship with his father. In the works written in his period describing his achievements, there is also information about his personality and his respect and loyalty to his father.[9]

There is only one known example of this dirham bearing the name of the successful Aydin Bey in the literature. On the obverse of these dirhams, the Word of Tawhid appears within a square frame, surrounded by the names of the four caliphs. The reverse features a notable expression that has no prior examples: This expression is "Allahumme es Sabr ila Umur Bey", which literally means "God, be patient with Umur Bey". Historical sources report that Umur Bey went through a long period of mourning after the loss of his father. This expression on his coins can be interpreted as the best evidence of his sadness/mourning. It is believed that these dirhams were minted in the days following the death of his father. No other example of such a message of mourning is known among Turkish-Islamic coins. The fact that such a statement appears on the coins of a powerful bey like Umur Bey instead of self-praising statements seems to confirm the extent of his grief as recorded in historical sources and the information that he did not truly wish to assume control of the principality. Most probably, these coins were minted by the state leaders or his brother Hızır Bey, who insisted that he take over the principality.

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7 Today, it is seen that the name of the town of Bademiye in the Ödemiş district of İzmir is Potamia in its Turkishified form, Umar 1993, 146.

8 In Düsturname, Enveri states that Isa Bey stayed with his father in Birgi due to his age with the expression "He stayed with the little boy Shah." Enveri 1928, 18; Akın 1968, 31; Uzunçarşılı 1988, 104.

9 Emecen 2013, 41-62.

These dirhams, of which only a single type and very few examples are known in the literature, were identified in a hoard containing 164 pieces, among which three new variants that are not found in the literature were identified.[10]

In the first of the variants, "Tawhid, surrounded by the names of the four caliphs" in a square frame on the front side and "Allahumme es-sabr ila Umur Bey" in a square frame on the other side. Within the legends is an ornament resembling the infinity symbol that is in common use at present.

4. Umur Bey, NM, ND

AR, 0.85 g, 21 mm, 9h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-243

Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. اللهم الصبر الا امور بک

Ref. -



In the second variant; the obverse is again decorated with the Tawhid and the names of the four caliphs in a square frame, while on the reverse; the same phrase in the legend is divided into three lines with a double line border. The sign resembling the infinity sign in the previous type was replaced by the bliss knot, which is characterized as a symbol of abundance and fertility.

5. Umur Bey, NM, ND

AR, 0.88 g, 23 mm, 5h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-179

Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. اللهم الصبر الا امور بک

Ref. -



In the third new variant identified in the hoard, a star is placed on either side of the "Muhammad" legend of the Tawhid on the obverse, while the reverse is the same as the first variant.

6. Umur Bey, NM, ND

AR, 0,69 g, 24 mm, 3h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-059

Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. اللهم الصبر الا امور بک

Ref. -



The coins belonging to the period of his brother Hızır Bey, who took over the beylik after Umur Bey, constitute the largest group among the hoard.[11] The coins of Hızır Bey, who was the emir of

10 For the known coin type of Umur Bey see Akdoğanlar 2005, 123-24; İzmirlier 2005, 137, no. 54; Sağıt and Teoman 2013, 317.

11 There are also researchers who believe that after Mehmed Bey, his eldest son Hızır Bey became the head of the principality. One of them, Elizabeth A. Zachariadou, argues that the fact that Hızır Bey was referred to as "dominus at admire" in the

Ayasuluk and Sultanhisar before becoming the head of the principality, are quite rare. Six types of silver and one type of copper coins are known in the literature. In addition to 29 dirhams minted in his own name, examples of dirhams minted in the name of the Ilkhanid sultan Abu Sa'id Bahadur Khan were found in the hoard. Among these, 12 of them are dirhams that are not in the literature.

The first of these is undated and no mint. On the obverse; Tawhid and on the reverse; in a square frame around "Hızır" in the center; the legend "the great sultan assistant of worldly and religious affairs Keykavus son of Keyhüsrev" can be read. Bey's name is highlighted and framed in the center of the coin and placed on the reverse. It is therefore clear that the coin was minted by Hızır Bey. But who is the other name mentioned? According to the legend on the coin, it is Keykavus, the son of the Seljuk sultan Keyhüsrev. However, this is not possible. Because the Seljuk sultan Keykavus II died about 45 years ago.[12] Therefore, the person mentioned here must be another sultan from the Seljuk throne whose name was Keykavus.

