

Coins and Hoards

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INTRODUCTION

The assemblage of 790 coins presented here is largely the product, directly or indirectly, of a major trauma in the history of settlement at Zeugma: the mid-third-century sack by the Sasanian forces of Shapur I.¹ Buildings were burned, abandoned, and collapsed, and coins were deposited, either singly or in groups, in the process. The event and its aftermath led to the deposition of a range of objects that might not otherwise have found their way into the archaeological record. This includes a number of hoards of silver and bronze coins.

The material from Zeugma invites comparison with the site of Dura-Europos further downstream on the Euphrates, which was also sacked by the Sasanians in the same period, and where excavations produced a very large sample of coins, published by Alfred Bellinger.² Indeed, there are notable similarities: a large number of coins of Edessa; a significant number of coins from Pontus and the Peloponnese; and a higher proportion of silver coins than might otherwise be expected on a Near Eastern site. But there are also notable differences.

The 288 single finds and four hoards discussed here were recovered in the PHI excavations undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in the summer of 2000.³ It should be understood that the term *assemblage* here refers to the coins from these excavations, and that other excavations at Zeugma have produced coins and hoards that are not discussed here. Publication of the latter may modify some of the views expressed in this chapter. Most of what follows concerns the coins of the first half of the third century, as the material of other periods is too scarce to form any overall picture.

The Coinage of Zeugma

Unlike Dura-Europos, Zeugma issued its own coins in the Early and Middle Imperial periods (62 of which were found at Dura⁴). Most of these bore a design showing a temple on a hill (almost certainly Belkis Tepe), accompanied by the simple inscription ZEYTMATEΩN (“of the citizens of Zeugma”). Production was intermittent: There were three issues of bronze under Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138–161), which probably included a small issue of “autonomous” coins (those lacking an imperial portrait or titles); another under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (A.D. 161–169); an issue of silver tetradrachms in the sole reign of Caracalla (A.D. 212–217); and two further issues of bronze under Elagabalus (A.D. 218–222) and Philip (A.D. 244–249),

respectively. The latter two issues were probably produced at Antioch rather than Zeugma itself.⁵ Although intermittent, the size of some of the bronze issues may have been large, but Zeugma was not a particularly important civic mint and neighboring cities such as Hierapolis and Samosata issued significant quantities of coin more frequently. In fact, just before the Sasanian sack it seems that the coinage of neighboring Edessa predominated at Zeugma over the city’s own issues.

APPROACHING THE ZEUGMA FINDS

The numismatic material can be divided into two categories: single finds and hoards. It is generally accepted that these are different sorts of evidence. If someone were to analyze coin use at a site without distinguishing single finds from hoard coins, numismatists might rightly admonish him or her for doing so. In general, hoards are seen as deliberately chosen assemblages of more valuable coins, whereas single site finds are thought to represent a random selection of low-value pieces lost in the course of everyday use, with a bias in favor of those that were not worth spending much time trying to recover. While assumptions about loss might be questioned, this opposition of high value to low value certainly holds good for much of the numismatic evidence from antiquity (in those cases where a range of denominations and metals existed), to the extent that little can be deduced about the circulation and use of high-value coins from site finds, and hoards provide only limited evidence for base metal. However, the real distinction seems to lie between those coins that were hoarded but rarely occur as single finds, and those coins that occur both in hoards and as single finds.⁶ To that extent, at least, the need to distinguish hoards and single finds is justified.

Yet it is much harder to move from these general observations about the nature of the material to any conclusions about its meaning. Different specialists use different methods and assumptions, and it is necessary to outline those methods and assumptions that I agree with, and those that I disagree with, before proceeding with an analysis of the material.

Single finds

The simplest approach to single finds is to regard them as the product of casual loss, meaning that the deposition of each coin was accidental, and occurred during the course of its useful life as money. With this approach there is a tendency to posit a direct correlation between the number

of coins lost and the number in use. The number of coins recovered from a site can be divided up into issue periods, or imagined periods of use, to produce a picture of coin circulation over time. Rises and falls in the number of coins recorded for each successive period are thought to indicate changes in the quantity of coins circulating. The number of coins per period can then be divided by the number of years in a given period to produce an index of coin loss per year, which is supposed to inform us about economic activity at a given site. The number of losses is therefore taken to correlate with the number of transactions conducted using coins (where a transaction is assumed to be the arena in which a coin is most likely to be accidentally dropped). A rise in the number of coins being lost equals a higher number of presumed transactions taking place, which equates with a thriving economy.

Such methods have misled historians, and sometimes spurious conclusions about ancient monetary economies have resulted.⁷ There are numerous problems with the approach. First of all, we know comparatively little about how long various sorts of coin remained in circulation. The periods of “use” are largely either speculative ones based on observed changes to the designs of coins as produced, or derived from changes in the patterns of hoarding, conveniently ignoring the admonition not to confuse hoards with single finds. Where work has been done to devise periods of coin use by looking at single finds in their archaeological contexts, the results suggest that it would be prudent not to confuse the two categories of evidence in this way,⁸ although they may form a useful complement to each other when studying circulation in general. As yet we do not have enough information about periods of coin use at Zeugma, and I will not be attempting to create an index of coin loss per year here.

In any case, the evidence from Zeugma itself would throw such a method into doubt. Here there would be a very low figure for coins per year in Seleucid times, continuing through the Commagenian phase and the first century, with a slight rise in the second century. The majority of coins come from contexts associated with the Sasanian sack of the city in the A.D. 250s. There is only a trickle of coins after this. The number of coins per year would therefore peak in the period up to the Sasanian sack, but it is clear that the second quarter of the third century was not the only serious phase of economic prosperity at the site. Some of the major phases of investment and growth at Zeugma (for example, the second half of the first century B.C., and in late imperial times) are either invisible or scarcely recognizable from the coin list. An anomaly in the normal process of site formation (the Sasanian sack and subsequent abandonment of buildings) seems to be responsible for the peak, rather than a sudden growth in economic activity.

Secondly, it is by no means clear that all single finds recovered were lost while in circulation,⁹ or even that all coins found at a site were legal tender there. Some coins may have been discarded as useless. Hundreds of cities in

the eastern Roman Empire issued their own coinages down to the middle of the third century, and we know very little about the circulation and use of these coins. A number of these “foreign” civic mints in the assemblage from Zeugma are represented by a single coin, which is hardly proof that their coins circulated there, still less of economic links between Zeugma and the cities concerned.

As I have suggested elsewhere,¹⁰ cities may have regulated the coinage circulating in their territories rather than accepting each and every coin that was brought to the marketplace, and the value (if any) that they assigned to the coins was not necessarily the value that they had elsewhere. For example, the coinage of Samosata, a city upriver from Zeugma that issued large quantities of coins more regularly than Zeugma, is entirely absent from the assemblage.¹¹ It would seem rash to conclude from this that there were few or no economic links between Zeugma and its neighbor, and yet something was preventing coins of Samosata, circulating in quantity at Zeugma. It cannot have been distance, for Edessa is further away than Samosata but Edessene coins are common (and travel between Edessa and Zeugma had to be undertaken by land, whereas travelers between Samosata and Zeugma had the option of the Euphrates). An alternative that students of Roman coinage commonly invoke whenever they encounter apparent boundaries to circulation is that the coins are absent because they were overvalued—in this case, that would mean that coins of Samosata were given a higher face value in proportion to their bullion value than coins of Zeugma or those of any other cities where coins of Samosata were absent. The assumption is that metal content and weight were somehow critical in determining value, though this seems to fly in the face of another widely held assumption that bronze coins had a “token” face value that was divorced from their bullion value. According to this view, the absence or rarity of Samosatene coin can be explained by rational economic preference: People outside the territory of Samosata chose not to use these coins, preferring other coins with a metal content closer to their face value. Presumably travelers carrying Samosatene coins would encounter resistance if they offered their coins at Zeugma, or would have to accept a lower face value for their coins in exchange for commodities (in other words, they would find Zeugma more expensive than Samosata). Consequently they chose not to bring Samosatene coins to Zeugma. In the discipline of Roman numismatics, it seems that any explanation is preferable to local regulation and control, and superficially the overvaluation argument seems to be an adequate explanation, until one realizes that it cannot be a full one. Without local regulation, coins of Zeugma ought to have been more valuable and desirable at Samosata than the city’s own coins, and people from Zeugma should have been able to buy commodities at Samosata cheaply. Furthermore, I suspect that the difference in prices between Samosata and Zeugma (and therefore the overvaluation of Samosatene coin) would have to have been considerable to eliminate the cir-

circulation of Samosatene issues at Zeugma so thoroughly.¹² Indeed, without regulation, there would be nothing to prevent individuals negotiating the value of their coins, particularly as the coins themselves bear no marks of value. It would appear that there would have to have been some form of regulation to enforce the value of the coins, to prevent them circulating at a discount or being used to buy up commodities cheaply. This concept of regulation is not so very different from what I am proposing: that civic authorities commonly exercised control of the coinage in circulation. In my view these authorities regulated coinage by accepting some and rejecting others — rather than upholding the value of all, no matter how unpopular.

The monetary economy of the east during the early and mid-imperial periods would therefore exhibit a certain degree of cellularity, at least where small change was concerned. One argument against this position is that it does not make rational economic sense to inhibit the movement of small change, and that regulation would harm the economy. But it need do nothing of the sort. Even today, divisions of labor and economic links commonly extend beyond the limits of currency pools for small change, and the various social relations and regimes of value that are employed in economies do not require a universal form of low-value currency. The circulation of small change is likely to have been governed by social relations, but these relations need not have been purely rational and economic. One task facing the numismatist studying site finds is to try to determine the networks governing the value of the coins found, and the limits of these relations.

This cellular approach to the circulation of small change runs counter to current orthodoxy on this subject, which holds that during the early and mid-imperial periods, coins from anywhere in the Roman world (except Egypt) were legal tender across the empire, and that the face values of the civic coins of the east, most of which have so far evaded certain identification by modern scholars, were determined by size or weight or designs, and were immediately apparent to contemporaries. Yet the notion that the man in the street at Zeugma automatically knew what value to assign to a large bronze coin issued by the city of Perinthus in Thrace (C148) cannot be taken for granted. Such coins may have been discarded (or kept as curios) because their signifiers of value, so obvious in their home cities, were unintelligible to people in Zeugma. Even where similarities in size, weight, or design are apparent to us, it is by no means certain that the coins would naturally circulate together just because they looked alike. Like the coins of Zeugma, many of those of Samosata issued during the reigns of the emperors Elagabalus and Philip were struck at Antioch, sometimes using the same obverse dies as those used for coins of Zeugma,¹³ and using the same alloys and a similar or the same weight standard.¹⁴ Thus if size, weight, and appearance were important in determining value, the face values of coins of Samosata and Zeugma ought to have been identical. They may have been, but as we have seen,

the evidence that the two were used together at Zeugma is so far lacking.¹⁵

Another point of disagreement concerns the notion of “loss” versus “discard.” Some numismatists are deeply unhappy with the idea that useless coins might be thrown away or treated carelessly, and would rather walk away from the problem by considering all coins “lost” coins. After all, it would be hazardous to construct an economic narrative from a list of coin finds unless all those finds can be considered collateral damage from monetary exchange rather than casualties of demonetization, unintelligibility, unpopularity, or obsolescence. Yet analogies from periods where we have historical records show that unpopular coins, or coins regarded as bad, were more commonly deposited on sites,¹⁶ and finds of modern coins on archaeological sites often include foreign pieces that were not legal tender in the place and time that they were deposited. Analogies do not constitute proof, but they do demonstrate that such interpretations ought to be evaluated rather than dismissed as obstacles to economic analysis.

Hoards

Numismatists also disagree about the meaning of hoards, if indeed a single meaning can be ascribed to the phenomenon. Here the Zeugma assemblage has an important contribution to make to the debate.

Hoards are normally regarded as stores of value, which is why they tend to contain intrinsically valuable coins (these being a better long-term safeguard than token small change). Traditionally they have been classified as either *savings hoards* (hoards constructed over a long period of time, which are supposed to exhibit a greater chronological range, or a preponderance of older coins) and *emergency hoards* (those gathered rapidly from the contemporary pool of circulation in response to some crisis). As an analytical tool this classification would appear to be useless,¹⁷ because phases of coin use, where known, were often long, meaning that very old coins could remain in the circulation pool, and new coins might be underrepresented in proportion to these because of difficulties involved in distributing them over a wide geographical area, with the result that it is often virtually impossible to distinguish between hoards of coins gathered over long and short periods. The classification also assumes that all hoards are drawn from circulation, with the intention of putting the contents back into circulation at some later date. Like coins “lost” in the marketplace, they are the product of rational economic activity and accidental loss. Their owners either met an untimely end before they could pass on the location of their money to an heir or forgot where they had secreted their loot. Hence all ancient coin hoards recovered in modern times are “failed” hoards in that their owners did not succeed in returning the coins to circulation.

Some hoards, however, do not seem to be very close to the realm of circulation and exchange. Hoard 1 is an example. Its diverse contents suggest that the coins were

not drawn from circulation in any one place, and one can certainly question whether these coins were intended to be returned to the money pool at some later date. The hoard does not seem to be especially rational, and indeed one might ask why every hoard needs to be considered so. Hoards are a product of individual psychologies as well as historical circumstances, and the reasons behind their formation may have ranged from the purely and economically rational (those drawn from the pool of exchange in the place where they were formed) to the utterly irrational (as in those cases where people saved obsolete but quite valueless coins because they felt they could not simply throw them away). Some may be composed of coins that did not normally circulate in the place where the hoard was deposited but were common currency elsewhere. Others that appear to contain valueless items may have had a rational purpose (as in cases where foreign or obsolete coins were collected with the intention of melting them down for their scrap metal value). It would appear that there is justification for looking at hoarding as a phenomenon extending well beyond the realm of circulation. If hoards are entities that have been deliberately concealed by their owners, then by definition they are *non*-circulating: their contents have been removed, however briefly, from the sphere of exchange. However, it is possible to think of purses and sealed bags of coins as hoards; the latter may have circulated without ever being opened. A strongbox could change owners without ever having been moved; its contents would have been exchanged, even if it had not changed hands in a literal and physical sense. What we call hoarding overlaps with the rational world of exchange and everyday coin use but is not identical to it.

Even “rational” hoards, the contents of which appear to be formed from the contemporary circulation pool, may not necessarily have been “failures” or the consequence of unfortunate accidents. It is perfectly possible for an individual to accumulate savings as a safeguard against a future mishap that never occurred, and for them to die without heirs or to forget to reveal the hoard’s existence to those heirs, or for the heirs to continue to keep the money as a safeguard. Some hoards may have been accumulated by their owners for the sheer feeling of empowerment that having a large sum of money creates, without any intention of spending the coins. Rather than being failures some hoards may have been entirely successful in that they brought their owners peace of mind to the day that those owners died. Consequently it may not be especially useful to divide hoards into successful ones recovered by their owners (those that we can never know about) and the failures. The failures are the only ones we have, but they do not seem to be a particularly homogeneous group. Individual psychologies and historical circumstances have seen to that.

The four coin hoards presented here are all quite different, even though they are roughly contemporary (the terminal dates fall within ten years of each other) and they were

deposited as a result of the same event (the Sasanian sack and subsequent collapse of buildings). Hoard 1 contains an enormous variety of bronze coins from many mints and ranging in date from the second century B.C. to Gordian III (A.D. 238–244); Hoard 2 contains exclusively civic bronze coins of Gordian III from Edessa; Hoard 3, exclusively civic bronze coins of Trajan Decius (A.D. 249–251) from Rhessana; and Hoard 4, silver tetradrachms of Antioch down to A.D. 252–253. The case for their being “lost” in the disaster, and their owners having been killed or otherwise unable to recover them (and therefore being “failures”), is perfectly plausible but does not provide us with many clues about their formation or purpose.

Distinguishing hoards and single finds

If the factors governing the deposition of single finds and those determining the formation of hoards are different, then it is clearly wise not to confuse the two. But hoards are not always obvious, even to those excavating the contexts in which they lie. Their containers may perish or be destroyed in a fire; collapsing buildings may scatter their contents; demolition and rebuilding may yet further modify the deposits. Depositional processes may make it impossible to prove that coins in several stratigraphically unrelated deposits are from the same hoard. Even where a connection between contexts can be made (for instance, where there are pieces of the same pottery vessel in two different contexts), the claim that the coins are from a single hoard may seem like special pleading. But it is worth alerting people to the possibility. There is a gray area between hoards and single finds that is all too easily eliminated in order to make the data appear more concrete.

A suspiciously large number of similar coins from a single or several closely related contexts sometimes allows a specialist to reconstruct the contents of a hoard that went unnoticed by the excavators (as was the case with hoards 2, 3, and 4), particularly if they differ from the normal pattern of single finds. Where they do not, or where nothing is known of the normal pattern, it is sometimes difficult to make a choice. The sixth-century coins from Trench 12, contexts 12011 and 12012, may be a dispersed hoard, but I have chosen not to present the material as such here (for the problems associated with this material, see “Trench 12,” p. 17). An expedient course of action would be to assume that all coins are single finds unless they can be shown to come from a hoard, but is it wise to contaminate the single finds in this way? If Hoard 1 had been dispersed across the site (for example, by modern plowing) it is unlikely that it would have been recognized as a single hoard, even by a specialist. If it had not been recognized, it would have given a thoroughly false impression about coin use at Zeugma.

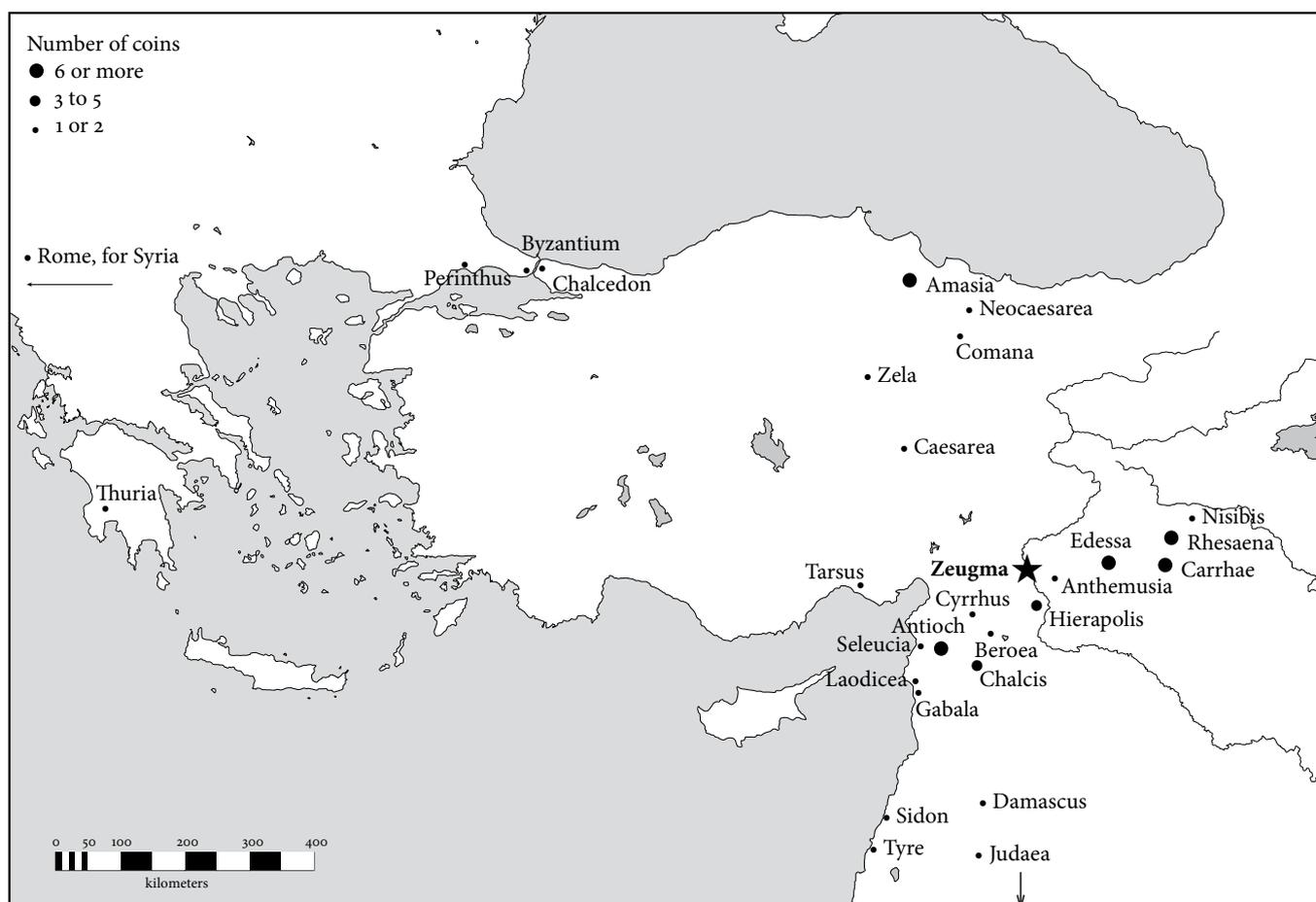


Figure 1. Cities represented among the single finds of provincial coins from Zeugma, first to mid-third century A.D. Note that some coins may in fact be from dispersed hoards.

THE SINGLE FINDS: AN ANALYSIS

Hellenistic and Seleucid

The number of Hellenistic coins is too small to form any picture of coin use at Zeugma between the late fourth century and the late second century B.C. Three of the coins (from contexts 15001 and 2002) are very much residual and do not help to resolve any issues about how long the coins in question remained in circulation. While the coins appear to form a sequence over two centuries, one should not confuse this list with an occupational sequence. The earliest material recovered in the PHI excavations is dated to the late second century B.C., contemporary with the last two coins in this short “sequence.” It is not impossible (though perhaps unlikely) that all of the Hellenistic types listed here circulated together. More evidence is needed before anything can be said about the phases of coin use during the Hellenistic period at Zeugma.

Roman provincial

The first century A.D. is represented by coins of Antioch and Judaea, and perhaps Tyre (although this autonomous coin may belong to the second century). Most are from

third-century or later contexts. The earliest coins belong to the reign of Augustus, from Antioch. In this latter respect Zeugma resembles sites in northern Syria, such as Tell Abou Danné.¹⁸ However, as there are only six or seven coins in total, it would be unwise to claim that we have an accurate picture of Zeugma’s coin supply during the first century.

The second-century material is slightly more abundant (table 1). It seems to support the idea that the second-century coinages of Antioch, Chalcis, Beroea, Cyrrhus, Hierapolis, and Zeugma might have circulated together,¹⁹ but a number of these coins come from third-century or later contexts. Nevertheless it is likely that they are residual and the result of reworking of second-century deposits rather than having been brought to the site in the third century or later. Note for example C129, a Trajanic coin of Chalcis, from context 2279 (colluvium over the House of the Peopled Plaster in Trench 2). A possible second-century floor in Room 2C of the same building, context 2186, contained C131, a coin of Trajan from Beroea, and C112, a late first-century issue of Nerva from Antioch, and may represent a potential source for the coin of Chalcis. But the paucity of material does not permit any confident statements about

Zeugma	6
Antioch	4
Rome, for Syria	2
Chalcis	3
Beroea	1
Cyrrhus	1
Hierapolis	3
Tyre	1?
Byzantium	2?
Rome	1

Table 1. Bronze coins from Zeugma. Second-century single finds from the PHI excavations. The figures for Tyre and Byzantium are uncertain; the coins in question are so-called “autonomous” issues without imperial portraits and cannot be closely dated. The Tyre coin may be first century, and one of the Byzantium coins may be third century.

the nature of coinage in circulation in second-century Zeugma.

With the third century the picture changes. A few provincial silver tetradrachms are present (C8–13); it is possible that some of those from Trench 9 are strays from Hoard 4 (see p. 16). In general the tetradrachms are typical of the material in circulation in the middle of the third century, and most (if not all) of these are likely to have been deposited as a result of the Sasanian sack. Certainly none of those listed here can be shown to have been deposited prior to that event. The tetradrachms in contexts 2011, 9079, and 9074 are in deposits associated with the mid-third-century destruction; the remaining pieces are from colluvium (con-

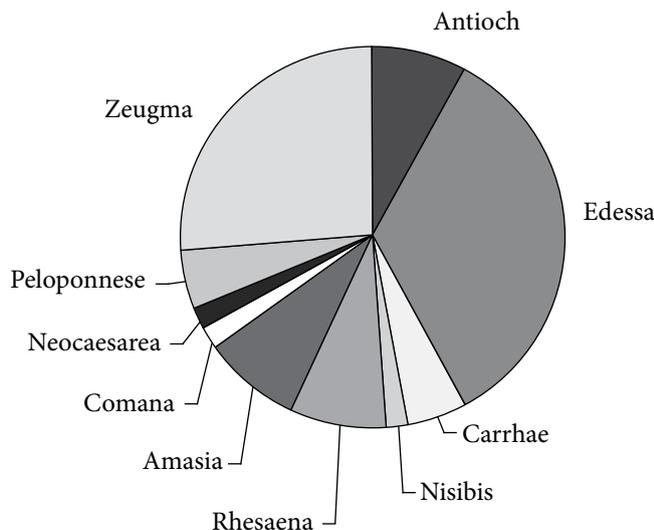


Figure 2. Third-century provincial coinage (Septimius Severus – latest coin) at Zeugma. Chart shows proportions of coins from cities represented by more than a single coin in the PHI excavations, excluding material found in hoards and excluding 14 coins of Gordian III of the Edessa/Carrhae category because they cannot be attributed to a single mint with any certainty (see comments in catalogue for C84–97).

text 19000) and seventh-century destruction or burning (context 12011) where they are clearly residual. Silver coinage is normally rare on Near Eastern sites, Dura-Europos being a notable exception. The silver coins at Dura are likely to have been “lost” during the Sasanian sack of that city (many may come from scattered hoards that were not recognized as such by the excavators), and it is likely that the Zeugma examples were deposited in the same manner.

The greater number of bronze coins for the period between Septimius Severus and the last provincial civic issues to reach Zeugma under Trajan Decius (A.D. 249–251) allows for lengthier discussion than is possible for earlier periods (table 2 and fig. 2).

City	Count
Zeugma	26
Anthemusia	1
Edessa	32
Carrhae	5
Edessa/Carrhae	14
Nisibis	2
Rhesaena	8
Antioch	8
Seleucia Pieria	1
Hierapolis	2
Laodicea	1
Gabala	1
Damascus	1
Sidon	1
Byzantium	1?
Perinthus	1
Thuria, Peloponnesian	1
Uncertain Peloponnesian	4?
Amasia	8
Comana	2
Neocaesarea	2
Zela	1
Chalcedon	1
Tarsus	1
Caesarea in Cappadocia	1

Table 2. Third-century provincial bronze coins (single finds) from the PHI excavations. Some of the Peloponnesian coins have been identified as such by size and style because the legends are illegible, hence the query mark; the coin of Byzantium may be second century.

Unlike much of the material for the first and second centuries, most of the third-century provincial coinage was deposited in contemporary contexts. Nevertheless this list of 126 coins is not without problems. Some of these coins may be strays from Hoard 1. Most of the coins of Rhesaena are from Trench 9, which also produced a hoard of these coins. It is possible that some or all of the Rhesaena single finds from Trench 9 are strays from this hoard, and if so, that would reduce the proportion of Rhesaena coins considerably.

As stated earlier, there are different approaches to the interpretation of this sort of material. One of these is to assume that all of the coins in this list were legal tender and circulated at Zeugma. If so, there is not much more one can say other than that the coinage consisted mainly of issues of Zeugma and cities in the surrounding region (Samosata being a notable exception), particularly those of Mesopotamia, with a few coins from further south in Syria (Laodicea, Gabala, Damascus, etc.), and groups from more distant regions (Pontus, the Peloponnese), plus a few outliers (Perinthus, Chalcedon).

An alternative approach is to question whether cities represented by a single coin ought to be given the same weight as cities represented by two or more coins. Their products may have been legal tender, and publication of further excavation material from Zeugma may reveal another specimen or two, but if the products of a particular city form less than 1 percent of the total assemblage, it is clear that these coins were not particularly important to the monetary economy there. If one removes cities represented by a single coin, a stronger pattern emerges. The list is reduced to Zeugma itself; the Mesopotamian cities of Edessa, Carrhae, Nisibis, and Rhessaena; the Syrian metropolis of Antioch and the city of Hierapolis; and the Pontic cities of Amasia, Comana, and Neocaesarea. The Peloponnesian coins are likely to have come from different mints (only one can be identified with certainty), and if each were listed as a separate mint, all would be removed from the list. But the phenomenon of Peloponnesian coins of Septimius Severus and family in Syria is well known among specialists, and it is unlikely that so many would have been found at sites in the region unless they had some currency there. Indeed, coins from Peloponnesian mints were found in significant quantities at Dura-Europos. So too were Severan coins of mints in Pontus (Amasia, Comana, Neocaesarea, Zela). In contrast, cities like Perinthus, Chalcedon, and Byzantium are not well represented in finds from the region. A sin-

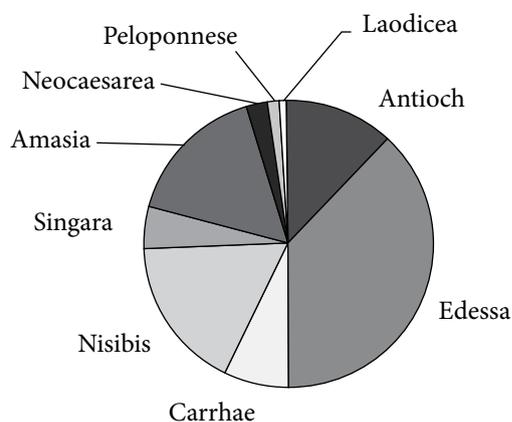


Figure 3. Third-century provincial coinage (Septimius Severus – latest coin) at Dura-Europos. Chart shows proportions of cities represented by 1 percent or more of the total coin assemblage, excluding material found in hoards (data derived from Bellinger 1949).

gle coin of Byzantium was found at Dura, but coins of the other two cities are not known in any north Syrian site find material known to me.²⁰

In terms of mints most commonly represented, then, the third-century Zeugma material resembles Dura-Europos. But there are differences (see figs. 2 and 3). Nisibis is less well represented at Zeugma, but Rhessaena is much more prominent (at Dura the proportion of Rhessaena coins is too small to represent in fig. 3). But, as noted, the Rhessaena material at Zeugma is problematic: Most of it may come from a hoard. Singara, which issued coins under Gordian III only, is an important contributor at Dura, but at Zeugma not at all. This difference could be explained by the distance between Singara and Zeugma relative to Singara and Dura, unless there were other factors affecting the distribution of Singara's coinage.

An important difference between Zeugma and Dura-Europos is that the former issued its own coins in the Roman period, whereas the latter did not. This fact will affect any comparison of the proportions of coins at the two sites. If one removes the Zeugma coins from the data, the proportions of Antioch and Mesopotamian cities look much more like each other (fig. 4). If one were to treat the same material in three blocks (Antioch, Mesopotamian cities, and Pontic plus Peloponnesian cities) the proportions at the two sites are very similar indeed. This may of course be simple coincidence. Within each block the proportions are different (more coins of Nisibis and Amasia at Dura; a higher proportion of Peloponnesian issues at Zeugma), and there is always the possibility that the publication of more material from Zeugma may alter the proportions. But it may point to a Euphratensian background pattern, supporting the notion that Antiochene, Mesopotamian, Pontic, and Peloponnesian coinage had common currency along the river in the third century. A similar pattern of Antiochene, Mesopotamian, Pontic, and Peloponnesian coins may be detected in the much smaller assemblage from

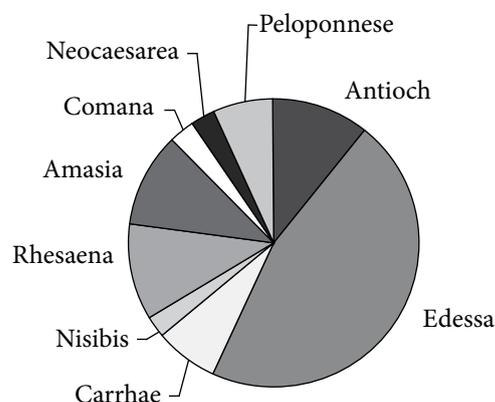


Figure 4. "Foreign" coins at Zeugma, minus those cities represented by a single coin and excluding the same material as in figure 2.

Kifrin, a site south of Dura on the middle Euphrates.²¹ But it should also be noted that this is not a general Syrian pattern: Mesopotamian, Pontic, and Peloponnesian coins are not common in other assemblages from Syria away from the Euphrates.²² Troop movements are commonly invoked to explain the presence of Pontic and Peloponnesian coins so far from their place of origin, and the military presence along the river may be an important factor in the dissemination of these groups of coins to form a regional pattern. If, as some have suggested, the Euphrates in this period was divided into a *ripa superior* and *inferior*, under the command of an official called the *dux ripae* (an official attested in documents at Dura), the Euphratensian pattern may be connected with this command. But this is speculation; we know next to nothing about patterns from Mesopotamia itself, and whether Antiochene, Pontic, and Peloponnesian bronzes are also common there.

There is no significant spatial variation in the distribution of provincial coinage from one trench to another. The majority of provincial coin finds are from Trenches 2, 9, and 18, and the commonest cities encountered in the assemblage (Zeugma and Edessa) are represented in all three (table 3).

City	Trench 2	Trench 9	Trench 18	Other trenches
Zeugma	♦	♦	♦	10, 13
Edessa	♦	♦	♦	1, 7, 10
Edessa/Carrhae	♦	♦	♦	11
Carrhae	♦	♦	–	–
Nisibis	–	♦	–	12
Rhesaena	–	♦	♦	–
Antioch	♦	♦	–	–
Hierapolis	–	♦	–	–
Peloponnese	♦	♦	–	–
Amasia	♦	♦	–	11
Comana	♦	–	♦	–
Neocaesarea	♦	–	–	1

Table 3. Presence of civic issues of cities represented by more than one coin in different trenches at Zeugma from the PHI excavations.

Most of the third-century coins were in contexts associated with the Sasanian destruction, or with construction occurring just before. It is therefore not possible to attempt a reconstruction of coin circulation at Zeugma under the Severans except by using material from post-Severan deposits. Overall there were 42 provincial bronze coins of the Severans, A.D. 193–235, from identifiable mints or regions, and 72 of Gordian III to Trajan Decius, A.D. 238–251 (see table 4). Not surprisingly the bias is in favor of more recent coins. The relative paucity of Severan issues from Mesopotamian mints is a little surprising, as these appear to have been issued in vast quantities. Perhaps they were no longer common by the time of the Sasanian sack. At Dura there were 822 nonhoard coins of the reign of Severus Alexander from Mesopotamian mints, compared with 1,394 for Gordian III, a very different set of proportions to those at Zeugma (2 of Alexander, 43 of Gordian). Because the Dura material was published without any contextual evidence it is difficult to know what to make of this difference. Perhaps there were more coin-bearing Severan contexts at Dura than at Zeugma, or many of the Severus Alexander coins at Dura came from a few large dispersed hoards that the excavators did not recognize as such. Without coins from Severan contexts at Zeugma, it is impossible to know whether Mesopotamian coins of Severus Alexander were always rare there. The proportions of Pontic and Peloponnesian coins of Septimius Severus and family, however, are high in comparison to the Mesopotamian issues of the Severans. That these circulated in the Euphrates region during the period A.D. 193–235 is certain because they are present in the material from Kifrin, which contains no bronze coinage later than the reign of Severus Alexander.²³ Pontic and Peloponnesian coins may well have continued to circulate down to the time of the Sasanian sack.

