Studies in
Ancient Coinage from
Turkey
Edited for the
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS
and the
BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA
MONOGRAPHS
by
R. F. BLAND
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## Contributors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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Editor's Preface

The principal purpose of this volume is to make accessible the work of Turkish scholars in the field of ancient numismatics, both by translation of articles already published in Turkish periodicals and by the presentation for the first time of other material in Turkish museums and registered private collections. Several British scholars have also either contributed their own work or collaborated with their Turkish colleagues in joint articles. The papers derived from articles already published in Turkish periodicals are not exact translations, for the authors have made revisions to their original texts, and I have exercised a certain amount of editorial licence, not least to cater for the difference in readership between the original periodical and that assumed for this volume.

Where possible, I have followed the practice of BIAA publications by using the ‘Harvard’ system for recording references. However, if applied in its full rigour to numismatic references, it becomes cumbersome in the extreme, and I have not hesitated to replace it, where appropriate and at a cost of some inconsistency, with standard numismatic usage. Weights are given in g(rammes), and die-axes are recorded either in degrees or by numbers representing the hours of the clock-face.

Particular thanks go to Melih Arslan, who has made no fewer than six contributions to this volume; and to Chris Lightfoot, pioneering editor of an earlier similar collection of essays (Lightfoot 1991c), who has not only contributed two articles to the present volume, but has also done much to stimulate and organise the production of material from Turkish colleagues.

Richard Ashton
September 1995
1. A Hoard of Sigloi from Bayraklı

Pınar Aydemir

Plate 1

This hoard of 10 sigloi was found in 1986 in a pot during excavations at Bayraklı (Old Smyrna) under the direction of Professor Ekrem Akurgal, who has kindly given me permission to publish it. They are now deposited in İzmir Archaeological Museum under inventory numbers 12,315–12,324.

Catalogue

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<th>Inv. No.</th>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>5.63g</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>12,321</td>
<td>5.51g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12,322</td>
<td>5.53g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>12,323</td>
<td>5.57g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relatively unworn state of the coins, and the absence of countermarks, punch-marks and chisel-cuts, indicate that the coins had not been in circulation for long before the burial of the hoard. The mixture of type IIIb and IV coins, and the preponderance of type IV over type IIIb, suggest a date of burial in the first quarter of the fourth century BC. This is consistent with the archaeological context and the pot in which the hoard was concealed.

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1 Classification is that established by Carradice 1987: 76–8.
2. The Çandarlı Hoard of New Style Athenian Silver

Pinar Aydemir and Martin Price

Plates 1–4

This hoard of Athenian New Style coins was first uncovered on 30 April 1992 by a workman digging new water mains in Bakirkuyu Street in the village of Çandarlı (ancient Pitane in Aeolis) in the Dikili district of İzmir province. He found 15 tetradrachms and 1 drachm in the loose soil on the side of his trench, and brought them to İzmir Archaeological Museum for sale. The museum immediately embarked on a rescue excavation at the site, first sieving the soil from the workman’s trench, and then excavating an area of 7 by 5 metres at the spot. At the end of 9 days’ digging a further 29 tetradrachms and 13 drachms were recovered. The hoard thus comprises a total of 58 coins, of which 14 are drachms, the remainder tetradrachms. All are in the İzmir Archaeological Museum under inventory numbers 22,869–22,926. The 16 coins originally purchased by the museum are indicated in the descriptions here with the sign °. The reference T. is to Thompson 1961, with the chronology revised according to her statement in ANS Museum Notes 29 (1984): 29, ed. note. The brief description here of the varieties gives the inscription naming the moneyers, followed by the letters on the amphora and in the exergue (separated by semicolons), followed by the symbol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Wt.</th>
<th>Inv.</th>
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<td>1°</td>
<td>DR 4.80g.</td>
<td>22,884</td>
<td>ΓΛΑΥ ΕΞΕ; bust of Helios.</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DR 4.13g.</td>
<td>22,918</td>
<td>ΔΩ ΔΙΟ ΧΑΡ; A; lion forepart r.</td>
<td>T.307–11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DR 4.04g.</td>
<td>22,919</td>
<td>ΑΝΤΙΟΧ ΚΑΡ ΕΙΡ; Δ; elephant head r.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DR 4.10g.</td>
<td>22,920</td>
<td>ΠΟΛΕ ΑΛΕΚ; to l. hydra?; to r., ΔΙΟ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DR 4.05g.</td>
<td>22,921</td>
<td>ΑΦΡΟ ΑΠΟΛΗΣ; E; Nike l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6°</td>
<td>4DR 16.80g.</td>
<td>22,869</td>
<td>ΣΩΡΑΤΗΣ ΜΙΟΝΥΣΩΛ ΕΡΜ; M; ΣΟ; Apollo Delios.</td>
<td>T.394d</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>4DR 16.93g.</td>
<td>22,888</td>
<td>ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΣ ΜΑΓΑΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΗΜΟΣ</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>4DR 16.42g.</td>
<td>22,886</td>
<td>ΕΥΜΑΡΕΙΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝ ΜΗΤΡ; H; ΣΩ; Triptolemos in snake car.</td>
<td>T.473d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
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<td>22,885</td>
<td>ΕΥΜΑΡΕΙΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝ ΠΥΡΡ; Λ; ΣΩ; Triptolemos in snake car.</td>
<td>T.621j–k</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>22,887</td>
<td>ΕΥΜΑΡΕΙΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝ ΚΡΙ; 2 dots on amphora; ΜΖ/Ε; Triptolemos in snake car.</td>
<td>T.665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>22,888</td>
<td>ΕΥΜΑΡΕΙΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝ [ ]; ?; Triptolemos in snake car.</td>
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<td>12°</td>
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<td>ΧΑΡΙΝΑΥΤΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕ; E; ΔΙΟ; Demeter with torches.</td>
<td>T.var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4DR 16.79g.</td>
<td>22,889</td>
<td>ΦΑΝΟΚΛΗΣ ΑΠΟΛΑΩΝΙΟΣ; Γ/Β; Artemis with torch.</td>
<td>T.var. (cf 702c, same recut amphora letter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14°</td>
<td>4DR 16.57g.</td>
<td>22,871</td>
<td>ΕΥΒΟΥΛΙΗΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗ ΘΕΟΔΩ; A; ?; Artemis with bow.</td>
<td>T.714b</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>4DR 16.56g.</td>
<td>22,890</td>
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<td>T.719–26</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td>22,891</td>
<td>ΔΑΜΩΝ ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΤΙΜΩΝ; M; ME; quiver and bow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17°</td>
<td>4DR 16.59g.</td>
<td>22,872</td>
<td>ΕΥΜΗΑΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΑΦΟΝ ΔΙΟΚΑ; E; ME; Tyche l.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18°</td>
<td>4DR 16.70g.</td>
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<td>ΕΥΜΗΑΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΑΦΟΝ ΗΡΑ; Κ; ΣΩ; Tyche l.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>4DR 16.59g.</td>
<td>22,892</td>
<td>ΕΥΜΗΑΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΑΦΟΝ ΗΡΑ; H; ME; Tyche l.</td>
<td>T.741a</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>ΘΕΟΛΟΤΟΣ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΝΗΣ ΔΩΡΙΘΕ; Δ; ΜΕ</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>4DR 16.20g.</td>
<td>22,894</td>
<td>ΘΕΟΛΟΤΟΣ [ΚΕΦΑΛΑΝΗΣ] ΤΙΜΑΡΧ; M; ΣΩ</td>
<td>T.773–5</td>
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The burial of the hoard can be placed soon after the transition between Margaret Thompson’s Middle and Late periods, i.e., on her revised dating, c. 95 BC, and just before the hoards resulting from the invasion of Mithradates VI of Pontus. It contains several varieties (9, 10, 13, 22, 29, 31) not known to Miss Thompson. Most add little to her excellent monograph, but 22 adds the name of Timarch(—) to the list of third magistrates, and 10 is of technical interest. The amphora carries two dots drilled into the die to act as guide marks for a letter. The Z that should have appeared in that position is found in the exergue, apparently cut on the E of ME, one of the normal letter combinations on the exergue. MZ could not be correct, and it seems that the letter on the amphora was engraved, in a moment of aberration, in the exergue. The hoard helps to attest the presence of these Attic weight coins in the Roman province of Asia where the lighter weight cistophoros was current. It is likely that the group reflects a payment made from the Roman province of Achaea where the New Style coinage acted as a form of provincial coinage.

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<td>35° 4DR 16.32g. 22,879</td>
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<td>47° 4DR 16.79g. 22,880</td>
<td>ΔΩΣΙΘΕΟΣ ΧΑΡΙΑΣ ΑΠ; ΑΠ; Tyche.</td>
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Uncertain date

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<td>51 4DR 17.14g. 22,912</td>
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<td>52° 4DR 16.40g. 22,883</td>
<td>ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΙΠΠΟΣ ΟΑΥ; Ε; ΠΕ; two pilei.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The burial of the hoard can be placed soon after the transition between Margaret Thompson’s Middle and Late periods, i.e., on her revised dating, c. 95 BC, and just before the hoards resulting from the invasion of Mithradates VI of Pontus. It contains several varieties (9, 10, 13, 22, 29, 31) not known to Miss Thompson. Most add little to her excellent monograph, but 22 adds the name of Timarch(—) to the list of third magistrates, and 10 is of technical interest. The amphora carries two dots drilled into the die to act as guide marks for a letter. The Z that should have appeared in that position is found in the exergue, apparently cut on the E of ME, one of the normal letter combinations on the exergue. MZ could not be correct, and it seems that the letter on the amphora was engraved, in a moment of aberration, in the exergue. The hoard helps to attest the presence of these Attic weight coins in the Roman province of Asia where the lighter weight cistophoros was current. It is likely that the group reflects a payment made from the Roman province of Achaea where the New Style coinage acted as a form of provincial coinage.
This hoard consists of 274 Hellenistic silver coins, 170 from Myndos, 103 from Halikarnassos, and one from Knidos. There are no details on record of where and when it was found, but it was transferred in 1934 by the forerunner of the present Directorate of Antiquities and Museums firstly to the Ethnographic Museum in Ankara and then to the Anatolian Civilisations Museum in Ankara, where it is to be found under inventory numbers VIII–1138/1376. I published most of the Myndian portion of the hoard in Göktürk 1989, where I stated that the hoard consisted of 239 coins (ie those numbered in the inventory). A further 35 coins came to light subsequently.

The late classical and Hellenistic coinage of Knidos was the subject of an unpublished MA thesis by the late Jan Nordbø (Nordbø 1972). Little has been written on the Hellenistic coinages of Myndos and Halikarnassos, but I hope that the present hoard will help to elucidate them.1

Catalogue

Coins marked ° are illustrated on the plates.

Myndos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv</th>
<th>Rev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1°</td>
<td>4.32g.; 1; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ or ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟC r.; palmbranch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2°</td>
<td>4.23g.; 12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.45g.; 1; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.09g.; 12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5°</td>
<td>4.23g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ r.; thunderbolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6°</td>
<td>3.58g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΦΕΡΑΙΟC r.; no symbol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7°</td>
<td>3.11g.; 11; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ r.; ΔΑΜΟΓΕΝΧ l.; 8-pointed star between two cornucopias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.00g.; 12; as preceding, but name not visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9°</td>
<td>3.52g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΔΗΜΟΦΙΩΝ r.; grapes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10°</td>
<td>3.70g.; 12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11°</td>
<td>4.33g.; 11; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΔΗΜΟΦΙΩΝ r.; torch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.10g.; 12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 13 | 3.74g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 14°| 3.51g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 15 | 4.19g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 16 | 3.81g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 17°| 4.23g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟC r.; 8-pointed star. |
| 18 | 4.69g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 19 | 3.89g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 20 | 3.43g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 21 | 4.50g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 22 | 4.10g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 23 | 4.05g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 24 | 4.06g.; 11; as preceding. |
| 25 | 4.57g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 26 | 4.33g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 27 | 4.04g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 28 | 3.76g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 29°| 3.82g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟC; winged thunderbolt. |
| 30 | 3.40g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 31 | 4.12g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 32°| 4.09g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΚΑΛΛΙΓΕΝΗΣ 8-pointed star. |
| 33 | 4.26g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 34°| 4.41g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 35°| 4.08g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ l.; ΚΑΛΛΙΓΕΝΗΣ r.; winged thunderbolt. |
| 36°| 3.70g.; 12; as preceding. |
| 37 | 3.80g.; 11; as preceding. |

1 Mr. Koray Konuk is at present working on these coinages as part of his DPhil thesis for Oxford University.
38  4.39g.; 12; as preceding.
39  3.99g.; 12; as preceding.
40  3.20g.; 11; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ r.; three cornucopias.
41  3.92g.; 12; as preceding.
42  4.13g.; 12; as preceding.
43  3.83g.; 12; probably as preceding.
44  3.56g.; 1; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ r.; two cornucopias.
45  3.74g.; 12; as preceding.
46  3.83g.; 1; as preceding.
47  4.36g.; 12; as preceding.
48  3.91g.; 12; as preceding.
49  4.04g.; 12; probably as preceding.
50  3.93g.; 12; probably as preceding.
51  3.66g.; 11; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ r.; cornucopia.
52  4.19g.; 12; as preceding.
53  3.54g.; 12; as preceding.
54  3.70g.; 12; probably as preceding.
55  3.93g.; 1; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ r.; grapes.
56  4.07g.; 12; as preceding.
57  3.34g.; 12; probably as preceding.
58  4.01g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ (sic) r.; rose.
59  4.36g.; 1; as preceding but ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ.
60  3.98g.; 1; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΩΣΚΡΠΑΤΟΣ r.; rose.
61  3.82g.; 12; as preceding.
62  3.85g.; 12; as preceding.
63  3.82g.; 12; as preceding.
64  4.00g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΩΣΚΡΠΑΤΟΣ r.; quiver.
65  4.45g.; 12; as preceding.
66  3.98g.; 1; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΩΣΚΡΠΑΤΟΣ (sic); cornucopia.
67  3.66g.; 1; as preceding.
68  3.85g.; 11; as preceding.
69  3.54g.; 12; as preceding.
70  4.50g.; 12; as preceding, but ΩΣΚΡΠΑΤΟΣ.
71  3.95g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩ ι.; [-]ΑΠΠΟΣ r.; torch.

[Editor’s note: This apparently incomplete name is not to be confused with the ΑΙΓΖΠΠΟΣ which occurs in the same series with symbol dolphin (Spink, M/Circ March 1987, 1261)].

72°  3.83g.; 12; as preceding.
73  4.00g.; 12; as preceding.
74  4.19g.; 1; as preceding.
75  4.88g.; as preceding, but name illegible.
76°  4.20g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΙΕΡΟΚΑΗΣ r.; two cornucopias inverted.

77°  3.72g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΜΕΝΕΣΤΡΠΑΤΟΣ r.; two cornucopias.
78  3.94g.; 12; as preceding.
79  4.05g.; 1; as preceding.
80°  4.10g.; 1; as preceding.
81°  3.68g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΜΕΝΕΣΤΡΠΑΤΟΣ; no symbol.
82°  4.58g.; 1; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΤΑΥΡΙΩΝ r.; 8-pointed star.
83°  4.15g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΤΑΥΡΙΩΝ r.; two cornucopias.
84°  3.68g.; 1; ΕΤΕΑΡΧΟΣ ι.; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; two cornucopias.
85  4.32g.; 12; as preceding.
86°  4.02g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ ι.; ΕΤΕΑΡΧΟΣ r.; two cornucopias.
87°  3.87g.; 12; as preceding.
88  3.70g.; 12; as preceding.
89°  3.99g.; 12; ΕΤΕΑΡΧΟΣ ι.; ΜΥΝΑΙ[ ] r.; no symbol.
90  4.05g.; 12; as preceding.
91  2.90g.; 12; uncertain issue.

Obv. Head of Dionysos r. in ivy-wreath; behind neck, thyrsos.

Rev. Winged thunderbolt; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ above; magistrate’s name below; border of dots. AR hemidrachms.

92°  1.73g.; 3; ΩΣΚΡΠΑΤΟΣ.
93  1.78g.; 3; as preceding.
94°  2.18g.; 3; ΠΕΙΘΩΑΣ.
95°  2.17g.; 9; ΚΥΝΜΑΧΟΣ.
96°  1.92g.; 3; ΠΡΟ[ ]ΩΝ (?); cornucopia(?) below.
97  1.40g; 3; legends uncertain; spear beneath.
98-9 Uncertain; 1.94g, 0.65g.

Obv. Head of Dionysos r., in ivy-wreath.

Rev. Bunch of grapes; ΜΥΝΑΙΩΝ, ΜΥΝΑΙ or ΜΥΝ; magistrate’s name; border of dots. AR trihemibols.

100°  0.96g.; 5; ΜΥΝΑΙ ι.; ΕΣΗΚΕΣ.
101  1.00g.; 12; as preceding.
102°  1.05g.; 6; as preceding.
103  1.25g.; 12; as preceding.
104  0.71g.; 6; as preceding.
105  1.01g.; 12; as preceding.
106  0.91g.; 6; as preceding.
107  0.78g.; 12; as preceding.
108  1.01g.; 12; as preceding.
109  0.78g.; 6; as preceding, but name l. and ethnic r.
110°  1.03g.; 12; ΜΥΝΑΙ ι.; ΘΕΟΔΟ r.
111  0.79g.; 12; as preceding.
### A Hoard of Hellenistic Silver Coins of Myndos, Halikarnassos and Knidos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Inscription Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>0.71g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>0.77g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>0.96g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>0.88g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>117</td>
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<td>12; as preceding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>1.03g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12; as preceding, but MYNAIQN l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120°</td>
<td>0.96g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding, but MYNAIQN 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12; ]AIOALAO l.; ethnic off flan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12; OCOKAHC l.; MYNAIQN r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12; as preceding, but MYNAI r.</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
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<td>12; as preceding, but form of ethnic uncertain.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>0.89g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136°</td>
<td>0.71g.</td>
<td>12; OCOK l.; MYN r.</td>
</tr>
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<td>12; MYNAIQ l.; unclear name r.</td>
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<td>149</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
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<td>name and ethnic unclear.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>156</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.00g.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0.87g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.85g.</td>
<td>as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>0.83g.</td>
<td>as preceding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Halikarnassos

**Obv.** Head of Helios three-quarter facing l. or r.; border of dots.

**Rev.** Bust of Athena r. in crested helmet and aegis; ethnic and name around. AR drachms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Inscription Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>171°</td>
<td>4.05g.</td>
<td>12; AAIKAPNA l.; ΔPAKΟΝ r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>3.91g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>4.17g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174°</td>
<td>3.79g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175°</td>
<td>3.77g.</td>
<td>1; AAIKAPNA l.; ΔPAKΟΝ r.; amphora beneath bust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>3.45g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177°</td>
<td>3.82g.</td>
<td>12; AAIKAPNACCC0N l.; ΔPAKΟΝ r.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>181</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>184°</td>
<td>4.55g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>185</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1; as preceding, but ethnic in part retrograde.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187°</td>
<td>3.81g.</td>
<td>1; as 186.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188°</td>
<td>3.77g.</td>
<td>1; as 186–7, but MOCXOC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189°</td>
<td>4.43g.</td>
<td>1; as 186–8, but name not visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190°</td>
<td>3.87g.</td>
<td>12; AAIKAPNACCC0Ν l.; ANTΙΓΕ r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191°</td>
<td>3.40g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192°</td>
<td>3.93g.</td>
<td>12; AAIKAPNACCC0Ν l.; [IE]ΠΟΚΑΗΗ r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193°</td>
<td>3.21g.</td>
<td>12; AAIKAPNACCC0Ν l.; name r. uncertain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194°</td>
<td>4.12g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>4.43g.</td>
<td>12; as preceding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obv.** Laureate head of Apollo r.

**Rev.** Lyre (kithara); AAIKAP - ΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ. AR hemidrachm.
M. TEVFİK GÖKTÜRK

Obl.: Bust of Athena r. in crested helmet and aegis.
Rev.: Owl r., wings closed. AR trihemiobol.

The Knidian trihemiobol (no. 274) with grapes on the reverse reminiscent of the trihemiobols of Myndos (nos. 100–170 above) belongs to an issue which is not recorded in Nordbø 1972 nor in any of the standard catalogues. The magistrate’s name occurs on silver drachms and bronze chalkoi of Knidos with types respectively, Artemis r./tripod and Aphrodite r./prow; see Nordbø 1972: 61 and 81 (SNG Cop 280 and 306). Nordbø dates both these issues to c. 250–210 BC.

[Editor’s postscript. This hoard is now recorded as CH VIII, 485; it should be compared with CH VIII, 481.]
The early issues of the Pisidian city of Etenna show a sickle, either standing alone, or being used in combat. This article seeks to explain those issues as showing the ‘war-sickle’ in use. The use of this weapon is attested principally in Caria, Lycia and Pisidia during the classical period. From time to time we hear of sickles being used in war outside Anatolia, but this article confines itself to the substantial evidence for the regular use of the weapon in southern Anatolia. The local name for the weapon is not preserved, but Greek sources generally term such weapons *drepanon*, or more infrequently *harpé*. Before discussing the coinage of Etenna, however, it would be fruitful to gather the literary and pictorial evidence for the use of the weapon.

The best-known user of the sickle as a combat weapon was, of course, Perseus, but other mythological figures also use the sickle in combat from time to time. An interesting black-figure hydria in Lyon¹, by the Antimenes Painter, shows Herakles and Iolaos fighting the hydra with sickles. Each grasps a single head of the monster with his left hand, in order to use the sickle in his right to sever it. Discussion of these mythological users of the weapon are excluded from this article.

The Anatolian war-sickle was only one among a number of different types of ‘bill-weapons’ in use in the eastern Mediterranean in Antiquity. Perhaps the most spectacular was the *dorudrepanon*, or ‘spear-sickle’. This weapon consisted of a combined spear-point and sickle-blade mounted on a long haft, usually somewhat less than a man’s height in total length. Few representations of the *dorudrepanon* have been preserved, but the best is illustrated here as Figure 1. I have already discussed this weapon in a previous article,² in which I suggested that the Thracian *rhomphaia* was probably a type of *dorudrepanon*. I also suggested that on land the *dorudrepanon* was most probably used as a weapon against cavalry. The Romans used a larger version of the weapon in sieges to pull down enemy battlements. Both Romans and Greeks used the weapon in naval engagements to sever the halyards and thereby bring down the sails of enemy vessels. Plato (*Laches* 183 d–e) relates an amusing incident when one Stesileos, a professional military instructor in Athens at the end of the fifth century, was using a *dorudrepanon* during a naval engagement.

'Why, this man Stesileos, whom you watched with me in that great crowd as he gave his performance and spoke in those high terms of himself before us, I have watched elsewhere giving a finer entertainment in the form of a very real display that he made against his will. The ship on which he was serving struck a transport vessel, and he was using in the fight a combination of a scythe and spear, a remarkable weapon that suited so remarkable a man. Well, the story of this fellow's doings is hardly of enough interest in the main, but you must hear the upshot of his device of a scythe fixed to a spear. As he was fighting, it stuck somehow to the other ships' rigging, and held fast; so Stesileos pulled at it in the hope of getting it free, but he could not, and the ships were passing by each other. For the first moments he ran along in his ship holding on to his spear; but as the other ship sheered off from his and drew him after, still holding the spear, he let it slip through his hand until he gripped the butt-end of the shaft. From the crew of the transport there came laughter and clapping at his posture, and when someone aimed a stone at him which hit the deck near his feet, and he let go the spear, the troops on the warship in their turn could no longer restrain their laughter, as they saw the notable scythe-spear dangling from the transport.'

¹ E 406a. Dugas 1953: 55–9, pl. 15b.
² Sekunda 1983.
A second weapon not to be confused with the Anatolian war-sickle is the curved sword (or sica) used by that type of Gladiator called ‘Thrax’ or ‘Mirmillon’ during the Roman period. Such gladiators are shown in numerous reliefs, especially grave-reliefs, including many from Anatolia.\(^3\) It should be noted that the sica can be distinguished from the war-sickle quite easily, for it curves ‘upwards’ like a sabre, having its cutting edge on the convex bottom of the blade. The war-sickle, on the other hand, curves downwards and has its cutting edge on the concave bottom of the blade.

Thirdly, representations of the war-sickle must be clearly distinguished from non-military representations of the sickle. Two types of agricultural implements could give rise to confusion: the falx vinitoria, or vine-dressing knife, and the falx arboraria, or billhook. The falx vinitoria had a multifaceted blade (Fig. 2), the use of which was comprehensively described by Columella (4.25), here rendered in the translation of K. D. White. The falx vinitoria survived as the standard implement used in the vineyard until the invention of the secateur, or pruning-shears, by Bertrand de Molleville (1744–1818).\(^4\)

'Now the shape of the vine-dresser’s knife is so designed that the part next to the haft, which has a straight edge, is called the culter or ‘knife’ because of the similarity. The part that is curved is called the sinus or ‘bend’; that which runs on from the curve is the scalprum or ‘paring edge;’ the hook which comes next is called the rostrum or ‘beak’, and the figure of the half-moon above it is called the securis or ‘hatchet’; and the spike-shaped part which projects straight forward from it is called the mucro or ‘point.’ Each of these parts performs its own special task, if only the vine-dresser is skilful in using them. For when he is to cut something with a thrust of the hand away from him, he uses the culter; when he is to draw it towards him, he uses the sinus; when he wishes to smooth something, he uses the scalprum, or, to hollow it out, the rostrum; when he is to cut something with a blow, he uses the securis; and when he wants to clear away something in a narrow place, he makes use of the mucro. But the greater part of the work in a vineyard must be done by drawing the knife toward you rather than by hacking; for the wound which is made in this way is smoothed with one impression, since the pruner first puts the knife in position and so cuts off what he has intended to cut. One who attacks the vine by chopping, if he misses his aim, as often happens, wounds the stock with many blows. Therefore that pruning is safer and more advantageous which, as I have said, is accomplished by the drawing of the ‘knife’ and not by striking.'

The vine-dresser’s knife occurs on a number of gravestones from ancient Anatolia, especially from Phrygia, which show agricultural representations. In at least one case (Figure 3), the knife is shown standing by itself as a symbol, together with a spindle, a writing-tablet and a team of oxen.\(^5\) The tombstone, dating to the late Imperial period, belongs to a Christian, and the vine-dresser’s knife is perhaps best understood as a Christian symbol. The whole of the relief is surrounded by vine-tendrils and grapes, which are generally understood to be symbols of eternal life in Christian art.\(^6\) In the Old Testament a number of passages (e.g. Isaiah 5.1–8; Psalms 80.8–15) compare the nation of Israel to a vine or a vineyard, while in the New Testament John (15.1–17) has Jesus say ‘I am the real vine, and my father is the gardener. Every barren branch of mine he cuts away; and every fruitful branch he cleans, to make it more fruitful still... This is my father’s glory, that you may bear fruit in plenty and so be my disciples’. Thus, pruning with the vine-dresser’s knife is necessary to make the Christian community flourish. In a couple of other Phrygian tombstones\(^7\) figures carry the vine-dresser’s knife, but it is difficult to decide

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\(^1\) E.g. Pfuhl and Möbius 1979, nos. 1237–1240.
\(^2\) Pfuhl and Möbius 1979: no. 1159.
\(^6\) Pfuhl and Möbius 1979: nos. 1137–8. We should possibly add the Christian tombstone of Aurelius Tarasis which is preserved only in a drawing published in Swoboda, Keil and Knoll 1935: 96 no. 272. The tombstone shows the deceased, together with his wife, facing forward, with a curved object in his left hand, which could possibly be a vine-dresser’s knife.
whether there is any particular symbolism involved, or whether the scene is simply agricultural.

Other reliefs depict a larger type of sickle, without the distinctive hatchet-blade at the back: this is the *fals arboraria*, or ‘billhook’, used to prune branches on larger bushes or trees.\(^8\) One tombstone in Berlin, originally from Kyzikos, shows this larger type of ‘billhook’ in agricultural use (Fig. 4).\(^9\) It is from this larger type of agricultural implement that the Anatolian war-sickle is derived.

Herodotus mentions war-sickles being used by a number of south Anatolian peoples. Firstly the Lycians who participated in the Persian naval expedition against Greece in 480 BC are mentioned carrying daggers and sickles (ἐγχειρίδια δὲ καὶ δρέπανα: 7.92). I assume that Herodotus is referring to the war-sickle, although, given the naval context, it is quite possible that he means a dorudrepanon. The Cilicians are described as using swords like the Egyptian ones (7.91), while the Egyptians are mentioned as carrying naval spears and large battle-axes (τόξοις μεγάλοις: 7.89). Presumably the weapon described is not an Anatolian war-sickle, as it seems reasonable to assume that Herodotus would have used the same term to describe it as he used for the Lycian weapon.

Herodotus also describes the Anatolian war-sickle in action during his account of the Persian conquest of Cyprus in 498 BC. The Persians under Artybios sailed from Cilicia to the island and marched to Salamis where the army deployed itself in the plain. Onesilos, the ruler of Salamis, was stationed opposite Artybios himself.

[5.111] ‘Artybios rode a horse trained to rear up against a hoplite. Being informed of these matters, Onesilos said to his shield-bearer, who was a Carian by race, extremely esteemed in matters of war, and moreover full of courage, ‘I am informed that the horse of Artybios rears up and works away with his hooves and teeth against anyone who stands against him. You say, having considered the matter, which of these two you wish to guard against and smite, either his horse or Artybios himself.’ His attendant replied to these matters ‘Oh king, I am ready to do both or either of these things, whichever you order me to do, yet to me it seems conducive to your interests to do thus. I declare that it is fit for a king and general to set himself against a king and a general (for should you bring down a general, it will be a great thing, but secondly, if he should do the same to you, may it not happen, it would only be half a misfortune to be killed by one so esteemed); for us attendants it is fit to set ourselves against other attendants and against a horse. You should not fear its tricks, for I shall undertake that he will rear no more against any opposing man.’

[5.112] ‘... Concerning both generals the following happened: as Artybios bore down on Onesilos mounted on his horse, Onesilos, according to the agreement he had made with his attendant, struck out at Artybios who was attacking him: the horse throwing his hooves against the shield of Onesilos, at that instant the Carian struck with his sickle (drepanon) and sheared off the horse’s legs.’

The passage is of capital interest as it describes at least one way in which the Anatolian war-sickle was used in battle, that is as a weapon to be used against cavalry. It is also of interest that in these literary passages the use of the war-sickle is confined to the Lycians and Carians. Unfortunately this sparse selection of passages exhausts the literary evidence concerning the Anatolian war-sickle. This is hardly surprising given that the geographic areas in which this weapon would have been used are located some distance away from Greece proper.

The pictorial evidence is likewise far from abundant, but at least one tombstone from Anatolia shows the war-sickle used in a military context. This is a late Imperial tombstone, with a simple and uninformative funerary inscription, belonging to one Apollonios from Laodikeia on the

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\(^9\) Pfuhl and Möbius 1979: no. 1140. Outside Anatolia, the *fals arboraria* is found once on a Punic stele, underneath a shield, although the military context is uncertain: Bertrand and Sznycer 1987: no. 40.
Lykos (Figure 5). It is plainly military, for the deceased wears a sword at his belt, from which a small round shield also hangs. The original publisher, Louis Robert, suggested that the deceased was a *diogmites*, that is a member of a local police unit.10

It is sometimes difficult to tell whether an implement being held by a figure is an agricultural ‘billhook’ or a military ‘war-sickle’. In a second tombstone,11 this time from near Kula in Lydia Katakekaumene and dating to 165/6 AD, the deceased, a young man named Eunomos who had died at the age of twenty, is shown carrying a billhook. There is nothing in the relief, however, which might enable one to decide whether the context is military or agricultural.

Undoubtedly the most informative representation of an Anatolian sickle-man is a painted relief (Figure 6) once incorporated within the modern city wall of Konya, and recorded by Charles Texier in the middle of the last century. The relief was subsequently published by Perrot and Chipiez, then by Reinach, and finally by Bossert.12

Texier described the relief as a limestone bas-relief, built into the southern stretch of the city walls. He thought that it was archaic in date, and that it was originally a funerary stele, later incorporated within the modern city wall: in other words that he had not found it *in situ*. The relief could, therefore, have been transported to Konya from some distance away, though probably not from very far away. Perrot and Chipiez agreed that the relief was originally a grave stele, and noted that it must have been destroyed shortly after Texier’s visit, for it had been sought in vain by subsequent travellers. I doubt whether the relief is, in fact, a grave stele; the peculiar asymmetrical shape of the sides of the relief rather suggests that it had originally been incorporated within a stretch of polygonal masonry.

Beneath the relief appears the remnants of an inscription (Figure 7), in reddish-brown letters on a white background. Presumably the inscription is contemporary and associated with the relief, although the possibility that the relief was reused as a gravestone at a much later date, and that the inscription is associated with this reuse, has to be admitted. Most of the field had been lost when the inscription was recorded, and only a single letter, at top right, can be made out from the plate. This seems to be the alphabetic symbol for the letter *e* which is found in various of the Anatolian epichoric alphabets, such as Lycian or Lydian. These epichoric alphabets were used only during the fifth and fourth centuries, which probably places the date of the relief within these two centuries. Bossert thought the relief was Hellenistic in date, but the inscription would probably be too early.

The warrior is shown striding towards the left. His head is covered by a bronze helmet, open at the face but protected by a nasal. The helmet is a local variant of a Greek helmet of the ‘Attic’ type, being distinguished from the canonical Greek version by the absence of any cheekpieces. Other examples of this Anatolian helmet type occur on Persian satrapal coinage issued at various Cilician mints during the period 387–367 BC. The same model of helmet is also worn by the Lycian dynast Perikles on his coins. Our example is rather unusual in showing a nasal, for most depictions show the helmet without either cheekpieces or nasal. The top of the helmet is decorated with a red horsehair crest, projecting out of the helmet like a brush at the top, but falling down the neck at the back in a long tail. Texier describes the warrior as wearing ‘une thorachique qui paraît être de lin’, that is, a breastplate which seems to be made of linen. The white linen shoulder-strap of the cuirass is clearly shown, but the torso of the body appears to be plain flesh colour in the plate. Perhaps the flesh colour represents bronze, and it is possible that the white linen shoulder-straps were attached to a bronze ‘muscle-cuirass’ protecting the trunk.

12 Texier 1849: 148–9 pl. ciii; Perrot and Chipiez 1890: vol. II, p. 224, fig. 359; Reinach 1912: pl. 105, 1; Bossert 1942: no. 1121, p. 86.
At the bottom edge of the cuirass the plate shows a waist-belt consisting of alternating yellow and blue diagonal sections separated from one another by thin white lines. The whole belt is edged at top and at bottom by a double white line separated by a thin blue line. Below this waist-belt falls a double layer of pteruges, or ‘groin-flaps’ coloured blue edged in white. At the bottom of the pteruges the folds of a dark brown tunic are depicted. The tunic must have been sleeveless, for there is no indication at the shoulder of any tunic sleeve projecting below the shoulder-strap. On his feet the warrior wears a pair of laced boots, slightly curving upwards at the toe to end in a point ‘selon l’usage asiatique’; above them he wears a pair of bronze greaves.

In his right hand the warrior carries a war-sickle, yellow in colour and so perhaps bronze, though it is possible that the rather pinkish yellow colour of the weapon in the Texier plate represents the natural colour of the stone. It is decorated at the hilt with a red plume, presumably, like the crest, of horsehair. The committee of the French Academy which studied the material gathered by Texier thought the relief showed a Roman gladiator, an interpretation which Texier sensibly rejected on chronological grounds. It should be noted, in addition, that the weapon curves downwards and so must be a sickle, whereas the gladiatorial sica curves upwards.

In his left hand the warrior holds ‘un javelot à double pointe’. Texier was a reasonably faithful observer and recorder of archaeological remains. The fact that the text specifically mentions a double-headed javelin seems to rule out the possibility that the relief actually showed two javelins, but that this was misinterpreted as a single double-headed javelin by Texier or the artist. This double-headed javelin is puzzling, for I know of no comparable examples. Double-headed arrowheads do exist,13 for the purpose of slaying large game such as deer. The double-headed arrowhead, however, seems to have been developed only at a comparatively late date, and so any comparison with the Konya relief would be inappropriate.

The plate shows the warrior carrying a small bronze shield on his left arm. The shield is smaller than a hoplite shield and without the latter’s distinctive offset rim. The bottom half of the shield is decorated with a small red fringe, presumably of horsehair. There is no close parallel either to the decoration of the surface of the shield or to the peculiar fringe below it. The shield seems to be convex, reinforced with 32 flutes, resembling the petals of a chrysanthemum in appearance, and reinforced with a very narrow rim at the edge. In the centre of the shield, inside a circle, appears a blazon.

The blazon (Figure 8) seems to show a legless reptile with a pointed ‘beak’ like that of a bird and a crest curving backwards on top of the head. The body then bends down, then up again to an arched back. Just before the summit of the back appears a small fin. After the back the body flexes down again, then up to end in a tail. There is no exact parallel to this device in Anatolian iconography, but the blazon must show some kind of ketos, or sea-monster.

The ketos appears as a blazon on a series of Lycian silver coins which emerged on the market only quite recently: I would like to thank Jan Zahle for bringing them to my attention. Both sides of the coin (Figure 9) show a ketos. On the reverse the ketos appears within a square incuse, which has led Nancy Waggoner14 to suggest a date of about 500–440 BC for the series. Some examples are marked with the Lycian letters we or xa, but the lack of any longer inscription makes it difficult to attribute them to any particular dynast or city. Presumably the ketos refers to some legend: it could be connected either with a city or a dynast, but it does not necessarily locate the warrior in a maritime city. In any case it is only modern commentators who refer to the blazon as a ketos, implying that it is a sea-monster; it could equally well be a deity or monster associated with a river or a lake.

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13 Eg. Waldbaum 1983: no. 83, p. 39 and pl. 5. Some commentators have suggested that the Konya relief shows a god. In a very loose way the weapon can be compared with the ‘spear-tree’ shown in the Urartian relief depicting the god Teshbea from Adilcevaz (AS 8 (1958): 213), but this is surely coincidental.

It is impossible to assign a specific date to the relief. Texier thought it archaic, while Bossert incorrectly thought it hellenistic. The plate in Texier does not convey a sufficiently accurate image to allow any close determination of date on stylistic grounds. In any case, to judge by the inscription, the relief was presumably carved by a native non-Greek sculptor, and dating according to the criteria of mainstream Greek art is not entirely applicable. However, the rather stiff pose of the figure perhaps suggests a date in the fifth rather than the fourth century. On the other hand the face of the figure is clearly not archaic and is probably post-Severe Style. The date of the relief might, therefore, be somewhere around the middle or the second half of the fifth century. It is worth noting that these dates overlap, to some degree, with the dates assigned to the *ketos* coins.

Although the Konya relief is the most informative representation of an Anatolian sickle-man, at least one other example can also be found among the repertoire of Lycian sculpture. The so-called Heroon monument from Trysa, dating to some time in the second quarter of the fourth century BC, is a quadrangular walled enclosure, whose walls are decorated with sculptures depicting mythological scenes. The inner side of the west wall is decorated with scenes from the fall of Troy, and in one of these (Block A) three sickle-men appear (Figure 10). The war-sickles they carry are slightly different from that shown on the Konya relief, being slightly longer-hafted and with a more curved blade. All three wear helmets and carry hoplite shields, two wear tunics, but only one, it seems, wears a cuirass. Although Trysa lies in southern Lycia, and the carving is Lycian, it would be misleading to describe these sickle-warriors as ‘Lycian’ as the relief shows mythological scenes. However the general context is south-west Anatolian.

Having assembled and discussed the literary and representational evidence for the use of the war-sickle in south-western Anatolia, we may now turn to the evidence of coinage. The war-sickle is shown on a number of issues of Etenna, and on one issue of Selge. Both cities were in ancient Pisidia, north of the Pamphylian coast.

Pisidian is a term loosely applied to a number of ancient tribal groupings who inhabited the Taurus Mountains in antiquity. They seem to be linguistically and ethnically connected to the Phrygians. In the fifth and fourth centuries there seems to have been considerable fluidity among the Pisidians, who had not yet settled into urban centres, and the other peoples who bordered on them. Settlement spread to the more remote areas of Pisidia only in the late Hellenistic period, but political and social organization seems to have continued to be ‘cantonal’ in nature for some time. One of these tribal groupings was called the Hytenneis, whom Herodotus (3.90) mentions as belonging to the second *nomos* established by the Persian King Darius for the gathering of tribute, together with the Mysians, Lydians, Lasonians and Cabalians. The Hytenneis seem to be the tribal grouping who eventually established the cities of Etenna, Kotenna and Erymna (and perhaps others) which all lie in the Melas river valley system to the north of the Pamphylian city of Side. Polybius (5.73.3) mentions that in 218 BC the Etenneis, who were those people of Pisidia settled in the mountain country above Side, were capable of raising a force of 8,000 warriors. The city of Etenna seems to have been the principal city of the Etenneis, and one of the earliest cities established by the Pisidians as a whole, as it was already issuing coinage by the end of the fourth century BC at the latest. The Etenneis inhabited the extreme south-eastern edge of Pisisia, on the border with Pamphylia and Cilicia, and it may be that this less isolated position was the reason why they were one of the first of the Pisidian tribes to settle and to issue coinage.

The precise location of the city at the village of Srt, 26 kms north of Side, was established for certain by Bean\(^{16}\) in 1968. During his visit he was able to collect sherds of an early date, including one of the fourth or perhaps even the fifth century BC, indicating that the settlement at that site was a very early one for Pisidia. More conclusively, of the thirty coins in the

\(^{15}\) Childs 1978: 14.

possession of local villagers which he examined, sixteen were Roman Imperial issues or unidentifiable, one was of Side, two of Selge, one of Attaleia, and the other ten were of Etenna.

The Pisidian city which bordered Etenna to the west was Selge, situated at the modern village of Zerk, and occupying the river-valley system of the Eurymedon, which reached the sea through the Pamphylia city of Aspendus. The early issues of Selge repeat the commonly used devices of her ‘entrepot’ city Aspendus. Thus the obverse shows two wrestlers, while the reverse shows the ubiquitous Aspendian slinger. Even some of the subsidiary devices, especially the triskeles, shown on the reverse of the coins of Selge copy those of Aspendus. The major difference comes in the legend, for the common Aspendian legend of ΣΤΕΦΕΙΔΙΟΥΣ in the Pamphylian epigraphic alphabet is replaced by the Selgean ΕΣΤΕΛΙΙΥΣ vel sim, also in Pamphylian epigraphic alphabet. The fact that these early issues of Selge are written in Pamphylian alphabet, rather than Greek, should not, in my opinion, be taken as evidence that the Selgeans were ethnically Pamphylian, rather than simply ‘Pisidians’ under heavy Aspendian influence because of their location. Presumably the aim of this repetition was to gain mutual acceptability for both coinages in both cities. George Hill even suggested that a monetary convention between the two places existed in the fourth and third centuries BC. Selge continued to use the Aspendian devices on her coinage throughout the Hellenistic period.

One silver stater of Selge shows on the reverse, alongside the Aspendian slinger, the subsidiary devices of an astragal and what seems to be a war-sickle in its sheath (Figure 11). Six, who first published an example of one of these coins, also interpreted the sickle as such, for he described it as a ‘krummes Messer’. The attribution to Selge is confirmed by the legend ΣΤΕΛΙΙΥ. The astragal refers to the existence of a site of oracular divination in the city, which had, according to legend, been founded by the seer Kalchas. Presumably the sickle, which was, as we shall see, the badge of Etenna, may indicate that for some short time Etenna was included in the monetary convention which Hill postulated between Aspendus and Selge.

Fortunately we can compare the sheathed sickle shown on this coin to a second representation of a sheathed sickle on two fragments of a limestone plaque from Siristat (Figure 12). The plaque has not survived and only a sketch made by Jüthner records it. The publishers thought it showed a gladiatorial sica, but the shape of the handle suggests that it is a sickle, and the downward curve of the blade is appropriate for a sickle, but not for a sica. It is difficult to construct a sheath for any weapon with a curved blade. This was especially so in the case of the war-sickle with its strongly recurved blade. The sheaths of weapons of this type are open at the side, and the weapon is not drawn out of the sheath at the top, but rather lifted out at the side. Curved weapons of this type from south-east Asia have similar sheaths.

In the discussion of individual coins of Etenna which follows, I have taken the opportunity to speculate on the possible mythological subjects which may have inspired the choice of devices. In the case of many cities like Etenna which lie outside the heartlands of the Graeco-Roman world, all knowledge of the local mythology of the area has been lost, as it has not been preserved in the literary record. In most cases our only chance of arriving at any understanding of the local mythology is to speculate from what is shown on the coinage. It cannot be over-emphasized, therefore, that what follows is pure speculation. Fortunately the coinage of Etenna has been thoroughly treated in one of von Aulock’s catalogues of Pisidian coinage (von Aulock 1979) to which reference will be made in the text below.

The first issue of coinage by the city of Etenna used to be placed in the third century BC, but von Aulock tentatively dates the first issue to the end of the fourth century, or to the beginning of the third (1979: 75, nos. 399–400). This issue, in silver, shows on its obverse two wrestlers,
the coin device used by both Aspendus and Selge. Again, this phenomenon is best interpreted as evidence that when Etenna started issuing its first coinage, at whatever date, it was participating in a monetary convention which already existed between Aspendus and Selge. One might have expected the first issues of Etenna to have been connected with those of Side, the Pamphylian city lying below Etenna. Etenna may have had to choose, for relations between the two Pamphylian cities were generally poor, but of the two Aspendus was undoubtedly the more important, and the harbour of Side was notoriously difficult to use. The reverse of this coin (Figure 13) shows, within a dotted border, a standing figure, dressed in a short-sleeved tunic and striding towards the right, holding a sickle in his right hand with his left hand outstretched. To the right of the figure a triskeles is shown, the regular subsidiary device shown alongside the slinger on the reverse of coins of Aspendus and Selge, and to the left runs the legend ETTENEΩN. The sickle, though perhaps shown rather smaller than the other examples considered previously in this article, is surely to be considered a war-sickle. In the first place there is no axe-blade on the back, thus ruling out any interpretation of the object as a vine-pruning knife, but, more significantly, the context is one of combat, not of agriculture, with the figure shown striding in menacing fashion towards the right. von Aulock described this figure as 'Heros?' He is surely correct, and we are to interpret this figure as a Hero who had particular associations for the Etenneis. The line on which he stands appears to be a base, rather than a ground-line, for it does not reach all the way across the field of the coin. This could perhaps signify that the depiction is of a particular statue of the Hero. One might speculate that, when the city of Etenna was founded, a statue of the tutelary Hero of the Etenneis may have been erected to commemorate the event. It would be natural for the Etenneis to place the likeness of this statue on their first coins.

Neither the two wrestlers nor the triskeles appear on subsequent issues of Etenna, which may indicate that Etenna dropped out of the monetary convention. The statue of the 'Hero' is likewise never shown again. However, his symbol, the war-sickle, is generally retained on all Hellenistic issues of the city. The second issue of the city (von Aulock 1979: nos. 401–2), also in silver and also early, shows a Gorgoneion on the obverse and the war-sickle, without any legend, on the reverse. It should be noted that the Gorgoneion recurs as the obverse type on later issues of Selge.

The remaining issues of Etenna were all struck in bronze. The first (von Aulock 1979: nos. 403–424) shows, on the obverse (Figure 14), two men fighting, both wearing cloaks at the shoulder, but otherwise naked. The man on the left, who is facing the observer, holds a double-headed axe in his right hand, while the man on the left attacks him with a war-sickle. It is reasonable to assume that the man with the sickle is to be identified with the 'Hero', and therefore that the scene represents a stage in the myth which surrounds the 'Hero'. The double-headed axe is usually employed as a sacrificial implement, rather than as a weapon. This suggests that we may be dealing with a myth of 'usurpation' or 'displacement': that is, perhaps, a myth in which a 'Hero', perhaps the leader or progenitor of the Etenneis, arrived in the area later occupied by the Etenneis, found the leader of the local population about to offer sacrifice to a local deity, and killed him. This, of course, completely speculative, but the sickle-wielding Hero does seem to have a special significance for the Etenneis.

On the reverse (Figure 15) the same issue shows a single female figure, dressed in a long tunic falling to the ankle, walking towards the right, with her head turned back. An overturned pitcher is depicted to the left of the figure, and she is perhaps looking at this object. She seems to be protecting her head with both arms from a serpent who is attacking her from the right. The presence of the serpent has led to suggestions that the female figure may be Hygeia or a Maenad, but the figure, it seems, is being attacked by the serpent. Presumably this is why

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21 Eg. Six 1879: 77.
the overturned pitcher, dropped in fright, is shown lying on the ground behind her. I therefore
suggest that the female may well be another character involved in the local cycles of myth.
These two types are repeated, with only minor differences, on the obverse and reverse of a
smaller denomination (von Aulock 1979: nos. 425–459). All but one of the other Hellenistic
issues of Etenna (von Aulock nos. 460–528) show the figure in the long tunic on the obverse,
and a sickle with the legend ET-EN or ET on the reverse (Figure 16). The remaining issue (von
Aulock no. 529) has a snake on the obverse and a sickle on the reverse.
In the Imperial period the coinage of Etenna bears a much more diverse range of devices. The
figure in the long tunic is frequently shown, sometimes with a serpent, and sometimes with a
naked male figure. He appears to be her son, and he is sometimes shown with a cornucopia or
with hunting dogs. In one case the fight scene is shown (von Aulock 1979: no. 604), though
without adding anything to our understanding of what is happening.

Addendum
Before this article went to press my attention was drawn to the following article, which also
discusses the war-sickle shown on coins of Etenna: Johannes Nolle, Zur Geschichte der Stadt
Schwertheim.

Key to Figures
Fig. 1 — The dorudrepanon, after von Bothmer 1957: pl. 79, 1.
Fig. 2 — The falx vinitoria, after de St-Denis 1953: 166, fig. 1.
Fig. 3 — The falx vinitoria shown as a symbol on a Christian tombstone. Bursa Museum Inv.
    No. 24; photograph I. Luckert, Pfuhl and Möbius 1977: no. 1159.
Fig. 4 — The falx arboraria. Photo: Berlin, Inv. Nr. Sk. 837.
Fig. 5 — An Imperial sickle-man, after des Gagniers et al. 1969: 354 no. 17 pl. 105, 4.
Fig. 6 — The Konya relief, after Texier 1849: pl. ciii.
Fig. 7 — The inscription below the Konya relief, detail from Texier 1849: pl. ciii.
Fig. 8 — The shield-blazon of the Konya relief, detail from Texier 1849: pl. ciii.
Fig. 9 — cf. Waggoner 1983: no. 708.
Fig. 10 — After Benndorf 1889–90: pl. xiii.
Fig. 11 — After Six 1879: pl. III, 2.
Fig. 12 — Swoboda, Keil and Knoll 1935: 65 no. h, fig. 50.
Fig. 13 — Photo: Berlin Museum.
Fig. 14 — BMC 3. AE. 12 mm. 2.73g. 01. Photo: British Museum.
Fig. 15 — As last. Photo: British Museum.
Fig. 16 — BMC 4. AE. 17 mm. 3.72g. 12. Photo: British Museum.
In 1970, the then director of Sinop Museum, Mr. Dündar Tokgoz, gave the museum a collection of 224 ancient coins, along with other ancient artefacts, which he had bought from someone in the Turkish military. The latter, to judge from many of the recorded provenances, had served in the area of the Dardanelles, although he acquired some of his coins in Istanbul, Izmir and Adana. We decided to omit from our catalogue the Roman imperial, Byzantine and Islamic coins in the collection, for they are of common types and their recorded provenances appear to have little or no significance. We hope that the following catalogue of the remaining 178 Greek and Roman provincial coins, for most of which provenances are recorded, will help to build up a picture of coin circulation in the Hellespont area, particularly in the Hellenistic period. In order to avoid artificially separating neighbouring mints from both sides of the Hellespont, and in order to bring out the local nature of most of the collection, we have deviated from the conventional order of catalogues of Greek coins by placing Troas before Mysia, and Pontus after Ionia and before the Seleukid kingdom.

Catalogue
Following the description of the obverse and reverse we give the Museum accession number, the metal, the weight, the die axis, the reference and/or comments, and then the place of acquisition.

**Kingdom of Macedonia**

**Philip II**

**Obv.** Young male head, hair bound with taenia.
**Rev.** ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ. Horseman r.; below, kantharos.
1 3.28.70; AE; 5.81g; 30°; Hunter 120; Edremit.

**Obv.** As preceding.
**Rev.** ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ. Horseman l.; uncertain symbol below.
2 3.123.70; AE; 6.74g; 180°;—; Çanakkale.

**Alexander III the Great**

**Obv.** Head of Herakles wearing lion-skin r.
**Rev.** AΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Above, bow and quiver; below, club; below, Φ (?).
3 3.88.70; AE; 5.29g; 30°; Price – 7; Thrace.

**Obv.** As preceding.
**Rev.** AΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Above, club; below, quiver; above, uncertain monogram; below, uncertain monogram (?).
4 3.89.70; AE; 5.29g; 30°;—; Thrace.
Thrace

Ainos, c. 440–412 BC
Obv. Head of Hermes r.
Rev. [AINI]; goat r.; symbol to r. uncertain.
9 3.80.70; AR diobol(?); 1.05g; 90°; SNG Cop 405–408; Antandros.

Maroneia, c. 398/7–c. 348/7 BC
Obv. Horse prancing r.; beneath, monogram.
Rev. MAPΩΝΙΤΩΝ around; in square border, vine; beneath, monogram.
10 3.156.70; AE; 3.54g; 135°; [?] on obv.; monogram unclear on rev.; Schönert-Geiss 1987: nos. 624–638; Bandırma.
11 3.157.70; AE; 3.12g; 135°; monogram, if any, unclear on obv. [Σ] on rev., Schönert-Geiss 1987: nos. 720–927; provenance unknown.