In any case, the Anatolian Seljuk Empire had come to an end during the reign of Hızır Bey. Therefore, the person mentioned on the coin may have been an official from the Seljuk throne, possibly a prince named Keykavus, a descendant of Keyhüsrev III. He may have sought refuge with the Anatolian beys and may have been in the territory of Hızır Bey, possibly under his protection. The countermark on the coin also contains a phrase that could mean this. The countermark bears the phrase "Hasbi'Allah", which means "Allah is sufficient for us".[13] It is possible to interpret this statement in the countermark as a reaction to an oppressive authority. At the same time, this countermark also indicates the circulation of the coin within a certain region. Three dirhams with this countermark were found in the hoard.[14]

## 7. Hızır Bey, NM, ND

AR, 0.80 g, 21 mm, 11h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-001

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. خضر بن \ السلطان العالى غياث الدنياوالدين كيكاوس بن كيحسرو \ خسبى الله

Ref. -



A better example of a unique coin dated to the reign of Mehmed Bey in existing studies in the literature is important in terms of showing that this coin type belongs to the reign of Hızır Bey. The fact that the obverse of the coin in question bears the Tawhid, and the reverse reads "Es-sultanü'l-a'zam izze'd-dünya ve'd-din Mehmed" in the center and the legend "Hızır bin Mehmed" around, the readability of the legend also enabled the correction of an error in the literature.

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agreement signed with the ducha of Crete in 1337, which was used only for Ulug Bey, shows that he was the head of the principality at that time. However, all studies on the period record that Umur Bey took over after Mehmed Bey. For detailed information on this debate, see Keçiş 2013, 63-69.

12 Keykavus II (644-648 AH / 1246-1250 AD; 647-657 AH / 1249-1258 AD; 655-661 AH / 1257-1262 AD) died in 1278/1279 AD in Kirim. See for the coins İzmirlier 2009, 212-57.

13 For examples of countermarks see Perk and Öztürk 2007, 164.

14 Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-001, 491-016, 491-440.

## 8. Hızır Bey, NM, ND

AR, 0.85 g, 21 mm, 12h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. Et.491-022

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان ا لاعظم عزالدنياوالدين محمد \ خضر بن محمد

Ref. İzmirlier 2005, 126, nr. 36.



Another of the new types found in the hoard from the Hızır Bey period was minted on the model of the Anatolian Type A dirhams of Abu Sa'id Bahadur Khan. On the obverse, the Tawhid and the names of the four caliphs, and on the reverse, the legend meaning "long may the state of the greatest sultan Abu Said last long, Hızır, son of Mehmed, minted this coin". Type A dirhams of Abu Sa'id Bahadur Khan were minted in 1316-1320 AH. The model of the type A dirhams is decorated with stylized floral designs in the areas where the date of minting was written on the dirhams minted by Hızır Bey, but the date is not recorded. For this reason, it is possible to assume that these dirhams were minted in the same date range coinciding with the years of Hızır Bey's reign.

## 9. Hızır Bey, NM, ND (716-719 AH / 1316/17-1319/20 AD)

AR, 0.99 g, 24 mm, 8h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-184

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان العالى ابو سعيد خلد الله دوله خضر بن محمد

Ref. -



Abu Said Type A*

Among the dirhams minted during the reign of Hızır Bey, examples are known with the date of minting recorded in the Ayasuluk minted. Only one example of these dirhams was found in the hoard, but two examples are known in the literature. On the obverse, the names of four caliphs are inscribed around the Word of God. On the reverse, within a concave octagonal frame, the legend "Es-sultanü'l- azam İzzü'd-dünya ve'd-dîn Muhammed" in the center and "duribe Ayasuluk Hızır bin Mehmed (bin) Aydın" around it.