The coinage of the later part of this phase, A.D. 238–251, contained no civic bronze issues later than the reign of Trajan Decius (A.D. 249–251), although it should be noted that the destruction deposits also contained tetradrachms of Decius' successor Trebonianus Gallus (A.D. 251–253). The predominance in the assemblage of coins of Gordian III from Edessa finds a parallel at Dura (see table 5). Overall, the proportions of coins under Gordian III for the mints in question are not dramatically different, although Singara's

Reign	Zeugma	Mesopotamia	Syria	Pontus	Peloponnese	Total
Septimius Severus	–	3	–	15	5	23
Caracalla	–	1	1	–	–	2
Macrinus	–	1	–	–	–	1
Elagabalus	8	–	3	–	–	11
Alexander Severus	–	2	3	–	–	5
Gordian III	–	43	–	–	–	43
Philip I	18	–	3	–	–	21
Trajan Decius	–	8	–	–	–	8

Table 4. Number of coins per reign, by region, and cities represented by more than one coin, by region. Cases where the emperors are uncertain (e.g., Caracalla or Elagabalus) have been excluded, but these are not many.

Reign	Antioch		Edessa		Carrhae		Rhesaena		Nisibis		Singara	
Gordian III	♦	♦	25	959	2	187	♦	♦	2	72	0	176
			<i>67.6</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>			<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>		<i>10.0</i>
Philip I	1	197	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	0	128	♦	♦
	<i>2.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>								<i>7.3</i>		
Trajan Decius	0	8	0	2	♦	♦	7	21	♦	♦	♦	♦
		<i>0.5</i>		<i>0.1</i>			<i>18.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>				
Trebonianus Gallus	0	8	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
		<i>0.5</i>										
Valerian	0	1	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
		<i>0.1</i>										

Table 5. Numbers and percentages of nonhoard civic bronze coins of Antioch and Mesopotamian cities found at Zeugma and Dura-Europos. The first column for each city gives the number of coins from Zeugma, the second the number from Dura. The figures in italics are percentages of the total for each site. For example, the 2.7 in the Zeugma column for Philip at Antioch is 2.7 percent of the total number of coins found at Zeugma given in this table (37 coins); the 12.4 in the Dura column is 12.4 percent of the total number of coins found at Dura given in the table (1,583). ♦ = city did not issue bronze coins for that ruler. Fourteen coins of Gordian III belonging to either Edessa or Carrhae (the city is uncertain) are not included in the above figures (see comments in catalogue for C84–97).

coins are absent from the Zeugma assemblage. The plentiful coinage of Philip from Nisibis is not present in the Zeugma assemblage, whereas it is an important component at Dura, and the major Antiochene coinage for this emperor, well represented at Dura, occurs as a single coin in the assemblage at Zeugma.

At Zeugma most of the coins of Gordian III were from Edessa; most of those of Philip from Zeugma. All of the coins of Trajan Decius were issues of Rhesaena in Mesopotamia. Rhesaena was the only Mesopotamian city to issue a substantial coinage for Trajan Decius (Edessa appears to have struck only a small issue), and no Mesopotamian cities issued coins for Gallus. To the north and west, plentiful bronze coinages were produced for Philip, but there were none for Decius except at Antioch, where output was low,²⁴ and at the small coastal city of Paltus (output very low). The opportunities for people to acquire civic bronze coins of Decius, apart from the issues of Rhesaena, were relatively restricted. One had to travel to Cilicia or Palestine to find more cities minting for Decius.

What is a little more surprising is the absence of Antiochene bronze of Trebonianus Gallus, which is common at Antioch²⁵ and was presumably struck in fairly large quantities. Antiochene bronzes of Gallus are also rare at Dura-Europos. This would seem to suggest that the Antiochene coinage of Gallus did not circulate as widely as the earlier Antiochene issues, or at least not in any quantity.

As stated, the latest coins which can be associated with the Sasanian destruction are silver coins of Trebonianus Gallus. This includes Hoard 4 in Trench 9, which contained tetradrachms of Gallus dated to his second consulship. Second consulship tetradrachms of Gallus can be divided into two successive issues, based on style and changes to elements of the reverse design.²⁶ Only the earlier tetradrachms are represented here. It is not known when the change in

style and design took place, but the later tetradrachms appear to have been produced in smaller quantities, which may explain their absence here. Gallus' imperial radiate coinage at Antioch follows the change of style apparent on the tetradrachms, and one radiate in the later style (C194) was found in context 18083, collapsed mud-brick, which may be associated with the Sasanian sack. If so, it is the latest coin from the PHI excavations that can be associated with this event, though it does not help to resolve the issue of the exact date of the Sasanian sack, other than it must have occurred no earlier than 252 or 253.

Roman imperial

There are no imperial bronzes among the single finds apart from a lone sestertius of Trajan (C187), an unstratified find from Trench 2. The other Rome mint bronzes of Trajan (C125–126) are issues made at Rome for use in Syria,²⁷ both found in contexts of the mid-third century in Trench 9 (contexts 9195 and 9198).

The denarii are all of the Severan period — or rather, their prototypes are of the Severan period. Most are plated or of base metal, a phenomenon typical for single finds of silver coins.²⁸ They do not appear to be part of any dispersed hoard, as they occur across the site.

The few radiates (C194–197) do not present us with any coherent picture of this coinage at Zeugma.

Late Roman

The late Roman material includes two issues of the period prior to A.D. 330 (C198 and C199). Whereas the coinage of the A.D. 330s and 340s may have continued to circulate in the later fourth and fifth centuries,²⁹ pre-330s coins do not seem to have done so. The presence of these coins is surprising, given the paucity of ceramic evidence from the PHI excavations for an early fourth-century phase at the site.³⁰

The later issues are typical of Near Eastern site finds. They may appear to form a more or less continuous sequence, but it does not follow that they were deposited in continuous sequences of occupation. In all such cases the pottery tends to be a better guide to date of context than the coins, which remained in circulation for very long periods. Many of the late Roman coins came from Trench 15, where there was evidence of robbing (and construction?) in late Roman times. Trench 9 also produced a couple of coins from a late Roman occupation and subsequent destruction, abandonment, and collapse. Stratified late Roman issues also occur in Trenches 7 and 10, and in a possible destruction layer (context 12001) underlying colluvium in Trench 12. This evidence, however, does not help to establish phases of coin use at Zeugma in late imperial times.

Byzantine

The coins are all sixth century, mainly of Justinian. Most of the material is from Trench 12, context 12011. This, and a coin in context 12012, may be a dispersed hoard, but not enough is known about Byzantine coinage at Zeugma to determine a normal pattern. Certainly the predominance of 5-nummi pieces is typical of other site-find assemblages from northern Syria (e.g., Antioch). Context 12011 is a burnt layer containing seventh-century material overlying rubble backfill (context 12012). I have catalogued the coins as single finds, but the reader should be aware of the possibility that this is a hoard. It would be useful to have data from other seventh-century contexts at Zeugma to see whether sixth-century 5-nummi pieces occur commonly in those.

Other Byzantine coins were found high in the sequences in Trenches 2, 7, and 18, and often in association with destruction or collapse, perhaps again of the seventh century.

Abbasid

The latest coin is an Abbasid dirhem from Trench 1, where excavations produced the latest material. The coin was pierced for suspension, a feature not uncommon with such coins.

HOARDS: AN ANALYSIS

Hoard 1

This is the largest (462 coins) and by far the most interesting, of the hoards found in the PHI excavations. Unlike most recorded hoards of the Roman period, it would appear to consist of low-value small change, and the contents would therefore belong to the category of coins that occur as both single finds and in hoards (see below). At any rate the presence of old and heavily worn coins does not suggest that the material had been assembled for its high value as a store of wealth. It is far too large to be considered a purse of small change, as is possibly the case with Hoards 2 and 3 (for these, see p. 14). Apart from being one of the

very few large hoards of provincial bronze coins found in controlled excavations, it also helps to shed light on the phenomenon of hoarding in general. As will become clear, it is also unlikely that this hoard was gathered for the purposes of exchange at Zeugma. It would seem to be a third category of hoard, resulting from hoarding activity of a type rarely discussed by numismatists.

The hoard was found in the mud-brick collapse (context 9195) of Room 9I in Trench 9. This collapse is associated with the widespread destruction presumed to have been the result of the Sasanian sack. The same context yielded other coins that the excavators did not consider part of the hoard, and indeed these pieces, which are fairly characteristic of single finds from Zeugma, may not be part of the hoard. They have been catalogued as single finds, but for the sake of completeness I list them here (table 6).

Catalogue number	Diameter	City	Type
C172	23 mm	Uncertain, Zeugma?	Verus? Head right, all else illegible. Wreath?
C47	23 mm	Edessa	Septimius Severus and Abgar.
C174	18 mm	Uncertain, Edessa?	Caracalla?
C175	24 mm	Uncertain, Edessa?	Elagabalus or Severus Alexander.
C113	29 mm	Antioch	Trajan, SC bronze.
C125	19 mm	Rome, for Syria	Trajan.

Table 6. Coins found in context 9195 that are probably not part of Hoard 1.

Other coins from other contexts in Trench 9 may well be strays from this hoard, although they have been listed here as single finds because there is no direct stratigraphic relationship between context 9195 and the contexts in which these coins were found. Most closely related is context 9227, which contained a Severan coin of Chalcedon (C169); the only other coin of this city (also Severan) is in the hoard (C592). The context, which was a floor or make-up, was stratigraphically separated from 9195 by a sloping lime plaster dump (context 9145) and a 5-cm thick lime deposit (context 9246). If the hoard were concealed in a niche in a mud-brick wall, or on a shelf, in a building that was burned, then after the destruction the coin may have fallen from its place of concealment onto a surface that was later buried by dumping, decay, and the final collapse of the wall that contained the rest of the hoard. Context 9227 itself overlay a burnt layer (context 9198) in which seven coins were

found: one, a coin of Rhesaena, may be a stray from Hoard 3; others are possibly from Hoard 1, although the types are all issues of northern Syria and not as atypical as most of the contents of the hoard. The date range (from Augustus to Philip I or II) is a little broader than most of the material in Hoard 1. Context 9112 contained a “medallion” from Perinthus (C148), which is again typical of the material from the hoard. This context, however, is from the room next to that in which the hoard was found (Room 9J), and the coin has been listed as a single find. Finally, a coin of Caesarea in Cappadocia (C171) from context 9003 (colluvium) is also typical of the hoard.

The strangeness of this hoard’s contents needs to be emphasized. Many hoards contain exclusively similar coins, as is the case with the three other hoards described here. Hoard 1 differs in that it contains a bewildering variety of issues, ranging in date from the Seleucid king Antiochus IV (175–165/4 B.C.) to the Roman emperor Gordian III (A.D. 238–244), in mints from Gaul to Mesopotamia, and in size from small pieces of 20 mm or less to “medallions” of 42–45 mm. Although found together, the hoard quite clearly consists of several large and separate components. That the main components are indeed separate from one another is strongly suggested by the fact that the patterns of

wear from one component to another are different. These components would therefore seem to be the product of quite different systems of circulation in different parts of the Roman Empire that were somehow amalgamated, perhaps at Zeugma. The identifiable components (from largest to smallest) are as follows:

- Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia, Commodus to Gordian III (150 coins)
- Sestertii, dupondii, and asses of Rome, Domitian to Gordian III (130 coins)
- Provincial issues of the Balkans and Asia Minor, from Antoninus Pius to Gordian III (65 coins)
- Coins of north Syrian mints, from Augustus to Elagabalus (mainly first and second centuries) (20 coins)
- Coins of southern Syrian mints (from Laodicea southwards, mainly of the Severan period) (14 coins)
- Completely worn coins with few or no traces of a design remaining (24 coins)
- Base metal cores of imperial silver coins (2 coins)
- Mesopotamian coins of the Severan period (2 coins)
- Seleucid coin (1 coin)
- A small bronze weight (SF1698)
- Various corroded or worn coins that could not be identified.



Figure 5. Sources of coins in Hoard 1. Note that this does not necessarily provide a guide to places with which Zeugma had regular economic contacts.

The Caesarean coins appear to contain no examples earlier than the reign of Commodus. Whether this means that Caesarean coins issued prior to Commodus had been demonetized cannot be determined, given that there is practically no information about the circulation of Caesarean bronze coinage. However, the fact that the coins of Commodus and Septimius Severus are fairly worn suggests that any earlier coinage could have been almost unrecognizable by the reign of Gordian III had it still been in circulation, and it may have been excluded from the Caesarean component precisely for this reason. In broad terms the Caesarean component resembles a hoard of 62 Caesarean coins found at Gülek Boğazı in the Cilician Gates.³¹ This began with Severus and ended with Gordian III, year 7.

The Rome mint coins may well comprise a snapshot of what was in circulation somewhere in the Roman world (though probably not at Zeugma) during the reign of Gordian III. The coins of Domitian and Trajan are heavily worn, with wear generally decreasing from Antoninus Pius onwards. Two earlier coins may have come from separate sources: a dupondius of Claudius and a semis of Nero, both of which exhibit less wear than the Domitianic and Trajanic coins.

The coins from Balkan and Asian mints contain many unusual and rare pieces, a number of which are absent from major reference collections and some of which appear not to have been recorded previously. As such Hoard 1 would appear to contribute to our knowledge of production, types, and denominations at a number of mints. It is difficult to know what to make of this fact. The presence of a large number of rare or unpublished types may be a function of the relative poverty of our knowledge of provincial coinage of the later second and third centuries, particularly of the Severan period. The diverse nature of this material suggests that it may not have come from any one source, although one might detect a concentration of coins in the Balkans, Bithynia, Galatia, and Cilicia that could have been collected by an individual or a group traveling through Moesia and Thrace, across Asia Minor to northern Syria.

The north Syrian material is curious in that more recent issues are excluded: Except for one Antiochene coin of Elagabalus (on the peculiar nature of this coin, see p. 13) the remainder are all of the first or second centuries, from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius. Not much is known about the longevity of these coins in circulation, but it would appear unlikely that they were still current in the mid third century when the hoard was assembled.³²

The south Syrian material includes various Severan issues, but also coins of the first and second century, and one coin of Gordian III. The hoard also contains two Mesopotamian coins of Elagabalus or Severus Alexander; these issues are comparatively rare in mid-third-century deposits at Zeugma, as noted, and may not have been in circulation by then.

The other identifiable coins range from the Seleucid

coin to the base metal cores of imperial issues. The term *base metal cores* may be misleading: Because no trace of silver plating remains it is possible that they never possessed any and circulated as bronze coins. However, it is also possible to see them as forgeries that had been discovered and had their plating removed, rendering them valueless. Lack of monetary value would also be a plausible explanation for other components of the hoards, such as the completely worn coins with no traces of a design on them.

The terminus post quem of Gordian III, and the diversity of the hoard's contents, naturally invites speculation that this material came to Zeugma during Gordian's campaign against the Sasanians in A.D. 242–244, and that the cities represented in the hoard shed light on the places that troops came from or passed through on their way to the wars. The absence of coins of Philip would certainly support this hypothesis. However, if the material did arrive in A.D. 242–244, there was no attempt to add to the hoard in the following years down to the Sasanian sack in ca. A.D. 252/3. It is as if this collection of coins remained untouched for about a decade without being returned to circulation. Indeed, as I hope to show, it may have been difficult, if not impossible, to put such coins into circulation at Zeugma.

At first glance, the contents of Hoard 1 would seem to overturn the proposition advanced in the discussion of single finds, that currency systems were regulated at a local or regional level. Hoard 1 might seem to offer proof that coins from all over the Roman world circulated everywhere. However, it must be stressed that the contents of Hoard 1 are anomalous when set against other finds from Syria, and far from offering proof of the universal exchangeability of Roman imperial and provincial coinage, I think that the coins suggest the opposite.

The closest parallels for Hoard 1 are Dura Hoards 8 and 9 (actually a single hoard), in which the latest issues were of Trajan Decius (A.D. 249–251). This too contained a diverse collection of coins (though not as diverse as Hoard 1). There are, however, important differences between our hoard and the one found at Dura. Whereas Dura Hoards 8 and 9 contained significant numbers of coins of types found all over the site of Dura-Europos (particularly coins of Edessa, Nisibis, Antioch, and Amasia), there is almost no overlap between single finds at Zeugma and the coins in Hoard 1, and no overlap at all between what is common among the single finds and what is common in the hoard. It would appear that Hoard 1 contained mostly coins that were *not* in general use at Zeugma. Indeed, the presence of a coin of the Seleucid king Antiochus IV, a base metal core of a radiate of Gordian, various worn blank disks, and a small bronze weight might suggest that these coins had been put aside because they were not particularly useful, and perhaps not even legal tender in the city. Without wishing to indulge too strongly in modern parallels, Hoard 1 looks to me rather like a junk box of foreign change, assembled perhaps by someone who had dealings with foreign visitors. There is of course no way of knowing

for certain whether the coins had any value at Zeugma in the mid-third century, but the apparent absence or rarity of these types of coin elsewhere in the city is a discrepancy in need of interpretation. If it were indeed the case that Hoard 1 comprised coins that were not legal tender, then far from providing us with information about coin use or currency systems at Zeugma, the hoard may instead provide a useful index of what the people there during the A.D. 240s and 250s regarded as foreign or obsolete. Hoard 1's contents lay outside the boundaries of what was acceptable.

Most striking is the absence of any coins of Zeugma or issues of Gordian III from Edessa. The latest coins in the hoard can be dated to December 243 to the spring of 244 (Gordian's seventh year at Caesarea). It is now known that Abgar X of Edessa reigned from A.D. 238/9 to 242 at the latest, so there should have been an opportunity for the hoarder to acquire such common pieces.³³ If the hoard is to be associated with Gordian's campaign (beginning in A.D. 242) then the Edessene coins of Abgar and Gordian ought to have been in circulation by then (unless, of course, they came into circulation at Zeugma *after* the reign of Gordian).

The main components of the hoard, the Caesarean civic issues and the Roman imperial aes, are otherwise represented among the single finds by one coin each: a sestertius of Trajan from Trench 2, and a Caesarean coin of Gordian from Trench 9 (mentioned above as a possible stray from Hoard 1). As Trench 2 and Trench 9 are adjacent to each other, it is not impossible that the sestertius of Trajan, which was an unstratified surface find, was also a stray from the hoard. But the occasional Roman imperial aes coin is not unknown on sites in the Near East.

That said, the hoard does contain a few coins typical of the single finds at Zeugma in the third century: a Severan coin of Amasia, and a coin of Elagabalus from Antioch — although the latter (C648) can not really be described as typical. At nearly 42.00g in weight it is one of the heaviest coins in the hoard, nearly two and a half times the normal weight for this issue — 18.00g — and with a flan thick enough to be described using the collectors' term *piefort*. I have never come across such a coin before; clearly it cannot be regarded as a normal issue of Antioch, and it may have been added to the hoard for precisely that reason.

This is not the place for a general discussion of hoards and hoarding, but Hoard 1 does seem to challenge a number of basic assumptions. For a start, the relative proportions of different issues within a hoard are sometimes taken to be indicative of output, and therefore of relative proportions of coins in circulation. Numismatists often caution about this, and it cannot be the case with Hoard 1; there seems to be no point in working through the data in order to demonstrate what seems obvious.

Secondly, hoards are commonly seen as a source of information about circulation. If the contents were hoarded together, they circulated together. But there seems to be no certainty that this was so in this case. For instance, the

coins of Severus Alexander from Caesarea in Cappadocia are generally more worn than the sestertii of the same emperor found in the hoard. If the two components had been circulating together, one might have expected Caesarean bronzes and sestertii of similar age to exhibit similar degrees of wear. There seems to be no evidence (although the data are admittedly poor) that coins from Rome, and those from Balkan or Asian mints, normally circulated alongside coins of Caesarea. Nor do finds from sites in Asia suggest that Balkan coinage had a wide circulation there, or vice versa. It seems to me highly likely that the coins in Hoard 1 were removed from circulation in diverse places, and that the contents have nothing to do with the monetary economy of Zeugma.

This leads on to the critique of another assumption, that coins were hoarded because they had exchange value in the place where they were hoarded. If Hoard 1 had nothing to do with the monetary economy of Zeugma, the assumption cannot hold true for every hoard. In general, hoards seem to divide between 1) those containing coins that hardly ever occur as single finds, and 2) those that occur as both single finds and in hoards. The first observation perhaps needs further qualification and subdivision: There are hoards that contain coins that hardly ever occur as single finds *in the places where the hoards are found*, and there are hoards that contain coins that hardly ever occur as single finds *anywhere*. I have elsewhere noted the uneven nature of hoarding and deposition of radiates of the later third century,³⁴ which are common as single finds and in hoards in many regions of the east, yet occur almost exclusively in hoards in other places. This must reflect the fact that they were used in different ways in the various regions and point to differing regimes of value with regard to such coins. But a tripartite classification of hoards into 1a (hardly ever found as single finds), 1b (found as single finds elsewhere), and 2 (found in hoards and as single finds in the place where the hoards occur) does not necessarily inform us about motives or meaning. Type 1a may mean that the coins were intrinsically valuable and preferred as a store of wealth, yet it may not be an indication that the contents were regularly used as a means of exchange or even that they were legal tender, as might be the case if old coins were stored for their bullion value. Type 1b may mean the same in the place where the hoard was found (store of wealth and value but not necessarily a common means of exchange), but alternatively it may mean that the contents had no relevance to either exchange or value in that place — that the contents were essentially valueless and were gathered for nonmonetary motives. Type 2 generally refers to hoards of low-value coins that appear to be drawn from contemporary circulation, though they might be restricted to the products of a single mint, a single denomination, or a single type. These classes of hoard attempt to determine the sort(s) of monetary instruments a hoard comprises, leaving the reasoning behind the creation of a hoard (savings, emergency, etc.) to one side. The classes may be regarded as ideal types rather

than representing reality; it is possible that hoards could be composed of both coins in circulation and obsolete or foreign coins, confusing the categories. As stated above, individual hoards are the product of individual psychologies, and attempting to classify motives may be hoping for too much. Hoarding was an activity of the mind and, like Aristotle's taxonomy of parts of the soul, may have been rational, part rational, or irrational; unfortunately all we have are the residues of that activity. These residues may help to inform us about patterns of value, but what individual hoarders intended to do with their coins is not obvious from those patterns.

Hoard 1 would seem to belong to the 1b category. It is hard to argue that the hoarder regarded the worn blank disks, old Syrian coins, the weight or the base metal core of a plated radiate as a store of wealth, let alone a means of exchange, and the same is likely to have been the case for the major components of the hoard, all of which are of bronze. Aurei, silver denarii, radiates, and tetradrachms should have been available for the accumulation of value (the tetradrachm in Hoard 4 was found in an adjacent room of the same building). The likely alternative is that, as proposed above, the coins had little or no value at Zeugma, and they were collected for purposes other than exchange there. They may have been regarded as scrap, or the hoarder may have hoped (however vainly) that the coins could be sold to travelers.³⁵ It seems useless to speculate. It is at least possible to envisage soldiers and others arriving at Zeugma for Gordian's expedition with small change accumulated during the journey that by some process or other ended up being amalgamated to form this hoard. The number of hoards recovered from Trench 9, and the interpretation of the buildings as a possible industrial/commercial area during the mid-third century, may be relevant here. But what the hoarder intended to do with the coins (if anything) is impossible to determine.

Is Hoard 1, with its diverse contents and lack of overlap with local single finds, unique? It seems unlikely. Other hoards of bronze coins with equally diverse contents are known — for example, the Nisibis hoard.³⁶ It may well be the case that other hoards that appear to *prove* that different bronze coinages from diverse sources were compatible and circulated together do nothing of the sort. Some form of corroborative evidence — such as that provided by single finds — is desirable when trying to form a picture of circulation, but that may not always be possible (as in the case of type 1a hoards). The proposition that hoards were formed for noneconomic, nonritual, and perhaps irrational motives should not be particularly controversial, but all that can be done here is to introduce the idea as a subject for further discussion.

Hoard 2

This consisted of eight bronze coins of Gordian III from Edessa, found in context 11031, which is colluvium or a collapsed floor from the upper part of a building behind the

excavation. I am assuming here that these coins are all or part of a hoard. No other coins were found in this context. However, note that there are also three coins of Gordian from Edessa that are from contexts in the same sequence that are stratigraphically unconnected with context 11031.³⁷ These have not been included as part of the hoard for this reason.

Hoard 3 and 4

Apart from Hoard 1, two other probable hoards could be isolated in Trench 9: a collection of bronze coins of Trajan Decius and his family from the Mesopotamian city of Rhessaena (Hoard 3) and another of Syrian silver tetradrachms (Hoard 4), ranging in date from Elagabalus (A.D. 218–222) to Trebonianus Gallus (A.D. 251–253). These were not recognized as hoards by the excavators, presumably because they had been scattered by the collapse of buildings. Their contents cannot be reconstructed in their entirety with any confidence, for reasons that will become apparent. Room 9J, where most of the pieces were found, is adjacent to the room containing Hoard 1 (Room 9I), but it was not excavated in its entirety. The western portion lay outside the limits of the excavation. It is therefore possible that further coins from the hoard lay in unexcavated parts of the room. The coins are spread through three successive contexts in Room 9J (the first context being the uppermost):

- Context 9082: Layer on upper terrace (2 tetradrachms, 1 Rhessaena)
- Context 9112: Ashy layer (18 tetradrachms, 5 Rhessaena)
- Context 9138: Destruction layer (2 tetradrachms, 5 Rhessaena)

It is even possible that the two groups were parts of the same hoard, given their close association, although a combination of silver and civic bronzes is unusual (but not unknown). As there seems to be no way of proving that they were a single hoard, they have been regarded as separate here.

Hoard 3 and 4 illustrate the problems associated with reconstructing the contents of hoards deposited in this manner. They are identified as hoards because it is unusual to find such a concentration of the same types in the same contexts. There can be little doubt that the two groups were hoards (in the broad sense of that term) as opposed to single finds, for the following reasons. Silver coins are generally rare outside of hoards (except for plated and base imitations or forgeries) so that a concentration of tetradrachms is highly unlikely to represent a group of single finds; the only other trench to contain a coin of Rhessaena is Trench 18 (C106), implying that the coinage of that city may not have been especially common at Zeugma. For these two groups to occur in stratigraphically related deposits within a single room is also highly suggestive of a hoard or hoards.

Other coins were found in these contexts, and it is impossible to know whether any of these were parts of the same hoard or hoards. These have been catalogued as

single finds. For the sake of completeness a list of these other coins is given below:

Context 9082

- Zeugma, Antoninus Pius
- Edessa, Gordian III and Abgar
- Edessa, Gordian III and Abgar
- Edessa, Gordian III
- Rhesaena, Caracalla
- Antioch, SC bronze, uncertain Antonine ruler
- Gabala, Caracalla
- Peloponnese, uncertain Severan ruler
- Uncertain provincial, Elagabalus/Severus Alexander
- Base metal core of plated denarius, Geta
- Two illegible

Context 9112

- Zeugma, Severus Alexander Caesar
- Zeugma, Philip II, large denomination
- Zeugma, Philip I, medium denomination
- Edessa, Gordian III and Abgar
- Perinthus, 'medallion', Elagabalus (stray from Hoard 1?)
- Two illegible

Context 9138

- Antioch, SC bronze, Caracalla
- Two illegible

The groups of Zeugma and Edessa are suggestive of a possible hoard or hoards but no more. The coin of Caracalla from Rhesaena may be connected with the Decius coins but need not be. There is too much uncertainty and too much overlap with what appears to be a *normal* pattern of single finds at Zeugma for the coins listed above to be categorized as hoard material. Nonetheless the variety of material in Hoard 1 is instructive; not all hoard material resembles a hoard after its dispersal.

Trench 9 yielded other coins of Rhesaena apart from those listed in Room 9J. Similar types are scattered through several layers of destruction and collapse in three other rooms (9D, 9B, 9A) on either side of the alley (one coin was also found in the alley). A smaller denomination of Trajan Decius from Rhesaena was found in Room 9I (CI05). The contexts in question were probably formed by the collapse of upper floors or a roof of the buildings on the upper terrace onto lower terrace. Tetrachms of the same types as those found in Hoard 4 also occur spread through the same rooms in destruction and collapsed mud-brick, once again hinting at a possible connection between these two hoards and their processes of deposition.

Upper terrace:

Room 9J

- Context 9082: Layer on upper terrace (two tetrachms, one Rhesaena)
- Context 9112: Ashy layer (eighteen tetrachms, five Rhesaena)

- Context 9138: Destruction layer (one tetrachm, five Rhesaena)

Room 9I

- Context 9198: Burnt layer (one Rhesaena)

Alley

- Context 9013: Mud-brick collapse (one Rhesaena)

Lower terrace:

Room 9D

- Context 9001: Destruction (one tetrachm)
- Context 9207: Floor make-up (one Rhesaena)

Room 9B

- Context 9003: Mud-brick collapse (one Rhesaena)
- Context 9074: Mud-brick collapse (one tetrachm)
- Context 9079: Layer (one tetrachm)

Room 9A

- Context 9073: Rubble layer (1 Rhesaena)

All of the material found outside Room 9J has been catalogued as single finds, but the reader should be aware of the possibility that the coins listed above are hoard material. If this could be proved to have been the case (and there seems to be no obvious way to do so), it would alter the data for single finds given in tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 and figures 2 and 4 and throw into doubt the importance of coinage of Rhesaena in the monetary economy at Zeugma in the mid-third century.

For other possible hoards from the excavation see the discussion below.

SUMMARY OF FINDS BY TRENCH

Trench 1

The eight coins from this trench were uncleaned and illegible when I saw them in Birecik in November 2002. They have since been cleaned, but the identifications are based on scanned images rather than examination of the coins themselves. The material includes typical Roman provincial coins associated with the mid-third-century destruction, an unidentified radiate issued prior to A.D. 260 (unfortunately the obverse is virtually illegible and the ruler cannot be identified), and an Abbasid silver dirhem of Harun al-Rashid (the most recent coin from the PHI excavations).

Trench 2

The 72 coins from this trench were mainly third-century provincial issues found in contexts associated with the mid-third-century destruction. The majority come from the House of the Helmets, where the only stratified coins belong to this mid-third-century phase. The House of the Peopled Plaster produced three late first- and early second-century coins. The House of the Bull likewise produced relatively few coins, most typical of the mid-third-century

phase, but including a sixth-century 5-nummi coin in rubble collapse (context 2255).

A summary of the identifiable coins, A.D. 193–253, appears in table 7.

Silver tetradrachms	1
Silver denarii (including plated)	1
Zeugma	12
Mesopotamia	15
Edessa	11
Edessa/Carrhae	1
Carrhae	3
Syria	3
Antioch	1
Damascus	1
Sidon	1
Pontus	4
Amasia	2
Comana	1
Neocaesarea	1
Peloponnese	2

Table 7. Third-century coins (to ca. A.D. 253) from Trench 2

In general, this material resembles that found in Trench 9 and across the site as a whole. The cities best represented are Zeugma and Edessa, with a few Pontic and Peloponnesian coins and singletons from various places. It is surprising to find Zeugma predominating over Edessa here, but four of the Zeugma coins come from context 2039 (collapse) and may be a small, dispersed hoard. This comprises two large bronzes of Philip I (C28 and C30), a large bronze of his wife Otacilia Severa (C40), and a large bronze of Philip II (C38). But the same context also yielded an Edessene coin of Septimius Severus (C48) and an issue of Antoninus Pius from Zeugma (C16), so the four coins have not been catalogued separately as a hoard here.

Trench 4

No legible coins were recovered from this trench.

Trench 5

The three single finds from Trench 5 all postdate the Sasanian sack. One, a radiate of Gallienus (C195), was issued about a decade after the destruction, but it was found in colluvium along with a FEL TEMP REPARATIO issue of Constantius II (C205). The third coin, a radiate of Probus (C196), was stratified, being found in context 5035 (a floor).

Trench 7

The eight coins range from a Seleucid issue of Antiochus IX (C5), 114/3–96/5 B.C., from context 7029 (a burnt deposit

under a mortar surface) to a Byzantine follis of Justinian (C225) from context 7062 (a destruction deposit near the top of the sequence), but the coins are too dispersed among different contexts to provide any good information about circulation before or after the mid-third century.

Trench 9

This trench produced the largest number of coins (127 single finds, not including the 503 in hoards), almost all of which are in deposits associated with the mid-third-century destruction (table 8). Only one coin (C2) could certainly be associated with construction/occupation prior to the mid-third century: a bronze of Antiochus III from context 9134 (leveling of quarry area). A few stratified late Roman coins in Room 9E attest to fifth- or sixth-century occupation there—an issue of A.D. 347/8 in the floor (context 9196), and a “Vandalic” or fifth-century Roman coin in the mud-brick collapse (context 9190) overlying it. Much of the rest of the numismatic material in this trench may have fallen from upper stories as buildings collapsed, following the mid-third-century destruction. No doubt this explains why Hoard 1, which closes with Gordian III (A.D. 238–244), overlies context 9198, which contained coins of Gordian’s immediate successors Philip I (A.D. 244–249) and Trajan Decius (A.D. 249–251): The later coins were deposited first, and the earlier hoard then fell down over them along with the wall in which it was hidden.

Silver tetradrachms	3
Silver denarii, including plated	3
Zeugma	10
Mesopotamia, Edessa	18
Edessa/Carrhae	6
Carrhae	2
Rhesaena	7
Nisibis	1
Syria, Antioch	7
Seleucia	1
Hierapolis	2
Laodicea	1
Gabala	1
Pontus, Amasia	5
Zela	1
Uncertain Pontic	1
Perinthus	1
Byzantium	1
Peloponnese	3
Chalcedon	1
Tarsus	1

Table 8. Third-century coins (to ca. A.D. 253) from Trench 9, excluding hoards.