Probably Maroneia c. 398/7–c. 348/7 BC
Obv. As preceding? No monogram visible.
Rev. As preceding? [Σ] below?
13 3.71.70; AE; 2.98g;—; Schönert-Geiss 1987: nos. 720–927; Edremit.

Dikaila, fourth century BC
Obv. Head of nymph r.
Rev. [Δ]Κ[ΑΙ]. Bull protome r.
14 3.84.70; AE; 0.55g; 135°;—; provenance unknown.

Abdera, c. 425–352 BC
Obv. Griffin l., front r. foot raised.
Rev. Quartered square with four pellets, illegible inscription around.
15 3.130.70; AE; 0.95g;—; SNG Cop 371–3; Biga.

Samothrace, third–second century BC
Obv. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet.
Rev. ΣΑΜ[Ο]Α. Ram's head l.; to l., caduceus.
16 3.125.70; AE; 1.11g; 30°; Phardys 1898: 256, Γ and 258, SNG Cop 1003; Biga.
Obv. As preceding.
Rev. As preceding but ΣΑΜ[Ο]ΜΗΠ on rev.
17 3.126.70; AE; 1.16g; 190°; Phardys 1898: 256, Γ and 258, SNG Cop 1004; Biga.

Thracian Chersonese

Chersonese, c. 480–350 BC
Obv. Forepart of lion r., head looking back.
Rev. Quadripartite incuse square; in the two deeper quarters, pellet and bee (?).
18 3.13.70; AR; 2.07g;—; Gelibolu.
Obv. As preceding.
Rev. As preceding but pellet and dolphin (?).
19 3.14.70; AR; 2.26g;—; SNG Cop 828; Gelibolu.
Obv. Lion's head to r.
Rev. [X]ΕΠ[PO]. Corn-grain.
20 3.186.70. AE.1.10g; 0°; SNG Cop 846; Bandırma.

Alopekonnesos c. 400–c. 300 BC
Obv. Head of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy wreath.
Rev. ΑΛΩΠΕΚΟΝΝΕΣ. Fox r.; in field l., club.
21 3.137.70; AE; 2.32g; 135°; Yarkin 1–6; Biga.

c. 300–c. 250 BC
Obv. Athena r. in Corinthian helmet; border of dots.
Rev. ΑΛΩΠΕΚΟΝΝΕΣ. Fox r.; in field r., wheat-ear.
22 3.29.70; AE; 1.95g; 0°; Yarkin 60–66; Gelibolu.
23 3.30.70; AE; 2.08g; 0°; Yarkin 60–66; Gelibolu.
24 3.31.70; AE; 1.89g; 45°; Yarkin 60–66; Gelibolu.
25 3.32.70; AE; 1.89g; 0°; Yarkin 60–66; Gelibolu.

c. 250–c. 200 BC
Obv. Laureate head of Apollo r.
Rev. ΑΛΩΠΕΚΟΝΝΕΣ. Fox r.; in r. field, wheat-ear.
26 3.33.70; AE; 1.55g; 90°; Yarkin 78–9; Gelibolu.

Kardia c. 350–309 BC
Obv. Lion l.
Rev. ΚΑΡΔΙΑ within linear square. Corn-ear.
27 3.79.70; AE; 1.22g; 180°; SNG Cop 868–869; Kardia.

Elaious c. 350–281 BC
Obv. Ship’s prow r.
Rev. ΕΛΑΙΟΥΣ within laurel wreath.
28 3.6.70; AE; 4.79g; 180°; SNG Cop 889; Gelibolu.
A Collection of Ancient Coins mostly Acquired in the Hellespont Area

Obv. As preceding, but border of dots.
Rev. As preceding.
29 3.7.70; AE; 2.78 g; SNG Cop 892; Gelibolu.
Obv. As no. 28.
Rev. As no. 28, but EAA.
30 3.8.70; AE; 1.57g; 180°; SNG Cop 891; Gelibolu.
31 3.9.70; AE; 1.83g; 170°; SNG Cop 891; Gelibolu.

Sestos
Obv. Head of Demeter (?) I.
Rev. ΣΗΣ. Cult figure; to left, retrograde E (?).
32 3.3.70; AE; 1.42g; 180°;—; Gelibolu.
Obv. Female head three-quarter facing I.
Rev. ΣΗΞ. Cult figure; to left, E.
33 3.205.70; AE; 1.85g;—;—; Biga.

Troas

Abydos (The dates of the fourth and third century BC coins are taken from Klose 1985: 67-76.)
c. 480 BC
Obv. Eagle I.
Rev. Square incuse.
34 3.132.70; AR; 1.22g;—; SNG Aul 1439; Biga.

387-335 BC
Obv. Head of Artemis r.
Rev. ABY. Eagle r., varying symbol to r.
35 3.62.70; AE; 3.48g; 0°;—; Abydos.
Obv. Head of Artemis r., border of dots.
Rev. ABY. Eagle r.; in front, ear of corn?
36 3.64.70; AE; 1.47g; 0°;—; Abydos.
Obv. Head of Apollo r., laureate.
Rev. ABY. Eagle r.; varying symbol to r.
37 3.102.70; AE; 8.49g; 225°; symbol obscured by lacquer; Abydos.
38 3.61.70; AE; 3.36g; 45°; tripod with sacred fire(?); Abydos.
39 3.105.70; AE; 3.36g; 0°; pine-cone(?); Abydos.
40 3.120.70; AE; 3.26g; 0°; pine-cone(?); Abydos.
Obv. Head of Apollo 1., laureate.
Rev. Eagle I.
41 3.119.70; AE; 3.18g; 180°;—; Abydos.
Obv. Head of Apollo r., laureate; border of dots.
Rev. ABY. Eagle r.
42 3.63.70; AE; 2.10g; 0°;—; Abydos.

335-280 BC
Obv. Turreted head of Artemis r.
Rev. Eagle r. looking back; in front, ram’s head.
47 3.104.70; AE; 6.98g; 315°;—; Abydos.

280-200 BC
Obv. Bust of Artemis three-quarter facing l.
Rev. ABY. Eagle r., looking back.
48 3.160.70; AE; 1.12g;—; provenance unknown.
Obv. As preceding.
Rev. ABYΔH. Lyre.
49 3.96.70; AE; 2.57g; 30°; SNG Aul 1451; Erdek.

Augustus
Obv. [CE]BACTOC. Bare head r.
Rev. AB—Y. Lyre; border of dots.
50 3.116.70; AE; 1.49g; 0°; RPC 2287; Abydos.
Obv. [CE]BACTOY or C. Bare head r.
Rev. AB—Y. Lyre.
51 3.165.70; AE; 1.60g; 0°; RPC 2286 or 2287; Bandirma.

Possibly Tiberius
Obv. [CE]BALLOC. Laureate head r.
Rev. [AB]YΔH (no N, pace RPC). Lyre.
52 3.95.70; AE; 1.78g; 0°; RPC 2289; Erdek.

Achilleion, third century BC
Obv. Crested helmet r.
Rev. 53 3.127.70; AE; 1.00g; SNG Cop 64 (helmet l.); Biga.

Alexandria Troas
281-261 BC
Obv. Head of Apollo r., laureate.
Rev. Horse feeding r.; above, AAE; below, star, club or X.
54 3.112.70; AE; 0.60g; 0°; Bellinger 1961: A44, A45, or A46; Edremit.
164–135 BC

**Obv.** Head of Apollo laureate facing. Three countermarks: head of Apollo r.; mouse r.; lyre.

**Rev.** Lyre within olive wreath. Ethnic unclear. At bottom, countermark of horse’s head. For another example with the same four countermarks, see Göküntürk 1990: 59, no. 31, illustrated on 70.

55 3.202.70; AE; 5.64g; —; Bellinger 1961: 96–97, A 138–144 and pl. 17, N; Bandırma.

56 3.203.70; AE; 5.94g; —; Bellinger 1961: 96–97, A 138–144 and pl. 17, N; Bandırma.

Caracalla

**Obv.** ANTONINOC P[...]. Bust of Caracalla r.

**Rev.** Statue of Apollo Smintheus r. on column; before him, emperor l. on galloping horse, raising r. hand.

57 3.100.70; AE; 9.90g; 180°; Bellinger 1958: 33, type 12; Troy.

58 3.103.70; AE; 4.58g; 0°; Bellinger 1958: 46, type 36; Troy.

Antandros, fourth–third centuries BC (?)

**Obv.** Head of Artemis r.; border of dots.

**Rev.** [COL AVG] TROAD. Heracles lifting Antaeus to l.

59 3.75.70; AE; 3.96g; 180°; cf. SNG Aid 1493 and 7582; Edremit.

Assos, fourth–third centuries BC

**Obv.** Head of Athena r.

**Rev.** [AΣ2Ω1]. Griffin l; below, cornear l.

60 3.148.70; AE; 7.08g; 90°; cf. SNG Cop 228–240; Thrace.

Kebren c. 400–310 BC

**Obv.** Ram’s head r.

**Rev.** [K]E. Laureate head of Apollo r.

61 3.26.70; AE; 0.83g; 180°; SNG Aul 7624; Kebran.

62 3.114.70; AE; 0.95g; 180°; SNG Aul 7624; Biga.

**Obv.** Ram’s head r.

63 3.23.70; AE; 0.95g; 90°; SNG Aul 7624 or 7625; Kebran.

64 3.24.70; AE; 1.14g; 330°; SNG Aul 7624 or 7625; Kebran.

65 3.25.70; AE; 0.91g; 90°; SNG Aul 7624 or 7625; Kebran.

Dardanos, fourth century BC

**Obv.** Horseman wearing chiton, chlamys and petasos, galloping r.

**Rev.** Cock r.; abbreviated ethnic above. BMC 5–7; SNG Cop 286–7, 297.

66 3.54.70; AE; 3.58g; 300°; on obv., thunderbolt below, on rev. ΔΑΠΑΔ above, Athena Promachos r., BMC 7 (same dies?); Dardanos.

67 3.53.70; AE; 3.45g; 300°; as preceding, but ethnic not visible; Dardanos.

68 3.50.70; AE; 2.85g; 0°; on obv. Π and owl below, on rev. Athena Promachos (?) r., ethnic not visible; BMC 6; Dardanos.

69 3.51.70; AE; 4.30g; 0°; on obv. subsidiary markings not visible, on rev. Athena Promachos r., ethnic not visible; Dardanos.

70 3.109.70; AE; 4.06g; 0°; on obv. Π and owl below; on rev. subsidiary markings not visible; Dardanos;

71 3.108.70; AE; 2.55g; 0°; subsidiary markings not visible, except for ΔΑΠΑΔ above on rev.; Dardanos.

72 3.188.70; AE; 3.42g; 0°; subsidiary markings not visible; Dardanos.

73 3.107.70; AE; 1.39g; 0°; on rev. ΔΑ above, uncertain symbol in front; cf. SNG Cop 297; Dardanos.

74 3.56.70; AE; 2.76g; 180°; SNG Cop 293; Dardanos;

75 3.59.70; AE; 1.24g; 0°; SNG Cop 290–2; Dardanos.

76 3.57.70; AE; 1.22g; 300°; on rev. Athena Promachos in front; Dardanos.

77 3.58.70; AE; 1.14g; 180°; SNG Cop 288–9, BMC 15–16; Dardanos.

78 3.121.70; AE; 0.38g; 180°; on obv. [Ε]ΙΙΙΙ Τ[--]; cf. SNG Aul 7593 for legend; Dardanos.

79 3.55.70; AE; 3.20g; 210°; on rev. cornear r. below, ΔΑΠ[ ] above; BMC 18, SNG Cop 303, SNG Aul 7595; Dardanos.

80 3.52.70; AE; 4.37g; 330°; on rev. star below, cornear in claw, ethnic not visible; Dardanos.

81 3.185.70; AE; 1.78g; 0°; on obv. owl(?) below; SNG Cop 304; Dardanos.
A Collection of Ancient Coins mostly Acquired in the Hellespont Area

Gargara, c. 400–284 BC

Obv: Head of Apollo laureate r.
Rev: [TAP]. Horse galloping r.
83 3.129.70; AE; 1.70g; 315°; BMC 5–7; biga.

Gentinos, fourth century BC

Obv: Head of Apollo r.
Rev: ΤΕΠ. Sphinx seated r.
84 3.22.70; AE; 5.12g; 15°; BMC 10; Gentinos.

Gergis, c. 350–241 BC

Obv: Laureate head of Herophile, three-quarter facing r.
Rev: ΤΕΠ. Sphinx seated r.
85 3.16.70; AE; 0.94g; 0°; BMC 2; Edremit.
86 3.83.70; AE; 0.75g; ?; BMC 2; Bandirma.

Ilion

Second–first centuries BC

Obv: Head of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet.
Rev: ΙΑΙ to r. Athena Ilias advancing l. on basis, with filleted spear and distaff; in front, spearhead upwards.
87 3.34.70; AE; 2.45g; 180°; Bellinger 1961: T 90; Gelibolu.

95–87 BC

Obv: Head of Athena r. in Attic helmet; border of dots.
Rev: ΙΑΙ to l. Athena Ilias advancing l.; to r. wheatear; all in wreath.
88 3.155.70; AE; 3.08g; 0°; Bellinger 1961: T 100; provenance unknown.

Augustus

Obv: Helmeted head of Athena three-quarter facing r.
Rev: ΙΑΙ. Athena Ilias r.; to t. palm and ∆.
89 3.122.70; AE; 1.39g; -- RPC 2302; Çanakkale.
89 3.37.70; AE; 2.07g; 300°; RPC 2306; Gelibolu.

Probably period of Hadrian

Obv: ΙΑΙ. Helmeted bust of Athena r. with aegis.
Rev: ΙΑΙΩΝ. Aeneas carrying Anchises and leading Ascanius.
91 3.35.70; AE; 4.42g; 0°; Bellinger T 141 (=Hunter 3), where the reference for the rev. should be to T 140 not T 139; Gelibolu.
92 3.36.70; AE; 3.15g; 0°; as above; Gelibolu.

Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161–9

Obv: [ΝΟΝΟΕΙΝΟΧΥΡΟΣ ΑΥ]. Busts of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus confronted.
Rev: ΙΑΙΩΝ. Athena Ilias standing r., shield at feet.
93 3.215.70; AE; 3.49g; 180°; Bellinger 1961: T 159; Istanbul.

Julia Domna

Rev: ΙΑΙΩΝ. Athena Ilias r.
94 3.38.70; AE; 3.24g; 180°; Bellinger 1961: T 227; Gelibolu.

Caracalla

Obv: ΑΥΚ.Μ.ΑΥΡ. – ΑΝΤΟΝΙΝΟ. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, in cuirass and paludamentum seen from rear.
Rev: ΙΑΙΩΝ. Bust of Athena r. in helmet and aegis.
95 3.101.70; AE; 4.56g; 135°; Bellinger 1961: T 262; Troy.

Neandria c. 400–310 BC

Obv: Head of Apollo laureate r.
Rev: ΝΕ ΑΙΝ. Horse feeding r.
96 3.70.70; AE; 7.50g; 330°; SNG Aul 1558; Edremit.

Obv: Head of Apollo laureate l.
Rev: ΝΕΑΝ. Grain of wheat.
97 3.99.70; AE; 0.85g; 0°; SNG Aul 7629, BMC 7; Erdek.
98 3.98.70; AE; 0.87g; 180°; as above; Erdek. Not illustrated.

Skamandria, fourth century BC

Obv: Head of nymph Ida r.
99 3.69.70; AE; 0.94g; 0°; SNG Aul 1574, 7640; Biga.
AHMET TOLGA TEK AND MELİH ARSLAN

Skepsis
Fourth-third centuries BC
For discussion of the date, see Kagan 1984: 11–24.

Obv.  Rhyton in form of forepart of winged horse l.
Rev.  3.17.70; AE; 3.38g; 330°; BMC 14–15; Bandırma.
101  3.18.70; AE; 1.19g; 300°; as preceding, but smaller; Bandırma.
Obv.  As preceding but rhyton r.
Rev.  As preceding.
102  3.19.70; AE; 1.09g; 0°;—; Bandırma.
103  3.20.70; AE; 1.21g; 90°;—; Skepsis.

Obv.  As preceding.
Rev.  As preceding.
104  3.206.70; AE; 2.64g; 170°; SNG Aul 7655; Bıga.

Sigeion, fourth-third centuries BC
Obv.  Head of Athena three-quarter facing r. in triple-crested helmet.
Rev.  3.10.70; AE; 1.74g; 0°; SNG Aul 1571; Gelibolu.
Obv.  As preceding.
Rev.  3.11.70; AE; 1.72g; 0°; SNG Aul 1569; Gelibolu

Mysia
Adramytion, second-first centuries BC
Obv.  Head of Athena l.; border of dots.
Rev.  3.5.70; AE; 2.17g; 0°; von Fritze 1913, no. 49; Edremit.
107  3.68.70; AR; 1.09g; 315°; BMC 16–22; Lapseki.

Apollonia ad Rhynicum, Nerva, AD 96–98.
Obv.  NEPBA KAIC CE. Laureate head of Nerva r.; dotted border.
Rev.  [A]–PIO–A. Lyre (chelys); lizard in l. field; dotted border
109  3.97.70; AE; 2.19g; 180°; von Fritze 1913 —; Erdek.

Kyzikos
c. 480–400 BC
Obv.  Forepart of boar running r.; behind, tunny.
Rev.  Head of lioness l., mouth open; above, retrograde K.
110  3.81.70; AR; 0.29g;—; von Fritze 1914, no. 16; Bandırma. Not illustrated.
111  3.82.70; AR; 0.27g;—; as above; Bandırma. Not illustrated.
112  3.90.70; AR; 0.31g; 180°; as above; Bandırma.
113  3.92.70; AR; 0.34g;—; as above; Erdek.

Fourth-third centuries BC
Obv.  Head of Kore Soteira r. wearing earring, necklace, sphendone and corn-wreath.
Rev.  K Y ZC I within oak-wreath; at centre tL.
116  3.91.70; AE; 5.68g; 315°; von Fritze 1917, no. 24, BMC 152; Erdek.

Lampsakos
c. 500–450 BC
Obv.  Janiform female head wearing taenia and earring.
Rev.  Head of Athena l., in square incuse.
117  3.68.70; AR; 1.09g; 315°; BMC 16–22; Lapseki.

Fourth-third centuries BC
Obv.  AAM. Head of Apollo laureate r.
Rev.  Forepart of winged horse r.
118  3.48.70; AR?; 1.40g; 0°;—; Lapseki.
Obv.  As no. 117, but later style.
Rev.  Head of Athena r.
119  3.153.70; AE; 3.23g; 0°; SNG Aul 7398; provenance unknown.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[AAM]. Head of Athena r.</td>
<td>Forepart of winged horse r.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td>5.70; 30°; BMC 57</td>
<td>Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAM. Female head (Nike?) r., laureate.</td>
<td>Forepart of winged horse r.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>1.27; 300°; BMC 53-56</td>
<td>Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>300°; BMC 53-56</td>
<td>Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0°; as above; Lapaeki</td>
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<td>123</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0°; as above; Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>0°; as above; Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0°; as above; Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Caduceus within wreath.</td>
<td>Forepart of winged horse r.; beneath, dolphin.</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>3.106</td>
<td>2.14; 150°; BMC 63</td>
<td>Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forepart of winged horse r.</td>
<td>AAM. Caduceus (without wreath).</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>0.73; 210°;—; Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Priapos r.</td>
<td>Bearded head (Priapos?) r.</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>Weber 5120; Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Priapos r. in ivy wreath; border of dots.</td>
<td>Head of Priapus r. in ivy wreath; border of dots.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>3.12; 180°; SNG Cop 229-30; Edremit</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>0°; SNG Cop 229-30, in round countermark: grapes; Edremit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[AAM]. Kantharos; at bottom r. Κανθάρος (?); at bottom l., forepart of winged horse r.</td>
<td>Bearded head (Priapos?) r.</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>1.87; 0°; BMC 67. Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly 190-85 BC</td>
<td>Head of Priapus r. in ivy wreath; border of dots.</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>4.75; 0°; BMC 69; Lapaeki</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Julius Caesar, c. 45 BC (?)</td>
<td>Head of Priapus r. in ivy wreath; border of dots.</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>3.201</td>
<td>6.48; 0°; RPC 2268; Izmir</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably Augustus</td>
<td>Bare head of emperor r.; border of dots.</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>3.42; 30°; cf. RPC 2276; Priapos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parion</td>
<td>Head of Gorgon facing.</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>1.93; SNG Aul 7423-6; Parion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth century BC</td>
<td>Bull r.</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>0.93; 135°; BMC 48; provenance unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 350-300 BC or later</td>
<td>Bust of Demeter r.</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>3.144</td>
<td>5.09; 180°; SNG Aul 7432; Thrace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second–first centuries BC</td>
<td>Two priests ploughing with a pair of oxen r.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>3.193</td>
<td>3.93; 180°; RPC 1656 (uncertain: Philippi?); Istanbul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus</td>
<td>AVG. Head bare r.</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>3.111</td>
<td>2.51; 30°; RPC 2259; provenance unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius Caesar – Octavian</td>
<td>Two priests ploughing with a pair of oxen r.</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>3.110</td>
<td>2.01; 30°; RPC 2259; provenance unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrian, AD 117-138.</td>
<td>Laureate head l.</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>3.110</td>
<td>2.01; 30°; RPC 2259; provenance unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antoninus Pius, AD 138–161</td>
<td>Laureate head l.</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>3.111</td>
<td>2.51; 30°; RPC 2259; provenance unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Diameter</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Provenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ANTONINVS AVG]. Head r.</td>
<td>Two priests ploughing with a pair of oxen r.</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>3.151</td>
<td>4.86; 315°; SNG Aul 7442, BMC 97-98; provenance unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C G] I H P. Two priests ploughing with a pair of oxen r.</td>
<td>[C G] I H P. Two priests ploughing with a pair of oxen r.</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>3.111</td>
<td>2.51; 30°; RPC 2259; provenance unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lesbos**

**Fifth century BC**

*Obv.* Two calves’ heads confronted.

*Rev.* Incuse square.

151 3.162.70; billon; 1.08g;—; *SNG Aul* 7712–3; provenance unknown.

**Methymna, second–first centuries BC**

*Obv.* Head of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet.

*Rev.* ΜΑΘΥ. Kantharos; to l., ivy leaf.

152 3.74.70; AE; 1.05g; 180°; *BMC* 34; Edremit.

**Ionia**

**Ephesos**

**Fourth century BC**

*Obv.* Head of Artemis l.

*Rev.* Bee flanked by [E–Φ].

153 3.118.70; AE; 1.24g; 0°; *SNG Cop* 256; provenance unknown.

**Antony, Octavian and Lepidus**

*Obv.* Jugate bare heads of the Triumvirs r.

*Rev.* Facing cult statue of Artemis, legend illegible.

154 3.150.70; AE; 4.29g; 0°; *RPC* 2569–2573; Thrace.

**Herakleia under Latmos, second–first centuries BC**

*Obv.* Head of Athena r.

*Rev.* Owl r. and club within wreath.

155 3.147.70; AE; 7.83g; 0°; *SNG Aul* 1980, Robert 1978: 502–518 esp. 503; Thrace.

**Leuke, fourth century BC**

*Obv.* Laureate head of Apollo l.

*Rev.* Swan l., head turned back.

156 3.76.70; AE; 0.90g; 0°; *SNG Cop* 800; Priapos.

**Magnesia on the Maeander, c. 225–200 BC**

*Obv.* Horseman r. holding spear.

*Rev.* Humped bull butting l.; above, ΜΑΤΩΝ; below, [Δ]ΗΜΑΣΟΡΑΣΗΜΟΧΠΗιΔΑΟ; all in meander circle.

157 3.152.70; AE; 3.68g; 0°; *SNG Cop* 828, Newell 1935: 45, no. 28; provenance unknown.

**Samos, second–first centuries BC**

*Obv.* Head of Hera r.

*Rev.* ΣΑΙΜΩΝ. Peacock on caduceus r.

158 3.146.70; AE; 5.12g; 330°;—; Thrace.

---

**Pergamon**

**Before 284 BC**

*Obv.* Head of Athena, r., wearing crested helmet.

*Rev.* ΠΕΡΓ. Two stars.

144 3.15.70; AE; 1.04g; 0°;

**BMC** 29; Edremit.

---

**STATES**

**Samos, second–first centuries BC**

*Obv.* Head of Hera r.

*Rev.* ΣΑΙΜΩΝ. Peacock on caduceus r.

158 3.146.70; AE; 5.12g; 330°;—; Thrace.
A Collection of Ancient Coins mostly Acquired in the Hellespont Area

Pontus

Amisos, c. 85–65 BC

Obv. Aegis with Gorgon’s head in centre.
Rev. AMI-ZOY. Nike advancing r., filleted palm on shoulder.
159 3.138.70; AE; 5.88g; 0°; on rev. ΠΕ to L, ΠΕ to r., SNG BM 1190 or 1191; Biga.
160 3.149.70; AE; 5.97g; 330°; on rev. ΠΕ to r., SNG BM 1185; Thrace.

Obv. Head of Mithradates VI as Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy.
Rev. AMIZOY. Cista mystica; on it, panther’s skin; behind, thyrsus; to 1., Δ; to r. ΠΕ.
161 3.145.70; AE; 6.90g; 330°; SNG BM 1209; Thrace.

Paphlagonia

Sinope Nero

Obv. [N C] C AVG retrograde. Laureate head r.
Rev. C I F. Two colonists ploughing l.
162 3.223.70 2.40g; 0°; RPC 2140 (same obv. die); Istanbul.

Obv. SEPTI GETA. Laureate bust r.
Rev. C I F SI – NOPE. Mên standing facing, head l.
163 3.224.70; AE; 2.88g; 180°;—; Istanbul.

These two rare colonial coins of Sinope, both acquired in Istanbul, may have been added to the collection by Mr. Tokgöz himself.

Seleukid Kingdom

Seleukos I, mint of Antioch

Obv. Winged head of Medusa r.; dotted border.
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Bull butting r.
164 3.135.70; AE; 2.54g; 120°; WSM 927; Thrace.

Obv. Horned horse’s head r.
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Inverted anchor; to l. Δ; to r. ￡.
165 3.141.70; AE; 5.2g; 30°; Houghton 1309; Thrace.
166 3.142.70; AE; 5.51g; 180°; Houghton 1309; Thrace.

Antiochos II, mint of Sardis

Obv. Laureate head of Apollo r.
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Tripod.
167 3.140.70; AE; 3.55g; 330°; on rev. to r. ΠΕ, WSM 1407; Thrace.
168 3.184.70; AE; 3.46g; 0°; on rev. to l. Ε, to r. Λ(?), cf WSM 1399 and 1404; Thrace.

Antiochos Hierax, c. 241–228/7 BC, mint of Ilion?

Obv. Diademed head of Antiochos r.
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo seated l. on omphalos, arrow in r. hand, l. hand resting on bow; in outer l. field, above owl above Λ.
169 3.86.70; AR tetradr; 15.77g; 0°; Bellinger 1961: 18–19, Boehringer 1993: pl. XII, 8 (same dies), cf. WSM pp. 348–351; Adana.

It may be a coincidence that this coin, one of the few known to have been acquired outside the area of the Dardanelles, was apparently struck there.

Seleukos III, mint of Antioch

Obv. Bust of Artemis r.
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo seated l. on omphalos holding bow and arrow; to l. Α.
170 3.154.70; AE; 3.46g; 0°; cf. Houghton 61–2; provenance unknown.

Antiochos III, mint of Antioch

Obv. Laureate head of Apollo r.; dotted border.
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Apollo standing l. holding arrow and resting l. hand on bow.
171 3.187.70; AE; 1.79g; 0°; Houghton 70–1; Bandirma.

M. Antonius and Cleopatra, 32 BC, mint moving with M. Antonius

Obv. Head of M. Antonius r.; behind, Armenian tiara, legend illegible.
Rev. Bust of Cleopatra r.; legend illegible.
172 3.214.70; plated denarius; 2.48g; 0°; Crawford 1974: 539, no. 543; Istanbul.

Uncertain mints

Obv. Laureate head of Apollo r.
Rev. Crab; below, ΠΟ (?).
173 3.133.70; AE; 0.52g; 180°; cf. SNG Aul 7526 (Priapos); Biga.
Acknowledgements

The collection came to light during the expedition to catalogue the ancient coins in Sinop Museum which we made in 1991 with John Casey and Richard Brickstock of Durham University (publication forthcoming). Since the collection came to the museum more or less by chance, and has no connection with the Sinop area or the rest of the material in Sinop Museum, we decided to publish it separately.

For help in preparing the catalogue, we are grateful to Dr Chris Lightfoot and the rest of the staff at the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, to the staff of Sinop Museum, to Prof. Dr Cevdet Bayburtluoğlu and Research Assistant Dr Erhan Öztepe; and, especially, to Richard Ashton. Mr Tuğrul Çakar took the photographs (from casts).

Map of the Hellespont area to show sources of the coins (modern names are underlined)
6. A Hoard of Coins of Tabai and Adramytion

Richard Ashton
Plate 17

The following ten silver coins, nine from Tabai and the tenth from Adramytion, were offered together on the London market in 1990/91. Although the coin of Adramytion may appear a little anomalous, there seems no reason to doubt the owner's claim that they all came from a single hoard. Whether or not they constituted the whole of that hoard is impossible to say.

**Catalogue**

### Tabai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bearded head of Herakles r.</td>
<td>Artemis Huntress standing r., holding bow and torch; ΤΑΘΗΘΝΩΝ ΑΡΤΕΜΘΝΩΝ ΠΑΠΙΟΥ AP. Robert 1954: 125, G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.89g; 12. Die duplicate of 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2.42g; 12. Die duplicate of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>As 1–2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>As 3, but crescent l. and star r. Robert 1954: – ; Auctiones (Basel) 7 (1977), 270.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2.06g; 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adramytion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Laureate head of Zeus l.; dotted border.</td>
<td>Eagle with outspread wings standing l. on thunderbolt; above, ΑΑΡΑΜΘΝ; below, ΤΗΘΝΩΝ; in l. field, 6. Von Fritze 1913: 11, no. 6 (die duplicate?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>2.57g; 11. Same obverse die as 9; same reverse die as 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>2.79g; 12. Same obverse die as 8; reverse has no dolphin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>2.70g (chipped); 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nos. 4 and 5 with head of Zeus/Artemis Ephesia belong to an issue which is not recorded by the Roberts, but which is clearly to be associated with their issue H, with head of Herakles/Artemis Ephesia (our coin 3). Zeus and Herakles obverse portraits share two other reverse types in this series of coins struck by the archon Artemon Papiou: see the Roberts’ issues E and G (Artemis Huntress), and F (Zeus brandishing thunderbolt). The Artemis Huntress reverse type likewise appears with Athena on obverse (see no. 6 below).

The coins of Tabai in this hoard all show about the same degree of slight wear, while the coin of Adramytion is significantly more worn. The Roberts (1954: 131–4) argued plausibly that the group of issues from Tabai represented here, together with some further issues which preceded them, should be dated to between the Roman defeat of Mithradates in the 80s BC and the accession of Augustus. Troxell (1978: 22–3) refined this by arguing tentatively that the Roberts’ issues E–I, to which our coins 1–6 belong, were struck as drachms to complement Antony’s cistophoroi. The latter were minted in 39 BC, and our coins 1–6 might therefore be dated to the 30s BC. Our coins 7–9 were struck as drachms on the heavier standard which was apparently normal at Tabai in the first century BC. The Roberts, followed by Troxell, place them after issues E–I, probably because Artemon Papiou who signs issues E–I also signs some apparently earlier drachms and hemidrachms (Troxell 1978: 18, no. 27; Robert 1954: 124, issue C). If the magistrates at Tabai signed their coins consecutively rather than simultaneously, it would be reasonable to assume that the Seleukos Brachyllidou of our coins 7–9 came after Artemon.
Papiou, although it would be dangerous to assume without further evidence that he was the son of Brachyllidas Kal----, who also signed coins of the earlier issue C.

Von Fritze (1913: 2) has suggested that the coins of the Zeus/eagle series of Adramytion are drachms complementing the city's cistophoric tetradrachms, a view supported by the monograms common to the two series (compare von Fritze: 11–12, nos. 6–8 with von Fritze: 23, nos. 58–60, and 25, no. 72). Von Fritze and other commentators have supposed that the cistophoroi of Adramytion began late, around 133 BC or later, but Bauslaugh (1990: 48) has demonstrated that they must have begun much earlier in the century. The wear on the drachm of Adramytion in our hoard indicates that it had been in circulation for much longer than the drachms of Tabai, and a date of issue in the second century BC would be reasonable.

If these ten coins are representative of the original content of the hoard, then, given the apparent preponderance of coins of Tabai, struck to two different weight standards, we may tentatively suppose that our hoard came from the region of Tabai, and (following Troxell’s chronology) that it was concealed in the 30s or 20s BC. If so, the presence of the drachm of Adramytion so far from its place of origin may be explained by its apparent conformity with the cistophoric standard to which six of the nine Tabene coins in the hoard were also apparently struck.
7. The Manyas Hoard of Denarii

Melih Arslan

Plates 18-23

This group of 210 silver coins of the Roman Imperial period was found in July 1985 by workmen at the Şayakçı marble quarries near the village of Koçoğlu in the Manyas district of the province of Balikesir. The find-spot is thus in Bithynia, to the south of the ancient city of Dascylaeum.

During the legal proceedings which took place when news of the find reached the local authorities, the workmen stated that the hoard had been found in a stone crevice and had originally comprised 2,469 pieces. The authorities were able to recover 208 denarii and 2 drachms of the imperial period. These were sent to the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations in Ankara in 1987 for expert examination; it has yet to be decided whether they will remain there or be sent to Balikesir Museum for permanent retention.

All the coins were struck at the mint of Rome, except for two drachms of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius (catalogue numbers 181 and 210) struck at Amisus. The 210 coins are distributed by period of reign as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reign</th>
<th>Number of coins</th>
<th>% of total (rounded)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Otho</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vespasian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titus</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitian</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerva</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trajan</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>31.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrian</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>38.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antoninus Pius</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.39</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the above represents less than 10% of the hoard, any attempt to reconstruct its original composition can only be speculative. Nevertheless, there is no evidence that the 210 coins were other than a random sample, and they may form a reasonably representative selection from a hoard which was, it seems, concealed in the mid 140s AD.

Catalogue

The catalogue is sub-divided by Emperor and obverse. For each coin the catalogue number, reverse, BMC reference number and weight is given. All coins are illustrated on the plates.

**Otho**

*AD 69*

*Obv.* IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P
1 SECVRITAS P R Securitas; 19var; 3.38g.

**Vespasian**

**Titus and Domitian Caesares**

*AD 77-78*

*Obv.* T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS
2 Yoked oxen, COS VI in exergue; 225; 3.42g.

*AD 79*

*Obv.* CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS VI
3 PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, clasped hands, prow, eagle; 269; 3.29g.

*AD 80*

*Obv.* IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M
4 TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P, pulvinar; 52; 3.40g.
5 As above but dolphin/anchor; 72; 3.29g.
6 As above; 72 or 74; 3.16g.
7 As above but tripod; 82 var; 3.32g.
Domitian as Caesar

**AD 80**

*Obv:* CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII
8  PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, Minerva advancing; 87; 3.26g.
9  As above but goat; 88; 3.34g.
10 As above but altar; 93; 3.19g.
11 As above; 94; 3.15g.

**AD 81**

*Obv:* IMP CAESAR DOMITIANVS
12  TP P COS VII, pulvinar; 1; 3.35g.

**AD 88–89**

*Obv:* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII
13  IMP XVII COS XIII CENS P P P, Minerva on prow; 148 var; 3.26g.
14  As above but Minerva standing; 153; 3.35g.
15  As above; 155; 3.53g.

**AD 89**

*Obv:* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII
16  IMP XXI COS XIII CENS P P P, Minerva advancing; 161; 3.35g.

**AD 90**

*Obv:* As above.
17  IMP XXI COS XV CENS P P P, Minerva advancing; 164; 3.40g.
18  As above but Minerva standing; 168; 3.48g.

**AD 90–91**

*Obv:* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P X
19  IMP XXI COS XV CENS P P P, Minerva advancing; 176; 3.42g.
20  As above but Minerva standing; 182; 3.48g.

**AD 92**

*Obv:* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XI
21  IMP XXI COS XVI CENS P P P, Minerva on prow; 189; 3.40g.
22  As above but Minerva standing; 194; 3.28g.

**AD 92–93**

*Obv:* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XII
23  IMP XXII COS XVI CENS P P P, Minerva advancing; 200; 3.43g.
24  As above but Minerva on prow; 202; 3.38g.
25  As above but Minerva standing; 205; 3.19g.

**AD 93–94**

*Obv:* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XIII
26  IMP XXII COS XVI CENS P P P, Minerva advancing; 214; 3.75g.
27  As above; 214; 3.39g.
28  As above; 214; 3.29g.
29  As above but Minerva on prow; 216; 3.64g.

**Nerva**

**AD 97**

*Obv:* IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR POT
30  COS III PATER PATRIAE, sacrificial implements; 33; 3.55g.

**AD 98–99**

*Obv:* IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P
31  CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped hands; 26; 3.32g.
32  IVSTITIA AVGST, Justitia seated; 44; 3.50g.
33  LIBERTAS PVBLICA, Libertas standing; 46; 3.38g.

**Trajan**

**AD 98–99**

*Obv:* IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM
36  PONT MAX TR POT COS II, Justitia seated; 9; 3.25g.
37  As above; 9; 3.58g.

**AD 100**

*Obv:* As above.
38  P M TR P COS P M III P P, Vesta seated; 62 var; 3.42g.
39  As above but ?Justitia seated; 68; 3.47g.

**AD 101–102**

*Obv:* As above.
40  P M TR P COS P M III P P, Hercules; 87; 3.23g.
41  As above but Mars; 94; 3.47g.
42  As above but Victory draped; 102; 3.20g.
43  As above but Victory; 115; 3.26g.
44  As above; 115; 3.16g.

**AD 103–111**

*Obv:* IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P
45  SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Mars advancing r; 157 var; 3.15g.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>As above but Mars standing front; 159; 3.34g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>As above but Mars hastening l; 165; 3.41g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>As above; 165 var; 3.22g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>As above but Annona; 169 var; 3.42g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>As above but Dacian; 180 var; 3.40g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>As above but Dacian, trophy; 191 var; 3.31g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>As above but Felicitas; 192; 3.37g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>As above; 193; 3.42g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>As above; 196; 2.95g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>As above but Fides; 200; 3.68g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>As above but Genius; 206; 3.23g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>As above but Pax, foot on Dacian; 213; 3.27g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obv:</td>
<td>IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>COS V P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC Roma seated; 276; 3.23g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>As above; 276; 3.14g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>As above but Aequitas standing; 281; 3.37g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>As above; 281; 3.40g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>As above but Aequitas seated; 288; 3.63g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>As above; 288; 3.40g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>As above; 288; 3.45g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>As above; 288; 3.20g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>As above but Arabia; 297; 3.15g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>As above but Felicitas; 301; 3.32g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>As above; 301; 3.86g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>As above but Fortuna; 306; 3.26g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>As above but Spes; 319; 3.23g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>As above; 319; 3.44g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>As above but Victory; 328; 3.32g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>As above; 328 var; 3.40g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>As above but Victory, draped; 335; 2.91g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>As above but Victory on shields; 337; 3.59g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>As above; 337; 3.45g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>As above but Trophy; 358 var; 3.80g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>COS V P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC DAC CAP, Dacian seated; r; 385; 3.16g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>As above but Dacian seated. l; 390; 3.65g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>COS V P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC PAX, Pax standing; 401; 3.43g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>COS V P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC PIET, Pietas standing; 403; 3.41g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obv:</td>
<td>IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hadrian**

**AD 117**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Genius; 428; 3.36g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>As above but Trajan’s column; 452; 3.31g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI ALIM ITAL, Annona; 472; 3.57g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI ARAB ADQ, Arabia; 474 var; 3.02g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI VIA TRAIANA; 487; 3.18g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obv:</td>
<td>IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P DIVVS PATER TRAIAN, Trajan senior; 500; 3.38g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR Mars advancing r; 536; 3.38g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>As above but Felicitas; 541; 3.36g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>As above; 541; 3.28g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>As above but Genius; 549; 3.20g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>As above; 550; 3.26g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>As above but Virtus; 559; 3.41g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>As above; 563; 2.90g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>IMPE TR P COS VI P P SPQR FORT RED, Fortuna seated; 580; 3.56g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obv:</td>
<td>IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARThICO P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR, Virtus; 600 var; 3.34g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>As above; 600 var; 3.56g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>As above; 600 var; 3.37g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obv:</td>
<td>IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR, Felicitas; 626 var; 3.30g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>As above but Virtus; 631 var; 3.42g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR PRO VID; 640 var; 3.46g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AD 112-117**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>IMP CAES NER TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC Roma seated; 276; 3.23g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obv:</td>
<td>IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARThICO P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR, Virtus; 600 var; 3.34g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>As above but Virtus; 631 var; 3.42g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR PRO VID; 640 var; 3.46g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hadrian**

**AD 117**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>PARTHIC DIVI TRAIAN AVG F P M TR P COS P P; 3 var; 3.48g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>PARTHIC DIVI TRAIAN AVG F P M TR P COS P P CONCORD; 9 var; 3.28g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>PARTHIC DIVI TRAIAN AVG F P M TR P COS P P PIE TAS; 16 var; 3.23g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obv:</td>
<td>IMP CAES TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P DIVVS PATER TRAIAN, Trajan senior; 500; 3.38g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>PARTH F DIVI NER NPE P M TR P COS FORT RED, Fortuna; 21; 3.55g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>PARTH F DIVI NER NPE P M TR P COS PIE TAS, Pietas; 31 var; 3.65g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AD 118**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>P M TR P COS II FEL AVG, Felicitas; 66 var; 3.36g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>P M TR P COS II IVSTITIA, Justitia; 74; 3.39g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>As above; 74; 3.59g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>As above; 74; 3.29g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>As above; 74 var; 3.35g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AD 119–138
112 P M TR P COS III; Aequitas; 152; 3.31g.
113 As above; 154; 3.36g.
114 As above; 154; 3.07g.
115 As above but Fortuna; 174; 3.02g.
116 As above but Pax standing; 194; 3.40g.
117 As above; 194; 3.21g.
118 As above but Pax seated; 200 var; 3.52g.
119 As above but Pietas; 201; 3.35g.
120 As above; 206 var; 3.19g.
121 As above but Salus seated; 209; 3.62g.
122 As above but Emperor; 240; 3.46g.
123 P M TR P COS III AET AVG; Aeternitas; 248 var; 3.38g.
124 P M TR P COS III AETER AVG; Aeternitas; 250; 3.35g.
125 P M TR P COS III CONCORD; Concordia; 258; 3.45g.
126 P M TR P COS III FELIC AVG; Felicitas standing; 268; 3.45g.
127 As above; 269 var; 3.16g.
128 P M TR P COS III HI LAR P R; Hilaritas; 279 var; 3.53g.
129 P M TR P COS III LIB PVB; Libertas seated; 284; 3.82g.
AD 125–128
Obv: HADRIANVS AVGSTVS
130 COS III; Neptune standing l; 351; 3.43g.
131 As above but Roma; 359; 3.39g.
132 As above but Genius; 399; 3.19g.
133 As above but Libertas; 402; 3.48g.
134 As above but Pudicitia; 410; 3.45g.
135 As above but Victory standing; 422; 3.31g.
136 As above Victory seated; 428; 3.28g.
137 As above but modius and cornears; 452; 3.36g.
138 As above but stars and crescent; 463; 3.69g.
139 As above; 464; 3.37g.
C. AD 128–132
Obv: HADRIANVS AVGSTVS P P
140 COS III; Minerva; 471; 3.32g.
141 As above; 474; 3.44g.
142 As above but Annona; 489; 3.46g.
143 As above but Pudicitia, large dot in exergue; 491 var; 3.16g.
144 As above but star and crescent (no globe); 512 var; 3.44g.
145 As above; 512 var; 3.35g.
C. AD 132–134
Obv: HADRIANVS AVGSTVS
146 CLEMEN TIA AVG COS III P P; Clementia; 536 var. (obv. variant k); 3.52g.
147 FELICITATI AVG COS III P P; galley; 544 var. (obv. variant f); 3.30g.
148 IVSTITIA AVG P P COS III; Justitia seated l; 553 (BM 552–5 wrongly describes Justitia as seated r.); 3.38g.
C. AD 134–138
Obv: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P
149 ADVEN TVS AVG; Roma and emperor; 583; 3.06g.
150 FELICI TAS AVG; Felicitas; 606 var; 3.53g.
151 FELICI TAS-P-R; Felicitas; 620 var; 3.36g.
152 FIDES PV BLICA; Fides standing; 627; 3.42g.
153 FORTV NA AVG; Fortuna standing with globe; 635; 3.54g.
154 MONE TA AVG; Moneta; 677; 3.54g.
155 As above; 677 var; 3.28g.
156 MONETA AVG; Moneta; 681; 3.48g.
157 PIETAS AVG; Pietas standing to front; 688; 3.34g.
158 As above; 688; 3.32g.
159 As above but Pietas seated l; 691; 3.31g.
160 PROVIDEN TIA AVG; Providentia; 694; 3.79g.
161 ROM A FELIX; Roma seated; 706; 3.22g.
162 ROMAE AE TERNAE; Roma seated; 707; 3.48g.
163 SALVS AVG; Salus standing l; 721 var; 3.43g.
164 TELLVS STABIL; Tellus standing l; 737 (obv.), 738 (rev.); 3.08g.
165 VICTO RIA AVG; Victory advancing; 758; 3.46g.
166 VICTOR IA AVG; Victory seated; 771 var; 3.09g.
167 VICTORI A AVG; Victory seated; 772; 3.61g.
168 VOTA PV BLICA; Emperor sacrificing; 777 var; 3.37g.
169 AEGYPTOS; Aegyptos reclining l., ibis on column; 801; 3.57g.
170 ITA LIA; Italia standing l; 850; 3.51g.
171 As above; 850; 3.20g.
172 As above; 850; 3.55g.
Sabina
AD 134–138
Obv: SABINA AVGSTA HADRIANI AVG P P
173 CONCOR DIA AVG; Concordia; 895; 3.54g.
174 As above; 895; 3.49g.
175 As above; 895; 3.17g.
176 As above; 895; 3.43g.
177 IVNONI REGIN AE; Juno (obv. var. d); 909; 3.72g.
Obv: SABINA AVGSTA
178 CONCOR DIA AVG; Concordia; 932; 3.67g.
179 VENERI GENETRICI; Venus; 944; 3.36g.
L. Aelius Caesar  
**AD 137**  
**Obv:** L AELIVS CAESAR  
180 T R POT COS II; Salus; 977; 3.44g.

**Mint of Amisus**  
**AD 134/5**  
**Obv:** AVT KAI TPAI AAPIAN[OC] CEB III V  
(sic); bust r. laur. draped.  
181 AMICOV EAEV0EPAC ETOVC PE  
(166= AD 134/5); Hermes standing l. holding purse and caduceus; AR drachm;  
Recueil 88; 3.01g.

Antoninus Pius  
**AD 138**  
**Obv:** IMP T AEL CAES HADRI ANTONINVS  
182 AVG PIVS P M TR P COS DES II; Diana;  
8; 3.32g.  
183 As above but Aequeitas; 16 var; 3.37g.  
184 As above but Felicitas; 18; 3.32g.

**AD 139**  
**Obv:** IMP T AEL CAES HADR ANTONINVS  
185 AVG PIVS P M TR P COS DES II;  
Fortuna; 51; 3.63g.  
186 ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P  
187 TR POT COS II; Libertas; 104; 3.49g.

Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius  
**AD 140**  
**Obv:** ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS  
III  
187 AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG P II F COS;  
head r. bare; 155; 3.45g.  
188 As above; 158; 3.58g.  
189 As above but bust r. draped, head bare; 160  
var; 3.51g.

**AD 140–144**  
**Obv:** As above.  
190 AEQVI TAS AVG; Aequeitas; 173; 3.39g.  
191 ANNON A AVG; modius; 185 var; 3.55g.  
192 CLEMENTIA AVG; Clementia; 191 var;  
3.41g.  
193 CLEMEN TIA AVG; Clementia; 193 var  
(obv. as BMC 190, rev. as BMC 192–5);  
3.48g.  
194 GENIO S ENATVS; Genius of Senate; 206  
var; 3.30g.  
195 GENI O SENATVS; Genius of Senate; 206  
var; 3.75g.

**Obv:** ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P  
196 TR POT COS III ITALIA; Italia; 246;  
3.43g.

**AD 143–144 (?)**  
**Obv:** ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS  
III  
197 IMPERATOR II; Victory draped; 495 var;  
3.30g.  
198 As above; 497; 3.24g.

Faustina Senior  
**AD 139–140**  
**Obv:** FAVSTINA AVGVSTA  
199 IVNONI REGNAE; throne; 139; 3.47g.

Posthumous  
**AD 141 –**  
**Obv:** DIVA AVG FAVSTINA  
200 PIETAS AVG; Pietas; 315; 3.39g.  
**Obv:** DIVA FAVSTINA  
201 AEETER NITAS; ?Juno with sceptre, head  
r.; 352; 3.53g.  
202 AVGV STA; Ceres; 389; 3.05g.  
203 As above; 389 var; 3.45g.  
204 AVGV S TA; Ceres; 399; 3.49g.  
205 AVGV STA; Ceres; 422; 3.31g.  
206 As above; 422; 3.50g.

Marcus Aurelius as Caesar  
**AD 140–144**  
**Obv:** AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG P II F COS  
207 HO NOS; Honos; 265; 3.49g.  
**Obv:** AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG P II COS  
208 PIETAS AVG; sacrificial instruments; 278;  
3.15g.

**AD 145 –**  
**Obv:** AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG P II F  
209 COS II; Honos; 602 var; 3.35g.

Mint of Amisus  
**AD 137/8**  
**Obv:** AVR T AIAIOC KAIICAR ANTWNNEINOC;  
bust r. bare-headed.  
210 AMICOV EAEV0EPAC ETOVC PE  
(169 = AD 137/8); Tyche standing l. holding  
cornucopia and rudder; Recueil 109a (die  
duplicate); Recueil reads AVT K AIAIOC  
ANTWNNEINOC on obv., and PNO (189 =  
AD 157/8) on rev.; 3.16g.
Acknowledgements
I am grateful to the Director of the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations in Ankara, Mr. İlhan Temizsoy, for facilitating my study of this hoard; to Messrs. Behiç Günel and Hüseyin Şen for taking the photographs; and to the following present and former members of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara for their help in preparing this report: Dr. Chris Lightfoot (former Assistant Director), Figen Kırisçioğlu, Yaprak Eran and Chrystal Türkmen.
8. The Kuşakkaya Hoard of Aurei

Ayşe Ergeç

Plate 24

In 1985 a large hoard of Roman coins, mostly aurei, was uncovered during illegal excavations at the village of Kuşakkaya in the province of Adiyaman. The hoard may have contained as many as 1,400 coins, of which perhaps only 80–85 examples have remained in Turkey. Gaziantep Museum acquired a group of 5 coins by purchase in 1985, and in the following year a further 24 coins were added to the collection. These 29 coins are published below. In addition, other small groups from the hoard are in Adiyaman Museum (fifteen aurei, and one denarius), in Kahramanmaraş Museum (five coins), and in a private collection in Ankara.

Catalogue

Gaziantep Museum

All aurei

Nero, Rome, AD 64–68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NERO CAESAR–AVGVSTVS; bearded head r., laur.</td>
<td>IVPPITER–CVSTOS; Jupiter enthroned l., thunderbolt in r. hand, sceptre in l.; RIC 52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Inv. 21889; 7.09g.; 18mm.</td>
<td>11 Inv. 22252; 7.05g.; 19mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Inv. 22248. 7.07g.; 19mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Inv. 22249. 7.26g.; 19mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nero, Rome, AD 64–68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMP NERO CAESAR–AVG PP; bearded head r., laur.</td>
<td>As no. 1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Inv. 22246; 7.20 g.; 18mm.; RIC 69 (denarius).</td>
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Nero, Rome, AD 64–68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As no. 1.</td>
<td>SALVS in ex.; Salus enthroned l., patera in r. hand, l. hand resting on side. RIC 59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Inv. 22244; 7.13g.; 17mm.</td>
<td>12 Inv. 22253; 7.02g.; 19mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Inv. 22245; 7.18g.; 17mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Inv. 22247; 7.14g.; 18–19mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Inv. 22250; 7.17g.; 18mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nero, Rome, AD 64–68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As no. 1.</td>
<td>ROMA in ex.; Roma seated l. on cuirass, Victory in r. hand. RIC 54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Inv. 21890; 7.12g.; 18mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vespasian, Gaul, uncertain mint and date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; head r., laur.</td>
<td>CONCORDIA AVG; Ceres (?) seated l., cornears (?) in r. hand, cornucopia in l. arm. RIC 269.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Inv. 22255; 7.06g.; 19mm.</td>
<td>15 Inv. 22251; 7.19g; 19mm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMP CAESAR VESP AVG PM COS III CEN; laur. head r.</td>
<td>VES-TA; round tetrastyle temple on podium, with ornamental top; between central columns, statue of Vesta (?) standing l. on low base; to l. and r. of temple, statues on low bases. RIC 59, AD 73.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Inv. 22252; 7.05g.; 19mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lugdunum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P; head r., laur.</td>
<td>COS III–FORT RED; Fortuna, draped, standing l., globe in r. hand, winged caduceus in l.; RIC 281, AD 71.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Inv. 22254; 7.13g.; 19mm.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Vespasian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; head r., laur.</td>
<td>[PACI]–AVGVSTI; winged Nemesis advancing r.; in l. hand, winged caduceus pointed downwards at snake gliding r. r. arm is bent upwards and r. hand pulls out a fold of robe.; RIC 302 var., AD 72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Inv. 22251; 7.19g; 19mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Information provided by Mr Hamza Gülleğ.
2 Twenty of the coins were first illustrated (in colour) in the Museum guidebook (Temizsoy 1989: 70–71).
Titus as Caesar
Rome

Obv. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT; head r., laur.
Rev. NEP–RED; Neptune, naked but for cloak on l. shoulder, standing l., r. foot on globe, acrostolium in r. hand, sceptre in l.; RIC 155, AD 71–2.