## 10. Hızır Bey, (Ayasuluk), (722 AH / 1322-1323 AD)

AR, 0.76 g, 21 mm, 4h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-426

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان ا لاعظم عزالدنياوالدين

Ref. Teoman 2018, 317.



The other new type of Hızır Bey dirham in the burial, of which there is no example in the literature, bears the word "Tawhid" and the date of the coin around it on the obverse, and the name of Hızır Bey with the name of his father on the reverse. There is no minting place on the coin.

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* Diler 2006, 431.

11. Hızır Bey, NM (722 AH / 1322-1323 AD)

AR, 0.83 g, 21 mm, 12h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. Et.491-043

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله / سنه اثنی و عشرين ... .

Rev. السلطان ا لاعظم عزالدنياوالدين محمد خلد الله ...

Ref. -



Another uncertain mint and undated dirham without the name of Hızır Bey is believed to have been minted during the reign of Hızır Bey on behalf of the Ilkhanid sultan Abu Said Khan. There are 86 of these types of dirhams in the hoard and in some examples the date of minting is recorded on the obverse circular inscriptions. Among these, examples of coins with readable dates show that they were minted in 722 AH / 1322-1323 AD, but the place of minting is uncertain. The obverse of the dirham bears the Tawhid and the four caliphs, while the reverse bears the prayer of the Ilkhanid sultan Abu Said Khan for the long life of his state. The Anatolian minted dirhams of Abu Said Khan are approximately 1.25 g. In the examples minted by the principalities on behalf of the sultan, the weights are 20% lower and average 0.70-0.80 g.[15]

12. [Hızır Bey], NM, ND

AR, 0.91 g, 19 mm, 12h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 28342

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله

Rev. السلطان ابو سعيد خلد دوله

Ref. -



13. [Hızır Bey], NM (722? AH)

AR, 0.77 g, 20 mm, 12h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 28319

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله \سنه ... عشرين ...

Rev. السلطان ابو سعيد خلد دوله \ سنه اثنی

Ref. -



Another important group are the dirhams minted on the model of Abu Said Khan's type G dirhams minted between 729-734 AH / 1328/1329-1333/1334 AD. 172 of these dirhams were found in the hoard. These dirhams, which were probably minted during the reign of Hızır Bey, have the Tawhid in an eight-slice flower frame on the obverse and the name of the Ilkhanid sultan and the date of minting stylized around it on the reverse. On the original G types; illegible stylized letters were placed in the area where the minting dates were written.

15 For the weights of Abu Said Khan's coins minted during this period, see Diler 2006, 431-502.

## 14. [Hızır Bey], NM, Date blundered (729-734 AH / 1328/1329-1333/1334 AD)

AR, 0.92 g, 19 mm, 11h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-077

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان ابو سعيد خلد الله

Ref. -



Abu Said Type G*

Another group minted in imitation of the Abu Sa'id Bahadur Khan dirhams was also identified. These were modeled on Abu Said's type H dirhams, which are known to have been minted between 733-736 AH / 1332-1336 AD. There are 203 examples of this type of dirham identified in the hoard. The obverse of these dirhams, which are the latest dated coins in the find, contains the Tawhid and the prayer of sallallahu alaihi wasalah, while the reverse bears the title of the greatest sultan, the name of Abu Said Khan in Uighur script, and a prayer for the long life of his state, as well as the date of the coin's minting.[16] Three variants of dirhams of this type are known to have been minted at the Ayasuluk mint, the capital of the principality. Although the place of minting cannot be read on the other examples, we believe that they were also minted at the same mint. While the word "Ayasuluk" is written with the letter "غ" on one of the examples whose mintmark can be read, it is noteworthy that Ayasuluk is written with the letter "ق" on the other dirham. Therefore, it is possible to say that these two examples are from two different strikes.