Apart from providing a wide variety of single finds, three hoards can be identified with certainty. The material certainly from the hoards, and the difficulty of reconstructing their contents, has been discussed above. Other groups

of material contain suspicious concentrations of similar types, but are not catalogued here as hoards. A small group of coins from a floor (context 9197) in Room 9E may include a hoard of Edessa resembling Hoard 2. The assemblage for this context is as follows:

Context 9197

- Edessa, Gordian III and Abgar
- Edessa, Gordian III
- Nisibis, Gordian III
- Antioch, Severus Alexander
- Antioch (?), Elagabalus or Severus Alexander
- Hierapolis, Philip I
- Laodicea, Elagabalus

Another possible hoard is a group of four coins of Zeugma in contexts 9073 (rubble layer) and 9076 (burnt layer) in Room 9A. Other coins in these contexts may be associated with them. The total assemblage for these contexts is as follows:

Context 9073

- Base metal core of plated denarius, Septimius Severus
- Zeugma, Elagabalus
- Rhessaena, Trajan Decius (stray from Hoard 3?)
- Antioch, Severus Alexander
- Illegible

Context 9076

- Zeugma, Elagabalus
- Zeugma, Philip I/II
- Zeugma, Philip II
- Edessa, Gordian III and Abgar
- Edessa, Gordian III
- Amasia, Septimius Severus
- Amasia, uncertain Severan ruler
- Illegible

More dispersed hoard material might be detected in destruction deposits from Room 9J, in the sequence of contexts that included those containing Hoards 3 and 4 (contexts 9082, 9112, 9138). Four coins of Zeugma (two of Antoninus Pius, two of Elagabalus) came from context 9077, a destruction layer overlying context 9082 (the contents of which were described on p. 15, and which included a Zeugma coin of Antoninus Pius). Above context 9077, the destruction layer (context 9109) contained another Zeugma issue of Antoninus Pius, two Zeugma coins of the reign of Philip, two coins of Edessa (Gordian III and Abgar), two Severan coins of Amasia, an issue of Carrhae for Gordian III, and two illegible pieces. This material from context 9109 bears some resemblance to that from context 9076 in Room 9A, listed above. Apart from Hoards 3 and 4, much of the material in contexts 9109, 9077, 9082, and

9112 is fairly typical of the single finds from the site, and as such cannot be separated from these single finds with any confidence.

Trench 10

The two of the five coins from this trench came from the fill of drains in a latrine (contexts 10015 and 10014). These were a coin of Edessa of Gordian III (C72) and Abgar, and a Zeugma issue of Philip I (C41), respectively. A late Roman GLORIA ROMANORVM of A.D. 364–375 (C208) was found in a make-up layer (context 10034) along with an Antiochene autonomous issue of the reign of Augustus. Another coin of Edessa of Gordian and Abgar (C73) was found in fill (context 10006) of a probable modern cut.

Trench 11

Most of the 15 coins from Trench 11 are issues of Gordian III from Edessa. It is likely that 8 of these coins, from context 11031, are from a dispersed hoard (Hoard 2; see above). All of the identifiable coins are third century and typical of material in circulation at the time of the Sasanian sack (Edessa, Pontus), although Zeugma is absent.

Trench 12

This is the only trench to contain significant numbers of Byzantine coins, almost all of which are from context 12011 (burnt debris that contains pottery of the first half of the seventh century), and all of which are sixth century. It is possible that these coins form a dispersed hoard, but they have been listed single finds here. If these coins do form a hoard rather than being typical of Byzantine single finds at Zeugma, it is possible that the lone Byzantine coin in context 12012 (destruction under context 12011) may also be part of the same hoard; but this would then mean that there are no Byzantine single finds from this trench. Alternatively the nine 5-nummi coins might form a hoard separate from the two folles. There seems to be no way of deciding.

The material from contexts 12011 and 12012 is as follows:

Context 12011:

- Antioch, Philip I, tetradrachm
- Follis, uncertain ruler, A.D. 512–538
- Follis, Justin I
- 5 nummi, Justinian I
- 5 nummi, ruler uncertain
- Eight illegible coins, 9–17 mm
- Two coin fragments

Context 12012:

- 5 nummi, Justinian I

The Antiochene silver tetradrachm of Philip I from context 12011 is presumably residual rather than a part of the hoard. The small illegible pieces are typical of finds dating to the fifth to sixth century on other sites.

A coin of Nisibis of Gordian III (C98) overlies the possible hoard in context 12025 and must be thoroughly residual. The only other legible provincial coin is the second-century issue of Hierapolis of Marcus Aurelius (C134) in context 12016 (floor make-up mixed with destruction debris) in the so-called Seleucid building.

A coin of Licinius I (C198) was found in a possible destruction layer (context 12001) directly under colluvium, but this context contained pottery of the sixth to seventh centuries.

Trench 13

A single coin of Zeugma, of Philip I (C44), was found in the overlying colluvium (context 13000).

Trench 15

The 18 coins from this trench were mainly late Roman. The colluvium (context 15001) yielded the earliest coin from the PHI excavations, a bronze of Alexander the Great (C1). The same context contained a coin of the Seleucid king Antiochus IV (C3), a denarius of Caracalla (C190), a fifth-century cross in wreath type (C213), a late Roman coin of the late fourth or fifth century (C217), and two illegible pieces. The Hellenistic coins may be associated with the Commagenian sanctuary in this trench, but no Hellenistic or Commagenian coins were found below context 15001. All legible stratified coins seem to be associated with late Roman robbing of this sanctuary.

Trench 18

Eleven coins were recovered from this trench, most of which are typical of the mid-third-century phase. Four were from colluvium (contexts 18000, 18001). There was one Byzantine follis of A.D. 550–551 in context 18056 (C223). Other deposits appear to be associated with the Sasanian sack: There were two coins of Zeugma of Philip I/II (C36, C45) and a second- or third-century autonomous coin of Byzantium (C146) in the burnt destruction layer (context 18070) in Room 18B; a coin of Edessa of Gordian III and Abgar (C58) in a destruction layer (context 18108) in Room 18A; an issue of Trajan Decius from Rhessaena (C106) in context 18015 (debris over floor in Room 18F); and an Antioch radiate of Trebonianus Gallus (C194) in context 18083 (collapsed mud-brick). If the latter context is associated with the Sasanian sack, then this coin of Gallus is the latest coin to be identified from this horizon.

Trench 19

A silver tetradrachm of Caracalla (C8) was found in the colluvium.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS: THE PHI FINDS AND COIN USE AT ZEUGMA

As will be apparent from the foregoing discussion, no very clear pattern of coin use, or phases of coin use, can be discerned for the periods before and after the mid-third century. It would seem likely that second-century provincial issues were no longer in use by the mid third, but it is impossible to be more specific about chronological boundaries, given the relatively small assemblage of second-century A.D. single finds (the material from Hoard 1 should *not* be used as a guide).

For silver coinage, the circulation of denarii, tetradrachms, and radiates at Zeugma can be assumed for the third century. The plated specimens are typical of site finds in the Near East, but the presence of even just a few genuine silver coins as single finds is unusual for a comparatively small assemblage such as this. As suggested above, the special circumstances of the mid-third-century destruction may account for the presence of these types of coin, which are common enough in hoards but rare as single finds.

The intermittent nature of Zeugma's own coin issues makes it highly likely that coins of other cities were in use in the first and second centuries. Whether any coin from elsewhere was acceptable, or whether the circulation pool was carefully regulated, depends on the way in which one views the evidence. Certainly some form of control seems plausible to prevent the circulation of forgeries and of old coins, such as the Seleucid issues, or of "foreign" pieces, such as Parthian bronzes. The first-century material, although generally found in later contexts, is mainly of Antioch, which confirms the general impression that Antiochene issues predominated at inland Syrian sites in that period.³⁸ It was only toward the end of Trajan's reign (ca. A.D. 114–117) that cities inland, such as Chalcis, Beroea, Cyrrhus, and Hierapolis, began issuing their first coins, and the opportunities for currency pools composed of more local types became a possibility. These cities continued to produce coins in some quantity under Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138–161) and Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (A.D. 161–169). Zeugma itself began issuing coins under Antoninus Pius. The few specimens of issues from these cities found in the excavations might suggest that they were compatible with one another and circulated together, but the Zeugma finds are too few to provide concrete evidence for this.

The Severan period witnessed production of coins in considerable quantities at several mints in Mesopotamia, although these are not especially well represented (13 coins). Some issues are represented by more than one specimen (Edessa: Septimius Severus, Severus Alexander; Carrhae: Caracalla, Elagabalus). This very much suggests that the issues in question circulated at Zeugma, yet the evidence is confined to Trenches 2 and 9 rather than being spread across the site. The publication of more finds from

other excavations at Zeugma would be welcome, to see if a stronger pattern for Severan Mesopotamian issues can be discerned. This period also saw Peloponnesian and Pontic coins arriving in the region, and in this case there seems to be little doubt that the two groups circulated at Zeugma (Pontic coins occur in several different trenches). These two groups may well have remained in use down to the mid-third century (in contrast, the Mesopotamian coins of the Severans may not have enjoyed such longevity). Under Elagabalus and Severus Alexander, Antioch issued large bronzes and also struck coins for other cities, including Zeugma.³⁹ Of these issues, only the coins of Antioch and Zeugma are present; coins of Seleucia Pieria, Cyrrhus, Hierapolis, and Samosata are not, even though the coins were struck from the same obverse dies and using similar or the same alloys, sizes, and weight standards. Other Severan coins from cities such as Laodicea, Gabala, Damascus, Sidon, Tarsus, Chalcedon, and Perinthus are all represented by single specimens; more evidence is needed to prove that these were legal tender at Zeugma.

From Gordian III to Trajan Decius (A.D. 238–251) Mesopotamian coinage predominates. There can be little doubt that the issues of Gordian III from Edessa circulated at Zeugma, and it is highly likely that his issues from Carrhae did likewise (given the difficulty of distinguishing between the two). Coins of Gordian from Nisibis may also have done so, but Singara is absent from the assemblage. Under Philip, Antioch again issued coins for Zeugma and other Syrian cities: Cyrrhus, Hierapolis, and Samosata. While the Zeugma coins are plentiful, the others are not (one coin of Antioch and two of Hierapolis). Philip's plentiful coinage from Nisibis is absent. The latest provincial bronze issues, of Trajan Decius from Rhesaena, are more problematic: The possible association of all but one of the single finds with Hoard 3 raises questions about the importance of this coinage at Zeugma in the mid-third century. Again, this is one problem that would be solved by more evidence.

The similarities between assemblages at Zeugma and Dura suggest that a number of important coinages could have circulated together along the Euphrates and perhaps in Mesopotamia in the mid-third century: coins of Edessa and Carrhae; of Antioch; of Amasia and other Pontic cities; and the Peloponnesian coins of the Severans. They perhaps formed the currency for a regional system. Other coinages of the region, such as those of Samosata, may have enjoyed more limited circulation. But the picture is likely to remain extremely fragmentary and speculative unless mid-third-century finds from neighboring sites (Samosata, Anthemusia, Edessa, Carrhae) are published. There are hints of a network involving much of the Euphrates Valley, from Zeugma to Dura and beyond, but at present the precise chronological and geographical limits of the networks cannot be determined. There are also hints of important variations within this possible network (no coins of Singara in the Zeugma assemblage, plenty at Dura; a higher proportion of coins of Rhesaena at Zeugma), suggesting

that some sort of regulation may have occurred within the system to produce further boundaries. The interpretation of the data depends heavily on one's starting assumptions, of course, and the data themselves are often less objective than one would like (for example, where distinguishing hoards from single finds is concerned). The evidence from Hoard 1, however, indicates that we should not assume that every coin found was good money accidentally lost from the circulation pool. This misconception is one thing that the study of both single finds and hoards have in common; it would perhaps be preferable if this assumption were employed more guardedly for both categories of find. In this way, differing regimes of value in the Roman East might come more sharply into focus.

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The normal order of presentation in the catalogue is catalogue number (in boldface), trench number, small find number (SF), context number, degree of fragmentation, diameter, and weight. The descriptions of the types should be self-explanatory, with obverse descriptions always appearing before reverse descriptions. Only those parts of the legends that can be seen on the coin are cited, with square brackets [...] denoting missing parts. Draped cuirassed busts are seen from behind unless otherwise stated (“seen from front”). Generally only one reference is cited, but for rarer or less well-published issues more may be given. Fuller descriptions of the types may be found in these references. Images show coins at 1:1 scale.

Hellenistic

ALEXANDER THE GREAT



C1 (Trench 15, SF 597, context 15001)
 Complete; 19 mm; 6.88 gr.

Obv: Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin.
 Rev: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; bow in bow case above, club and AP monogram below.
 Price 3427 (attributed to Byblus).

Seleucids

For another Seleucid coin, see C289 in Hoard 1, below.

ANTIOCHUS III, 223–187 B.C.

C2 (Trench 9, SF 377, context 9134)
 Complete; very worn; 11 mm; 2.73 gr.
 Antioch and other mints.

Obv: Laureate head of Apollo right.
 Rev: Apollo standing left, holding arrow and resting left hand on bow; legend illegible.
 SNG Spaer 571–91; 223–200 B.C.
 Antiochus IV, 175–165/4 B.C.

C3 (Trench 15, SF 596, context 15001)
 Complete; 15 mm; 3.54 gr.
 Antioch.

Obv: Veiled female head right.
 Rev: Elephant's head left. Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; below ANTIOXOY; tripod to right, all other details illegible.
 Straight edge to flan. Antioch.
 SNG Spaer 963–9; 175–165/4 B.C.

CLEOPATRA THEA AND ANTIOCHUS VIII, 125–121 B.C.

C4 (Trench 2, SF 2030, context 2002)
 Complete; 18 mm; 5.72 gr.
 Antioch.

Obv: Radiate head of Antiochus right.
 Rev: Owl standing on amphora; to right, downwards, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ / ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ; to left, downwards, ΚΑΙΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXOY; other details illegible.
 Beveled flan.
 SNG Spaer 2441–60; 123–122 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS IX, 114/3–96/5 B.C.

C5 (Trench 7, SF 490, context 7029)
 Complete; 19 mm; 6.40 gr.
 Antioch.

Obv: Diademed head right.
 Rev: Thunderbolt, all details illegible. Beveled flan.
 SNG Spaer 2681–97; 114–112 B.C.

Uncertain Hellenistic/Roman Provincial

C6 (Trench 2, SF 2014, context 2001)
 Complete; 24 mm; 10.04 gr.

Obv: Bearded head right (Heracles?).
 Rev: Illegible.

C7 (Trench 2, SF 2019, context 2003)
 Half; 19 mm; 3.63 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
 Rev: Illegible. Beveled flan.

Roman Provincial Silver

Some of the following coins from Trench 9 may be connected with Hoard 4 (see p. 14).

CARACALLA, A.D. 212–217



C8 (Trench 19; SF 3411, context 19000)
Complete; 28 mm; 12.95 gr.
'Laodicea?'

Obv: Laureate bare bust right.
AYTKAI-ANTONINOC[?] (sic).
Rev: Eagle standing facing, head left, wreath in beak, star between eagle's legs. ΔHMAPXEΕ[...]ΠΙΑΤΟCT[...]; Reverse double-struck.
Prieur 1179var. Style and obverse legend unlike other 'Laodicea' coins.

PHILIP I, A.D. 244–249

C9 (Trench 12; SF 3712; context 12011)
Complete; 28 mm; 0.60 gr.
Antioch.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
[...]ΙΟΥΛΙΦΙ [...]CEB
Rev: Eagle standing left, details illegible. In exergue, ANTIOXIA? Legend illegible.
See Prieur 373 for type.

TRAJAN DECIUS, A.D. 249–251

C10 (Trench 9, SF 132, context 9079)
Complete; 28 mm; 15.45 gr.
Antioch.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] TPAIA[...]; Traianos Dekios issue.
Rev: Eagle standing left, wreath in beak, all other details illegible; [...]ΕΟΥCIAC.
Prieur 574–89.

HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS, SON OF TRAJAN DECIUS,
A.D. 249–251

C11 (Trench 9, SF 121, context 9074)
Complete; 27 mm; 12.41 gr.
Antioch.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped, cuirassed bust right, Z below; [...]ΔEKIOCKEAP.
Rev: Eagle standing left, wreath in beak; [...]ΕΕΟΥCIAC.
Prieur 640.

TREBONIANUS GALLUS, A.D. 251–253



C12 (Trench 9, SF 38, context 9001)
Complete; 23 mm; 9.71 gr.
Antioch.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYTOKKΓOYIBTPEBΓ[...].
Rev: Eagle standing facing, head right, wreath in beak, tail to right; between legs, Δ; in exergue, SC; ΔHMAPXEΕOYCIAC.
Prieur 663.



C13 (Trench 2, SF 2096, context 2011)
Complete; 30 mm; 14.14 gr.
Antioch.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] TPBΓAΛΛOCCEB.
Rev: Eagle standing facing, head left, wreath in beak, tail to left; between legs, Z; in exergue, SC; ΔHMAPXEΕ-OYCIAC.
Prieur 668.

Roman Provincial Bronze

The catalogue of provincial single finds deals first with the coinage of Zeugma, then neighboring Mesopotamia and Syria, before moving to more distant cities, which are presented in the traditional *BMC/Historia Numorum* order.

Zeugma

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138–161

All reverses have as the main type a temple on a hill, with stairs either side and buildings at the base.

Issue 1 or 2, CRS 1–9, 12–13

C14 (Trench 9, SF 147, context 9082)
Complete; 23 mm; 7.04 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Details illegible. Legend anticlockwise; [...]ΓM[...]

Issue 3 (reverse type within laurel wreath), CRS 14–21

C15 (Trench 15, SF 3675, context 15000)

Complete; 23 mm; 8.21 gr.

Obv: Laureate, bare bust right; [...]NE[...]. A (?) below.

Rev: Legend illegible. CRS 14.

C16 (Trench 2, SF 2116, context 2039)

Complete; 24 mm; 10.28 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type illegible.

Rev: Legend illegible. Δ below; ZEYTM–ATEΩN. CRS 17.

Uncertain issues

C17 (Trench 9, SF 815, context 9231)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.35 gr.

Obv: Head left, all other details illegible.

Rev: Temple on hill, no wreath? Otherwise illegible.

C18 (Trench 9, SF 107, context 9077)

Complete; 22 mm; 8.54 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: Temple on a hill, all other details illegible.

C19 (Trench 9, SF 717, context 9109)

Complete; 22 mm; 8.41 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: As previous. Very worn.

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

All reverses have as the main type a temple on a hill, with stairs either side and buildings at the base.

Large denomination, CRS 29

C20 (Trench 2, SF 2107, context 2035)

Complete; 34 mm; 12.56 gr.

Obv: Laureate, bare bust right; [...]AN–TΩNIN[...].

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTMΑ–TEΩN. ‘Angular’ style.

C21 (Trench 2, SF 2233, context 2130)

Complete; 33 mm; 18.15 gr.

Obv: Laureate, bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; [...]IN[...].

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; [...]A[...]. ‘Angular’ style.

C22 (Trench 9, SF 62, context 9073)

Complete; 34 mm; 15.10 gr.

Obv: Laureate, bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; [...]KM[...].

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTMΑ–TEΩN. ‘Angular’ style. Countermark CRS 34, GIC 340, on obverse.



C23 (Trench 2, SF 2106, context 2035)

Complete; 33 mm; 19.52 gr.

Laureate, bare bust right.

Obv: [...]AYPAI–ANTΩNEINOCCE(sic).

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM–ATEΩN. ‘Square head’ style.

C24 (Trench 2, SF 2148, context 2046)

Complete; 33 mm; 18.14 gr.

Obv: Laureate, bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTMΑ–TEΩN. ‘Square head’ style. Countermark CRS 34, GIC 340, on obverse.

C25 (Trench 9, SF 791, context 9076)

Complete; 31 mm; 13.95 gr.

Obv: Laureate, bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTMΑ–TEΩN. ‘Square head’ style.

Medium denomination, CRS 30

C26 (Trench 9, SF 108, context 9077)

Broken; 24 mm; 6.30 gr.

Obv: Laureate, bare (?) bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Details illegible. Style uncertain.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, AS CAESAR UNDER ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

Medium, denomination, CRS -



C27 (Trench 9, SF 352, context 9112)

Complete?; 26 mm; 10.47 gr.

Obv: Bare head right, bust details unclear. Legend illegible.

Rev: Details illegible.

'Square head' style

Remarks: The coin of Severus Alexander Caesar is previously unrecorded. As the Zeugma issues of this period were almost certainly produced at Antioch and not at Zeugma itself, the obverse die is probably one used at Antioch for this ruler.

PHILIP, A.D. 244–249

Coins were struck at Antioch for Philip, his son Philip II, and wife Otacilia Severa, ca. A.D. 246–249. There were three denominations. All three were commonly countermarked with a circular punch containing an eagle. Unless otherwise stated, all obverses of Philip I and II have a laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, and the legend ΑΥΤΟΚΚΜΙΟΥΛΙΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣΕΒ. All reverses have as the main type a temple on a hill, with stairs either side and buildings at the base.

Large denomination

C28 (Trench 2, SF 2122, context 2039)

Complete; 30 mm; 15.99 gr.

Obv: Philip I.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31a. Countermark CRS 34, GIC 340, on obverse.

C29 (Trench 2, SF 2124, context 2080)

Complete; 29 mm; 20.15 gr.

Obv: Philip I.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31a. Countermark CRS 34, GIC 340, on obverse.

C30 (Trench 2, SF 2132, context 2039)

Complete; 29 mm; 17.08 gr.

Obv: Philip I.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31a.

C31 (Trench 2, SF 2055, context 2000)

Complete; 29 mm; 16.10 gr.

Obv: Philip I or II.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31a/c.

C32 (Trench 2, SF 2109, context 2035)

Complete; 29 mm; 15.41 gr.

Obv: Philip I or II.

Rev: Capricorn obscured by corrosion; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31a/c.

C33 (Trench 2, SF 2234, context 2130)

Complete; 29 mm; 17.80 gr.

Obv: Philip I or II.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31a/c. Countermark CRS 34, GIC 340, on obverse.

C34 (Trench 9, SF 119, context 9076)

Complete; 30 mm; 15.04 gr.

Obv: Philip I or II.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31a/c.



C35 (Trench 9, SF 714, context 9109)

Complete; 28 mm; 16.68 gr.

Obv: Philip I or II.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31a/c.

C36 (Trench 18, SF 3387, context 18070)

Complete; 30 mm; 15.66 gr.

Obv: Philip I or II.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right. Legend unclear.

CRS 31a/c.

C37 (Trench 9, SF 120, context 9076)

Complete; 29 mm; 17.57 gr.

Obv: Philip II.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31c. Countermark CRS 34, GIC 340, on obverse.

C38 (Trench 2, SF 2137, context 2039)

Complete; 29 mm; 19.17 gr.

Obv: Philip II.

Rev: Capricorn obscured by corrosion; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31c.

C39 (Trench 9, SF 355, context 9112)

Complete; 29 mm; 15.11 gr.

Obv: Philip II.

Rev: In exergue: capricorn left; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.

CRS 31c. Countermark CRS 34, GIC 340, on obverse.



C40 (Trench 2, SF 2145, context 2039)
Complete; 29 mm; 18.83 gr.

Obv: Otacilia Severa. Diademed draped bust right;
MAPΩTAKIACEOYHPANCEB.
Rev: In exergue: capricorn right; ZEYTM-ATEΩN.
CRS 31b.

Medium denomination

C41 (Trench 10, SF 3168, context 10041)
Complete; 24 mm; 9.96 gr.

Obv: Philip I.
Rev: ZEYTM-ATEΩN.
CRS 32a.

C42 (Trench 9, SF 388, context 9112)
Complete; 24 mm; 10.91 gr.

Obv: Philip I.
Rev: ZEYTM-ATEΩN.
CRS 32a.



C43 (Trench 9, SF 718, context 9109)
Complete; 24 mm; 9.43 gr.

Obv: Philip I.
Rev: ZEYTM-ATEΩN.
CRS 32a.

C44 (Trench 13, SF 847, context 13000)
Complete; 26 mm; 8.90 gr.

Obv: Philip I.
Rev: ZEYTM-ATEΩN.
CRS 32a.

Small denomination



C45 (Trench 18, SF 861, context 18070)
Complete; 21 mm; 5.45 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust of Philip I.
Rev: ZEYTM-ATEΩN.
CRS 33a.

Mesopotamia

Anthemusia (Batnae)?

CARACALLA (?), A.D. 211–217

C46 (Trench 11, SF 241, context 11005)
Complete; 15 mm; 2.65 gr.

Obv: Bust right, details illegible;]AV[.
Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, wearing turreted crown
and veil;]YCIA.
See BMC Mesopotamia, 81, 1 for type.

Remarks: This coin is assigned to this city with reservations. However, the end of the reverse legend is clear: [...] YCIA, and it is difficult to imagine what other city it could be. I have followed the traditional attribution to Caracalla, but Elagabalus seems equally possible.

Edessa

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C47 (Trench 9, SF 4361, context 9195)
Complete; 23 mm; 8.71 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYTOK-CEO[.]HPO.
Rev: Bust of Abgar, crescent and three stars on tiara, scepter in field before; ABΓ-POCB-ACIAE.
BMC Mesopotamia, 94–5, 14–30.

C48 (Trench 2, SF 2114, context 2039)
Complete; 17 mm; 4.06 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Bust of Abgar right, scepter before, all other details illegible.
BMC Mesopotamia, 94–5, 14–30. Pierced.



C49 (Trench 9, SF 825, context 9247)
Complete; 22 mm; 5.67 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]YOA (sic).
 Rev: Bust of Abgar right, scepter before ABΓAΠOC-[...].
 BMC Mesopotamia, 94-5, 14-30.

C50 (Trench 2, SF 2235, context 2130)
 Complete; 15 mm; 1.77 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
 Rev: Bust of Abgar right; ABΓAΠO[...]AC[...].
 BMC Mesopotamia, 95-6, 30bis-35.

MACRINUS, A.D. 217-218

C51 (Trench 2, SF 2029, context 2002)
 Complete; 17 mm; 3.03 gr.

Obv: Bust cuirassed right, seen from front; all other details illegible.
 Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, turreted and wearing veil; OMEΔ-[...]
 BMC Mesopotamia, 98, 47-51.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 222-235

C52 (Trench 2, SF 2153, context 2080)
 Complete; 29 mm; 12.08 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; MAPAY[...]AΛEEANΔ-[...] (Severus Alexander Caesar, under Elagabalus, A.D. 218-222).
 Rev: Tyche seated left on rock, sprinkling sacrifice on altar; river god below. In field to left, Δ; Legend illegible. SNG Cop 215 for type (without Δ).

Remarks: The type, with a Δ on the reverse, appears to be unrecorded.

C53 (Trench 2, SF 2032, context 2002)
 Broken; 27 mm; 12.78 gr.

Obv: Laureate (?) bust left, shield at shoulder, holding spear (?). [...]CE[...].
 Rev: Tyche seated left between two stars, altar before? Legend illegible. Bellinger 1939, 28-44 for type.

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238-244

Type 1: Obverse: Bust of Gordian right, variously attired. Legend normally AYTOKKMAN TTOPΔIANOCCEB. Reverse: Gordian laureate, wearing toga, seated on curule chair on podium, holding arrow; before Abgar standing, presenting Nike to emperor. Legend normally AYTOKTOPΔIANOCABΓAΠOCBACIAEYC. For the type, see BMC Mesopotamia, 113-4, 136-40.



C54 (Trench 2, SF 2001, context 2000)
 Complete; 32 mm; 20.09 gr.

Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed.
 BMC Mesopotamia, 113, 136-7.

C55 (Trench 9, SF 123, context 9074)
 Complete; 32 mm; 26.46 gr.

Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed.
 BMC Mesopotamia, 113, 136-7.

C56 (Trench 9, SF 385, context 9112)
 Complete; 33 mm; 17.90 gr.

Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed.
 BMC Mesopotamia, 113, 136-7.

C57 (Trench 9, SF 363, context 9108)
 Complete; 32 mm; 20.94 gr.

Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed.
 BMC Mesopotamia, 113, 139.

C58 (Trench 18, SF 874, context 18108)
 Complete; 32 mm; 21.25 gr.

Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed.
 BMC Mesopotamia, 113, 139.

C59 (Trench 9, SF 746, context 9197)
 Complete; 32 mm; 18.19 gr.
 Bust type illegible.

Type 2: Obverse: Bust of Gordian right, variously attired, star before. Legend normally AYTOKKMANTTOPΔIANOCCEB. Reverse: Bust of Abgar right, wearing diademed tiara, variously decorated; behind, star. Legend normally ABΓAΠOC-BACIAEYC. BMC Mesopotamia, 114-6, 144-58 for type and denomination.

Remarks on C60-75: This coinage was produced in three denominations (BMC Mesopotamia, pp. 114-7). Only the larger denomination is represented at Zeugma. This may reflect output at the mint, although without a die study and a list of finds from Edessa itself it is impossible to be sure. The absence of the smaller denominations may instead reflect a bias in supply to Zeugma, but note that

the larger denomination of this type is the commonest at Dura-Europos as well (Bellinger 1949, 67–8; Augé 1997).

C60 (Trench 9, SF 142, context 9082)

Complete; 24 mm; 9.44 gr.

Gordian: bust laureate (?), bare, drapery on shoulder.

Abgar: rosette on tiara.

BMC Mesopotamia –.

C61 (Trench 9, SF 476, context 9197)

Complete; 25 mm; 9.67 gr.

Gordian: bust radiate, bare. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.



C62 (Trench 9, SF 126, context 9074)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.83 gr.

Gordian: bust radiate, bare, drapery on shoulder. Abgar: rosette on tiara.

BMC Mesopotamia –.

C63 (Trench 1, SF 1004, context 1010)

Complete.

Gordian: bust radiate, draped, cuirassed. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

BMC Mesopotamia, 115–6, 149–57.

C64 (Trench 7, SF 635, context 7209)

Complete; 23 mm; 10.35 gr.

Gordian: bust radiate, draped, cuirassed. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

BMC Mesopotamia, 115–6, 149–57.

C65 (Trench 18, SF 910, context 18001)

Complete; 23 mm; 8.60 gr.

Gordian: bust radiate, draped, cuirassed. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

BMC Mesopotamia, 115–6, 149–57.

C66 (Trench 9, SF 110, context 9076)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.54 gr.

Gordian: bust radiate, draped, cuirassed. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

BMC Mesopotamia, 115–6, 149–57.

C67 (Trench 9, SF 715, context 9109)

Complete; 26 mm; 9.58 gr.

Gordian: bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, seen from front.

Unusual style. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

C68 (Trench 2, SF 2291, context 2294)

Broken; 25 mm; 9.67 gr.

Gordian: bust radiate, other details unclear. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

C69 (Trench 2, SF 2108, context 2035)

Complete; 29 mm; 11.83 gr.

Gordian: radiate head, bust unclear. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

C70 (Trench 9, SF 719, context 9109)

Complete; 25 mm; 5.52 gr.

Gordian: bust draped, cuirassed, crown unclear. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

C71 (Trench 9, SF 3448, unstratified)

Complete; 24 mm; 9.37 gr.

Gordian: bust type illegible. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

C72 (Trench 10, SF 4001, context 10015)

Complete; 23 mm; 8.16 gr.

Gordian: bust type illegible. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

C73 (Trench 10, SF 4005, context 10006)

Complete; 23 mm; 7.04 gr.

Gordian: bust type illegible. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

C74 (Trench 9, SF 826, context 9247)

Complete; 26 mm; 9.83 gr.

Gordian: bust type illegible. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

C75 (Trench 9, SF 3163, context 9082)

Complete; 22 mm; 9.86 gr.

Gordian: bust type illegible. Abgar: tiara decoration illegible.

Type 3: Obverse: Various busts. Legend normally AY TOKKMANTTOPΔIANOCCEB. Reverse: Bust of city-

goddess left, wearing turreted crown and veil. In front, pedestal supporting small figure resembling a Bronze Age “smiting god.” Shrine normally in field between. Legend normally MHTKOΛEΔECCHNW(N). BMC Mesopotamia, 111–2, 124–32 for type; see also Bellinger 1939, 27.

Remarks on C76–77: See commentary under “Edessa/Carrhae.”

C76 (Trench 9, SF 54, context 9000)

Complete; 27 mm; 14.28 gr.

Obv: Bust radiate, bare right, drapery on shoulder. Legend illegible.

Rev: Shrine visible;]ΔECCHN[



C77 (Trench 9, SF 362, context 9020)

Complete; 29 mm; 16.88 gr.

Obv: Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed right; trefoil at point of wreath;]KMANTTOPΔ[

Rev: Shrine visible;]ΔECCHNWN.

Type 4: Obverse: As previous type. Reverse: Bust of city-goddess right, wearing turreted crown and veil. Legend normally MHTKOΛEΔECCHNW(N).

C78 (Trench 9, SF 3165, context 9082)

Complete; 18 mm; 4.64 gr.

Radiate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder. Legend illegible. Reverse legend illegible.

BMC Mesopotamia, 112, 131 (same obverse die).

Carrhae

CARACALLA, A.D. 211–217

C79 (Trench 2, SF 2021, context 2002)

Complete; 21 mm; 3.82 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]MAVRANTON.

Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, turreted and wearing veil; COLM[...]NINIA[...].

BMC Mesopotamia, 85–6, 16–30.

CARACALLA OR ELAGABALUS

Remarks on C80–81: A plentiful coinage with Greek legends, issued in the name of a Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and bearing a crescent and star on the reverse, is traditionally attributed to Caracalla, but it could equally belong to the reign of Elagabalus (or it could have been issued under both emperors). The portrait is normally beardless, and if it

portrayed Caracalla it would therefore be more or less contemporary with a series of coins in the name of Septimius Severus and family. This is perhaps not the place to challenge the traditional dating, except insofar as a terminus post quem of either A.D. 211 or 222 could be important for dating contexts.



C80 (Trench 2, SF 2082, context 2011)

Complete; 14 mm; 1.57 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust off flan; [...]NTWNEIN[...]

Rev: Crescent and star; [...]OKAP[...]

Rev: Crescent and star; [...]OKAP[...]

C81 (Trench 2, SF 2022, context 2002)

Complete; 16 mm; 2.36 gr.

Rev: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Obv: Crescent and star. Legend illegible.

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

C82 (Trench 9, SF 732, context 9180)

Complete; 27 mm; 16.04 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]IANOCCEB.

Rev: Bust of city-goddess left, turreted and wearing veil, crescent above. No obvious trace of figure on pedestal. All else illegible.

Remarks: See commentary under “Edessa/Carrhae.”

C83 (Trench 9, SF 724, context 9109)

Complete; 23 mm; 10.53 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΠΑΙ[...].

Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, turreted and wearing veil, between two stars. Legend illegible.

BMC Mesopotamia, 89, 59–60.

Edessa/Carrhae

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

Obverse: Various busts. Legend normally AYTOKKMANTTOPΔIANOCCEB. Reverse: Bust of city-goddess left, wearing turreted crown and veil; in front, pedestal supporting small figure; shrine sometimes between. Legend normally either MHTKOΛEΔECCHNW(N) or MHTKOAKAPPHNWN.

Remarks on C84–97: A civic coinage was issued in the names of the citizens of Edessa and Carrhae under Gordian III, in at least two denominations. It is the largest denomination that concerns us here, because it is impossible to

distinguish the products of Edessa from those of Carrhae without the reverse legend; and indeed, the issues of the two cities may have been made at a single center, as Ross (2001, 161) suggests. For examples of this type where the legend is legible, see entries under Edessa (C76–77) and Carrhae (C82).