16 Inv. 22261; 6.78g.; 19mm.

Obv. T CAES IMP – VESP CENS; head r., laur.
Rev. PONTIF – TR POT; Titus seated r., holding sceptre and branch; RIC 169, AD 73.

17 Inv. 21888; 7.25g.; 20mm.

Titus
Rome

Obv. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM; head r., laur.
Rev. TR P VIII IMP XIII COS VII PP; Ceres, seated l., cornear and poppy in r. hand, torch in l.; RIC 8, AD 79, after 1 July.

18 Inv. 22250; 6.89g.; 19mm.

Obv. As no. 18.
Rev. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII PP; two captives seated back to back; between them, trophy of cuirass, helmet, and oblong shields; RIC 21a, AD 80.

19 Inv. 22258; 7.00g.; 19mm.

Obv. As no. 18.
Rev. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII PP; elephant and cuirass, no aegis.

19 Inv. 22257; 7.18g.; 18mm.

Obv. As no. 18
Rev. TR P IX IMP XV–COS VIII PP; dolphin coiled round anchor; RIC 26a, AD 80.

20 Inv. 22259; 7.22g.; 19mm.

Domitian as Caesar
Rome

Obv. CAES AVG F–DOMIT COS III; bearded head r., laur.
Rev. PRINCEPS–IVVENTVTIS; Spes, draped, advancing l., holding up flower in r. hand and with l. holding up skirt; RIC 233, AD 74.

22 Inv. 22264; 7.05g.; 20.5mm.

Obv. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS VI; head r., laur.
Rev. PRINCEPS–IVVENTVTIS; Salus, draped, standing r., l. leg crossed over r., resting l. arm on column; she holds snake in r. hand and feeds it from patera in l.; RIC 243, AD 79.

23 Inv. 22263; 7.02g.; 19mm.

Obv. As no. 23.
Rev. PRINCEPS–IVVENTVTIS; clasped hands holding legionary eagle set on prow. RIC 246, AD 79.

24 Inv. 22262; 6.91g.; 19mm.

Trajan
Rome

Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V PP; bust r., laur., with aegis.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI; Trajan in military dress, cloak flying behind, on horse r., javelin in r. hand; before horse, Dacian r., bare to waist, falling on l. knee, looking back l.; RIC 209, AD 103–111.

25 Inv. 22266; 7.13g.; 19mm.

Obv. As no. 25, but draped and cuirassed, no aegis.
Rev. SPQR/OPTIMO/PRINCIPI, all within wreath; RIC 150, AD 103–111.

26 Inv. 21934; 7.09g.; 19mm.

Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P; bust r., laur., draped, cuir., seen half from back.
Rev. COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC; Arabia, draped, standing l., holding corn-ears in r. hand over camel l., and bundle of canes (?) upright in l.; RIC 94, AD 106–111.

27 Inv. 22265; 7.01g.; 18mm.

Obv. As no. 27.
Rev. COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC; Libertas; RIC 123, AD 106–111.

28 Inv. 22267; 7.23g.; 19mm.

Hadrian
Rome

Obv. IMP CAESAR TRAJANUS–N HADRIANVS AVG; bust r., laur., draped, cuir.
Rev. PM TR P – COS III; Mars in military dress, cloak over l. arm, in crested helmet, standing front, spear in r. hand, resting l. on shield; RIC 65, AD 119–122 or later.

29 Inv. 21880; 7.18g.; 19mm.

[Editor’s note. It seems worth adding to the above the following preliminary notes on the 16 coins in Adiyaman Museum provided by David French, pending full publication by Emin Yener, Director of the Museum.]
Adiyaman Museum.

All aurei except J (AR denarius)

Nero, Rome

A
Obv. NERO CAESAR; head r., laur.
Rev. AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS; Nero facing, Victory on orb in l. hand, branch in r.; RIC 46, BMC 56, AD 64–68.

B
Obv. NERO CAESAR–AVGVSTVS; bearded head r., laur.
Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVSTA; Concordia enthroned l., cornucopia in l. hand, patera in r.; RIC 48, BMC 61, c. AD 64–5.

C
Obv. NERO CAESAR–AVGVSTVS; bearded head r., laur.
Rev. IVPPITER–CVSTOS; Jupiter enthroned l., spear in l. hand, branch in r.; RIC 52, BMC 67, c. AD 64–5.

D–E
Obv. IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
Rev. As C; RIC 63, BMC 77, c. AD 66–7.

F
Obv. NERO CAESAR–AVGVSTVS; bearded head r., laur.
Rev. SALVS in ex.; Salus, draped, enthroned l., patera in r. hand, resting l. hand on breast; RIC 59, BMC 87, c. AD 65–6.

G–I
Obv. IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
Rev. As F; RIC 66; BMC 94, c. AD 66–7.

Galba, Rome

J
Obv. [IMP SER] GALBA AVG; head r.

Titus as Caesar

Rome

K
Obv. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT; head r., laur.
Rev. VIC AVG; Victory r.; RIC 158, AD 72–73.

L
Obv. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN; head r., laur.
Rev. PAX AVGVST; Pax seated l.; RIC 212, AD 75–79.

M
Obv. T CAESAR VESPASIANVS; head r., laur.
Rev. TR P VIII COS VII PP; Venus standing r.; cf. RIC 205, AD 79.

Trajan, Rome

N
Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS VI PP; bust r., laur., drapery on l. shoulder.

Hadrian, Rome

O
Obv. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; bust r., laur., draped, cuir.
Rev. PM TR P–COS III; Fortuna, seated l., holding Victory to r.; RIC 77, BMC 133, AD 119–138.

Antoninus Pius, Rome

P
Obv. ANTONINVS AVG PI–VS PP TR P COS III
Rev. IM–PERA–T–OR II; Victory facing r., holding standard; RIC 109 (?), AD 143–144?
9. A Rhodian Bronze Hoard of the Late Second Century AD

Richard Ashton
Plates 25–27

The following group of 37 late Rhodian bronzes was offered for sale on the Swiss market in 1992. Their relatively uniform patina and the apparent similarity of the earth traces which adhered to some support their vendor’s contention that they came from a single hoard. However, the relative lack of wear on the four oldest coins (nos. 1–4) suggest that they are intrusive. All coins are illustrated at double life-size.

Catalogue

A

Obv. Radiate head of nymph Rhodos r.
Rev. Nike standing l., flanked by P–O, holding in l. hand palm, and in r. hand aphlaston (coin 1) or ?wreath (coin 2); dotted border; RPC I, 2771.
1 14mm.; 12; 4.50g.
2 14mm.; 12; 3.03g.

B

Obv. Bust of Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath; thyrsos at shoulder; dotted border.
Rev. Profile rose, around which PO – ΔΙ – ΩΝ; dotted border; BMC 384, SNG Cop 894.
3 13mm.; 12; 1.98g.
4 12mm.; 6; 1.94g.

C

Obv. Radiate bust of Helios r.
Rev. Unradiate bearded bust r.; POAI[Ω or Ω]N; apparently unpublished issue.
5 16mm.; 12; 2.98g.

D1

Obv. Radiate bust of Helios r.; beneath chin, eight-pointed star.
Rev. Unradiate bust of Sarapis r., wearing modius; POAI – ΩΝ; dotted border; BMC 408–410.
6 16mm.; 6; 2.95g.

D2

Obv. Radiate bust of Helios r.; POAI – ΩΝ; dotted border.
Rev. Radiate bust of Sarapis r., wearing modius; POAI – ΩΝ; dotted border; BMC 404–407.
7 16mm.; 6; 3.34g.
8 15mm.; 6; 3.72g.
9 16mm.; 6; 3.86g.
10 15mm.; 6; 2.95g.
11 14mm.; 6; 2.86g.
12 15mm.; 6; 3.61g.
13 16mm.; 6; 4.17g.
14 15mm.; 6; 2.81g.

E

Obv. Laureate head of Antoninus Pius r.; ANTΩΝΙΝΟΚ KAICAP; dotted border.
Rev. Radiate bust of Helios r.; POAI – ΩΝ; dotted border; BMC 419; SNG Cop 910.
15 17mm.; 6; 4.54g.
16 17mm.; 6; 4.84g. Die duplicate of Lindgren A706A.
17 17mm.; 6; 3.20g.

F1

Obv. Bust of Commodus r., bearded and radiate; POA – IOΠΝ clockwise from l.; dotted border.
Rev. Radiate bust of Helios r.; POA – IOΠΝ clockwise from l.; dotted border; BMC 422.
18 13mm.; 7; 2.68g.
19 13mm.; 5; 2.94g.
20 13mm.; 6; 3.39g.
21 14mm.; 10; 3.36g.
22 15mm.; 6; 3.28g.
23 15mm.; 6; 2.81g.
24 14mm.; 6; 3.48g.
25 13mm.; 6; 3.38g.
26 14mm.; 6; 3.01g.
(On no. 20, the dies appear transposed, with Helios on the obverse, and Commodus on the reverse.)

F2

Obv. As preceding.
Rev. As preceding, but POAI clockwise from r., and ΩΝ in blundered form behind head.
27 15mm.; 6; 3.35g.
### Issue A

Issue A, with Rhodos/Nike, can be assigned to the first century AD on the grounds of its upright die-axes, chunky fabric, style of the Rhodos portrait, and its apparent contemporaneity with the large Dionysos/Nike bronze drachms which can certainly be attributed to the decades before Nero (see RPC I, pp. 454–7). Yet the two representatives of the issue in our group are no more worn than the coins of Commodus, which may be assumed to be the latest.

Issue B, with Dionysos/rose, may also be relatively early in date, for its portraits of Dionysos are not dissimilar from those on the large Dionysos/Nike bronzes, while die-axes recorded for it are divided more or less equally between upright and 6 o’clock (as is the case with the two specimens in the present group). Yet neither of our two specimens are more worn than the average of the Commodus coins in the group.

If the four coins of issues A and B are left aside, as ancient anomalies or modern intrusions, the remaining thirty-three coins offer an interesting and apparently coherent selection of both ‘pseudo-autonomous’ and ‘imperial’ issues of Rhodes.\(^1\) There is little difference in the degrees of wear on the coins of Antoninus Pius and Commodus, but the ‘pseudo-autonomous’ issues C and D (Helios/bearded bust, Helios/Sarapis) both display more wear on average than the two ‘imperial’ issues. We may tentatively assign these ‘pseudo-autonomous’ issues to the first half of the second century AD, when in fact ‘imperial’ issues are conspicuous by their scarcity: no ‘imperial’ issue is recorded between two large bronze didrachms of Trajan (BMC 418; Vinchon 22 May 1995, 318) and the coinage of Antoninus Pius represented in our hoard. We may hypothesise that our issues C and D were replaced around the middle of the century by the ‘imperial’ issues of Antoninus Pius and later Commodus, although, as our hoard suggests, both sets of issues appear to have circulated together.

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\(^1\) For the artificial nature of this distinction, see RPC I, pp. 41–2.
10. A Third Century AD Hoard of Bronzes, principally of Alexandria Troas

Melih Arslan

Plates 28

Mr. Cafer Okray, a registered private collector in Ankara, recently acquired a group of twenty-four bronze coins of Alexandria Troas, two of Ilium, one of Pergamon and one of Saitta, all with broadly similar patination, and most in roughly the same degree of wear. Twenty-four of the coins (catalogue numbers 1–24) belong to the very late second or the third centuries AD, and look as if they may have come from a single hoard. The remaining four coins (two of Alexandria Troas, one of Ilium, and one of Pergamon) are much earlier in date, and are unlikely to have formed part of the presumed hoard: they are appended to the Catalogue as A–D for the sake of completeness.

Catalogue

All Bellinger references are to Bellinger 1961.

Alexandria Troas

Caracalla

AD 198–210

Obv. ANTONINV–S PIVS AV; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL AVG / TROA; horse grazing r.; Bellinger A261.
1 8.19g.; 180°; 23mm.; as.

AD 214–215

Obv. M AVPE – ANTONINOC; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL–ALE–X–AND [AVG]; to r., statue of Apollo Smintheus on base; in front, emperor on horseback; Bellinger A297.
2 9.74g.; 180°; 24mm.; as.
Obv. ANTONIN–S PIVS AV; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL ALEX / AVG; horse grazing r.; Bellinger A300.
3 6.98g.; 225°; 24mm.; as.
Obv. ANTONINV–S PIVS AV; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL ALEX / AVG; wolf l. with twins; compare Bellinger A305.
4 7.46g.; 180°; 23mm.; as.

Severus Alexander (AD 222–235)

Obv. IMP SE ALE–XANDER AV; head r., laur.
Rev. COL AL A–VG TRO; statue of Apollo Smintheus; to r., burning altar on tripod; Bellinger A328.
5 8.43g.; 225°; 25mm.; as.
Obv. IMP SE ALE–XANDER AV; head r., laur.
Rev. COL AL A–VG TRO; horse grazing r.; Bellinger A339.
6 7.49g.; 180°; 24mm.; as.

Obv. IMP SEVER[———–]; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL AL AVGT / TROA; horse grazing r.; Bellinger A339.
7 7.98g.; 135°; 23mm.; as.

Gordian III (AD 238–244)

Obv. IMP M ANT GORDI[ANVS]; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL A[VG]–TROAD; statue of Apollo Smintheus r.; Bellinger A388.
8 2.80g.; 90°; 20mm.; semis.

Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253)

Obv. IMP C V[I] BI TRIBO GALLVS AV[G]; bust r., laur.
9 5.43g.; 125°; 22mm.; as.

Valerian (AD 253–260)

Obv. [IMP C VIBI AFI VOL] VS[SIANV]; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL [AVG] AN TRO; Herakles with club; Bellinger A420.
10 5.95g; 0°; 23mm.; as.

Gallienus (AD 253–260)

Obv. IMP LIC VALERIAN[VS] A; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL AVG / TRO; horse grazing r.; Bellinger A436.
11 5.60g; 0°; 21mm.; as.

Obv. IMP LICIN GALLIENV; bust r., laur.
Rev. COL AVG – TROA; statue of Apollo Smintheus r.; Bellinger A446.
12 4.80g.; 175°; 21mm.; as.
The nine coins of autonomous types from Alexandria Troas are on average in marginally better condition than the city’s coins with imperial portraits. This lends slight support to the view of Bellinger (p. 147) that the bulk of the autonomous-type issues probably belongs to the reign of Valerian and Gallienus.

Ilion

Maximinus I (AD 235–238)


Rev. ΕΚΤΩΡ – ΙΑΙΩΝ; Hector advancing r., spear in r. hand, shield on l.; Bellinger T279.

Saitta (Lydia)

Elagabalus (AD 218–222)

Obv. AV K M AVP – AN[TΩΝΕΙΝ]OC; bust r., radiate.

Rev. ΚΑΙΤΤΗΝ; in exergue, ΕΠΜΟC; reclining river god Hermos, holding branch and cornucopia; cf. SNG Cop 413 (Otacilia Severa).

Earlier coins, probably not part of presumed hoard

Alexandria Troas

281–261 BC

Obv. Laur. head of Apollo r.

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ[Δ]ΡΩΝ; horse grazing r.; in front, palm; corn-grain between hind-legs; monogram beneath belly; Bellinger A28e.

A 7.36g.; 0°; 21mm.

261–246 BC

Obv. Laur. head of Apollo r.

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ[Δ]; horse grazing l.; uncertain monogram beneath belly; below, thunderbolt; Bellinger A62 or 65?.

B 5.23g.; 180°; 22mm.

Ilion

Vespasian (AD 69–79)

Obv. [AVTK CEBAC] ΟΒΕ[ΠΙΑΚΙΛΗΝ]; bust r., laur.

Rev. ΤΙ[ΤΩ ΚΑΙ]ΚΑΠΙ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ[ΝΟ] ΚΑΙΚΑ ΙΑΙ; statue of Athena, holding spear and shield, between confronting busts of Titus and Domitian; Bellinger T127.

C 7.14g.; 315°; 22mm.; semis.
Pergamon

Second–first centuries BC

Obv. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ; laur. head of Asklepios r.

Rev. Π–Ε[Π]/Τ–Α/ΜΗΝ[ΩΝ]; eagle on thunderbolt; BMC 149.

D 8.40g.; 0°; 22mm.
11. A Hoard of Coins of Zeugma and Antioch from the Mid-Third Century AD

Melih Arslan
Plates 29–30

The following eighteen bronze coins of Zeugma and two of Antioch were acquired recently as a group by Mr. Cafer Okray, a registered collector in Ankara. They appear to form all or part of a single hoard, a conclusion reinforced by the fact that the only coin of Elagabalus in the group is much more worn than the other nineteen coins, all of which were struck about a quarter-century later. The type(s) within the countermarks which probably or certainly appear on five of the coins cannot now be determined.

Catalogue

Zeugma
See Butcher 1988: 70–2, and Butcher 1986–7: 74–5, for a demonstration that coins of Zeugma and other nearby cities in the period of Elagabalus and Philip I were struck by a single mint, probably that of Antioch.

Elagabalus (AD 218–222)

Obv. AVT KAI MAP AVP – ANTΩNEINOC [CE]; laur. head r.
Rev. ΖΕVTM – ΑΤΕΩΝ; tetrastyle temple, with peribolos containing grove; colonnade to r. and l.; portico or panelled wall of two storeys in front; in ex., capricorn r. BMC 28 = Wagner 1976: pl. 19 b (?same reverse die).
1 20.10g.; 330°; 32mm.

Philip I (AD 244–249) or Philip II as Augustus (AD 247–249)

It is sometimes difficult to decide which Philip is represented. In particular, because of wear, it can rarely be determined whether or not the portraits on the coins display the beard, hooked nose, and ‘worry-lines’ on the brow, which are often distinguishing features of the father (see Butcher 1986–7: 77–8 for these criteria; Butcher points out that die-cutters seem sometimes to have muddled the features). The obverse die shared by coins 6 and 7 and that of coin 20 show a bearded portrait with a hooked nose, which must be of Philip I. The obverse dies of coins 2–5 and 19 appear to portray an older man, who is probably Philip I. The person represented on the obverse dies of nos. 8–17 appears younger: all or most of these dies may portray Philip II.

Otacilia Severa (AD 244–249)

Obv. MAP ΟΤΑΚΙΑ ΚΩΣΩΗΩΠΑΝ ΚΕΒ; bust r., diademed, draped; crescent behind shoulders.
Rev. As 2–17; capricorn r.; ΣΕVTM – ΑΤΕΩΝ. BMC 33–34 (BMC 33 = Wagner pl. 19 d); same obv. die as BMC 33?
18 18.54g.; 0°; 29mm.
Antioch

Philip I

*Obv.* As 2–17.

*Rev.* ANTIOXΩN – ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛΩΝ ; veiled and turreted bust of city goddess r.; ram running r. above; in field, Δ – Ε / Σ – Κ; beneath bust, star; *BMC* 527.

19 13.95g; 180°; 28mm.

*Obv.* Legend as 2–17; bust l., radiate, draped, cuir.

*Rev.* As 19; *BMC* 529–530.

20 14.77g.; 180°; 28mm.
12. The Bronze Coinage of Gordian III from Caesarea in Cappadocia

Roger Bland
Plates 31-42

I. Introduction

In an earlier paper I provided a catalogue and discussion of the silver coinage of Gordian III and Tranquillina from Caesarea, together with a brief summary of his bronze coinage (Bland 1991). The present paper presents full details of the bronze coins and discusses more fully some of the problems concerning the coinage of the reign; I have also included an appendix listing new silver coins that have come to light. First, however, a summary of the silver and bronze coinage of this reign might be useful.

Year 3 (12 December 239 – 12 December 240)

The silver coinage started in Year 3 with a fairly large series of tridrachms and a small issue of bronze coins in the name of Gordian alone. A description by Sydenham of a bronze coin dated Year 2 may be discounted. The silver coinage, estimated to consist of a total of 72 obverse dies, was the most varied of the reign: there were four major reverse designs and seven varieties of obverse bust, together with many variations of obverse and reverse legend. More than half of the coins were countermarked. Four bronze coins are also known from Year 3; since they all come from obverse dies which were also used in the following year, this coinage cannot have been large and probably started late in the year. These coins have an average weight of 9.86g and I have called their denomination AE 2, as they are similar to contemporary asses of the mint of Rome. They all have a view of Mount Argaeus on an altar on the reverse.

Year 4 (12 December 240 – 12 December 241)

The silver coinage reached a peak the following year when all three denominations, tridrachms, didrachms and drachms were minted. The tridrachms, which were again mainly countermarked, were produced in considerable numbers: the estimated total number of obverse dies is 206. These, and the much rarer didrachms, of which only three specimens survive, were issued in the name of Gordian alone, but the drachms were minted in the names both of Gordian and his wife Sabinia Tranquillina (estimated obverse dies 26). Typologically, however, the silver coinage of Year 4 was more uniform than it had been in the previous year: all coins had a view of Mount Argaeus on the reverse, and only four obverse busts were used for Gordian and two for his wife. However, there was still a great number of variations in the obverse and reverse legends.

Year 4 also saw a series of bronze coins in the name of both rulers in three different sizes: the AE 2 denomination, which weighed around 10.3g at first but was subsequently lowered to

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1 For the coinage of Caesarea in general see Sydenham 1978, hereafter referred to as Sydenham, which is a reprint of Sydenham 1935 with a supplement by A. G. Malloy, although this list is now very incomplete. Wroth 1899 still contains information of value in the introduction, pp. xxxiv – xli. Marthaler 1968 publishes three hoards containing Caesarean coins and gives a general account of the bronze coinage. Walker 1978, covering the period from 193 to 253, analyses a selection of the coins and provides a brief but incisive discussion of the whole coinage. Callu 1969: 156-62 also discusses Caesarea. For the countermarks see Howgego 1985. The following catalogues contain important selections of Caesarean coins: BMC, SNG Cop, SNG von Aulock and Lindgren (see list of abbreviations at start of Catalogue). The circulation area of Caesarean coins, including a list of hoards and stray finds, is discussed in detail in section XI.


3 Sydenham 605: see catalogue below.

4 In Gordian's reign the bronze coins invariably show Mount Argaeus on a base or altar, whereas the silver coins always omit the base. See below under reverse types.
9.4g, and also AE 3s (average 6.0g) and AE 4s (3.3g). These should probably be regarded as
halves and quarters of the AE 2s. Many of the AE 2s but none of the smaller denominations
were countermarked. Only about 57 obverse dies were used for all the bronze issues of this year
and in economic terms it was of relatively little importance in comparison with the silver.

The most important feature of the bronze coinage of Year 4 is its similarity to the
contemporary silver issues of Caesarea: it used the same obverse legends and busts and the dies
were clearly engraved by the same artists, although no examples were found of the same dies
being used for both metals.

Year 5 (12 December 241 – 12 December 242)
The silver coinage of Caesarea ended in Year 5 with a small coinage of didrachms and drachms
in the names of the Emperor and his wife. The coins all had a view of Argaeus on the reverse
and no more than 16 obverse dies are estimated to have been used. No bronze coins were struck
in Year 5.

Year 6 (12 December 242 – 12 December 243)
The bronze coinage resumed in Year 6 when one obverse die that had been used in Years 3 and
4 continued to be used, but it was soon replaced by new dies cut in a much cruder style. The
previous engravers at Caesarea appear to have been transferred to Antioch in Year 5 and the
new workmen were much less skilled than their predecessors: the portraits are cruder and less
life-like than before and the lettering is larger. Two denominations (AE 2 and AE 3) were struck
in Year 6 and they continue on the same standard as the lighter coins of Year 4. However, there
is much less variety of legend and type than before: there are only two varieties of obverse
legend and bust for both Gordian and Tranquillina, and only one substantive reverse design for
each denomination. The great majority of the AE 2 coins continue to be countermarked. The
volume of coinage in this year was very small: for the AE 2 denomination there is an estimated
total of ten obverse dies and for the AE 3 only one.

Year 7 (12 December 243 – January or February 244)
Finally we come to the coinage of Year 7, the last of the reign and the last to be minted at
Caesarea. A unique specimen of Tranquillina has the design, module and countermark of the
AE 2 coins of the previous year, but all the other specimens of this year are of a new module
and have a different reverse design. Their average weight is 6.54g. Since this figure lies midway
between the weights of the old AE 2 and AE 3 denominations it seems clear that these new
coins must be AE 2s of a reduced weight standard, a hypothesis that is further borne out by the
fact that they were never countermarked. These coins all have six ears of corn for their reverse
design and Gordian has three obverse busts, while Tranquillina has two. This issue, which
survives in considerable quantities today, was struck from an estimated total of only 19 obverse
dies and so once more it can only have been of minor economic significance. Of course,
Gordian’s Year 7 was a short year, for he was killed some time in late January or early
February (Peachin 1990: 29-30).

II. Reverse designs and legends

The four coins known from Year 3 all have a view of Mount Argaeus set on an altar which is
either uninscribed (A) or inscribed ΚΝΤΙ[X] (for ΚΝΤΙΧΙΟΝ or ‘walled’) (B). The coins of the
following year, being so much more numerous, show a much greater diversity of designs. On
the AE 2 denomination we find a head of Tyche (A), a view of Mount Argaeus set on an altar

5 The AE 2 denomination was probably the equivalent of a Roman as, while the AE 3 may be equated with a
semis and the AE 4 with a quadrans, although these two latter denominations were no longer produced at Rome. See
below under denominations.
The Bronze Coinage of Gordian III from Caesarea in Cappadocia

which is either uninscribed (B) or has the legend £NT[IX] (C) or £NT Δ ('Year 4') (D); or an
inscription in four or five lines in a wreath including either a small Tyche head (E) or a small
representation of Mount Argaeus (F). Reverses (C), (E) and (F) also occur for Tranquillina. The
two smaller denominations from Year 4, the half (AE 3) and quarter (AE 4), are only known
for Gordian. On the AE 3s are found either (1) an inscription in five lines, or (2) five ears of
corn in a kalathos or (3) three ears of corn tied together; on the AE 4s either a distyle shrine
containing a view of Argaeus, or a view of Argaeus on its own.

The coinage of Years 6 and 7, on the other hand, is much less varied. The AE 2s of Year
6 invariably contain a view of Argaeus set on an altar which is either plain or contains a wreath
(A), or the £NT[I] (B). The AE 3s of that year contain a turreted bust of Tyche. In the
following year, the unique unreduced AE 2 coin of Tranquillina has a view of Argaeus set on
a plain altar, while the reduced AE 2s invariably have a bunch of six ears of corn tied together.

Mount Argaeus
The most characteristic reverse design of Caesarean coins shows a view of the sacred mountain
Argaeus, known today as Erciyes Dağı and still dominating the city of Kayseri. The many
different variations of this design have been thoroughly described by Weiss (1985). In Gordian’s
reign the Argaeus design was used on both silver and bronze coins with the distinction that on
the bronze coins the view of the mountain is always set on a low base (ie. it is presented as an
agalma) whereas the silver coins always omit the base. This convention had not been observed
earlier: for example, Alexander’s bronze has the design of Mount Argaeus with and without a
base. This base was almost certainly intended to be an altar as it is normally shown as
rectangular in shape with a projecting top and base (nos. 107-119A) and frequently has an
inscription (nos. 120-38) or, on coins of Year 6, a wreath (169 etc.). Parallels may be found in
coins of Commodus and Severus and his dynasty: on these coins too the altar may be shown
without ornament, or with a single garland or an inscription naming the regnal year.

Mount Argaeus inside shrine
A unique coin of Year 4 of the smallest AE 4 denomination has on the reverse a view of Mount
Argaeus within a distyle shrine with pediment (167). This variation on the normal Argaeus
design had appeared on Caesarean bronze coins from Commodus’ reign onwards. The type
does not seem to have had any denominational significance as the earlier examples of this
design are of various weights, ranging from 5 to nearly 18 grams. The other two specimens of
the AE 4 denomination simply have a plain view of Argaeus (168).

Inscriptional type
The inscriptional type, with or without a wreath, had first been used on silver didrachms of
Claudius and it was common on Trajan’s bronzes. In these cases the inscription contained the
emperor’s titles such as P P OB CIVES SERVATOS or ΔΗΜΑΡΧΩΣ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΩΝ. But when the
inscriptional type occurred again under Hadrian, Pius, Commodus and Alexander it contained
the city’s titles in various forms, as is the case on Gordian’s coins. On the second century
coins Caesarea’s name appeared as KAICAPΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΡΩΜΑΤΩΝ Ἐ Τ[...] (‘Caesarea
next to Argaeus’), but under Alexander the inscription changed to ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΑΥΣΙΑΡΙΟΥ.

6 E.g., SNG von Aulock 6516 (Mount Argaeus on altar) and 6515 (no altar).
7 Without ornament SNG Cop 263 (Severus), SNG von Aulock 6516 (Alexander); with garland id., 6451 and 6459
(Severus), 6508 (Alexander); with inscription, id., 6446-7 (Commodus), 6500 etc. (Alexander).
8 Weiss 1985, no. 36; examples are SNG von Aulock 6448 (Commodus), 6455 and 6466 (Septimius), 6448
(Caracalla), 6497 and 6513-4 (Alexander); SNG Cop 289-90 (Alexander) and 302 (Mamaea); BMC 285
(Diadumenian) and 314 (Alexander).
9 Sydenham 56 (Claudius), and 228ff. (Trajan).
10 Sydenham 285 (Hadrian), 312-14 and 318 (Pius) and 385 (Commodus); SNG von Aulock 6518 and 6521 and
SNG Cop 296 (Alexander).
[AC] E T [...]. Under Gordian the inscription appears as МΗΤΡΩΠΟΑЄ С КΑΙΚΑΠΙΑΚ
ЄΝΣΙΧΙΩΝ Β ΝЄ E T Δ shortened in various forms. The new element here is the word
ЄΝΣΙΧΙΩΝ which also appears, abbreviated to Ε NT or Ε ΝΙΧΙ, on the altar of some of the coins
with the Mount Argeaeus type. This word was first explained by Imhoof-Blumer (1908: 231)
who correctly saw it as referring to the building of city walls round Caesarea at this time which
were depicted on tridrachms of Year 3 (Bland 1991: nos. 13 and 14).

Corn ears
The final reverse type to be considered depicts a bunch of corn-ears, sometimes in a vase or
kalathos. This type, which is bland enough in itself, had been used at Caesarea in various forms
since Trajan’s reign.11 In this case the design seems to have been intended to establish the
denomination. It occurs three times in Gordian’s reign: twice on AE 3s of Year 4, where there
are either five ears of corn in a kalathos (162) or three ears of corn tied together in a bunch
(163-6), and again on reduced AE 2s of Year 7, where the design shows a bunch of six ears of
corn (182-200). Severus Alexander’s coins have two varieties of this type: they either show four
ears on an altar or in a kalathos, or else they show three ears in a bunch. That the two groups
of coins of Alexander were intended to be different denominations is shown by the fact that the
average weight of six specimens with four ears is 8.63g, while 14 examples with three average
6.62g.12 In other words the coins with three corn-ears weigh very nearly three-quarters as much
as those with four. This suggests, therefore, that when three ears of corn appear on the AE 3
coins of Year 4, which average 6.08g, and six on the coins of Year 7, which average only
6.52g, there was a weight reduction in Year 7. In fact it seems that the type was chosen with
the intention of announcing that the new issue was meant to circulate at the same value as the
older, heavier, AE 2 coins.13 Walker 1986 (p. 266) had already noted this reduction, as the
earlier coins were countermarked, presumably as they were retariffed in line with the new
standard.

Legends
The reverse legends found on the bronze coins are set out in the summary of dies below. As
was the case with the great majority of the silver coins they all consist of the following
elements: (1) the name of the city in the form МΗΤΡΩΠΟΑЄ С КΑΙΚΑΠΙΑΚ, usually shortened
to МΗΤΡΟ ΚΑΙ(Α), (2) the city’s new title of ΝЄ ΟΚΟΡΟΚΟ for the second time (B ΝЄ), and
(3) the date (Є T Δ, Σ or Ζ). Lastly some coins from Year 4 and 6 add the word ЄΝΣΙΧΙΟΝ
(‘walled’), usually shortened to Є NT.

III. Internal chronology of the reverse types

The many die-links that occur on the bronze coins help to shed light on the relationship between
the six different reverse types that occur on the AE 2 coins of Year 4. This is of some
importance, because, as we shall see, analysis of their weights show that there was possibly a
reduction between the Tyche and the Argeaeus types, and that there was certainly a reduction
between the Argeaeus and the inscriptional types (see below under Weights). This would imply
that these types were produced sequentially and not simultaneously. However, since the two
reverse types that occur on bronze of Year 3 show Mount Argeaeus, this in itself would seem
to suggest that the Tyche reverse was not the first of Year 4. In addition, the fact that bronze

11 Sydenham pp. 21-2 lists the different varieties and their occurrences.
12 This figure is based on the examples in the British Museum, SNG Cop and SNG von Aulock.
13 One problem with this theory is posed by the Year 4 type which shows five ears of coin in a kalathos (162).
This is only known from a single specimen weighing 6.83g, rather heavier than the four specimens with three ears
of corn (163-6) which have a mean weight of 6.08g. Although I have assumed that both 162 and 163-6 belong to
the same AE 3 denomination, it is possible that 162 should belong to some intermediate denomination between AE
2 and AE 3. More specimens are needed to be certain.
The Bronze Coinage of Gordian III from Caesarea in Cappadocia

Coinage resumed in Year 6 with the Argaeus type would seem to imply that the inscriptive type was not the last one of Year 4. Table 1 shows the die-links between the different reverse types on the AE 2 coins of Year 4.

It is clear from the die-links listed in Table 1 that all the reverse types of Year 4 were very closely die-linked to all the others, if not directly, then indirectly. The fact that one die (II) was used in Years 3, 4 and 6 shows that the many shared dies between the different reverse types of Year 4 do not mean that they were all necessarily struck simultaneously. For this reason, it seems safe to conclude from the evidence of the weight standards that the inscriptive types of Year 4 probably did succeed the Tyche and Argaeus types, notwithstanding the fact that the Argaeus types were also struck in Year 6.

Table 1. Die-links between reverse types on bronze coins of Year 4

1. By die

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv. die</th>
<th>Reverse types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Argaeus, uninscribed and GNTI (Year 3) = Argaeus, GNT (Year 4) = Argaeus, uninscribed and GNT (Year 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Tyche = Argaeus, GNT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Tyche = Argaeus, uninscribed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Tyche = Inscription, Argaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Tyche = Argaeus, uninscribed = Argaeus, GNT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Argaeus, uninscribed = Inscription, Tyche = Inscription, Argaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Argaeus, uninscribed = Argaeus, GNT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV</td>
<td>Argaeus, uninscribed = Inscription, Argaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI</td>
<td>Argaeus, uninscribed = Argaeus, GNT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>Argaeus, GNTIX (Year 3) = Argaeus, uninscribed (Year 4) = Argaeus, GNT (Year 4) =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>Tyche = Argaeus, uninscribed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>Argaeus, GNT = Inscription, Tyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVI</td>
<td>Argaeus, GNT = Inscription, Tyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII</td>
<td>Argaeus, GNT = Inscription, Tyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVIII</td>
<td>Argaeus, GNT = Inscription, Tyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI</td>
<td>Argaeus, GNT = Inscription, Tyche</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. By reverse type

A. Tyche links to

- Argaeus, uninscribed
- Argaeus, GNT
- Inscription, Argaeus

B. Argaeus, uninscribed links to

- Tyche
- Argaeus, GNT
- Inscription, Tyche
- Inscription, Argaeus

C. Argaeus, GNT links to

- Argaeus, uninscribed and GNT (Year 3)
- Tyche
- Argaeus, uninscribed
- Inscription, Tyche
- Inscription, Argaeus
- Argaeus, uninscribed and GNT (Year 6)

D. Argaeus, GNT Δ links to

- Inscription, Tyche

E. Inscription, Tyche links to

- Argaeus, uninscribed
- Argaeus, GNT
- Argaeus, GNT Δ
- Inscription, Argaeus

F. Inscription, Argaeus links to

- Tyche
- Argaeus, uninscribed
- Argaeus, GNT
- Inscription, Tyche
IV. Obverse busts

Eight varieties of Gordian's obverse bust and two of Tranquillina's are used on the bronze coins, as compared with 12 on the silver, and they are a much more conventional selection: none of them, for example, shows the emperor facing left or carrying an attribute. The two specimens of Year 3 both have the same bust, a laureate head right (A1*). On the other hand, seven occur on the coins of Year 4, while in Years 6 and 7 only three different busts were used. The most common busts of the bronze coins of Year 4, as on the silver, show Gordian laureate, draped and cuirassed, seen either from in front (D1*) or behind (D2*): these account for over two-thirds of the specimens of this year. The emperor's head is also shown without drapery, normally laureate (A1*) but also, on one die, radiate (A1), while other dies show his head laureate with a trace of drapery on both shoulders (A3*) or radiate with a trace of drapery on both shoulders (A3). Lastly one die appears to show Gordian radiate, draped and cuirassed, seen from behind (D2). The one obverse die of Tranquillina from Year 4 shows her diademed bust draped and seen from the front (E2*).

On the small issue of Year 6 Gordian has either a laureate head (A1*) or a laureate, draped and cuirassed bust seen from behind (D2*), or, on one die, a laureate, cuirassed, bust seen from behind (B2*); the first two busts are also used in Year 7 with the addition of the laureate, draped and cuirassed bust seen from in front (D1*). Tranquillina’s coins of Years 6 and 7 show her draped bust with and without a diadem (E2* and E1*).

V. Obverse legends

Table 2 shows the different forms of obverse legend that occur on the silver and bronze coinage. Seven different forms of legend occur for Gordian and four for Tranquillina. Three of Gordian’s legends (nos. 11-13) occur only on the bronze, but there does not seem to be any special significance to this. One of the legends, no. 11, shortens Gordian’s name to GOPAIANO, which, like TPANKYAAIN, is an abbreviation that would never be found at Rome; possibly it indicates that the final C (i.e, S) was silent. In fact the great majority of bronze coins of all three years have the legend AY K M ANT GOPAIANOC (no. 10). Tranquillina’s name appears in four different forms on the bronze coins: most interesting is no. 17 which gives her the title C[BACTH] instead of AYTOYCTA which was normally used at Caesarea. Once again, however, there is no obvious significance to this variation.

Table 2. Obverse legends at Caesarea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AY KAI M ANT GOPAIANOC C</td>
<td>AR, Year 3; AR, Year 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AY KAI M ANT GOPAIANOC E</td>
<td>AR, Year 3; AR, Year 4; AE 2, Year 4; AR, Year 5; AE 2, Year 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AY KAI M ANT GOPAIANOC</td>
<td>AR, Year 4; AR, Year 5; AE 2, Year 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AY KA M ANT GOPAIAN[....]</td>
<td>AR, Year 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AY K M ANT GOPAIANOC</td>
<td>AR, Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>AY K M ANT GOPAIANOC C:BAC</td>
<td>AR, Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AY K M ANT GOPAIANOC C:BA</td>
<td>AR, Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>AY K M ANT GOPAIANOC C:B</td>
<td>AR, Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>AY K M ANT GOPAIANOC C</td>
<td>AR, Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>AY K M ANT GOPAIANOC</td>
<td>AR, Year 3; AE 2, Year 3; AR, Year 4; AE 2 and 3, Year 4; AR, Year 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>AY K M ANT GOPAIANO</td>
<td>AR, Year 5; AE 2 &amp; 3, Year 6; AE 2, Year 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>AY K M AN GOPAIANOC C</td>
<td>AE 3, Year 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>AY K M AN GOPAIANOC</td>
<td>AE 2, Year 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>AY K M AN GOPAIANOC</td>
<td>AE 4, Year 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In its use of legends and types, both obverse and reverse, Caesarea has more in common with a local civic mint than with either Rome or Antioch, although it deserves to be considered alongside these two establishments because of its role as a major supplier of silver coinage.

VI. Die-studies

The die-pattern of the bronze coins is very different from that of the silver, for in the case of the base metal coins the record of the obverse dies is nearly complete (over 89%), whereas for the silver it is still very far from complete (21%). Tables 4 and 5 below present the die-statistics for the bronze coins, while Tables 10 and 11 in Appendix 1 include die-statistics for the silver coins revised to take account of the new specimens.

In making estimates of the total number of dies used in this coinage I have used the formula that Esty has proposed, which was first published by Good in 1953. This formula is:

\[
\text{Number of non-singletons} = \frac{\text{Known dies}}{\text{Total dies}} 
\]

where ‘non-singletons’ are those coins whose die is represented by more than one specimen. This calculation gives a ‘spot’ estimate for the total number of dies. It is useful because it is very easily made, but it does not on its own give an idea of the margin of error. For this another procedure is required. First, it is necessary to work out the ‘coverage’, that is how big a percentage of the total number of coins originally struck is represented by the sample used in the die-study. This is essentially the same as the previous calculation:

\[
\text{Coverage} = 1 - \left( \frac{\text{Singletons}}{\text{Total size of sample}} \right) 
\]

Finally it is possible to work out the margin of error in the following way:

\[
\pm \sqrt{\left( \frac{(N_1 + 2N_2)}{n} - \frac{N_1^2}{n^2} \right) \frac{n}{n}} 
\]

where \( N_1 \) denotes the number of dies represented by only one coin, \( N_2 \) the number represented by two, and \( n \) the total number of coins in the sample. This equation gives a 68% confidence interval and is used in connection with the ‘coverage’ figure.

Tables 3-4 and 10-11 (Appendix 1) show: (1) the number of coins used in the die-study (Qty.); (2) the number of dies observed (Dies); (3) the number of ‘non-singletons’ (N-S); (4) the number of dies represented by a single coin, two coins, three coins and so on (Die breakdown) (5) the estimated number of dies obtained from Good’s equation (‘Good’); (6) the estimated ‘Coverage’, that is how big a percentage of the total number of coins originally struck is represented by the sample used in the die-study, with the margin of error; and lastly (7) the ‘Range’ where the results of the calculations for the coverage and its confidence intervals have been translated into the probable upper and lower limits for the total number of dies used to strike each issue.

---

Table 3. Die-statistics: bronze, obverses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denom.</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Bust Qty.</th>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>N.-S.</th>
<th>Die breakdown</th>
<th>&quot;Good&quot; Coverage</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Years 3-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A1*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1x1; 2x2; 1x4; 1x6 (10 inc. Year 6)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A3*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>D1*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1x3; 4x4; 2x6; 1x9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>D2*</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8x1; 4x2; 2x3; 3x4; 1x5; 1x9</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E2*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1x10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, AE 2</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>10x1; 8x2; 3x3; 8x4; 1x5; 3x6; 2x9; 1x10</td>
<td>40.2+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>91.52%±4.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3x1</td>
<td>3+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, AE 3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4x1; 1x2</td>
<td>5+</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33.33%±30.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, AE 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x1; 1x2</td>
<td>2+</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66.7%±54.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Years 3-4</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>15x1; 10x2; 3x3; 8x4; 1x5; 3x6; 2x9; 1x10</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (in AE 4)</td>
<td>190.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A1*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2x7 (or 1x7 + 1x13 inc. Year 4)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>B2*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>D2*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2x1; 1x5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E2*</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1x3; 1x5; 1x14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, AE 2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2x1;1x2;1x3;2x5;2x7;1x14</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.56%±4.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A1*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Year 6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2x1;2x2;1x3;2x5;2x7;1x14</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (in AE 4)</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E2*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red.AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A1*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1x2; 1x3; 1x5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red.AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>D1*</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1x7; 1x9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red.AE 2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>D2*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3x1; 2x2; 1x3; 1x9; 1x10; 1x11</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red.AE 2</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E1*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red.AE 2</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E2*</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1x8; 1x20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Red. AE 2</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3x1;3x2;2x3;1x4;1x5;1x7;1x8;1x9;1x10;1x11;1x20</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>96.94%±3.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Year 7</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>4x1;3x2;2x3;1x4;1x5;1x7;1x8;1x9;1x10;1x11;1x20</td>
<td>20.3+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (in AE 4)</td>
<td>44.5+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Table 4. Die statistics: bronze, reverses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Den.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>N.-S.</th>
<th>Die breakdown</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>A Argeus; uninscribed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2x1</td>
<td>2.+</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>B Argeus; NTI</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2x1</td>
<td>2.+</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Year 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4x1</td>
<td>4.+</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>A Tyche head</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2x4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>B Argeus; uninscribed</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15x1; 2x2; 1x4; 1x5</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>46.43%±11.83%</td>
<td>32.6-54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>C Argeus; NTI</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23x1; 5x2; 2x3</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>41.03%±11.3%</td>
<td>57.3-100.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>D Argeus; NT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>E Inscription; Tyche</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1x1; 1x2; 1x3; 2x5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>93.75%±10.71%</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>F Inscription; Argeus</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6x1; 4x2; 2x4</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>72.73%±15.98%</td>
<td>13.5-21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, AE 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>45x1; 13x2; 3x3; 54; 3x5</td>
<td>138.8</td>
<td>111.4-186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60.87%±6.35%</td>
<td>102.6-126.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>A Inscription</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>B 5 Corn ears in vase</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>C 3 Corn ears</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4x1</td>
<td>4.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>4+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, AE 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6x1</td>
<td>6.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>6+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>A Shrine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td>B Argeus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, AE 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x1; 1x2</td>
<td>2.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>66.7%±54.4%</td>
<td>2-16.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>52x1; 14x2; 3x3; 5x4; 3x5</td>
<td>147.8+</td>
<td>119.4-208.4+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>A Argeus; uninscribed</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17x1; 4x2; 3x3; 1x4</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>55.26%±10.98%</td>
<td>37.7-56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>B Argeus; NTI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1x1; 1x3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>75%±21.65%</td>
<td>2.1-3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, AE 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18x1; 4x2; 4x3; 1x4</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>39.8-60.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>57.14%±10.18%</td>
<td>40.1-57.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td>A Tyche head</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Year 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18x1; 5x2; 4x3; 1x4</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>41.1-58.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>A Argeus; uninscribed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td>A Corn ears</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43x1; 13x2; 5x3; 3x4</td>
<td>115.9</td>
<td>55.21%±7.35%</td>
<td>102.3-133.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Year 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43x1; 14x2; 3x3; 3x4</td>
<td>116.9+</td>
<td>103.3-134.7+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of course it is not possible to carry out these calculations if no die-links have been observed within a particular obverse variety, as is sometimes the case. When this occurs I have simply indicated that there were, say, 2+ dies, and I have had to make an educated guess as to the total number. I have also worked out the die-estimates in two different ways: first, by making the calculations separately for each variety of obverse bust or reverse type and then adding them, and secondly by taking all the figures for each series together and making a single estimate for them all. The second method is termed calculated together and the results are given in italics at the end of each issue. The two different methods have different strengths and weaknesses. It is obviously best to calculate the die-estimates for each variety separately if possible, so as to avoid distortion of the results caused by one variety being over-represented in the sample.

The coins of Caesarea

As with the silver there is evidence for different survival rates, but in this case the significant difference seems to be between the issues of the three years rather than between the three denominations. This is largely because there are so few specimens of the two smaller denominations (AE 3 and AE 4) that it is not possible to obtain meaningful figures for them, whereas there are reasonably large samples for each of the three main years of bronze coinage (Table 3). Thus it is that a considerably higher proportion of the coins of Years 6 and 7 appear to survive than those of Years 3 and 4: for Years 3 and 4 the proportion of dies to coins is 1 : 2.9, while for Year 6 the figure is nearly twice as high at 1 : 4.6 and for Year 7 it is higher still at 1 : 5.5 (Table 5).

One possible reason for higher survival rate of coins of Years 6 and 7 as opposed to those of Year 4 is that there was a devaluation of the coinage in Year 7 and it may have been that some of the earlier coins, which would suddenly have become more valuable, were removed from circulation at this time and so do not survive in such large numbers today. In addition it may be noted that many of the AE 2 coins of Years 3, 4 and 6 are countermarked, whereas the only coin of Year 7 to have a countermark is the unique specimen struck on the unreduced weight standard. The countermarking does, therefore, seem to be related to the reduction in weight in Year 7, and it could be that the countermark was being applied because some of the earlier coins had already been removed from use, and was intended to allow them to continue in circulation at a higher value than before. The problem with this explanation is that although it might apply to the coins of Years 3 to 4 it clearly does not apply to those of Year 6, which were also struck at the full weight and yet which survive in almost as high a proportion as the coins of Year 7.

Table 5. Relative survival rate of silver and bronze coins at Caesarea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Coins</th>
<th>Obv.dies</th>
<th>Proportion of dies to coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Silver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridrachms</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1 : 1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didrachms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 : 1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drachms, Gordian</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1 : 1.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drachms, Tranquillina</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 : 4.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver, all denominations</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 : 1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Bronze</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years 3 – 4</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1 : 2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 : 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1 : 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze, all years</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1 : 3.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The differences in survival-rate within the silver and bronze series are minor compared with the differences in the survival rate between the silver and the bronze coins taken as a whole.
The statistics presented in Table 5 are straightforward: 143 silver coins are known from 100 obverse dies (ratio 1 : 1.43) while 273 bronze pieces are known from 71 dies (ratio 1 : 3.85). This is surprising considering that the more valuable silver coins are better represented in public collections and dealers' lists and that therefore the sample is likely to be biased towards having a higher proportion of silver than bronze. In other words, the actual difference is likely to have been even greater.

The most likely reason for the low survival rate of the silver tridrachms is that most of these coins were removed from circulation soon after they were struck, presumably because they became overvalued during the rapid debasements of the Roman and Antiochene silver of Gordian's reign, and the countermarks that are found on the majority of the surviving specimens were applied in a vain attempt to revalue them in line with these debasements (Bland 1991). The smaller silver denominations must also have been taken out of circulation, although not quite so rapidly, leaving just the bronze coins to survive in large quantities since their low intrinsic value meant that they were not worth removing, but instead they remained in circulation for many years. It may be noted that some at least of the bronze coins that survive today do show considerable wear, whereas very few of the silver coins show any signs of wear; in addition we may note that no coins were minted at Caesarea after Gordian's reign and whereas the lack of silver would have been made up by the ever more debased radiates from the mints of Rome and Antioch, there were to be no more supplies of bronze coins until the next century and so it is very likely that the last bronze issues of Caesarea would have remained in use for a long time. Alternatively, it is possible that the extra wear which is detectable on the bronze coins might be due to the fact the dies were used to strike many more pieces than those for the silver because the mint authorities took less trouble over the appearance of the base metal issues.

In Tables 10 and 11 in Appendix 1, after the totals for each year, I also show the totals of obverse dies in drachms, multiplying the figures for the tridrachms by three and those for the didrachms by two. Thus it is that the estimated total output of silver coinage for Year 3 amounts to 215 drachm dies; for Year 4 it comes to 651 dies and for Year 5 to a mere 27. If we add the figures of the bronze coinage to this, on the assumption that the AE 2 denomination was the equivalent of an as, and therefore one sixteenth of a denarius/drachm (Bland 1991: 226-8), and that the bronze dies struck as many coins on average as the silver dies, then we will see that it adds very little to the value of the Caesarean coinage in the reign of Gordian (see Table 6). For Year 4 the total estimated output of bronze coinage amounts to the equivalent of 3 drachm dies, for Year 6 to 0.69 dies and for Year 7 to 0.86 dies.

VII. Countermarks

Two countermarks occur at Caesarea during Gordian's reign:

1. A rectangular punch containing a head of Tyche facing right appears on most of the tridrachms of Years 3 and 4, always on the reverse (Howgego 1985: 295 no. 849). It does not occur on any other denomination, nor is it known to occur on any earlier coins of Caesarea (Howgego 1985: 295).

2. A circular punch bearing a radiate head of Helios facing right appears on bronzes only of the AE 2 denomination of Years 3, 4, 6 and on one coin of Year 7. Most of the AE 2 coins of Years 3, 4 and 6 had been countermarked, as was the unique AE 2 of Year 7, while none of

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15 16 of the 27 (59.3%) tridrachms of Year 3 are countermarked as are 34 of the 46 (73.9%) tridrachms of the Year 4.
the reduced weight coins of that year were. This countermark had also been used on coins of Gordian’s predecessors going back to Septimius (Howgego 1985: 106 no. 12).

In a pair of histograms Howgego compares the range of bronze coins that bear the Helios countermark with the hoard of 62 bronze coins from Gülek Boğazı which closes in 244. The similarity between the two patterns is striking and Howgego argues from it that the countermark was applied to a cross-section of coins in circulation at the end of Gordian’s reign. We may add that while 62.8% of AE 2 coins of Year 4 were countermarked, an even higher proportion (81.8%) of AE 2 coins of Year 6 were, reinforcing the idea that the countermark was applied to all those coins that the authorities were able to remove from circulation at the end of Gordian’s reign. Walker took the discussion further when he pointed out that there was a reduction in the weight of the bronze coinage in Gordian’s Year 7 and that it is likely that these countermarks were intended to revalue the old coins in line with the new reduced standard, presumably at 1.5 of the new coins (Walker 1986). That this suggestion is almost certainly correct is shown by the fact that the one coin of Year 7 that was struck on the old standard was countermarked while none of the reduced weight coins of that year were.

The countermark on the silver coins does not in itself allow us to make many deductions, but the comparison with the contemporary bronze counter-mark is suggestive and it is tempting to propose that the countermark was applied to the tridrachms with the intention of revaluing them at a time when the weight and purity of the silver coinage was declining rapidly.

VIII. Weights

There is evidence for two or perhaps three successive reductions in the weight of the main AE 2 denomination in the course of Gordian’s reign, the first two occurring in Year 4, and a final, more drastic reduction, taking place in Year 7. As has been shown above, the AE 2 coinage of Year 4 consists of the following main reverse types: (A) bust of Tyche; (B-D) view of Mount Argaus on an altar which can be plain or inscribed ΝΤ[ΙΧ] or Τ Α; and (E-F) an inscriptional type which contains either a bust of Tyche or a view of Mount Argaus.