## 15. [Hızır Bey], Ayasuluk (733 AH / 1332-1333 AD)

AR, 0.94 g, 22 mm, 3h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-690

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان العالى ابو سعيد خلد الله ملكه \ ضرب اياثلق \ ضرب فى سنه ثلاثه ثلاثين سبع مائه

Ref. -



Abu Said Type H**

The other dirham from Ayasuluk is dated 734 AH. This example, which is an imitation of Abu Said's type H dirhams, is also not found in the literature. It is noteworthy that the word "Ayasuluk" اياثلق is abbreviated as "Ayus- Ayos" ايوث in the coins of this variant, of which 16 examples were found in the hoard.[17] This abbreviation of place names is not a common practice in Turkish coins. However, it is noteworthy that it was also applied in another mint in the hoard, which we will introduce below.

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* For examples of Abu Said Khan's type G dirhams, see Diler 2006, 455.

** Diler 2006, 464.

16 While Abu Said's Type H dirhams bear the title "es-sultanü'l alimü'l adil", that is, the wise sultan of the scholars, it is noteworthy that the word "ala" is used here for the greatest sultan. For examples of Type H dirhams, see Diler 2006, 464-68.

17 The ancient name of the city of Ayasuluk is "Hagios Theologos." On the coin, the word "Hagios" is abbreviated as "Ayos" and the old name of the city is given as an abbreviation. For detailed information on the city of Ayasuluk and its etymology, see Telci 2010, 22.

## 16. [Hızır Bey], Ayos (Ayasuluk), (734 AH / 1333-1334 AD)

AR, 0.92 g, 20 mm. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-683



Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان العالى ابو سعيد خلد الله ملكه \ ضرب ايوث \ ضرب فى سنه اربع ثلاثين سبع مائه

Ref. -

The H Type dirham adaptations of Abu Said dated 733 AH were minted in “Güzelhisar”, one of the most important settlements of the principality. It is noteworthy that on these dirhams, of which two examples were found in the hoard, the place of minting was abbreviated and recorded on the coin, as in the Ayasuluk example described above. The place of minting in question should be written as كوزل حصار, but it is written as ك حصار, abbreviated with only the first letter of the word beautiful, “kef ك ”. There are no published examples of this type of dirham, of which two examples were found in the hoard. With this type, a new one was added to the known minting places of the principality.

## 17. [Hızır Bey], Güzelhisar (733 AH / 1332-1333 AD)

AR, 0.78 g, 21 mm, 12h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-073



Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان العالى ابو سعيد خلد الله ملكه \ ضرب ك حصار \ ضرب فى سنه ثلاثه ثلاثين سبع مائه

Ref. -

On the coins, which we believe to be one of the latest coins of the hoard, the name of Muhammad Khan, who succeeded Said Khan as the head of the Ilkhanid state, is written. Two examples of these dirhams were found in the hoard. There is no place of minting and date of strike on the dirhams. However, since the dates of Muhammad Khan’s reign are 736-738 AH. / 1335-1338 AD, it is thought to have been minted in this date range. On the obverse, Kelime-i Tevhid and on the reverse, long life to the state of the great sultan Muhammad Khan.

## 18. [Hızır Bey], Ilkhan Overlord Muhammad Han, NM, ND (736 AH / 1335-1336 AD)

AR, 0.93 g, 20 mm, 6h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 28263



Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله.

Rev. السلطان محمد خان خلد الله ملكه...

A unique dirham belonging to İbrahim Bahadır Bey, one of the beys of Aydinoglu, who is known to have succeeded Hızır Bey as the head of the principality, was found in the hoard. It is known that this bey, about whom we have very little information, was the emir of Potamia/Ödemiş and its vicinity during his father’s lifetime and was the head of the principality for a very short time.[18]

[18] Today, it is seen that the name of the town of Bademiye in the Ödemiş district of İzmir is mentioned as Potamia in the sources as a Turkishized version, Umar 1993, 146.

In the literature there are three types of silver coins and one type of copper coin.[19] The date and place of minting are not recorded on all of his coins. The example found in the hoard is different from the examples of İbrahim Bey in the literature.[20] On the obverse of the coin here; Tawhid and the names of the four caliphs, and on the reverse; the name of his father Mehmed Bey in the center and the legend "Ibrahim, son of Mehmed" around it. While İbrahim Bey's name has been recorded as "Bahadır", meaning "Alp- Brave", on the coins found in the literature so far, it is written as "İbrahim" for the first time on this dirham in the hoard. The place and date of minting are also not recorded on this dirham. Although there is no clear data on the reign period of İbrahim Bahadır Bey, it is believed that he was on the throne in 735-746 AH / 1334-1346 AD. Therefore, this unic dirham is the latest dated coin of the hoard.