At both cities the main device on the reverse is a bust of a city-goddess facing a small figure on a pedestal, presumably a statue. At Edessa, there is often a small shrine or temple at the point of the bust of the city-goddess, but this device is also found on the Carrhae coins (Bellinger 1939, pl. IV, 76). At Edessa the figure on the pedestal cannot be identified with certainty (Ross 2001, 159), but it appears to be in a smiting pose: that is, with one arm drawn back with the hand at the same level as the head and thrusting a short object which may be a sword; and the other arm held out in front of the body, perhaps holding a shield. The normal legend on these coins is MHTKOΛEΔECCHNWN.

Two types were produced in the name of the citizens of Carrhae. The first of these, although very similar to the Edessa type just described, contains enough differences of detail to be distinct: There is often a prominent crescent in the field above the city-goddess, and the shrine is absent. Furthermore, the figure on a pedestal appears to be different. It resembles the figure of Marsyas holding a wineskin over his shoulder, a device found on issues of other Roman colonies (e.g., Laodicea, Berytus). However, the figure of Marsyas has a raised hand, whereas this figure does not. Some have suggested that this, and the figure at Edessa, are Aquarius (Hill 1922, cvi–ii; Bellinger 1939, 27). There seems to be no point in speculating about the identity of this figure here, except to point out that the figure may not be the same as that at Edessa. The normal legend is MHTKOΛKAPPHNWN.

The other type for Carrhae appears to be identical to the coins of Edessa: The crescent is absent, the smiting figure replaces the “Marsyas” on the pedestal, and the shrine appears at the point of the city-goddess’s bust. Its only distinguishing feature is the legend, MHTKOΛKAPPHNWN. Without this the coins appear to be identical to those of Edessa.

Most of the Zeugma specimens of these types lack legible reverse legends, and therefore cannot be assigned. It would seem that a crescent above the head of the city-goddess, or a figure of “Marsyas” on a pedestal, is sufficient to identify the coin as an issue of Carrhae, but no such criteria exist for identifying coins of Edessa. The main variants of this type at the two cities appear to be as follows (it is possible that yet further variants exist):

Edessa		
Smiting figure	Shrine	Bellinger 1939: pl. IV, 69
Smiting figure	No shrine	Bellinger 1939: pl. IV, 71

Carrhae			
“Marsyas”	No shrine	Crescent above Tyche	Bellinger 1939: pl. IV, 76
“Marsyas”	No shrine	No crescent above Tyche	Private collection, UK
Smiting figure	Shrine	No crescent above Tyche	Bellinger 1939: pl. IV, 76

It is of course possible that the smiting figure and the “Marsyas” are in fact different renderings of a single statue or figure by different engravers; in the absence of a detailed study of the coins of Edessa and Carrhae I have merely reported what appears to me to be a difference. If they should prove to be the same figure, it would seem that the only distinguishing feature apart from the reverse legend is the crescent on some of the coins of Carrhae.

1) *With smiting figure on reverse*

C84 (Trench 2, SF 2163, context 2036)

Complete; 28 mm; 15.88 gr.

Obv: Bust radiate (?), draped, cuirassed right; ...]

NTTOPΔI[...]

Rev: M-K[...]

C85 (Trench 2, SF 2230, context 2184)

Complete; 30 mm; 16.52 gr.

Obv: Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed right;

AYT[...]ΓOP[...]

Rev: Legend illegible.

C86 (Trench 9, SF 117, context 9076)

Complete; 28 mm; 13.82 gr.

Obv: Laureate (?), draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Shrine visible. Legend illegible.

C87 (Trench 9, SF 475, context 9197)

Complete; 28 mm; 14.04 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right.

Rev: Legend illegible. Legend illegible.

C88 (Trench 9, SF 482, context 9197)

Complete; 29 mm; 15.62 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYTOK-

MAN[...]NOC

Rev: ...]WN

C89 (Trench 2, SF 2086, context 2011)

Complete; 27 mm; 13.60 gr.

Obv: Bust bare right, crown unclear. Legend illegible.
Rev: Legend illegible.

2) *Reverse figure unclear*

C90 (Trench 2, SF 2105, context 2010)
Complete; 30 mm; 16.15 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Legend illegible.

C91 (Trench 11, SF 12, context 11066)
Complete?; 29 mm; 14.04 gr.

Obv: Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed right; [...]IANOC
Rev: [...]NWN

C92 (Trench 9, SF 838, context 9256)
Complete; 29 mm; 16.22 gr.

Obv: Bust right, details illegible.
Rev: Legend illegible.

C93 (Trench 9, SF 799, context 9230)
Complete; 29 mm; 13.69 gr.

Obv: Bust right, details illegible.
Rev: Shrine visible. Legend illegible.

C94 (Trench 18, SF 908, context 18000)
Complete; 28 mm; 13.98 gr.

Obv: Bust right, draped, cuirassed, crown uncertain (radiate?). Legend illegible.
Rev: [...]T[...]

C95 (Trench 11, SF 21, context 11038)
Complete; 29 mm; 16.95 gr.

Obv: Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed right;]
KMANTTQPA[
Rev: Shrine visible. Legend illegible.

C96 (Trench 11, SF 24, context 11039)
Broken; 29 mm; 14.17 gr.

Obv: Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Legend illegible.

C97 (Trench 9, SF 483, context 9197)
Complete.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right;]TQPAIANOC[
Rev: Legend illegible.

Nisibis

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

C98 (Trench 12, SF 3281, context 12025)
Complete; 26 mm; 14.39 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust left, drapery on shoulder. Legend illegible.
Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, wearing turreted head-dress and veil, ram jumping right above. Legend illegible.
BMC Mesopotamia, 121, 11; Dura 1574.



C99 (Trench 9, SF 481, context 9197)
Broken; 33 mm; 18.69 gr.

Obv: Confronted busts of Gordian III (on left), laureate, draped, cuirassed, seen from front; and Tranquillina (on right), diademed, draped; [...]CABTPANKYΛΛINACEB.
Rev: Tyche seated left on rock, holding corn ears, river-god swimming at feet; CEIK[...]MHTPO.
BMC Mesopotamia, 121, 14–5 variety; Bellinger 1939, 123 variety (obverse legend appears to be in nominative rather than accusative).

Rhesaena

For other coins of Rhesaena, see below, under Hoard 3. References are to Castelin's die study of 1946. Unfortunately Castelin did not illustrate all of the dies, and it is not possible to determine whether some coins listed below are struck from previously unlisted dies or ones that were not illustrated in his publication. Only dies that are illustrated are cited here.

CARACALLA (?), A.D. 211–217

C100 (Trench 9, SF 3161, context 9082)
Complete; 16 mm; 5.65 gr.

Obv: Bust right, eagle right below. Legend illegible.
Rev: Vexillum. Legend illegible.
Castelin 1946, 1–4.

Remarks: Castelin 1946, 16–17 attributes this series to Caracalla, but they may be Elagabalus.

TRAJAN DECIUS, A.D. 249–251

Obverse: Draped, cuirassed bust right, various crowns, unless otherwise stated.

C101 (Trench 9, SF 103, context 9073)

Complete; 25 mm; 10.96 gr.

Obv: Radiate; AYTK[...].

Rev: Priest plowing right, eagle standing facing above, river god in exergue; [...]HC[...]LIIP.

Castelin 1946, type e, C10/reverse die unclear.



C102 (Trench 9, SF 144, context 9013)

Complete; 27 mm; 11.17 gr.

Obv: Radiate; [...]CEB.

Rev: Type as previous; CEIPKOA[...]IIP.

As previous, C10/reverse die not recorded?



C103 (Trench 9, SF 710, context 9207)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.61 gr.

Obv: Radiate, cuirassed bust left, with aegis;

AYTKAIGAIMECKYTPAΔEKIOCCEB

Rev: Type as previous (eagle standing left rather than facing); [...]KOAPHCAINHCI[...]IIP.

As previous, E1/reverse die not recorded?



C104 (Trench 9, SF 821, context 9245)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.17 gr.

Obv: Laureate bust left, seen from front, bust type unclear.

AYTKAIG[...]TPAΔEKIOCCEB.

Rev: Illegible.

Castelin F1.

C105 (Trench 9, SF 807b, context 9198)

Complete; 16 mm; 3.98 gr.

Obv: Laureate; AY[...].

Rev: Vexillum; [...]NHC[...]IIP.

Castelin 1946, 78–9, dies unclear.



C106 (Trench 18, SF 920, context 18015)

Complete; 17 mm; 4.82 gr.

Obv: Type as previous.

Rev: Type as previous; CEIPHCAI-[...].

As previous, dies not recorded?

HERENNIA ETRUSCILLA, WIFE OF TRAJAN DECIUS,
A.D. 249–251



C107 (Trench 9, SF 48, context 9003)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.24 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right, on crescent; EPE[...]ΛΛACEB.

Rev: Two Tychai standing facing each other, clasping hands; altar between; [...]WNLIIIP.

Castelin 1946, type d, dies not recorded?

Uncertain Mesopotamian

CARACALLA OR ELAGABALUS

C108 (Trench 1, SF 1076, context 1018)

Complete.

Obv: Bust right, bare, crown illegible.

Rev: Bust of city-goddess right?

Syria

Antioch

AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C. – A.D. 14

C109 (Trench 9, SF 804, context 9198)

Complete; 22 mm; 8.59 gr.

Obv: Bare (?) head right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Reverse completely illegible.

Very worn; size suggests AVGVSTVS as (CRS 43).

C110 (Trench 10, SF 4012, context 10034)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.88 gr.

Obv: Laureate head of Zeus right. No legend.
 Rev: Ram leaping right, date ΔM below; ANTIOXEΩN
 EΠI ΣΙΑΑΝΟΥ.
 CRS 58 (A.D. 13–14).



C111 (Trench 2, SF 2155, context 2041)
 Complete; 20 mm; 8.73 gr.

Obv: As previous.
 Rev: As previous.

NERVA, A.D. 96–98



C112 (Trench 2, SF 2285, context 2186)
 Complete; 27 mm; 12.74 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right; ...]SARNER-[...
 Rev: SC, Δ below, all within laurel wreath.
 CRS 187a.

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

C113 (Trench 9, SF 4364, context 9195)
 Complete; 29 mm; 11.58 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: SC, illegible below, within laurel wreath.
 CRS Group 1, large denomination.

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138–161

C114 (Trench 2, SF 2162, unstratified)
 Complete; 22 mm; 9.52 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right.
 Rev: SC, B below, all within laurel wreath.
 CRS group 2, 293i.

UNCERTAIN ANTONINE

C115 (Trench 9, SF 149, context 9082)
 Complete; 22 mm; 7.85 gr.

Obv: Head right (Aurelius or Verus), all other details
 illegible.
 Rev: SC in wreath, details illegible.

C116 (Trench 9, SF 805, context 9198)
 Complete; 22 mm; 6.38 gr.

Obv: Obverse illegible.
 Rev: SC in wreath, details illegible. Flan size and shape
 typical of Antonine period.

CARACALLA, A.D. 211–217



C117 (Trench 9, SF 3159, context 9138)
 Complete; 21 mm; 6.04 gr.

Obv: Radiate, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: SC, E above, Δ below, all within laurel wreath.
 CRS 459.

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

C118 (Trench 9, SF 474, context 9197)
 Complete; 21 mm; 6.20 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ...]MAYANTΩNIN[...
 Rev: SC, eagle below, ΔE above, all within wreath.
 CRS 469–70.



C119 (Trench 2, SF 2004, context 2000)
 Complete; 26 mm; 12.83 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, angular style;
 AYTKMAY-ANTΩN[...]-C[...]
 Rev: Tyche seated left, river Orontes swimming at feet; all
 between Δ-E / S-C AN[...]ΛΩN.
 CRS 476a.

C120 (Trench 9, SF 803, context 9227)
 Complete; 26 mm; 9.11 gr.

Obv: As previous, legend illegible.
 Rev: Type as previous, legend illegible.
 As previous.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 222–235

C121 (Trench 9, SF 97, context 9073)
 Complete; 34 mm; 14.32 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; ...]MAPAY-
 PCE[...

Rev: Tyche seated left, river Orontes swimming at feet; all between Δ-E / S-C AN[...]
CRS group 1, 483 (symbol illegible).

C122 (Trench 9, SF 479, context 9197)
Complete; 31 mm; 22.81 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Tyche seated facing on rock, river Orontes swimming at her feet. To left, standing figure of second Tyche, holding rudder and cornucopiae; to right, figure of Seleucus Nicator (?) in military attire, crowning Tyche of Antioch with a wreath. Legend illegible.
CRS group 2, 488 (symbol illegible).

C123 (Trench 9, SF 136, context 9079)
Complete; 31 mm; 21.91 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, turreted and wearing veil. Other details illegible. Legend illegible.
CRS group 4, 493a.

PHILIP I, A.D. 244–249

C124 (Trench 9, SF 118, context 9076)
Complete; 30 mm; 17.82 gr.

Obv: Laureate, cuirassed bust left;
ΑΥΤΟΚΚΜΙΟΥΛΙΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟCCEB
Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, turreted and wearing veil; star below, ram jumping above;
ANTIOXEΩN - ΜΗΤΡΟΚΟΛΩN
CRS second issue, 498a, A.D. 246–249.

Coinage Struck at Rome for Syria
TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

C125 (Trench 9, SF 4365, context 9195)
Complete; 19 mm; 4.34 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΚΑΙCNEΠΤΡΑΙ-[...]
Rev: Illegible.
Probably Koinon of Syria issue, CRS 13.

C126 (Trench 9, SF 808, context 9198)
Complete; 23 mm; 8.05 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all other details illegible.
Rev: SC in wreath, around which,
DACPARTHCOPMTRPOTXXCOSVIPP
Orichalcum as, CRS 20.

Seleucia Pieria
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C127 (Trench 9, SF 809, context 9198)
Complete; 24 mm; 6.69 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare (?) bust right; ...]-CEY[...]
Rev: Tetrastyle shrine containing baetyl, ZE[...] below.
Legend illegible.
CRS 80a.

Chalcis
TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

C128 (Trench 9, SF 794, context 9175)
Complete; 25 mm; 11.42 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: ΦΛΧΑΛ/ΚΙΔΕΩN/A in wreath.
CRS 1a. Coin heavily worn.



C129 (Trench 2, SF 2205, context 2279)
Broken; 25 mm; 9.05 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped bust right; ΑΥΤ[...]ΝΕΠΤΡ[...]
Rev: ΦΛΧΑΛ/ΚΙΔΕΩN/Δ in wreath. CRS 4a.

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138–161

C130 (Trench 7, SF 657, context 7060)
Complete; 22 mm; 10.86 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right. Legend illegible.
Rev: ...]Λ/[...]N/[.] in wreath.
CRS 18a?

Beroea
TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117



C131 (Trench 2, SF 2175, context 2186)
Complete; 26 mm; 11.79 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
[...]ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟCΑΠΙCΤCΕΒΓΕΡΜΑ[...]
Rev: ΒΕΡΟΙ/[...] in wreath.
CRS 3a–10a for type.

Cyrrhus

COMMODUS, A.D. 177–192



C132 (Trench 2, SF 2102, context 2019)

Complete; 23 mm; 10.29 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]AY[...]ΔON.

Rev: Zeus Kataibates seated left, letter A in field to right; [...]PHCTΩN.

CRS 16b (joint reigns of Aurelius and Commodus, A.D. 177–180).

Hierapolis

MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 161–180



C133 (Trench 2, SF 2156, context 2080)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.40 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust left; AYT[...]ΩNINOC.

Rev: ΘEACCYPI/ACIEPOΠO/A in laurel wreath.

CRS 31a (A.D. 161–169).



C134 (Trench 12, SF 3691, context 12016)

Complete; 21 mm; 8.93 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust left; [...]NINOC.

Rev: ΘEACCYPI/ACIEPOΠO/H in laurel wreath.

CRS 45a (A.D. 161–169).

COMMODUS, A.D. 177–192



C135 (Trench 9, SF 56, context 9074)

Complete; 22 mm; 9.56 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: ΘEACCY/PIACIEPO/ΠOΛEITWN/[.] in laurel wreath.

CRS 50 (sole reign, A.D. 180–192).

PHILIP I AND II, A.D. 244–249

C136 (Trench 9, SF 477, context 9197)

Complete; 30 mm; 16.41 gr.

Philip I.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYTOKKMIOYΛIΦIAIΠΠOCCEB.

Rev: Atargatis seated on lion striding right; ΘEACC[...]OΠO; AITΩN in exergue.

CRS 64a, A.D. 246–249.

C137 (Trench 9, SF 807a, context 9198)

Complete; 29 mm; 16.07 gr.

Philip I or II (face obscured by corrosion).

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. AYTOKKMIOYΛIΦIAIΠΠOCCEB.

Rev: Atargatis seated on lion striding right. ΘEACCYΠI-ACIEPOΠO; AITΩN in exergue.

CRS 64a or c, A.D. 246–249.

Uncertain of Northern Syria

ANTONIUS PIUS?

C138 (Trench 9, SF 806, context 9198)

Complete; 19 mm; 5.70 gr.

Obv: Bust right, details illegible.

Rev: Faint traces of legend in wreath (typical of Chalcis, Beroea, Cyrrhus, Hierapolis, or Zeugma).

Laodicea

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222



C139 (Trench 9, SF 36, context 9003)

Complete; 19 mm; 6.09 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]AVR-[...].

Rev: ΔE, star below, all within wreath.

BMC Galatia (under Antioch) 447–50.

Gabala

CARACALLA, A.D. 211–217

C140 (Trench 9, SF 143, context 9082)

Complete; 28 mm; 14.55 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]MAVA[...].

Rev: Tyche seated left on throne, holding rudder; [...]AB [...]WN.

BMC Galatia, 245, 14.

Damascus

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222



C141 (Trench 2, SF 2003, context 2000)

Complete; 28 mm; 16.94 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, see from front. Legend illegible.

Rev: CEBA/CMIA in wreath; inscription around wreath illegible.

BMC Galatia, 286, 21.

Sidon

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222



C142 (Trench 2, SF 3519, context 2377)

Complete; 22 mm; 9.59 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]AN[...]

Rev: Aeneas standing left on ship's prow. Legend illegible.

Rouvier 1488 for type.

Tyre

AUTONOMOUS

C143 (Trench 9, SF 840, context 9301)

Complete; 11 mm; 1.27 gr.

Obv: Head of city-goddess right, wearing turreted head-dress. No legend.

Rev: Astarte standing on galley, monogram and date illegible.

Rouvier 2247–60 for type (Tyrian years A.D. 209–247).

Judaea

NERO, A.D. 54–68



C144 (Trench 9, SF 155, unstratified)

Complete; 15 mm; 2.33 gr.

Obv: Palm tree. Across field, L-IA

Rev: Crossed shields; NEP-W-K[...]AP

RPC I, 54 (A.D. 54).

FIRST REVOLT



C145 (Trench 9, SF 3157, context 9003)

Complete; 17 mm; 3.05 gr.

Obv: Chalice. Legend illegible.

Rev: Vine leaf. Legend illegible.

Meshorer 11–17 for type.

Thrace

Byzantium

AUTONOMOUS

C146 (Trench 18, SF 863, context 18070)

Complete; 26 mm; 8.54 gr.

Obv: Helmeted head of hero right; BYZΑΣ.

Rev: Ship's prow right; [...]ΑΙΛΙ-ΣΕΥ[...].

Schönert-Geiss V 9 / ? (second–third century).

C147 (Trench 9, SF 49, context 9003)

Complete, worn; 21 mm; 5.38 gr.

Obv: Bust of Artemis right, quiver at shoulder. No legend.

Rev: Large crescent, star above. Legend illegible.

Schönert-Geiss 132–6, Artemis/Mond serie (second century A.D.)

Remarks: The size and reverse type of this coin closely resembles certain issues of Carrhae, and one wonders whether this coin was mistaken for an issue of that city in antiquity.

Perinthus

The single coin is possibly a stray from Hoard 1.

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222



C148 (Trench 9, SF 152, context 9112)

Complete; 42 mm; 35.75 gr.

Obv: Laureate, cuirassed bust right, aegis on shoulder.
Cuirass decorated with gorgoneion;
AYTKMAYPH-ANTΩNEINOCAYT.
Rev: Elagabalus standing left, holding spear and making offering from patera over altar to left at feet, between two vexilla, each decorated with three stars and surmounted by an eagle; ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙ-Ω-Ν-ΔΙΧΝΕΩ; ΚΟΡΩΝ in exergue.
Schönert –
Remarks: The type and dies appear to be unpublished.

*Peloponnese**Thuria*

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211



C149 (Trench 2, SF 2362, context 2158)
Complete; 22 mm; 4.73 gr.
Severus.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type illegible;
ΛΟΥΣΕΠΙΣΕΩ[...]ΟΚ[...].
Rev: Athena standing right between Λ-A, holding spear and shield; [...]ΑΤ[...].
SNG Cop 546 variety (Athena standing left).

Uncertain Peloponnesian

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C150 (Trench 9, SF 61, context 9074)
Complete; 21 mm; 3.69 gr.

Obv: Head right, bust details illegible. Legend illegible.
Rev: Zeus Nikephoros seated left (?). Legend illegible.
Possibly Aegira (see SNG Cop 131, 133 for reverse type).

CARACALLA (?), JOINT REIGN WITH SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 198–211

C151 (Trench 9, SF 468, context 9074)
Broken; 22 mm; 3.54 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Tyche (?) standing left, holding cornucopiae. Legend illegible.

C152 (Trench 2, SF 2236, unstratified)
Complete; 3.20 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped (cuirassed?) bust right, seen from front. Legend illegible.
Rev: Female figure standing left, arm extended before her. Legend illegible.

UNCERTAIN RULER, A.D. 193–211

C153 (Trench 9, SF 148, context 9082)
Complete; 21 mm; 2.79 gr.

Obv: Head right?
Rev: Female figure standing in long dress, uncertain device to left at feet.

*Pontus**Amasia*

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C154 (Trench 9, SF 721, context 9109)
Complete; 31 mm; 16.70 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AY[...]ΛC[...]ΣΕΩ[...]
Rev: Great altar of one stage, tree to left;]ΝΤΑ[
Bellinger 1939, no. 249 (see also p. 12, fig. 1).

CARACALLA, JOINT REIGN WITH SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
A.D. 198–211

C155 (Trench 9, SF 716, context 9109)
Complete; 30 mm; 14.41 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Great altar of one stage, tree to left; in exergue, ΕΤΧΘ; ΑΔΡΣΕΥΑ[...].
Bellinger 1939, 293, A.D. 206–207.

C156 (Trench 2, SF 2033, context 2002)
Complete; 31 mm; 14.67 gr.

Obv: Laureate, cuirassed bust (?) right, seen from front;
[...]ΑΝΤΩΝ[...].
Rev: Great altar of one stage, tree to left. Legend illegible.
Bellinger 1939, 271/293 for type, A.D. 205–207.

C157 (Trench 9, SF 37, context 9000)
Complete; 29 mm; 14.13 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
Legend illegible.
Rev: Tyche standing left; Ε-ΤΧ/Θ to right;
ΑΔΡ[...]ΑΚΙ[...]ΝΕΠ[...]
Bellinger 1939, 285, A.D. 206–207.

C158 (Trench 9, SF 733, context 9076)
Complete; 29 mm; 16.95 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΑΝΤ-[...]
Rev: Emperor standing left, holding spear, sacrificing over altar, between ΕΤ-ΧΘ; [...]ΑΝΤΑΜΑ-ΚΙΑΚΜ[...]
Bellinger 1939, 306, A.D. 206–207.

SEVERAN, RULER UNCERTAIN

C159 (Trench 2, SF 2020, context 2002)

Complete; 29 mm; 14.25 gr.

Caracalla or Geta.

Obv: Laureate (?), draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Caracalla and Geta in togas, clasping hands;] HTNEIIPII.

Bellinger 1939, 289 for type.

C160 (Trench 11, SF 10, context 11056)

Complete; 30 mm; 18.95 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible (face obliterated).

Rev: Tyche standing left; ET/CΘ in field to right; [...] II[...] A.D. 206–207.

C161 (Trench 9, SF 116, context 9076)

Complete; 31 mm; 13.28 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: As previous; C[.] in field to right.

Comana

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211



C162 (Trench 2, SF 2287, context 2269)

Complete; 32 mm; 16.69 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKACEII-CEOYHPOC.

Rev: Tetrastyle temple containing radiate female figure with shield and club. IEPOKA[...] -KOMANEWN; ET-BOC in exergue.

Bellinger 1939, no. 363; Amandry and Rémy 15 (D 8 / R 15).

SEVERAN, RULER UNCERTAIN

C163 (Trench 18, SF 914, context 18001)

Complete; 30 mm; 11.29 gr.

Obv: Bust right, draped, cuirassed, crown unclear.

Rev: Tetrastyle temple, details illegible; IEPOK[...]; ETBOC in exergue.

Neocaesarea

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C164 (Trench 1, SF 1014, unstratified)

Complete.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Tetrastyle temple, uncertain object between central columns; KOIION[...].

Bellinger 1939, 335–43 for type.

GETA, AS CAESAR UNDER SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
A.D. 198–209

C165 (Trench 2, SF 2240, context 2275)

Complete; 26 mm; 14.40 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Tetrastyle temple containing altar. In exergue, ETP-MB; rest of legend illegible.

Bellinger 1939, 356 (same obverse die as 362) (A.D. 205/6).

Zela

JULIA DOMNA, WIFE OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
A.D. 193–211

C166 (Trench 9, SF 131, context 9079)

Complete; 28 mm; 15.26 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; [...]NA[...].

Rev: Hexastyle temple, details illegible; in exergue ETPM[.]; Legend illegible.

Bellinger 1939, 370 for type.

Uncertain Pontic

SEVERAN, RULER UNCERTAIN

C167 (Trench 9, SF 748, context 9207)

Complete; 32 mm; 16.91 gr.

Obv: Male bust right, draped, otherwise illegible.

Rev: Tetrastyle temple, broad gap between central columns; otherwise illegible.

Could be Neocaesarea, Comana, or Zela.

C168 (Trench 11, SF 582, context 11092)

Complete; 29 mm; 14.62 gr.

Obv: As previous (Caracalla or Geta?).

Rev: As previous.

Could be Neocaesarea, Comana, or Zela.

Bithynia

Chalcedon

The single coin is possibly a stray from Hoard 1.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211



C169 (Trench 9, SF 802, context 9227)

Complete; 25 mm; 7.81 gr.

Obv: Severus. Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKA[...] - CEYHPOC[.].

Rev: Apollo on swan flying left. Below, in two lines, KAAXAΔO/NIQN.

Waddington 1904, 75 variety (arrangement of reverse legend).

*Cilicia**Tarsus*

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222



C170 (Trench 9, SF 389, context 9137)

Complete; 30 mm; 15.82 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; AYT KAIMAPA-[...].

Rev: Roma, helmeted, seated left, holding spear; shield at side of throne; [...] - ΠΟΠΙΟΛΕΩC. In exergue, AMK. SNG Levante 1081 variety (different bust); Ziegler 1988, 721 (same dies).

*Cappadocia**Caesarea*

The single coin is possibly a stray from Hoard 1.

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244



C171 (Trench 9, SF 50, context 9003)

Complete; 20 mm; 5.76 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKMANTTOPΔΙΑΝOC.
Rev: Basket containing five corn ears. In exergue, ETΔ; MHT-P-[...].

Year 4, A.D. 240–241. Bland 1996, 162/1 (same dies).

Uncertain Provincial Coins

C172 (Trench 9, SF 811, context 9195)

Complete; 23 mm; 6.34 gr.

Lucius Verus, A.D. 161–169?

Obv: Head right, all else illegible.

Rev: Wreath?

Zeugma?

C173 (Trench 9, SF 470, context 9196)

Complete; 20 mm; 3.89 gr.

Septimius Severus, A.D. 193–211?

Obv: Bust right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

Edessa? Size and style appropriate to Severus and Abgar issue, BMC Mesopotamia, 94–5.

C174 (Trench 9, SF 4362, context 9195)

Complete; 18 mm; 3.29 gr.

Caracalla, A.D. 198–217?

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]AY

Rev: Head of city-goddess, turreted and wearing veil (?)

[...] - COY[...].

Edessa?

C175 (Trench 9, SF 837, context 9195)

Complete; 24 mm; 10.02 gr.

Elagabalus or Severus Alexander, A.D. 218–235.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Tyche seated left on rock, star in field to left? Legend illegible.

Edessa?

C176 (Trench 2, SF 2031, context 2002)

Complete; 22 mm; 4.90 gr.

Third century?

Obv: Draped bust right, crown unclear; AYT[...]

Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, all other details illegible. Mesopotamia?

C177 (Trench 9, SF 480, context 9197)

Complete; 27 mm; 16.81 gr.

Severus Alexander, A.D. 222–235?

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

Probably Antioch, CRS 485 or 489.

C178 (Trench 2, SF 2011, context 2002)

Complete; 17 mm; 2.86 gr.

Caracalla or Elagabalus, A.D. 198–222?

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder.

Legend illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C179 (Trench 9, SF 3164, context 9082)

Complete; 18 mm; 3.66 gr.

Elagabalus or Severus Alexander, A.D. 218–235?

Obv: Cuirassed bust right, crown unclear. Legend illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C180 (Trench 2, SF 2026, context 2002)

Complete; 25 mm; 6.13 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right (third-century boy emperor) AY[...].

Rev: Female figure seated left. In field left, Γ; in field right, star; [...]HNCAS (?).

C181 (Trench 2, SF 2035, context 2002)

Complete; 17 mm; 3.80 gr.

Second or third century?

Obv: Head right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Wreath (?); all other details illegible.

C182 (Trench 9, SF 478, context 9197)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.88 gr.

Second or third century.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C183 (Trench 9, SF 798, context 9227)

Complete; 36 mm; 21.73 gr.

Obv: Second-century ruler, bust right.

Rev: Illegible.

Cilicia or Asia?

C184 (Trench 9, SF 3158, context 9003)

Complete; 15 mm; 3.02 gr.

Obv: Bust right.

Rev: Illegible.

C185 (Trench 9, SF 3160, context 9082)

Complete; 21 mm; 4.51 gr.

Obv: Bust right.

Rev: Illegible.

C186 (Trench 9, SF 442, context 9138)

Complete; 21 mm; 3.57 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Traces of standing figure.

Worn.

Roman Imperial

Imperial Aes

Rome

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

C187 (Trench 2, SF 2248, unstratified)

Complete; 33 mm; 23.70 gr.

Sestertius.

Obv: Laureate, draped bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

Very worn. Bust type appropriate to coins of Trajan's sixth consulship.

Imperial Denarius Coinage

Rome

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C188 (Trench 9, SF 407, context 9073)

Complete; 17 mm; 2.82 gr.

Base metal core of plated (?) denarius.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Sol standing left, hand raised, all other details illegible.

BMCRE V, p. 57, 227, and pl. 10, 20 for probable prototype (ca. A.D. 197–198).

JULIA DOMNA, WIFE OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
A.D. 198–211

C189 (Trench 2, SF 2221, context 2164)

Complete; 16 mm; 3.26 gr.

Denarius.

Obv: Draped bust right, six ridges in hair;

IVLIA-AVG[...].

Rev: Diana standing left, holding torch (?);

DIANA-LVCIFE[...].

BMCRE V, p. 159, 19 (A.D. 198–209).

CARACALLA, AS CAESAR UNDER SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
A.D. 196–198



C190 (Trench 15, SF 3659, context 15001)

Complete; 17 mm; 3.09 gr.

Denarius.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ANTON-CAESPONTIF.
 Rev: Lituus, apex, bucranium with garland, simpulum; DESTINATIOIMPERAT.
 BMCRE V, p. 52, 193–6 (A.D. 197–198).

GETA, AS CAESAR UNDER SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
 A.D. 198–209

C191 (Trench 9, SF 146, context 9082)
 Complete; 18 mm; 3.17 gr.
 Base metal core of plated (?) denarius.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped (cuir?) bust right; PSEPTG[...].
 Rev: Geta standing left, trophy behind. Legend illegible.
 BMCRE V, p. 198, 234–43 (A.D. 199–204).

JULIA MAMAEA, MOTHER OF SEVERUS ALEXANDER,
 A.D. 222–235



C192 (Trench 2, SF 2220, context 2164)
 Complete; 18 mm; 3.21 gr.
 Denarius in base metal?

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right; IVLIAMA-MAEAAVG.
 Rev: Juno seated left, holding flower and child (?); IVNO-AV-GVSTAE.
 BMCRE VI, p. 755–7 (A.D. 231).



C193 (Trench 9, SF 51, context 9020)
 Complete; 17 mm; 2.08 gr.
 Plated denarius.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right; IVLIAMA-MAE[...]G
 Rev: Fecunditas seated left, child before; FECVND-[...]AE.
 BMCRE VI, 203, 913–5 (A.D. 232).

Imperial Radiate Coinage

Antioch

TREBONIANUS GALLUS, A.D. 251–253

C194 (Trench 18, SF 3450, context 18083)
 Complete; 24 mm; 4.03 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]CVIB[...]EBGAL[...]

Rev: Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae; AEQVITASAVG, exergue blank.
 RIC IV.3, p. 168, 80; Metcalf 1977, p. 75. (A.D. 251–253).

GALLIENUS, SOLE REIGN, A.D. 260–268



C195 (Trench 5, SF 84, context 5000)
 Complete; 20 mm; 3.37 gr.

Obv: Radiate, cuirassed bust right, seen from front, drapery on shoulder; GALLIENVSAVG.
 Rev: Luna standing right, holding long torch. LVNA-L-VCIF; in exergue, PXV.
 RIC V.1, p. 185, 609.

PROBUS, A.D. 276–282

C196 (Trench 5, SF 86, context 5035)
 Complete; 22 mm; 3.52 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; IMPCMAVR-PROBVSPFAVG.
 Rev: Emperor standing right, receiving globe from Jupiter standing left; CLEMENTIAT-EMP; in exergue, XXI
 RIC V.2, p. 120, 922.

Uncertain Mint

UNCERTAIN RULER

C197 (Trench 1, SF 1066, context 1024)
 Broken.

Obv: Radiate head right, details illegible.
 Rev: FELICITAS AVGG; Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae?
 Before A.D. 260. Probably Valerian or Gallienus.
 (A.D. 253–260).

Late Roman

IOVI CONSERVATORI,

A.D. 321–324

Jupiter standing left, leaning on scepter and holding victory on globe; to left, eagle holding wreath; to right, captive. In field left, X/III. Mintmark in exergue.

Nicomedia



C198 (Trench 12, SF 3687, context 12001)
 Complete; 18 mm; 3.83 gr.
 Licinius I.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; IMPCVALLICINLICINIVSPFAVG.
Rev: Mintmark: SMNT.
RIC VII, 607, 44.

PROVIDENTIA CAESS

Gate with two towers, A.D. 324–330

Uncertain Mint

C199 (Trench 1, SF 1008, context 1010)
Complete.
Ruler uncertain.

Obv: Consular bust (?) left, details illegible.
Rev: [...]IACAESS; Mintmark: SM[.]A.

GLORIA EXERCITVS,

Two soldiers, two standards, A.D. 330–335

Two soldiers facing one another, each holding spear and shield; between them, two standards. Mintmark in exergue.