The Tyche type is known from only eight specimens which have a mean weight of 10.81g, while 69 coins of the Argaus type have a mean of 10.28g, and 36 specimens of the inscriptional types have a mean of 9.41g. The last two types are represented by reasonably large samples and the difference in weight between them is, at 0.9g, great enough to show that the coins with the inscriptional reverses must have been struck to a lighter weight standard than those with Argaus. However, it is much less clear whether the coins with the Tyche type were intended to be heavier than those with Argaus. The difference between them is only 0.5g and so few of the Tyche coins are known that this apparent discrepancy could be no more than a sampling error. This is further suggested by the fact that the weights of the eight Tyche coins are very widely scattered. Furthermore, since all the bronze coins known from Year 3 have Mount Argaus on the reverse, it seems unlikely that the Tyche coins can be the earliest of Year 4, and so I am inclined to believe that the two reverse types were struck to the same weight standard, whereas the coins with the inscriptional reverses must have been definitely lighter (see Figure 1).}

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16 The figures are as follows: Year 3: 4 AE 2 coins, 1 countermarked (25%), 3 not; Year 4: 128 AE 2 coins, 79 countermarked (61.7%), 49 not; Year 6: 45 AE 2 coins: 37 (82.2%) countermarked, 8 not; Year 7: 1 AE 2 coin, countermarked. Within the different reverse types of Year 4 it would seem that those with the Tyche reverse were less likely to be countermarked than the others. The figures are as follows: 2 of the 8 coins with the Tyche reverse (25%) were countermarked; 52 of the 79 with Argaus (65.8%), and 25 of the 41 with inscriptional types (61%).

17 Howgego 1985: 96-8. The hoard was published by Marthaler 1968: 21-32. See also the discussion of circulation in section XI.

18 There are too few coins surviving from Year 3 to enable any definite conclusions to be drawn about their weight standard; they weigh 11.29g and 9.51g, with a mean of 10.4g, which lies between the figures for the Tyche and Argaus coins of Year 4.
### Table 7. Weights of bronze coins of Caesarea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AE 2</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Range of weights</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Year 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Argaeus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.50 – 11.29</td>
<td>9.82</td>
<td>9.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyche</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.96 – 14.19</td>
<td>10.54</td>
<td>10.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Argaeus</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>7.65 – 13.73</td>
<td>10.26</td>
<td>10.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) - (c) Overall</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.65 – 14.19</td>
<td>10.26</td>
<td>10.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reduced AE 2</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Range of weights</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td>Corn ears</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.15 - 7.93</td>
<td>6.57</td>
<td>6.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AE 3</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reverse &amp; corn ears</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Range of weights</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inscription</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.11 – 6.83</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>6.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyche</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.44 – 5.59</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.44 – 6.83</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>5.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AE 4</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Shrine &amp; Argaeus</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Range of weights</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.15 – 3.52</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 40 coins of Year 6 of the AE 2 denomination, which all have Mount Argaeus on the reverse, have a mean weight of 9.68g and were probably struck to the same standard as the inscriptive coins of Year 4, although they are slightly heavier. Lastly there is one coin known from Year 7 with the Argaeus type and this is still clearly on the unreduced standard, for it weighs 10.55g. However, the great majority of the coins of Year 7 have the corn-ears reverse type and are more than a third lighter than the AE 2 coins of Year 6 since their mean weight is only 6.54g. These coins are unlikely to be some fraction of the old AE 2 coins, as their weight comes half-way between the mean of the AE 2s of Year 6 (9.68g) and the mean of the AE 3s (5.79g). This, together with the fact that they do not have the countermarks which had occurred on most of the AE 2s (see above), suggests very strongly that they must represent a reduction in the weight standard at the beginning of Year 7.

Lastly, there are the two smaller bronze denominations, called here AE 3 and AE 4. These only survive in small quantities: there are eight of the former and three of the latter. AE 3s are known from Years 4 and 6, while all AE 4s come from Year 4. They seem to be respectively halves and quarters of the AE 2s, although they are a little heavy: the mean weight of the AE 3s is 5.67g and that of the AE 4s 3.15g. However, in both cases the sample is so small, and the weights of the few coins that are known vary so much (in the case of the AE 3s, between 4.44 and 6.83g), that it is only to be expected that their average weight is not exactly what it should be.\(^{19}\)

The distribution of coin weights for each type are shown on a series of histograms, Figures 1 – 3. Figure 1 comprises the AE 2s of Year 3 and those of Year 4 with the Tyche and Argaeus and inscriptive reverses, Figure 2 the AE 2s of Year 6, and Figure 3 the reduced AE 2 coins of Year 7.\(^{20}\)

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\(^{19}\) It is possible that the heaviest of the AE 3 coins of Year 4, the unique specimen with a reverse showing five ears of corn in a kalathos (162), which weighs 6.68g, represents a separate denomination between the AE 3s and AE 2s: see above under reverse designs.

\(^{20}\) Figures 1-3 divide the coin weights into intervals of 0.5g, but for Figure 13 this interval was reduced to 0.25g as the spread of weights is much narrower for this issue.
Figure 6. Caesarea, Years 3-4: AE 2.
Tyche and Argaeus reverses compared with Inscriptional reverse

Figure 7. Caesarea, Year 6: AE 2

Figure 8. Caesarea, Year 7: Reduced AE 2
IX. Die-axis

At both Antioch and Rome at this period the die-axis is randomly either vertical (12 o’clock) or inverted (6 o’clock). However, Caesarea’s coinage forms an exception to this rule in that it shows a marked preference for the vertical axis. Among the silver issues, this preference is most pronounced on the tridrachms and didrachms, slightly less so on the drachms (Bland 1991). The bronze coins also show a strong preference for the vertical axis: from Years 3 and 4 there are 93 coins with a vertical axis and 15 an inverted one, and from Year 7 the figures are respectively 54 and 10 but for Year 6 the bias in favour of the vertical axis is less pronounced, the figures being 22 with a vertical axis and 13 with an inverted one. Another feature of the die-axes is that while there are a few coins with axes of 5 or 5.30 and 11 or 11.30, there are none with 6.30 or 7 or with 12.30 or 1. So although we cannot tell why the mint should generally have preferred to align its dies vertically or why it occasionally veered towards 5 or 11 o’clock, the fact that it did helps to distinguish its working practices from those of Rome and Antioch.

Table 8. Die-axes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>5.30</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>11.30</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Argeaus; uninscribed</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Tyche head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Argeaus; uninscribed</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Argeaus; NT</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Argeaus; T Δ</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Inscription; Tyche</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Inscription; Argeaus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2, overall</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Argeaus; uninscribed</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Argeaus, NT</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced AE 2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X. Denominations

The chief denomination, which accounts for all but nine of the bronze coins that are known today, is the one I have termed AE 2. This was struck in Years 3, 4, 6 and 7 and underwent successive reductions in weight. The coins of Year 3 and those of Year 4 with the Tyche and Argeaus types have an overall average of 10.31g;\(^{21}\) those of Year 4 with the inscriptive reverse and of Year 6 have an average of 9.56g, while finally the coins of Year 7 decline sharply to 6.54g (see Table 7 and Figures 1-4). Fractional coins are known from Year 4 and 6; from Year 4 there are six coins averaging 6.04g and from Year 6 two averaging 5.02g: these should doubtless be regarded as halves of the AE 2 denomination and are called AE 3s, while

\(^{21}\) It is possible that these two types were struck at different weight standards, since the eight Tyche coins that are known are, on average, 0.5g heavier than the 69 specimens with the Argeaus reverse. However, I have argued above, under Weights, that this difference probably represents no more than a sampling error, and that the Tyche and Argeaus coins were actually issued at the same standard.
there are also three even smaller coins from Year 4 which average 3.27g and these were no
doubt quarters of the AE 2s.

How can the aes coinage of Caesarea be related to other bronze of the period? The obvious
comparison is with the coinage of Rome and the AE 2 denomination, at least in Year 3 and at
the start of Year 4, when its average was 10.31g, is very close in weight to the Roman as,
which had an average weight of 10.25g. There are, in addition, several other provincial mints
throughout the eastern part of the empire that added the name assarion to coins that they struck:
examples are Sparta, Aegium, Syros and Chios (Howgego 1985: 58). Howgego also gives a list
of 15 cities in southern Asia Minor which added the letter A (for assarion) to their coins; at
most mints this letter only appears on coins in the reign of Valerian, but on one (Soli-
Pompeipopolis in Cilicia) it occurs on coins of Gordian. It is possible, therefore, that the AE
2 denomination may be regarded as an as, in which case its fractions would have been
respectively semisses and quadrantes, although no semisses had been struck at Rome since the
reign of Hadrian and no quadrantes since that of Antoninus Pius. On the other hand, the fact
that the silver coinage of Caesarea fits in better with the standard of Syrian tetradrachms than
Roman coinage, makes it less likely that the bronze was produced on the Roman standard.
Therefore, although it is possible that the AE 2 coins of Caesarea were intended as asses, it is
impossible to be certain.

It has further been argued by Marthaler that since the Argaeus coins of Year 4 are, on
average, some 0.9g heavier than those with the inscriptive types, this difference indicated that
the two issues are actually different denominations, and that, following the Roman pattern, the
coins with Argaeus on the reverse should be regarded as dupondii, and those with an inscrip-
tional as asses (Marthaler 1968: 122). Examination of the weights of the asses and dupondii produced
at Rome at this time suggests that the dupondii were on average slightly heavier than the asses;
the old distinction that the dupondii were made of brass and the asses of copper no longer holds.
This suggestion does, therefore, have its attractions, but the arguments against it are too
powerful. First, no attempt is made to differentiate between the obverse busts of the two
denominations, as happened at Rome. Secondly, there are as many as six obverse dies which are
common to both reverse types, and it is unprecedented for different denominations to have
been struck from the same obverse dies. It would certainly have been very confusing to
people at the time. Thirdly, the coins of Year 6, which have the Argaeus reverse, have almost
exactly the same average weight as the inscriptive coins of Year 4. Lastly, as we have seen,
there is no definite evidence to link the bronze denominations of Caesarea with those of Rome.
We are left, therefore, to conclude that the two types were both intended to be the same
denomination and that there was a reduction in weight between their issue.

We have already seen that there are several reasons for believing that the coins of Year 7
with the ears of corn reverse were actually AE 2s struck on a reduced weight standard, rather
than a new denomination valued at about two-thirds of the old AE 2s. First, the relationship
between the two issues is, at two-thirds to one, an odd one. Secondly, the new coins have as
their reverse design is six ears of corn, which seems to be intended to show that they were
worth twice as much as the AE 3s of Year 4 which have on their reverse just three ears of corn.
Thirdly, the fact that most of the AE 2s of Years 4 and 6 and the one heavyweight AE 2 of
Year 7 are countermarked, while none of the lightweight coins of Year 7 are, suggests that the
countermarks were applied to the older coins at the time of the weight reduction in Year 7 in

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22 Based on 25 specimens in Glasgow (Robertson 1977: xix and xxv).
23 Soli-Pompeipopolis: SNG von Aulock 5892-6. For the list of cities see Howgego (1985: 59n). See also Callu
(1969: 94ff). Marthaler (1968: 122) also assumes that the denominations of the Caesarean bronze coinage did
correspond to the Roman ones.
24 See above under Internal Chronology.
order to revalue them in line with the devaluation. In short, the case in favour of a weight reduction of some 33% in Year 7 seems incontrovertible.

**XI. The circulation pattern of coins of Caesarea**

The evidence for this is limited and largely negative. To my knowledge, only one Caesarean silver coin of Gordian or Tranquillina has a provenance, and only a few of the bronze coins do. For the silver, therefore, we are forced to look at the earlier coinage of Caesarea and even here the evidence is very thin, with one exception. However, there does seem to have been some differences between the circulation areas of the silver and the bronze.

**Silver**

One coin, a didrachm of Gordian from Year 5 now in Yale, was said to have been purchased in Maras (Germanicia in Commagene, about 180 km south-east of Caesarea) in 1873 (no. 63/2 in Appendix 1; there was also a bronze coin of Tranquillina of Year 6, Cat. no. 177/9). In addition seven hoards of silver coins of Caesarea are known:

(a) 61 silver coins of Caesarea (52 drachms and 9 didrachms) from Tiberius to Claudius and one denarius of Tiberius found in the vicinity of Caesarea (modern Kayseri, *Coin Hoards* 1 (1975): 32, no. 116; summary details with photographs of 22 of the coins).

(b) 22 Caesarean drachms from Tiberius to Nero were said to have been found in Syria (Sydenham 1932).

(c) 210 silver coins of Caesarea from Archelaus to Hadrian were found on the outskirts of Kayseri (Baldwin 1927).

(d) Brief details of a hoard of some 2000 silver coins of Caesarea closing with Commodus from the village of Sor, near Caesarea, have been published (*Coin Hoards* 7 (1985): 34-5, no. 156; a full catalogue will be published by W. E. Metcalf). It was said to have contained 100+ Roman denarii, two Lycian drachms of Trajan, 200+ Caesarean coins of Hadrian’s reign and earlier, 800+ didrachms and 30+ tridrachms of Aurelius and Verus and 800+ didrachms and 40+ tridrachms of Commodus.

(e) 476 silver coins of Caesarea from Nero to Marcus Aurelius (closing in c.168) from Gerzeuli in Abkhazia, Georgia (ancient Colchis) (Ivashchenko 1931 describes 469 coins from the hoard; Golenko 1964: 131-2 corrects some particulars of Ivashchenko’s description and adds details of a further seven coins).

(f) One Parthian drachm, 771 didrachms and 4 drachms of Caesarea to Elagabalus and 131 Roman denarii to Severus Alexander from Eki in Georgia (full publication in *Dundua* 1979; see also *Dundua* and *Zirghvava* 1971 and *Coin Hoards* 2 (1976): 37, no. 149).

(g) Twelve drachms of Caesarea to Caracalla and 365 denarii to Severus Alexander from Sepieti in Georgia (Dundua 1979).

We may also note here the Tell Kalak hoard (from Jordan) which contained 311 drachms and 18 tridrachms of Trajan of types that have been traditionally attributed to Caesarea. W. E. Metcalf has shown that these issues should be reattributed to a mint in Arabia, so this hoard does not belong in the catalogue of finds of Caesarean silver. The hoard also contained 1985 denarii to Mamaea, 2 drachms of Amisus, 2 of Lycia and 32 tetradrachms of Antioch (Metcalf 1975).

Apart from these hoards, I have only been able to find three other references to discoveries of silver coins of Caesarea, the first two of which are of little value. A coin collection which was said to have been amassed in Tarsus contained two drachms of Geta, but this is not a very firm provenance (Cox 1941, nos. 227-8; the collection also contained 5 bronze coins of Caesarea: see below), while two silver coins and one bronze coin of Gordian which were
purchased in Smyrna by J G Milne have an even less precise provenance. I have not been able to discover any other references to Caesarean silver in any of the published lists of site-finds from the Roman east.

The one district where Caesarean silver seems to be commonly found is Colchis on the eastern coast of the Black Sea in present-day Georgia. We have already seen that hoards have been discovered at Gerzeuli, Eki and Sepieti in Georgia, but Golenko records a total of 570 silver coins from 23 separate finds, five of them hoards and the remainder stray or grave finds, in his inventory of finds of coins of the Roman period from Colchis (Golenko, 1964: 130-7). Table 9 shows the chronological distribution of these coins.

Table 9. Distribution of Caesarean silver coins from finds in Colchis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reign</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Gerzeuli</th>
<th>Eki</th>
<th>Sepieti</th>
<th>Other finds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>365</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caligula</td>
<td>37-41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero</td>
<td>54-68</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vespasian</td>
<td>69-79</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitian</td>
<td>81-96</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerva</td>
<td>96-8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trajan</td>
<td>98-117</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrian</td>
<td>117-38</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antoninus Pius</td>
<td>138-61</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcus Aurelius</td>
<td>161-80</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septimius and family</td>
<td>193-217</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elagabalus</td>
<td>218-22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordian III</td>
<td>238-44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>476</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is in fact a very marked concentration of finds of Caesarean silver in Colchis, which was part of the province of Cappadocia from the reign of Domitian and was on the frontier. We shall see below that Caesarean bronze is much rarer in Colchis. Since there are so few records of silver coins from the many published site-finds from western Turkey and Syria, the implication must be that Caesarean silver circulated (a) in the immediate vicinity of Caesarea itself, since three of the six hoards came from there; (b) possibly also in Syria, if the find-spot of the first hoard is to be relied upon; and, (c), chiefly along the eastern limes. Presumably this coinage was struck chiefly to pay the troops stationed there (Golenko 1964: 46ff. and Howgego 1985: 27). In any case the evidence hardly bears out Sydenham’s assertion that the output of silver from Caesarea effectively satisfied the requirements of the whole of Roman Asia Minor (Sydenham 1978: 10).

Bronze

The one significant hoard of Caesarean bronze of which a record survives was found at Gülek Boğazı in the Taurus mountains, at the southern end of the Cilician gates, 167 km south of Caesarea (Marthaler 1968). It contained 62 bronze coins from Septimius Severus to Gordian and

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25 One tridrachm of Year 4 (34/1) purchased in 1911; one drachm of the same year (53/1) bought in 1924; and one AE2 of Year 4 purchased in April 1926 (86/6). In addition Milne bought another AE2 of Year 4 in Athens in 1926 (110/1); see below.

26 In his catalogue of finds from Dura Bellinger attributes to Caesarea one tridrachm and three drachms of Trajan (Dura Final Report nos. 2065-9), but these should be assigned to a mint in Arabia: see Metcalf 1975.

27 However, the lack of any Caesarean silver among the 14,017 finds of Dura or any other Syrian site-finds or hoards, suggests that it cannot have been common there in the third century AD.
The Bronze Coinage of Gordian III from Caesarea in Cappadocia

is now in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum. Its distribution is: Septimius Severus (3); Caracalla (3); Diadumenian (1); Elagabalus (12); Severus Alexander (33) and Gordian (10). The ten coins of Gordian include eight specimens of Year 4 (all AE 2) and two of year 7 (reduced AE 2). A group of 180 local bronze issues seen in trade in the U.S.A. has been published by Foss (1979). The coins, which are mainly of the third century AD and close with the latest civic issues of the reign of Aurelian, all have the same patina and are thought to be a part of a larger hoard. The find had no provenance, but from the preponderance of coins from mints in Pamphylia and Pisidia it is thought that it might have come from near Perge in Pamphylia. The hoard had just one coin of Caesarea, of Antoninus Pius, suggesting that Caesarean bronze was not plentiful in this area.

Other finds are as follows:

**Greece:** no coins from Athens (Thompson 1954) or Corinth (Edwards 1933: 81-2 and Bellinger 1930).

**Turkey:** no coins from the following sites: Aphrodisias (Macdonald 1976), Assos (Bell 1921), Ephesus (Vetters 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1987 and Karweise 1987), Priene (Regling 1927), Side (Atlan 1976) or Troy (Bellinger 1961).

**Sardis:** 1 bronze of Severus Alexander (no. 252) out of 2,164 Greek and Roman coins (0.05%) (total of 2,164 coins recorded by both Bell 1916 and Buttrey et al. 1981).

**Pessinus:** 1 bronze of Caracalla and 1 bronze of Severus Alexander (nos. 83-4) out of 215 Greek and Roman coins (0.47%) (Devreker and Waelkens 1984).

**Tarsus collection:** 1 bronze of Archelaus, 2 drachms of Geta, 2 bronzes of Severus Alexander and 1 bronze of Gordian (nos. 226-31) out of 246 Greek and Greek Imperial coins (2.44%) (Cox 1941).

**Antioch:** 1 bronze of Marcus Aurelius, 3 bronzes of Caracalla, 1 bronze of Elagabalus and 1 bronze of Severus Alexander (nos. 839-44) out of 11,169 Greek and Roman coins (0.05%) (Waage 1952).

**Satala:** 4 bronze coins of uncertain emperors of the 2nd and 3rd centuries (nos. 2, 4, 5 and 24) out of 32 Roman, Roman provincial and Byzantine coins: see below, pp. 147-50.

**Tille:** 1 bronze of Trajan (no. 11) and 1 bronze of Marcus Aurelius or Lucius Verus (no. 12) out of 40 Greek and Roman coins: see below, pp. 139-45.

**Cyprus:** no coins from Curium (Cox 1959).

**Syria:** no coins from Apamea (Callu 1971) or Hama (Christensen et al. 1986).

**Dura:** 72 bronzes (Domitian, 1; Hadrian, 8; Antoninus Pius, 24; Marcus Aurelius, 11; Lucius Verus, 13; Commodus, 1; Pius-Commodus, 5; Caracalla, 1; Macrinus, 1; Diadumenian, 1; Elagabalus, 3; Severus Alexander, 2; Gordian, 1, nos. 2065-81) out of 14,017 Greek and Roman coins (0.51%) (Bellinger 1949).

**Aleppo collection:** 46 bronzes out of 1,404 Greek and Greek Imperial coins (3.28%) (Seyrig 1958).

**El Terib** (in northern Syria, east of Antioch): 1 bronze of Severus Alexander (no. 3) out of 6 Greek and Roman coins (16.67%) (Doyen 1987).

**Jordan:** no coins from Jerash (Bellinger 1938).

**Colchis:** 6 bronzes (Hadrian, 1; Commodus, 1; Caracalla, 1; Julia Maesa, 1; Gordian, 1; unidentified, 1) among the finds recorded by Golenko (1964: 137-8).

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28 The drachm of Trajan from Corinth assigned by K J Edwards to Caesarea (no. 463) is in fact a product of Trajan's Arabian mint.

29 This is a brief summary of a collection of Greek and Greek Imperial bronze coins, purchased in the bazaar at Aleppo, which Seyrig (1958) recorded. Since the coins are from a collection rather than from a group of site-finds their evidence has to be used with caution, as in the case of the Tarsus collection above.
In addition to the coins listed above the following three pieces now in museums have provenances: 132/6 (Gordian III, Year 4) in Oxford, was purchased in Athens in 1926; 156/1 (Gordian III, Year 4) in Oxford, was purchased in Smyrna in 1926; 177/9 (Tranquillina, Year 6) in Yale was purchased at Maraş, Turkey, in 1873.

Conclusion
It would seem that Caesarean bronze coins are seldom found in western and south-western Turkey, the only records being one coin from Sardis and another from the hoard from Pamphylia. Moving further east, they are slightly more common in the finds both from Pessinus in the interior of the country and from Tarsus in Cilicia. They are even better represented in the collection which was put together in Tarsus, although this evidence is obviously less reliable. Gülek Boğazi, where a hoard of Caesarean bronzes was discovered, lies on the route between Caesarea and Tarsus, so it would seem that one direction in which these coins spread was southwards. The two sites from within the province of Cappadocia which have published coin-lists, the Roman legionary fortress of Satala and Tille (below, pp. 139-50), have both produced Caesarean coins. Some Caesarean bronze coins also found their way north-east to Colchis, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, but these are very few compared to the large number of silver coins that occur there. However, the main direction in which the bronze coins spread was south-eastwards into Syria and Mesopotamia where they are found regularly, although in limited quantities, at Antioch, El Terib, Aleppo and Dura.

The contrast between the pattern of the bronze and that of the silver, which appears to have circulated chiefly in the vicinity of Caesarea itself and in Colchis, is marked and suggests that they fulfilled a different function. Golenko believed that Caesarean silver coinage ‘served as the basic medium of monetary circulation in Colchis’ between the end of the first and the end of the second centuries AD (Golenko 1964: 43); the frequency of its occurrence there should not occasion great surprise since the area did form part of Cappadocia, and it may be that this coinage was equally widely distributed throughout the rest of the province and that we just lack the necessary information. However, unlike the bronze, the silver coinage does not seem to have entered Syria in appreciable quantities.

30 However, by the 250s a hoard found at Caesarea which consisted exclusively of 61 radiates (Bland and Aydemir 1991: 100) suggests that this denomination had replaced the drachma-based Caesarean coinage in the area of Caesarea itself.
The Bronze Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia

CATALOGUE

Abbreviations

BMC

Dura Final Report

Imhoof-Blumer, SNR 8

Lindgren

Macdonald
MACDONALD, G., Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection III. Glasgow, 1905.

Maclean
GROSE, S. W., Catalogue of the McClean Collection of Greek Coins III. Cambridge, 1929.

Marthaler
MARTHALER, B. L., Two Studies in the Greek Imperial Coinage of Asia Minor. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1968, reprinted University Microfilms.

SNG Cap

Sydenham

Waddington

Weiss

Summary of obverse busts used at Caesarea

Gordian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bust</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td>Head, radiate, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1*</td>
<td>Years 3, 4, 6, 7</td>
<td>Head, laureate, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3*</td>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td>Head, laureate, right, with traces of drapery to front and rear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1*</td>
<td>Years 4, 7</td>
<td>Bust, laureate, draped and cuirassed, seen from front, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td>Bust, radiate, draped and cuirassed, seen from behind, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2*</td>
<td>Years 4, 6, 7</td>
<td>Bust, laureate, draped and cuirassed, seen from behind, right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tranquillina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bust</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1*</td>
<td>Years 6, 7</td>
<td>Empress bare-headed; bust, draped, seen from front, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2*</td>
<td>Years 4, 6, 7</td>
<td>Empress diademed; bust, draped, seen front front, right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Year 2 (12 December 238 – 12 December 239)

AE 2: Gordian

A  
\( \text{Obv.:} \) [.....]\text{M ANT } \text{ΓΟΠΔΙΑΝΟC } \text{C} \text{B. Bust } \text{D1* or D2*}. 
\( \text{Rev.:} \) \text{MH[.....]\text{ΠΙΑ } } \text{ΝΕΩΚΩ. View of Mount Argaue set an altar inscribed } \text{ΕΤ B}. 

\text{Sydenham 605} 
This coin is cited by Sydenham from the de Moustier sale (Catalogue des monnaies romaines composant le collection de feu M. le Marquis de Moustier, H. Hoffmann, Paris, 17/6/1872, no. 2909); Marthaler (p. 99, no. 212) also includes it. The reverse legend does not correspond with any that is known for Gordian and it must be treated with great caution. It is most likely to be a misdescribed coin of Year 4.

The reverse legend of no. 94/1 (obv.: AY K M ANT \text{ΓΟΠΔΙΑΝΟC}, D1*; rev.: MH – TP/KA – IC ΕΝ/ΤΙΧ BN/ΕΤ Δ, inscription in 4 lines in wreath with bust of Tyche), now in Paris, was misread in Waddington 6796 and, following Waddington, in Sydenham 605a, as ending ΕΤ B. This coin clearly reads ΕΤ Δ.

Year 3 (12 December 239 – 12 December 240)

AE 2: Gordian

A. Mount Argaueus on uninscribed altar

101. Obv.: AY K M ANT \text{ΓΟΠΔΙΑΝΟC}. Bust A1*.  
Rev.: \text{MH} [\text{ΠΟΙ} \text{ΚΑΙC B N. In exergue, } \text{ΕΤ Γ}. View of Mount Argaueus set on uninscribed altar.} 

\text{Sydenham 605b} 

\text{Dies} \quad \text{No.} \quad \text{Location} 
\text{II/Al} \quad 1* \quad \text{New York, 11.29g, 12.}  

Obverse die-link:  
1 = 102/1; 121/1-4 (Year 4); 171/1-3 (Year 6); 178/1-2 (Year 6) and 179/1 (Year 6). 

Notes: Marthaler (p. 100) and Malloy (in Sydenham, p. 161) believe that the date, Γ, has been recut from an A, i.e., Year 1.

101A. Obv.: AY K M ANT \text{ΓΟΠΔΙΑΝΟC}. Bust D2*.  
Rev.: \text{MH[ΠΟ]ΚΑΙC B N. In exergue, } \text{ΕΤ Γ} \text{ (or possibly ζ). View of Mount Argaueus set on uninscribed altar.} 

?/Al 1* \quad \text{P.-F. Jacquier, Kehl-am-Rhein, Münzliste 16, Herbst 1994, 370, 10.12g.} 

B. Mount Argaueus on altar inscribed ΕΝΤΙ(X)

102. Obv.: AY K M ANT \text{ΓΟΠΔΙΑΝΟC}. Bust A1*.  
Rev.: \text{MHTPO } \text{ΚΑΙC[Α] B N. In exergue, } \text{ΕΤ Γ}. View of Mount Argaueus set on altar inscribed ΕΝΤΙ. 

\text{II/Bl} \quad 1* \quad \text{Paris, 736, 9.51g, 12. Countermark on obverse.}  

Obverse die-link:  
1 = 101/1, 121/1-2 (Year 4), 171/1-3 (Year 6), 178/1-2 (Year 6) and 179/1 (Year 6).
102A. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ὍΡΟΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, C T G. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed CNTIX.  
**Dies** No. Location  
XXI/BII 1* H.-W. Müller, Solingen, Auction 72, 23/10/1992, 185, 8.50g.  
Obverse die-link: 1 = 118/1-3, 153/1, 154/1-2, 155/1 and 156/1.  

**Year 4 (12 December 240 – 12 December 241)**

AE 2: Gordian and Tranquillina

A. Bust of Tyche: Gordian

103. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ὍΡΟΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust A1*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO – KAIC B N. Bust of Tyche right; on her head is a small view of Mount Argaeus. To left, C T, to right, Δ.  
**IV/AI** 1* Paris, 719, 10.65g, 12.  
Obverse die-link: 1 = 122/5.  
Reverse die-link: 1 = 105/1-3.

104. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ὍΡΟΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO K – AICA B N. Bust of Tyche right; on her head is a small view of Mount Argaeus. To left, C T, to right, Δ.  
**Sydenham 613k**  
**VIII/AII** 1* Paris, 720, 14.19g, 12. Countermark on obverse.  
**X/AII** 2* New York, 1944.100.62629 (Newell), 10.42g, 12.  
Obverse die-links: 1 = 111/1, & 112/2-3.  
2 = 105/3, 146/1, 148/1, 150/1 & 151/1.  
Reverse die-link: 1-2 = 106/1-2.

105. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ὍΡΟΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO – KAIC B N. Bust of Tyche right; on her head is a small view of Mount Argaeus. To left, C T, to right, Δ.  
**Sydenham 613l**  
**X/AI** 3* Berlin, Löbbecke, 8.96g, 12.  
Obverse die-links: 1-2 (die-identical) = 112/1 & 124/1.  
3 = 104/2, 146/1, 148/1, 150/1 & 151/1.  
Reverse die-link: 1-3 = 103/1.

106. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ὍΡΟΔΙΑΝΟC CC. Bust D2*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO K – AICA B N. Bust of Tyche right; on her head is a small view of Mount Argaeus. To left, C T, to right, Δ.  
**XXIII/AII** 1 New York, 1911.999.48, 11.97g, 12.  
**XXIII/AII** 2* Oxford, Milne (10.6.1933 ex Baldwin), 11.37g, 12.  
Obverse die-link: 1-2 (die-identical) = 115/1-2.  
Reverse die-link: 1-2 (die-identical) = 104/1-2.  
**Notes:** *Sydenham* 599a is probably an incomplete description of this coin.
B. Mount Argaeus on uninscribed altar: Gordian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>New York, 1944.100.62628 (Newell ex Hess, Frankfurt, Auction 28/4/1936, 216), 11.06g, 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Copenhagen, SNG Cop 308, 13.67g, 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Glasgow, Macdonald 97, 12.29g, 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1420, 9.22g, 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1419, 10.48g, 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Berlin, Lübbecke, 11.95g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milan, Brera 7324, 10.90g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Munich 115b, 11.23g (pierced), 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1420, 9.22g, 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Berlin, Lübbecke, 9.91g, 6. Countermark on obverse. This coin has deep cuts on both sides.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris, 722, 11.96g, 12. Obverse very doublestruck; possibly also countermarked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vienna 20197 (Tiepolo), 10.94g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Munich 115c, 9.63g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Bronze Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia

Obverse die-links:
1 = 105/1-2 & 124/1.
2-3 = 104/1 & 111/1.
4 = 139/1, 140/4, 147/1, 148/2-4 & 149/1-2.
5 = 111/2-4, 123/1 & 125/1.
6 = 146/2 & 147/2.
7 = 126/1-2 & 148/5.

Reverse die-link:
2 = 118/1-3.

Rev.: MHTP KAIC BN. In exergue, εΤΔ. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.

Dies
No. Location
XVI/BXIV
1* Yale (ex N. K. Wingate), no weight, 12. Countermark on obverse.
Obverse die-link: 1 = 127/1.
Reverse die-link: 1 = 107/1.

114. Obv.: AY K M ANT ΤΟΠΑΙΑΝΟC CC. Bust D2*.
Rev.: MHTPO KAICA B NC. In exergue, εΤΔ. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.

Sydenham
608
XX/BI 1* Paris, 721, 11.10g, 12. Countermark on obverse.
XXIV/BI 2 Berlin, 5143, 12.21g, 12. Countermark on obverse.
XXVI/BI 3 Berlin, Löbbeke, 13.73g, 12. Countermark on obverse.
XXVII/BI 4* London, BMC 343, 12.02g, 12.
[?/?B?] 6 Istanbul ex Gülkek Boğazi hoard 56, 11.50g, 6. Countermark on obverse.]
Obverse die-link: 2-5 (die-identical).
Reverse die-link: 1-5 (2-5 are die-identical).

115. Obv.: AY K M ANT ΤΟΠΑΙΑΝΟC CC. Bust D2*.
Rev.: MHTPO KAICA B N. In exergue, εΤΔ. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.

XXIII/BVIII
1* SNG von Aulock 6529, 13.26g. Countermark on obverse.
XXIII/BVIIIa 2* Private collection, Oslo, 8.84g, 5.30. Countermark on obverse.
Obverse die-link: 1-2 = 106/1-2.

Rev.: MHTPO [.........]. In exergue, εΤΔ. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.

Β/Β? 1* Copenhagen, SNG Cop 309, 8.82g, 12. Countermark on obverse.

117. Obv.: AY K M ANT ΤΟΠΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.
Rev.: MHTPO KAICA B NC. In exergue, εΤΔ. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.

Sydenham
613e
XXXVII/BII 1* Glasgow, Macdonald 95, 11.65g, 6.

118. Obv.: AY K M ANT ΤΟΠΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.
Rev.: MHTPO KAICA B N. In exergue, εΤΔ. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.

Sydenham
607; 613c
XXI/BX 2* Milan, Brera 7321, 9.88g, 6. Countermark on obverse.
XXI/BX 3 New York, 1944.100.6264 (Newell), 7.65g, 6. Countermark on obverse.
XXXIV/BXIII 4* New York, 1953.171.1422, 9.32g, 12. Countermark on obverse.
[?/?B?] 5 Istanbul ex Gülkek Boğazi hoard 58, 10.90g, 12. Countermark on obverse.]
Obverse die-link: 1-3 (die-identical) = 102A/1, 153/1, 154/1-2, 155/1 & 156/1.
Reverse die-link: 1-3 (die-identical) = 112/2.

Note: no. 5 comes from same (uncertain) obverse die as 119/1.
119. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ᾿ΟΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.  
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAI B N. In exergue, ᾿ΕΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.  
[?/B? 1 Istanbul ex Gülük Boğazı hoard 57, 12.50g, 12. Countermark on obverse.]  
Note: no. 1 comes from same (uncertain) obverse die as 118/5.

119A. **Obv.**: AY K M AN ᾿ΟΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1* or D2*.  
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAI ΝΞΩ. In exergue, ᾿ΕΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.  

**Sydenham** 613a  
Notes: Sydenham cites this coin from the Woodward collection. It is not possible to confirm its description and since there is no other record of a coin of Gordian having ΝΞΩ in its reverse legend it must remain doubtful. **Sydenham** 613b describes a coin from New York with the same obverse and with reverse: MHTPO KAIC N, Mount Argaeus on altar, in exergue, ᾿ΕΤ Δ. I have been unable to find a coin like this in New York and it must be a misdescription of 112/1 or 118/3-4.

C. Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ΚΝΤ[(IX): Gordian and Tranquillina

120. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ᾿ΟΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟC ᾿Ε. Bust A1.  
**Rev.**: MHTPOΠΙ KAICA BN. In exergue, ᾿ΕΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤΙ.  
Ia/CIIIb 1* Vienna 20196, 8.56g, 5. Countermark on obverse.

121. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ᾿ΟΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust A1*.  
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAICA B N. In exergue, ᾿ΕΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤ.  

**Sydenham** 615c corr. (incorrectly gives date as ᾿ΕΤ ξ)  
Ia/CIIIf 1* Berlin, Löbbecke, 9.85g, 12.  
II/CIV 2* Glasgow, Macdonald 96, 10.28g, 6. (Macdonald did not notice that the altar is inscribed ΚΝΤ.)  
II/CIVα 3* Munich, Prähistorische Staatsammlung 4077, no weight.  
II/CIVβ 4* Vienna 29130, 9.35g, 12.  
Obverse die-link: 1-4 = 101/1 (Year 3); 102/1 (Year 3); 171/1-3 (Year 6); 178/1-3 (Year 6) and 179/1 (Year 6).

122. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ᾿ΟΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust A1*.  
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, ᾿ΕΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤΙ.  

**Sydenham** 613h; 613i  
III/CX 1 Berlin, von Rauch, 9.54g, 12. Countermark on obverse.  
III/CXI 2 Berlin, Löbbecke, 9.72g, 12. Countermark on obverse.  
III/CXI 3* New York, 1944.100.62625 (Newell), 9.31g, 12. Countermark on obverse.  
III/CX 4* New York, 1953.171.1415, 11.01g, 12. Countermark on obverse.  
IV/CXII 5* New York, 1944.100.62627 (Newell), 8.93g, 12.  
VI/CXIIIα 7* Colosseum Coin Exchange, New Jersey, Mail bid sale 27, 2/9/1987, 130, no weight.  
[?/C? 8 Istanbul ex Gülük Boğazı hoard 55, 9.80g, 12. Countermark on obverse. The inscription on the altar of this coin could read ΚΝΤΙX.]  
Obverse die-links: 5 = 103/1;  
6 & 7;  
1, 2, 3 & 4 (1 & 4 and 2 & 3 are die-identical).  
Reverse die-links: 1 & 4 (die-identical) = 136/1;  
2 & 3 (die-identical).
123. *Obv.:* AY K M ANT ᾳΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.

*Rev.:* ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ KAICA B N. In exergue, Τ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤ.

*Dies No.*

XIII/CI 1* Berlin, alte Bestand, 11.04g, 12.

Obverse die-link: 1 = 111/2-4, 112/5 & 125/1.

124. *Obv.:* AY K M ANT ᾳΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.

*Rev.:* ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΠ[O] KAICA BN. In exergue, Τ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤ.


Obverse die-link: 1 = 105/1-2 & 112/1.

125. *Obv.:* AY K M ANT ᾳΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.

*Rev.:* ΜΗΤΡΟΠ KAIC BN. In exergue, Τ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤ.

XIII/CXXIV 1* Munich 118, 10.58g, 12. Countermark on obverse.

Obverse die-link: 1 = 111/2-4, 112/5 & 123/1.

126. *Obv.:* AY K M ANT ᾳΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.

*Rev.:* ΜΗΤΡΟΠ KAIC BN. In exergue, Τ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤΙΧ.

XVI/CVII 1* Munich 117, 8.50g, 12. Countermark on obverse.


Obverse die-link: 1-2 (die-identical) = 112/7 & 148/5.

Reverse die-link: 1-2 (die-identical) = 130/5.


*Rev.:* ΜΗΤΡΟΠ KAIC BN. Exergue illegible. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤΙ.


Obverse die-link: 1 = 113/7.

Note: this coin is worn and some of the details of its description are not clear but there do seem to be traces of a radiate crown. The coin could have been struck in Year 6.


*Rev.:* ΜΗ[TP]ΟΙ[O] [K]ΑΙ[..]B N. In exergue, Τ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤΙΧ.

*Sydenham 607b*

[?/C? 1 Istanbul ex Gülekk Boğazi hoard 54, 10.55g, 12. Countermark on obverse.]

129. *Obv.:* AY K M ANT ᾳΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.

*Rev.:* ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΙ KAIC B N. In exergue, Τ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΚΝΤ.

XXV/CII 1* Milan, Brera 7323, 8.12g, 12.

XXVII/CIII 2* Berlin, Lübbecke, 8.85g, 12. Imhoof-Blumer, SNR 8, p. 21, 69 (misreads the reverse legend as MΗΤΡΟΠ KAIC B N).

Obverse die-links: 1 = 143/1;
2 = 132/1-3, 132/8 & 133/1.
130. **Obv.**:
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**:
MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, C T Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ČNTIX.

**Sydenham 613g** cor. (reverse legend incorrectly given as ΜΗΓ II KAIC B N)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXVI/CV</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Berlin, Löbecke, 11.34g, 12. Countermark on obverse. Imhoof-Blumer, SNR 8, p. 21, 71.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII/CV</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Paris, 725, 9.29g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII/CVa</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Vienna 20199, 9.01g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXV/CVI</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>New York, 1944.100.62626 (Newell), 8.92g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Berlin, 42/1976, 9.73g, 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-links: 1 = 131/1, 142/1 & 159/1; 2 & 3 = 152/1.

Reverse die-links: 5 = 126/1-2; 1 & 2; 131.

131. **Obv.**:
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**:
MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, C T Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ČNTIX.

**Sydenham 613j**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXII/CXIV</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Paris, 723, 11.76g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII/CXV</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Paris, 724, 11.32g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII/CXVI</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1418, 9.48g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX/CXVII</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>Paris, Seymour de Ricci, 7.85g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX/C7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Copenhagen, SNG Cop 307, 9.52g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXII/CXVIII</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>Oxford, Milne (purchased Athens, April 1926), 10.77g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIX/CXIX</td>
<td>7*</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1416, 10.63g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-links: 1-3 & 8 = 129/2 & 133/1; 6 & 8; 4 & 5.

132. **Obv.**:
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**:
MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, C T Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ČNTI.

**Sydenham 613j**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXII/CXIV</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Paris, 723, 11.76g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII/CXV</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Paris, 724, 11.32g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII/CXVI</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1418, 9.48g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX/CXVII</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>Paris, Seymour de Ricci, 7.85g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX/C7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Copenhagen, SNG Cop 307, 9.52g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXII/CXVIII</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>Oxford, Milne (purchased Athens, April 1926), 10.77g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIX/CXIX</td>
<td>7*</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1416, 10.63g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-links: 1-3 & 8 = 129/2 & 133/1; 6 & 8; 4 & 5.

133. **Obv.**:
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**:
MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, C T Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ČNTI.

**Sydenham 607a**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXII/CX</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>New York, 1944.100.62631 (Newell), 9.97g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXI/CXX</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>SNG von Aulock 6528, 10.90g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX/XCII</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1417, 10.54g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


134. **Obv.**:
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**:
MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, C T Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ČNTIX.

**Sydenham 607a**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXXVI/CVIII</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>New York, 1944.100.62623 (Newell), 7.84g, 12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reverse die-link: 1 = 135/1.
135. **Obv.**: CABINIA TPANKYΛAINA. Bust E2*.
    **Rev.**: MHTP KAIC B N. In exergue, εΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΕΝΤΙΞ.

*Sydenham 617b*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TI/CVIII</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>SNG von Aulock 6532, 9.17g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 136/1, 137/1-2, 144/1-4, 145/1 &amp; 160/1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 134/1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

136. **Obv.**: CABINIA TPANKYΛAINA. Bust E2*.
    **Rev.**: MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, εΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΕΝΤΙ:

*TI/CX*

| Obverse die-link: | 1 = 135/1, 137/1-2, 144/1-4, 145/1 & 160/1. |
| Reverse die-link: | 1 = 122/1 & 4. |

137. **Obv.**: CABINIA TPANKYΛAINA. Bust E2*.
    **Rev.**: MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, εΝΤΙΔ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΕΝΤ.

*TI/CXXIII*

| Obverse die-link: | 1-2 = 135/1, 136/1, 144/1-4, 145/1 & 160/1. |
| Reverse die-link: | 2 = 135/2. |

**D. Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed ΕΤ Δ: Gordian**

138. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.
    **Rev.**: MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, ΕΝΤΙΔ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΕΝΔ.

*Sydenham 613f*

| Obverse die-link: | 1 & 2 (die-identical) = 141/1. |
| Reverse die-link: | 1 & 2 (die-identical). |

**E. Inscription with bust of Tyche: Gordian and Tranquillina**

139. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.
    **Rev.**: MH – Τ/PO – ΚΑΙ/Ĉ ΕΝΤΙΔ/Χ B Ν ΕΤ Δ. Inscription in 4 lines in wreath; at top, bust of Tyche right.

*Sydenham 612*

| Obverse die-links: | 1 = 112/4, 140/4, 147/1, 148/2-4 & 149/1-2. |
| Reverse die-link: | 1-3. |
140. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.
**Rev.**: MH – TP/KA – IC N/TIX B N/Δ. Inscription in 4 lines in wreath; at top, bust of Tyche right.

**Sydenham 613**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IX/EII</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Paris, 726, 8.52g, 12. Countermark on obverse. Waddington 6796 (misreads the date in the reverse legend as Δ T B).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX/EII</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Copenhagen, SNG Cop 306, 9.10g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX/EII</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Istanbul ex Gülek Boğazi hoard 59, 8.55g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII/EII</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>Vienna 31518, 8.66g, 11.30. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-links:
1-3 (die-identical) = 139/2;
2 = 112/4, 139/1, 147/1, 148/2-4 & 149/1-2.

Reverse die-link:
1-4 (die-identical) = 143/1.

141. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.
**Rev.**: MH – T/PΟΠΤ – KAI/C N/TIX/B N/Δ. Inscription in 4 lines in wreath; at top, bust of Tyche right.

**XXVII/EIII**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Obverse die-link:
1 = 138/1-2.

Reverse die-link:
1 = 144/1-4.

142. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.
**Rev.**: MH – T/PΟΠΤ – KAI/C N/TIX/B N/Δ. Inscription in 4 lines in wreath; at top, bust of Tyche right.

**XXV/EIV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXV/EIV</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Berlin, von Rauch, 9.15g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIII/EIV</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Berlin, 734/1914, 8.95g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link:
1 = 130/1, 131/1 & 159/1.

Reverse die-link:
1-2.

143. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.
**Rev.**: MH – T/PΟΠΤ – KAI/C N/TIX/B N/Δ. Inscription in 4 lines in wreath; at top, bust of Tyche right.

**XXV/EII**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXV/EII</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>SNG von Aulock 6527, 9.30g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link:
1 = 129/1.

Reverse die-link:
1 = 140/1-4.

144. **Obv.**: CABINIA TPANKYΛΑΙΝΑ. Bust: E2*.
**Rev.**: MH – T/PΟΠΤ – KAI/C N/TIX/B N/Δ. Inscription in 4 lines in wreath; at top, bust of Tyche right.

**TII/EIII**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TII/EIII</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Paris, 741, 12.24g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/EIII</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Lanz, Munich, Auction 52, 14/5/1990, 629, 8.81g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/EIII</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vienna 36901, 8.50g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link:
1-4 (die-identical) = 135/1, 136/1, 137/1-2, 145/1 & 160/1.

Reverse die-link:
1-4 (die-identical) = 141/1.

145. **Obv.**: CABINIA TPANKYΛΑΙΝΑ. Bust: E2*.
**Rev.**: MH – T/PΟΠΤ – KAI/C N/TIX/B N/Δ. Inscription in 4 lines in wreath; at top, bust of Tyche right.

**Sydenham 617d**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TII/EV</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>New York, 1944.100.62502 (Newell), 8.91g, 12. Countermark on obverse. A cast of this coin in London has 'Noury Bey 1901' written on the back.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link:
1 = 135/1, 136/1, 137/1-2, 144/1-4 & 160/1.
F. Inscription with view of Mount Argaeus: Gordian and Tranquillina

146. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΩΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.
    
    **Rev.**: M – HT/ΡΟΠΟΑΩΝ/ΚAIΚΑΙΠΕΝΤΙΧ B N/C T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.
    
    **Dies**
    
    | No. | Location |
    |-----|----------|
    | XV/FI | Berlin, 593/1878, 10.64g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |

    Obverse die-links:
    
    1 = 104/2, 105/3, 148/1, 150/1 & 151/1;
    
    2 = 112/6 & 147/2.

    Reverse die-link:
    
    1 & 2.

147. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΩΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.
    
    **Rev.**: MH – TP/ΠΟΙΟ ΚAI/ΚΑΙΠΕΝΤΙΧΙΩΝ B N/C T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.
    
    **Dies**
    
    | No. | Location |
    |-----|----------|
    | XV/FII | Berlin, Löbbecke, 9.83g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |

    Obverse die-links:
    
    1 = 112/4, 139/1, 140/4, 148/2-4 & 149/1-2;
    
    2 = 112/6 & 146/2.

    Reverse die-link:
    
    1 & 2 = 152/1 & 160/1.

148. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΩΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.
    
    **Rev.**: M – H/ΤΡΟΠΙΙ ΚAI/ΚΑΠΙΕΝΤΙΧ B N/C T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.
    
    **Sydenham 610 corr.** (omits B N from reverse legend)
    
    | X/FIII | 1* Berlin, Fox, 9.28g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
    | XII/FIV | 3 Vienna 20195, 9.00g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |

    Obverse die-links:
    
    1 = 104/2, 105/3, 146/1, 150/1 & 151/1;
    
    2-4 = 112/4, 139/1, 140/4, 147/1 & 149/2-4;
    
    5 = 112/7 & 126/1-2.

    Reverse die-links:
    
    1, 2 & 5 = 153/1;
    
    3 & 4 (die-identical).

149. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΩΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.
    
    **Rev.**: M – H/ΤΡΟΠΙΙ ΚAI/ΚΑΠΙΕΝΤΙΧ B N/C T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.
    
    | XII/FV | 2 Vienna 20194 (Tiepolo), 7.88g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |

    Obverse die-link:
    
    1 & 2 (die-identical) = 112/4, 139/1, 140/4, 147/1 & 148/2-4.

    Reverse die-link:
    
    1 & 2 (die-identical).

150. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΩΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.
    
    **Rev.**: M – H/ΤΡΟΠΙΙ ΚAI/ΚΑΠΙΕΝΤΙΧ B N/C T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.
    
    | X/FVI | 1* Paris, 728, 8.93g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |

    Obverse die-link:
    
    1 = 104/2, 105/3, 146/1, 148/1 & 151/1.

    Reverse die-link:
    
    1 = 154/2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X/FXI</td>
<td>Berlin, Löbbecke, 9.15g, 12. Imhoof-Blumer, SNR 8, p. 22, 74.</td>
<td>AY K M ANT ΠΟΡΩΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust D1*.</td>
<td>M – H/ΤΠΟ ΚΑΙ/CA ☞ΝΤΙ/ΞΙ B N Ε T/Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 104/2, 105/3, 146/1, 148/1 &amp; 150/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 147/1-2 &amp; 160/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>AY K M ANT ΠΟΡΩΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust D2*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>MH – ΤΠ/ΟΠΟ ΚΑΙΑ/CAΠΑΙΟ ΞΙΟΝ Β ΝΕ/Ε T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sydenham 611</td>
<td>XXVIII/FII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 130/2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 147/1-2 &amp; 160/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>AY K M ANT ΠΟΡΩΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust D2*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>M – H/ΤΡΟΠΠ ΚΑΙ/CAΠΑΙΟ ☞ΝΤΙ/ΞΙ B ΝΕ/Ε T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sydenham 610b</td>
<td>XXI/FIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 102A/1, 118/1-3, 154/1-2, 155/1 &amp; 156/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 148/1, 2 &amp; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>AY K M ANT ΠΟΡΩΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust D2*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>M – H/ΤΡΟΠΠ ΚΑΙ/CAΠΑΙΟ ☞ΝΤΙ/ΞΙ B ΝΕ/Ε T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sydenham 610a corr. (reverse legend misquoted)</td>
<td>XXI/FVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 102A/1, 118/1-3, 153/1, 155/1 &amp; 156/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse die-link:</td>
<td>2 = 150/1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>AY K M ANT ΠΟΡΩΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust D2*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>M – H/ΤΡΟΠΠ ΚΑΙ/CAΠΑΙΟ ☞ΝΤΙ/ΞΙ B ΝΕ/Ε T Δ. Inscription in 4 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XXI/FVIII</td>
<td>1* Lindgren 1729, 7.62g. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 102A/1, 118/1-3, 153/1, 154/1-2 &amp; 156/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>AY K M ANT ΠΟΡΩΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust D2*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>M – H/ΤΡΟΠΠ ΚΑΙ/CAΠΑΙΟ ☞ΝΤΙ/ΞΙ B ΝΕ/Ε T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XXI/FIX</td>
<td>1* Oxford, Milne (ex Nicolaides, Smyrna, April 1911), 9.38g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 = 102A/1, 118/1-3, 153/1, 154/1-2 &amp; 156/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>AY K M ANT ΠΟΡΩΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust D2*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>M – H/ΤΡΟΠΠ ΚΑΙ/CAΠΑΙΟ ☞ΝΤΙ/ΞΙ B ΝΕ/Ε T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[?/F?]</td>
<td>1 Istanbul ex Güleğ Boğazi hoard 62, 10.05g, 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: confirmation required.
158. **Obv.**
AY K M ANT ΤΟΡΩΙΑΝΟΚ. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**
M – H/TPO KAI/CAPIACЄ NTI B NЄE T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.

**Dies**

**No.** Location
XXXVIII/FX 1* New York, 1944.100.62630 (Newell), 12.44g, 12.

159. **Obv.**
AY K M ANT ΤΟΡΩΙΑΝΟΚ. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**
M-H/TPO KAI/CA Є NTI/1 BNЄE T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.

**XXVI/FXII**
1* Vienna 20193, 10.55g, 12.

**Obverse die-link:**
1 = 130/1, 131/1 & 142/1.

160. **Obv.**
CABINIA ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΑΙΝΑ. Bust E2*.