## 19. İbrahim Bahadır Bey, NM, ND



AR, 0.92 g, 20 mm, 6h. Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 28344

Obv. لا ا له ا لا الله محمد رسول الله / ابوبكر عمر عثمان على

Rev. السلطان ا لاعظم عزالدنياوالدين محمد \ ابراهيم بن محمد

Ref. -

To summarize; This hoard in the Hierapolis Archaeological Museum consists of 804 dirhams belonging to the foundation period of the Aydinoglu principality. There are five dirhams belonging to Mehmed Bey, the founder of the principality, 164 dirhams belonging to Umur Bey, 29 dirhams belonging to Hızır Bey and one dirham belonging to İbrahim Bey. Some of these specimens have not been published in the literature.

It is known that coins were minted in the name of the Ilkhanid sultans in the early period of the principality. It is also known that Anatolian beys did not dare to inscribe their names on coins due to Ilkhanid pressure. The coins minted in the name of the Ilkhanid sultan are mostly imitations of the Ilkhanid coin typology. These dirhams, which constitute the densest group in the hoard we have analyzed, are also evidence of the supremacy of political authority in this period. The largest group is the dirhams minted in the name of the Ilkhanid sultan Abu Said Khan. A total of 461 coins were found to have been minted in the name of Abu Said Khan. Of the other Ilkhanid sultans, 129 coins were found in the name of Uljaytu Khan and only two coins in the name of Muhammad Khan (table 2).

The fact that most of these coins in the Ilkhanid style have mint dates on them also allows us to infer the reign dates of the Aydın beys. Because the historical sources do not provide clear information about the years of their reign and the rare coins bearing their names do not have a minting date. Although very few of the coins in the hoard have a place of minting and date of minting, their typological characteristics allow us to date them. In addition, 13 coins, the minting date of which cannot be determined, are included in the anonymous group.

The earliest dated example in the hoard is dated 724 AH /1323-1324 AD from the reign of Mehmed Bey and the latest is a dirham dated 736 AH / 1335-133636 AD minted by Hızır Bey on behalf of the Ilkhanid sultan Muhammed Khan. The fact that all the coins cover a period of about 10-15 years proves that these coins were in circulation together.

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19 Ender 2000, 95.