Uncertain mint

C200 (Trench 15, SF 3663, context 15152)
Complete; 18 mm; 2.32 gr.
Constantine I.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right, seen from front;
CONSTAN[
Rev: Mintmark: SM[

VOT XX MVLT XXX
in wreath, A.D. 347–348

Uncertain mint

C201 (Trench 9, SF 471, context 9196)
Complete; 14 mm; 1.94 gr.
Constantius II.

Obv: Pearl-diademed head right, bust off flan;]-TIVS[
Rev: Mintmark illegible.

FEL TEMP REPARATIO

Soldier spearing fallen horseman, A.D. 348–361

All obverses: Pearl-diademed, draped cuirassed bust of Constantius II right, seen from front. DNCONSTAN-TIVSPFAVG.

Reverses: LRBC type 3: horseman falling, raising arm. LRBC type 4: horseman falling, clutching horse's neck. Letters sometimes in field; mintmark in exergue.

Rome

C202 (Trench 9, SF 376, context 9000)
Broken; 18 mm; 2.37 gr.

Type 3. Mintmark: RMPstar; RIC VIII

Antioch

C203 (Trench 15, SF 3669, context 15133)
Broken; 16 mm; 2.05 gr.

Type 4. Mintmark: ANB; RIC VIII, 528, 188. A.D. 355–361.



C204 (Trench 5, SF 401, context 5000)
Complete; 16 mm; 2.23 gr.

Type 4. Mintmark: AN[

C205 (Trench 15, SF 4122, context 15150)
Broken; 18 mm; 1.62 gr.

Type 4. Mintmark: AN[

Uncertain mint

C206 (Trench 15, SF 605, context 15078)
Broken; 16 mm; 2.35 gr.

Type 4. Mintmark illegible.

VOT V MVLT X
in wreath, A.D. 363–364

Antioch

C207 (Trench 7, SF 663, context 7141)
Complete; 17 mm; 2.70 gr.
Jovian.

Obv: Pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front;]AVG.

Rev: Mintmark: ANTΔ.

GLORIA ROMANORVM

Emperor dragging captive, A.D. 364–375

Emperor advancing right, with right hand dragging captive and holding standard in left.

Antioch

C208 (Trench 10, SF 4010, context 10034)
Complete; 15 mm; 1.26 gr.
Valens.

Obv: Pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front;]-PFAVG.

Rev: Mintmark: ANT[
RIC X, 274, 10b, LRBC 2654, 2659.

ILLEGIBLE VOTA IN WREATH*ca. A.D. 378–392***C209** (Trench 7, SF 637, context 7025)

Complete; 12 mm; 1.40 gr.

Valentinian II?

Obv: Diademed bust right, details illegible; [...]TI[...]

Rev: Mintmark illegible.

VIRTUS EXERCITI,*A.D. 395–401*

Emperor standing left, holding spear and resting left hand on shield. To right, victory, holding palm branch in left hand, crowns emperor. Mintmark in exergue.

*Uncertain mint***C210** (Trench 9, SF 370, context 9000)

Complete; 17 mm; 2.20 gr.

Arcadius or Honorius.

Obv: Pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right;]-VSP-FAVG.

Rev: Mintmark illegible.

GLORIA ROMANORVM*Three emperors, A.D. 406–408*

Three emperors standing facing. Mintmark in exergue.

Uncertain mints**C211** (Trench 2, SF 2043, context 2000)

Broken; 14 mm; 1.36 gr.

Arcadius.

Obv: Pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; DNARC[

Rev: Mintmark illegible.

C212 (Trench 9, SF 365, context 9000)

Broken; 15 mm; 1.21 gr.

Theodosius II.

Obv: Pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front;]-SIVS[

Rev: Mintmark illegible.

CROSS IN WREATH,*A.D. 425–435*

Obverse: Pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right, where visible.

*Antioch***C213** (Trench 15, SF 598, context 15001)

Complete; 11 mm; 1.06 gr.

Obv: Legend illegible.

Rev: Mintmark: ANT.

Uncertain mint**C214** (Trench 2, SF 2044, context 2000)

Complete; 11 mm; 0.79 gr.

Obv: Theodosius II. [...]HEO[...]

Rev: Mintmark off flan.

REVERSE TYPES ILLEGIBLE,*late fourth/fifth century***C215** (Trench 15, SF 3166, context 15007)

Complete; 13 mm; 1.54 gr.

Obv: Bust right, details illegible.

C216 (Trench 2, SF 2034, context 2002)

Complete; 15 mm; 2.13 gr.

Obv: Bust right, details illegible.

C217 (Trench 15, SF 3660, context 15103)

Complete; 12 mm; 0.95 gr.

Obv: Details illegible.

VANDALIC?*Fifth/sixth century***C218** (Trench 9, SF 469, context 9190)

Complete?; 12 mm; 0.68 gr.

Obverse completely illegible.

Rev: Crude cross potent.

Remarks: I have tentatively separated this cross-in-wreath type from the others of A.D. 425–435 and assigned it to the so-called “Vandalic” category. There is a whole class of coinages of the fifth and sixth centuries that is very poorly understood and difficult to identify, particularly when in bad condition (for a classification, see Bijovsky 1998, 82). The coin in question has a cross with arms of equal length, ending in prominent serifs (‘cross potent’), whereas on the issues of A.D. 425–435 the upright arm of the cross is normally longer than the crossbar and the serifs are not so strongly pronounced.

Byzantine

JUSTIN I, A.D. 518–527

Uncertain mint

FOLLIS, A.D. 512–527.

C219 (Trench 12, SF 3694, context 12011)
Complete; 29 mm; 18.10 gr.

Obv: Didemed, draped, cuirassed bust right.
...]-NVSP[...
Rev: Large M; details illegible.

UNCERTAIN RULERS, ANASTASIUS-JUSTINIAN,
A.D. 512–565

Constantinople

FOLLIS, A.D. 512–538.

C220 (Trench 12, SF 3698, context 12011)
Complete; 32 mm; 19.87 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right.
Legend illegible.
Rev: Large M, cross above, illegible officina mark below,
star (?) in field left, right hand field illegible.
Mintmark CON in exergue.

Uncertain mint

5 NUMMI

Obverse: Diademed draped cuirassed bust right.
Reverse: E.

C221 (Trench 2, SF 2027, context 2002)
Complete; 18 mm; 2.34 gr.

Obv: ...]PPA[...
Rev: Details illegible.

C222 (Trench 12, SF 3693, context 12011)
Complete; 13 mm; 1.48 gr.

Obv: Legend illegible.
Rev: Details illegible.

JUSTINIAN I, A.D. 527–565

Constantinople?

FOLLIS, A.D. 550–551

C223 (Trench 18, SF 924, context 18056)
Complete; 34 mm; 17.29 gr.

Obv: Bust facing, in plumed helmet, wearing diadem and
cuirass. In right hand, cross on globe, on left shoulder,
shield; cross in field right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Large M, cross above, officina mark Δ below; to right,
downwards, ANNO; to left, date X/X/II/II, mintmark in
exergue illegible.
DOC 48b?, MIB 95a?, A.D. 550–551.

Antioch

FOLLIS

Obverses: Diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right.
DNIVSTINI-ANVSPPAVG.

Reverses: Large M, cross above, officina mark below, sym-
bols either side. Mintmark in exergue.

C224 (Trench 2, SF 2275, context 2255)
Complete; 31 mm; 16.41 gr.

Class 1. Star either side, officina Γ, mintmark: ANTIX.
DOC 202C, MIB 125, A.D. 527–529.

C225 (Trench 7, SF 659, context 7062)
Complete; 31 mm; 15.47 gr.

Class 3. Star either side, officina Γ, mintmark:
+THEUP+.
DOC 210C, MIB 129, A.D. 528–532.

5 NUMMI

Obverses: Diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right.
DNIVSTINI-ANVSPPAVG.

Reverses: E with crossbar, officina letter, or symbol usually
in field to right.



C226 (Trench 12, SF 3707, context 12011)
Complete; 14 mm; 1.65 gr.

Obv: ...]IVSTIN-[...
Rev: OV monogram to right.
DOC 270, MIB 162, A.D. 556–561.

C227 (Trench 12, SF 3706, context 12011)
Complete; 16 mm; 2.43 gr.

Obverse illegible.
Rev: As previous.

C228 (Trench 12, SF 3713, context 12012)
Almost complete; 17 mm; 2.04 gr.

...]ANVSPPAVG. Details illegible.
DOC 268–71, MIB 141–2, 161–2, A.D. 537–561.

C229 (Trench 12, SF 3695, context 12011)
Complete; 16 mm; 1.53 gr.

Obverse: Illegible.
Rev: As previous.

C230 (Trench 12, SF 3696, context 12011)
Complete; 16 mm; 2.30 gr.

Obverse: Illegible.
Rev: As previous.

C231 (Trench 12, SF 3699, context 12011)
Complete; 17 mm; 2.31 gr.

Obverse: Illegible.
Rev: As previous.

C232 (Trench 12, SF 3702, context 12011)
Complete; 15 mm; 1.82 gr.

Obverse: Illegible.
Rev: As previous.

C233 (Trench 12, SF 3703, context 12011)
Complete; 16 mm; 2.13 gr.

Obverse: Illegible.
Rev: As previous.

Abbasids

HARUN AL-RASHID, A.D. 786–809

Baghdad

C234 (Trench 1, SF 1005, context 1010)
Complete.

Dirhem.

In center: "Muhammad the Prophet of God, from what was ordered by the trustworthy commander, Muhammad, son of the prince of the faithful, Jafr" Around, "In Madinat as-Salam, in the year 179." Three annulets with inner circles on border. A.D. 797–798. Lane-Poole 1875, 212. Pierced for suspension.

Remarks: The coin is pierced and was probably used as an item of personal adornment. It could have been used as jewelry long after it had functioned as a coin.

Illegible and Uncertain

Remarks on C235–288: The coins in this section cannot be assigned a date reliably, although the contexts from which several come suggest that they are provincial issues, probably of the second or third century. I have not sought to infer dates of illegible coins from context dates. No date can be inferred for those from late deposits or colluvium.

C235 (Trench 2, SF 2017, context 2003)
Complete; 15 mm; 2.34 gr.

Obverse: head right.

C236 (Trench 2, SF 2136, context 2080)
Complete; 33 mm; 20.62 gr.

Obverse: head right.

C237 (Trench 9, SF 382, unstratified)
Complete; 18 mm; 2.68 gr.

Obverse: head right.

C238 (Trench 9, SF 383, context 9112)
Complete; 21 mm; 3.38 gr.

Obverse: head right.

C239 (Trench 9, SF 393, context 9013)
Complete; 21 mm; 10.70 gr.

Obverse: head right.

C240 (Trench 9, SF 814, context 9231)
Complete; 31 mm; 15.14 gr.

C241 (Trench 4, SF 2, context 4004)
Complete; 30 mm; 7.48 gr.

C242 (Trench 12, SF 3686, context 12001)
Complete; 26 mm; 17.15 gr.

C243 (Trench 18, SF 907, context 18001)
Complete; 26 mm; 7.18 gr.

C244 (Trench 9, SF 426, context 9138)
Complete; 24 mm; 10.20 gr.

C245 (Trench 9, SF 749, context 9231)
Complete; 24 mm; 8.47 gr.

C246 (Trench 15, SF 587, context 15002)
Complete; 24 mm; 8.01 gr.

C247 (Trench 9, SF 723, context 9109)
Complete; 23 mm; 5.68 gr.

C248 (Trench 15, SF 3662, context 15127)
Complete; 23 mm; 7.28 gr.

C249 (Trench 9, SF 98, context 9073)
Complete; 22 mm; 3.18 gr.

C250 (Trench 2, SF 2041, context 2000)
Complete; 20 mm; 3.45 gr.

C251 (Trench 9, SF 153, context 9112)
Complete; 20 mm; 8.25 gr.

C252 (Trench 9, SF 725, context 9109)
Complete; 20 mm; 3.75 gr.

C253 (Trench 12, SF 3704, context 12011)
Fragment; 20 mm; 5.43 gr.

C254 (Trench 9, SF 392, context 9207)
Complete; 19 mm; 3.63 gr.

C255 (Trench 9, SF 699, context 9076)
Complete; 19 mm; 9.12 gr.

C256 (Trench 2, SF 2023, context 2002)
Complete; 17 mm; 3.45 gr.

C257 (Trench 2, SF 2222, context 2158)
Complete; 17 mm; 1.25 gr.

C258 (Trench 12, SF 3705, context 12011)
Complete; 17 mm; 2.97 gr.

C259 (Trench 15, SF 606, context 15095)
Complete; 17 mm; 3.56 gr.

C260 (Trench 2, SF 2360, context 2443)
Almost complete; 16 mm; 3.05 gr.

C261 (Trench 12, SF 3697, context 12011)
Complete; 16 mm; 2.25 gr.

C262 (Trench 9, SF 55, context 9000)
Fragment; 15 mm; 1.60 gr.

C263 (Trench 9, SF 60, context 9074)
Complete; 15 mm; 2.95 gr.

C264 (Trench 12, SF 3692, context 12011)
Complete; 15 mm; 2.11 gr.

C265 (Trench 7, SF 891, context 7073)
Almost complete; 14 mm; 2.98 gr.

C266 (Trench 7, SF 890, context 7231)
Complete; 13 mm; 2.53 gr.

C267 (Trench 2, SF 2042, context 2000)
Complete; 12 mm; 1.00 gr.

C268 (Trench 9, SF 364, context 9000)
Broken; 12 mm; 0.87 gr.

C269 (Trench 2, SF 2028, context 2002)
Complete; 11 mm; 0.83 gr.

C270 (Trench 12, SF 3700, context 12011)
Complete; 11 mm; 1.06 gr.

C271 (Trench 15, SF 4331, context 15295)
Half; 11 mm; 0.45 gr.

C272 (Trench 11, SF 237, context 11028)
Complete; 10 mm; 0.56 gr.

C273 (Trench 12, SF 3173, context 12011)
Almost complete; 10 mm; 1.01 gr.

C274 (Trench 12, SF 4292, context 12011)
Complete; 10 mm; 0.45 gr.

C275 (Trench 12, SF 3174, context 12011)
Almost complete; 9 mm; 0.52 gr.

C276 (Trench 12, SF 3701, context 12011)
Fragment; 9 mm; 0.95 gr.

C277 (Trench 12, SF 3710, context 12011)
Complete; 9 mm; 0.60 gr.

C278 (Trench 15, SF 3172, context 15001)
Complete; 9 mm; 0.38 gr.

C279 (Trench 15, SF 4333, context 15001)
Complete; 8 mm; 0.79 gr.

C280 (Trench 15, SF 4332, context 15000)
Fragment; 8 mm; 0.40 gr.

C281 (Trench 1, SF 1026, context 1010)
Complete.

C282 (Trench 1, SF 1039, context 1018)
Complete.

C283 (Trench 2, SF 2009, context 2002)
Complete; 3.44 gr.
Corroded.

C284 (Trench 2, SF 2012, context 2002)
Complete; 3.88 gr.
Corroded.

C285 (Trench 2, SF 2024, context 2002)
Complete; 1.20 gr.

C286 (Trench 2, SF 2025, context 2002)
Complete; 2.73 gr.
Corroded.

C287 (Trench 9, SF 472, context 9196)
Complete?; 0.97 gr.

C288 (Trench 9, SF 473, context 9196)
Half; 0.48 gr.

CATALOGUE OF THE HOARDS

Hoard 1

Trench 9; SF 813; context 9195
462 coins; complete?

This was the only hoard recognized as such during the excavations and was the only one to receive a small find number. The order of the catalogue of Hoard 1 is as follows:

1. The single Seleucid issue
2. The coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia (the largest component in the hoard)
3. The Roman imperial aes (the second largest component)
4. Roman imperial silver
5. Other provincial coinages (in *BMC/Historia Numorum* order)
6. Uncertain Roman provincial
7. Uncertain Roman imperial or provincial

Also found in the hoard was a small bronze weight, 3.86g, 13 mm square, with the numeral H (8) on its upper surface (SF 1698).⁴⁰ This object appears to have been cut from some other metal item, perhaps a coin, and shaped by hammering.

Seleucid

ANTIOCHUS IV, 175–165/4 B.C., HIERAPOLIS

C289 (SF 1575)
Complete; 22 mm; 8.35 gr.
Obv: Head right, all details illegible.
Rev: Zeus standing left, lion before. To right, downwards, [.]EPOΠIOA[...]; monogram to right. All other details illegible.
BMC Seleucid Kings, p. 40, 59–60 variety (different monogram); SNG Spaer 1055 (different monogram).

Caesarea in Cappadocia

Remarks on C290–C439: Many of these types of Caesarea in Cappadocia appear to be unpublished variants. The bronze coinage of Caesarea awaits a detailed study (see Bland 1996 for a die study of Gordian III's Caesarean bronze). The commonest types are:

Large denomination (25–28 mm): Mount Argaeus, sometimes on altar or in distyle shrine.

Small denomination(s) (20–24 mm): Basket with corn ears; Corn ears on altar; Corn ears tied together.

In the catalogue the coins have been listed according to regnal year (where legible), then by denomination and type.

COMMODOUS, A.D. 180–192

Dates illegible

C290 (SF 1667)
Complete; 28 mm; 12.09 gr.
Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ET[.] Legend illegible.
Sydenham 374–82 for type. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C291 (SF 1890)
Complete; 29 mm; 14.13 gr.
Obv: Laureate head, bust illegible. [...]MO-A[...].
Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar, details illegible. Legend illegible.
Sydenham 374–82 for type. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C292 (SF 1825)
Complete; 28 mm; 16.20 gr.
Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; MKOM[...].
Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ET[...].
Sydenham 374–82 for type. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C293 (SF 1702)

Complete; 26 mm; 8.74 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]MO-[...].

Rev: Five or six corn ears on altar, all other details illegible. Coin heavily worn.

Sydenham 373c (Malloy supplement) for type.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

Year 17(?)

C294 (SF 1954)

Complete; 23 mm; 10.57 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust (?) right; [...]CE[...].

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar with garland, ETIZ (?) below. Legend illegible.

Sydenham — (if year 17).

Dates illegible

C295 (SF 1878)

Complete; 29 mm; 14.74 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type unclear;

[...]CEII-[...]

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar with garland, ET[...] below; [.....]A around.

Sydenham 427 for type.

C296 (SF 1748)

Complete; 22 mm; 8.67 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust illegible. Legend illegible.

Rev: Four corn ears on altar, all other details illegible.

Very worn.

Sydenham 414 for type.

C297 (SF 1838)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.76 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together. Legend illegible.

Sydenham 413 for type.

C298 (SF 4363)

Complete; 21 mm; 9.46 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: As previous.

C299 (SF 1746)

Complete; 21 mm; 7.92 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: As previous.

JULIA DOMNA, WIFE OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,

A.D. 198–211

Year 4 (A.D. 195–196)

C300 (SF 1943)

Complete; 26 mm; 9.21 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; IOYAIΑ-[...].

Rev: Wreath containing inscription in five or six lines, ending [...]NE/Ω[...]O/ETΔ (?).

Sydenham 457 (A.D. 196).

CARACALLA, JOINT REIGN WITH SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,

A.D. 198–211

Year 2



C301 (SF 1560)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.17 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded draped bust seen from front;

[...]ANT[...].

Rev: Four corn ears on altar decorated with Mount Argaeus (?), ETB in exergue; MHT-[...].

Sydenham –

Year 5?

C302 (SF 1811)

Complete; 26 mm; 10.73 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type unclear (draped, cuirassed?); [...]ANT[...].

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETE(?); [...]KAI-CAPL.

Sydenham –

DIADUMENIAN, AS CAESAR UNDER MACRINUS,

A.D. 217–218

Date illegible

C303 (SF 1915)

Complete; 22 mm; 9.97 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped bust right, details unclear (cui-rassed?); ΜΟΠ[...].

Rev: Three (?) corn ears tied together, ET[.] in exergue.

Legend illegible.

Sydenham –

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

Year 2 (A.D. 218–219)**C304** (SF 1780)

Complete; 27 mm; 11.51 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

[...]ΛΙΟC-A[...]

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETB; [...]APIAC
Sydenham 512.**C305** (SF 1914)

Complete; 27 mm; 13.71 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETB;

MHTPOΠO-KAICAP[...]

Sydenham 512.

*Year 3 (A.D. 219–220)***C306** (SF 1674)

Complete; 28 mm; 11.45 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]

PHΛIOC-AN[...].

Rev: Mount Argaeus on garlanded altar, ETΓ below;

MHTPOΠO-KAICAPI.

Sydenham 522–3 variety (reverse legend).

*Year 4 (A.D. 220–221)***C307** (SF 1830)

Complete; 25 mm; 10.20 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Mount Argaeus, figure holding scepter at summit, on altar inscribed ETΔ; [...]Π-KAICAP[?].

Sydenham 526a.

C308 (SF 1507)

Complete; 26 mm; 13.39 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΛI-A[...]

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar, ETΔ below;

MHTP-[...]AICA.

Sydenham 526 variety (head laureate).

C309 (SF 1592)

Complete; 27 mm; 10.37 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

AYKMAP[...]ΛIOC-A[...].

Rev: Mount Argaeus, star above, on altar inscribed ETΔ;
[...]OΠ-[...].

Sydenham -. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

*Year 5 (A.D. 221–222)***C310** (SF 1933)

Complete; 26 mm; 10.62 gr.

Obv: Bust right, draped, other details illegible;

[...]ANTWNI.

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETE;

MHTPOΠ-KAICAPI.

Sydenham 527d variety (obverse and reverse legends).

Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

*Dates illegible***C311** (SF 1918)

Complete; 26 mm; 9.52 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

AY[...]ANTΩN[.]NOC.

Rev: Mount Argaeus on plain altar, ET[.] below;

MHTPOΠ-KA[...].

C312 (SF 1789)

Complete; 30 mm; 11.57 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

[...]ANTWN.

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar, ET[.] below;

[...]OΠ-KA[...].

C313 (SF 1721)

Complete; 28 mm; 12.19 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.

AYKMAYP[...]ANT[...].

Rev: Mount Argaeus on low altar with illegible inscription, ET[.] in exergue; MHT[...]AP.

Remarks: Coins of similar type have NEWKOP or variants on the altar (Sydenham 517b), but the inscription in this case appears to be different.

C314 (SF 1566)

Complete; 29 mm; 9.47 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYK

MAYPH[...].

Rev: Mount Argaeus, all other details illegible.

Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C315 (SF 1770)

Complete; 29 mm; 9.19 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

AYKMAYP-A[...]OC. Type illegible; [...]KAIC[...].

C316 (SF 1722)
Complete; 26 mm; 13.29 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]INOC.
Rev: Illegible.

JULIA MAESA, GRANDMOTHER OF ELAGABALUS,
A.D. 218–222

Year 2?



C317 (SF 1827)
Complete; 27 mm; 12.18 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right; IOYΛIAMAICA[...]
Rev: Emperor in quadriga right; Mount Argaeus above. In
exergue: ETB(?); [...]KAICAPI.
Sydenham –

ELAGABALUS OR SEVERUS ALEXANDER

Year 4

C318 (SF 1796)
Complete; 26 mm; 11.88 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend
illegible.
Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed: ETΔ; MHT
[...]CAP.

Year 5

C319 (SF 1798)
Complete; 25 mm; 12.36 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend
illegible.
Rev: Mt Argaeus, star above, on altar inscribed ETE;
[...]ΠΟΠ-ΚΑΙΚΑ[...].
Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 222–235

Year 1 (A.D. 222)

C320 (SF 1660)
Complete; 26 mm; 13.60 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]PHCEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑ[...].
Rev: Mount Argaeus, uncertain object at summit, on altar
inscribed ETA; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ-ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙΑ.
Sydenham 534–6a variety (reverse legend).

C321 (SF 1675)
Complete; 27 mm; 12.29 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
[...]CEOY-[...].
Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETA;
ΜΗΤΡΟΠ[...].
Sydenham 534–6a.

C322 (SF 1584)
Complete; 21 mm; 7.04 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]EOYH-ΑΛΕ[...].
Rev: Four corn ears on altar decorated with garland; ETA
in exergue.
Sydenham –

C323 (SF 1836)
Complete; 21 mm; 7.30 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΚΕΟΥΗ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-A;
ΜΗΤΡ-Ο-Κ-ΑΙΚΑ.
Sydenham –

Year 3 (A.D. 223–224)

C324 (SF 1651)
Complete; 25 mm; 10.69 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend
illegible.
Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETT;
[...]ΤΡΟΠ-ΚΑΙΚΑ[...].
Sydenham 542 variety? (star not visible).

C325 (SF 1776)
Complete; 26 mm; 13.44 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
ΑΥΚΕΟΥΗ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.
Rev: Distyle temple containing agalma of Mount Argaeus,
ETT in exergue; ΜΗΤΡΟ-ΚΑΙΚΑ.
Sydenham 544d.

C326 (SF 4349)
Complete; 27 mm; 12.69 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
ΑΥΚΕΟΥΗ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ.
Rev: Distyle shrine containing agalma of Mount Argaeus,
ΕΤΟΓ below; [...]ΚΑΙΚΑΡ.
Sydenham 544 variety (different reverse legend).

C327 (SF 1583)
Complete; 21 mm; 6.73 gr.

Obv: Head right, bust type illegible. Legend illegible.
Rev: Prize crown containing three palms, ETT in exergue;
ΜΗΚΑΙΚ-Α-Ρ-[...].
Sydenham 552.

C328 (SF 1544)

Complete; 21 mm; 7.04 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOYH-A[...].
 Rev: Prize crown containing three palms, ETT in exergue;
 [...]TPO-[...].
 Sydenham 552 variety (different obverse legend).

C329 (SF 1681)

Complete; 21 mm; 5.94 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]KCEOYH-ΑΛΕ[...].
 Rev: Prize crown containing three palms, ETT below;
 M[...]KAICA.
 Sydenham 552 variety (different obverse legend).

**C330** (SF 1624)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.30 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
 [...]ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
 Rev: Basket containing four corn ears; ETT in exergue;
 MHTP-O-KAIC.
 Sydenham 548.

C331 (SF 1784)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.09 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΑΑ[...].
 Rev: Basket containing four (?) corn ears, ETT in exergue;
 [...]KAI.
 Sydenham 548 variety (different reverse legend).

C332 (SF 1671)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.05 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
 Rev: Four corn ears on altar with garland, ETT (?) below;
 [...]ICAP.
 Sydenham 549 variety (different obverse crown and
 reverse legend).

C333 (SF 1614)

Complete; 23 mm; 6.36 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]CEOYH-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ.
 Rev: Four corn ears tied together, uncertain object in center
 (another corn ear?), between ET- Γ; MH[...].
 Sydenham –

C334 (SF 1513)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.56 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]CEOYH-A[...].
 Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-Γ;
 MHT-P-K-A.
 Sydenham 550 variety (different reverse legend).

C335 (SF 1577)

Complete; 21 mm; 7.17 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]H-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.
 Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-Γ;
 MH-T-K-[...].
 Sydenham 550 variety (different reverse legend).

*Year 4 (A.D. 224–225)***C336** (SF 1615)

Complete; 25 mm; 13.27 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
 [...]CEOYH-[...].
 Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar decorated with garland, ETΔ
 in exergue; MHTPO[...]AICAPI.
 Sydenham –. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

**C337** (SF 1594)

Complete; 26 mm; 9.87 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right.
 AY[.]MAYPCEO-ΑΛΕΞ[...].
 Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETΔ;
 MHTPOΠ-KAICAPI.
 Sydenham –. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C338 (SF 1581)

Complete; 25 mm; 9.73 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
 Legend illegible.
 Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETΔ;
 MHTPOΠO-[...].
 Sydenham –



C339 (SF 1517)
Complete; 25 mm; 12.02 gr.
Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]CEOY-AΛEEANΔ.
Rev: Mount Argaeus, wreath above; ETΔ in exergue; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ-ΚΑΙCΑΠΙ.
Sydenham 556 variety (reverse legend).

C340 (SF 1699)
Complete; 27 mm; 13.83 gr.
Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKCEOY-AΛEEAN.
Rev: Mount Argaeus, wreath above, ETΔ in exergue; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΚΑΙCΑ.
Sydenham 556 variety (reverse legend).

C341 (SF 1628)
Complete; 21 mm; 5.84 gr.
Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOYH-AΛEEANΔ
Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-Δ; [...] PO[...]P.
Sydenham 558-9 variety (obverse and reverse legends).



C342 (SF 1659)
Complete; 21 mm; 5.54 gr.
Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]CEOY-AΛEEAN.
Rev: Three ears of corn tied together, between ET-Δ; ΜΗΤ-ΠΟ-Κ-ΑΙCΑ.
Sydenham 558-9.

Year 5 (A.D. 225-226)



C343 (SF 1593)
Complete; 26 mm; 13.45 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKCEY[.]A-[...].
Rev: Mount Argaeus, ETE in exergue; ΜΗΤ[...]A[...].
Sydenham -. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C344 (SF 1601)
Complete; 28 mm; 13.91 gr.
Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]CEOYH-AΛEEANΔ.
Rev: Mount Argaeus, wreath at summit, ETE in exergue; [...]KA[...].
Sydenham 560-1 variety (obverse legend).

C345 (SF 1865)
Complete; 22 mm; 7.10 gr.
Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; A[...] YAΛEEAN.
Rev: Ears of corn (number obscured by corrosion) on altar, ETE in exergue; M[...]CA.
Sydenham 561?

C346 (SF 1687)
Complete; 21 mm; 7.10 gr.
Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOY-AΛEEANΔ.
Rev: Three corn ears tied together, ETE below; ΜΗΤ-Π-Κ-ΑΙC.
Sydenham 563.

C347 (SF 1802)
Complete; 21 mm; 6.16 gr.
Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]AΛEEANΔ.
Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-E. Legend illegible.
Sydenham 563-563b.

Year 6 (A.D. 226-227)

C348 (SF 1883)
Complete; 23 mm; 7.45 gr.
Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKCEOYHP-AΛEEANΔP.
Rev: ΜΗΤ/ΠΟΠΟΛ/ΕWCK/AICAPE/ETS across field.
Sydenham 574-8 variety (reverse legend).

C349 (SF 1678)
Complete; 23 mm; 8.91 gr.
Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKCEO[...]AN.
Rev: [...]/[...]OΛ/[...]CKAI/CΑΠΙΩΝ/ETS in five (?) lines across field.
Sydenham 574-8 variety (reverse legend).

C350 (SF 1700)

Complete; 22 mm; 9.00 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
AYKCEOYH-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.Rev: Basket containing five corn ears, between
ET-S; [...]KAIC.

Sydenham –

C351 (SF 1756)

Complete; 23 mm; 6.97 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
[.]CEOYH-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC.Rev: Four (?) corn ears on altar decorated with garland,
ETS in exergue. Legend illegible.

Sydenham 569 variety (obverse type and legend).

C352 (SF 1707)

Complete; 22 mm; 6.95 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOYH-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-S;
MHTP-OKAICAPIA.

Sydenham 570–2 variety (obverse and reverse legends).

**C353** (SF 1609)

Complete; 20 mm; 4.19 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-S;
MHT-POKA-ICAPI.

Sydenham 570–2 variety (obverse legend).

C354 (SF 1632)

Complete; 21 mm; 6.96 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AVKCEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between E-TS;
MHT-P-O-KAIC.

Sydenham 570–2 variety (obverse legend).

C355 (SF 1772)

Complete; 21 mm; 7.30 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]CEOY[...].

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-S;
MHTP-O-K-AICA.

Sydenham 570b.

C356 (SF 1753)

Complete; 21 mm; 5.84 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOYH-A[...].

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-S;
M[...]K-AICA.

Sydenham 570–2 variety (obverse and reverse legends).

C357 (SF 1856)

Complete; 21 mm; 6.60 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOYHP-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-S;
MHT-P-K[...]A.

Sydenham 570–2 variety (obverse legend).

C358 (SF 1957)

Complete; 22 mm; 6.22 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOYHPOC-[...].

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-S;
[...]AICA.

Sydenham 570–2 variety (obverse legend).

C359 (SF 1950)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.38 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between E-TS;
[...]AICA.

Sydenham 570–2 variety (obverse legend).

**C360** (SF 1928)

Complete; 21 mm; 6.23 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-S;
MH-T-K-AIC.

Sydenham 570–2 variety (obverse legend).

*Year 7 (A.D. 227–228)***C361** (SF 1518)

Complete; 26 mm; 13.49 gr.

Obv: Radiate head right, bust type unclear; [...]CEO[...].

Rev: Mount Argaeus, wreath above, dot either side of
summit, ETZ in exergue; MHTPOII-KAICAPI.

Sydenham 580d variety (no dots).

C362 (SF 1695)

Complete; 28 mm; 11.66 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYKCEOYH-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.

Rev: Mount Argaeus, wreath at summit, ETZ below; [...] ΟΠ-ΚΑΙCΑ.

Sydenham 580d variety (reverse legend).

C363 (SF 1786)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.04 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] CEOY[...]Δ.

Rev: Mount Argaeus, wreath at summit, ETZ in exergue;
MHTPO-ΚΑΙCΑ.

Sydenham 580d variety (reverse legend). Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C364 (SF 1586)

Complete; 23 mm; 9.31 gr.

Obv: Radiate head right, bust type illegible; AYKCEO-
HA[...].Rev: MH/TPOΠO/ΛEWCK/AICAPI/ACET/Z in six lines
across field.

Sydenham 591.

C365 (SF 1683)

Complete; 22 mm; 8.29 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYKCEOYHΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.Rev: Basket containing four corn ears, ETZ below;
MHTPO-ΚΑΙCΑ.

Sydenham 589.

C366 (SF 1901)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.51 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare (?) bust right; [...]CEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-Z;
MHT-[...].

Sydenham 587-587a.

C367 (SF 1620)

Complete; 20 mm; 5.71 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCE[...].

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-Z;
[...] -TP-K-AIC.

Sydenham 587-587a.

C368 (SF 1792)

Complete; 23 mm; 6.40 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEO-[...]PO.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-Z; Legend
illegible.

Sydenham 587-587a.

C369 (SF 1759)

Complete; 20 mm; 5.82 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOYH-ΑΛΕΞ[...].

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-Z; Legend
illegible.

Sydenham 587-587a.

*Year 8 (A.D. 228-229)***C370** (SF 1714)

Complete; 27 mm; 10.31 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
[.]KCEOYH-A[...].Rev: Mount Argaeus, ETH in exergue; M[.....]A.
Sydenham 593a?**C371** (SF 1579)

Complete; 21 mm; 6.25 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]ΞΑΝΔ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-H;
MHT[...].

Sydenham 595-6.

C372 (SF 1850)

Complete; 22 mm; 6.79 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between
ET-H; M[...]-K-AICA.

Sydenham 587-587a.

C373 (SF 1824)

Complete; 21 mm; 6.60 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYKCEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔRev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-H;
MHT-[...].

As previous.

C374 (SF 1576)

Complete; 19 mm; 5.77 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKC[...]-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, between ET-H; [...] KA-ICAP.

Sydenham 595-6 variety (reverse legend).