**Rev.**
MH – TΠ/ΟΠΟΙA/ΚΑI/CAP Є NTI/XION B НЄE T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines in wreath; at top, Mount Argaeus.

**Sydenham 617c**

**TI/FII**

**Obverse die-link:**
1 = 135/1, 136/1, 137/1-2, 144/1-4 & 145/1.

**Reverse die-link:**
1 = 147/1-2 & 152/1.

**AE 3: Gordian**

**A. Inscription in 5 lines**

161. **Obv.**
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟΚ Σ. Bust A3.

**Rev.**
MHΤPO/ΟΠΟΙΑЄ WC KA/ICAP B НЄE T Δ. Inscription in 5 lines.

**I/AI**
1* Oxford, New College, 5.11g, 12.

**B. Five ears of corn in kalathos or vase**

162. **Obv.**
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟΚ. Bust A1*.

**Rev.**
MHT-PO-KAI BN. In exergue, Є T Δ. Kalathos containing five ears of corn.

**III/BII**
1* Munich 34264, 6.83g, 12.

**C. Three ears of corn**

163. **Obv.**
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟΚ Σ. Bust A1*.

**Rev.**
MHΤPO KAI B N. Three ears of corn; to left, Є, to right, Δ.

**II/CI**
1* Berlin, Löbbecke, 5.58g, 12.

[?/?]
2 Athens, no weight (JIAN 11, 1908, p. 271, 9.)

164. **Obv.**
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟΚ Σ. Bust A1*.

**Rev.**
MHΤP KA BN. Three ears of corn; to left, Є; to right, Δ.

**IV/CIV**
1* Vienna 27444, 5.74g, 11.

165. **Obv.**
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟ. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**
MHΤPO KAIC B N. Three ears of corn; to left, Є, to right, Δ.

**V/CII**
1* Berlin, Löbbecke, 6.37g, 12.

**Obverse die-link:**
1 = 166/1.

166. **Obv.**
AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟ. Bust D2*.

**Rev.**
MHΤPO KAI B N. Three ears of corn; to left, Є, to right, Δ.

**Sydenham 609**

**V/CIII**
1* London, BMC 344, 6.63g, 12.

**Obverse die-link:**
1 = 165/1.
AE 4: Gordian

A. Shrine containing view of Mount Argaeus

167. *Obv.*: [........] ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.

*Rev.*: MHTP KAI B N. In exergue, ΞΤ Δ. Distyle shrine; within, a view of Mount Argaeus crowned by a wreath.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/Al</td>
<td>1* Lindgren 1727B, 3.15g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Mount Argaeus


*Rev.:* MHTP KAI B N. In exergue, ΞΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III/Al</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Berlin, Löbbecke, 3.52g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Berlin, Löbbecke, 3.15g, 12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Die-link: 1 & 2 (die-identical).

Year 5 (12 December 241 – 12 December 242)

AE 2: Gordian

168A. *Obv.:* [..]Κ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1* or D2*.

*Rev.:* MHTPO KAIKA B N. In exergue, ΞΤ ξ. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΞΝΤ.

This coin is cited by *Sydenham* 614 from the Hall collection. Since it is not possible to check the reading and since no other bronze coins of Year 5 are known, it is most likely that the date has been misread. In the sale catalogue of the H. P. Hall collection (Part I, Glendining, 197/1950) the only bronze coins of Gordian from Caesarea that are listed are two examples in lot 316 which are described as *BMC* 342 = 118/1 of Year 4. It is most likely, therefore, that this coin is also of Year 4. *Marthaler*, under no. 219 on p. 101, describes two bronze coins with the following reverse: MHTPO KAICA B N, in exergue, ΞΤ ξ, View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed ΞΝΤ: one of these is described as ‘Weber 7820’, which is 139/1 (now in London), and the other as New York (Newell), 9.97g, which is 133/1 (in New York): both coins are clearly dated ΞΤ Δ.

Year 6 (12 December 242 – 12 December 243)

AE 2: Gordian and Tranquillina

A. Mount Argaeus on wreathed or uninscribed altar: Gordian and Tranquillina

169. *Obv.:* ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC Κ. Bust A1*.

*Rev.:* MHTPO KAIKA B N. In exergue, ΞΤ ζ. View of Mount Argaeus set on an altar containing a wreath.

*Sydenham* 615; 615b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1* London, 1899-7-3-174 (Lawson), 7.58g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 New York, 1953.171.1423, 10.44g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3* Paris, 732, 8.13g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Paris, 735, 9.37g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Bronze Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia

Dies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/AIII</td>
<td>Lindgren 1728, 8.62g. Countermark on obverse. (Note: this coin has been wrongly paired with no. 1723 on plate 68.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/AIIIa</td>
<td>Winsemann Falghera 2220, 10.34g, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obverse die-link:</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4 &amp; 5 (1 &amp; 2 are die-identical) = 170/1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse die-link:</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 (die-identical) = 176/1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

170. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟC C. Bust A1*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO [KAIC BN]. In exergue, ЄΤ 5. View of Mount Argaeus set on a plain altar.
| I/A? | Winsemann Falghera 2221, 9.16g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| Obverse die-link: | 1 = 169/1-6. |

171. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟC. Bust A1*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, ЄΤ 5. View of Mount Argaeus set on an altar containing a wreath.
| II/AIV | Berlin, Löhbecke, 9.78g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| II/AV | Paris, 733, 11.30g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| II/AVI | Paris, 734, 8.82g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| Obverse die-link: | 1-3 = 101/1 (Year 3), 102/1 (Year 3), 121/1-4 (Year 4), 178/1-3 and 179/1. |
| Note: the date is not very clear on nos. 2 and 3: it could possibly be Τ (Year 3) especially as the obverse die was also used in Year 3. However, the presence of the wreath on the altar on the reverse, which is only otherwise found on coins of Year 6, suggests that the reading is most likely ЄΤ. No. 1 clearly reads ЄΤ. |

172. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟC [...]. Bust B2*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, ЄΤ 5. View of Mount Argaeus set on a plain altar.
| IIa/AVIIa | Private collection J. T., New York, 9.80g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| IIa/A? | Oxford, 10.01g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| Obverse die-link: | 1 & 2. |

173. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, ЄΤ 5. View of Mount Argaeus set on a plain altar.
| III/AVII | Berlin, Löhbecke, 9.65g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| III/AIX | New York, 1953.171.1421, 9.84g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| III/AIXb | Private collection, Oslo, 10.08g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| Obverse die-link: | 1, 2, 3 & 5 = 174/1. |
| Reverse die-link: | 1 & 3 (die-identical). |
| Notes: Sydenham 615a describes a similar coin from the Burbules collection but with obverse legend AY KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟC; probably a misreading of AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟC. |

174. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΩΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.  
**Rev.:** MHTPO KAIC N. In exergue, ЄΤ 5. View of Mount Argaeus set on a plain altar.
| III/AXVIII | Berlin, alte Bestand, 9.34g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| V/AXVIII | Vienna 38710 (Tausch Berlin), 11.00g, 5. Countermark on obverse. |
| Obverse die-link: | 1 = 173/1, 2, 3 & 5. |
| Reverse die-link: | 1 & 2. |
175. **Obv.**: CABINI TPANKYAINA C. Bust E2*.
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, €T 5. View of Mount Argaeus set on a plain altar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TI/AX</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Paris, 742, 12.29g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI/AXa</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Munich, 119, 10.07g, 11. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI/AXI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cambridge, Maclean 9234, 7.62g, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/AXII</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1425, 9.94g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/AXI</td>
<td>5*</td>
<td>New York, 1953.171.1426, 10.74g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/AXIIa</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>Vienna 20207, 9.78g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-links: 1-2 = 176/1; 3-6 (3 & 5 are die-identical) = 176/2.
Reverse die-link: 3 & 5 (die-identical).

176. **Obv.**: CABINI TPANKYAINA C. Bust E2*.
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, €T 5. View of Mount Argaeus set on an altar containing a wreath.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TI/Al</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Munich 120, 10.05g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-links: 1 = 175/1-2; 2 = 175/3-6.
Reverse die-link: 1 = 169/1-2.

177. **Obv.**: CA TPANKYAINA AY. Bust E2*.
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, €T 5. View of Mount Argaeus set on an altar containing a wreath.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TII/AXIII</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Berlin, Lobrecke, 10.06g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXIX</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SNG von Aulock 6533, 9.97g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXII</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lindgren 1732, 7.71g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/AXI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Boston, 63.2642 (ex Woodward collection), 8.75g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXIV</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vienna 37796 (Horsky, 1897), 10.36g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXIV</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Copenhagen, SNG Cap 312, 10.53g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXIX</td>
<td>7*</td>
<td>New York, 1944.100.62632 (Newell), 10.05g, 12. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXV</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>New York, 1944.100.62633 (Newell), 9.43g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXVY</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Yale (ex Rev. T C Trowbridge, 1873, from Mara§, Turkey), no weight, 5.30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXVI</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>Paris, 743, 9.81g, 6. Countermark on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link: 1-14.
Reverse die-links: 1, 2, 3 & 4 (die-identical); 5, 6 & 7 (die-identical); 8 & 9 (die-identical); 11, 12 & 13 (die-identical).
B. Mount Argaeus on altar inscribed CNT[I]: Gordian

178.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AY K M ANT ΤΟΡΠΙΑΙΟΝΟC. Bust A1*.</td>
<td>MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, CT Ç. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed CNT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sydenham 615c**  
Dies | No. | Location |
--- | --- | --- |
II/II | 1* | Copenhagen, SNG Cop 310, 9.51g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
II/II | 2* | Paris, 731, 11.21g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
II/II | 3 | A. G. Malloy, Auction 18, 1/12/1980, 682, no weight. |
Obverse die-link: | 1-3 = 101/1 (Year 3), 102/1 (Year 3), 121/1-4 (Year 4), 171/1-3 and 179/1. |
Reverse die-link: | 1, 2 & 3 (die-identical). |

179.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AY K M ANT ΤΟΡΠΙΑΙΟΝΟC. Bust A1*.</td>
<td>MHTPO KAIC[...] B N. In exergue, CT Ç. View of Mount Argaeus set on altar inscribed CNTI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| II/III | 1* | Oxford, Christ Church 1756, 8.35g, 12. Countermark on obverse. |
| Obverse die-link: | 1 = 101/1 (Year 3), 102/1 (Year 3), 121/1-4 (Year 4), 171/1-3 and 178/1-3. |

AE 3: Gordian

A. Bust of Tyche

180.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AY K M ANT ΤΟΡΠΙΑΙΟΝΟC. Bust A1*.</td>
<td>MHTPO KAIC B N. Bust of Tyche, turreted, right. To left, Ç, to right, Ç.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| I/I | 1 | Berlin, Löbbecke, 4.44g, 12. |
| Die-link: | 1 & 2 (die-identical). |

Year 7 (12 December 243 – Spring 244)

Unreduced AE 2: Tranquillina

A. Mount Argaeus on uninscribed altar

181.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CABINI TPANKYAINA C. Bust E2*.</td>
<td>MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, CT Z. View of Mount Argaeus set on uninscribed altar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Reduced AE 2: Gordian and Tranquillina

A. Six ears of corn: Gordian and Tranquillina

182.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AY K M ANT ΤΟΡΠΙΑΙΟΝΟC. Bust A1*.</td>
<td>MHTPO KAI B NÇ. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, CT, to right, Z.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| I/AIV | 1* | Berlin, Löbbecke, 6.44g, 12. |
| Obverse die-link: | 1-2 = 183/1. |
183.  

**Obv.:**  
AY K M ANT ᾿ΑΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟϹ. Bust A1*.  

**Rev.:**  
MHTP KAIC B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Ζ.  

_Śydenham_ 616a; 616c corr. (obverse bust incorrectly given as D1* or D2*)

**Dies**  
No.  
Location  
I/AXLII 1* New York, 1911.94.2, 7.43g, 12.  

Obverse die-link:  
1 = 182/1-2.

184.  

**Obv.:**  
AY KAI M ANT ᾿ΑΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟϹ. Bust A1*.  

**Rev.:**  
MHTPO KAIC B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Ζ.  

II/AI 1* Berlin, Lübbecke, 6.34g, 12.  

II/AII 2* Berlin, Imhoof-Blumer, 6.36g, 12.  

II/AI 3* Paris, 739, 5.86g, 12.  

II/AI 4* Yale (ex N. K. Wingate), no weight, 12.  

Obverse die-link:  
1-4 = 186/1.  

Reverse die-link:  
1, 3 & 4 (die-identical).

185.  

**Obv.:**  
AY KAI M ANT ᾿ΑΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟϹ. Bust A1*.  

**Rev.:**  
MHTPO KAIC B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Ζ.  

III/AVI 1* SNG von Aulock 6531, 1.30g.  

III/AVI 2* Brussels 65064, 6.74g, 12.  

Die-link:  
1 & 2 (die-identical).

186.  

**Obv.:**  
AY KAI M ANT ᾿ΑΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟϹ. Bust A1*.  

**Rev.:**  
MHTP KAIC B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Ζ.  

II/AXLIII 1* Berlin, Lübbecke, 6.19g, 12.  

Obverse die-link:  
1 = 184/1-4.

187.  

**Obv.:**  
AY KAI M ANT ᾿ΑΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟϹ. Bust D1*.  

**Rev.:**  
MHTP KAIC B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Ζ.  

IV/AVII 1* New York, 1944.100.62498 (Newell), 7.25g, 12.  

Obverse die-link:  
1 = 188/1, 189/1-5, 190/1 & 191/1.  

Reverse die-link:  
1 = 192/1.

188.  

**Obv.:**  
AY KAI M ANT ᾿ΑΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟϹ. Bust D1*.  

**Rev.:**  
MHTP KAI[C] B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Ζ.  

IV/AVIII 1* Milan, Brera 7322, 5.93g, 6.  

Obverse die-link:  
1 = 187/1, 189/1-5, 190/1 & 191/1.

189.  

**Obv.:**  
AY KAI M ANT ᾿ΑΡΩΠΑΙΑΝΟϹ. Bust D1*.  

**Rev.:**  
MHTP KAI B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Ζ.  

IV/AX 1* Berlin, von Rauch, 6.02g, 12.  

IV/AXI 2* Paris, 738, 6.46g, 12.  

IV/AXIa 3* Vienna 29218, 7.15g, 12.  

IV/AXIb 4* J. Elsen, Fixed Price List July 1985, 49, 7.93g.  

IV/AXIc 5* Baukhaus H. Aufhäuser, Munich, Auction 9, 7/10/1992, 412, 5.76g.  

V/AXId 6* Winsemann Falghera 2222, 6.40g, 11.  

V/AXII 7* Berlin, Lübbecke, 6.64g, 12.  

V/AXIII 8* New York, 1977.274.11. 6.95g, 12.  

V/AXIV 9* Oxford, Godwyn, 5.61g, 12.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V/AXVa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Yale (ex N. K. Wingate), no weight, 12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-links: 1-5 = 187/1, 188/1, 190/1 & 191/1; 6-12 (9 & 10 are die-identical).

Reverse die-links: 1 = 195/20-21 & 199/1; 12 = 199/2-4; 9 & 10 (die-identical).

190. Obv.: AY KAI M ANT ГОΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D1*.
Rev.: MHTP KAI B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Z.

IV/AXLIV 1* Lindgren 1730, 7.04g.
Obverse die-link: 1 = 187/1, 188/1, 189/1-5 & 191/1.

191. Obv.: AY KAI M ANT ГОΔΙΑΔΝΟC. Bust D1*.
Rev.: [.....]. Six ears of corn tied together.

IV/A? 1* Vienna 20204, 4.88g, 12.
Obverse die-link: 1 = 187/1, 188/1, 189/1-5 & 190/1.

192. Obv.: AY KAI M ANT ГОΔΙΑΔΝΟC Ε. Bust D2*.
Rev.: MHTP KAI B ΝΕ. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Z.

Obverse die-link: 1 = 193/1-10.
Reverse die-link: 1 = 187/1.

193. Obv.: AY KAI M ANT ГОΔΙΑΝΟC Ε. Bust D2*.
Rev.: MHTP KAI B ΝΕ. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Z.

VI/AXVI 1* Berlin, Lübbecke, 7.03g, 12.
VI/AXVII 2 Glasgow, Macdonald 99, 7.13g, 12. (Macdonald mistakenly read the obverse legend as MHT KAI BN).
VI/AXVIII 3* London, BMC 348, 6.51g, 12.
VI/AXIX 4* London, BMC 347, 6.85g, 12.
VI/AXVII 5 New York, 1944.100.62499 (Newell), 7.21g, 12.
VI/AXVII 6* New York, 1944.100.62500 (Newell), 7.46g, 12.
VI/AXIX 8* Lanz, Munich, Auction 52, 14/5/1990, 620, 6.25g.
VI/A? 9* Yale (ex A. T. Pratt, 1868), no weight, 12.
Obverse die-link: 1-10 = 192/1.
Reverse die-links: 2, 5 & 6 (die-identical) = 199/1; 4 & 8 (die-identical).

194. Obv.: AY KAI M ANT ГОΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*.
Rev.: MHTPO KAIIC B НΕ. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Z.

VII/AII 1* Berlin, Lübbecke, 7.90g, 12.
Obverse die-link: 1 = 195/13-17 & 196/1-3.
Reverse die-link: 1 = 198/3-4.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AY KAI M ANT ΠΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*</td>
<td>ΜΗΤΡΟ KAI B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Z.</td>
<td>XIII/AVa</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Keckman Collection, Helsinki, 7.25g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AY KAI M ANT ΠΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*</td>
<td>ΜΗΤΡ KAI B ΝC. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Z.</td>
<td>Sydenham 616</td>
<td>VIII/AXXII</td>
<td>London, BMC 349, 6.33g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIII/AXXIII</td>
<td>London, BMC 346, 7.45g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIII/AXXIV</td>
<td>New York, 1911.87.17, 6.85g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIII/AXXV</td>
<td>Oxford, Christ Church 1758, 5.86g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIII/AXXVI</td>
<td>Paris, Seymour de Ricci, 7.39g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIII/AXXVIII</td>
<td>London, BMC 349, 6.33g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VIII/AXXIX</td>
<td>London, 1991-10-12-1 (R. Martini), 7.01g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IX/AXXVIII</td>
<td>Paris, 737, 7.76g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IX/AXXVIII</td>
<td>Münzen und Medaillen A. G., Basel, Auction 81, 18/9/1995, 673, 5.46g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VII/AXXX</td>
<td>Berlin, Löbbecke, 6.07g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VII/AXXX</td>
<td>Milan, Laffranchi 12008, 6.06g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VII/AXXXII</td>
<td>Istanbul ex Güleğ Boğazi hoard 61, 5.70g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VII/AXXXIIa</td>
<td>Brussels 61226, 6.82g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X/AXXIII</td>
<td>New York, 1984.66.458, 5.48g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X/AXXIV</td>
<td>Münz Zentrum, Cologne, Auction 70, 5/12/1990, 457 = id., 72 (2/12/1991), 774, 5.53g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XI/AX</td>
<td>Vienna 20202 (Tiepolo), 6.78g, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XI/AX</td>
<td>Boston 63.2641 (ex Woodward collection), 7.38g, 5.30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XII/AXL</td>
<td>Vienna 20203, 6.70g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XIV/AXLId</td>
<td>Münz Zentrum Cologne, Auction 75, 14/4/1993, 946, 7.69g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obverse die-links:</td>
<td>Reverse die-links:</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-10;</td>
<td>11 &amp; 11A (die-identical) = 12;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13-17 = 194/1 &amp; 196/1-3;</td>
<td>18-19;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20-21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Same dies as Cop.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 &amp; 8 (die-identical);</td>
<td>11 &amp; 11A (die-identical);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13 &amp; 14 (die-identical);</td>
<td>20 &amp; 21 (die-identical) = 189/1 &amp; 199/1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19 = 197/1;</td>
<td>22 = 199/12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196.</td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>Sydenham 616b</td>
<td>Oberose die-link:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AY KAI M ANT ΠΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust D2*</td>
<td>ΜΗΤΡ KAI B ΝC. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ΕΤ, to right, Z.</td>
<td>VII/AXL</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VII/AXLV</td>
<td>Istanbul ex Güleğ Boğazi hoard 60, 5.75g, 12. Same dies as Cop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VII/AXLId</td>
<td>Munich 116, 6.73g (pierced), 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3 = 194/1 &amp; 195/13-17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 (die-identical).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
197. **Obv.**: CABINIA TPANKYAAINA. Bust E1*.
**Rev.**: MHTP KAI B NC. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ET, to right, Z.

*Sydenham* 621 corr. (obverse legend mistakenly given as CABINA TPANKYAAINA C); 618b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TI/AXXXIV</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Cambridge, Maclean 9235, 5.56g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI/AXXXV</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Copenhagen, SNG Cop 313, 7.28g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI/AXXXVI</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Oxford, Christ Church 1759, 7.13g, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI/A?</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>Munich 121, 4.15g, 12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link: 1-4.
Reverse die-link: 1 = 195/19.

198. **Obv.**: CAB TPANKYAAINA AY. Bust E2*.
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAIC B NC. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ET, to right, Z.

*Sydenham* 620 corr. (obverse legend mistakenly given as CAB TPANKYAAINA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TII/AV</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Berlin, Löbbecke, 7.58g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/AV</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Oxford, Godwyn, 7.07g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/ALII</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Paris, 745, 6.79g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/ALIIa</td>
<td>5*</td>
<td>Vienna 20206 (Tiepolo), 5.59g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TII/ALIIb</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>Winsemann Falghera 2223, 7.20g, 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link: 1-6 = 200/1-2.
Reverse die-link: 3 & 4 (die-identical) = 194/1.

199. **Obv.**: CAB TPANKYAAINA AY. Bust E2*.
**Rev.**: MHTP KAI B NC. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, ET, to right, Z.

*Sydenham* 618; 619 (mistakenly gives obverse legend as CAB TPANKYAAINA);

619a (= *Waddington* 6799); 621a (= *Waddington* 6798)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AX</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>London, BMC 350, 4.84g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lindgren 1731, 5.63g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXV</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Classical Numismatic Review 17/3 (1992), 441, 7.37g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXVII</td>
<td>5*</td>
<td>Berlin, Imhoof-Blumer, 5.24g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXXVII</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>Berlin, 5142, 6.28g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXXVII</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Paris, 746, 5.66g, 12. <em>Waddington</em> 6799 (misreads the reverse legend as MHTP KAIC, ET Z).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXXXVIII</td>
<td>9*</td>
<td>New York, 1938.131.3, 7.02g, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXXXIX</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Boston 67.900 (C C Vermeule), 6.43g, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXL</td>
<td>12*</td>
<td>SNG von Autock 6534, 5.79g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXLa</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>M. Ratto, Paris, Auction 1/12/1932, 698 (Schwing), no weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXLa</td>
<td>15*</td>
<td>Classical Numismatic Auctions 21, 25/6/1992, 474, 7.50g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXLb</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vienna 20205, 5.74g, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIII/AXXLb</td>
<td>17*</td>
<td>Winsemann Falghera 2224, 6.19g, 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link: 1-18, 11A & 15A.
Reverse die-links: 
1 = 189/1 & 195/20-21; 
2, 3 & 4 (die-identical); 
5 = 193/2, 5 & 6; 
6, 7 & 8 (die-identical); 
10, 11 & 11A (die-identical); 
12 = 195/22; 
14, 15 & 15A (die-identical); 
16 & 17 (die-identical).

200. **Obv.**: CAB TPANKYAAINA AY. Bust E2*.  
**Rev.**: MHTP KAI B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, εT, to right, Z.

**Sydenham 621b**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TII/AXLVI</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Glasgow, Macdonald 100, 5.73g, 12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse die-link: 1 & 2 (die-identical) = 198/1-6.  
Reverse die-link: 1 & 2 (die-identical).

**Modern forgery: Tranquillina**

201. **Obv.**: CABI TPANKYAAINA. Bust E2*.  
**Rev.**: MHTP KAI B N. Six ears of corn tied together. To left, εT, to right, Z.  
1* New York, 1944.100.62501 (Newell), 6.87g, 12.  
Note: the obverse of this coin seems to have been tooled from a specimen reading CAB TPANKYAAINA AY.

**Appendix: Silver Coins of Gordian III and Tranquillina: (addenda to ‘The Last Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia’)**

**Year 3 (12 December 239 - 12 December 240)**

**Tridrachms**

2. **Obv.**: AY KAI M ANT ГОРΔΙΑΝΟC ΕΕ, bust D2*.  
**Rev.**: МΗΤΡΟΠΙ KAICAPIAC. In exergue, ΣΤΟYC Γ. View of Mount Argaeus; to left, B, to right, ΝΕ.  
7* Münzen und Medaillen A. G., Basle, Auction 81, 18/9/1995, 672, 10.57g. Counter-mark (tyche head) on reverse.  
Obverse die-link: 7 = 2/5  
Reverse die-link: 7 probably = 2/5, but since that coin is doublestruck it is difficult to be certain.

11. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ГОРΔΙΑΝΟC ΕΕ, bust G11* (shield is decorated with a scene showing a trophy between a captive seated facing right and a figure standing left).  
**Rev.**: МΗΤΡΟΠΙ KAICAPIAC. In exergue, ΣΤ Γ. View of Mount Argaeus; to left, B, to right, ΝΕ.  
**The Bronze Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia**

**Year 4 (12 December 240 - 12 December 241)**

### Tridrachms

20. **Obv.:** AY KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΙΑΝΟC ΚЄ, bust D2*.
   **Rev.:** МΗΤΡΟΠΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙΑΚ. In exergue, ΚΤΟΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus; above, wreath; to left, B, to right, ΝЄ.

   **Sydenham** 602b corr. (incorrectly describes an eagle with wreath in beak on the reverse); 603a

   11* Classical Numismatic Group Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1291, 8.86g.

   **Obverse die-link:** 11 = 20/8.

39. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΙΑΝΟC ΚЄ, bust D2*.
   **Rev.:** МΗΤΡΟΠΙ ΚΑΙΚ Β Ν. In exergue, ΚΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus; above, wreath.

   **Sydenham** 601 (incorrectly described as a didrachm).

   9* Hesperia Art Fixed Price List 16 (no date) 175, 9.22g. Countermark (uncertain) on reverse.

   **Reverse die-link:** 9 = 31/2.

### Drachms

43. **Obv.:** AY KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΙΑΝΟC, bust B1*.
   **Rev.:** МΗΤΡΟΠΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙΑΚ. In exergue, ΚΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus; above, star; to left, B; to right, ΝЄ.

   2* Classical Numismatic Journal 17, 3 (1992), 2.12g.

   **Obverse die-link:** 2 = 43/1.

   **Reverse die-link:** 2 = 43/1 and 44/1.

45. **Obv.:** AY KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΙΑΝΟC ΚЄ, bust A1*.
   **Rev.:** МΗΤΡΟΠΙ ΚΑΙΚΑ Β ΝЄ. In exergue, ΚΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus; to left, pellet.


   **Reverse die-link:** 4 = 60/1.

53. **Obv.:** AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΙΑΝΟC, bust A1*.
   **Rev.:** МΗΤΡΟΠΙ ΚΑΙΚ Β Δ. In exergue, ΚΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus; to left, pellet.

   3* Münz Zentrum, Cologne, Fixed Price List 26 (1977), 158, 2.69g.

   **Obverse die-links:**
   2 = 51/1, 51/3 and 53/1;
   3 = 51/1, 51/2 and 53/1.

58. **Obv.:** CABINIA ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΑΙΝΑ ΑΥ, bust E2*.
   **Rev.:** МΗΤΡΟΠΙ ΚΑΙΚΑ Β ΝЄ. In exergue, ΚΤ Δ. View of Mount Argaeus.

   **Sydenham** 617aa corr.


   **Obverse die-link:** 7-9 = 58/1-6 and 59/1.

   **Reverse die-link:** 9 = 58/1, 4 and 5.
60A. *Obv.*: CABINIA TPAKYΔAIN AY, bust E1*.
*Rev.*: MHTPO KAICA B N. In exergue, ČT Δ. View of Mount Argaes; to left, pellet.

1* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1300, 3.33g.
Obverse die-link: 1 = 60/1.

**Year 5 (12 December 241 - 12 December 242)**

**Didrachms**

61. *Obv.*: AY KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC, bust D2*.
*Rev.*: MHTPO KAICA B NЄ. In exergue, ČT Č. View of Mount Argaes; to left and right, pellet.

2* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1296A, 6.40g.
3* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1295, 5.72g.
4* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1296B, 5.33g.
Obverse die-link: 2-3 = 61/1.
Reverse die-link: 2-3 = 61/1.

62. *Obv.*: AY KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC, bust D2*.
*Rev.*: MHTPO KAIC B NЄ. In exergue, ČT Č. View of Mount Argaes; to left and right, pellet.

Sydenham 604a

3* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1292B, 5.92g.
4* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1292A, 6.12g.
Obverse die-link: 3 = 62/1-2.
Reverse die-link: 3 = 62/1.

63. *Obv.*: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΟЄ, bust D2*.
*Rev.*: MHTPO KAIC B NЄ. In exergue, ČT Č. View of Mount Argaes; to left and right, pellet.

2* Yale, ex Rev. T. C. Trowbridge, 3/4/1873, from Maras, Turkey, 4.82g, 12.
3* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1297, 5.83g.
Obverse die-link: 3 = 63/1.

63A. *Obv.*: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΟЄ, bust D2*.
*Rev.*: MHTPO KAIC B N. In exergue, ČT Č. View of Mount Argaes; to left and right, pellet.

1* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1298, 5.41g.
Obverse die-link: 1 = 64/1.

65. *Obv.*: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC, bust D2*.
*Rev.*: MHTPO KAICA B NЄ. In exergue, ČT Č. View of Mount Argaes; to left and right, pellet.

2* Vienna 20198, 5.61g, 12.
3* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1294, 6.48g.
Obverse die-link: 2 & 3.

65A. *Obv.*: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC, bust D2*.
*Rev.*: MHTPO KAIC B NЄ. In exergue, ČT Č. View of Mount Argaes; to left and right, pellet.

1* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1293, 5.50g.
Obverse die-link: 1 = 65/1.
65B. **Obv.**: CABINIA TPANKYAAINA, bust E2*. 
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAI B NC. In exergue, ΣΤΘ. View of Mount Argaeus; to left and right, pellet. 
1* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1299, 5.16g. 

**Drachms**

67. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC, bust A1*. 
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAI B NC. In exergue, ΣΤΘ. View of Mount Argaeus; to right, pellet. 
Obverse die-link: 3 = 67A/1 and 68/1-2. 

67A. **Obv.**: AY K M ANT ΓΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC, bust A1*. 
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAICA B N. In exergue, ΣΤΘ. View of Mount Argaeus. 
1* Vienna 2020, 3.16g, 5. 
Obverse die-link: 1 = 67/3 and 68/1-2. 

68A. **Obv.**: AY KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΑΙΑΝΟC, bust A1*. 
**Rev.**: MHTPO KAI B NC. In exergue, ΣΤΘ. View of Mount Argaeus; to right, pellet. 
1* Vienna 2020, 2.59g, 12. 
2* Phoenix Sale 6, 46, no weight. 
Obverse die-link: 2 = 67/1. 

**Year uncertain**

**Didrachm**

69. **Obv.**: AY KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΑΙΑΝ[......], bust D2. 
**Rev.**: MHTPOI KAIC[......]. In exergue, ΣΤΘ[...]. View of Mount Argaeus; above, star; to left, B; to right, NC. 
1* Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 33, 15/3/1995, 1290, 4.96g. 
This coin presents a number of difficulties. Its date is off flan, but the sale catalogue attributed it to year 3 (?). In favour of this date is the star above Mount Argaeus, which appears on silver coins of Years 3 and 4, but not Year 5, while the form ΣΤΘ[YC] also occurs in Years 3 and 4 but not Year 5. On the other hand, no didrachms are otherwise known from Year 3 and the coin looks very different from the didrachms of Year 4. In fact, the very rough style of the portrait together with the radiate crown are reminiscent of the bronze coins of Years 6 and especially 7 and there must be a possibility that the coin belongs to this period. If that is so, it provides hitherto unattested evidence for the continued production of silver coins after Year 5.

**Additional references to coins published in ‘The Last Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia’**

2/6 = Spink Numismatic Circular December 1993, 8387. 
34/1 = Glendining, 12/10/1992, 239. 
64/1 = Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 29, 30/3/1994, 979, 5.74g.
Table 10: Die-statistics: silver, obverses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Den.</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Bust</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>N.-S.</th>
<th>Die breakdown</th>
<th>‘Good’</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Range</th>
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<tr>
<td>3dr</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>B1*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1+</td>
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<tr>
<td>3dr</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
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<td>B2*</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1x1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>38.9%±16%</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3x1; 1x2</td>
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<td>40%±35.78%</td>
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<td>Total, Year 3</td>
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<td>Year 4</td>
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<td>Tridrachms</td>
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<tr>
<td>3dr</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A1*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2x1; 1x2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50%±43.3%</td>
<td>3.2-44.8</td>
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<td>3.4</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A1*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7x1; 2x2; 1x3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50%±19.6%</td>
<td>14.4-32.9</td>
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<td>Dr</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>B1*</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
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<td>1+</td>
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<td>T</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2dr</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>D2*</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2x1; 4x2; 2x3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>87.5%±19.52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A1*</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1x1; 2x2; 1x4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>88.89%±24.57%</td>
<td>4-6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E2*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1x2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, all drachms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Year 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (in drachms)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
### Table 11: Die-statistics: silver, reverses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Dies</th>
<th>N.-S.</th>
<th>Die breakdown</th>
<th>'Good'</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridrachms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Argeus, ⊕TOYC Γ</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8x1; 1x2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20%±18.97%</td>
<td>23.2-873.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Argeus, ⊕T Γ</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10x1</td>
<td>10.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>10+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Two towers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4x1</td>
<td>4.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>4+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Crown</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3x1</td>
<td>3.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>3+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Tyche</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1x1</td>
<td>1.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Year 3</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26x1; 1x2</td>
<td>63.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>41.2-891.8+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridrachms</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Argeus, ⊕TOYC Δ</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18x1</td>
<td>18.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Argeus, ⊕T Δ</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23x1; 3x2</td>
<td>125.7</td>
<td>20.69%±11.31%</td>
<td>81.3-277.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, tridrachms</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41x1; 3x2</td>
<td>143.7+</td>
<td></td>
<td>99.3-295.2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41x1; 3x2</td>
<td>344.7</td>
<td>12.77%±7.13%</td>
<td>221.1-780.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didrachms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Argeus, ⊕T Δ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3x1</td>
<td>3.+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>3+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drachms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Argeus, ⊕TOYC Δ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1x3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Argeus, ⊕T Δ</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26x1; 1x2; 1x4</td>
<td>149.3</td>
<td>18.75%±8.2%</td>
<td>103.9-265.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, drachms</strong></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26x1; 1x2; 1x3; 1x4</td>
<td>150.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>104.9-266.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated together</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26x1; 1x2; 1x3; 1x4</td>
<td>112.8</td>
<td>25.71%±8.42%</td>
<td>85-167.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Year 4</strong></td>
<td>85</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>70x1; 4x2; 1x3; 1x4</td>
<td>460.5+</td>
<td></td>
<td>309.1-950.8+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didrachms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Argeus, ⊕T ⊕</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10x1; 2x2; 1x3</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>41.2%±16.76%</td>
<td>22.4-53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drachms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Argeus, ⊕T ⊕</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8x1; 1x2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20%±18.97%</td>
<td>23.1-873.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Year 5</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18x1; 3x2; 1x3</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>45.5-927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Evidence for Ancient Repairs to Dies

Kevin Butcher
Plate 30

Die studies, and in particular the estimates of production based on die studies, tend to assume that a single die would be used until either production of the issue came to a halt or the die wore out, whichever came earlier. If a die developed a crack, or broke as a result of continued striking, it is assumed that the die would be discarded. There remains, however, the possibility that damage to the die was removed by re-engraving parts of the image. Re-engraving could have prolonged the life of the die and could at the same time have given it the appearance of an entirely new image. For the purpose of die studies a re-engraved die can be considered a new one, but whether a re-engraved die should be considered a separate unit when estimating scale of production is debatable.

Several scholars have expressed doubts about the validity of estimates of scale of production based on the number of observed dies.¹ It is not a subject which can be discussed here, but clearly the longevity of a die is crucial to the debate, and the possibility that dies could be repaired and their life prolonged only complicates matters. In some cases re-engraving of broken or damaged dies may have been essential to production. For a small mint the breaking of a die could have been a considerable hindrance to further output. The expertise required to engrave a fresh die may not have been at hand, if, for example, the die was engraved by an itinerant craftsman, or was produced in a workshop in another city. Repairs, by retouching the damaged areas of the die, may have been executed by a less skilled worker on the spot. This is not the first occasion it has been suggested that dies were retouched when they showed signs of damage or wear.²

There is good evidence that dies used for Roman coinage were occasionally re-engraved to change details, rather than to repair them. To allow dies bearing dates to be used over more than one year, the old numerals were sometimes erased and new ones were engraved over them.³ In such cases the purpose of the alterations is obvious. Other examples of purposeful alterations and ‘updates’ of dies can be cited.⁴

The evidence for re-engraving simply to repair worn or damaged dies is not very extensive, since the act of re-engraving would be likely to obliterate all traces of wear or damage. Fortunately, a few coins exist to demonstrate that, on occasion, the damage to the die was impossible to cover up thoroughly, and yet the dies were evidently considered worth saving and using. I would like to illustrate two examples, one where the alteration to the die was minimal, and the other where the repair drastically changed the die’s appearance.

A Syrian tetradrachm of Trajan bears an unusual mark on its obverse which must have been the result of an alteration to the die (Pl. 30, 1). The coin is dated by Trajan’s 17th renewal of Tribunician power (AD 112/3; Wruck 1931: no. 164). The normal obverse legend for this coin would be AYTOKP. KAIC. NEP. TPAIANOC CEB. TEPM. AAK. As I have argued elsewhere,

¹ See the comments of Howgego 1990: 231–2.
² For example, Weder 1984: 202–213, especially 203–4 and n. 4.
³ Tetradrachms of Hadrian, struck at Laodicea ad Mare in Syria, and dated years 169 and 170 of the era of Laodicea, are struck from the same pairs of dies, with the date on the reverse altered (specimens in Berlin). A reverse die of Neapolis in Samaria, used under Antoninus Pius, was altered from year 89 to 90 (K. Butcher in E. Klimowsky and A. Kindler, The Coinage of Neapolis and Samaria-Sebaste, forthcoming). In both cases the old numerals were erased and the new date engraved over the erasure. For a Hellenistic example, see Ashton 1992: 9, n. 7 (pseudo-Rhodian drachms of Mylasa with alteration of E to 0).
⁴ Gold quinarius of Caligula, obverse apparently altered from C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. to C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS: Christie’s, London, 9.10.84, lot 6; obv. die = Giard 1983: obv. die D 164.
The end of the obverse legend has been completely obliterated by a raised area, caused by sinking a rectangular depression into the die. There appears to be no clear reason for this; it cannot have served to alter the obverse legend, since the erasure begins in the middle of a word (TEPM.), and nothing was re-engraved to replace the original lettering. There was no change to Trajan’s titulature at this point which might occasion an alteration. However, there are faint traces of a crack in the die, in the field between the erasure and Trajan’s portrait. It is therefore possible that the die developed a serious flaw under pressure of repeated striking, and that to prevent further damage, the cracked area was chiselled away. The result was a conspicuous raised panel on the coins struck from this die.

A second example of re-engraving to cover up damage can be seen on an issue in the name of Elagabalus from Gabala (modern Jebleh) in Syria. In this case, a number of specimens survive which give us a picture before and after the re-engraving took place. An initial inspection gives the impression that they are produced from two entirely different dies, so different are the two faces of the emperor, but closer examination of details, particularly the relationship of the lettering to the head, the hair at the back of the head, the wreath, the ear and the drapery at the back, confirms that they are one and the same. The obverse die developed a fault across the cheek and lips of the emperor’s portrait (Pl. 30, 2). Although damaged, the die was still pressed into service, but it was subsequently re-engraved to remove the crack, with aesthetically disastrous results (Pl. 30, 3; specimen in Berlin). The die, however, was saved, and continued to produce coins, to the perplexity of numismatists who have variously ascribed this bizarre portrait to Caracalla or even Macrinus as well as Elagabalus.

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6 Attribution to Caracalla at Lindgren 2056. In various museum collections the piece is given to Caracalla or Macrinus.
14. The İhsaniye Hoard of Antoniniani

İlhan Temizsoy

Plates 43-45

This hoard of 83 antoniniani was found close to the village of İhsaniye, near Karaman, in Konya province (southern central Turkey). It was brought to the Karaman Museum in 1977. In the following catalogue, 'Inv.' refers to their inventory numbers in Karaman Museum.

The hoard consists exclusively of coins minted in the East, all but four from the mint of Antioch; this is typical of the circulation pattern of hoards from Syria and the eastern part of Turkey (King 1984 cites a number of similar hoards). The latest coin is a specimen of Diocletian from Antioch with the reverse IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG (RIC 325 corr.), which Voetter dated to AD 285 or shortly thereafter (Voetter 1899: 300). The bulk of the coins, however, belong to Gallienus’s sole reign and the reign of Claudius II.

Attention may be drawn here to two coins (one of Quietus and one of Gallienus) in a rough style which may be attributed to a third eastern mint (nos. 11 and 12) (the attribution was first made in Mattingly 1954); to two coins from the final issue of Gallienus from Antioch with officina letters under the obverse bust (nos. 63-4) (Bland 1987), and to two coins of Gallienus from the SPQR mint (nos. 65-6), whose presence in a hoard with a firm provenance provides some further evidence for the likely place of minting of these coins (see Alfoldi 1938, Callu 1969: 219 and Redo 1984).

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Antioch</th>
<th>E. Mint III</th>
<th>SPQR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valerian and Gallienus (joint reign)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrianus and Quietus</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallienus and Salonina (sole reign)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudius II</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diocletian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Catalogue

Key to obverse bust codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Bust, radiate, cuirassed, seen from front, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>Bust, radiate, draped and cuirassed, seen from front, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1I</td>
<td>Bust, radiate, draped and cuirassed, seen from front, left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>Bust, radiate, draped and cuirassed, seen from behind, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2</td>
<td>Empress diademed; bust, draped, seen from front, right; crescent behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2a</td>
<td>as E2, but with crescent below bust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valerian I and Gallienus
(joint reign, AD 253-260)

Antioch

Issue V (AD 256-8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Inv.</th>
<th>RIC</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS P F AVG, bust D1.</td>
<td>RESTITVT ORIENTIS; turreted female (the Orient) standing r., presenting wreath to Emperor standing l., holding spear.</td>
<td>2385</td>
<td>5.15g</td>
<td>21mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust D2.</td>
<td>VIRTVS AVGG; two emperors standing facing one another.</td>
<td>2573</td>
<td>4.15g</td>
<td>21mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I am grateful to Roger Bland for help in the attributions of these coins.
Issue VI (AD 258-60)
Obv.: IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: PIETAS AVGG; two emperors sacrificing over an altar; in field, wreath with dot.
3. Inv. 2469 RIC 447 4.09g 22mm.

Macrianus (AD 260-261)
Antioch
Issue I (AD 260-1)
(b): star in field
Obv.: IMP C FVL MACRIANVS P F AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: INDVLGENTIAE AVG; Indulgentia seated l., holding patera and sceptre; in field l., star.
4. Inv. 2495 RIC 8 4.20g. 21mm.
Rev.: IOVI CONSERVATORI; Jupiter seated r., holding patera and sceptre; at foot, eagle; in field l., star.
5. Inv. 2383 RIC 9 3.55g. 20-22mm.

Quietus (AD 260-261)
Antioch
Issue I (AD 260-1)
(a): unmarked
Obv.: IMP C FVL QVIETVS P F AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: APOLINI CONSERVA; Apollo standing l., holding laurel-branch and lyre.
6. Inv. 2386 RIC 3 4.36g. 21mm.
Rev.: SPES PVBLICA; Spes walking l., holding flower and raising robe.
7. Inv. 2574 RIC 11 4.53g. 21mm.
(b): star in field
Rev.: APOLINI CONSERVA; Apollo standing l., holding laurel-branch and lyre; in field l., star.
8. Inv. 2388 RIC 3 2.85g. 20-21mm.
Rev.: ROMAE AETERNAE; Roma seated r., presenting wreath to Emperor standing l.; in exergue, 3 dots.
9. Inv. 2584 RIC 9 3.50g. 21mm.
Rev.: SPES PVBLICA; Spes walking l., holding flower and raising robe; in field l., star.
10. Inv. 2382 RIC 11 3.40g. 21mm.

Eastern Mint III
Obv.: IMP C FVL QVIETVS P F AVG, bust D2.
Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI; Jupiter seated l., holding patera and sceptre; at foot, eagle.
11. Inv. 2575 RIC 6 3.75g 20-22mm.

Gallienus
(sole reign, AD 260-68)
Eastern Mint III
Issue I (AD 263-3)
Obv.: IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: RESTITVT ORIENTIS; woman (?) the Orient) standing r., presenting wreath to Emperor standing l.; in exergue, 3 dots.
12. Inv. 2455 RIC 448 var. 4.90g. 22mm.

Antioch
Issue I (AD 262-3)
Obv.: IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: VIRTVS AVG; Emperor standing r. facing Roma standing left; in field, wreath.
13. Inv. 2509 RIC 457 3.54g. 24mm.

Issue II (AD 264)
(a): unmarked
Obv.: GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: AETERNITATI AVG; Sol standing l., r. arm raised and holding globe in l. hand.
14. Inv. 2433. RIC 629 3.30g. 21mm.
Obv.: GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: PM TR P XII COS V PP; Serapis standing r., head l., r. arm raised and holding sceptre in l. hand.
15. Inv. 2389 RIC 600 3.79g. 22mm.
(b): star in field
Obv.: GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: AETERNITATI AVG; Sol standing l., r. arm raised and holding globe in l. hand; in field l., star.
16. Inv. 2438. RIC 629 4.24g. 21mm.
Obv.: GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: VICTORIA AVG; Victory walking l., holding wreath and palm; in field l., star.
17. Inv. 2430. RIC 662 3.80g. 21mm.
Obv.: GALLIENVS P F AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: VIRTVS AVG; soldier standing l., leaning on shield with r. hand and holding spear in l. hand; in field l., star.
18. Inv. 2431. RIC 667 3.60g. 21mm.
19. Inv. 2437. RIC 667 3.38g. 22mm.
20. Inv. 2446. RIC 667 3.98g. 20mm.

Issue III (AD 264)
(b): star in field
Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: AEQVTAS AVG (sic); Aequitas standing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in field l., star.
21. Inv. 2457. RIC 627 var. 4.64g. 23mm.
THE İHSANIYE HOARD OF ANTONINIANI

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: VICTORIA AVG; Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm; in field l., star.
22. Inv. 2459. RIC 663  3.31g. 23mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: VIRT VS AVGSTI; Hercules standing r., holding club and lion’s skin; in field r., star.
23. Inv. 2435. RIC 673  3.85g. 22mm.

Obv.: SALONINA AVG; E2.
Rev.: IVNO REGINA; Juno standing l., holding sceptre in l. hand and patera in r., peacock at feet to l.; in field to l., star.
24. Inv. 2566. RIC 92  3.97g. 21mm.

(c): star in exergue

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: IOVI STATORI; Jupiter standing l., head r., holding sceptre in r. hand and thunderbolt in l.; in exergue, star.
25. Inv. 2572. cf. RIC 645  4.60g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: PM TRP XII CVI PP, lion walking l. with thunderbolt in mouth.
26. Inv. 2461. RIC 665  3.20g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: IOVI CONSERVATORI; Jupiter standing l., holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.
32. Inv. 2436. RIC 641  2.89g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: SOLI INVICTO; Sol standing l., r. arm outstretched and holding whip in l.
33. Inv. 2467. RIC 658  4.20g. 22mm.

Obv.: SALONINA AVG, E2a.
Rev.: SALVS AVG; Salus standing r., feeding serpent in arms.
34. Inv. 2570. RIC 88  3.50g. 22mm.

(b): same reverse types, VIIC* in exergue

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: FORTVNA REDVX; Fortuna standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in exergue, VIIC∗
36. Inv. 2466. RIC 613  3.80g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: PAX FVNDATA, trophy; in exergue, palm-branch.
30. Inv. 2530 RIC 652  3.95g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: PIETAS AVG; Emperor standing left holding sceptre and sacrificing at tripod; in exergue, VIIC∗
40. Inv. 2468. RIC 618  3.93g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: IOVI CONSERVATORI; Jupiter standing l., holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.
32. Inv. 2436. RIC 641  2.89g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: SOLI INVICTO; Sol standing l., r. arm outstretched and holding whip in l.
33. Inv. 2467. RIC 658  4.20g. 22mm.

Obv.: SALONINA AVG, E2a.
Rev.: SALVS AVG; Salus standing r., feeding serpent in arms.
34. Inv. 2570. RIC 88  3.50g. 22mm.

(b): same reverse types, VIIC* in exergue

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: FORTVNA REDVX; Fortuna standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in exergue, VIIC∗
36. Inv. 2466. RIC 613  3.80g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: IVBENTVS AVG; Emperor standing l., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and spear in l.; in exergue, VIIC∗
37. Inv. 2448. RIC 615  4.50g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: LAETITIA AVG; Laetitia standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and anchor in l.; in exergue, VIIC∗
38. Inv. 2571 RIC 616  3.30g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: MINERVA AVG; Minerva standing l., r. hand resting on shield on ground and holding spear in l. hand; in exergue, VIIC∗
39. Inv. 2449. RIC 617  4.34g. 21mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: PIETAS AVG; Emperor standing left holding sceptre and sacrificing at tripod; in exergue, VIIC∗
40. Inv. 2468. RIC 618  3.93g. 22mm.
102

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: PM TR P XV PP; Neptune standing r., foot on prow, holding trident in l. hand; in exergue, VII.*
41. Inv. 2459. RIC 603 3.54g. 21mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: VIRTVS AVG; Hercules standing r., head l., holding club in r. hand and apple in l.; in exergue, VII.*
42. Inv. 2441. RIC 623 4.10g. 21mm.

Obv.: SALONINA AVG, bust E2a.
Rev.: AEOVITAS AVG; Aequitas standing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in l. field, crescent; in exergue, VII.*
43. Inv. 2567. RIC 87 3.84g. 22mm.
44. Inv. 2464. RIC 87 4.09g. 22mm.

Issue VII (AD 267)
(b): PXV in exergue

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: AETERNITAS AVG; Saturn standing r., holding scythe; in exergue, PXV.
45. Inv. 2445. RIC 606 3.58g. 21mm.
46. Inv. 2457. RIC 606 4.44g. 21mm.
47. Inv. 2464. RIC 606 2.98g. 20mm.
48. Inv. 2531. RIC 606 3.63g. 22mm.
49. Inv. 2534. RIC 606 3.85g. 21mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: FIDES AVG; Mercury standing l., holding purse and caduceus; in exergue, PXV.
50. Inv. 2440. RIC 607 3.70g. 22mm.
51. Inv. 2506. RIC 607 ? 21mm.
52. Inv. 2507. RIC 607 3.10g. 20mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: IOVI CONSERVAT; Jupiter standing l., holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue, PXV.
53. Inv. 2462. RIC 608 4.27g. 21mm.
54. Inv. 2443. RIC 608 4.08g. 20mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: IOVI CONSERVAT (sic); Jupiter standing l., holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue, PXV.
55. Inv. 2505. RIC 608 var. 3.14g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: LVNA LVCIF; Diana standing r., holding torch; in exergue, PXV.
56. Inv. 2444 RIC 609 3.60g. 21mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: LVNA LVCIF; Diana standing r., holding torch; in exergue, PXV.
57. Inv. 2442. RIC 609 4.10g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust B1.
Rev.: SALVS AVG; Apollo standing l., holding laurel-branch in r. hand and leaning on tripod; in exergue, PXV.
58. Inv. 2434. RIC 610 3.37g. 21mm.
59. Inv. 2502. RIC 610 3.34g. 21mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2.
Rev.: VIRTVS AVG; soldier standing r., holding spear in r. hand, resting l. hand on shield; in exergue, PXV.
60. Inv. 2450. RIC 612 4.04g. 20mm.

Obv.: SALONINA AVG, bust E2a.
Rev.: VENVS AVG; Venus standing l., holding helmet in r. hand, spear in l.; to her r., shield; in exergue, PXV.
61. Inv. 2387. RIC 86 4.17g. 20mm.
62. Inv. 2569. RIC 86 3.55g. 22mm.

Issue VIII (AD 267)
(a) (officina letter under obverse bust; reverse with PXV)

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2, below, B.
Rev.: SOLI INVICTO; Sol standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe; in exergue, PXV.
63. Inv. 2439. RIC 611 var. 3.12g. 21mm.
(Bland 1987: p. 87, no. 1: two other examples are recorded, and both are die-identical with the present specimen.)

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2, below, Z.
Rev.: SALVS AVG; Apollo standing l., holding laurel-branch in r. hand and leaning on tripod; in exergue, PXV.
64. Inv. 2504. RIC 610 var. 3.30g. 21mm.
(Bland 1987: p. 87, no. 5: two other examples are recorded, and the present specimen appears to be die-identical with no. 5 (b).)

‘SPQR’ Mint
(c. AD 266-8)

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2; no dots under bust.
Rev.: AEOVITAS AVG; Aequitas standing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in exergue, SPQR.
65. Inv. 2465. RIC 627 3.80g. 22mm.

Obv.: GALLIENVS AVG, bust D2; no dots under bust.
Rev.: VIRTUTI AVG; trophy between two captives; in exergue, SPQR.
66. Inv. 2456. RIC 675 3.85g. 20mm.
Claudius II (AD 268-270)

Antioch

Issue II

(a): bust D2, A - H in exergue

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: NEPTVN AVG; Neptune standing l., dolphin in r. hand, trident in l.; in exergue, A.