20 Or other examples of coins minted by İbrahim Bey, see Ender 2000, 95-96; Teoman and Öztürk 2013, 67-73.

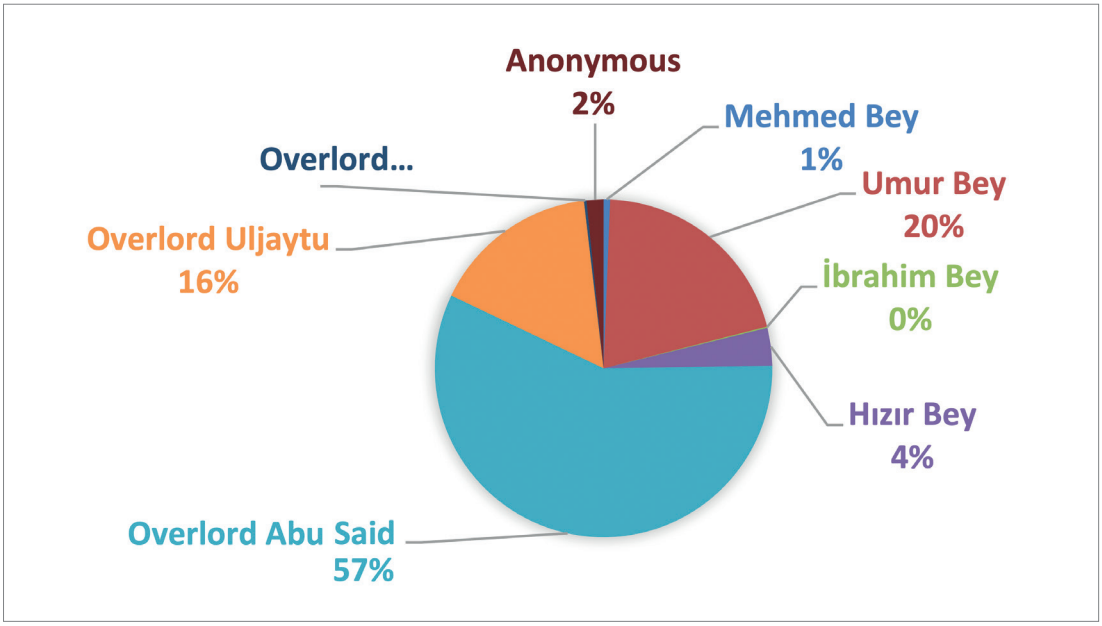


Table 2 Coin distribution by rulers.

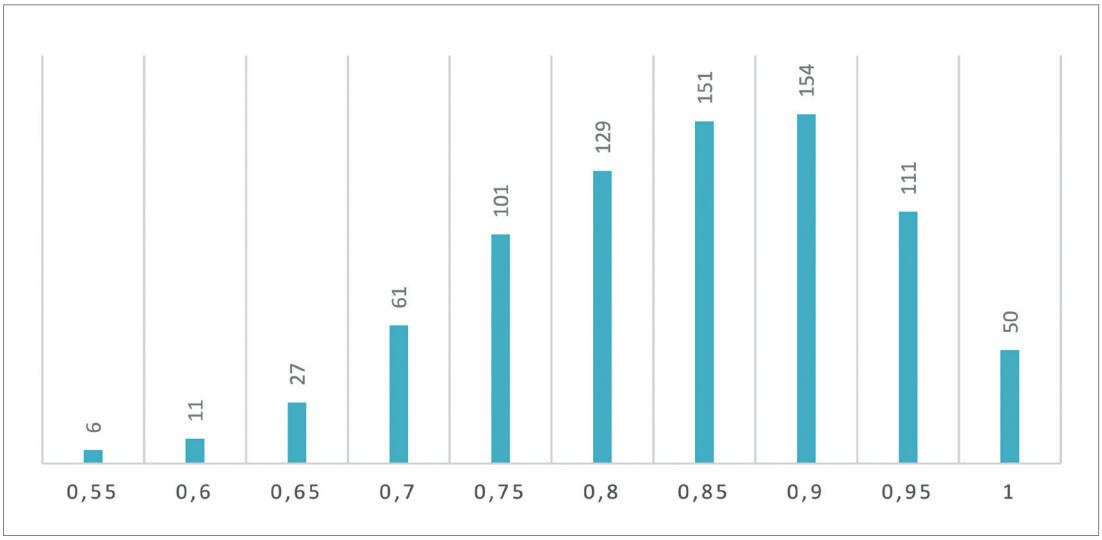


Table 3 Weight frequency of dirhams.

The averages of the dirhams are as shown in the graph. The weight of these Ilkhanid imitation coins minted in Anatolia is lower than the standard Ilkhanid coins. They weigh about 20% less than the original Ilkhanid coin standard, with the densest group weighing between 0.80-0.95 g (table 3).

Hierapolis Mus. Inv. no. 491-001, minted during the reign of Hızır Bey, is noteworthy for providing important data on authority. While no coin of the Aydinoglu principality is known to bear the name of the Anatolian Seljuk sultan and show their allegiance to him, this dirham is important in terms of proving support for Turkish domination in the face of Ilkhanid oppression.

Offering new numismatic data on the Aydinoglu Principality, this hoard adds two new mints to the known Aydinoglu mints (map 1). While the known mints were Ayasuluk, Birgi, Sultanhisar,




Map 1 Map of Aydinoglu mints.

İzmir, Tire, Ladik, Yenişehir, with this hoard, Güzelhisar and Aydın mints were added to the literature. Thus, the number of mints of the beylik increased to nine. These new mints also provide information about the borders of the principality and the dates until which these cities were under the rule of Aydinoglu Principality.

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