*Dates uncertain or illegible**1) Reverses: Mount Argaeus on altar***C375** (SF 1805)

Complete; 27 mm; 11.43 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]-AA[...].
 Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar decorated with garland, ETA or Δ below; M[...].

C376 (SF 1595)

Complete; 26 mm; 10.57 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
 Legend illegible.
 Rev: Mount Argaeus, ETT[?] in exergue; MH[...].
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C377 (SF 1762)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.72 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYK[...].
 Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar, ETT or S in exergue; MHTPOΠO-KA[...].
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C378 (SF 1664)

Complete; 24 mm; 11.91 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
 Legend illegible.
 Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar with garland, ETT or S in exergue. Legend illegible.
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

**C379** (SF 1596)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.49 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKMAYPHAIIOC-AA[...]CCEB.
 Rev: Altar inscribed NEΩKOP; three figures on peaks; [...]KAICAP.
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C380 (SF 1881)

Complete; 25 mm; 12.51 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]CEOYH-AΛEΞ[...].
 Rev: Garlanded altar, wreath at summit, ET[.] below; [...]KAICAPI.

C381 (SF 1948)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.02 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKCE[...].
 Rev: Garlanded altar, details illegible; [...]TPO[...].
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C382 (SF 1884)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.96 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYK[...].
 Rev: All other details illegible.
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

C383 (SF 1570)

Complete; 27 mm; 14.14 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
 Legend illegible.
 Rev: All other details illegible.

C384 (SF 1516)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.02 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
 Rev: All other details illegible.
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

*2) Reverses: Mount Argaeus.***C385** (SF 1597)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.10 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]CEO[...].
 Rev: Mount Argaeus, ET[.] in exergue; [...]OΠI-KAICAP.
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

*3) Reverses: Distyle shrine containing agalma of Mount Argaeus.***C386** (SF 1937)

Complete; 23 mm; 12.34 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]AΛEΞ[...].
 Rev: Distyle shrine containing Mount Argaeus, ETA or Δ below; MHT[...]OKA[...].

C387 (SF 1561)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.05 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYK[...]OY[...]AΛEΞ[...].
 Rev: Distyle shrine containing Mount Argaeus, ET[.] below; [...]AICAPIA.
 Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.

4) *Reverses: Basket containing four corn ears.*

C388 (SF 1637)

Complete; 22 mm; 8.54 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ANΔ.
Rev: ET[.] in exergue; MHTPO-KAICA.

C389 (SF 1644)

Complete; 22 mm; 10.60 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]KC[...].ΕΑΝΔ.
Rev: ET[.] in exergue; MHTP-[...].

C390 (SF 1569)

Complete; 21 mm; 8.69 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder;
[...]ΑΛΕΞ[...].
Rev: Legend illegible.

5) *Reverses: Four corn ears on altar.*

C391 (SF 1894)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.31 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKCEO[...]
ΑΛΕ[...].
Rev: ETE or S below; MHT-ΡΟΠΟΚ[...].

C392 (SF 1668)

Complete; 23 mm; 7.50 gr.

Obv: Radiate head right, bust type illegible;
[...]ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
Rev: Altar decorated with garland. Legend illegible.

6) *Reverses: Three corn ears tied together.*

C393 (SF 1608)

Complete; 22 mm; 6.51 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCE[...]ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
Rev: ET-E(?) [...]AIC.

C394 (SF 1689)

Complete; 21 mm; 5.54 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]CEO[...].
Rev: E-TS or Γ; MH[...]KAIC.

C395 (SF 1763)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.63 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYKCEO[.]PO-[...].
Rev: E-[...]; MHTΡΟΠΚΑICA.

C396 (SF 1578)

Complete; 21 mm; 5.36 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]CE[...]-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.
Rev: ET-[.]; MH-[...].

C397 (SF 1677)

Complete; 21 mm; 5.43 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
Rev: ET-[.]; MHTP-O-K-AIC.

C398 (SF 1713)

Complete; 22 mm; 6.15 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOY-ΑΛΕΞ[...].
Rev: ET-[.]; MHTP-O-[...]A.

C399 (SF 1895)

Complete; 20 mm; 5.85 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]CEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.
Rev: ET-[.]; MH[...]K-AICA.



C400 (SF 1949)

Complete; 20 mm; 5.43 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. [...]OY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
Rev: ET-[.]; [...]AIC.

C401 (SF 1709)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.49 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]EOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
Rev: ET-[.]; MHT-K[...].

C402 (SF 1573)

Complete; 20 mm; 5.65 gr.

Obv: Head right, bust type illegible; [...]ΑΛΕΞΑ[...].
Rev: MH[...]. Date illegible.

C403 (SF 1564)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.29 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKCEOY-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.
Rev: MHTP-O-K-AICA. Date illegible.

C404 (SF 1823)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.16 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AY[...]ΕΑΝ.
Rev: [...]ΗΤ-Ρ-[...]. Date illegible.

C405 (SF 1857)
Complete; 21 mm; 5.95 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]ΚΣΕΟΥΗ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ.
Rev: [...]ΤΡ-Ο-[...]. Date illegible.



C406 (SF 1582)
Complete; 20 mm; 5.21 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΚΣΕΟΥ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.
Rev: [...]Τ-Κ-ΑΙΣΑ. Date illegible.

C407 (SF 1512)
Complete; 21 mm; 6.24 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΚΣΕΟΥ[...].
Rev: [...]ΟΠ[...]. Date illegible.

C408 (SF 1920)
Complete; 20 mm; 6.67 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΚΣΕΟΥ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.
Rev: [...]Ο-Κ-[...]. Date illegible.

C409 (SF 1807)
Complete; 20 mm; 5.04 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΚΣΕ[...].
Rev: [...]ΑΙΣΑ. Date illegible.

C410 (SF 1829)
Complete; 21 mm; 5.12 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΚΣΕΥ[...].
Rev: Legend illegible.

C411 (SF 1692)
Complete; 21 mm; 6.58 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΚΣΕΟΥ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ.
Rev: Legend illegible.

C412 (SF 1548)
Complete; 20 mm; 7.31 gr.

Obv: Head right, details illegible; [...]ΕΕ[...].
Rev: Legend illegible.

C413 (SF 1549)
Complete; 21 mm; 5.71 gr.

Obv: Head right, details illegible; [...]ΕΕ[...].
Rev: Legend illegible.

C414 (SF 1574)
Complete; 20 mm; 6.71 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
Rev: Legend illegible.

C415 (SF 1867)
Complete; 21 mm; 5.49 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΚΣΕΟΥ-ΑΛΕΞ[...].
Rev: Legend illegible.

C416 (SF 1697)
Complete; 22 mm; 7.70 gr.

Obv: Head right, details illegible.
Rev: Legend illegible.

7) *Reverses: Uncertain or illegible.*

C417 (SF 1754)
Complete; 28 mm; 11.82 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
ΑΥΚΣΕΟΥ-ΑΛΕ[...].
Rev: Human figure, only head of which, facing left, is visible; Α (?) in field to right. [...]Κ[...].

C418 (SF 1652)
Complete; 21 mm; 6.14 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Traces of inscription in three lines, perhaps within wreath.

C419 (SF 1649)
Complete; 20 mm; 5.14 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]ΚΣ[...].
Rev: Illegible. Probably three corn ears tied together.

C420 (SF 1844)
Complete; 20 mm; 6.08 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; Α-ΥΚΣΕΟΥ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝ.
Rev: Illegible. Probably three corn ears tied together.

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

Year 4 (A.D. 240–241)



C421 (SF 1657)

Complete; 25 mm; 10.48 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKMANT-ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC.

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar, ETΔ or Z below; [...] AICA[...].

Bland 111/1 (same obverse die; reverse die = 111/2?).

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed EN[...], field beneath illegible; MHTPO-KAICBN.

Bland 132/1 (same obverse die?). Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.



C425 (SF 1936)

Complete; 24 mm; 9.49 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKMANTΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC.

Rev: Bust of Tyche right; across field, M-H/TP-KAI/CENTIX/BNETO/Δ; all in wreath.

Bland 142/2 (same dies). Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.



C422 (SF 1904)

Complete; 26 mm; 9.69 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; AYKMA[...]ANOC.

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar, ET[.] below; MHTPOKA-ICABN.

Bland 111. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.



C426 (SF 1525)

Complete; 21 mm; 6.02 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; AYKMANTTOPΔΙΑΝΟ[...]

Rev: Four corn ears on altar, ETΔ below; MHTPOKA-ICA.

Not in Bland (obverse die = Bland 162/1).

Year 7 (A.D. 243–244)

C423 (SF 810)

Complete; 26 mm; 9.56 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKMANTT[...]NOCCE.

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar, ET Δ below; MHTP [...]A[...].

Bland 114. Countermark on obverse: GIC 12.



C427 (SF 1643)

Complete; 21 mm; 5.84 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKAIMANTTOPΔΙΑΝΟC.

Rev: Six ears of corn tied together, between ET-Z; MHTPKAIBNE.

Bland 195/18 (same obverse die).



C424 (SF 1571)

Complete; 28 mm; 10.07 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AY[...]MANTTOPΔΙΑΝΟC.

C428 (SF 1900)

Complete; 24 mm; 7.90 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type unclear. Legend illegible.

Rev: Six ears of corn tied together. Legend illegible.

Bland 182–96.

**C429** (SF 1552)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.16 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] MANTTOPΔIAN[...].

Rev: Six ears of corn tied together, between ET-Z; [...] CBNE.

Bland 192/1 (same reverse die).

**C430** (SF 1663)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.64 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKAIMANTTOPΔIANOC.

Rev: Six ears of corn tied together, between ET-Z; MHTPKAIBNE.

Bland 195/2 (same dies).

C431 (SF 1688)

Complete; 34 mm; 6.83 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKAIMANTTOP[...]NOC.

Rev: Six ears of corn tied together, between ET-Z; [...] BNE.

Bland 195?

C432 (SF 1797)

Complete; 22 mm; 6.56 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. [...] MANTTOPΔ[...].

Rev: Six ears of corn tied together, all other details illegible.

As Bland 195.

C433 (SF 1808)

Complete; 22 mm; 7.30 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] ΓΟΡΔΙΑ[...].

Rev: Six ears of corn tied together, between ET-Z; [...] TKAIBNE.

As Bland 195.

C434 (SF 1653)

Complete; 22 mm; 6.20 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type unclear; [...] ΓΟΡ[...].

Rev: Six corn ears tied together; [...] KAIBNE[...].

As Bland 195.

UNCERTAIN RULERS

C435 (SF 1543)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.50 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ETA; [...] CAPI.

C436 (SF 1946)

Complete; 22 mm; 6.78 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Four corn ears, all other details illegible.

C437 (SF 1773)

Complete, very worn; 21 mm; 8.03 gr.

Obv: Septimius Severus? Head right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together, all other details illegible.

C438 (SF 1876)

Complete; 21 mm; 6.56 gr.

Obv: Severus Alexander? Bust right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together. Legend illegible.

C439 (SF 1542)

Complete; 25 mm; 6.61 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Three corn ears tied together; MHT-[...].

*Roman Imperial AES**Lugdunum*

NERO, A.D. 54–68

*Semis***C440** (SF 1955)

Complete; 21 mm; 4.90 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded bare bust left; NEROCLAVDCAE-SARAV[...].

Rev: Table with urn and wreath; SC in exergue. Legend illegible.

BMCRE I, p. 278, 396 (A.D. 64–68).

Rome
CLAUDIUS, A.D. 41–54
Dupondius



C441 (SF 1871)
Complete; 29 mm; 15.84 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded bare bust left;
TICLAVDIVSCAESARAVGPMTRPIMPPP;
CER[...]AVGVSTA.
Rev: Ceres seated left on throne, holding corn ears and
long torch; SC in exergue.
BMCRE I, p. 191, 197–8.

DOMITIAN, A.D. 81–96
Sestertius

C442 (SF 1717)
Complete, very worn; 33 mm; 24.74 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

As

C443 (SF 1501)
Complete; 28 mm; 9.86 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right; [...]ITAVGGERM.
Rev: Traces of female figure standing left. Legend illegible.

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117
Sestertii

C444 (SF 1785)
Complete; 32 mm; 23.67 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder. Legend illegible.
Rev: Arabia standing left between S-C, camel at feet. In exergue, ARAB[...]. Rest of legend illegible.
BMCRE III, p. 207, 977–80 (A.D. 112–114?).

C445 (SF 1670)
Complete, very worn; 33 mm; 20.76 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C446 (SF 1849)
Complete, Very worn; 33 mm; 22.36 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C447 (SF 1906)
Complete, very worn; 31 mm; 20.83 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

Dupondii

C448 (SF 1877)
Complete; 29 mm; 13.37 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right;
IMPCAESNERVAETRAIANOAVGGER[...]VPP.
Rev: Trophy between S-C; SPQROPTIMO-PRIN[...].
BMCRE III, p. 192, 905 (A.D. 104–111).



C449 (SF 1532)
Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 10.14 gr.

Obv: Radiate draped bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Trajan standing between two trophies, all other details illegible. Legend illegible.
BMCRE III, p. 224, 1052–4 (A.D. 116–117)

UNCERTAIN, LATE FIRST–EARLY SECOND CENTURY
Sestertius

C450 (SF 1588)
Complete, very worn; 36 mm; 23.43 gr.
Domitian/Nerva/Trajan.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

Dupondius

C451 (SF 1903)
Complete, very worn; 27 mm; 9.12 gr.
Possibly Trajan.

Obv: Radiate head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

HADRIAN, A.D. 117–138
Sestertii

C452 (SF 1757)
Complete; 30 mm; 23.57 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder;
HADRIANVS-AVG[...].
Rev: Felicitas standing left between S-C, holding cornucopiae, other hand obliterated; [...]ASAVG.
BMCRE III, p. 467, 1494 for type (A.D. 119–138).

C453 (SF 1665)

Complete; 32 mm; 28.40 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, details illegible; [...]AVGCOSIIPP.

Rev: Salus seated left on throne between S-C, feeding serpent rising from altar; SALVAVG.

BMCRE III, p. 477, 1559 (A.D. 119–138).

*As/dupondius***C454** (SF 1572)

Complete; 25 mm; 8.34 gr.

Obv: Head right, bust type unclear; HADRIANVS-AVGSTVS.

Rev: Illegible.

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138–161

*Sestertii***C455** (SF 1621)

Complete; 32 mm; 25.48 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVS-AVGP[...].

Rev: Fides standing right between S-C, holding corn-ears and plate of fruit; TR[...].

BMCRE IV, p. 179, 1145.

C456 (SF 1905)

Complete; 31 mm; 23.47 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVS-AVGPI[...].

Rev: Alexandria advancing right between S-C; Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 187, 1179–80.

C457 (SF 1741)

Complete; 29 mm; 22.93 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVSAVG-PIVSP[...].

Rev: Annona standing right between S-C, holding corn-ears and cornucopiae; modius to left, ship's prow to right; [...]NO[...].

BMCRE IV, p. 197, 1227 variety (bust bare).

C458 (SF 1531)

Complete; 30 mm; 21.98 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVSAVG-PIVSPP[...].

Rev: Antoninus and Faustina clasping hands over two small figures. Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 199, 1237–40 variety (AVG-PIVS instead of PI-VS).

C459 (SF 1778)

Complete; 32 mm; 27.13 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVSAVGPI-VSP[...].

Rev: Spes advancing left, between S-C. No legend. BMCRE IV, p. 207, 1289–91.

**C460** (SF 1523)

Complete; 34 mm; 32.84 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVSAVGPI-VSPPTRPCOSIII.

Rev: Decastyle temple, SC in exergue; VENERI FELICI. BMCRE IV, p. 212, 1324.

C461 (SF 1590)

Complete; 30 mm; 22.59 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVSAVG-[...]. Rev: Italia seated left on globe between S-C. Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 264, 1641–43.

C462 (SF 1921)

Complete; 32 mm; 27.02 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVSAVG-PIVSPPTRPCOSIII.

Rev: Salus standing left between S-C, feeding serpent coiled around altar; holds rudder resting on globe (?). Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 266, 1651 for type.

C463 (SF 1526)

Complete; 32 mm; 21.23 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]INSAVG-[...].

Rev: Salus standing left, feeding serpent rising from altar; [...]GCO[...]

BMCRE IV, p. 320, 1925 for type and legend (A.D. 152/3?).



C464 (SF 1902)
Complete; 31 mm; 23.68 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVG-PIVSPTRPXV[...].
Rev: Fides standing left, holding standards, between S-C;
FIDEXER-CCOSIII.
BMCRE IV, p. 329, n. * for type.

C465 (SF 1896)
Complete; 31 mm; 21.89 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVGPI-VS[...].
Rev: Libertas standing left between S-C, holding pileus
and scepter. [...]COS[...].
BMCRE IV, p. 329, 1964 for type.



C466 (SF 1864)
Complete; 30 mm; 23.32 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVGPI-VSPTRPXXII.
Rev: Fortuna standing left between S-C, holding rudder
and cornucopiae; rudder resting on prow;
FORTVNA-OPSEQVENS; COSIII in exergue.
BMCRE IV, p. 351, 2059 (A.D. 158–159).

C467 (SF 1907)
Complete; 32 mm; 24.92 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Octastyle temple containing two seated figures, all
between S-C. In exergue, [...]SI[.]; [...]AVGREST.
BMCRE VI, p. 267, 1652 for type (A.D. 145–161).

C468 (SF 1922)
Complete; 32 mm; 29.13 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. ANTONINVS AVG-PI[...].
Rev: Female figure standing left, holding cornucopiae, all
other details illegible; TRPOTXXI-[...].
Possibly BMCRE IV, p. 345, 2040 (Fortuna with rudder
and cornucopiae).

C469 (SF 1771)
Complete; 33 mm; 21.92 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Octastyle temple between S-C, uncertain object(s)
between central columns. Legend illegible.

C470 (SF 1768)
Complete; 31 mm; 18.12 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVGPI-VSPTRPCOSIII.
Rev: Salus (?) standing left, altar before. Legend illegible.

C471 (SF 1774)
Complete; 30 mm; 28.20 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVG-PIVS[...].
Rev: Female figure standing left, altar before (?). Legend
illegible.

C472 (SF 1752)
Complete; 30 mm; 20.98 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare (?) bust right;
ANTONINVS AVGPI-VS[...].
Rev: Female figure standing between S-C, all details
illegible.

C473 (SF 1761)
Complete; 32 mm; 24.92 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type illegible;
ANTONINVS AVGPI-VSP[...].
Rev: Female figure standing left between S-C, holding
cornucopiae and uncertain object in extended right hand.
Legend illegible.

C474 (SF 1764)
Complete; 31 mm; 22.85 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVG-PIVSP[...].
Rev: Female figure standing left, holding cornucopiae and
uncertain object in right hand. Legend illegible.

C475 (SF 1888)
Complete; 31 mm; 26.17 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVGPI-VS[...].
Rev: Female figure standing left, holding cornucopiae and
uncertain object in right hand. Legend illegible.

C476 (SF 1737)
Complete; 29 mm; 19.42 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]AVGPI-VSP[...].
Rev: Female figure standing left between S-C, holding
scepter, all other details illegible.

C477 (SF 1704)
Complete; 31 mm; 20.94 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ANTONINVS AVG-PI[...].
Rev: Illegible.

Dupondii

C478 (SF 1672)
Complete; 27 mm; 12.43 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right; ANTONINVS AVG-[...].
Rev: Salus standing left between S-C, feeding serpent
coiled around altar. Legend illegible.
BMCRE IV, p. 216, 1349.

C479 (SF 1794)
Complete; 26 mm; 13.58 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVGPI-VSPPTRP[...].
Rev: Salus standing left between S-C, feeding serpent
coiled around altar; S-AL[...].
BMCRE IV, p. 216, 1348-51.

C480 (SF 1940)
Complete; 27 mm; 12.07 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right;
ANTONINVS AVGPI-VSPPTRP[...].
Rev: Salus standing left between S-C, feeding serpent
coiled around altar. Legend illegible.
BMCRE IV, p. 216, 1348-1351.

C481 (SF 1760)
Complete; 25 mm; 7.47 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

Asses/dupondii

C482 (SF 1666)
Complete; 27 mm; 14.10 gr.

Obv: Head right, details illegible; [...]PIVS[...].
Rev: Female figure standing left, details illegible. Legend
illegible.

C483 (SF 1735)
Complete; 25 mm; 10.50 gr.

Obv: Bare bust, crown illegible; [...]AVG-PIVS.
Rev: Traces of female figure, standing. Legend illegible.

C484 (SF 1662)
Complete; 24 mm; 8.35 gr.

Obv: Head right, all else illegible.
Rev: Illegible; thoroughly worn.

C485 (SF 1726)
Complete; 26 mm; 11.33 gr.

Obv: Head right, details illegible; ANTO[...].
Rev: Illegible.

C486 (SF 1854)
Complete; 25 mm; 11.14 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

As

C487 (SF 1843)
Complete; 31 mm; 14.50 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, bare bust right;
IMPTAELCAESHADR-ANTONINVS AVGPIVS.
Rev: Pax standing left between S-C, holding branch and
cornucopiae; [...]POT-CO[...].
BMCRE IV, p. 170, 1110-3 variety (HADR instead of
HADRI).

FAUSTINA I, WIFE OF ANTONINUS PIUS
(POSTHUMOUS ISSUES, AFTER A.D. 141)

Sestertii

C488 (SF 1603)
Complete; 31 mm; 21.59 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; DIVA-FAVSTINA.
Rev: Aeternitas standing facing between S-C, holding
phoenix and fold of dress; AETER-[...]AS.
BMCRE IV, p. 239, 1482-94 variety (phoenix does not
stand on globe).

C489 (SF 1826)
Complete; 21 mm; 21.98 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; [...]FAVSTINA.
Rev: Aeternitas standing facing, holding phoenix and fold
of dress; [...]IT[...]
BMCRE IV, p. 239, 1482-94.

C490 (SF 1885)

Complete; 32 mm; 19.10 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Aeternitas standing facing between S-C, holding phoenix and fold of dress. Legend illegible.
 BMCRE IV, p. 239, 1482–94 for type.

C491 (SF 1861)

Complete; 32 mm; 24.12 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; DIVA-FAVSTINA.
 Rev: Vesta standing left between S-C, holding long torch and palladium. No legend.
 BMCRE IV, p. 246, 1536–37.

C492 (SF 1910)

Complete; 32 mm; 26.24 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Traces of standing figure. Legend illegible.

*Asses/dupondii***C493** (SF 1715)

Complete; 26 mm; 13.56 gr.

Obv: Bust right, details unclear; DIVAAVGVSTA- [...].
 Rev: Pyre of three or four storys, SC in exergue; [...]
 ATIO.
 BMCRE IV, p. 236, n. *.

C494 (SF 1505)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.40 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; DIVAFV-STINA.
 Rev: Vesta standing left between S-C, holding patera and palladium, altar before. Legend illegible.
 BMCRE IV, p. 253, 1584.

C495 (SF 1781)

Complete; worn; 25 mm; 8.17 gr.
 Faustina I.

Obv: Draped bust right; DIVA- [...].
 Rev: Vesta standing left between S-C, holding patera and palladium, altar before. Legend illegible.
 BMCRE IV, p. 253, 1584.

C496 (SF 1742)

Complete; 26 mm; 10.04 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all details illegible.
 Rev: Traces of standing female figure between S-C. Legend illegible.

C497 (SF 1917)

Complete; 27 mm; 10.78 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; [...]VSTA- [...].
 Rev: Traces of standing figure. Legend illegible.

C498 (SF 812)

Complete; very worn; 25 mm; 10.68 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all details illegible.
 Rev: As previous.

C499 (SF 1506)

Complete; 24 mm; 10.96 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all details illegible.
 Rev: As previous.

C500 (SF 1855)

Complete; 25 mm; 9.90 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; DIVA-FAV[...].
 Rev: Illegible.

C501 (SF 4348)

Complete; 24 mm; 12.47 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all other details illegible.
 Rev: Illegible.

MARCUS AURELIUS CAESAR, A.D. 139–161

*Sestertii***C502** (SF 1892)

Complete; 30 mm; 18.00 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded bare bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Marcus Aurelius and Faustina II clasping hands, Concordia between. Legend illegible.
 BMCRE IV, p. 289, 1786 (A.D. 145–160).

C503 (SF 1866)

Complete; 33 mm; 25.40 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped bust right;
 [...]RELIVSCAE-SARAVGPIIF.
 Rev: Clementia standing left between S-C, holding patera and fold of skirt; CLEM in exergue. TRPOTIII-COSII.
 BMCRE IV, p. 302, 1844 variety (different bust and legend).

C504 (SF 1534)

Complete; 31 mm; 22.55 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; [...] CAES-ANTONAVG[...].
 Rev: Spes advancing left, between S-C; TRPOT[...]COSII.
 BMCRE VI, p. 349, n. *; p. 356, 2082 (A.D. 157–159).

C505 (SF 1879)

Complete; 30 mm; 20.91 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] VSCAES[...].

Rev: Mars advancing right with trophy and spear; [...] XIII-COSII.

BMCRE IV, p. 360, 2100–4 (A.D. 159–160).

*As/dupondius***C506** (SF 1868)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.45 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded bare bust right; AVRELIVSCAE-SARAVGPIIF.

Rev: Minerva standing right between S-C; TRPOT-CO[...].

BMCRE IV, p. 293.

C507 (SF 1619)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.38 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped bust right; [...]IVSCAE-[...].
Rev: Traces of standing figure. Legend illegible.

DIVUS ANTONINUS PIUS

*Sestertius***C508** (SF 1559)

Complete; 35 mm; 28.11 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded bare bust right; DIVVS-[...].

Rev: Pyre, details illegible. Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 525, 872–9 for type.

MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 161–180

*Sestertii***C509** (SF 1837)

Complete; 29 mm; 21.82 gr.

Obv: Head right, bearded, all other details illegible; [...]AVG[...].

Rev: Jupiter seated left, holding Victory and scepter. Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 627, 1437–8 for type (A.D. 172–173).

C510 (SF 1733)

Complete; 30 mm; 23.24 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Temple with four caryatids, semicircular pediment. Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 628, 1441–8 for type (A.D. 172–173).

C511 (SF 1863)

Complete; 29 mm; 21.69 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type illegible; [...] ANTON-[...].

Rev: Felicitas standing left between S-C, holding caduceus and scepter. Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 674, 1676 for type (A.D. 177–178).

*Dupondii***C512** (SF 1658)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.80 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right; [...]AVREL-ANTONINVS[...].

Rev: Aurelius standing left between S-C; TRPOTXV-COSIII.

BMCRE IV, p. 519, 846 (A.D. 161).

C513 (SF 1645)

Complete; worn; 27 mm; 9.25 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right; [...]AESMAVREL[...].

Rev: Aurelius and Verus shaking hands, between S-C. Legend illegible.

BMCRE IV, p. 520, 852–3 (A.D. 161).

C514 (SF 1533)

Complete; 24 mm; 9.46 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right; [...]NINV[...].

Rev: Aurelius and Verus shaking hands, between S-C; [...] RD[...].

BMCRE IV, p. 520, 852–3 (A.D. 161).

C515 (SF 1686)

Complete; 25 mm; 9.47 gr.

Obv: Radiate head right, bust details unclear; [...]AESMAVR[...]NTO[...] (legend continuous).

Rev: Traces of standing female figure. Legend illegible.

C516 (SF 1641)

Complete; 25 mm; 9.97 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Traces of standing figure. Legend illegible.

*As/dupondius***C517** (SF 1705)

Complete; 27 mm; 10.97 gr.

Obv: Bare bust right, crown uncertain; IMPCAES[...]ANT[...].

Rev: Aurelius and Verus shaking hands, between S-C. In exergue, COSIII; CONCORDAVGVSTORTRPXV.

BMCRE IV, p. 520, 852–3 (dupondius); p. 521, 854–5 (as) (A.D. 161).

MARCUS AURELIUS OR LUCIUS VERUS, A.D. 161–169

Dupondius

C518 (SF 1502)
Complete; 26 mm; 9.34 gr.

Obv: Aurelius or Verus. Radiate head right, bust type unclear. Legend illegible.
Rev: Aurelius and Verus clasping hands between S-C; [...] ORTR[...] (A.D. 161).

As/dupondius

C519 (SF 1610)
Complete; 25 mm; 11.57 gr.

Obv: Bust right, details illegible.
Rev: Aurelius and Verus shaking hands. Legend illegible. (A.D. 161).

FAUSTINA II, WIFE OF MARCUS AURELIUS,
A.D. 161–180

Sestertii



C520 (SF 1941)
Complete; 35 mm; 31.84 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; FAVSTINA-AVGVS-TA.
Rev: Fecunditas standing left between S-C, holding two children, two more children at feet; FECVND-AVGVS-TAE.
BMCRE IV, p. 530, 902–4 (A.D. 161–176).

C521 (SF 1719)
Complete; 31 mm; 20.21 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right, details illegible; FAVSTINA- [...].
Rev: Juno standing left between S-C, holding child; two children at feet. Legend illegible.
BMCRE IV, p. 532, 918 (A.D. 161–176).

C522 (SF 1951)
Complete; 29 mm; 21.39 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right, details illegible; [...]NA-AVG [...].
Rev: Laetitia standing left, holding wreath and scepter. Legend illegible.
BMCRE IV, p. 533, 924–8 (A.D. 161–176).

C523 (SF 1555)
Complete; 33 mm; 28.43 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right, details illegible; [...]AVGV[S...].
Rev: Salus seated left on low seat, feeding serpent rising from altar; SALVTI[A]V- [...].
BMCRE IV, p. 535, 942–8 (A.D. 161–176).

C524 (SF 1602)
Complete, very worn; 31 mm; 22.93 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; [...]TINA- [...].
Rev: Female figure standing left, all details illegible; [...]NA [...].
Possibly IVNONI-REGINAE, see BMCRE IV, p. 533, 919–23 for type. (A.D. 161–176).

As/dupondius

C525 (SF 1831)
Complete; 25 mm; 11.58 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; FAVSTINA-AVGVS-TA.
Rev: Fecunditas standing facing between S-C, holding scepter and child; FECVND-DITAS.
BMCRE IV, p. 540, 980–1 (A.D. 161–176).

C526 (SF 1841)
Complete, very worn; 25 mm; 9.77 gr.

Obv: Bare head right, details illegible; [...]STINA-AVGVS-TA.
Rev: Traces of standing female figure between S-C. Legend illegible.
(A.D. 161–176).

C527 (SF 1812)
Complete, very worn; 25 mm; 9.28 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; [...]FAV-ST [...].
Rev: Traces of standing female figure. Legend illegible. (Posthumous issue, after A.D. 176).

LUCIUS VERUS, A.D. 161–169

Sestertii



C528 (SF 1911)
Complete; 33 mm; 28.55 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; IMP-CAES-LAV-REL-VERVS-AVG.

Rev: Aurelius and Verus clasping hands. In exergue, COSII; CONCORDAVGVSTORTRPII.
BMCRE IV, p. 523, 856–61 (A.D. 161).



C529 (SF 1565)
Complete; 34 mm; 28.73 gr.
Verus.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
IMPCAES[...]VR-VERVSAVG.
Rev: Aurelius and Verus clasping hands, between S-C;
[...]AVGVST[...]TRPII.
BMCRE IV, p. 523, 856–61 (A.D. 161).

C530 (SF 1553)
Complete.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder;
IMPC[...]VERVSAVG.
Rev: Reverse stuck to another coin, C676 (uncertain provincial, Commodus?).

Remarks: This coin cannot be fully identified because the reverse is still stuck to another coin, C676. The two were not separated by the conservators.

Dupondius

C531 (SF 1777)
Complete; 28 mm; 12.59 gr.

Obv: Radiate head right, bust type illegible;
[...]VSAVG-A[...].
Rev: Mars advancing right between S-C, holding spear and trophy. Legend illegible.
BMCRE IV, p. 603, 1340 for type.

COMMODUS, A.D. 180–192

Sestertii

C532 (SF 1790)
Complete; 32 mm; 18.40 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
MCOMMODOVSA-NTONINVSAVG.
Rev: Commodus on platform between Liberalitas and officer, citizen mounting steps before. Legend illegible.
BMCRE IV, p. 760, 377–8.

C533 (SF 1580)
Complete; 28 mm; 19.52 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, details illegible;
[...]DVS-[...].
Rev: Jupiter seated left on low seat, holding Victory and scepter. Legend illegible.
BMCRE IV, p. 776, 475 for type (A.D. 181–182).

C534 (SF 1886)
Complete; 32 mm; 28.62 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; [...] OMMODVSANTO-NINVSAVG.
Rev: Annona standing left between S-C, holding statuette of Concordia and cornucopiae; at feet to left, modius; behind, ship; [...]COSIIIIPP.
BMCRE IV, p. 781, 497 for type.

C535 (SF 1860)
Complete; 32 mm; 21.59 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust details illegible;
[...]VSANT-PFEL[...]AVGBRIT.
Rev: Fortuna Felix standing left between S-C, holding caduceus and cornucopiae, foot on prow;
FORTFEL[...]RPXIIIIPM[...]COS.
BMCRE IV, p. 819, 622 (A.D. 188–189).

C536 (SF 1520)
Complete; 29 mm; 19.21 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]ANT-[...].
Rev: Minerva standing left, holding Victory and spear, trophy to right. Legend illegible.
BMCRE IV, p. 820, 629 for type (A.D. 188/9).

C537 (SF 1909)
Complete; 27 mm; 19.14 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust off flan. Legend illegible.
Rev: Genius standing left, sacrificing over altar and holding cornucopiae; GEN[...].
BMCRE IV, p. 825, 645–7 for type. (A.D. 190).

UNCERTAIN, ANTONINE

Sestertii

C538 (SF 1600)
Complete; 31 mm; 29.93 gr.

Obv: Bearded male head right, all details illegible.
Rev: Traces of standing figure.

C539 (SF 1716)
Complete; 37 mm; 21.20 gr.

Obv: Male head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Figure standing left (Spes?) between S-C. Legend illegible.

C540 (SF 1691)
Complete; 30 mm; 21.83 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, all details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C541 (SF 1736)
Complete; 30 mm; 20.35 gr.

Obv: Male head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C542 (SF 1598)
Complete; very worn; 31 mm; 16.93 gr.

Obv: Faustina II or Crispina? Draped bust right, large bun at back of head. Legend illegible.
Rev: Female figure seated left on low throne, details illegible. Legend illegible.

C543 (SF 1562)
Complete; 30 mm; 25.01 gr.

Obv: Female bust right, hair tied in bun at back of head. Legend illegible.
Rev: Traces of standing female figure. Legend illegible.

Asses/dupondii

C544 (SF 1931)
Complete, very worn; 24 mm; 12.85 gr.

Obv: Male head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C545 (SF 1882)
Complete; 25 mm; 11.42 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

PERTINAX, A.D. 193

Sestertius



C546 (SF 1728)
Complete; 34 mm; 19.93 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
IMPCAESPHELVPE-[...]INAXAVG.
Rev: Emperor standing left between S-C, sacrificing over tripod; VOTDECENTRPCOSII.
BMCRE V, p. 9, 44 variety (different obverse legend break).