67. Inv. 2490 RIC 214 4.24g. 22mm.

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: IVNO REGINA; Juno standing L, patera in r. hand, sceptre in l., peacock at feet to l.; in exergue, B.

68. Inv. 2485. RIC 212 4.04g. 21mm.
69. Inv. 2487. RIC 212 3.99g. 20mm.

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: CONSER AVG; Serapis standing r. hand raised, l. holding sceptre; in exergue, Τ.

70. Inv. 2488. RIC 201 3.87g. 19mm.
71. Inv. 2492. RIC 201 3.44g. 22mm.

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: IWENTVS AVG; Hercules standing front, head l., holding club and lion's skin; in exergue, Δ.

72. Inv. 2486. RIC 213 3.48g. 20mm.
73. Inv. 2489. RIC 213 4.19g. 19mm.

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: SALVS AVG; Salus standing l., holding sistrum in r. hand and basket in l.; in exergue, Ε.

74. Inv. 2494. RIC 217 3.50g. 21mm.
75. Inv. 2501. RIC 217 3.54g. 22mm.

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: VIRTYS AVG; Minerva standing, r., holding spear in r. hand and leaning on shield; in exergue, Σ.

76. Inv. 2491. RIC 225 3.44g. 22mm.
77. Inv. 2503. RIC 225 3.50g. 22mm.

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: FIDES AVG; Mercury standing l., holding purse and caduceus; in exergue, Ζ.

78. Inv. 2463. RIC 207 3.38g. 20mm.
79. Inv. 2493. RIC 207 3.35g. 21mm.

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: AEQVITAS AVG; Aequitas standing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopia in l.; in exergue, Η.

80. Inv. 2484. RIC 197 3.19g. 21mm.

(d): bust D2, * in exergue

Obv.: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: SOL AVG; Sol standing l., r. arm outstretched and holding whip in l. hand; in exergue, *.

81. Inv. 2500. RIC 221 2.84g. 21mm.

Probus (AD 276-82)

Antioch

Issue

Obv.: IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: CLEMENTIA TEMP; Emperor standing r. holding sceptre receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter standing left holding sceptre; in field, Τ; in exergue, XXI.

82. Inv. 2508. RIC 922 4.89g. 21mm.

Diocletian (AD 285-305)

Antioch

Issue II (AD 285)

Obv.: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, bust D2.

Rev.: IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG; Emperor standing right, holding a short sceptre in his left hand, and facing Jupiter who stands left and holds a long vertical sceptre in his left hand and a Victory on globe in his r. hand which he offers to the Emperor; in field, Ε; in exergue, XXI.

83. Inv. 2510. RIC 325 corr. ? 20mm.

(The type is mis-described in RIC, where Jupiter is said to be standing r. facing Hercules standing l.)
This hoard of twenty-one solidi of Valentinian I, Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II, all struck at the mint of Antioch, was acquired in July 1991 by Mr. Yüksel Erimtan, a registered private collector in Ankara, who kindly made it available for publication.

The vendor told Mr Erimtan that the discoverer of the hoard had told him that he had found it in the area of the Kapulukaya dam in the Keskin district of the province of Kirikkale, approximately 105 km east of Ankara. The coins had been concealed in a pottery vase, which Mr. Erimtan also acquired (Pl. 46). The rim of the vase is missing; as extant it measures 16 cm in height; the greatest diameter of the body is 11 cm, and the diameter of the base is 6 cm. The vessel could clearly have held many more than the twenty-one coins, but the presence of the extremely rare or even unique coin of Valentinian II (cat. no. 21) may help to confirm the hoard’s integrity. It is worth noting, however, that a similar coin, struck for Valens, recently appeared on the French coin market (Lacam 1990: 237).

Catalogue

After the catalogue number, the weight of the coin, the type of diadem, the mint-mark and the RIC reference are given.

### Mint of Antioch (AD 367–375)

#### Valentinian I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DN VALENTINI–ANVS PF AVG; bust r., draped and cuirassed.</td>
<td>GLORIA–R–O–MANORVM; Roma and Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated on throne, Roma facing, Constantinopolis turning head towards Roma, each holding sceptre and both together shield inscribed VOT/XIV/MVL/XX; Constantinopolis resting r. foot on prow; above shield, Chi-Rho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.47g.; rosette diadem; ANOBE; RIC 16b.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Valens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DN VALENS–PER F AVG; bust r., draped and cuirassed.</td>
<td>As 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.48g.; rosette diadem; ANOBS; RIC 16d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.50g.; rosette diadem; ANOBS; RIC 16d.</td>
<td>4.50g.; rosette diadem; ANOBZ; RIC 16d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.46g.; rosette diadem; ANOBZ; RIC 16d.</td>
<td>4.45g.; rosette diadem; ANOBZ; RIC 16d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.33g.; pearl diadem; ANOBH; RIC 16c.</td>
<td>4.51g.; pearl diadem; ANOBH; RIC 16c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.48g.; pearl diadem; ANOBH; RIC 16c.</td>
<td>4.41g.; rosette diadem; ANOBH; RIC 16d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.41g.; rosette diadem; ANOBH; RIC 16d.</td>
<td>4.47g.; rosette diadem; ANOBH; RIC 16d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.46g.; pearl diadem; ANOBE; RIC 16c.</td>
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#### Gratian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DN GRATIA–NVS PF AVG; bust r., draped and cuirassed.</td>
<td>VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM; Victory seated r. on cuirass, shield behind, writing VOT/V/MVL/X on shield held on knee; in field r., Chi–Rho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.47g.; pearl diadem; ANOBI; RIC 21a.</td>
<td>As 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.52g.; rosette diadem; KANOBE; RIC 21b.</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DN GRATIA–NVS P (sic) AVG; bust r., draped and cuirassed.</td>
<td>As 18–19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.46g.; rosette diadem; PANOBH; RIC 21c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mint of Antioch (AD 378)

Valentinian II

Obv.  D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG; bust l., in consular robes, holding mappa in r. hand and short sceptre in l.
Rev.  GLORIA-ROMANOR; two emperors nimbate standing facing, in consular robes, both holding mappa in raised r. hand and short sceptre in l.; cross in top field.

4.45g.; pearl diadem; ANOBī; \textit{RIC} –, compare Lacam 1990: 237 (struck for Valens).

Die-links

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.no.</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Diadem*</th>
<th>Mint-mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Valentinian I</td>
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<td>Valens</td>
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<td>KANOBë</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>PANOBH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Valentinian II</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>ANOBi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*P = pearl diadem; R = rosette diadem

Acknowledgements

I thank Mr Erimtan for giving permission to publish this hoard, and thereby demonstrating his constant concern for our cultural heritage. I thank also Mr Behiç Günel for taking the photographs, Mrs Figen Kirişçioğlu for preparing the text in Ankara, and, in particular, Dr Chris Lightfoot for all his help. An earlier version of this article was published in Arkeoloji ve Sanat 15/60-61 (1993), pp. 2-8.
16. Greek and Greek Imperial Coins Found During the Çankırıkapı Excavations at Ankara

Melih Arslan

Plates 47–50

The large Roman baths and gymnasium at Çankırıkapı, a district in the northern part of central Ankara, form the most extensively excavated site in the city. Çankırıkapı was the site of an occupation mound and was one of the first areas of settlement in Ankara. An ancient colonnaded road and other remains were uncovered there in 1931 during the widening of the Ankara-Çankırı highway (Dalman 1933; Erzen 1946). Scientific excavations, sondages and restoration work were carried out at Çankırıkapı between 1937 and 1941. Work conducted by Necati Dolunay in 1939 and 1940 confirmed that the oldest settlement on the mound was Phrygian. The mound also had Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman levels of occupation (Dolunay 1941). The Roman baths complex revealed by the excavations was one of the largest public buildings in the Roman city of Ancyra (Bosch 1948).

Some 2,300 coins were found during the excavations, mostly in 1939 and 1940, and were deposited in the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations in Ankara. Many were not studied or inventoried since they were badly worn and corroded. In the 1950s 1,247 Islamic coins were transferred to the Istanbul Archaeological Museum.

The excavation coins were first mentioned by Bosch (1967: 321), who stated that, among the many found, was ‘eine geschlossene Fundmasse’ uncovered in a waterpipe. He explained this ‘Fundmasse’ as offerings made into a basin at the entrance to the baths and carried into the pipe by the flow of water. He then described ‘the coins’ as ranging in date from Caracalla (sole reign, AD 212–217) and Julia Domna to the 8th century AD, and concluded that the baths were in use during this period. It seems likely, although it is not certain, that these dates refer to the coins found in the waterpipe, rather than to the coins found on the site as a whole, and that the ‘Fundmasse’ is not a proper hoard (as implied by Foss 1977: 63 n. 145), but simply an accumulation of offerings made over the centuries. At all events, it is now impossible to tell whether any individual coin came from the waterpipe or from elsewhere on the site.

Foss examined 415 coins, all from the 1939 excavations, and published a very summary list, divided into 15 pre-third century AD coins, 68 third century AD local (i.e. civic) coins, 40 third century AD ‘antoniniani’, and the remainder imperial issues from Diocletian to Romanus IV (Foss 1977: 62–3, 87).

The purpose of the present article is to publish in detail the 11 Hellenistic and 78 Roman provincial coins which I have identified among the coins found during the excavations. They include the 15 coins regarded by Foss as pre-third century AD and the 68 coins which he classified as third century AD civic issues.

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1 An earlier version of this article was printed in Turkish in a publication of the lectures given in 1991 at the Anatolian Civilisations Museum, Ankara. For permission to publish the pre-Imperial material, I am grateful to my colleague, M. Tevfik Göktürk, who is responsible for the Hellenistic coins in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations. I thank also the Director and staff of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara for allowing me to use their library when it was officially closed; Richard Ashton and Chris Lightfoot for commenting on earlier versions; and Mssrs Behç Günel and Hüseyin Şen for photographing the coins. Finally, I thank our Museum Director, Mr İlhan Temizsoy, for his help and encouragement in publishing this article.
Catalogue
The description of each coin is followed by its inventory number, metal, weight, die-axis, diameter, and, where possible, a reference.

Greek Regal Coins

Posthumous Alexander III: Lampsakos (310–301 BC)

Obv.  Head of young Heracles r., with lion-skin.
Rev.  [ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ]; Zeus enthroned l., holding eagle and sceptre; in field l., Pegasos protome l. Price 1382 ff.
1  Inv. 1274–1020; AR drachm; 4.31g.; 0°; 18mm.

Alexander III: Sardis (c. 334–323 BC)

Obv.  Head of young Heracles r., with lion-skin.
Rev.  ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; above, quiver; below, club, under which Π . Price 2551.
2  Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 5.89g.; 270°; 18mm.

Antiochos II of Syria: Sardis (c. 261–250 BC)

Obv.  Laureate head of Apollo r.
Rev.  ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; kithara; beneath, anchor; to l., Π ; to r., Κ . As WSM 1401 but monograms apparently transposed.
3  Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 1.35g.; 0°; 14mm.

Seleukos IV of Syria: Antioch (187–175 BC)

Obv.  Bust of Artemis r.; quiver on l. shoulder; in l. field, ΜΕ.
Rev.  ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ; Artemis standing l., holding spear in l. hand and resting r. on deer. BMC 27–28.
4  Inv. 1274–1020; AE serrated; 5.00g.; 0°; 16mm.

Antiochos IV of Syria: Antioch (175–164 BC)

Obv.  Veiled female bust r.
Rev.  ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; elephant head l. Houghton 112–114.
5  Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 3.82g.; 0°; 14mm.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes of Commagene (AD 38–72)

Obv.  ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΕΠΙ - ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΤ; diademmed bust r.; in round cmk., anchor between A | N.
Rev.  ΚΟΜΜΑ - ΓΗΝΟΝ; scorpion; all within laurel wreath. RPC 3856.
6  Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 10.75g.; 0°; 27mm.; for cmk., see Howgego 1985: 176, no. 373.

The Ptolemies: third century BC

Obv.  Head of Zeus r.
Rev.  [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; eagle l., on thunderbolt.
7  Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 12.43g.; 0°; 27mm.

City Coins

ARCADIA (?)

Psophis (?)

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211)

Obv.  ΣΕΠΤΙΜΟΥ ΣΕΒΕΡΟΥ; bust, laureate, draped, r.
Rev.  ΨΙΓΟΦΕ[...]; river-god seated l. on rock, kantharos in r. hand, reed wand in l.; in exergue, fish(?) l.
8  Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.90g.; 270°; 22.5mm.

[Editor’s note. Compare Imhoof-Blumer 1923: 256, no. 208 (Julia Domna), and Seyrig 1957: 258, no. 31 (Geta; Pan on reverse). Since no exact parallel for this coin has been found, and since the presumed ethnic on the reverse is uncertain, the attribution to Psophis must remain doubtful. If the attribution is correct, this coin will be the only specimen in the catalogue from the Peloponnese, and indeed from Greece proper as a whole. The issue may be part of the large group of coins which were struck in the name of various cities in the Peloponnese c. 202–5 AD, and which were apparently taken in large numbers to the East in AD 214–15 during the troop movements involved in Caracalla’s eastern expedition (Howgego 1985: 26–7 and reff. ad loc.). Thence the coin would have travelled to Ankara like the other eastern coins found during the excavations.]

PONTUS

Neocaesarea

Julia Domna

Obv.  ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑΥΤΟΥΣΑ; bust r.
Rev.  ΚΟΙ ΠΙΟΝ [ΝΕΟΚΑΙΙΚΗ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙΟΥ]; in ex., ΣΤΡΡΒ (year 142 = AD 206/7); tetrastyle temple façade with statue on pedestal in middle of entrance, holding sceptre; shield on pediment. Lindgren 45.
9  Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 11.72g.; 0°; 30mm.
PAPHLAGONIA

Germanikopolis

Julia Domna

Obv. IOVAIA ΛΟΜΝΑ A[V]; bust r.
Rev. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ - ΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC; in field, Ε-Τ | C-ΕΙ (year 215 = AD 209/10); Helios, naked, radiate, standing l., raising r. hand and holding torch.

10 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 13.77g.; 45°; 32mm.

Rev. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ-ΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC; eagle, flanked by two standards, standing l. on altar, head r., wreath in beak; in field, Ε | Τ and in ex., CEI (year 215 = AD 209/10).

11 Inv. 682–382; AE; 14.66g.; 0°; 29mm.

Obv. IOVAIA ΑΥΤΟΣΟΤ; bust r.
Rev. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ - ΙΟ[Λ]ΑΕΩC; Aequitas standing r., holding scales and short sceptre.

12 Inv. 682–382; AE; 6.88g.; 225°; 24mm.

Obv. IOVAIA ΑΥΤΟΙΟΤ; bust r.
Rev. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ - ΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC; Hermes standing l., naked, holding purse and caduceus.

13 Inv. 682–382; AE; 6.04g.; 225°; 22mm.

Caracalla (AD 198–217)

Obv. AV K M ΑΡΠ - ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC; bust r., laur. beardless.
Rev. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΟC (sic); in ex., ΕΚΤΑΣ; bull standing r. in front of rectangular, garlanded altar. Recueil 24, cf. BMC 4 and Arslan 1990: 88 no. 41.

14 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 16.10g.; 0°; 29.5mm.

Obv. [--|--] ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC; laureate bust r.
Rev. ΓΕΡΜΑ-ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC; Serapis standing front, head l., raised r. hand and sceptre in l.; altar at feet, l.; figure and legend surrounded by laurel wreath.

15 Inv. 682–382; AE; 3.72g.; 0°; 19.5mm.

Getas as Caesar (AD 198–209)

Obv. ΠΕ ΣΕΤΙ; ΓΕΤΑ ΚΑ; bust, head bare, r.
Rev. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ-ΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΕΤ ΣΕI (year 215 = AD 209/10); Hygieia standing l., feeding snake. SNG Aul 6824.

16 Inv. 682–382; AE; 3.76g.; 180°; 24mm.

BITHYNIA

Nikaia

Hostilian as Caesar (AD 251)

Obv. ΙΟΤΑΝΕΝΤ ΟΤΕ ΜΕΚ KVI].ΝΤΟΝ Κ; bust r. radiate, draped.
Rev. ΝΙ-ΚΑ-ΙΕΩΝ; Demeter standing l., holding cornears and long sceptre. SNG Aul 699 and 7058.

17 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 7.49g.; 0°; 25mm.

Prusias ad Hypium

Maximus as Caesar (AD 235–238)

Obv. ΙΟΤΑΝΕΝΤ ΟΤΕ ΜΕΚ KVI].ΝΤΟΝ Κ; draped bust r., bare head; on chest, round cmk. with bust r., (?> bearded.

18 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 14.21g.; 0°; 30mm.; for cmk. cf. Howgego 1985: 118, no. 68.

MYSIA

‘Parion’

Augustus, Tiberius or Drusus Caesar

Obv. Bare head r.
Rev. Two priests ploughing r., with two oxen. RPC 1656, 1657 or 1659 (?Philippi).

19 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 3.97g.; 180°; 18mm.

Pergamon

Second–first centuries BC

Obv. Helmeted head of Athena r.; below, [Α]ΙΟΑΩΡΟΥY.
Rev. ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ; Nike r., holding wreath and palm. BMC 14 and SNG Aul 1378.

20 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 8.27g.; 0°; 19mm.

AEOLIS

Kyme

Third century BC

Obv. Forepart of horse galloping l.; above, KY; below, ΔΟΥΝΟΥC.
Rev. One-handled vase; in l. field, Τ. SNG Cop 72.

21 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.70g.; 0°; 17.5mm.
IONIA
Smyrna
Second-first centuries BC
Obv. Head of Cybele r., in turreted crown.
Rev. YMNPΑΙΩΝ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΩΣ; statue of Aphrodite Stratonicea r., wearing long chiton and calathus, leaning on column and being crowned by Nike standing on the column. BMC 22.
22 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 3.84g.; 0°; 17.5mm.

Metropolis
Gordian III (AD 238–244)
Obv. ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΝ[Τ Γ]ΟΡΑΙΑ[ΝΟϹ]; bust r., laur., draped
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ; Ares standing front, holding spear in r. hand and resting l. on shield. SNG Aul 2068 (reverse).
23 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.32g.; 180°; 23mm.

CARIA
Antiochia ad Maeandrum
Salonina
Obv. IOV ΚΟΠ ΚΑΛΩΝ; bust r., diademed, draped, crescent on shoulders.
Rev. ΑΝΤΙΟ–ΧΕΩΝ; eagle l. on garlanded altar. BMC 61.
24 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 6.40g.; 180°; 26mm.

Aphrodisias
Augustus (27 BC – AD 14)
Obv. [ϹΕΒΑ – CTΟϹ]; head r., laureate.
Rev. ΑΦΡΟΔΙϹ – ΙΕ – ΚΝ ΤΟΖΩΝ; filleted labrys. RPC 2838; MacDonald 1992, type 45.
25 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 2.81g.; 0°; 14.5mm.

Stratonikeya
Second-first centuries BC
Obv. Laureate head of Hekate r., surmounted by crescent.
Rev. ΣΤΡΑΤΟϹ[Ν]ΙΚΗ[ΕΩΝ]; Pegasus flying l.; in r. field, [B]. BMC 28–30, SNG Aul 2657.
26 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 3.40g.; 0°; 15mm.

Tabai
Flavian period (AD 69–96)
Obv. [ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ]; head of Dionysos r., in ivy-wreath.
Rev. [ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΒΗΡΑΧΥΑΛΙΑΟΥ]; two crossed thyrsi. RPC I, pp. 471–2 (discussion).
27 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.41g.; 180°; 21mm.
Obv. As preceding.
Rev. [ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΒΡΑ]; garlanded altar, with pilei and uncertain object between. RPC I, pp. 471–2 (discussion).
28 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 3.37g.; 0°; 17mm.

LYDIA
Nysa
Faustina II (AD 161–175)
Obv. [ΦΑΥϹΙϹΤΕΙΝΑ ΝΕΑ ΣΕΒΑϹ]; bust of Empress r.
Rev. ΝΥϹΕΑ[ΩΝ]; naked male figure standing front, (?)throwing-stick in l. hand, uncertain object in r.
29 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.89g.; 180°; 19mm.

PHRYGIA
Ancyra
Nerva (AD 96–98)
Obv. ΑΥΤΟ ΝΕΡΟΒΑϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΣΕΒΑϹ; laureate bust r.
Rev. ΑΝΚΒ–ΠΑΝΩΝ; Tyche standing l., holding cornucopia and rudder. BMC 20, SNG Aul 3430.
30 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.43g.; 180°; 21mm.

PAMPHYLIA
Side
Second-first centuries BC.
Obv. Head of Athena, helmeted, r.; round cmk. of uncertain type.
Rev. ΣΙΑΗΤΩ[Ν]; Nike l., holding wreath and palm; in l. field, pomegranate. BMC 63.
31 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 2.21g.; 0°; 16mm.

Iulia Paula
Obv. IOVΑ ΚΟΡ ΠΑΙΑΛΑϹΑϹ ΕΒ; bust r., diademed, draped.
Rev. ΙΛΙΑ–ΗΤΩΝ; Athena standing half front, head r., patera in l. hand, transverse spear in l. For rev. type, see SNG Aul 4818 (Iulia Domna).
32 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 6.53g.; 225°; 24.5mm.
GALATIA

Anncyra

Faustina II (AD 161–175)

Obv. ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙ – ΝΑ ΣΕΒΑ; bust l.
Rev. ΜΗΤΠ/Ο – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; Μήν standing l., anchor in r. hand. BMC 8.
33 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 5.80g.; 180°; 22mm.

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211)

Obv. AV’Κ’Α’C’ – ΣΕΩΝΙΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ; bust r., draped, radiate.
Rev. ΛΚΨΠΟ/ΙΟΑ[Ε] – ΩΚ ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; female standing front, head l.; in raised r. hand, (?);cornucopia; in l., sceptre; wheel at feet r. Arslan 1991: 8 no. 17 (this coin).
35 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 14.50g.; 0°; 31mm.

Julia Domna

Obv. ΙΟΒΑΙΑ – ΣΕΒΑΣΘ; bust r., draped, head bare.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ/ΙΟΑ[Ε] – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; Maenad l., thyrsos in r. hand, garland in l. Arslan 1991: 8 no. 18 (this coin).
36 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 14.50g.; 0°; 30mm.

Caracalla (AD 198–217)

Obv. [ΑΝΤ]ΩΝΙΝΟΣ : ΑV – ΓΟΥC[ΤΟC]; head r., laureate.
38 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 14.80g.; 0°; 29mm.

Obv. ΑΝΩΝΙΝΟΣ [ΑΣΤOΣΤΟC]; bust draped, laureate r.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ/Ο – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; prize crown with palm; below, ICO ΠΥΘ | Α. Mionnet 4: 385, no. 66; cf. Arslan 1991: 11–12, no. 31; SNG Fitzwilliam 5391.
39 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 6.12g.; 0°; 23mm.

Obv. ΑΝΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥC; laureate bust r.
40 Inv. 27–1; AE; 3.38g.; 180°; 17.5mm.

Obv. As preceding.
41 Inv. 682–382; AE; 3.21g.; 180°; 18mm.

Obv. ΑΝΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑV; laureate bust r.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ/Ο – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; prize crown with palm. Arslan 1991: 12–3, no. 35 (this coin, numbered as 682–381).
42 Inv. 682–382; AE; 3.40g.; 0°; 18mm.

Obv. ΑΝΩΝΙΝΟΣ – ΑV; laureate bust r.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ/Ο – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; two-handled and footed vase with two palms. Variant of no. 44 and of Lindgren 1683.
43 Inv. 682–382; AE; 4.03g.; 0°; 18mm.

Obv. ΑΝΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑV; laureate bust r.
Rev. ΑΝ – ΚΨ – ΨΑ[Σ]; octastyle temple facade. Arslan 1991: 12 no. 34 (this coin); cf. no. 43 above.
44 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.30g.; 180°; 18mm.

Obv. ΑΝΝΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥCΤΟC; laureate head l.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ/Ο – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; Hermes standing front, head l.; in r. hand, purse; in l., caduceus and chlamys; cock at feet, l. Arslan 1991: 12 no. 32 (this coin).
45 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.00g.; 19.5mm.

Obv. ΑΝΩΝΙΝΟΣ – ΑV; laureate bust r.
Rev. ΑN – ΚΨ – ΨΑ[Σ]; eagle on garlanded altar. SNG Cop 116 (reverse variant).
46 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 3.60g.; 0°; 18.5mm.

Obv. [-] ΑΥΤΟΥCΤΟC; laureate bust r.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ/Ο – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; stele inscribed ΑΚΣΑΨΑ / ΣΤΕΙΛΑ / ΠΕΙΛΑ / ΙΟΠΩ ΑΨΨΑ. BMC 28.
47 Inv. 1250–817; AE; 7.21g.; 0°; 24mm.

Obv. [ΑΝ]ΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΣΤ; laureate bust r.
Rev. Within laurel wreath, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ/Ο – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ. Lindgren 1681 (reverse variant).
48 Inv. 682–217; AE; 1.99g.; 180°; 14mm.

Obv. ΑΝΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥCΤΟC; laureate head l.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ/Ο – ΑΝΚΨΠΑΣ; eagle on garlanded altar. SNG Cop 116 (reverse variant).
49 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 3.40g.; 180°; 20mm.
Obv. ANTQNI–NOCS AVT; laureate bust r.
Rev. [MTH] AN – KVPAC; cornucopia. Arslan 1991: 13, no. 36 (this coin, numbered as 682–381); as no. 51 below.
50 Inv. 682–382; AE; 1.60g.; 180°; 13mm.
Obv. [ANTQ]NI–NOCS AVT; laureate bust r.
Rev. MF AN[KVPAC ]; cornucopia. As no. 50 above.
51 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 1.16g.; 180°; 14.5mm.

Valerian I (AD 253–260)

Obv. ΠΟΥΒ [AIK] OYAA[EPIANOC] CEB; radiate, cuirassed bust r.
52 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 11.24g.; 225°; 29mm.
Obv. ΠΟΥΒ [AIK] OYAA[EPIANOC] CEB; radiate bust r.
53 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 8.85g.; 0°; 24mm.
Obv. Same die as 53; ΠΟΥΒ AIK OYAA[EPIANOC] CEB
Rev. ΜΗΤ Β N/ANKVP; three prize crowns, each containing two palms. Arslan 1991: 14, no. 40 (this coin).
54 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 12.70g.; 180°; 26.5mm.
Obv. ΠΟΥΒ AIK[OYA][EPIANO][C] CEB; draped radiate bust r.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ –[C B–N ANKYPA[C]; three-headed Hekate standing facing front. Arslan 1991: 333, no. C22 (this coin); rev. die same as SNG Aul 6190 (Valerian) and 6194 (Gallienus). SNG Aul 6190 wrongly describes reverse legend as ΜΗΤΡΟΠΩ Β N ANKYPA[C].
55 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 7.95g.; 180°; 26mm.

Gallienus (AD 253–268)

Obv. ΠΟΥ ΑΙ ΕΓ ΓΑΛΑΛΗΝΟΣ CE; radiate draped bust r.
Rev. [MHT]ΡO Β – N ANKYPA[C]; Tyche standing front, head l., r. hand on rudder; cornucopia in l. arm. Arslan 1991: 15, no. 45 (this coin, numbered as 682–381).
56 Inv. 682–382; AE; 5.10g.; 0°; 23mm.
Obv. As preceding but ΠΟ ΑΙ ΕΓ ΓΑΛΑΛΗΝΟΣ CE.
Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ –[C B–N ANKYPA[C]; Hermes standing front, head l., purse in r. hand, caduceus and chlamys in l. Arslan 1991: 15, no. 46 (this coin, numbered as 682–381).
57 Inv. 682–382; AE; 4.50g.; 225°; 22mm.
Obv. Same die as preceding; KOP CA[AI][N][E][NA] CEB.  
Rev. Same die as preceding; MH[TPO B N ANK]V[AC].  
67 Inv. 682–382; AE; 2.57g.; 180°; 19mm.  

Pessinus  
Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180)  
Obv. [AY]PHAIOC AN[TQNÈINOC]; bust r., laur., draped.  
Rev. CEB TO[IACTOBO I]ECCINOY; Hermes standing l., naked, holding purse and caduceus. cf. SNG Aul 6217 (Lucius Verus).  
68 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 7.63g.; 270°; 25mm.  

Faustina II (AD 161–175)  
Obv. ΦΑΥΚΤΕΙΝΑ [NÈA CEBACTH]; bust r.  
Rev. ΠΕ[CCINOV][NTIQN]; Harpocrates naked, standing l., cornucopia in l. hand, r. hand raised to mouth, calathus on head. BMC 14, SNG Cop 124 (different obverse).  
69 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 3.75g.; 210°; 20mm.  

Caracalla (AD 198–217)  
Obv. ANΤΩΝ[Ν]EIN-OC AVTOVOC; laureate bust r.  
Rev. ΠΕ[CCINO-VNTIQN]; Athena standing l., holding patera and spear. SNG Aul 6229.  
70 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 16.61g.; 210°; 30mm.  

Obv. AVT K M AVP – ANΤΩΝ AVI; laur. bust r., beardless, draped.  
Rev. ΠΕ[CC-IN-OVNT | NWI; eagle, head l., wreath in beak, standing r. on altar between two standards.  
71 Inv. 1250–817; AE; 13.43g.; 0°; 29.5mm.  
Obv. Legend illegible; laur. bust r., beardless, draped.  
Rev. ΠΕ–[CC I–N] [O]VNTIQ[N]; hexastyle temple façade. cf. SNG Aul 6226 and Arslan 1990: 166, no. 53 (Septimius Severus).  
72 Inv. 27–7/7; AE; 2.75g.; 0°; 17mm.  

Tavion  
Septimius Severus (AD 193–211)  
Obv. AV–KA CEIT–CEOVIPOC; laureate bust r.  
Rev. CE TPO TA–OVIANQN; Zeus enthroned l. in front of a vaulted niche, holding sceptre and thunderbolt, flanked by two eagles. BMC 17, SNG Aul 6249 (Caracalla).  
73 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 10.67g.; 180°; 29mm.  

Iulia Domna  
Obv. IOVAIA CEBACTH; bust r.  
Rev. T[AV]–[AON][N]; Nemesis standing front, head l., holding wand and bridle; behind, wheel.  
74 Inv. 682–382; AE; 4.59g.; 180°; 21mm.  

Caracalla as Caesar (AD 196–198)  
Obv. [M AVP][H AN–][TQNINOC K]; bust r., laur. beardless, cuirassed.  
Rev. CE–TPO– TAOVIANQN; in field, [Ε]Τ[Π]Ι[Η] (year 7 = AD 197/8); winged Victory walking r., holding wreath and palm. cf. SNG Aul 6247–6250 (same obverse die, different reverse types).  
75 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 8.49g.; 180°; 27mm.  

CAPPADOCIA  
Caesarea  
Gordian III (AD 238–244)  
Obv. [AV KAI M ANT] ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟ[C]; laur. bust r., draped.  
Rev. [MHTP KAI B N]Ε ΕΤ Ζ (year 7 = AD 243/4); six ears of wheat. Sydenham 616.  
76 Inv. 1215–1; AE; 6.12g.; 0°; 22mm.  

Uncertain mint (in Asia?)  
c. 27–18 BC  
Obv. CAESAR; bare head of Augustus r.  
77 Inv. 1274–1020; AE as; 12.74g.; 315°; 29mm.  

COMMAGENE  
Zeugma  
Philip I (AD 244–9)  
Obv. [AVTOK K M] ΙΟΒΑΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEB; bust r., laur. draped, cuirassed; on neck, round cmk. of uncertain type.  
Rev. ZEVTMA–ΤΕΩΝ; tetrastyle temple façade, with peribolos; in ex., Capricorn r. BMC 40.  
78 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 15.82g.; 0°; 29mm.  

CYRRHESTICA  
Hierapolis  
Lucius Verus (AD 161–169)  
Obv. [AY]T K A ΑΥ[PHAIOC OYHPOC CEB]; laureate head r.  
Rev. ΘΕ–AC CYPI | AC ΙΕΡΟΠΟ within laurel-wreath. BMC 32.  
79 Inv. 1178–152; AE; 8.08g.; 0°; 25mm.
SELEUKIS AND PIERIA

Gabala

Iulia Domna

Obv. IOVIAI – ΔΟΜ[ΝΑ...]A; bust r.; in oval cmk. on head, S Λ. E.
Rev. ZOI[Δ] – ΙΑΒΑΑΛΕΩΝ; helmeted bust of Athena r., on base within distyle shrine.
BMC 10.
80 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 10.02g.; 0°; 24mm.; for cmk., see Howgego 1985: 218, no. 574.

Antioch on the Orontes

Claudius (AD 41–54)

Obv. IMP TI CL[AVD CAE] – AV GER; laureate head l.
Rev. S C within laurel wreath. RPC 4277.
81 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 15.08g.; 0°; 27mm.

Domitian (AD 81–96)

82 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 16.66g.; 0°; 27mm.

Philip I or II (AD 244–9)

Obv. AVTOK K M IOVAI ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEB; bust r., laureate, draped.
Rev. ANΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ – ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛΩΝ; bust of Antioch r., turreted; above, ram; in field, δ - Ε and S - C. BMC 527, SNG Cop 272 and 278.
83 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 13.70g.; 180°; 30mm.

MESOPOTAMIA

Carrhae

Severus Alexander (AD 222–235)

Obv. [AVT K] M A C ΑΛΕΞΗΝΑΡΑΠΟC C; radiate head r.
Rev. [ΚΑ ΚΟΑ ΜΗ] MΕΧΚΟΠ; Tyche seated l., holding in r. hand corn-ears; in front, flaming altar; below, river-god swimming. cf. BMC 52–53.
84 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 9.52g.; 180°; 23mm.

Edessa

Severus Alexander (AD 222–235)

Obv. Legend illegible; laureate head r.
Rev. [ΜΗΤ ΚΟ ΑΑΕΓΟC]ΗΝΟΝ; Tyche seated l., corn-ears in r. hand; in front, flaming altar; below, river-god swimming; in l. and r. field, star. BMC 98.
85 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 8.10g.; 180°; 26mm.

Obv. [AVT K M A C] ΑΛΕΞΗΝΑΡΑΠΟC; bust l., laureate, cuirassed, carrying shield and baton.
Rev. [ΜΗΤ ΚΟ ΑΑΕΓΟC]ΗΝΟΝ; Tyche, turreted, veiled, seated l. on a rock in front of an altar; under feet, river-god; in field l. and r., star. BMC 101, cf. Lindgren 2615 and A2567A (similar obverse, mints of Rhesaena and Carrhae).
86 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 8.39g.; 270°; 23mm.

Gordian III (AD 238–244)

Obv. AVTOK K M ANT ΓΟΡΑΠΑΙΝΟC CEB; bust r., laureate, draped.
Rev. ΜΗΤ ΚΟΑ ΑΑΕΓΟCΗΝΟΝ; bust of Tyche l.; in front, flaming altar and small figure on pedestal. BMC 128–130, SNG Cop 220, Lindgren 2587.
87 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 14.88g.; 315°; 29.5mm.

Rhesaena

Trajan Decius (AD 249–251)

Obv. [AVT K] Ι ΜΕ ΚΒ ΔΕΚΙΟC ΤΠΑΙΑΝΟC CEB; radiate bust r.
Rev. ΕΠ ΚΟΑ ΙΠΗΚΑΙΝΗΚΟC Λ III Ρ; man ploughing with yoke of oxen; r.; above, eagle with palm in beak; below, river-god swimming. Castelin 1946: nos. 95–112.
88 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 11.12g.; 45°; 26mm.

UNCERTAIN

Obv. Turreted (?) head r.
Rev. Lion running r.
89 Inv. 1274–1020; AE; 4.30g.; 0°; 14mm.
The Ancient Coins in Amasra Museum

Stanley Ireland in association with Soner Ateşoğlu

Plates 51–65

This catalogue provides the results of work undertaken as a collaborative effort with the deputy director of Amasra museum, Soner Ateşoğlu, during the summer of 1991.

Amasra, which is approximately equidistant from Istanbul and Sinop, was known in antiquity as Amastris. Its foundation, originally as Sesamos, a colony of Miletus, dates from the 7th century BC, though there is pottery evidence of much earlier Bronze Age occupation on the site. In the 3rd century BC the town was refounded by Amastris, queen of neighbouring Heracleia, and took her name, thereafter undergoing considerable expansion in the area away from the original acropolis on the more level ground beyond the western harbour. At the same time Amastris absorbed the nearby settlements of Kromna and Tion, though the absorption of the latter was to prove only temporary. The archaeological remains of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, extensive in area, are now largely buried by silt and undergrowth, but include a ruined brick-faced concrete structure, now called the Bedesten (covered market), and at least one theatre. Later Roman and Byzantine periods have left more obvious remains in the form of numerous churches, one of which has been converted to a mosque, and substantial sections of later Roman walls (see further Crow and Hill 1990: 3–13). In the 7th century AD pressure from Arab invasions caused a contraction of the inhabited area to within the defences of the citadel, and these are still a prominent feature of both the harbour and the modern town. For a time, between 1398 and 1458, Amastris was occupied by Genoa, and this has left a number of fine heraldic panels attached to the defences. For the most part, however, the walls of the town remain late Roman/early Byzantine, often overfacing original Hellenistic work, the exact date of which has yet to be fully determined. The scale of defensive building in the Byzantine period points clearly to the importance of the site in military terms. The existence of a defended west harbour and lighthouse also suggest a naval station at what was clearly a substantial Theme (provincial) castle.

The accessioned ancient coins housed in Amasra Museum comprise some 370 specimens, the systematic registration of which began in 1965 when the museum moved to its present accommodation in what had formerly been a naval academy. In addition to the accessioned coins there is also on display in one of the museum’s cases a group of later Roman and Byzantine bronzes, over 200 coins in total, which has not been separately accessioned and which was not studied in any great detail owing to the shortage of time available. The coins featured in the only record taken of the group indicate material from the early fourth century AD, through the 5th century to Heraclius and beyond. Whether the group represents a true hoard-find or is merely a museum-generated aggregate of poor-quality coins is uncertain, though the variety of material included does present prima facie evidence for an artificial accumulation. See photographs of a random selection of six of these coins (one side only) on Pl. 65, A–F.

Since the coins in the collection represent in many cases chance finds over a number of years, their condition varies enormously, from almost pristine specimens which had been lost or hidden within a very few years of minting, to others which clearly circulated for decades and perhaps centuries, judging from the wear they have suffered. In some cases coins also either carry a heavy layer of accretion, making detailed analysis difficult, or have suffered corrosion while in the ground with an attendant loss of detail. It must be presumed, however, that most of the coins in the collection were found locally. In a few cases the museum records actually pinpoint the location of discovery within the town. In some other cases, however, coins are recorded explicitly as having been brought to Amasra from further afield, just as some specimens found locally are known to have been taken to other museums.
Chronologically the collection of ancient coins spans a long period, from the 4th century BC, while the town was still Sesamos, to the late 13th century AD. This can be extended further in European terms by the existence in the collection of a Genoese ducat of Ludovico Manin (AD 1789–97), a silver grosseto of Ragusa (Dubrovnik) (AD 1626–1761), and two silver Spanish pieces probably from the 17th century. In addition there are of course large numbers of Islamic coins.

Though the museum record does not mention the acquisition of hoards as such, it is possible to reconstruct the existence of some from groupings of accession numbers. (Each accession number comprises S (sikke = coin), followed by two digits representing the year, then the transaction number followed by a dot and the number of the individual coin within the transaction.) It is clear, for instance, that the small collection of bronze coins of Sesamos with sequential numbering S/72 3.12 – 3.24 must have been found together. This also must be true of the Cilician material S/82 1.26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 62, and the third century AD bronzes in the series S/82 1.1–66. In other cases care must be exercised in viewing such sequential series as evidence of hoards since they could equally be the result of accidental accumulations acquired as part of a single purchase — the Sesamos group indeed lies within an accession series containing second and third century AD Roman material. Thus, for instance, the series S/65 2.1 – 2.23 consists entirely of Byzantine folles, but with a range of dates from Justinian I, through Maurice Tiberius, Theophilus and Nicephoros I, to Constantine VII and the so-called anonymous series dated 970–1092. The fact that this purchase is rounded off at S/65 2.24 by a denarius of Hadrian adds weight to the need for caution, as does the frequent occurrence of Seljuk and Ottoman material within a classical series.

It may, however, be of value to note here the range of material contained within major sequential runs, if for no other purpose than to illustrate the museum’s pattern of accumulation. Figures are in some cases only approximate since some Greek imperials are undatable owing to their condition.

Hellenistic: 8 Hellenistic: 10 Hellenistic: 14
Roman 1st C.: 0 Roman 1st C.: 3 Roman 1st C.: 2
Roman 2nd C.: 2 Roman 2nd C.: 3 Roman 2nd C.: 7
Roman 3rd C.: 3 Roman 3rd C.: 7 Roman 3rd C.: 8
Roman 5th C.: 3 Roman 5th C.: 0 Roman 5th C.: 1
Byzantine: 6 Byzantine: 2 Byzantine: 16

We may note that within the third series there is a Byzantine sequence S/72 2.49 – 72 2.63 which includes 8 of the so-called anonymous folles (AD 970–1092) together with a scattering of Leo IV and VI, Constantine X, Justin II, Justinian I, Maurice Tiberius and Theophilus.

4. S/82 1.1 – 1.66
Hellenistic: 9
Roman 1st C.: 0
Roman 2nd C.: 2
Roman 3rd C.: 39
Roman 4th C.: 14
Roman 5th C.: 1
Byzantine: 0

In the case of this sequence it is noteworthy that the majority of 3rd century material is clustered around the reigns of Trebonianus Gallus, Valerian, Gallienus, Claudius II, Aurelian,
and Probus (AD 251–82), and it would not be unjustified here to talk of hoard material.

On another level the coin collection as a whole provides some indication of economic activity within Amastris over the centuries. The first notable feature is the geographical range of coins: from the Bosphoran Kingdom in the Ukraine, with centres such as Phanagoria, to Cilicia at the other end of Anatolia and beyond. This is in contrast to preliminary findings from the examination which I undertook in 1992 of the ancient coins in the museum of Amasya, royal capital of the Pontic Kingdom, where the accessions lists in the periods 1929–68 and 1988–91 revealed a much more limited range of mints. The most obvious explanation for Amastris’ variety is its status as a port throughout its history, even to the present day. In this respect the coin record confirms that of other archaeological artefacts in revealing the town as a thriving centre of Anatolian and Black Sea trade.

The scale of losses in itself has a bearing not only on the volume of currency available at any particular time but also on the level of economic activity, and this in turn may be borne out by other evidence. So, for instance, the period of Mithradates VI Eupator (120–63 BC) is well represented in the collection from a number of mints, though curiously enough there is a dearth of Amastrian pieces from the Hellenistic period (one specimen is said to have been taken to Ankara). In Roman times there is a predictable rise in total specimen frequency beginning with the reign of Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–3). In this period the volume of coinage in circulation itself accounts for the number of specimens that have survived, and this is no doubt also true of the Constantinian dynasty.

In the Byzantine period the heavy wear that characterises the coins of Anastasius and Justin I points to their long circulation. Thereafter the reigns of Justinian I (AD 527–65), Justin II (AD 565–78) and Maurice Tiberius (AD 582–602) are relatively rich in material, as is the so-called anonymous period AD 970–1092. Whether in these cases the volume of finds merely reflects the absolute volume of coinage in circulation generally or indicates periods of increased economic activity caused by major building programmes such as must have been undertaken, has yet to be determined.

Catalogue

After the description of obverse and reverse types, coins are identified by their museum inventory numbers, which are preceded by the letter S (sikke = coin): the first two digits after S give the year of acquisition, the next the transaction number, followed by a dot and the actual coin number. Die-axes, recorded after the weights, are given as numbers (1–12) representing the hours of the clock-face.

GREEK MINTS

Macedonian Kingdom

**Alexander III**

*Obv.* Head of Herakles r., wearing lion scalp.

*Rev.* Zeus enthroned l., holding eagle and sceptre, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

1. S/81 3.8; AR drachm; 16mm.; 3.55g.; 12; forepart of Pegasus in rev. l. field; Lampsakos 310–301 BC, Price 1382.

2. S/81 3.10; AR drachm; 17mm.; 3.67g.; 12; on rev., Κ in l. field, crescent under throne: 'Kolophon' (?Pergamon) c. 310–c. 301 BC, Price 1825.

5. S/69 3.7; AR tetradr.; 23mm.; 16.42g.; 12; uncertain mint.
6. S/69 3.16; AR drachm; 16mm.; 3.27g.; 11; uncertain mint.

**Thracian Chersonese**

**Lysimachia (309–220 BC)**

Obv. Head of young Herakles r.
Rev. Nike standing l., ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ. BMC 5.

7. S/81 3.18; AE; 16mm.; 3.55g.; 12.

**European Coast of the Propontis**

**Byzantium**

c. 340–320 BC

Obv. Bull on dolphin l.; above, ΤΤΥ; circular punch.
Rev. Four part, millsail, incuse; crescent and square punches. SNG BM 21ff.

8. S/72 2.8; AR siglos; 15mm.; 4.83g.

**Late 3rd–2nd centuries BC**

Obv. Head of Apollo l.
Rev. Obelisk on omphalos, BY(TYPE), SNG BM 72.

9. S/66 1.27; AE; 19mm.; 6.15g.; 12.

**Thessaly**

**Thessalian Confederacy (196–46 BC)**

Obv. Head of Apollo r.
Rev. Athena Itonia advancing r. with shield and spear, ΠΠΠΙΟΛΩΙΟΧΟΥΩΝ along her shoulders, ΘΕΣΙΣΧΑΙΩΝ. cf. BMC 58.

10. S/82 1.30; AE; 18mm.; 6.06g.; 12.

**Bosporos**

**Phanagoria, period of Mithradates VI (120–63 BC)**

Obv. Garlanded bust of Artemis r., quiver over shoulder.
Rev. Stag lying l., ΦΑΝΑΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ. SNG Cop 5, SNG BM 1000ff.

11. S/66 1.33; AE; 20mm.; 4.73g.; 12.
12. S/72 4.9; AE; 22mm.; 7.28g.; 12.
13. S/76 1.52; AE; 19mm.; 7.25g.; 12.
14. S/66 1.34; AE; 22mm.; 7.47g.; 12.

**Pontos**

**Amasia, Caracalla (AD 209)**

Obv. Radiate bust r.
Rev. Tyche standing l. with cornucopia and rudder, ΑΝΤ ΑΜΑΣΙΑΚ ΜΗΝΕ ΤΡ ΠΟ, ΕΤ ΘΩ in field. cf. BMC 28.

15. S/81 3.3; AE; 28mm.; 13.45g.; 7.

**Amisos**

c. 125–100 BC

Obv. Young male winged head r.
Rev. Cornucopia between two pilei, stars above, ΑΜΙ–ΣΟΥ. SNG BM 1129–33.

16. S/69 3.3; AE; 15mm.; 2.67g.; 12.

Obv. Head of Artemis r.

17. S/78 1.17; AE; 18mm.; 8.00g.; 11.

**c. 100–85 BC**

Obv. Helmed head of young 'Ares' r.

18. S/66 1.25; AE; 20mm.; 7.45g.; 12.
19. S/72 3.8; AE; 20mm.; 6.87g.; 12.
20. S/69 3.28; AE; 19mm.; 7.76g.; 12.
21. S/72 4.10; AE; 19mm.; 6.57g.; 12.
22. S/78 1.19; AE; 20mm.; 6.96g.; 12; crescent and star in field.

**c. 85–65 BC**

Obv. Gorgon's head on Aegis.

23. S/66 1.26; AE; 18mm.; 4.47g.; 12.
24. S/66 1.29; AE; 21mm.; 6.86g.; 12.
25. S/78 1.15; AE; 20mm.; 7.17g.; 12; Μ in rev. l. field, Ν in rev. r. field, SNG BM 1188.
26. S/72 1.4; AE; 20mm.; 6.9g.; 11; as preceding.
27. S/78 1.16; AE; 20mm.; 7.52g.; 12; Μ (?) in rev. r. field.

Obv. Head of Dionysos r.

28. S/72 3.9; AE; 18mm.; 2.65g.; 12.

**Uncertain mint (c. 200–120 BC)**

Obv. Helmed head of Athena r.
Rev. 8-pointed star and 2 crescents.

29. S/72 2.48; AE; 16mm.; 4.04g.

**Bosporan Kingdom**

**Rhescuporis V**

Obv. Male head r., ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ. SNG BM 1244. 11. S/72 2.6; AE; 18mm.; 6.79g.; 12.
Ancient Coins in Amasra Museum

Paphlagonia

Amastris

Imperial period

Obv. Head of Homer r.
Rev. Nike standing l. holding wreath and palm. Recueil 34.
31. S/75 2.1; AE; 19mm.; 3.90g.; 6; found in Bedesten area of Amasra town.
Obv. Bust of Homer r., OMHPOC.
32. S/72 4.8; AE; 20mm.; 5.71g.; 7.
Obv. Head of Homer r., OMHPOC.
33. S/81 3.4; AE; 25mm.; 8.55g.; 8.

Faustina I (AD 138–141)

Obv. Head of Homer r.
Rev. Crowned head of Queen Amastris r. with attributes of Faustina I, AMACTPIC. Recueil 41.
34. S/81 3.5; AE; 20mm.; 4.71g.; 6.

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180)

Obv. Laureate bust of emperor r., AYT KAICAP M AYP ANTGE[NEINO]Σ, round cmk. with female head r.
Rev. Ram standing r., bird on pillar behind. Recueil 97.
35. S/69 2.10; AE; 27mm.; 13.14g.; 7.

Faustina II (AD 161–175)

Obv. Bust of Faustina Junior r.
Rev. Hygeia r. feeding snake from patera, YTEIA AMACTP[IAN]QN. Recueil 111.
36. S/69 2.12; AE; 18mm.; 3.85g.; 6.

Lucius Verus (AD 161–9)

Obv. Laureate head r.
Rev. Ares standing r., spear in r. hand, shield in l., AMACT[ ]. Recueil 123.
37. S/72 2.17; AE; 23mm.; 6.74g.; 6.
Obv. Bust of emperor r.
Rev. Nemesis standing r., holding staff, wheel at feet l., AM[ACTP]IA[ ][Q]N. Recueil 133.
38. S/66 1.28; AE; 20mm.; 9.59g.; 6.
Obv. Head of Verus r., AYT KAIC A YU[PHAIOC OYH]POC.
Rev. Galley l. BMC 32.
39. S/66 1.31; AE; 25mm.; 11.50g.; 12.

Otacilia Severa (AD 244–9)

Obv. Bust of empress r., M OTAKEIAIA CEVHAÇIÆB.
Rev. Helmed goddess seated l. on shield, holding spear in l. hand, AMACT[ ].
40. S/72 1.5; AE; 26mm.; 10.97g.; 7.

Possibly Amastris

Obv. Head of Zeus r.
41. S/72 2.37; AE; 22mm.; 9.78g.; 3.
Obv. Laureate bearded bust r., JAICAP.
Rev. Figure standing facing looking l., kneeling on one knee, hands raised, bow in l. hand, AMACT[ ].
42. S/76 1.50; AE; 23mm.; 6.61g.; 6.

Sesamos

Fourth century BC

Obv. Laureat bust of Apollo l.
Rev. Cantharus, ΣΗ to r., bunch of grapes above. Recueil 5.
43. S/76 1.53; AE; 11mm.; 1.56g.; 6.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus l.
Rev. Head of Demeter l. with ear-ring and pearl necklace, ΣΗ – ΣΑ to r. and l. of neck. SNG BM 1355–8.
44. S/87 1.10; AE; 15mm.; 2.99g.; 12.
45. S/69 3.32; AE; 12mm.; 2.79g.; 11; on obv., circular cmk. with dot; on rev., circular cmk. with star.
46. S/72 3.12; AE; 15mm.; 3.94g.; 12.
47. S/72 3.13; AE; 15mm.; 3.82g.; 12.
48. S/72 3.14; AE; 13mm.; 2.92g.; 12.
49. S/72 3.15; AE; 14mm.; 3.30g.; 12. Not illustrated.
50. S/72 3.16; AE; 16mm.; 3.45g.; 12; on rev., 3 in l. field.
51. S/72 3.17; AE; 15mm.; 3.13g.; 12.
52. S/72 3.18; AE; 14mm.; 3.53g.; 12.
53. S/72 3.19; AE; 14mm.; 3.11g.; 12.
54. S/72 3.20; AE; 13mm.; 3.40g.; 12.
55. S/72 3.21; AE; 13mm.; 3.95g.; 8.
56. S/72 3.22; AE; 16mm.; 3.74g.; 9.
57. S/72 3.23; AE; 15mm.; 3.51g.; 11.
58. S/72 3.24; AE; 15mm.; 3.47g.; 12.

Kromna

Late 4th–3rd century BC

Obv. Head of Hera l., wearing garland.
59. S/72 2.43; AE; 16mm.; 5.99g.; 11.
60. S/72 2.46; AE; 13mm.; 1.85g.; 12.
Pimolisa
c. 100–85 BC

Obv.  Helmeted head of young ‘Ares’ r.
61.  S/72 2.38; AE; 20mm.; 7.13g.; 12.

Sinope
c. 120–63 BC

Obv.  Young male winged head r.
Rev.  Cornucopia between pilei, stars above, ΖΙΝΩΡ-ΙΤΗΣ. SNG BM 1520–2.
62.  S/72 2.41; AE; 16mm.; 3.99g.; 12.

Obv.  Helmeted head of young ‘Ares’ r.
Rev.  Sword in scabbard, ΖΙΝΩΡ-ΗΣ. SNG BM 1528–30
63.  S/72 1.18; AE; 20mm.; 8.04g.; 12.
64.  S/72 3.16; AE; 19mm.; 6.99g.; 12.

Philip II Caesar (AD 244–7)

Obv.  Bust of Philip II r. IVL PHILIPPVS CAES.
Rev.  Nemesis standing in arcade, holding staff and globe, wheel at feet, VIX (retrograde) in ex. Recueil 161.
65.  S/72 3.4; AE; 25mm.; 11.02g.; 6.

Possibly Sinope

Obv.  Radiate head of Helios r.
Rev.  Eagle on dolphin l.
66.  S/82 1.36; AE; 17mm.; 4.03g.; 12.

Bithynia

Heracleia Pontica

The tyrant Dionysios (c.337–305 BC)

Obv.  Head of Dionysus l., ivy-crowned, thyrsus on shoulder.
Rev.  Heracles erecting trophy, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. SNG BM 1612.
67.  S/72 2.9; AR drachm; 17mm.; 4.45g.; 12. SNG BM 1528–30.
Obv.  Head of Herakles l., wearing lion scalp.
68.  S/72 2.45; AE; 15mm.; 2.60g.; 12.
69.  S/72 3.11; AE; 14mm.; 3.18g.; 12.

Trajan (AD 98–117)

Obv.  Laureate bust of emperor r.; AYT ΠΙ ΑΙ
Rev.  Bust of Pallas with crested helmet r. BMC 45.
70.  S/72 2.31; AE; 21mm.; 4.95g.; 6.

Gallienus (AD 253–268)

Obv.  Laureate head of emperor r.; ΑΥΤ ΠΙ ΑΙ
Rev.  Herakles std. l., staff in l. hand; ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟ. 71.  S/72 2.25; AE; 24mm.; 5.84g.; 2.

Prusias ad Hypium

Caracalla (AD 211–7)

Obv.  Bust of emperor r.; Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ.
Rev.  Tyche standing l. with cornucopia and rudder; ΤΥΧΗ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΥΠΩ. 72.  S/78 2.4; AE; 28mm.; 12.06g.; 7.

Third century BC

Obv.  Female head l., ΤΙΑΝ. 73.  S/87 1.9; AE; 17mm.; 6.21g.; 12.

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61)

Obv.  Laureate head of emperor r., ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙC
Rev.  Hestia seated l., patera in r. hand, staff in l., ΤΙΑΝΩΝ; in ex. ΕΚΤΙΑ.
74.  S/72 2.21; AE; 19mm.; 3.58g.; 6.

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80)

Obv.  Bust of emperor r.
Rev.  Asklepios standing r., snake-entwined staff in r. hand, roll in l. BMC 12.
75.  S/72 2.22; AE; 18mm.; 3.48g.; 12.

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211)

Obv.  Bust of emperor r.
Rev.  Hera (?) standing, head l., sceptre in l. hand, [ΤΙΑΝΩΝ. SNG Aul 956.
76.  S/72 3.5; AE; 21mm.; 6.11g.; 6.

Gallienus (AD 253–68)

Obv.  Laureate bust of emperor r.; ΓΑΙΑΛΗΝΟΣ. 77.  S/69 2.11; AE; 20mm.; 3.80g.; 2.
Rev.  Asklepios; ΤΙΑΝΩΝ. SNG Aul 1042.
78.  S/77 1.2; AE; 17mm.; 2.88g.; 12.
Obv.  Bust r.
Rev.  ΤΙΑΝΩΝ within wreath. Recueil 80.
79.  S/77 1.2; AE; 17mm.; 2.88g.; 12.

Prusias II of Bithynia (183–149 BC)

Obv.  Head of Dionysos r. with ivy wreath.
80.  S/72 2.40; AE; 21mm.; 5.20g.; 12.
**The Ancient Coins in Amasra Museum**

**Koinon Beithynias, Hadrian (AD 117–138)**

- **Obv.** Radiate bust of emperor r., KAIC TPAI.
- **S/72 3.6; AE; 27mm.; 9.30g.; 6.**

**Mysia**

**Adramytion**

**Fourth–third century BC**

- **Obv.** Head of Zeus facing.
- **Rev.** Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, ΔΑΠΑ. von Fritze 1913: pl. 1, 6.
- **S/81 4.2; AE; 0.70mm.; 1.49g.; 9.**

**Kyzikos**

**Fourth century BC**

- **Obv.** Head of Kore r. wearing garland.
- **Rev.** Tripod, uncertain monogram. cf. SNG Aul 1224.
- **S/69 3.31; AE; 10mm.; 1.37g.; 6.**

**Pergamon**

**133–67 BC**

- **Obv.** Cista mystica with half-open lid from which comes serpent, the whole in ivy wreath.
- **Rev.** Coiled serpents with bow-case between, ΠΕΠ Π and Φ above, SNG Aul 7484.
- **S/69 3.5; AR cistophoric tetradrachm; 25mm.; 10.42g.; 12.**

**‘Parion’**

**Augustus, Tiberius or Drusus Caesar**

- **Obv.** Bare head r.
- **Rev.** Two priest ploughing r. with two oxen. RPC 1656, 1657, or 1659 (?Philippi).
- **S/72 2.47; AE; 17mm.; 4.84g.; 6.**

**Troas**

**Alexandria Troas**

**AD 212–268**

- **Obv.** Turreted head of Tyche r., vexillum behind, ALEX TPO.
- **Rev.** Temple in perspective to l., on four steps, one column at either side of front, blocks of wall and roof-tiles indicated, solar disk in pediment; within, statue of Apollo Smintheus l. tripod before him; CO[O][L] AVG TROA. cf Bellinger 1958: 33, type 13 (temple r. and 3 steps); and Bellinger 1961: 148, A476 (type 15).
- **S/86 1.1; AE; 21mm.; 6.47g.; 12.**

**Lesbos**

**Mytilene**

- **Obv.** Female head r. (Aphrodite?)
- **Rev.** Lyre. cf. BMC 91
- **S/82 1.27; AE; 14mm.; 1.46g.; 12.**

**Aiolis**

**Kyne**

**c. 250–190 BC**

- **Obv.** Female head r.; in round cmk., bust of Artemis r.
- **S/69 3.29; AE; 17mm.; 5.14g.; 11.**

**Ionia**

**Erythrai**

**c. 70–60 BC**

- **Obv.** Head of Helios facing.
- **S/66 1.30; AE; 8mm.; 0.70g.; 12.**

**Caria**

**Rhodes**

**c. 100–84 BC**

- **Obv.** Radiate head of Helios r.
- **S/72 2.7; AR plinthophoric drachm; 14mm.; 2.21g.; 12.**

**Phrygia (?)**

**Possibly Dokimeion**

**Gallienus (AD 253–268)**

- **Obv.** Laureate bust of emperor r.
- **Rev.** Radiate figure seated r. holding ?poppy; ΔΟΚΙΜΩ (?)
- **S/72 2.28; AE; 21mm.; 2.43g.; 12.**
Pamphylia

Side

Third century AD

Obv. Bust of emperor 1.
Rev. Athena (?) standing facing, head r., holding sceptre and scales, ΣΙΛΑΗΤΩΝ.
93. S/72 2.44; AE; 18mm.; 3.76g.; 7.

Cilicia

Possibly Aigeai

Obv. Laureate bust of emperor r., AVT ANTONI.
Rev. Prize crown on table, IEPOIKΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC OΑΥΜΠΙΟC; in ex., ΑΙΓΕΑ.
94. S/82 1.62; AE; 32mm.; 25.81g.; 5.

Epiphanieia

First century BC

Obv. Turreted head of Tyche r.
Rev. Zeus enthroned holding Nike, ΕΙΠΦΑΝΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣΚΑΙ ΑΥΣΙΑΟΥ.
SNG Levante 1808.
95. S/82 1.34; AE; 20mm.; 4.94g.; 12.

Mopsos

Second–first centuries BC

Obv. Laureate head of Zeus r.
96. S/82 1.28; AE; 19mm.; 5.92g.; 12; on rev. below, IE ΠΝ.
97. S/82 1.29; AE; 19mm.; 6.18g.; 6; monograms/letters uncertain.

Obv. Helmeted head of Athena r.
Rev. Naked male r. with pair of dogs on leads, ΜΟΥΣΗΑΙΩΝ.
98. S/82 1.32; AE; 21mm.; 7.92g.; 12; Waddington 3476.

Philopator of Cilicia

(First century BC – first century AD)

Obv. Turreted and veiled head of Tyche of Hierapolis r.
Rev. Athena standing, holding Nike and shield, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ.
SNG Aul 5414.
99. S/82 1.26; AE; 22mm.; 6.08g.; 12.

Cappadocia

Caesarea

Possibly Vespasian

Obv. Laureate head of emperor r., ΔΑΠΙΑΝΟC ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟC.
Rev. Mount Argeus, male figure at summit, ΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΠΑΤΡ ΠΑΤΡ. BMC 118.
100. S/72 2.3; AR drachm; 17mm.; 3.01g.; 12.

Hadrian (AD 117–138)

Obv. Laureate head of emperor r., ΔΑΠΙΑΝΟC ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟC.
Rev. Mount Argeus, male figure at summit, ΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΠΑΤΡ ΠΑΤΡ. BMC 118.
101. S/72 2.3; AR drachm; 17mm.; 3.01g.; 12.

Severus Alexander (AD 222–235)

Obv. Laureate bust of emperor r., ΔΑΠΙΑΝοC ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟC.
Rev. Altar supporting Mt Argeus crowned by wreath, ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΓΑΙΑΚΕ. BMC 118.
102. S/81 1.3; AR drachm. 17mm.; 2.67g.; 12.

Kings of Syria

Seleukos I (311–281 BC)

Mint of Antioch c. 286–281 BC

Obv. Winged head of Medusa r.
Rev. Bull butting r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ; Σ in ex., Houghton 9; WSM 925.
105. S/69 3.15; AE; 19mm.; 5.92g.; 1.

Philip Philadelphos, probably posthumous

59–17/16 BC

Obv. Head of Philip Philadelphos r.
106. S/81 2.1; AR tetradr.; 26mm.; 13.93g.; 12.
Syria: Cyrrhestica

*Hierapolis*

**Lucius Verus (AD 161–9)**

*Obv.* Laureate bust of emperor r.
*Rev.* ΘΕΑC CYPI/AC ΙΕΡΟΠΟΙO within wreath. cf. BMC 32.
107. S/72 2.16; AE; 24mm.; 8.88g.; 12.

**Syria: Seleucis and Pieria**

*Nicopolis*

**Elagabalus (AD 218–222)**

*Obv.* Laureate bust of Elagabalus r., MA ANΤΟN[ ; cmk.= Howgego 1985: no. 263.
*Rev.* Turreted head r.
108. S/82 1.33; AE; 20mm.; 9.01g.; 6.

Mesopotamia

*Carrhae*

**Caracalla (AD 215–17)**

*Obv.* Laureate head of emperor r. [ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC.
*Rev.* Eagle with wings outstretched, bucranium at feet, pellet to l. and r., ΔΗΜΑΡΧ[ ] TO Δ. Bellinger 1940: no. 158.
109. S/69 3.6; AR tetradr.; 23mm.; 11.89g.; 6.
110. S/69 3.8 AR tetradr. 23mm.; 10.44g.; 6.

Edessa

**Severus Alexander (AD 222–35)**

*Obv.* Radiate bust of emperor r.
*Rev.* Figure standing l. over recumbent male who raises l. hand, ΜΗΤ ΚΟ ΕΑΕΣΧΗΝΩΝ. BMC 28.
111. S/82 1.31; AE; 23mm.; 9.47g.; 5.

Parthia

**Mithradates II (123–88 BC)**

*Obv.* Diademmed head of king r.
*Rev.* Archer seated r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Sellwood 1980: 77, type 27.
112. S/69 3.11; AR drachm.; 19mm.; 3.77g.; 12.

Uncertain Mints

27 BC – AD 14

*Obv.* Head of Augustus r.
*Rev.* Fiscus, sella questoria and hasta, Q below. RPC 5409.
113. S/81 3.15; AE; 25mm.; 16.45g.; 12.

First – second centuries AD

*Obv.* Bust of Senate r., ΘΕΩΝ ΚΥΝΚΑΛΤΟΝ.
*Rev.* Bust of Roma r., ΘΕΑΝ ΠΩΜΗ[Ν. cf. SNG Aul 1387 (Pergamon).
114. S/81 3.17; AE; 16mm.; 3.28g.; 2.

Uncertain date

*Obv.* Helmeted head of Athena(? ) r.
*Rev.* Animal standing l.
115. S/82 1.35; AE; 18mm.; 5.13g.; 11.

*Obv.* Head r.
*Rev.* Figure standing facing.
116. S/87 1.8; AE; 21mm.; 6.87g.; 12.

*Obv.* Laureate bearded bust r., ]ΑΠ[ ΚΩΝ.
*Rev.* Head r.
117. S/76 1.51; AE; 3 18mm.; 3.96g.

ROMAN IMPERIAL

Augustus (31 BC – AD 14)

*Rome 6 BC*

*Obv.* Head of Augustus r.; ]ΑVGVST PONT Μ[ΑΧ.
118. S/72 2.23; AE as; 24mm.; 8.81g.; 12.

Uncertain mint

*Obv.* Bare head of emperor l.; CAESAR AVGVSTVS.
*Rev.* Shield (nothing else discernible). cf. RIC 42.
119. No inv. no.; AR denarius; 19mm.; 3.34g.

Vespasian (AD 69–79)

*Rome AD 74*

*Obv.* Laureate bust of emperor r.
120. S/69 3.18; AR denarius; 18mm.; 2.40g.; 4.

Titus (AD 79–81)

*Rome*

*Obv.* Female bust r.; IV][ΙΑ IMP T AVG F AVGVSTA.
*Rev.* Ceres standing l.; CERES AVGVST SC. RIC 177
121. S/69 3.26; AE dupondius of Julia Titi; 27mm.; 12.30g.; 6.
Tajran (AD 98–117)

Rome

**Obv.** Radiate head r.; *NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM PM.*
**Rev.** Abundantia std. 1.; TR POT[ ]; SC in ex. *RIC* 385, AD 98–100.
122. S/90 1.1; AE dupondius; 26mm.; 12.27g.; 6.

**Obv.** Laur. bust r.; IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS VI PP.
**Rev.** Tajran’s column; SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI. *RIC* 292, AD 113.
123. S/69 3.13; AR denarius; 18mm.; 2.96g.; 6.

Hadrian (AD 117–138)

Rome

**Obv.** Laureate head r.; HADRIANVS AVG AVGVSTVS.
**Rev.** Crescent moon with 7 stars; COS III above. cf. *RIC* 202, AD 125–8.
124. S/72 2.1; AR denarius; 18mm.; 2.98g.; 6.

**Obv.** Laureate bust r.; HADRIANVS AVG COS[ III PP].
**Rev.** Figure standing facing, with patera and sceptre (?); S - C in field. AD 134–8.
125. S/65 2.24; AE dupondius; 25mm.; 11.11g.; 6.

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–75)

Rome

**Obv.** Laureate bust r.; M] ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX.
**Rev.** Victory fixing to palm tree shield inscribed VIC PAR, TRP XX IMP III COS III. *RIC* 163, AD 166.
126. S/81 4.5; AR denarius; 18mm.; 3.13g.; 12.

Uncertain mint

**Obv.** Bust of Faustina II r.; FAVSTINA [AVGVSTA].
**Rev.** Female standing r., raising r. hand, l. hand at side.
127. S/72 4.7; AE as; 21mm.; 6.71g.; 6.

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211)

Rome

**Obv.** Laureate head r.; L SEPT SEV AVG IMP [XI] PART MAX.
**Rev.** Victory l., captive at feet; VICT PARTHII CAE. *RIC* 142, AD 198–200.
128. S/82 1.65; AR denarius; 15mm.; 2.84g.; 6.

Caracalla (AD 198–217)

Rome

**Obv.** Laureate bust r.; ANTOJNINVS AVGAVGVSTVS.
**Rev.** Salus l., holding serpent-wreathed sceptre, raising kneeling figure; SALVS GEN HVM. *RIC* 42, AD 199–200.
129. S/69 3.19; AR denarius; 18mm.; 2.07g.; 12.

Uncertain mint

**Obv.** Laureate head r.; IMP CAES M [AVREL?] AN]TONINVS.
**Rev.** Figure standing; PROVI]DEN[TIA? AD 211–17.
130. S/78 1.12; AE; 23mm.; 5.21g.; 6.

Severus Alexander (AD 222–235)

Rome

**Obv.** Laureate head r.; IMP SEV ALEXAND[.]
**Rev.** Romulus r., with trophy and spear; VIRT]VS AVG. *RIC* 224.
131. S/78 1.11 AR denarius; 17mm.; 1.89g.; 12.

**Obv.** Laureate bust r.; IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG.
**Rev.** Providentia l., anchor in l. hand, 3 ears of corn in r. over modius; PROVIDENTIA AVG. *RIC* 252, AD 231–5.
132. S/72 2.2; AR denarius; 18mm.; 2.30g.; 12.

Antioch

**Obv.** Laureate bust r.; IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG.
**Rev.** Fides seated l. holding standard and Victory, in front standard; FIDES EXERCITV[S]. S. *RIC* —; for rev. see *RIC* IV, p. 33, no. 66 (Elagabalus).
133. S/82 1.64; AR denarius; 18mm.; 2.64g.; 12.

**Obv.** Laureate bust r.; IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND [AVG].
**Rev.** Providentia l., cornucopia in l. hand, baton in r., globe at feet; PROVID DEORVM. *RIC* 294n.
134. S/82 1.66; AR denarius; 17mm.; 2.50g.; 12.

Julia Mamaea (AD 222–35)

Rome

**Obv.** Bust of empress r.; IVLIA MAMAEA AVG.
**Rev.** Juno seated l. holding flower and infant; IVNO AVGVSTAE. *RIC* 341.
135. S/76 1.46; AR denarius; 19mm.; 3.04g.; 6.
The Ancient Coins in Amasra Museum

Gordian III (AD 238–244)

**Rome**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG.

**Rev.** Victory l.; captive under shield; VICTOR AETER. *RIC* 154, AD 243–4.

136. S/72 2.5; ‘antoninianus’; 26mm.; 2.83g.; 6.

**Antioch**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG.

**Rev.** Sol l., globe in l. hand, raising r.; ORIENS AVG. *RIC* 213, AD 242–4.

137. S/69 3.10; ‘antoninianus’; 21mm.; 4.32g.; 12.

Philip II as Caesar (AD 244–7)

**Rome**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES.

**Rev.** Philip l., captive at feet; PRINC[IP] IVVENT. *RIC* 219.

138. S/69 2.9; AR ‘antoninianus’; 22mm.; 2.55g.; 6.

**Trajan Decius (AD 249–251)**

**Rome**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.

**Rev.** Two Pannoniae; PANNONIAE. *RIC* 23.

139. S/69 3.12; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.82g.; 6.

**Milan**

**Obv.** Radiate bust of Antoninus Pius r.; DIVO PIO.

**Rev.** Altar with fire; CONSECRATIO. *RIC* 90, AD 250–1.

140. S/72 2.4; ‘antoninianus’; 22mm.; 2.71g.; 1.

**Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253)**

**Rome**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP CAE [C] VIB TREB GALLVS AVG.

**Rev.** Victory l.; VICTORIA AVGG. *RIC* 48.

141. S/69 3.20; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 2.50g.; 6.

**Antioch**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS PF AVG.

**Rev.** Emperor on horseback l.; ADVENTVS AVG. *RIC* 79.

142. S/82 1.10; ‘antoninianus’; 23mm.; 3.73g.; 11.

143. S/82 1.11; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 2.63g.; 12.

144. S/82 1.21; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 2.14g.; 12.

145. S/82 1.13; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.53g.; 12.

**Obv.** As preceding.

**Rev.** Aequitas l.; AEQVITAS AVG. *RIC* 80.

146. S/82 1.23; ‘antoninianus’; 21mm.; 3.13g.; 6.

**Valerian (AD 253–60)**

**Milan**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG.

**Rev.** Pictas l., leaning on column; PIETA[TI AVG]. *RIC* 219, AD 254–5.

148. S/82 1.2; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.46g.; 7.

**Obv.** As preceding.

**Rev.** Soldier r.; VICTORIAE AVGG. *RIC* 225, AD 254.

149. S/82 1.54; ‘antoninianus’; 22mm.; 3.40g.; 12.

**Antioch**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP VALERIANVS AVG.

**Rev.** Emperors face to face; PM TRP V COS III PP. cf. *RIC* 277, AD 257.

150. S/82 1.18; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 2.91g.; 6.

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP VALERIANVS PF AVG.


151. S/82 1.7; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 2.31g.; 12.

**Uncertain mint**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; LIC VALERIANVS AVG.

**Rev.** Victory advancing l.; VICTORIA AVG. cf. *RIC* 123.

152. S/82 1.1; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.61g.; 11.

**Gallienus (AD 253–268)**

**Viminacium Moesiae**

**Obv.** Radiate bust r.; IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG.

**Rev.** Diana r. with torch; FELICITAS AVG. *RIC* V/I, p. 90, 291, AD 253–4.

153. S/82 1.17; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.38g.; 6.
Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG.
Rev. Emperor r., globe in l. hand; RESTITVT GENER [HVMANI. RIC V/1, p. 91, 296, AD 255–6.
154. S/82 1.8; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.23g.; 6.

Asia

Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS PF AVG.
Rev. Emperors with Victory on globe; VIRTVS AVG. RIC V/1, p. 103, 446, AD 255–6.
155. S/82 1.24; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 3.32g.; 6.
156. S/66 1.2; ‘antoninianus’; 21mm.; 2.85g.; 12.
Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG.
Rev. Emperors sacrificing at altar; PIETAS AVG. RIC V/1, p. 103, 446, AD 255–6.
157. S/82 1.12; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 4.81g.; 6.
Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG (?).
Rev. As preceding. cf. RIC V/1, p. 103, 446, AD 255–6.
158. S/82 1.20; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 3.07g.; 12.
Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG.
Rev. Emperor l. crowning trophy; PRINC IWENTVTIS. RIC 49, AD 254–5.
164. S/82 1.15; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 3.97g.; 12.

Valerian II (d. AD 255)

Antioch

Obv. Radiate bust r.; VALERIANVS NOBIL CAES.
164. S/82 1.15; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 3.97g.; 12.

Quietus (AD 260–1)

Antioch

Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP G FVL QVIETVS PF AVG.
Rev. Aequitas l., star in field l.; AEQVITAS AVG. RIC V/1, AD 260–1.
165. S/65 3.1; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 1.64g.; 6.

Claudius II Gothicus (AD 268–270)

Antioch

Obv. Radiate bust l.; IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG.
Rev. Felicitas l., facing woman r. with sceptre; FELIC AVG. RIC 206.
166. S/82 1.57; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.15g.; 6.
Obv. As preceding.
167. S/82 1.22; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 2.27g.; 12.
Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG.
Rev. Juno with patera and sceptre; IVNO REGINA(?). Possibly Antioch, cf. RIC 212.
168. S/82 1.46; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 2.59g.; 12.

Uncertain mint

Obv. Radiate bust l.; IMP GALLIENVS AVG.
Rev. Victory giving wreath to emperor; VICTORIA GERMAN. cf. RIC V/1, p. 104, 452, AD 256–7.
161. S/86 1.6; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.36g.; 12.
Obv. Radiate bust r.; GALLIENVS AVG.
Rev. Mercury l.; FIDES AVG; PXV in ex. RIC V/1, p. 185, 607, AD 267.
160. S/66 1.1; ‘antoninianus’; 20mm.; 3.12g.; 6.

Aurelian (AD 270–275)

Cyzicus

Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP CLAVDIVS PF AVG.
Rev. Fortuna l. with rudder and cornucopia; FORTVNA REDVX. cf. RIC 234.
169. S/82 1.47; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 3.12g.; 12.

Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP CLAVDIVS AVG.
162. S/66 1.5; ‘antoninianus’; 21mm.; 3.42g.; 12.

Salonina (AD 253?–268)

Asia

Obv. Bust r.; CORN SALONINA AVG.
Rev. Emperor and empress clasping hands; CONCORDIA AVGG. RIC 63, AD 255–8.
163. S/82 1.5; ‘antoninianus’; 19mm.; 4.75g.; 10.
**Antioch**

*Obv.* Radiate bust l.; IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG.

*Rev.* Laureate bust r.; VABALATHVS [VCRIMDR. RIC 381

171. S/82 1.49; 'aurelianus'; 20mm.; 3.34g.; 5.

**Severina (AD 270–5)**

*Siscia*

*Obv.* Bust of empress r.; SEVER[INA] AVG.

*Rev.* Concordia with 2(?): sceptres; [CONCORDIAE MILITVM]; XX[I in ex. RIC 13.

172. S/82 1.9; 'aurelianus'; 21mm.; 3.82g.; 6.

**Probus (AD 276–282)**

*Siscia*

*Obv.* Radiate bust r.; IMP C M AVR PROBVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Emperor receiving globe from Jupiter; CLEMENTIA TEMP; B below; XXI in ex. cf. RIC 643.

173. S/82 1.50; 'aurelianus'; 21mm.; 3.54g.; 6.

174. S/82 1.37; 'aurelianus'; 22mm.; 4.20g.; 5.

**Uncertain mint (Siscia?)**

*Obv.* Radiate bust r.; IMP[C M A][VR PRO]BVS PF AV[G.

*Rev.* Emperor receiving globe from Jupiter; crescent below; [CLEMENTIA TEMP]; A(?) in ex. cf. RIC 928.

175. S/82 1.16; 'aurelianus'; 20mm.; 3.00g.; 12.

**Cyzicus**

*Obv.* Laureate bust r.; IMP C M AVR PROBVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Victory giving wreath to emperor; CONCORDIA MILITVM; S below; XXMIC in ex. RIC 907.

176. S/69 2.8; 'aurelianus'; 19mm.; 2.90g.; 12.

**Antioch**

*Obv.* Radiate bust l.; IMP C M AVR PROBVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Emperor receiving globe from Jupiter; CLEMENTIA TEMP; F below; XXI in ex. cf. RIC 920.

177. S/82 1.19; 'aurelianus'; 22mm.; 4.30g.; 12.

*Obv.* Radiate bust r.; IMP[ ]AVR PROBVS AVG.

*Rev.* As preceding, but A below. RIC 921.

178. S/82 1.4; 'aurelianus'; 21mm.; 3.28g.; 12.

**DIOCLETIAN (AD 284–305)**

**Cyzicus**

*Obv.* Radiate bust r.; IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS AVG.

*Rev.* Emperor receiving Victory on globe(?) from Jupiter; CONCORDIA MILITVM; A below; XXI in ex. RIC V/2, p. 253, 306, AD 284–294.

179. S/72 2.36; 'aurelianus'; 20mm.; 4.20g.; 6.

180. S/66 1.8; 'aurelianus'; 19mm.; 1.94g.; 1.

181. S/78 1.14; 'aurelianus'; 20mm.; 3.21g.; 12.

**Antioch**

*Obv.* Laureate bust r.; IMP C DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG.


182. S/81 3.1; AE follis; 26mm.; 8.70g.; 12.

**Maximian Herculius (AD 285–305)**

**Heraclea**

*Obv.* Radiate bust r.; ]MAXIMIANVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Emperor receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter; CONCORDIA MILITVM; HB below. RIC V/2, p. 289, 595, AD 292–5.

183. S/78 1.13; 'aurelianus'; 21mm.; 2.69g.; 12.

**Cyzicus**

*Obv.* Radiate bust r.; IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS AVG.

*Rev.* As preceding, but A below; XXI in ex. RIC V/2, p. 291, 607, AD 293–94.

184. S/82 1.58; 'aurelianus'; 19mm.; 3.07g.; 6.

*Obv.* Radiate bust r.; IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Type and legend as preceding but KB in field. RIC VI, p. 581, 15, AD 295–9.

185. S/82 1.45; 'aurelianus'; 20mm.; 2.87g.; 12.

**Antioch**

*Obv.* Radiate head r.; IMP C M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Jupiter and Heracles; Z with crescent above; IOV ET HERCVL CONSER AVGG; XXI in ex. RIC V/2, p. 294, 622, AD 285–95.

186. S/72 2.18; 'aurelianus'; 21mm.; 3.26g.; 11.

*Obv.* Radiate bust r.; IMP C M AVR PROBVS MAXIMIANVS PF AVG.


187. S/69 3.24; 'aurelianus'; 20mm.; 4.08g.; 10.
Galerius Maximian (AD 293–311)

Heraclea

Obv. Laureate bust r.; IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS PF AVG.
Rev. Genius l. holding patera and cornucopia; GENIO IMP[.] RIC VI, p. 535, 37a, AD 308–9.
188. S/81 4.4; AE Follis; 24mm.; 5.72g.; 12.

Cyzicus

Obv. Radiate bust r.; GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.
Rev. Emperor receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter; CONCORDIA MILITVM; KA below. RIC VI, p. 581, 19b, AD 295–6.
189. S/81 3.13; ‘aurelianus’; 21mm.; 2.67g.; 6.

Antioch

Obv. As preceding.
Rev. As preceding but CONCORDIA MILITVM; Γ and star below; ANT(?) in ex. RIC VI, p. 621, 61b, AD 296.
190. S/76 2.1; ‘aurelianus’; 20mm.; 3.04g.; 6. Found in Filyas region.

Maximinus II Daza (AD 305–314)

Nicomedia

Obv. Laureate bust r.; GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB CAES.
191. S/69 2.4; AE Follis; 25mm.; 3.72g.; 12.

Obv. Laureate bust r.; IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMINVS PF AVG.
Rev. Sol l., holding head of Serapis; SOLI INVICTO; B in field; SMN in ex. RIC VI, p. 566, 73b, c. AD 311.
192. S/66 2.1; AE Follis; 19mm.; 3.97g.; 12.

Antioch

Obv. Laureate head r.; IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMINVS PF AVG.
Rev. Virtus dragging captive; VIRTVTI EXERCITVS; ANT in ex. RIC VI, p. 644, 169b, AD 312.
193. S/69 2.5; AE Follis; 20mm.; 3.42g.; 12.

Licinius I (AD 308–324)

Thessalonica

Obv. Laureate bust r.; IMP LIC LINICINVIS PF AVG.
Rev. Jupiter l.; IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN; TSA in ex. RIC VI, p. 519, 60, c. AD 312–3.
194. S/72 4.2; AE follis; 22mm.; 3.05g.; 5.

Nicomedia

Obv. Radiate bust r.; IMP C VAL LICIN LINICINVS PF AVG.
195. S/72 2.19; AE follis; 22mm.; 2.28gm.; 11; SMNA in ex.
196. S/72 2.26; AE follis; 17mm.; 1.84gm.; 1; SMNΔ in ex.

Antioch

Obv. Laureate bust l.; IMP LIC LINICINVIS PF AVG.
197. S/66 1.17; AE follis; 21mm.; 1.5g.; 6.

Obv. Bust l.; IMP LICINIVS AVG.
Rev. Jupiter and captive; IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG; ΔE in field; SMANT in ex. RIC VII, p. 547, 41, AD 317–320.
198. S/66 1.14; AE follis; 18mm.; 1.33g.; 10.

Licinius II (AD 317–324)

Heraclea

Obv. Laureate bust r., sceptre across l. shoulder; DN VAL LICIN LINICINVS NOB C.
199. S/72 3.7; AE follis; 17mm.; 3.21g.; 11.

Obv. Helmeted and cuirassed bust l. holding shield and spear; DN VAL LICIN LINICINVS NOB C.
200. S/72 4.1; AE follis; 19mm.; 2.61g.; 12.
Cyzicus
Obv. Helmeted bust l., spear and shield across shoulder; DN VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C.
201. S/81 3.11; AE follis; 20mm.; 2.01g.; 12.

Constantine I (AD 307–337)
Possibly Trier
Obv. Laureate bust r.; IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG.
202. S/81 4.5; AE follis; 18mm.; 2.96g.; 12.

Rome
Obv. Laureate bust r.; IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG.
203. S/82 1.44; AE follis; 19mm.; 2.76g.; 5.

Obv. Laureate bust r.; IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG.
204. S/82 1.43; AE follis; 20mm.; 2.62g.; 6.

Possibly Siscia
Obv. Bust l., shield and spear over shoulder; [IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG].
Rev. Two Victories holding shield on altar; VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP. cf. RIC VII, p. 432, 55, AD 319.
205. S/81 3.14; AE follis; 19mm.; 3.25g.; 12.

Thessalonica
Obv. Laureate head r.; CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Rev. VOT XX in wreath; DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG; TSEVI in ex. RIC VII, p. 513, 123, AD 324.
206. S/69 3.23; AE follis; 17mm.; 2.97g.; 5.

Heraclea
Obv. Laur. bust l. with globe, sceptre and mappa; IMP NIVS.
207. S/82 1.39; AE follis; 18mm.; 2.73g.; 12.

Constantinople
Obv. Laur. bust r.; CONSTANTI[ ]AVG.
Rev. Two soldiers, 1 standard; GLORIA EXERCITVS; CONSA in ex. LRBC 1024, AD 335–7.
208. S/66 1.18; AE follis; 14mm.; 1.04g.; 6.

Nicomedia
Obv. Diademated bust r.; CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG.
Rev. Two soldiers, two standards; GLORIA EXERCITVS; SMNA or Δ in ex. RIC VII, p. 633, 188, AD 330–5.
209. S/66 1.7; AE follis; 16mm.; 1.39g.; 6.

Cyzicus
Obv. Laureate bust r.; CONSTANTINVS AVG.
210. S/82 1.51; AE follis; 19mm.; 2.99g.; 12.

Antioch
Obv. Laureate bust r.; IMP C FL VAL CONSTANTINVS PF AVG.
Rev. Genius with patera; GENIO EXERCITVS; A in field r. RIC VI, p. 638, 147d, AD 310–11.
211. S/69 3.27, AE follis; 20mm.; 7.43g.; 12.

Obv. Laureate bust r.; IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG.
212. S/82 1.48; AE follis; 22mm.; 2.72g.; 5.

Obv. Laureate head r.; CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Rev. Camp gate; PROVIDENTIAE AVGG; SMANN in ex. RIC VII, p. 688, 63, AD 325–6.
213. S/82 1.52; AE follis; 20mm.; 3.30g.; 11.

Obv. Rosette diademated bust r.; CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG.
214. S/82 1.59; AE follis; 18mm.; 3.19g.; 11.

Uncertain mint
Obv. Diademated bust r.; CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Rev. Camp gate with two towers, star above; A in field to l., Ε to r.; PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. AD 324–30.
215. S/72 2.24; AE follis; 19mm.; 2.72g.; 6.
Posthumous Constantine I

Nicomedia

Obv. Veiled head r.; DV CONSTANTINVS PT AVGG.
216. S/69 2.7; AE 4; 13mm.; 1.72g.; 6.

Cyzicus

Obv. Veiled bust r.; DV CONSTANTINVS PT AVGG
Rev. Emperor veiled standing r.; VN MR; SMKA in ex. LRBC 1304, AD 341-6.
217. S/72 4.6; AE 3; 14mm.; 1.34g.; 5.

Urbs Roma

Nicomedia

Obv. Helmeted head l.; VRBS ROMA.
218. S/72 2.29; AE follis; 17mm.; 1.91g.; 6.

Constantinopolis

Uncertain mint

Obv. Helmeted bust l.; CONSTANTINOPOLIS.
Rev. Victory l.; foot on prow. cf. LRBC 1360, AD 330-5.
219. S/76 1.48; AE follis; 16mm.; 2.01g.; 12.

Crispus (AD 317-326)

Thessalonica

Obv. Laur. bust l., with spear; DN FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES.
Rev. VOT IMP MVLT X CAESS within wreath; TSE below. RIC VII, p. 504, 37, AD 318-9.
220. S/69 2.6; AE 3; 17mm.; 2.02g.; 12.

Constantine II (AD 317-340)

Heraclea

Obv. Laureate bust r.; CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C.
Rev. Two soldiers, two standards; GLORIA EXERCITVS; SMA in ex. LRBC 910, AD 330-5.
221. S/66 1.10; AE 3; 18mm.; 1.75g.; 12.

Nicomedia

Obv. Laureate bust l.; CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C.
222. S/72 3.3; AE 3; 17mm.; 2.29g.; 6.

Obv. Laureate bust r.; CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C.
Rev. Camp gate; PROVIDENTIAE CAES.; SMNA in ex; RIC VII, p. 626, 157, AD 325-6.
223. S/82 1.41; AE 3; 18mm.; 2.69g.; 6.
Obv. As preceding.
Rev. Two soldiers, two standards; GLORIA EXERCITVS; SMNA in ex. RIC VII p. 633, 189, AD 330-5.
224. S/69 3.25; AE 3; 16mm.; 1.95g.; 12.

Uncertain mint

Obv. As preceding.
Rev. Two soldiers, one standard; GLORIA EXERCITVS. cf. LRBC 1364, AD 335-7.
225. S/72 4.5; AE 3; 15mm.; 1.37g.; 1.
Obv. As preceding
Rev. Two soldiers, probably one standard; GLORIA EXERCITVS. cf. LRBC 1364.
226. S/72 2.32; AE 3; 18mm.; 2.31g.; 12.

Probably Constantine II

Probably Antioch

Obv. Pearl diademed bust r.; JITINVS AVG.
Rev. Two soldiers, one standard; GLORIA EXERCITVS. cf. LRBC 1385, AD 337-40.
227. S/72 2.34; AE 3; 14mm.; 1.13g.; 6.

Constantius II Caesar (AD 324-337)

Siscia

Obv. Laureate bust l.; FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C.
Rev. Camp gate; PROVIDENTIAE CAESS; ASIS in ex. LRBC 727, AD 324-30.
228. S/72 4.3; AE 3; 17mm.; 2.53g.; 12.

Probably Antioch

Obv. As preceding.
Rev. Camp gate, star above; PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. cf. LRBC 1326, AD 324-30.
229. S/77 1.1; AE 2; 19mm.; 3.35g.; 5. Found in Filyas region.
Constantius II Augustus (AD 337–361)

**Probably Nicomedia**

*Obv.* Diad. bust l. with globe; DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG.


230. S/72 2.27; AE 2; 20mm.; 3.60g.; 12.

**Antioch**

*Obv.* Pearl diademed bust of emperor r.; CONSTANTIVS [AVG.

*Rev.* Two soldiers, one standard; GLORIA EXERCITVS; SMANB in ex. *LRBC* 1391; AD 337–41.

231. S/66 1.11; AE 3; 14mm.; 1.17g.; 6.

*Obv.* Diademed bust r.; DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Virtus spearing horseman; ANA in ex.; FEL TEMP REPARATIO (3).

232. S/82 1.55; AE 2; 22mm.; 4.73g.; 2.

**Uncertain mint**

*Obv.* Pearl diademed bust of emperor r.; DN CONSTANT[IVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Virtus spearing horseman; [FEL TEMP REPARATIO (3)].

233. S/66 1.19; AE 3; 14mm.; 2.04g.; 12.

**Constans Caesar (AD 333–337)**

**Probably Nicomedia**

*Obv.* Laureate bust l.; FL CONSTANS NOB CAES.

*Rev.* Two soldiers, one standard; GLORIA EXERCITVS. cf. *LRBC* 1128, AD 335–337.

235. S/66 1.6; AE 3; 16mm.; 1.55g.; 12.

**Constans Augustus (AD 337–350)**

**Constantinople**

*Obv.* Pearl diad. bust l. holding globe; DN CONSTANTIS PF AVG.


236. S/76 1.47; AE 2; 20mm.; 3.57g.; 7.

Valens (AD 364–378)

**Uncertain mint**

*Obv.* Pearl diademed bust r.; DN VALENS PF AVG.


237. S/66 1.15; AE 3; 16mm.; 2.28g.; 12.

Theodosius I (AD 379–395)

**Constantinople**

*Obv.* Helmeted bust r., with spear and shield; DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG.


238. S/72 2.30; AE 2; 21mm.; 4.72g.; 4.

**Cyzicus**

*Obv.* Pearl diademed bust r., DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Victory dragging captive; SALVS REIPVBLICA; Chi-Rho in field l.; SMKB in ex. *RIC* IX, p. 246, 26b. AD 388–92.

239. S/66 1.12; AE 4; 12mm.; 0.78g.; 11.

**Antioch**

*Obv.* Pearl diademed bust r.; DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG.


240. S/82 1.53; AE 2; 21mm.; 4.41g.; 6.

*Obv.* Pearl diademed bust r.; DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG.

*Rev.* Emperor with labarum and globe; GLORIA ROMANORVM (18); A[NTA in ex. *LRBC* 2779, AD 393–5.

241. S/82 1.56; AE 2; 20mm.; 4.51g.; 6.

**Alexandria**

*Obv.* Pearl diademed bust r.; DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG.


242. S/82 1.38; AE 2; 21mm.; 4.02g.; 6.

**Uncertain mint**

*Obv.* Pearl diademed bust r.; DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG.


243. S/72 4.4; AE 3; 17mm.; 2.12g.; 6.
Obv. Pearl diademed bust r.
Rev. Emperor with labarum and globe; GLORIA ROMANORVM. cf. LRBC 2779, AD 393–5.
244. S/82 1.60; AE 2; 22mm.; 5.39g.; 5.

Probably Theodosius II

Cyzicus
Obv. Pearl diademed bust r., star in field to l.
Rev. Two emperors with globe; [GLORIA ROMANORVM (23)]. cf. LRBC 2600, AD 408–423.
245. S/66 1.9; AE 4; 13mm.; 1.92g.; 12.

Arcadius (AD 383–408)

Probably Siscia
Obv. Pearl diademed bust r., holding spear and shield, hand holding wreath above head; DN ARCADIVS PF AVG.
246. S/82 1.42; AE 2; 22mm.; 6.52g.; 6.

Antioch
Obv. Pearl diademed bust r.; DN ARCADIVS PF AVG.
Rev. Emperor and captive; VIRTVS EXERCITI; ANTA in ex. cf. LRBC 2758, AD 395–108.
247. S/82 1.40; AE 2; 22mm.; 5.99g.; 6.

Uncertain mint
Obv. Pearl diademed bust r.; DN ARCADIVS PF AVG.
Rev. Victory dragging captive; SALVS REI; Chi-Rho in field l.; A in ex. cf. LRBC 796, AD 388–92.
248. S/72 2.35; AE 4; 12mm.; 0.94g.; 4.

Marcian (AD 450–457)

Constantinople
Obv. Helmeted and armoured bust of soldier facing, spear over r. shoulder; DN MARCIANVS PF AVG.
Rev. Victory l., holding long cross; VICTORIA AVG(GG); star in field l.; CONOB in ex. cf. Grierson and Mays 1992: no. 476, but with frontal ornament on helmet.
254. S/65 1.1; AV solidus; 22mm.; 4.48g.; 5.

BYZANTINE

Anastasius (AD 491–518)

Constantinople
Obv. Diademed bust of emperor r.; DN ANASTASIVS PP AV.
Rev. M; cross above, star l. and r.; B(?) below; CON in ex. DOC 23b, AD 512–18.
255. S/78 1.4; AE follis; 30mm.; 14.00g.; 6.

Justin I (AD 518–27)

Constantinople
Obv. Head of emperor r.; ]NVS PP VI.
Rev. M; cross above, star r. ; e(?) below; CON in ex. DOC 8e.
256. S/76 1.54; AE follis; 29mm.; 13.96g.; 6.

Obv. Bust of emperor facing; DN IVST[NVS PP AVG.
Rev. M; cross above, star l., cross r.; A below; CON in ex. DOC 9a.
257. S/65 2.4; AE follis; 28mm.; 16.37g.; 6.

Obv. Diademed bust of emperor r.; DN IVST[NVS PP AVG.
Rev. As preceding, but B below. DOC 9b.
258. S/72 4.11; AE follis; 30mm.; 17.39g.; 12.
Obv. Bust of emperor r.; [VST] [NV].
Rev. As preceding, but letter below uncertain.

DOC 9.

259. S/72 2.57; AE follis; 27mm.; 16.04g.; 12.

Nicomedia

Obv. Diaded bust of emperor l.; D [ ] NV [ ] PP AVG.
Rev. M; cross above, star r. and l.; A below; NIKM in ex. DOC 28a.

260. S/82 2.6; AE follis; 33mm.; 15.91g.; 6.

Obv. Bust of emperor r.; DN IVSTI [ ] AVG.
Rev. M; cross above, star l., cross r.; NIKM in ex. DOC 32.

261. S/78 1.6; AE follis; 30mm.; 17.38g.; 6.

Justinian I (AD 527–565)

Constantinople

Obv. Diaded bust of emperor r.; DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVG.
Rev. M; cross above, cross l. and r.; E below; CON in ex. DOC 29a.

262. S/81 4.7; AE follis; 29mm.; 17.63g.; 12.

Obv. Diaded head of emperor r.; JIVSTINIANVS PP AVG.
Rev. M; cross above, cross l. and r.; E below; CON in ex. DOC 29a.

263. S/69 3.33; AE follis; 28mm.; 16.79g.; 12.

Obv. Bust of emperor facing, gl. cr. in r. hand, cross in field r.; DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVG.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; XIII r.; A below; CON in ex. DOC 32a.

264. S/78 1.2; AE follis; 29mm.; 13.96g.; 6.

Obv. As preceding.
Rev. K; cross above; ANNO l.; XIII r.; ΩY below. DOC 235, AD 539–40.

271. S/87 1.1; AE half-follis; 30mm.; 10.69g.; 12.

Justin II (AD 565–78)

Probably Thessalonica

Obv. Emperor and empress seated facing.

Rev. K; cross above; ANNO l.; Σ(?) below. cf. DOC 61.

272. S/82 2.15; AE half follis; 20mm.; 5.21g.; 6.

Constantinople

Obv. Emperor and empress seated facing; DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVG.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO to l.; CI = 7 to r.; Τ below; CON in ex. DOC 32c, AD 571–2.

273. S/78 1.2; AE follis; 29mm.; 13.96g.; 6.

Obv. As preceding, ΝVS PP AVG.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; XI r.; Γ below; CON in ex. DOC 40c, AD 575–6.

274. S/65 2.8; AE follis; 30mm.; 11.66g.; 6.

Nicomedia

Obv. Emperor and empress seated facing.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; ΧΙΙ = 9 r.; B below; NIKO in ex. DOC 99c, AD 573–4.

275. S/72 2.56; AE follis; 26mm.; 11.97g.; 1.

Obv. Emperor and empress seated facing; DN IVSTIN.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; ΗΙΙ r.; A below; NIKO in ex. DOC 94a, AD 568–9.

276. S/65 2.7; AE follis; 28mm.; 10.26g.; 6.

Obv. Emperor and empress seated facing; DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVG.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; Ζ = 6 r.; Β below; NIKO in ex. DOC 96c, AD 570–1.

277. S/65 2.11; AE follis; 30mm.; 12.52g.; 12.
### Uncertain mint

**Obv.** Emperor and empress seated facing; DN IVST[r].

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; A below. cf. DOC 22a.

278. S/81 5.5; AE follis; 28mm.; 12.31g.; 12.

**Obv.** Emperor and empress facing.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; Y (?) = 5 r.; Γ below. AD 569(?); Identification as Justin II uncertain.

279. S/82 2.15; AE follis (half missing); 28mm.; 9.03g.; 12.

**Obv.** Emperor and empress seated facing.

**Rev.** K; cross above; ANNO 1; XII(?) r. cf. DOC 135, ad 576–7(?)

280. S/69 2.14; AE half follis; 20mm.; 4.09g.; 12.

### Tiberius Constantine (AD 578–82)

**Antioch**

**Obv.** Bust of emperor facing, mappa in r. hand, sceptre surmounted by eagle in l.; DN CONSTANT PP AV.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; Y = 5 r.; ΤΕΥΨ in ex. DOC 40, AD 579.

281. S/82 2.4; AE half-follis; 30mm.; 14.54g.; 12.

### Either Tiberius Constantine or Focas

**Constantinople**

**Obv.** Almost obliterated: vague outlines of two figures standing; overstruck on earlier reverse of which ANNO and CON survive.

**Rev.** Lombard M; cross above; ANNO 1; II r.; CONE in ex. DOC 40, AD 579.

282. S/65 2.12; AE follis; 29mm.; 11.48g.; 12.

### Maurice Tiberius (AD 582–602)

**Thessalonica**

**Obv.** Emperor facing holding gl. cr.; ΤΙΒΕΡ AV.

**Rev.** K; cross above; ANNO 1; I r.; TES below. DOC 73, AD 583–4.

283. S/76 1.58; AE half-follis; 19mm.; 4.71g.; 6.

**Obv.** Bust of emperor facing holding gl. cr.; ΤΡΙΒΕΡ AV.

**Rev.** K; cross above; ANNO 1; Γ r.; ΤΕ below. DOC 75, AD 584–5.

284. S/78 1.7; AE half-follis; 20mm.; 4.24g.; 6.

### Constantinople

**Obv.** Helmed bust of emperor facing; DN MA[V]ERPP.

**Rev.** I; cross above; star I; Δ r.; CON in ex. DOC 66c.

285. S/66 1.24; AE dekunnummion; 14mm.; 1.94g.; 7.

**Obv.** Bust of emperor facing, gl. cr. in r. hand; ΤΙΒΕΡ AV.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; illegible to r.; Δ below; CON in ex. DOC 27d.

286. S/69 2.19; AE follis; 30mm.; 11.93g.; 1.

**Obv.** As preceding; DN TIBER MAVR PP AV.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; I r.; A below; CON in ex. DOC 20a, AD 582–3.

287. S/65 2.10; AE follis; 31mm.; 12.37g.; 6.

**Obv.** As preceding; DN MAV[ ]JP AV.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; II r.; A below; CON in ex. DOC 22a, AD 583–4.

288. S/65 2.3; AE follis; 28mm.; 11.23g.; 6.

**Obv.** Bust of emperor facing; DN MAVRIC TIBE[r].

**Rev.** K; cross above; ANNO 1; IIII r.; B below. DOC 49b, AD 585–6.

289. S/72 2.60; AE half follis; 21mm.; 5.34g.; 6.

**Obv.** Bust of emperor facing; ΤΙΒΕΡ.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; Β(?) r.; CON(?) in ex. cf. DOC 20b.

290. S/82 2.13; AE follis; 27mm.; 9.98g.; 12.

### Nicomedia

**Obv.** Bust of emperor facing, gl. cr. in r. hand; DM TIBER MAVRICIV.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; Ç = 6 r.; B below; NIKO in ex. cf. DOC 96b, AD 587–8.

291. S/87 1.2; AE follis; 28mm.; 11.31g.; 6.

**Obv.** Bust of emperor facing holding gl. cr.; ΤΑΒΕΡIC.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; ÇΙΙΙ = 9 r.; A below; NIKO in ex. DOC 99a, AD 590–1.

292. S/69 2.21; AE follis; 27mm.; 9.03g.; 6.

### Cyzicus

**Obv.** Bust of emperor facing, cross in r. hand, and above head; ΤΙΒΕΡ ΕΡΙΝ Β Π Α.

**Rev.** M; cross above; ANNO 1; III r.; B below; KYZ in ex. DOC 120b, AD 584–5.

293. S/90 2.2; AE follis; 28mm.; 11.15g.; 6.
The Ancient Coins in Amasra Museum

Focas (AD 602–610)

Cyzicus

Obv. Emperor and empress facing, emperor holding transverse cross-headed staff; DM of Σ PP AV.
Rev. Lombard M; cross above; ANNO l.; I r.; ΖYZA in ex. DOC 69a, AD 602.

Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Martina

Uncertain mint

Obv. Emperor, son and wife standing facing.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; Δ below. cf. DOC 94, AD 615–24.

Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

Constantinople

Obv. Emperor and son facing, cross between; ΣΕΡ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; ΣΙΒΩ r.; CON in ex. DOC 79a, AD 620–1(?)

Nicomedia

Obv. Emperor and son facing.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; III r.; B below; ΝΙΚΟ in ex. DOC 159b, AD 613–4.

Justinian II (AD 685–695)

Constantinople

Obv. Bust of Christ facing holding book; LhS CRISTVS REX [REGNANTIVM.
Rev. Emperor standing wearing lorus, cross potent in r. hand; IVSTINIANVS SERV ChRISTI; Σ below; CONOP in ex. DOC 7, AD 692–5.

Leo IV and Constantine VI

(AD 776–780)

Uncertain mint

Obv. Busts of Leo IV and Constantine VI facing, cross above and between each.
Rev. Busts of Leo III and Constantine V; B to l.; Α to r.; MA below; X to l.; Ν to r. DOC 4, AD 776–78.

Nicephoros I and Stauracius

(AD 803–811)

Constantinople

Obv. Busts of emperor and son facing surmounted by crosses, cross between.
Rev. M; cross above; XXX l.; ΝΝΝ r.; Α below. DOC 5, AD 803–11.

Leo V (AD 813–820)

Constantinople

Obv. +LEOh/S COhSTAh/TElh E/C OΣhY/ basILIS RO/MAIOh.
Rev. Cross potent; LhSyS ΧΡΙΣΤΟC hICA. DOC 4.

Michael II and Theophilos (AD 821–829)

Constantinople

Obv. Busts of emperors facing, crosses above, cross between; ΗΙ ΣΕΡΟΦΙΛΟΣ.
Rev. M; cross above; XXX l.; ΝΝΝ r.; Θ below. DOC 9, AD 821–9.

Theophilos (AD 829–842)

Constantinople

Obv. Bust of emperor facing, patriarchal cross in r. hand, akakia in l.; *ΣΕΡΟΦΙΛ ΒΑΣIL.

Leo VI (AD 886–912)

Constantinople

Obv. Emperor seated facing, holding labarum; +LEOh bASILEVS ROM*.
Rev. +LEOh/ΘΕΣ bA/SILEVS R/OMΘΘh. DOC 5.

Nicomedia

Obv. Emperor and son facing.
Rev. M; cross above; ANNO l.; III r.; B below; ΝΙΚΟ in ex. DOC 159b, AD 613–4.

Justinian II (AD 685–695)

Constantinople

Obv. Bust of Christ facing holding book; LhS CRISTVS REX [REGNANTIVM.
Rev. Emperor standing wearing lorus, cross potent in r. hand; IVSTINIANVS SERV ChRISTI; Σ below; CONOP in ex. DOC 7, AD 692–5.