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

Sestertii

C547 (SF 1923)
Complete; 29 mm; 18.90 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Hercules and Liber standing left. Legend illegible.
BMCRE V, p. 127, 505 for type (ca. A.D. 194).

C548 (SF 1539)
Complete; 33 mm; 29.64 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: The three monetae standing left, details illegible; [...] SIIPP.
BMCRE V, p. 128, 508 (A.D. 194).

JULIA DOMNA, UNDER HER SON CARACALLA,
A.D. 211–117

Sestertii

C549 (SF 1832)
Complete; 25 mm; 25.74 gr.

Obv: Diademed draped bust right, hair arranged into 8 ridges; IVLIAPIA-FEL[...]AVG.
Rev: Juno standing left between S-C; IVNONEM.
BMCRE V, p. 469, 208 (A.D. 212–218).

**C550** (SF 1930)

Complete; 32 mm; 24.29 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right, hair arranged into 5 ridges; IVLIA-AVGVSTA.

Rev: Juno seated left, holding child and flower. SC in exergue; [...]GINAE.

BMCRE V, p. 469, 211–212 (A.D. 212–217).

GETA, A.D. 209–212

*Sestertius***C551** (SF 1723)

Complete; 32 mm; 21.62 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; IMPCAESPSEPT-GETAPIVS[...].

Rev: Caracalla and Geta sacrificing over tripod, flute player between. In exergue, SC; PONTIFTRPIICO[...].

BMCRE V, p. 401, 214–6.

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

*Sestertius***C552** (SF 1765)

Complete; 30 mm; 22.03 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]VSPIVSAVG.

Rev: Roma seated left, holding Victory and spear. SC in exergue; [...]TIF-M-AX-[...].

BMCRE V, p. 588, 343 (A.D. 218).

JULIA SOEMIAS, MOTHER OF ELAGABALUS,
A.D. 218–222*Asses/dupondii***C553** (SF 1724)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.69 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; IVLIASOEMISAVGVSTA (sic).

Rev: Cybele seated left on throne; M-ATER-DEVM.

BMCRE V, p. 597, 383–4 (A.D. 218–222).

C554 (SF 1891)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.80 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right; [...]AE-MIAS[...].

Rev: Venus standing left between S-C, holding apple and scepter, star in field to right; [...]CAELE[...].

BMCRE V, p. 597, 385 (A.D. 218–222).

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 222–235

*Sestertii***C555** (SF 1820)

Complete; 28 mm; 21.72 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; IMPSE[...]XANDERAVG.

Rev: Victory standing right, inscribing VOT on shield. Across lower field, S-C; VICTORIAAVGVSTI.

BMCRE VI, p. 178, 643–5 (A.D. 230).

**C556** (SF 1694)

Complete; 30 mm; 19.21 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; IMP[...]AVRSEV[...]DERAVG.

Rev: Providentia standing left, leaning on column, holding cornucopiae and wand, globe at feet. Legend illegible.

BMCRE VI, p. 124, 111–2; p. 127, 141–2 (A.D. 223).

*Dupondius***C557** (SF 1897)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.94 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; IMPALEXANDERPIVSAVG.

Rev: Sol advancing left between S-C, hand raised, holding whip; PMTRPX-II-COSIIPP

BMCRE VI, p. 206, 938–9 (A.D. 233).

*As***C558** (SF 1818)

Complete; 23 mm; 10.71 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; IMPALEXAN-[...]VG.

Rev: Sol standing left between S-C, holding globe, hand raised; PMTRP[...]COSIIPP.

BMCRE VI, p. 199, 860 (A.D. 232).

JULIA MAMAEA, MOTHER OF SEVERUS ALEXANDER,
A.D. 222–235

Sestertius

C559 (SF 1617)
Complete; 31 mm; 21.94 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right;
IVLIAMAMAEA-AV[...].
Rev: Venus or Vesta standing left between S-C, holding
scepter and uncertain object in right hand. V[...].

MAXIMINUS, A.D. 235–238

Sestertii



C560 (SF 1945)
Complete; 29 mm; 17.47 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG.
Rev: Pax standing left between S-C; [PAXAVGV]STI.
BMCRE VI, p. 228, 72–4 (A.D. 236).

C561 (SF 1585)
Complete; 32 mm; 24.21 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS [...].
Rev: Salus seated left on throne, feeding serpent rising
from altar, SC in exergue; SALVSAVG[...].
BMCRE VI, p. 230, 100–1 (A.D. 236).

As/dupondius

C562 (SF 1858)
Complete; 24 mm; 8.53 gr.

Obv: Bust right, draped, cuirassed, crown unclear;
MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM.
Rev: Maximinus between standards; S-C in field;
[...]III-COS-PP.
BMCRE VI, p. 236, 166–9 (A.D. 236–237).

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

Dupondius



C563 (SF 1982)
Complete; 26 mm; 9.68 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
IMP CAES M AN T GORDIANVS AVG.
Rev: Abundantia standing right between S-C, emptying
cornucopiae; ABVNDANTIA AVG.
RIC IV,3, p. 45, 274c (A.D. 240).

UNCERTAIN, THIRD CENTURY

Sestertius

C564 (SF 1587)
Complete, heavily corroded; 31 mm; 17.76 gr.

Obv: Possibly Severus Alexander or Maximinus. Laureate
draped cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

UNCERTAIN, FIRST–THIRD CENTURY

Sestertii

C565 (SF 1508)
Complete, very worn; 30 mm; 16.15 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Female figure seated left between S-C, all other
details illegible.

C566 (SF 1633)
Complete; 28 mm; 17.79 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Female figure standing left, holding scepter, all other
details illegible.

Asses/dupondii

C567 (SF 1730)
Complete, very worn; 23 mm; 9.85 gr.

Obv: Uncertain ruler. Head right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Traces of standing female figure. Legend illegible.

C568 (SF 1669)
Complete; 23 mm; 7.03 gr.

Obv: Male head right, all other details illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C569 (SF 1622)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.08 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Traces of standing figure between S-C. Legend illegible.

Imperial Denarius Coinage

UNCERTAIN RULER

C570 (SF 1795)

Complete; 19 mm; 3.19 gr.

Base metal core of plated denarius?

Obv: Female (?) bust right, draped, seen from front. [...] AVG.

Rev: Figure seated left on throne.

Imperial Radiate Coinage

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

C571 (SF 1927)

Complete; 23 mm; 4.22 gr.

Core of plated radiate.

Obv: Radiate head right, bust type illegible; [...] ANT-GORDIAN[...].

Rev: Pax standing left holding transverse scepter; PAX-AV-GVSTI.

RIC IV.3, p. 16, 3 for type (but could be Rome or Antioch style).

Other Provincial Coinages*Balkans**Marcianopolis*

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 222–235

C572 (SF 1908)

Complete; 28 mm; 10.01 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] AYPCEYH-AΛEEANΔPOC.

Rev: Female figure ('Concordia') standing left with cornucopiae and phiale; [...] IBOYΛΦHCTOMAP[...].

Pick 1010.

*Nicopolis Ad Istrum*DIADUMENIAN, AS CAESAR UNDER MACRINUS,
A.D. 217–218**C573** (SF 1607)

Complete; 29 mm; 13.98 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] ΔΙΑΔΟΥ- [...].

Rev: Tyche standing facing, head right, holding rudder, right-hand field obscured by corrosion; [...] ΝΓΙΝΟΥΝ-ΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝΠΙ.

Pick 1866.

ELAGABALUS (?), A.D. 218–222

C574 (SF 1731)

Complete; 26 mm; 14.51 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; [...] ΝΙΝΟC.

Rev: Figure, mostly obscured by corrosion; [...] ΥΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ[...].

Tomis

CARACALLA, A.D. 198–217

C575 (SF 1744)

Complete; 26 mm; 10.53 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...] ΩΝ[.]ΝΟC.

Rev: Poseidon standing left, holding trident and dolphin, Δ in field to left. [...] -ΤΟΥΤΟΜΕ; ΩC in exergue.

Pick and Regling 2839.

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

C576 (SF 1845)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.70 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΤΚΜΑΝΤΤΟΡΔΙΑΝΟCΑΥ[.].

Rev: Nike advancing left, holding wreath and palm; ΜΗ[...]-ΤΟ-ΥΤΟΜΕΩC.

Pick and Regling 3503–4.

Anchialus

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

C577 (SF 1791)

Complete; 27 mm; 13.91 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; ΑΥΤΚΜΑΝΤΤΟΡΔΙΑΝΟCΑΥΓ.

Rev: Athlete standing facing, holding palm and wreath; ΟΥΛ[...]-ΝΑ-Γ-ΧΙΑΛΕ[...].

Münzer and Strack 632–3.

Augusta Traiana

LUCIUS VERUS, A.D. 161–169

C578 (SF 1696)

Complete; 27 mm; 11.26 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; [...] -ΛΙ(?)[...].

Rev: River god reclining left. Legend illegible. SNG Cop 810; Schönert-Geiss V 33 (?) / -.

Byzantium

COMMODUS AND CRISPINA, A.D. 177–192



C579 (SF 1661)
Complete; 29 mm; 15.28 gr.

Obv: Draped bust of Crispina (on left) facing bareheaded draped bust of Commodus (on right);
AYTKAAYPKOMO-ΔOC BPKPICΠINA.
Rev: Helmet right; BY[.]NTIΩNE-ΠIΠION[...].
Schönert-Geiss V 83 / R 131.

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

C580 (SF 1631)
Complete; 32 mm; 15.17 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYTKMAYPANT-ΩNINO[...].
Rev: Two torches, container with corn ears between;
[...]-BYZANTIΩN.
Schönert-Geiss V 155 / R?

MAXIMINUS, A.D. 235–238



C581 (SF 1938)
Complete; 31 mm; 18.72 gr.

Obv: Maximinus. Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYTMAZIMINOCEVCEBHCAΥΓ.
Rev: Europa on bull left; [...]ΔOMITIANOY[...];
BYZA-N/TIΩN in exergue.
Schönert-Geiss V 231 / R – (reverse type not recorded for Maximinus).

Hadrianopolis

CARACALLA, A.D. 198–217

C582 (SF 1899)
Complete; 26 mm; 11.56 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
AYTKMAYPCE-ANTΩNEINOC.
Rev: Zeus seated left, holding scepter and thunderbolt (?);
AΔPIA[.]-ΠIOΛEI; TΩN in exergue.

SNG Cop. 578 (Gordian III) for reverse type (but there, eagle before Zeus).

Odessus

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

C583 (SF 1839)
Complete; 28 mm; 12.15 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
AYTK[.]AYPH-ANTΩNEINOC.
Rev: The Great God standing left, holding cornucopiae and phiale, altar before; OΔ-HC-CEITΩN.
Pick and Regling 2296.

Perinthus

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C584 (SF 1880)
Complete; 26 mm; 7.52 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]CE[...].
Rev: Athlete standing left, drawing ballot from urn;
ΠEPINΘEIA-[...].
Schönert 458 (same dies?).

TRANQUILLINA, WIFE OF GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244



C585 (SF 1816)
Complete; 24 mm; 9.05 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right;
[...]INATPA-NKYΛΛEINA.
Rev: Nemesis standing left, holding scales;
ΠEPINΘIΩN-BNEΩKOPΩN.
Schönert obverse die A, reverse die not recorded (others have ΔIC NEOΩKOPΩN).

Philippopolis

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C586 (SF 1739)
Complete; 32 mm; 20.18 gr.

Obv: Draped, cuirassed bust right, crown unclear;
[...]CE[...].
Rev: River-god reclining left [...]ΦIΛIΠΠI-O-ΠIOΛE-[...].
Remarks: The type appears to be unpublished. A similar specimen exists in the Archaeological Museum in Sofia, inventory no. 10437 (U. Peter, personal communication).

*Greece**Corinth*

MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 161–180

C587 (SF 1589)

Complete; 25 mm; 10.90 gr.

Obv: Head right, bust type unclear. Legend illegible.

Rev: Chimaera standing left. Legend illegible.

Lanz 105 (26 November 2001), 'Collection BCD', lot 709.

Countermark on obverse: Head right (GIC 56).

*Pontus**Amasia*

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C588 (SF 1766)

Complete; 31 mm; 13.47 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

[...]CE[...]-[...]OC

Rev: Great altar of one stage, tree to left. All details illegible. ΑΔ[...].

Neocaesarea

MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 161–180



C589 (SF 1750)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.92 gr.

Obv: Laureate, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; ΑΥΤΟ [...] - ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC - CEB.

Rev: Dioscuri standing facing each other, each with a star above his head, holding a spear and with confronted horses behind; [...] - CAPEW-N-[...]; in exergue, [?]ΥΠΙΟΝΤΟΥ / [...]Τ[.]

Remarks: The type appears to be unpublished.

*Paphlagonia**Germanicopolis*

CARACALLA, JOINT REIGN WITH SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 198–211



C590 (SF 1929)

Complete; 29 mm; 16.56 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

[...]MAYP-ANTWNEIN[...].

Rev: Eagle standing right, head left, holding wreath in beak, on altar, between two standards. Either side of altar, E-T; in exergue, CEI; ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩ C.

Waddington 1925 – ; see 60 (Geta) for type; and SNG von Aulock 180 (Severus) for same reverse die (A.D. 209/10).

Pompeiopolis

FAUSTINA II, WIFE OF MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 161–180

C591 (SF 1889)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.49 gr.

Obv: Bust right, wearing diadem. Legend illegible.

Rev: On right-hand side, female figure (?) in short dress advancing left; right-hand side of coin illegible; [...]Π-ΗΙΟΠΟΛΙ[...].

Obverse die = Muenzen & Medaillen Deutschland Auktion 13, 2003, lot 300. See also RG 1925,6. Reverse type not recorded.

Remarks: The reverse type appears to be unpublished. RG 1925, 6, is a coin of the same size but with the reverse type of a standing figure of Demeter in long dress, holding corn ears in left hand and long scepter in right. For another possible coin of this city, see C617.

*Bithynia**Chalcedon*

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211



C592 (SF 1636)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.31 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

[...] - CEYHPOCA.

Rev: Tripod with serpent entwined around it.

ΚΑΛΧΑΔΟ-ΝΙΩΝ.

Waddington 1904, 77.

Nicaea

FAUSTINA II, WIFE OF MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 161–180

C593 (SF 1939)

Complete; 27 mm; 13.73 gr.

Obv: Faustina II. Draped bust right; [...]EINA-C[...].

Rev: Dionysus and city-goddess seated on thrones right; ΝΙΚ[...].

Waddington 1904, 199 (same dies as specimen on pl. lxxi, 29).

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 222–235

C594 (SF 1515)

Complete; 26 mm; 9.14 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYTK[...]CEYHAAEΞANΔ[...].

Rev: Dikaiosyne standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae; [...]IKA[...]-E[...].

Waddington 1908, 603. Countermark on reverse: figure of Nike (GIC 255).

C595 (SF 1530)

Complete; 24 mm; 9.39 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
[....]ANΔΠΟCΑVΓ.Rev: Hermes standing right, holding caduceus;
NI[...]-I[...]-Ω[...].

Waddington 1904, - ; Weiser -

Remarks: The type appears to be unpublished.

MAXIMINUS, A.D. 235–238



C596 (SF 1703)

Complete; 23 mm; 7.99 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
ΓΙΟΥΟΥΗΜΑ-ΞΙΜΙ[...].

Rev: Homonoia (?) standing left, holding cornucopiae (?) and phiale; NI-[...]EΩ[...].

Waddington 1908, 649 for type; Weiser 1983, 40 variety (reverse legend breaks).

MAXIMUS, AS CAESAR UNDER MAXIMINUS,
A.D. 235–238

C597 (SF 1817)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.46 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped, cuirassed bust right;
ΙΟΥΟΥΗΜΑΖΙΜΟCΚ.

Rev: City-goddess seated left on throne, holding thyrsus and cornucopiae; ΝΙΚΑΙΕ-ΩΝ.

Waddington 1908, 678; Weiser 1983, 59 (same dies?)

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

C598 (SF 1809)

Complete; 21 mm; 5.26 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; ΜΑΝΤΤΟΠΔΙΑΝΟCΑVΓ.

Rev: Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae;
ΝΙ-ΚΑΙ-ΕΩΝ.

Waddington 1904 - ; Weiser 1983, 74–5 variety (bust type).

Nicomedia

COMMODUS, A.D. 177–192



C599 (SF 1522)

Complete; 20 mm; 5.36 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]AYK[...]NIN.

Rev: Hygeia standing right, holding serpent and feeding it from phiale; [...]Ω-ΝΙΚΟΜ.

SNG von Aulock 7103 for type (different denomination, listed as Marcus Aurelius).

UNCERTAIN THIRD-CENTURY RULER

C600 (SF 1655)

Complete; 25 mm; 9.46 gr.

Obv: Draped, cuirassed bust right, crown unclear;
[....]A[...]ΟCΑVΓ.

Rev: Athena standing left; ΝΙΚΟΜ[...].

*Mysia**Cyzicus*

MARCUS AURELIUS, AS CAESAR UNDER ANTONINUS

PIUS, A.D. 139–161

HOMONOIA CYZICUS-EPHESOS

C601 (SF 1708)

Complete; 34 mm; 29.48 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped, cuirassed bust right;
ΑΥΚΑΙΜΑΥΡΗ-ΛΙΟCΟΥΗΡΟC.Rev: Ephesian Artemis and Demeter carrying two torches.
ΚΥΖΙΚΗ-ΝΩΝ-ΕΦ[...]; in exergue, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.

BMC 291 (Pius), 292 (autonomous) for type.

Remarks: The type appears to be unpublished.

AUTONOMOUS, SECOND–THIRD CENTURY

Remarks on C602–603: A terminus ante quem for the issue of these autonomous coins is provided by the hoard.

**C602** (SF 1500)

Complete; 27 mm; 10.80 gr.

Obv: Diademed head of hero right; KY-ZIKOC.

Rev: Two torches with serpents entwined around them; KYZIKHN-Ω[...]; PΩN in exergue.

SNG France, 547 (same obverse die).

C603 (SF 1729)

Complete; 29 mm; 11.66 gr.

Obv: Head of hero, mostly obscured by corrosion, from sestertius of Pertinax (C546).

Rev: Two temples, seen in perspective; above, KY/ZIKHNΩN/B; below, two lines of inscription, [...]C/ΩN(?).

SNG France, 548 (same reverse die).

Pergamum

MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 161–180

C604 (SF 1710)

Complete; 37 mm; 24.28 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]AYPHAI-ANTΩN[...].

Rev: Statue of Asclepius on pedestal, river-gods reclining either side; below each, wreath. Legend above illegible; across lower field, CEAEINOYCKH[...]/ΠIEPTAMH[...].

SNG Cop 486 (same dies).

GETA, A.D. 209–212

**C605** (SF 1623)

Complete; 43 mm; 46.80 gr.

Obv: Laureate, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; AYTOKPA-KAIΠO[...].

Rev: Emperor charging on horseback right, holding spear; barbarian on ground to right;

[...]NOYCBNEOYΠIEPTAMH/N-Ω-N; in exergue,

BNEWKOP/WN. Auktion Gorny 100, 20/11/1999, lot

1064 (ex Auction Numismatica Ars Classica 11, 29/4/1998,

lot 479).

SNG France 2217 (Caracalla) for reverse die.

*Troas**Alexandria Troas*

CARACALLA, A.D. 198–217

C606 (SF 1611)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.55 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; MAVRA-NTONINVS[...].

Rev: Emperor sacrificing over tripod before statue of Apollo. Above, eagle flying right with bull's head;

COL[...]TROA[...].

Bellinger 1961, A271 variety (different obverse bust).

C607 (SF 1869)

Complete; 25 mm; 9.98 gr.

Obv: Bare bust right, crown unclear;

MAVRANTONI-NVS[...].

Rev: Horse feeding right; COLAVG; TROAD in exergue.

Bellinger 1961 A283 variety (different bust).

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

C608 (SF 1613)

Complete; 24 mm; 7.60 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped (?), cuirassed bust right;

[...]ANTONI-NVSPIVSAV.

Rev: Eagle flying right, carrying bull's head;

COLAL-EXAN-[...].

Bellinger 1961 –

Remarks: The type appears to be unpublished, although the reverse is a common one at this city.

Lesbos
Mytilene

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222



C609 (SF 1537)
Complete; 45 mm; 43.90 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; A-YTOKAIMAPK-AYPANTΩNEINOC.
Rev: Elagabalus in military dress, holding globe and scepter; behind him, Nike crowning him, holding palm. EΠICTP-MOKTKOMEYT-Y-XIDONBMC; in exergue, MYTIAHNAI/ΩN. BMC Troas, 218.

Ionia
Smyrna

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244



C610 (SF 1769)
Complete; 35 mm; 17.75 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYKAIM[...].
Rev: Alexander the Great reclining beneath tree; before him, two Nemeses; CMYPNAIQNΓNEΩEΠTEPTIOY; in exergue, ACIAPXOY.
Klose, Smyrna LXX 15 (V6 / R14).

Chios
AUTONOMOUS

C611 (SF 1887)
Complete; 25 mm; 9.02 gr.
Two assaria.

Obv: Sphinx seated right, forepaw raised; [...]APIA; in exergue, ΔYO.
Rev: Hero standing facing. Legend illegible.
Mavrogordato 1918, 114a (sub-period γ).

Samos
GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244



C612 (SF 1935)
Complete; 29 mm; 10.81 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYTK-MA[...].
Rev: Tetrastyle temple containing cult statue of Hera; CA-...; ΩN in exergue.
RPC 7.1, no 577, obverse die 3; BMC 294.

Caria
Antioch on the Maeander
AUTONOMOUS



C613 (SF 1822)
Complete; 23 mm; 6.94 gr.

Obv: Bust of Demos right, draped; ΔH-MOC.
Rev: River-god reclining left; ANTIOXEΩN; MAIANΔPOC in exergue.
BMC Caria 15.

Remarks: A terminus ante quem for the issue of this autonomous coin is provided by the hoard.

*Lydia**Tralles*

MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 161–180

**C614** (SF 1630)

Complete; 30 mm; 17.84 gr.

Obv: Laureate bust right, drapery on shoulder;

AYKAI-ANTWN[...].NOC.

Rev: Nike advancing left; EPI[...]-TPAΛΛIAN[...].

SNG Cop 695.

*Pisidia**Antioch*

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

**C615** (SF 1944)

Complete; 33 mm; 25.71 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]-AVGIMPPP.

Rev: Female figure standing left between S-R, holding cornucopiae and branch; [...].VSCO-LANTIOCH.

Krzyzanowska 1970, XXXII? (letters MP in IMP recut?) / 46 (after A.D. 203).

CARACALLA, A.D. 198–217

**C616** (SF 1924)

Complete; 33 mm; 28.07 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;

IMPCAESMAVR-ANTONINVSAVG.

Rev: Priest plowing right, two standards behind. In exergue, SR. COLCAES-ANTIO-CH.

Krzyzanowska 1970, XXX / Geta 34 (A.D. 211–212).

*Cilicia**Pompeiopolis*

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C617 (SF 1783)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.18 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

AYK[...]-E[...].OC.

Rev: Artemis advancing right, drawing bow; uncertain object (deer?) at feet; [...].O-ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.

SNG von Aulock 5896 (Philip II) for type.

Remarks: The type appears to be unpublished for Severus, although it is known for Philip II; but as noted in the catalogue, it may be an issue of Pompeiopolis in Paphlagonia. There is a similar-sized coin in RG, 8 (reverse Hercules). See also comments for C591.

Tarsus

CARACALLA, A.D. 198–217

C618 (SF 1767)

Complete; 35 mm; 22.42 gr.

Obv: Bust right, wearing crown and garments of demiourgos; [...].CEYHPO[...].

Rev: Emperor standing left, extending arm toward river-god reclining right. ΓΒ in upper field; [...].CEYHA[...]. SNG Levante 1063.

**C619** (SF 1800)

Complete; 34 mm; 19.28 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, between Π-Π;

AYPCEOYHPOC-ANTΩNEINOC-E.

Rev: Tyche standing left between two temples. Either side, in three lines, KOIN-OB/OYAI-ON/Γ-B; ANT-WNEIN[...]; TAPCOY in exergue.

SNG Levante 1492 (same reverse die).

Mopsus

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C620 (SF 1743)

Complete; 31 mm; 20.13 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Caracalla and Geta clasping hands, star in field between; ΑΔΡΙΑΝ[...]-[...]; in exergue, ΕΤΟ[...].
SNG France 1986 (same obverse die).

Anazarbus

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138–161

C621 (SF 1638)

Complete; 22 mm; 9.18 gr.

Obv: Radiate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Bust of city-goddess right, wearing turreted crown and veil. [...]ΤΩΝΠΙΠΟΤΩΑΝΑΖΑΡΒ; around head, Ε-Τ-ΗΟΡ
SNG France 2027–2028 (A.D. 159/60).

JULIA MAMAEA, MOTHER OF SEVERUS ALEXANDER,
A.D. 222–235



C622 (SF 1819)

Complete; 25 mm; 9.41 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right; ΙΟΥΛΙΑΜΑΜ[...].
Rev: Decastyle temple, Γ-B across upper field; ANAZ-ΕΝΑΟ; ΖΜΗΤΡ in exergue.
Ziegler 1993, 514.1–5 (same dies); Ziegler 1988, 1099 (same dies).



C623 (SF 1782)

Complete; 23 mm; 12.15 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right; ΙΟΥΛΙΑΜΑΜΕ-ΑCΕΒ.
Rev: Temple of nine columns between Β-Γ; legend unclear.
Ziegler 1993, 517; Ziegler 1988, 1098–1101 (same obverse die as 1098).

Hierapolis Castabala

CARACALLA, JOINT REIGN WITH SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
A.D. 198–211

C624 (SF 1519)

Complete; 32 mm; 18.49 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΚΑΙΜ[...]ΙΝΟC.
Rev: Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; [...]ΚΑ-CΤΑΒΑ[...].
Dupont-Sommer and Robert 1964, 35. Countermark on obverse: Nike flying left (GIC 260).

C625 (SF 1521)

Complete; 31 mm; 17.68 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΜΑΡΑΥ-
ΡΗ-ΑΝΤΩΝΕ[...].
Rev: Caracalla and Geta clasping hands; [...]ΠΟΛΙΤΩ[...].
Dupont-Sommer and Robert 1964, 36.

C626 (SF 1690)

Complete; 29 mm; 13.83 gr.

Obv: As previous; ΑΥ[...]ΜΑΡΑΥΡΗ[...]ΙΝΟC.
Rev: As previous; ΙΕΡΟΠΙΟ[...]ΤΑΒ[...].
Dupont-Sommer and Robert 1964, 36.



C627 (SF 1874)

Complete; 30 mm; 16.00 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped, cuirassed bust right; ΑΥΤΚΑΙΜΑΡΑΥΡΗ-Α[...].
Rev: As previous; [...]ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ[...]Ε-ΩΝ.
Dupont-Sommer and Robert 1964, 36. Countermark on obverse: Nike left in oval incuse (GIC 260).



C628 (SF 1828)

Complete; 28 mm; 15.15 gr.

Obv: As previous; KAIMAPAYP[...].
 Rev: As previous; IEPOΠOAITWN[...].
 Dupont-Sommer and Robert 1964, 36 variety (obverse legend lacks AYT).



DIADUMENIAN, AS CAESAR UNDER MACRINUS,
 A.D. 217–218

C629 (SF 1870)
 Complete; 22 mm; 10.02 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
 ΜΟΠΕΛΛΙ- [...].
 Rev: Prize crown between two torches;
 [...] - KACT-ABAA- [...].
 Dupont-Sommer and Robert 1964, 40.

C632 (SF 1898)
 Complete; 30 mm; 15.77 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;
 [...] CEPTIM-CEOYHPOC.
 Rev: Tyche standing left, holding cornucopiae and phiale,
 altar before. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕ-ΩC-ANKYPAC.
 BMC - ; SNG Cop. - SNG von Aulock - ; Arslan -

Irenopolis

CARACALLA, A.D. 198–217

C630 (SF 1591)
 Complete; 24 mm; 9.55 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, with beard. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Bust of Dionysus right, thyrsus over shoulder;
 IPHN [...]; bunch of grapes before.
 Ziegler 1988, 1343 variety; Karbach 1992/1993, no. 98.

JULIA DOMNA, WIFE OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
 A.D. 193–211



Galatia

Ancyra

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

Remarks on C631–635: All of these types, apart from C634, appear to be rare or unpublished.

C633 (SF 1635)
 Complete; 31 mm; 17.76 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; IOYΛΙΑ-CEBACTH.
 Rev: Zeus seated left, holding scepter and uncertain object;
 ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ-ANKYPAC.
 BMC - ; SNG Cop. - ; Arslan - (same obverse die as 69).
 See Arslan 38–41 (Trajan) for type.



GETA, A.D. 209–212

C631 (SF 1680)
 Complete; 32 mm; 16.68 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
 ΑΥΤΚΑΙΣΕΠΤCEOYHPO-ΣΠΕΠΤ [...].
 Rev: Severus standing left, holding Victory and spear;
 CEBTEKM-H-A-NKYPAC.
 BMC - ; SNG Cop - ; SNG von Aulock - ; Arslan - (same obverse die as 67?).

C634 (SF 1528)
 Complete; 29 mm; 18.77 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥ[...]ΠΙΣΕΠ- [...] ΑCΑ[...].
 Rev: Eagle standing left on altar, head right, wreath in beak,
 between two standards. ΜΗΤΡΟ[...] ΛΕΩCANKYPA-C.
 BMC - ; SNG Cop. 118 variety (arrangement of reverse legend), Arslan -.

C635 (SF 1862)
 Complete; 29 mm; 17.05 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; ΑΥΤΚΠΙΣΕΠ-ΓΕΤΑCΑΥΓ.
 Rev: Nemesis standing left, wheel before; details obscured by corrosion;
 [...] ΟΛΕΩC-ANKYPAC.
 BMC - ; SNG Cop. - ; SNG von Aulock - ; Arslan -.

Tavium

CARACALLA, A.D. 198–217

C636 (SF 1745)

Complete; 28 mm; 10.94 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust details unclear (either draped and cuirassed, seen from behind, or cuirassed, seen from front); [...]AN-TΩNINOC.

Rev: Eagle on altar between two standards: ETCHI; CETPO-TAOY-IANΩN.

BMC Galatia, p. 28, 23.

Syria

Antioch

AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.–A.D. 14

C637 (SF 1815)

Complete; 20 mm; 6.83 gr.

Obv: Laureate head of Zeus right.

Rev: Ram running right, star above, ΔM below; [...] EΩNEΠIΣIΛANOY.

CRS 58.

CLAUDIUS, A.D. 41–54

C638 (SF 1685)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.82 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, all other details illegible.

Rev: SC in wreath, all other details illegible.

C639 (SF 1718)

Complete; 27 mm; 17.74 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: As previous.

C640 (SF 1779)

Complete; 21 mm; 14.59 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: As previous.

TITUS, AS CAESAR UNDER VESPASIAN, A.D. 69–79



C641 (SF 1842)

Complete; 29 mm; 16.48 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]PPON[.].

Rev: SC in laurel wreath, dot at nine o'clock to left of SC.

CRS 163.v.b.

DOMITIAN CAESAR (?), A.D. 69–79

C642 (SF 1625)

Complete; 28 mm; 12.19 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: Laureate head left; [...]N[...].

Rev: SC in laurel wreath, all other details illegible.

CRS 163c for type.

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

C643 (SF 1787)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.66 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: SC, Δ below, in laurel wreath.

CRS group 1, 201a.

C644 (SF 1514)

Complete; 27 mm; 16.30 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type unclear. Legend illegible.

Rev: SC, E below, in laurel wreath.

CRS group 1, 202a.



C645 (SF 1751)

Complete; 29 mm; 14.83 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right;

AYT[...]NEPTPAIA-NOCCEBΓEPMΔAK.

Rev: SC, BI below, in laurel wreath.

CRS group 1, 209a.

C646 (SF 1545)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.79 gr.

Large denomination.

Obv: Radiate, draped bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: SC, numeral letter(s) illegible, in laurel wreath.

CRS group 2.

MARCUS AURELIUS OR LUCIUS VERUS, A.D. 161–169

C647 (SF 1875)

Complete; 23 mm; 9.01 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: Aurelius and Verus shaking hands, between S-C.
Numeral letter illegible. Legend illegible.
CRS 393 for type.

Remarks: This type is among the rarest Antiochene bronze issues.

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222



C648 (SF 1599)

Complete; 34 mm; 41.94 gr.

Large denomination.
Obv: Laureate bare bust right, 'square head' style;
AYTKAIMAPAYPHAI[?]-ANTΩNEINOCCEB.
Rev: Tyche of Antioch seated left, between Δ-E / S-C,
crescent in field to left, ram leaping left above, river-god
swimming left at feet; ANTIOXEΩ-NMHKO.
Unusually thick and heavy flan. CRS 481c.

Coinage Struck at Rome for Syria

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

C649 (SF 1551)

Complete; 22 mm; 4.85 gr.

Orichalcum as.
Obv: Radiate, draped bust right;
IMP[...]/AIANOOPTIMO[...].
Rev: SC in wreath, around which DACPARTHICO[...].
CRS 20.

C650 (SF 1848)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.73 gr.

Orichalcum as.
Obv: Radiate, draped bust right; [...]PTIM[...].
Rev: SC in wreath, around which
DACPARTHICO[...]/XXCOSVIPP.
CRS 20.

HADRIAN, A.D. 117–138

C651 (SF 1893)

Complete; 26 mm; 10.08 gr.

Orichalcum as.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
HADRIANVS-AVGVSTVS.
Rev: Tyche of Antioch seated left, between S-C, river-god
swimming left at feet; COS-III.
CRS 26.



C652 (SF 1701)

Complete; 25 mm; 8.12 gr.

Orichalcum as.
Obv: As previous.
Rev: Roma seated left, SC in exergue. COS-III.
CRS 27.

Beroea

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

C653 (SF 1616)

Complete; 26 mm; 14.80 gr.

Large denomination.
Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [...]PTP[...].
Rev: BE[...]/A[...]/[.] in laurel wreath.
CRS 3a–10a for type.

Cyrrhus

MARCUS AURELIUS, A.D. 177–180

C654 (SF 1535)

Complete; 23 mm; 8.14 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust unclear. Legend illegible.
Rev: Zeus Kataibates seated left, all other details illegible.
CRS 16a–19a (Aurelius and Commodus).

Hierapolis

CARACALLA, A.D. 211–217

C655 (SF 1605)

Complete; 25 mm; 8.09 gr.

Medium denomination.
Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
Rev: ΘEAC[...]/[...]ΠIOΛ[...]/[.] in laurel wreath.
CRS 55–6.

Uncertain of Northern Syria

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

C656 (SF 1813)

Complete; 27 mm; 16.68 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, drapery on shoulder; AYTO[....]APICTCEBΓEPM[...].
 Rev: Uncertain design in laurel wreath.
 SC bronze, large denomination?

Laodicea

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C657 (SF 1799)
 Complete; 25 mm; 5.47 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Tyche seated left on throne, holding rudder and cornucopiae, river-god at feet holding lighthouse; CEO[...].
 Meyer 1987/8, nos. 35–6, V1 / R2?

GETA, AS CAESAR UNDER SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
 A.D. 198–209

C658 (SF 1568)
 Complete; 21 mm; 5.86 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust details unclear. Legend illegible.
 Rev: SEP/COLLAV/DMET/PO in wreath.
 Meyer 1987/1988, nos. 68–9, V1 / reverse not recorded (A.D. 198).

MACRINUS, A.D. 217–218



C659 (SF 1504)
 Complete; 30 mm; 14.82 gr.
 Obv: Laureate bare bust right; IMPCMOP[...].
 Rev: She-wolf right, suckling Romulus and Remus. Above, ROMAE; in exergue, FEL.
 BMC Galatia, 97–8.

Gabala

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117



C660 (SF 1656)
 Complete; 23 mm; 8.56 gr.
 Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Female figure seated left on throne flanked by sphinxes, BNP in field before. Exergue unclear. To right, downward, ΓΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ.
 BMC Galatia 4–5 (A.D. 105?).

Balanea-Leucas

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244



C661 (SF 1821)
 Complete; 21 mm; 7.79 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]MANTWTOΠΔΙΑΝOCCEB.
 Rev: Figure with Phrygian cap in quadriga facing, hand raised; ΛΕΥ-Κ-ΑΔ[...].
 BMC Galatia 6.

Heliopolis

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211



C662 (SF 1527)
 Complete; 27 mm; 11.27 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Caracalla and Geta clasping hands, CH/L between. [...]TCAE-ANT[...].

Damascus

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C663 (SF 1606)
 Complete; 24 mm; 11.31 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type illegible. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Distyle arched shrine containing bust of city-goddess facing left (?); [...]MH[...].
 SNG Cop 421 for type.

*Phoenicia**Tripolis*

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138–161

C664 (SF 1640)

Complete; 22 mm; 9.74 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Busts of Dioscuri right, [.]NY behind, all else illegible.
 BMC Phoenicia 63–5.

Byblus

CARACALLA, A.D. 211–217

C665 (SF 1916)

Complete; 23 mm; 11.04 gr.

Obv: Draped, cuirassed bust right, crown unclear. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Tetrastyle arched shrine with shell pattern, containing Astarte standing right, crowned by Nike on column before her; [.]YBAOY.
 BMC Phoenicia 29–34.

Tyre

AUTONOMOUS

C666 (SF 1926)

Complete; 23 mm; 8.20 gr.

Obv: Head of Melkart right.
 Rev: Club; across field, TYPOY/MH-TPO/ΠΟΛ-E[.]HT-(Phoenician inscription).
 BMC Phoenicia, 357–9 (A.D. 182/183).

*Judaea**Judaea Capta Coinage*

TITUS, AS CAESAR UNDER VESPASIAN, A.D. 69–79

C667 (SF 1627)

Complete; 24 mm; 12.61 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Trophy and captive; [.]KYIAC.
 RPC II, 2313. Struck at Caesarea Maritima?

Sepphoris

TRAJAN, A.D. 98–117

**C668** (SF 1706)

Complete; 27 mm; 15.38 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right; [.]TO-KPAT[...].
 Rev: ΣΕΠΦΩ/PHΩN in wreath.
 SNG ANS 1086–7.

*Arabia**Bostra*JULIA DOMNA, WIFE OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
A.D. 193–211**C669** (SF 1650)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.90 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Tetrastyle temple, in which city-goddess is standing right. Legend illegible.
 SNG ANS 1024–1025.

*Antioch ad Hippum*MARCUS AURELIUS OR LUCIUS VERUS (?),
A.D. 161–169**C670** (SF 1639)

Complete, very worn; 22 mm; 8.85 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all details illegible. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Tyche standing facing, holding horse by bridle.
 SNG ANS 1136–41 for type.

*Mesopotamia**Edessa*

ELAGABALUS OR SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 218–235

C671 (SF 1604)

Complete; 26 mm; 13.00 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust left; AY[...].
 Rev: Tyche seated left, river-god beneath; [.]AYPEΔE[...].

Uncertain Mesopotamian

ELAGABALUS OR SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 218–235

C672 (SF 1682)

Complete.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.
 Rev: Tyche seated left, all other details illegible.
 Probably Edessa.

Uncertain Provincial

FIRST OR SECOND CENTURY?

C673 (SF 1953)

Complete; 21 mm; 7.34 gr.

Obv: Head of Zeus right, details unclear.
 Rev: Illegible.

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138–161

C674 (SF 1758)

Complete, very worn; 25 mm; 8.07 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Traces of figure seated left, all other details illegible.

C675 (SF 1925)

Complete; 23 mm; 7.96 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: Illegible.

COMMODUS (?), A.D. 177–192

C676 (SF 1554)

Complete; 31 mm.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right, with beard. Legend illegible.

Rev: Uncertain.

Remarks: This coin cannot be fully identified because the reverse is still stuck to another coin, C530 (sestertius of Lucius Verus).

ANTONINE EMPERORS, A.D. 138–192

C677 (SF 1538)

Complete; 28 mm; 12.94 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Uncertain device (crescent?). Legend illegible.

C678 (SF 1536)

Complete; 21 mm; 7.43 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C679 (SF 1734)

Complete; 28 mm; 11.93 gr.

Obv: Bare bust right, crown (if present) uncertain. Legend illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C680 (SF 1529)

Complete; 29 mm; 7.48 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: Illegible.

C681 (SF 1840)

Complete; 21 mm; 7.87 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

ANTONINE EMPRESS

C682 (SF 1642)

Complete; 24 mm; 8.77 gr.

Obv: Bust right, bun at back of head. Legend uncertain.

Rev: Traces of standing figure. Legend illegible.

Possibly a Roman imperial as or dupondius.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193–211

C683 (SF 1859)

Complete; 26 mm; 10.79 gr.

Obv: Draped, cuirassed bust right, crown uncertain; [...]CEY[...].

Rev: River-god reclining left. Legend illegible.

C684 (SF 1511)

Complete; 25 mm; 7.84 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

JULIA DOMNA (?), WIFE OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS,
A.D. 193–211

C685 (SF 1557)

Complete; 25 mm; 6.57 gr.

Obv: Draped bust right; [...]OYΛ[...].

Rev: Figure seated left, holding scepter? Legend illegible. Beveled flan.

ADULT CARACALLA (?), A.D. 211–217

C686 (SF 1801)

Complete; 24 mm; 9.58 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust details illegible. Legend illegible.

Rev: Hygeia standing right, holding serpent? ANTI[...]. Balkans or Bithynia?

C687 (SF 1934)

Complete, very worn; 20 mm; 7.45 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right.

Rev: Worn smooth.

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222.

C688 (SF 1547)

Complete; 26 mm; 8.31 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]MAYP-ANTΩNEIN[...].

Rev: Illegible.

Possibly a Balkan mint.

ELAGABALUS (?), A.D. 218–222

C689 (SF 1806)

Complete; 27 mm; 10.47 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust left, shield at shoulder, spear behind; [...]MAYA[...].

Rev: Figure standing left, altar at feet. Legend illegible. Balkans or Bithynia?

ELAGABALUS OR SEVERUS ALEXANDER (?),
A.D. 218–235**C690** (SF 1540)

Complete; 25 mm; 5.90 gr.

Obv: Head right, all other details illegible; [...]OCCE[?]

Rev: Illegible.

C691 (SF 1567)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.68 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right, bust type illegible. Legend illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

Countermark on obverse: Tyche standing left? Resembles GIC 269 (Amasia).

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 222–235

C692 (SF 1550)

Complete; 26 mm; 12.48 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;

[...]CEOYH-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.

Rev: Illegible.

Countermark on obverse: illegible device in circular incuse. Possibly Caesarea in Cappadocia.

GORDIAN III (?), A.D. 238–244

C693 (SF 1676)

Complete; 26 mm; 6.16 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYTK[.]A [...].

Rev: Hermes standing left, wearing petasos and holding caduceus, leaning against column; [...]ΓΑ[.]C- [...].

UNCERTAIN RULERS, THIRD CENTURY

C694 (SF 1684)

Complete; 26 mm; 8.29 gr.

Obv: Laureate bare bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: Prize crown on pedestal? Or Mount Argaeus on altar [...]AP[.]; in exergue, OY (?).

Caesarea or Neocaesarea?

Remarks: The style of obverse of this coin looks more like Caesarea than Neocaesarea, but reverse resembles Waddington 1904, 53 (Gordian, Neocaesarea).

C695 (SF 1509)

Complete; 29 mm; 11.23 gr.

Obv: Bust right, all other details illegible.

Rev: Tetrastyle temple containing uncertain object. In exergue [...]PHTI[...].

RULERS AND TYPES UNIDENTIFIABLE

C696 (SF 1612)

Complete; 24 mm; 9.47 gr.

Obv: Laureate head right.

Rev: Illegible.

C697 (SF 1803)

Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 8.68 gr.

Obv: Draped bust (male) right.

Rev: Male figure standing.

C698 (SF 1912)

Complete; 27 mm; 11.18 gr.

Obv: Male bust right.

Rev: Illegible.

Second or third century.

C699 (SF 1629)

Complete; 24 mm; 10.79 gr.

Obv: Bust right (second century?).

Rev: Illegible.

C700 (SF 1740)

Complete, very worn; 22 mm; 6.41 gr.

Obv: Bust left.

Rev: Illegible, worn disc.

C701 (SF 1755)

Complete; 19 mm; 3.60 gr.

Obv: Male head right, bust type unclear. Legend illegible.

Rev: Male figure in military attire standing left, holding spear (?) and uncertain object. Legend illegible.

C702 (SF 1846)

Complete; 21 mm; 7.59 gr.

Obv: Head right.

Rev: Traces of standing figure.

C703 (SF 1546)

Complete; 23 mm; 8.77 gr.

Obv: Head right.

Rev: Illegible.

C704 (SF 1563)
Complete; 23 mm; 8.26 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C705 (SF 1727)
Complete; 23 mm; 8.38 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C706 (SF 1788)
Complete; 25 mm; 9.83 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C707 (SF 1793)
Complete; 26 mm; 11.03 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C708 (SF 1804)
Complete; 25 mm; 12.11 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C709 (SF 1814)
Complete; 27 mm; 12.91 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C710 (SF 1847)
Complete; 26 mm; 10.81 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C711 (SF 1618)
Complete; 22 mm; 8.54 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C712 (SF 1634)
Complete; 21 mm; 5.62 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C713 (SF 1541)
Complete; 29 mm; 15.34 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C714 (SF 1711)
Complete; 25 mm; 11.95 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C715 (SF 1648)
Complete, very worn; 25 mm; 5.57 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C716 (SF 1693)
Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 9.37 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C717 (SF 1732)
Complete, very worn; 25 mm; 7.88 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C718 (SF 1834)
Complete, very worn; 22 mm; 9.92 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C719 (SF 1835)
Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 9.52 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C720 (SF 1851)
Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 8.23 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C721 (SF 1942)
Complete, very worn; 28 mm; 12.92 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C722 (SF 1810)
Complete, very worn; 21 mm; 8.54 gr.

Obv: Head right.
Rev: Illegible.

C723 (SF 1556)
Complete; 23 mm; 11.27 gr.

Obv: Head right?
Rev: Illegible.

C724 (SF 1852)
Complete, very worn; 24 mm; 9.33 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Traces of standing figure.

C725 (SF 405)
Complete; 21 mm; 6.69 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C726 (SF 1503)
Complete; 22 mm; 9.09 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C727 (SF 1510)
Complete; 27 mm; 13.39 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C728 (SF 1558)
Complete; 22 mm; 6.92 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C729 (SF 1873)
Complete; 28 mm; 13.64 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C730 (SF 1913)
Complete; 31 mm; 17.12 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C731 (SF 1646)
Complete; 31 mm; 14.09 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C732 (SF 1647)
Complete; 22 mm; 4.89 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C733 (SF 1775)
Complete, very worn; 29 mm; 14.26 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.
Bevelled flan.

C734 (SF 1679)
Complete, very worn; 23 mm; 6.88 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C735 (SF 1712)
Complete, very worn; 29 mm; 18.59 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C736 (SF 1720)
Complete, very worn; 23 mm; 10.47 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C737 (SF 1725)
Complete, very worn; 22 mm; 6.56 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C738 (SF 1747)
Complete, very worn; 22 mm; 9.64 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C739 (SF 1749)
Complete, very worn; 25 mm; 8.03 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C740 (SF 1833)
Complete, very worn; 23 mm; 7.06 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C741 (SF 1853)
Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 11.63 gr.

Obv: Illegible.
Rev: Illegible.

C742 (SF 1872)

Complete, very worn; 29 mm; 15.69 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C743 (SF 1947)

Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 15.29 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C744 (SF 1952)

Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 9.04 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C745 (SF 1654)

Complete, very worn; 21 mm; 8.29 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

C746 (SF 1626)

Complete, very worn; 26 mm; 11.91 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

Uncertain Roman Imperial or Provincial

FIRST CENTURY?

C747 (SF 1524)

Complete; 33 mm; 20.37 gr.

Obv: Head left.

Rev: Illegible.

Possibly a sestertius. Head left (Titus or Domitian?).

ANTONINE, A.D. 138–192

C748 (SF 1738)

Complete, very worn; 24 mm; 7.79 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped bust right, with beard; [...]-M[...].

Rev: Illegible.

Possibly a Roman imperial as or dupondius.

COMPLETELY ILLEGIBLE

C749 (SF 1673)

Complete, very worn; 31 mm; 19.04 gr.

Obv: Illegible.

Rev: Illegible.

Shape suggests this may be a late first- or early second-century sestertius.

Hoard 2

Trench 11; context 11031

Eight coins; probably incomplete

Edessa

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

Obverses: Bust of Gordian right, variously attired. Legend normally AYTOKKMANTTOPΔIANOCCEB.

Reverses: Gordian laureate, wearing toga, seated on curule chair on podium, holding arrow; before, Abgar standing, presenting Nike to emperor. Legend normally AYTOKTOPΔIANOCABΓAΠOCBACIAEYC.

For type, see BMC Mesopotamia, 113–4, 136–40.

C750 (SF 727)

Complete; 33 mm; 19.97 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed. Legend illegible.

Rev: [...]IAEYC

C751 (SF 730)

Complete; 33 mm; 20.34 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: [...]YC.

C752 (SF 27)

Complete; 32 mm; 20.39 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: Legend illegible.

C753 (SF 28)

Complete; 33 mm; 17.26 gr.

Obv: As previous.

Rev: As previous.

Obverses: Various busts. Legend normally

AYTOKKMANTTOPΔIANOCCEB.

Reverses: Bust of city-goddess left, wearing turreted crown and veil. In front, pedestal supporting small figure resembling a Bronze Age “smiting god.” Shrine normally in field between. Legend normally MHTKOΛEΔECCHNW(N). For type, see BMC Mesopotamia, 111–2, 124–32; see also Bellinger 1939, 27.

C754 (SF 729)

Complete; 28 mm; 15.09 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right. Legend illegible.

Rev: [...]ΔEC[...].

C755 (SF 29)

Complete; 29 mm; 21.55 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYTOKKMANTTOP[...].

Rev: MHTKOΛEΔ[...].

Edessa/Carrhae

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

Obverses: Various busts. Legend normally AYTOKK-
MANTTOPΔIANOCCEB.Reverses: Bust of city-goddess left, wearing turreted
crown and veil; in front, pedestal supporting small fig-
ure; shrine sometimes between. Legend normally either
MHTKOΛEΔECCHNW(N) or MHTKOΛKAPPHWN.1) *With smiting figure on reverse*

C756 (SF 728)

Complete; 29 mm; 14.36 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.

Rev: Legend illegible.

244.

2) *Reverse figure unclear*

C757 (SF 731)

Complete; 30 mm; 15.36 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right.

Rev: Legend illegible.

Hoard 3

Trench 9; contexts 9082, 9112, 9138

11 coins, probably incomplete

The following coins are all bronze issues from the Mesopotamian city of Rhesaena. They may have been hoarded with the Syrian tetradrachms from the same contexts (see Hoard 4), but mixed hoards of silver and bronze are rare and these contexts also produced numerous other coins.

Rhesaena

TRAJAN DECIUS AND FAMILY, A.D. 249–251

References are to Castelin's die study of 1946. Unfortunately that publication does not illustrate all of the dies, and it is not possible to determine for certain whether some coins listed below are struck from previously unlisted dies or ones that were not illustrated in his publication. Only dies that are illustrated are cited here.

1) *Tyche seated left, river-god at feet: Castelin type a*

C758 (SF 395, context 9138)

Complete; 28 mm; 13.88 gr.

Obv: Herennia Etruscilla. Diademed, draped bust right on
crescent; EPEN[...]

Rev: CE[...]IIIP.

Dies not identifiable.

2) *Temple seen in perspective, no roof: Castelin type c*

C759 (SF 427, context 9138)

Complete; 28 mm; 13.30 gr.

Obv: Trajan Decius. Radiate, cuirassed bust left, seen from
front; AYT[...]ΔEKIOCCEB.Rev: Five columns along side of temple; [...]CAINHCI-
WNLIIIP.

Castelin E1/e14.

3) *Priest ploughing right: Castelin type e*

C760 (SF 133, context 9082)

Broken; 26 mm; 13.05 gr.

Obv: Trajan Decius. Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right.
Legend illegible.

Rev: CEΠ[...].

Castelin C10?/reverse die unclear.



C761 (SF 350, context 9112)

Complete; 27 mm; 12.04 gr.

Obv: Trajan Decius. Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYTKΓMEKYΔEKIOC[...].

Rev: CEΠKOAPHCAINHCIWNLIIP.

Castelin C10/e2.



C762 (SF 151, context 9112)
Complete; 26 mm; 12.77 gr.

Obv: Trajan Decius and Herennia Etruscilla. Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust of Decius right, facing diademed, draped bust of Etruscilla left, on crescent;
AY[...]ΔEKIOCCEB[...]ETPOYCKI[...]CEB.
Rev: [...]PHCAINHCIWNLIIP.
Castelin L1.

C763 (SF 356, context 9112)
Complete; 26 mm; 13.12 gr.

Obv: Trajan Decius and Herennius Etruscus. Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust of Decius right, facing bareheaded, draped, cuirassed (?) bust of Etruscus left. Legend illegible.
Rev: [...]KOA[...].
Dies unclear.

C764 (SF 386, context 9112)
Complete; 28 mm; 12.65 gr.

Obv: Herennia Etruscilla. Diademed, draped bust right on crescent; EP[...]OYCKIΛΛACEB.
Rev: CEIKOΛPHCAINH[...]IIP.
Obverse die not recorded?

4) *Tyche standing left: Castelin type f*

C765 (SF 429, context 9138)
Complete; 26 mm; 12.25 gr.

Obv: Trajan Decius. Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]KIOCTPAIANOCCEB.
Rev: CEIKO[...]WNLIIP.
Castelin C6.



C766 (SF 353, context 9112)
Complete; 26 mm; 9.77 gr.

Obv: As previous; [...]ΔEKIOCTPAIANOCCEB.
Rev: C[...]LIIP.
Castelin C6.

C767 (SF 435, context 9138)
Complete; 27 mm; 11.38 gr.

Obv: Trajan Decius. As previous; AYTKTM[...]CEB.
Rev: [...]PHCAIN[.]IWNLIIP.
Dies unclear.



C768 (SF 336, context 9138)
Complete; 27 mm; 13.58 gr.

Obv: Herennia Etruscilla, [...]CKIΛΛACEB.
Rev: CEIKOΛ[...]NHCIWNLIIP.
Castelin I4?

Hoard 4

Trench 9; contexts 9082, 9112, 9138
22 coins, probably incomplete

The following coins are all Syrian tetradrachms from the mint of Antioch (except for the coin of Elagabalus, which may have been struck at Laodicea). They may have been hoarded with the Rhesaena bronzes of Trajan Decius found in the same contexts (Hoard 3) in Room 9132; for further discussion, see above. The distribution of the coins in the contexts is as follows (numbers cited are small-find numbers):

Context 9082 Layer

C770 Philip I
C787 Trebonianus Gallus

Context 9112 Ashy layer

C769 Elagabalus
C772 Trajan Decius
C771 Trajan Decius
C775 Trajan Decius
C773 Trajan Decius
C777 Trajan Decius
C776 Trajan Decius
C774 Trajan Decius
C779 Trajan Decius
C780 Trajan Decius
C784 Herennius Etruscus
C783 Herennius Etruscus
C785 Herennius Etruscus
C782 Herennius Etruscus
C786 Herennius Etruscus
C789 Trebonianus Gallus
C790 Trebonianus Gallus
C788 Trebonianus Gallus

Context 9138 Destruction layer

C778 Trajan Decius

C781 Herennia Etruscilla

The composition of the hoard is not unusual for this period (Bland 1991).

Syrian Tetradrachms

ELAGABALUS, A.D. 218–222

C769 (SF 340, context 9112)

Complete; 28 mm; 13.05 gr.

Obv: Bare bust, drapery on shoulder. Legend illegible.
Rev: Eagle on animal thigh, head left, Δ-E either side of head, star between legs; [...]ΤΟCΤΟΒ.
Priour 249–76.

PHILIP I, A.D. 244–249



C770 (SF 145, context 9082)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.85 gr.

Obv: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] ΜΙΟΥΛΦΙΛΙ[...]Β.
Rev: Eagle standing facing, wreath in beak, head left, SC in exergue; [...]ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC.
Priour 319.

TRAJAN DECIUS, A.D. 249–251

1) *With obverse titulature 'Dekios Traianos'*

C771 (SF 345, context 9112)

Complete; 28 mm; 13.70 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; ΑΥΤΚΓΜΕΚΥΔΕΚΙΟCΤΡΑ[...]ΕΒ.
Rev: Eagle standing right on palm, wreath in beak, SC in exergue; ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞΟΥCΙΑC.
Priour 520–35.

2) *With obverse titulature 'Traianos Dekios'*



C772 (SF 150, context 9112)

Complete; 26 mm; 13.18 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, two dots under bust; [...]ΝΟCΔΕΚΙΟCCEB.

Rev: Eagle standing left on palm branch, wreath in beak, SC in exergue; [...]ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC.
Priour 579.

C773 (SF 349, context 9112)

Complete; 27 mm; 13.18 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...] ΔΕΚΙΟCCEB.
Rev: Eagle standing left on palm, wreath in beak, SC in exergue; [...]ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC.
Officina marks illegible. Priour 574–89.

C774 (SF 381, context 9112)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.27 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; ΑΥΤΚΓΜΕΚΥΤΡΑΙΑΝΟCΔΕΚΙΟCCEB.
Rev: Eagle standing right on palm, wreath in beak, SC in exergue; ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞΟΥCΙΑC.
Officina marks illegible. Priour 574–89.

C775 (SF 347, context 9112)

Complete; 26 mm; 13.01 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΚΓΜΕΚΥΤΡΑΙΑΝΟCΔΕ[...]
Rev: Eagle standing right on palm, wreath in beak (?), SC in exergue; ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞΟΥCΙΑC.
Officina marks illegible. Priour 574–589.

C776 (SF 380, context 9112)

Complete; 28 mm; 11.59 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, seen from front; [...]ΑΙΑΝΟCΔΕΚΙΟCCE[...]
Rev: Eagle standing right, all other details illegible.
As Priour 570–1.

C777 (SF 351, context 9112)

Complete?; 26 mm; 11.37 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; [...]ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟCΔΕΚΙΟCCEB.
Rev: Eagle standing facing, head right, wreath in beak, tail to right, SC in exergue; [...]ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC.
Officina marks illegible. Priour 562–3 for reverse type.

3) *Obverse titulature unclear*

C778 (SF 428, context 9138)

Complete; 26 mm; 11.90 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right? Legend illegible.
Rev: Eagle standing left on palm, wreath in beak, SC in exergue; ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞΟ[...].

C779 (SF 431, context 9112)
Complete; 26 mm; 13.30 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right;
AYT[...]ME[...]CEB.
Rev: Eagle standing right on palm, wreath in beak, SC in
exergue; [...]XEEOYCIAC.



C780 (SF 436, context 9112)
Complete; 27 mm; 11.92 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right; AYT[...].
Rev: Eagle standing facing, head right, all other details
illegible; [...]EEOYCIAC.

C784 (SF 154, context 9112)
Complete; 26 mm; 11.07 gr.

Obv: As C782; [...]ENNETPOY[...]CKECAP.
Rev: Eagle standing right on palm branch, wreath in beak,
SC in exergue; ΔHMAPXEEOYCIAC.
Prieur 626–43.

HERENNIA ETRUSCILLA, WIFE OF TRAJAN DECIUS,
A.D. 249–251



C781 (SF 842, context 9138)
Complete; 26 mm; 10.68 gr.

Obv: Diademed, draped bust right; [...]ΛACEB.
Rev: Eagle standing left on palm branch, wreath in beak,
SC in exergue; [...]EEOYCIAC.
Officina marks illegible. Prieur 604–23A.



C785 (SF 354, context 9112)
Complete; 37 mm; 10.20 gr.

Obv: As previous; EPENNETPOY[...]IOCKECAP.
Rev: As previous; ΔHMAPXEEOYCIAC.
Prieur 626–43.

HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS, SON AND JOINT RULER WITH
TRAJAN DECIUS, A.D. 249–251

C782 (SF 387, context 9112)
Complete; 25 mm; 14.02 gr.

Obv: Bareheaded, draped, cuirassed bust right, four dots
under bust; EPENNETPOYCMEKYΔEKIOCKECAP.
Rev: Eagle standing left on palm branch, wreath in beak,
SC in exergue; ΔHMAPXEEOYCIAC.
Prieur 634.

C786 (SF 3153, context 9112)
Complete; 25 mm; 12.92 gr.

Obv: As previous; [...]ETPOY[...].
Rev: As previous; ΔHMAPX[...]IAC.
Prieur 626–43.

TREBONIANUS GALLUS, A.D. 251–253

1) *With reverse legend ΔHMAPX EEOYCIAC*

C783 (SF 344, context 9112)
Complete; 28 mm; 11.38 gr.

Obv: As previous, but bust seen from front?
EPENNE[...]EKYΔE[...].
Rev: As previous; [...]AC.
Prieur 625–625A.



C787 (SF 3162, context 9082)
Complete; 26 mm; 11.34 gr.

Obv: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right, Z beneath
bust; AYTOKKΓOYIBTPEBΓAΛΛOCCEB.
Rev: Eagle standing facing, head left, wreath in beak,
tail to left, Z between legs, SC in exergue; ΔHMAPXE-
EOYCIAC.
Prieur 668.

2) *With reverse legend ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑΤΟ Β*

C788 (SF 839, context 9112)

Complete; 27 mm; 15.05 gr.

Obv: As previous; [...]ΤΡΕΒΓΑΛΛΟCCEB.

Rev: Eagle's head right, and tail to right, B between legs. ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞΟΥΣΙΑCΥΠΑΤΟΒ.

Prieur 674.



C789 (SF 346, context 9112)

Complete; 26 mm; 8.75 gr.

Obv: As previous, details beneath bust illegible; ΑΥΤΟΚΚΤΟΥΒΤΡΕΒΓ[...]ΟCCEB.

Rev: As previous, but Γ between legs; ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞ [...]ΤΟΒ.

Prieur 675.



C790 (SF 348, context 9112)

Broken; 25 mm; 8.30 gr.

Obv: As previous; [...]ΚΤΟΥΒΤΡΕΒΓΑΛΛΟCCEB.

Rev: As previous, but eagle's head right and tail to right, Γ between legs; ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞΟΥΣΙΑCΥΠΑΤΟΒ.

Prieur 676.

NOTES

1. The author would like to thank the staff of the Heberden Coin Room, Oxford, for access to reference materials, and in particular Chris Howgego, Volker Heuchert, and Liv Yarrow. Their database for the forthcoming volume IV of *Roman Provincial Coinage* was of enormous help for identifying some of the more problematic Antonine provincials. Ulrike Peter graciously offered comment on a coin from Philippopolis in Thrace (C586), and Bernhard Weisser was kind enough to provide an auction reference for, and to offer comment on, the large bronze of Geta from Pergamum (C605). Thanks also to Doug Nichol, who kindly brought his expertise to bear on the question of the Abbasid dirhem, and to John Meloy for providing a translation of its reverse legend.
2. Bellinger 1939; 1949.
3. The scope of this chapter concerns the following trenches from the 2000 excavations: 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19. In this chapter, the term "PHI excavations" refers to these trenches.

4. Bellinger 1949, 82.
5. Butcher 1988. For a more detailed summary of Zeugma's coinage, see Butcher 1998. For a catalogue, see CRS.
6. Butcher 2003, 35.
7. For example, the notion that later the fifth century A.D. saw a decline in coin use, or even an economic decline, in the cities of the eastern Mediterranean, rests in part on the observation that fewer bronze coins of the late fifth century are found on sites. The fact that coins of the fourth and early fifth century remained in use in vast quantities is not generally appreciated.
8. Butcher 2003, 113–117.
9. For a discussion of the problem, see Butcher 2003, 23–25, 27–31.
10. CRS, 141–9, 174–6; Butcher 2003. See also Burnett 2005.
11. I would not be surprised if a few specimens turn up in the material from other excavations at Zeugma, but that would not force me to alter my conclusions unless large numbers of them were discovered as single finds. A hoard of 25 bronzes identified as issues of Samosata has been reported in Ergeç 2000, 260.
12. Many of Zeugma's and Samosata's coins were of identical size, weight, and metal to one another and were made in the same mint (Antioch), using the same obverse dies (Butcher 1986–1987), so at the very least their general appearance was very similar; only the reverse types distinguished them.
13. Butcher 1988, 71.
14. CRS, 205–15.
15. There is also evidence (in the form of value marks on the coins themselves) that the issues struck for different cities by the mint of Antioch could be given different values, even when their weights and sizes were similar (CRS, 207–15).
16. Holmes forthcoming.
17. Abdy 2002, 9–10.
18. Doyen 1987.
19. CRS, 185.
20. Byzantium: Bellinger 1949, 98. Perinthus and Chalcedon: see summary in CRS.
21. Butcher forthcoming.
22. CRS, 177–9.
23. Butcher forthcoming.
24. CRS, 47, 134–42.
25. CRS, 134–42, 164.
26. For details, see CRS, 122.
27. CRS, 410–1.
28. Butcher 2003.
29. Butcher 2003, 96–100, 115.
30. See observations by Kenrick (under Group E) and Reynolds (under Group F) in their respective chapters in volume 2.
31. Marthaler 1968.
32. For details, see CRS, 185, 191.
33. Reign of Abgar: Ross 2001, 72–73. The most recent study of the extensive coinage of Gordian and Abgar at Edessa suggests it could have begun as early as A.D. 239: Ross 2001, 78–81.
34. Butcher 2003, 76–79.
35. Richard Reece suggests to me that the owner could have been some sort of loss broker, dealing in "stranded coinage" (personal communication).
36. Seyrig 1955.
37. Context 11038, a rubble layer separated from context 11031 by two successive floors and their make-up; context 11039, destruction lying directly under context 11038; context 11066, a rubble layer in a separate part of the sequence. See Tobin, volume 1.
38. CRS, 159.
39. Butcher 1986/7; 1988; 1998; CRS.
40. Misidentified as a coin by the small-finds processors. For another weight and a steelyard from Trench 9, see Khamis, this volume, BR158.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Amandry and Rémy Amandry, M. and Rémy, B. 1999. *Comana du Pont sous l'Empire romain*. Milan.
- Arslan Arslan, M. 1991. "The Coinage of Ancyra in the Roman Period." In Lightfoot, C.S. ed., *Recent Turkish Coin Hoards and Numismatic Studies*. Oxford, 1991: 3–42.
- Bland See Bland 1996.
- BMC A *Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum*, 29 volumes, various authors, London, 1873–1927.
- BMCRE *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, 6 volumes, various authors, London 1923–1962.
- Castelin See Castelin 1946.
- CRS Butcher, K. 2004. *Coinage in Roman Syria. Northern Syria, 64 BC–AD 253*. London.
- DOC *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks and in the Whittemore Collection*, 5 volumes, various authors, 1966–2006.
- Dura See Bellinger 1949.
- GIC Howgego, C.J. 1985. *Greek Imperial Countermarks*. London.
- Klose, Smyrna Klose, D. O. A. 1987. *Die Münzprägung von Smyrna in der römischen Kaiserzeit*. Berlin.
- Lanz Numismatik Lanz München (auction house).
- LRBC Carson, R. A. G., Hill, P. V., and Kent, J. P. C. 1978. *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*. London.
- Meshorer Meshorer, Y. 1982. *Ancient Jewish Coinage. Vol. 2. Herod the Great through Bar Cochba*. New York.
- MIB Hahn, W. 1973–1981. *Moneta Imperii Byzantini*, 3 volumes. Vienna.
- Münzer and Strack Imhoof-Blumer, F., ed. 1912. *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands. Band II: Thrakien*, bearbeitet von F. Münzer/M. L. Strack. Berlin.
- Pick Imhoof-Blumer F. ed. 1898. *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands. Band I/I: Dacien und Moesien*, bearbeitet von B. Pick, Berlin, 1898.
- Pick and Regling Imhoof-Blumer F. ed. 1910. *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands. Band I/II: Dacien und Moesien*, bearbeitet von B. Pick und K. Regling, Berlin.
- Price Price, M. 1991. *The Coinage of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*. London.
- Prieur Prieur, M., and Prieur, K. A. 2000. *Type Corpus of the Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions*. London.
- RIC *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, 10 volumes, various authors, 1923–2007.
- RPC *Roman Provincial Coinage*, 3 volumes, various authors, 1993–2006.
- Rouvier Rouvier, J. "Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie," *Journal International de Numismatique* 5 (1902): 99–134; 228–284; 6 (1903): 269–332; 7 (1904): 65–108.
- Schönert Schönert, E. 1965. *Die Münzprägung von Perinthus*. Berlin.
- Schönert-Geiss Schönert-Geiss. 1972. E, *Die Münzprägung von Byzantion*, Teil II, Berlin; 1991. *Die Münzprägung von Augusta Traiana und Traianopolis*, Berlin.
- SNG ANS *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Collection of the American Numismatic Society*, 9 volumes, 1961–1998.
- SNG Cop *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum*, 43 volumes, Copenhagen, 1942–1977.
- SNG France *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. France. Département des monnaies, médailles et antiques, Bibliothèque nationale de France*, 5 volumes, Paris, 1983–2003.
- SNG Levante *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Switzerland I. Levante–Cilicia*, Berne, 1986.
- SNG Spaer *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Israel I. The Arnold Spaer Collection of Seleucid Coins*, Jerusalem, 1998.
- SNG von Aulock *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Deutschland, Sammlung von Aulock*, 18 volumes, Berlin, 1957–1968.
- Sydenham Sydenham, E. A. 1978. *The Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia*, New York (with a supplement by Alex G. Malloy).
- Weiser Weiser, W. 1983. *Katalog der bithynischen Münzen der Sammlung des Instituts für Altertumskunde der Universität zu Köln*. Cologne.

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