Theophilos (AD 829–842)

Constantinople

Obv. Bust of emperor facing, patriarchal cross in r. hand, akakia in l.; *ΣΕΡΟΦΙΛ ΒΑΣIL.

Leo VI (AD 886–912)

Constantinople

Obv. Emperor seated facing, holding labarum; +LEOh bASILEVS ROM*.
Rev. +LEOh/ΘΕΣ bA/SILEVS R/OMΘΘh. DOC 5.
Obv. Bust of emperor facing, holding akakia; +LEOh bASILEVS ROM.

Rev. +LEOh/Th ΘEΩ bΛ/SILEVS R/OMEθOh. DOC 8.

306. S/72 2.52; AE follis; 27mm.; 5.60g.; 6.
307. S/66 3.1; AE follis; 24mm.; 4.44g.; 6.
308. S/87 1.7; AE follis; 27mm.; 8.62g.; 6.
309. S/72 1.6; AE follis; 25mm.; 7.78g.; 6.

Leo VI and Alexander (AD 886–912)

Constantinople

Obv. Emperors seated facing, labarum between; LEOh S ALEXAh5ROS.

Rev. +LEOh/S AL€XAh/6ROS bASIL/ROM€Oh. DOC 6.

310. S/72 4.16; AE follis; 25mm.; 4.97g.; 12.

Romanos I (AD 931–44)

Constantinople

Obv. Bust of emperor facing holding gl. cr. and sceptre; ]SILEVS R[C0M.

Rev. +RO)MAh£h0£CObA/SIL€VS RCO/MAIOJh. DOC 25.

311. S/81 3.7; AE follis; 26mm.; 7.03g.; 6.

Overstruck on earlier follis.

Constantine VII (AD 913–59)

Constantinople

Obv. Bust of emperor facing wearing lorus; CONSTA[ ] RO.

Rev. +CohST/€h ΘEΩ bΛ/SILEVS R/OMEθOh. DOC 26, ad 945–950.

312. S/65 2.13; AE follis; 26mm.; 8.20g.; 6.
313. S/78 1.8; AE follis; 24mm.; 7.05g.; 6.

Nicephoros II (AD 963–969)

Constantinople

Obv. Bust of Christ facing, with nimbus cross having two pellets in each arm; holding book with ornate cover (pellet in border of dots); +EMMAANOYHA; IC XC in field.

Rev. +hICHF/£h ©ECO bA/ΣIL€VS [RCO/MAIOJh. DOC 1.

314. S/65 2.16; 25mm.; 9.98g.; 6; A2.2.1 or 1a (?).
315. S/87 1.3; 29mm.; 8.97g.; 6; A2.45.
316. S/76 1.55; 26mm.; 9.81g.; 6; A2 (uncertain variety).
317. S/69 2.20; 30mm.; 13.06g.; 6; A2.1 or 1a (?).
318. S/69 2.16; 29mm.; 9.98g.; 6; A2.2.
319. S/69 2.21; 28mm.; 12.92g.; 6; A2.5.
320. S/65 2.23; 34mm.; 17.28g.; 6; A2.14(?).
321. S/66 1.23; 31mm.; 12.06g.; 6; A2.14(?).
322. S/65 2.15; 34mm.; 12.68g.; 6; A2.17.
323. S/81 4.6; 32mm.; 15.47g.; 6; A2.23(?)
324. S/65 2.15; 29mm.; 9.81g.; 6; A2.32.
325. S/87 1.3; 29mm.; 9.92g.; 6; A2.32.
326. S/87 1.4; 25mm.; 9.58g.; 5; A2.39.
327. S/72 2.58; 27mm.; 11.07g.; 6; A2.39 or 40.
328. S/87 1.6; 28mm.; 11.23g.; 6; A2.39 or 40a.
329. S/81 3.6; 29mm.; 13.01g.; 6; A2.40a or b.
330. S/72 2.62; 28mm.; 8.97g.; 6; A2.45.
331. S/76 1.55; 26mm.; 8.88g.; 6; A2 (uncertain variety).
332. S/72 2.53; 27mm.; 10.35g.; 6.

John I (AD 969–76)

Constantinople

Obv. +[IoAIh]l/€h XΩ AVTO/CRAT EVS€h/bASILEVS/R0MAIOJh; – – above and below.

Rev. Bust of emperor on medallion set on cross, +ΩAh in field; +hSyS XRISTyS hICA*. DOC 7b.

316. No inv. no. (Museum ledger p. 9); AR miliareon; 22mm.; 3.21g.; 6.

Anonymous AE folles AD 970–1080

Constantinople

Dates and classification are taken from DOC III pt. 2 (Grierson), pp. 648–99. The classification was first formulated by Thompson 1954, pp. 109–115.

Class A1 (AD 970–976?)

Obv. Same inscription and type, but with variations in nimbus cross and book.

Rev. Same inscription, usually with ornament above and below.

318. S/69 2.20; 30mm.; 13.06g.; 6; A2.1 or 1a (?).
319. S/69 2.16; 29mm.; 9.98g.; 6; A2.2.
320. S/65 2.21; 28mm.; 12.92g.; 6; A2.5.
321. S/65 2.23; 34mm.; 17.28g.; 6; A2.14(?).
322. S/66 1.23; 31mm.; 12.06g.; 6; A2.14(?).
323. S/72 2.51; 35mm.; 12.68g.; 6; A2.17.
324. S/72 2.58; 27mm.; 11.07g.; 6; A2.39 or 40.
325. S/72 2.58; 27mm.; 11.07g.; 6; A2.39 or 40a.
326. S/72 2.58; 27mm.; 11.07g.; 6; A2.39 or 40a.
327. S/81 3.6; 29mm.; 13.01g.; 6; A2.40a or b.
328. S/72 2.62; 28mm.; 8.97g.; 6; A2.45.
329. S/76 1.55; 26mm.; 8.88g.; 6; A2 (uncertain variety).

Class A2 (AD 976? – c. 1030/35)

Obv. Same inscription and type, but with different nimbus cross, and book cover invariably decorated with quinconx.

Rev. IS XS/bAS ILE/bAS ILE in angles of cross potent.

333. S/72 2.53; 27mm.; 10.35g.; 6.
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<td>334</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>27mm.</td>
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<td>335</td>
<td>4.13</td>
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<td>336</td>
<td>2.22</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
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<td>11.79g.</td>
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**Class C (AD 1042? – c. 1050)**

**Obv.** Three-quarter length figure of Christ facing, with nimbus cross; holding book; +EMMANOVHA, IC XC in field.

**Rev.** IC XC/NI KA in angles of cross.

340. S/78 1.9; 23mm.; 7.01g.; 6. Signs of overstriking on obv.

341. S/72 2.49; 30mm.; 12.97g.; 6.

**Class D (AD 1050 – c. 1060)**

**Obv.** Christ enthroned facing, with nimbus cross; holding book with quincunx decoration; IC XC in field.

**Rev.** ISXS/bASILE/bASIL; – + – above; – v – below.

346. S/65 2.17b; 33mm.; 12.97g.; 6.

347. S/69 2.13; 26mm.; 11.41g.; 6.

348. S/72 4.18; 24mm.; 9.66g.; 12.

350. S/82 2.5; AE follis; 26mm.; 6.89g.; 6.

352. S/72 2.55; 29mm.; 10.33g.; 6.

**Class E (AD 1060)**

**Obv.** Bust of Christ facing, with nimbus cross; holding book with quincunx decoration; IC XC in field.

**Rev.** IS XS/bASILE/bASILE; – + – above; – v – below.

349. S/69 3.35; 24mm.; 7.90g.; 10.

350. S/65 2.20; 27mm.; 9.30g.; 6.

351. S/66 1.3; 32mm.; 13.44g.; 9. Overstruck on class A follis.

352. S/72 2.55; 29mm.; 10.33g.; 6.

**Class G (AD 1065 – c. 1070)**

**Obv.** Bust of Christ facing, with nimbus cross; holding scroll; IC XC in field.

**Rev.** Facing bust of Virgin Orans, MP ΘV.

354. S/78 1.1; 24mm.; 5.39g.; 6. Found at Ulus, Zonguldak.

355. S/78 1.3; 27mm.; 6.62g.; 6.

356. S/66 1.21; 27mm.; 6.72g.; 6.

357. S/65 3.2; 24mm.; 7.53g.; 6.

358. S/72 2.59; 26mm.; 6.52g.; 6.


**Class I (AD c. 1075 – 1080)**

**Obv.** Bust of Christ facing, with nimbus cross; holding book with quincunx decoration; IC XC in field.

**Rev.** Decorated Latin cross.

360. S/81 3.19; 22mm.; 3.04g.

**Constantine X (AD 1059–67)**

**Constantinople**

**Obv.** Christ standing facing; EMANOVHA; IC XC in field.

**Rev.** Constantine and Eudocia standing facing, holding long cross labarum between them. 

**361. S/81 4.8; AE follis; 30mm.; 10.45g.; 5.**

**362. S/81 4.9; AE follis; 26mm.; 6.47g.; 6.**

**363. S/76 1.56; AE follis; 25mm.; 6.89g.; 6.**

**364. S/82 2.5; AE follis; 26mm.; 5.30g.; 6.**

**365. S/82 2.8; AE follis; 24mm.; 6.65g.; 5.**

**Obv.** Bust of Christ facing holding book.

**Rev.** Bust of emperor facing holding cross and akakia.  

**366. S/72 2.54; AE follis; 27mm.; 8.81g.; 6.**

Struck over earlier follis with E visible to r.

**Michael VII (AD 1071–8)**

**Constantinople**

**Obv.** Bust of Christ facing, holding book, cross behind head; IC XC in field.

**Rev.** Bust of emperor facing, holding labarum and gl. cr.

367. S/65 2.19; AE follis; 25mm.; 5.44g.; 6.  

**DOC 14b, overstruck on earlier follis.**

368. S/65 2.17a; AE follis; 25mm.; 3.54g.; 5.  

**DOC 14a.**

**Possibly Michael VIII (AD 1259–82)**

**Constantinople**

**Obv.** Two figures standing.

**Rev.** Angel(?). Grierson 1982: no. 1347/8  

(Bendall and Donald 1974: C11–12,  

Goodacre 1975: 323 no. 18).

369. S/78 1.10; copper trachy; 22mm.; 1.98g.
The village of Tille, also officially known as Geldibuldu, used to be situated on the right bank of the Euphrates, c. 30 km east of Kâhta in the province of Adyaman. It was flooded in late 1990 as part of the South-East Anatolia Project (GAP). The prehistoric nucleus of the site was the mound or höyık, lying on the north edge of the village. Investigations revealed that in the Hellenistic and Roman periods the settlement had expanded across the fields and hillside to the south. A Roman bath house, uncovered during the construction of the Adiyaman-Diyarbakır highway, lay at the south-east foot of the mound. The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara conducted excavations at Tille between 1979 and 1990. Work concentrated on the mound, which was stripped off level by level, revealing occupation sequences for the Mediaeval, Roman and Hellenistic periods, and for the whole of the Iron Age (11th–4th centuries BC). Soundings at the edge of the mound indicated that it was also occupied in the Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages (5th–2nd millennia BC). The site has now been irretrievably lost under the waters backed up along the Euphrates valley behind the Atatürk Dam.

Between 1979 and 1982 twenty-seven coins were recorded from the site, mainly Roman and Byzantine; all were unstratified (French et al. 1982: 167, 170 and 173). In addition, coins were bought in from the surrounding area. Five examples were said to have been found at the neighbouring hamlet of Karatilbe; another twelve coins were acquired from villagers from Hiniq.² Coin finds on the mound in 1981 were reported as being ‘rare and ambiguous’, although a number of Commagenian coins had by then come to light, including an excellent specimen of Antiochus IV.³ A further five coins were found during the excavation of the Hellenistic levels on the mound in 1983, but perhaps of greater interest is the worn bronze with the countermark LIIIC that was acquired from Karatilbe at the end of the season.⁴ In 1984 two silver coins were found on the mound in ‘more-or-less useful contexts’ in the Hellenistic level 1, dated to the second half of the fourth century BC — a drachm of Alexander the Great and a tetradrachm of Antiochus III of Syria (French 1985: 6; 1986: 214 = cat. nos. 1–2). Only two coins were found between 1985 and 1989, but during the final year’s work a further nine coins were recovered from the bath house and adjoining area to the south.⁵ So, this adds up to the total of sixty-six coins, of which forty-six come from Tille itself, while the remaining twenty coins originate from Karatilbe and Hiniq. Of the Tille material two examples (cat. nos. 7 and 8), which were acquired before 1982, could not be traced in 1992 and precise details are not

¹ I would like to thank Dr David French for encouraging me to undertake this study. It would not have been possible, however, without the generous help and co-operation of Stuart and Shirley Blaylock. It was as a result of their visit to Adiyaman Museum in May 1992 that I obtained casts of all but one of the coins, together with details of their sizes, weights and die-axes. The casts were subsequently photographed in Ankara by Tuğrul Çakar.

² For the location of Karatilbe and Hiniq, see Özdoğan 1977: pls. 35–36.

³ French 1982: 4. Five coins are recorded for the 1981 season (cat. nos. 6, 46, 49, 50 and 51). The following year, 1982, produced just two coins (cat. nos. 54 and 59), one of which was identified by Professor Clive Foss; see French et al. 1982: 168.

⁴ French 1984: 6 (cat. no. 23); for the presence of the legio III Gallica as part of the Syrian garrison in the first century AD, see Keppie 1986: 415–6, 421 and 423. Two other coins were also acquired from Karatilbe in 1983.

⁵ One of these coins (cat. no. 18) was initially identified in error as belonging to the kingdom of Commagene (Blaylock 1991: 7; French 1992: 343).
recorded. Indeed, little can be said at this stage about the stratigraphical context or significance of any of the finds.6

The coins amply bear witness to the long and varied history of Tille and the surrounding area. They also demonstrate, at least for the Hellenistic and Roman periods, the strong local ties of the ancient community, despite the assumed importance of the site as a crossing-point on the Euphrates. A third of these coins come from Commagene itself, while another sizeable group derives from the mint at Antioch. Few coins come from far afield; there is a single example from Judaea (cat. no. 25) and another from Cilicia (cat. no. 10). The presence of a Roman military garrison at Tille may be attested by the imperial issues at cat. nos. 26–29, and two matching coins from the mint at Caesarea Cappadociae (cat. nos. 11–12), but one would expect to find contemporary imperial coinage in much larger quantities if there was indeed a sizeable garrison at Tille from the last quarter of the first to the end of the second century AD. There is also a notable dearth of coins from the last quarter of the third century AD and the tetrarchic period, whereas the rest of the fourth century is well represented.

Catalogue

Numbers preceded by S (sikke = coin) are the inventory numbers of the Adiyaman Museum, where all the coins are deposited. Those preceded by TH are the excavation record numbers.

Kings of Macedon

Alexander the Great (posthumous, c. 323 – c. 319-BC)

Mint of ‘Kolophon’ (Pergamon?)

Obv. Head of young Herakles r., in lion’s skin.
Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; Zeus seated 1., eagle on r. arm, sceptre in l.; star in field 1.; spear-head in field r. Price 1759.

1 S2259; AR drachm; 18mm.; 3.99g.; 0°; TH/84/392: from, or just above, surface of level 2, phase 1; French 1985: 6; 1986: 214.

Kings of Syria

Antiochos III, the Great (222–187 BC)

Obv. Wreathed head of elderly Antiochos r.; dotted border.
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; Apollo seated 1. on omphalos, arrow in r. hand, bow in l.; in field l., ΣΩ; in ex., ΣΩ(?). cf. WSM 846 (Nisibis)?

2 S2260; AR tetradr. chisel-cut; 29.5–31mm.; 16.29g.; 0°; TH/84/393: from a wall of level 2, phase 1a; French 1985: 6; 1986: 214.

Antiochos IV Epiphanes (175–164 BC)

Antiochia ad Callirhoen (Edessa)

Obv. Head, diademed, r.; border of dots.
Rev. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΠ Greek; Zeus standing 1., eagle in r. hand, sceptre in l.; in field l., CW. BMC 74.

3 S178; AE; 19.5–20mm.; 6.03g.; 0°; TH/80-46/46: surface find, 29.06.1980.

Kingdom of Commagene

Antiochos V (AD 38–72)

Obv. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΞΑΛΙΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; bust of king r., beardless, diademed.
Rev. ΚΟΜΜΑΤΗΝΩΝ; scorpion; all in wreath enclosed in lines. RPC 3857.

4 S147; AE; 25–66mm.; 14.98g.; 0°; TH/79/27: from Karatilbe, 02.07.1979.

5 S2153; AE; 26mm.; 14.98g. (corroded); 0°; as no. 4 but [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΞΑΛΙΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ] and [ΚΟΜΜΑΤΗΝΩΝ]; TH/83/301: found on 01.10.1983.

6 S21; AE; 17.5–18mm.; 4.71g.; 0°; TH/81/77: surface find.

6 Seven of the coins have now been published in the first volume of the Tille report (Moore 1993: 179–180), although they are not illustrated and little information is supplied. Curiously, no mention is made of the Hellenistic and Roman coins that were found in the mediaeval levels.
The two following coins of Antiochos IV are recorded in French et al. 1982, but cannot now be found or more closely identified.

8 AE; bought, said to have been found on the mound. French et al. 1982: 173. Not illustrated.

**Non-regal types**

**Obv.** Capricorn r.; star above (?); dotted border.
**Rev.** KOMMA-[TH]-QN; Armenian tiara. BMC 7; Lindgren 1891.

**8** AE; bought, said to have been found on the mound. French et al. 1982: 173. Not illustrated.

**Caesarea Cappadociae**

**Trajan**

**Obv.** AYOTK KAIK NEC [T]PAJANOC CEB ΓΕΓΜ; laureate head r.
**Rev.** Legend illegible; Zeus enthroned l.; in r. hand, Nike with wreath; in L. sceptre; eagle at feet. As BMC 172 rev. and 173 obv.

**9** S168; AE; 25–27mm.; 6.83g.; 0°; TH/79/2: from village, 25.05.1979.

**Marcus Aurelius or Lucius Verus**

**Obv.** AYOTK – [...]; laureate head r.
**Rev.** KAICAPE[N]- T Π APTAI[Ω]; Mount Argaeus; in ex., ΕΤ B. Cf. Sydenham 337; see also Sydenham 160. AD 162.

**10** S159; AE; 21mm.; 6.68g.; 0°; TH/79/13: from village, 14.06.1979.

**Syria, Commagene**

**Samosata**

**Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180)**

**Obv.** A-K-M- AYP ANTΩ[...]; bust, draped, l.
**Rev.** Φ CAM[......]AYT[...]-MHT KOM; Tyche of Samosata seated l. on rock; river god Euphrates swimming l. Cf. BMC 29.

**13** S2162; AE; 23–25.5mm.; 6.40g.; 0°; TH/83/382: from Karatilbe, purchased from Abuzer Işık for 250 TL on 15.11.1983.

**Philip I (AD 244–249)**

**Obv.** AVTOK K M IOVAI ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ CEB; laureate, draped bust r.
**Rev.** Φ CAMOCATEΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ KOM; Tyche seated l.; in r. hand, cornears; l. hand on rock; on r. arm, eagle; below, Pegasus running l. BMC 47; Lindgren 1903.

**14** S2152; AE; 32mm.; 18.94g.; 180°; TH 83/270.

**Possibly Samosata**

**Obv.** Laureate, draped bust r.
**Rev.** Tyche seated l. on rock; river god swimming l.

**15** S166; AE; 23mm.; 7.35g. (very worn); 270°; TH/79/8: from village, 10.06.1979.

**Zeugma**

**Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161)**

**Obv.** [AYTO KAI T ΑΙΑ] AAPIA–ANTO[ΝΕΙΝΟC CΕΒΥC]; laur. head r.
**Rev.** ZEY – ΓΜ – [AΤEΩΝ]; tetrastyle temple, with peribolos containing grove, and having on r. and l. a colonnade and in front a portico; in field l., ΚΡ. BMC 10.

**16** S170; AE; 20–22.5mm.; 9.88g.; 0°; TH/79/34.

**Obv.** As above but ... – [ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC] ... Rev. As above but ZΕYT[ΙΑΤ]ΕΩΝ, and in field r., A. BMC 2 var.

**17** S149; AE; 21.5–23mm.; 8.29g.; 0°; TH/79/23.

**Syria, Cynrhestica**

**Cyrhus**

**Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161)**

**Obv.** Legend illegible; laureate head r.
**Rev.** ΔIOC KATAIBATOY–[KYP]ΠΗCTΩΝ; Zeus Kataibates seated l. on rock, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; eagle in front; in field behind, [B]. SNG Cop 45.

**18** AE; 22.5–24mm.; 8.10g.; 0°; TH/90/013/30/001: from the bath building, 20.09.1990.

**Syria, Seleucis and Pieria**

**Antioch**

**Augustus (27 BC–AD 14)**

**Obv.** IMP AVGVST – [TR PO]Τ; laureate head r.
**Rev.** S C within wreath. RPC 4247.

**19** S160; AE; 25–28.5mm.; 14.94g.; 30°; TH/79/14: from Karatilbe, 14.06.1979.
Tiberius (AD 14–37)

Obv.  [TI CAESAR AVG TR POT] – XXXIII; laureate head r.
Rev.  S C within wreath. RPC 4273, AD 31/2.

20  S173; AE; 20.5mm.; 3.00g (fragment); 45°; TH/80/41; surface find, 20.06.1980.

Probably Claudius (AD 41–54)

Obv.  Laureate head r.
Rev.  S C within laurel wreath. RPC 4279, 4281 or 4282.

21  S2160; AE; 23mm.; 13.03g.; 180°; TH/83/333: found on 14.10.1983.

Domitian (AD 81–96)

Obv.  [DOMITIA]NV S CA[ESAR AVG]; laureate head l.

22  S2158; AE; 21mm.; 7.25g.; 0°; TH/83/309.

Uncertain emperor, probably Julio-Claudian, first century AD

Obv.  Head r.; on chin, LIIC in rectangular cmk.
Rev.  S C within wreath.

23  S2161; AE; 24mm.; 11.67g. (very worn); 0°; TH/83/354: from Karatilbe, purchased from Hamza Cetin for 300 TL on 14.11.1983, French 1984: 6. For cmk., see Howgego 1985: 249–50 no. 725 (wrongly attributed to Legio III Cyrenaica instead of III Gallica; see above, note 4).

Elagabalus (AD 218–222)

Obv.  AVT K M A – AN[TUNEINOC CEB]; laureate bust r.
Rev.  [AHMAPX E]E VIATOC TO B; eagle standing to front, wreath in beak; between legs, star; in field, Δ – E. SNG Cop 237, AD 219.

24  S171; billon; 23–25mm.; 10.70g.; 180°; TH/79/35.

Procurators of Judaea: Ambibulus, under Augustus

Mint of Jerusalem

Obv.  KAICA – P[OC]; ear of barley.
Rev.  L MA (= AD 11); palm-tree with two bunches of fruit. RPC 4957; Meshorer 1967: 219.

25  S1259; AE; 16mm.; 1.69g.; 0°; TH/83/310: found on 07.06.1983.

Roman Imperial to the House of Constantine

Rome

Hadrian (AD 117–138)

Obv.  IMP CAESAR TRAIAN–HADRIANVS AVG; laureate head r.
Rev.  P M TR – P – COS III; Pax seated l., Victory on globe in r. hand, branch in l. BMC 197.

26  S169; AR denarius; 18–19.5mm.; 3.04g.; 225°; TH/79/33.

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161)

Obv.  DIVA FAV–STINA; draped bust r.
Rev.  AVG–V–ST[A]; Vesta standing l., palladium on r. hand, sceptre in l.; S C low in field. BMC 1519.

27  S167; AE sestertius; 30–32mm.; 25.04g.; 0°; TH/79/1: from village, 25.05.1979.

Antioch

Gallienus (AD 253–268)

Obv.  IMP C [P] LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG; radiate, draped bust r.
Rev.  VICTORIA AVG; emperor receiving wreath from Victory. RIC 450, AD 255–6, probably Antioch.

28  S163; ‘antoninianus’; 20–22mm.; 3.41g.; 180°; TH/79/9: from Hiniç, 10.06.1979.

Claudius II Gothicus (ad 268–270)

Obv.  IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG; radiate, draped bust r.
Rev.  IVVEN–TVS AVG; Hercules standing to front, head l.; in ex., Δ. RIC 213.

29  S146; ‘antoninianus’; 18–22mm.; 3.55g.; 0°; TH/79/31: from village, 14.06.1979.

Roman Imperial: House of Constantine and later

Mint of Thessalonica

Constantine I (AD 306–337)

Obv.  CONSTAN–TINVS AVG; laureate head r.
Rev.  D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG; VOT/XX in laurel wreath; in ex., TSTVL. RIC 109, AD 320.

30  S172; AE; 19mm.; 2.92g.; 180°; TH/80/40: surface find, 20.06.1980.
Mint of Constantinople

Constantin II as Caesar (AD 317–337)

Obv. [CONS]TANTINVS IVN NOB C; bust r., laur., cuir.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers, one standard; in ex., SMA[NA]. RIC 109, AD 335–337.
32 S2163; AE; 15–17mm.; 1.47g.; 0°; TH/83/383: from Karatilbe, 15.11.1983.

Constantius II (AD 337–361)

Obv. [D N CONSTAN]TIVS P F AVG; bust r., diademed, draped, cuir.
Rev. [FEL TEMP]REPARATIO; mint mark illegible. 37 S174; AE; 15–16mm.; 2.85g.; 0°; TH/79/42: from Karatilbe, 12.06.1979.

Valentinian I (AD 364–375)

Obv. D N VALENTINVS P F AVG; bust r., diademed, draped, cuir.
Rev. SECVRITAS - REIPVBLCAE; Victory advancing l. with wreath and palm; cross in field l.; in ex., SM[A]. As RIC 11(a) — Cyzicus, 12(a) — Nicomedia, AD 364–367.
38 S3759; AE; 18–18.5mm.; 1.95g.; 180°; TH/86/483: surface find from the field of Hamo Korkut below depot.

Uncertain mint

Obv. Diademed head r.
Rev. As no. 32, but legend and mint mark illegible.
40 S176; AE; 13–14mm.; 1.38g. (very worn); 0°; TH/80/44: surface find, 29.06.1980.

Byzantine

Mint of Constantinople

Anastasius (AD 491–518)

Obv. [D N ANASTASIVS PP AVC; draped bust r., TH/79/11: from Karatilbe, 12.06.1979.
Rev. M; above, cross; star to l. and r.; B below; in ex., [C]O[N]. DOC 23b.1–10.
41 S153; AE follis; 33–35.5mm.; 14.65g.; 0°; TH/79/19: from Hiniç, 26.06.1979.

Justin I (AD 518–527)

Obv. D N IVSTINVS PP AVC; diademed head r.
Rev. K; cross to l.; T to r.; star above and below. DOC 15c.2.
42 S154; 22–23mm.; AE half follis; 9.06g.; 180°; TH/79/20: from Hiniç, 26.06.1979.

Mint of Antioch

Constantius II as Caesar (AD 317–337)

Obv. [CONS]TANTINVS IVN NOB C; bust r., laur., cuir.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers, one standard; in ex., SMA[NA]. RIC 109, AD 335–337.
32 S2163; AE; 15–17mm.; 1.47g.; 0°; TH/83/383: from Karatilbe, 15.11.1983.

Constantius II (AD 337–361)

Obv. [D N CONSTAN]TIVS P F AVG; bust r., diademed, draped, cuir.
Rev. [FEL TEMP]REPARATIO; mint mark illegible. 37 S174; AE; 15–16mm.; 2.85g.; 0°; TH/79/42: from Karatilbe, 12.06.1979.

Valentinian I (AD 364–375)

Obv. D N VALENTINVS P F AVG; bust r., diademed, draped, cuir.
Rev. SECVRITAS - REIPVBLCAE; Victory advancing l. with wreath and palm; cross in field l.; in ex., SM[A]. As RIC 11(a) — Cyzicus, 12(a) — Nicomedia, AD 364–367.
38 S3759; AE; 18–18.5mm.; 1.95g.; 180°; TH/86/483: surface find from the field of Hamo Korkut below depot.

Arcadius (AD 383–408)

Obv. D N ARCAD-IVS P F AVG; bust r., diademed, draped, cuir.
Rev. [VIRTUS] - EXERCITI; emperor facing; in r. hand, spear; l. rests on shield; Victory to l. crowns him with wreath and holds palm in l. hand. As LRBC 2, 2791.
39 S156; AE; 1.51g.; 17–18mm.; 180°; TH/79/19: from Hiniç, 26.06.1979.

Emperor uncertain

Obv. Diademed head r.
Rev. As no. 32, but legend and mint mark illegible.
40 S176; AE; 13–14mm.; 1.38g. (very worn); 0°; TH/80/44: surface find, 29.06.1980.

Mint of Constantinople

Gratian, Valentinian II, Theodosius I or Arcadius.

Obv. Legend illegible; bust r., draped, cuir., helmeted, holding spear and shield in front.
Rev. GLORIA RO-[MANORVM]; emperor, standing facing, head r., on ship, raising r. hand; Victory seated r. at helm; in ex., [C]O[N]. RIC 52(a–c), AD 378–383.
31 S177; AE; 19–21mm.; 3.48g.; 180°; TH/80/45: surface find, 29.06.1980.
Justinian (AD 527–565)

*Obv.* [D] N IV 2 TINI–ANV 2 PP AV; emperor enthroned facing, diademed with trefoil ornament in front, r. hand leaning on sceptre, globus cruciger in l.

*Rev.* K; to l. long cross with T H / E U / O / P; Γ to r. *DOC* 208.2, **AD** 529–533.

43 S148; AE half follis; 25–28mm.; 8.49g.; 0°; TH/79/25: from Hiniç, 21.06.79.

**Uncertain mint**

*Class C (AD 1042? – c. 1050)*

*Obv.* Christ standing, facing.

*Rev.* Cross with IC XC NI KA in angles.

49 S2155; AE; 27mm.; 8.44g.; 0°; TH 81/306: pit fill, mediaeval level 1, phase 1. Moore 1993: 179, no. 4 (where it is stated to be of Class D).

**Class D (AD c. 1050 – c. 1060)**

*Obv.* Christ enthroned facing.

*Rev.* IS XS basile basile.

50 S2156; AE, pierced; 23.5–25mm.; 5.60g.; 0°; TH/81/307: context uncertain, but probably from pit fill, mediaeval level 1, phase 2. Moore 1993: 180, no. 7 (where it is stated to be of Class C).

**Class G (AD c. 1065 – c. 1070)**

*Obv.* Bust of Christ facing, holding mappa.

*Rev.* Virgin orans facing; MP 0V.

51 S2154; AE; 28–32mm.; 7.52g.; 180°; TH/81/305: tandir fill, mediaeval level 3, phase 2. Moore 1993: 179, no. 5 (where it is stated to be of Class C).

Islamic and Mediaeval

*Islamic, Umayyad*  

*Highām b. ‘Abd. al-Malik (AD 724–743), minted at Wasit*

52 AR dirhem, dated AH 123 (= **AD** 740); TH/82/144: unstratified; French *et al.* 1982: 168. This coin was not seen in 1992, nor is there any record of its museum inventory number. It was identified by Bay Ismail Galip, formerly of the Anatolian Civilizations Museum, Ankara. Moore 1993: 179, no. 2 (attributed to the destruction debris of mediaeval level 1, phase 2, but regarded as a ‘stray’; wrongly described as Abbasid). *Not illustrated.*

**Artuqids of Hisn Keyf and Amid**

*Qub al-Din Sukman II (AD 1185–1200)*

*Obv.* Nimbrate bust three-quarter facing r., holding sceptre and globe, wearing fringed head-dress with pointed crest; date in curved segments around (AH 594?); dotted border.

*Rev.* Three-line inscription, continuing at bottom, top and sides; dotted border. *Not illustrated.*

The Coins from Tille

Crusader (none illustrated)

Maguelonne (Melgueil), struck in the name of William I Raymond (AD 1190–1195)

*Obv.* Four small circles around a central pellet, surrounded by legend between two linear circles.

*Rev.* Cross?

54 S1286; billon French provincial denier; 17.5mm.; 0.73g.; TH/82/227: pit fill, mediaeval, pre-layer 1, phase 1. Moore 1993: 179, no. 3.

Uncertain Crusader

*Obv.* Horseman left., surrounded by legend between two linear circles.

*Rev.* Cross with decoration (leaves?) between bars in centre, surrounded by legend between two linear circles.

55 SI79; AE; 19.5–20mm.; 2.25g.; TH/80/47: surface find, 29.06.1980.

Islamic or Crusader imitation

*Obv.* Inscription in Arabic.

*Rev.* Inscription in Arabic.

56 S155; AE; 17.5–19mm.; 1.47g.; TH/79/17: from Hiniç, 16.06.1979.

57 S162; AE; 22–23mm.; 3.84g.; TH/79/12: from Karatilbe, 14.06.1979.

58 S151; AE; 26mm.; 7.78g.; TH/79/21, from Hiniç, 26.06.79.

Venetian

Doge Antonio Venier (AD 1382–1400)

*Obv.* Doge and Saint Mark; to l. and r., star; ANTO.VENERIO [DVX.S.M.VENETI].

*Rev.* Christ enthroned; +.TIBI.LAVS. .7.GLORIA.

59 S1284; AR grosso, pierced; 19.5mm.; 1.37g.; 45°; TH/82/143: cistern fill, mediaeval level 3. Papadopoli 1893: 229–30, no. 3.

Uncertain (none illustrated)

The following coins, together with nos. 11 and 18 above, were found in September and October 1990 during the excavation of several deep trenches to the south of the bath-house where, it was hoped, the site of the Roman fort would be located. These examples are too badly corroded to allow identification.

60 AE; 14.5–15.5mm.; 1.49g.; TH/90/013/30/002: found on 24.09.1990.

61 AE; 13–16mm.; 2.05g.; TH/90/013/30/003.

62 AE; 17.5–18.5mm.; 4.28g.; TH/90/013/30/004.

63 AE; 15–16.5mm.; 1.97g.; TH/90/022/30/005.

64 AE; 11–12.5mm.; 0.72g.; TH/90/002/30/007.

65 AE; 10.5mm.; 0.78g.; TH/90/065/30/008.

66 AE; 9.5mm.; 1.05g.; TH/90/054/30/009.
The purpose of this article is to record the twenty-one coins that were seen during an archaeological survey undertaken in 1989 and 1990 of the Roman legionary fortress and Late Roman town of Satala, located at the modern village of Sadak, 25 km south-east of Kelkit in the province of Gümüşhane, north-east Turkey. A further eleven coins, illustrated by Uslu (1980: illus. 305 and 307) and said to come from the Sadak area, are also discussed.

Biliotti reported that during his stay at Satala in 1874 he was shown ‘several worn out Roman and Byzantine coins, mostly copper’ (Mitford 1974: 233). Cumont (1906: 351), likewise, stated that the villagers offered to sell him ‘une quantité de monnaies romaines et byzantines.’ More recently, Uslu (1980: 83) confirmed that Roman and Byzantine coins are found in large quantity at Sadak. She has also stated (1991: 152) that a number of coins from Satala were deposited in Istanbul Archaeological Museum. It is, therefore, surprising that Mitford (1974: 233 n. 12) declared that he had not seen any Roman coins during his numerous visits to the site. Not only do the villagers regularly find coins by accident whilst working in the fields (see below, nos. 2, 11, 13 and 19) but, one suspects, a number of them indulge in a certain amount of treasure-hunting. Few of the coins find their way to the museum in Erzurum, for the villagers do not regard it worth their while to travel all the way there (a distance of some 250 km) to sell them to the authorities. The coins, however, probably gain a wide dispersal. There are three main ways in which this is achieved: (a) presumably villagers take coins with them when they visit cities such as Istanbul, where they can easily sell them to antique dealers; (b) some locals, who now live and work in Europe (principally in France), take coins and other antiquities with them when they return to their adopted homes after spending their summer holidays in Sadak; (c) antique dealers call in regularly at Sadak on their rounds to buy objects. The coins listed below, therefore, constitute only a very small sample of the numismatic material that is to be found at Satala. Coins illustrated are marked with an asterisk.

Catalogue

1989 SURVEY SEASON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>Illegible.</td>
<td>1 AR denarius, reverse corroded; in the possession of the teacher at the religious school in the village (27.07.89).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obv. Letters read as AIMMARK – ANTI[...] = AY K M AY – ANTONINOC (Caracalla, AD 198–217) or AY K M AYP – ANTONINEINOC CE (Elagabalus, AD 218–222).

Rev. Large horizontal bar across lower part of flan. Possibly mint of Caesarea.

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1 For preliminary reports on the survey work, see Lightfoot 1990; 1991a; 1991b and 1992. The final report is now in preparation.

2 Uslu does not give any details of the coins that she illustrates. I have been unable to obtain permission to study the coins from Satala in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum.

3 People in the village admitted to conducting excavations in the hope of finding ‘buried treasure’, and the evidence of their activities was, in any case, visible for all to see. However, there was no hint that any of the villagers had a metal detector in his possession. The fact that we were repeatedly asked to procure such a machine for them, and that the EDM used in 1989 was taken for a treasure-seeking device, indicates that the villagers were unfamiliar with metal detectors.

4 Generally, the villagers showed a good deal of reluctance to become involved with the authorities. They implicitly distrusted the motives of officials from the Museum and treated our government representative, Bay Güven Yetişkin (from Tokat Museum), with the same suspicion. Thus on several occasions I found that villagers who wanted to show me coins in their possession would not produce them in front of Güven bey.
Cappadocia; cf. Sydenham 484 and 512, SNG Aul 6488 and 6500.

2 AE; Roman provincial issue, very worn; in possession of a village woman (27.07.89) who said she had found it while working in the fields. The lady wanted to sell me the coin for ‘the price of a new pair of shoes.’ I declined the offer.

Obv. Diademed head r.; legend illegible.
Rev. Illegible. Late Roman.

3 AE follis, very worn; in possession of another village woman (27.07.89).

1990 SURVEY SEASON

Caesarea Cappadocia

Obv. Head of bearded emperor, laureate (?), r.; legend illegible.
Rev. Mt. Argeus, legends illegible. Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) or Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180); similar to no. 5 but more worn; cf. Sydenham 315 and 337, Lindgren 1708 and 1712.

4* AE; 20mm.; in possession of a villager living opposite the village junior school. (09.08.90).
Obv. Bust of bearded emperor, laureate (?), r.; legend illegible.

5* AE; 21mm.; in possession of a villager living opposite the village junior school (09.08.90).

Uncertain Roman Provincial

Obv. Bust r., possibly Caracalla (AD 198-217).
Rev. Standing figure, facing l.

6 AE, probably Roman provincial issue; in possession of a villager (22.07.90).
Obv. Bust r.; legend illegible.
Rev. Standing, naked figure (?), facing to front; very worn; legend illegible. Possible reverse types include Helios, athlete (Ancyra — SNG Aul 6161 and 6180), Dionysos (Nicomedia — SNG Aul 6791), and Zeus (Pessinus — SNG Aul 6232).

7* AE; 24-26mm.

Roman Imperial

Rome

Elagabalus (AD 218-222)
Obv. IMP [ANT]ONINVS AVG; laureate draped bust r.
Rev. [PM TR P] III – COS [III PP]; Jupiter seated l. on stool, staff in l. hand, r. arm extended forward, holding Victory. RIC 27, BMCRE 178, AD 220.

8* Denarius, possibly plated; 17-18mm.
Obv. IMP ANTONINVS–PIVS AVG; laureate draped bust r.
Rev. INVICTVS [SACERDOS AVG]; emperor standing l., sacrificing over tripod, holding patera and branch; behind tripod, bull lying down. BMCRE 209, undated.

9* Denarius, possibly plated; 16–18mm.

Antioch

Gordian III (AD 238–244)
Obv. IMP [GORDIANVS] PIVS FEL AVG; radiate cuirassed bust r.
Rev. [FO]RTVNA REDUX; Fortuna seated, facing l.; rudder in r. hand, cornucopia in l. arm.; RIC 210, AD 242–244.

Claudius II Gothicus (AD 268–270)
Obv. IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG; radiate draped bust r.
Rev. IV[NO REGI]NA; Juno standing, sceptre in l. hand, patera in r.; at feet, peacock; in exergue, (?) B. RIC 212, Robertson 1978: 78 no. 76, undated.

Diocletian (AD 284–305)
Obv. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG; radiate, draped, cuirassed bust r.
Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI AUG(G); Diocletian L, receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter; in ex., SMNA.; LRBC 1125, RIC 199, ad 284–294.

Nicomedia

Constantine I (AD 306–337)
Obv. IMP CONSTATI–NVS MAX AVG; rosette-diademmed, draped, cuirassed bust r.
Rev. GLOR–IA EXERC–ITVS; two soldiers, one standard; in ex., SMNA.; LRBC 1125, RIC 199, AD 335–337.

14* AE follis; 17mm.
Possibly Cyzicus

Constantine II as Caesar (AD 317–337)

Obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C; diademed, cuirassed bust r.
Rev. GLOR–IA EXERC–ITVS; two soldiers, two standards; mint mark illegible. cf. LRBC 1240, AD 330–335.

15 AE follis; in possession of a villager (22.07.90).

Uncertain mint and emperor

Obv. Bust r.
Rev. Two soldiers, two standards (?), worn, legends illegible; cf. no. 15.

16 AE follis; 15mm.

Constantius II (AD 337–361)

Obv. DN CONSTAN–TIVS PF [AVG]; diademed bust r.
Rev. Very worn; legend and mint mark illegible.

17 AE follis; 14mm.

Byzantine

Constantinople

Anastasius (AD 491–518)

Obv. DN ANASTA–SIVS PF AVC; diademed, cuirassed and draped bust r.
Rev. M; cross above; star to l. and r; beneath ?; in ex., CON. DOC 23a.1, AD 498–518.

18* AE follis; 35mm.

Possibly Justinian (AD 527–565).

Obv. [...]ANV[...]; bust facing (?).
Rev. M; in ex., CON.

19 AE follis; in possession of Sadettin Öztürk.

Cyzicus

Justinian (AD 527–565)

Obv. DN IVSTINIVS IVN ANVS PP AVC; facing bust in plumed helmet, diadem and cuirass; r. hand holding cross on globe; on l. shoulder, shield with horseman device; cross in r. field.
Rev. M; above, cross; below, ‘A, to l., ANNO; to r., XIII; in ex., KYN. cf. DOC 166a.1, AD 540/41.

20* AE follis; 43mm.; in possession of Sadettin Öztürk, who claimed he had found it in a field just north of the ‘basilica‘, formerly thought to be part of an aqueduct, south-east of the fortress. Lightfoot 1992: 291 and pl. 3.

Indecipherable

Obv. Very worn and illegible.
Rev. Very worn and illegible.

21 AE; 19mm.; in possession of a villager living opposite the village junior school (09.08.90).

The following coins are described from the photographs published by Uslu. Some appear twice; others may be shown with the obverse in one illustration and the reverse in the other, but most are depicted only as one side of the coin.

Amisus, c. 85–65 BC

Obv. [AMI]– ΣΟΥ; Nike with palm, advancing r.; in r. field. cf. SNG BM 1177–1191.

22 AE; Uslu 1980: illus. 307 (bottom row, centre); the same coin appears to be shown in illus. 305 (middle row, second from right).

Roman provincial issue, probably Antonine: Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), Lucius Verus (AD 161–169) or Commodus (AD 180–192)

Obv. Bearded bust r.; legend illegible. cf. SNG Aul 6447 (Caesarea Cappadociae).


Caesarea Cappadociae, probably Severan dynasty (first quarter of third century AD)

Obv. Bearded bust r.; legend illegible. cf. SNG Aul 6459 (Septimius Severus); 6476 (Iulia Domna); 6486–7 (Caracalla); 6495 (Macrinus); Sydenham 500 (Geta).

24 AE; Uslu 1980: illus. 305 (bottom row, right).

Antioch, possibly Elagabalus (AD 218–222)

Obv. SC within laurel wreath; below, eagle with wings extended, head r. cf. Lindgren A2001A.

25 AE; Uslu 1980: illus. 305 (middle row, left).

Roman provincial issues, probably Severus Alexander (AD 222–235)

Obv. [...]ΟΥΠΟC [A ..]; laureate bust r. cf. SNG Aul 6711 (Amaseia) and 6517 (Caesarea Cappadociae).

26 AE; circular cmk., perhaps Howgego 1985: 106 no. 12 (Helios) or 155 no. 269 (Tyche); Uslu 1980: illus. 307 (top row, left).
Obv. AY K M [...JAN; laureate bust r. Possibly Caesarea Cappadociae; cf. Sydenham 535, SNG Aul 6510.
28 AE; Uslu 1980: illus. 307 (top row, right), the same coin appears to be shown in illus. 305 (top row, second from left).

Honorius (AD 393–423)
Obv. DN HONORI-VS PF AVG; pearl-diademed draped bust r. cf. LRBC 2193 – VIRTUS EXERCITI (AD 395–408), 2802 – GLORIA ROMANORUM (AD 402–408).
29 AE follis; Uslu 1980: illus. 307 (bottom row, right).

Possibly Eudoxia
Rev. SALVS REI-PVBLICA; Victory seated r., writing Chi-Rho sign on shield resting on small column. cf. LRBC 2800, AD 400.
30 AE follis; Uslu 1980: illus. 307 (middle row, right).

Mint of Constantinople (AD 498–518), probably Anastasius
Rev. M; above, cross; below, €; to l. and r., stars; in ex., CON. cf. DOC 23k3.
31 AE follis; Uslu 1980: illus. 305 (bottom row, left).

Mint of Constantinople, probably Justinian
Rev. M; above, cross; below, €; to l., ANNO; to r., X/YI; in ex., CON. DOC 40e.2, or 41e.2, AD 541/2 or 542/3.
32 AE follis; Uslu 1980: illus. 305 (top row, right).

The other nine coins depicted in illus. 305 are too indistinct to allow identification.

Acknowledgement
I am grateful to Roger Bland of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum for help in identifying the survey coins (from photographs).
20. A Small Collection from Gaziantep

Part I: Richard Ashton
Plate 69

Part II: Professor Cyril Mango and Dr. Marlia Mundell Mango
Plate 69

Part I

Mr. Mehmet Baz of Ankara has kindly allowed me to publish the following 22 coins, which he bought in Gaziantep on various occasions and which now form part of his state-registered private collection of antiquities. The 22 pieces are all said to have been found in the Gaziantep area. The ancient coins offer no surprises individually or collectively, and they represent an extremely small sample of material. Nevertheless, they may make a minor contribution to the picture of coin circulation in the Gaziantep area.

Mr. Baz’s collection also contains a Byzantine lead seal, which is likewise said to have been found in the Gaziantep area. It is discussed by Professor Cyril Mango and Dr. Marlia Mundell Mango in Part II.

Catalogue

Hellenistic and Roman Provincial

Hierapolis-Kastabala, Cilicia
Second – first centuries BC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bust of city goddess r.; behind, X.</td>
<td>River-god Pyramos swimming r., eagle in r. hand; above, IEPO/ΠΟΙΑΙΩΝ; below, ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΜΟΥΣ ΠΥΡΑΜΩΝ. SNG Aul 5570 (same dies).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 AE; 22mm.; 11.45g.; 0°.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antiochos IV of Syria (175–164 BC): Antioch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diademate radiate head of Antiochus r.; border of dots.</td>
<td>Zeus standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; to r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; to l., ΘΕΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ]. Houghton 124–5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 AE; 15mm.; 4.85g.; 0°.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antioch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head of Zeus laureate r.; border of dots.</td>
<td>Zeus enthroned l., holding Nike and sceptre; to r., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ; to l., ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ; in field l., Α; under throne, Μ; in ex., ΕΚΣ (year 225 = 88/87 BC). I have found no exact reference. SNG Cop 68 and BMC 18 of the same series and date have A in l. field (BMC 18 with star as well), but no M beneath the throne. BMC 20, from a separate but contemporary series (head of Tyche/tripod), has the same date with A and M in the l. field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 AE; 20mm.; 7.30g.; 0°;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obv. | Bust of Artemis r. |
Rev. | Laurel branch; ΑΝΤΙΟΧ·ΕΩΝ; ΔΡ (year 104 = AD 55/6). RPC 4289. |
| 4 AE; 16mm.; 3.33g.; 180°. |

Palestine
Possibly Antigonus Mattathias (40–37 BC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclear.</td>
<td>Seven-branched candlestick. BMC 56?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 AE; 14–16mm. 1.00g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roman Imperial to House of Constantine

Cyzicus c. AD 295–9

Diocletian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPCCVALLIOCTEIANVS/SPAVA; radiate bust r.</td>
<td>CONCORDIAE–LABVM; prince receiving victory on globe from Jupiter; between legs of figures, KT. RIC VI 581 no. 16a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 AE; 19mm.; 3.00g.; 0°.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maximianus Herculius

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPCMAXIMIANVS/SPAVA; radiate bust r.</td>
<td>As 6, but KA between legs. RIC VI 581 no. 16b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 AE; 20mm.; 3.49g.; 180°.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Richard Ashton

(Nos. 6 and 7 are both in good condition and have similar patination and earth encrustation: they look as if they came from the same deposit.)

Roman Imperial: Constantine the Great and later

Lugdunum

Obv. IMPCONSTANTINVS AVG; bust of Constantine I r.
Rev. [SOLIN]IC–TOMICIT; Sol standing l., raising r. hand, globe in l.; A in l. field; S in r. field; in ex., [P]LJG. RIC VII, 125, no. 52, AD 316.
8 AE; 19mm.; 3.16g.; 180°.

Arelate

Obv. CONSTATINVS AVG; bust of Constantine I r.
Rev. DNCONSTANTINIMAXAVG; in laurel wreath, VOT/XX; in ex., P A. RIC VII, 259, no. 228, AD 321.
9 AE; 17mm.; 3.35g.; 0°.

Cyzicus

Obv. CONSTATINVS MAX AVG; head of Constantine I r.
Rev. PROVID thống–TIAEAVGG; camp gate; in ex., SMKS. RIC VII, 647, no. 24, AD 324–5.
10 AE; 19mm.; 2.99g.; 180°.
Obv. VRBS-ROMA; bust of Urbs Roma l.
Rev. She-wolf l. suckling twins; in ex., SMK. RIC VII, 654, no. 72, AD 330–5.
11 AE; 17mm.; 2.65g.; 0°.

Antioch

Obv. CONSTATNI–NYSMAXAVG; bust of Constantine I r.
Rev. GLOR–IAEXER–ITVS; two soldiers, two standards; in ex., SMANA. RIC VII, 693, no. 86, AD 330–335.
13 AE; 17mm.; 2.52g.; 0°.
Obv. CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC; bust of Constantine II r.
Rev. As 13, but in ex., SMANZ. RIC VII, 693, no. 87, AD 330–335.
14 AE; 17mm.; 2.40g.; 330°.

Obv. CONSTATNVSAVG; head of Constantius II r.
Rev. As 13 and 14, but one standard; in ex., SMANS. RIC VIII, 515, no. 56, AD 337–347.
15 AE; 15mm.; 1.74g.; 150°.

Alexandria

Obv. CONST–ANSAVG; bust of Constans r.
Rev. As 15, but in ex., SMAL A. RIC VIII, 539, no. 20, AD 340.
16 AE; 15mm.; 1.79g.; 0°.

Uncertain mint (Thessalonica, Constantinople, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, Antioch or Alexandria)

Obv. [DN]ARCA-DIVSPFA[VG]; bust of Arcadius r.
Rev. SALVSREI–[PVBLICAES]; Victory l., dragging captive with l. hand; chi-rho in l. field; letters in ex. unclear. AD 383–395.
17 AE; 11mm.; 1.18g.; 0°.

Byzantine

Antioch

Obv. DNIVSTINI–ANVSPPAVI; bust of Justinian I facing in plumed helmet, diadem and cuirass; in r. hand, cross on globe; on l. shoulder, shield with horseman device.
Rev. M; above, cross; below, A; to l. ANNO; to r., XX ÇII; in exergue, THyF; DOC 225a, AD 555/6.
18 AE follis; 34mm.; 19.10g.; 150°.

Constantinople

Obv. +LÉOnbAS–ILEVSROM³; facing bust of Leo VI with short beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross; on r. shoulder, roundel with central pellet; in l. hand, akakia.
19 AE follis; 25mm.; 8.35g; 180°.

Anonymous follis

Obv. Bust of Christ facing, r. hand raised in blessing; book in l.; [IC] – XC.
20 AE; 23–25mm.; 5.68g.
Islamic

Mamluke Sultans of Egypt and Syria

Probably Barquq (AH 784–791/792–801 = AD 1382–1389/1390–1399)


Rev. Lion r., at centre of two intersecting triangles; bits of legend in segments (illegible); dotted border. This reverse variety not recorded in Balog 1964.

21 AR; 17mm.; 1.71g.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Helen Brown for identification of nos. 5, 21 and 22.

Part II

Catalogue

Byzantine lead seal of the patrician Theodorokanos, doux and katepano of Edessa (?).

Persia, Qajar dynasty: Aga Muhammad Khan, AH 1193–1211 = AD 1779–97

Tabriz mint. Year [1]202 = AD 1787–8

Unpublished mint/date combination?

22 AR dirhem; 19–21mm.; 5.53g.

Byzantine lead seal of the patrician Theodorokanos, doux and katepano of Edessa (?).

Obv. Inscription in four lines preceded by a cross (?); border of dots;

+ K E B – | – O V K K T E | Π Α N Ω Ε | Δ Ε C C

Rev. Inscription in three lines; the final letter followed by a dash; border of dots;

– Ε O Δ Ω Ρ – | K Α N T I K – | O V –

+ Κ(ύπι)ε β(οη)ϊ[θ(ει)] δ(ουκ(ος) κ(α)τεπ(ανω) Εδέσσα(ντι)

[Θ]εοδορ[ο]κ[ανω(ος)] π(α)τρικ[ος]

‘Lord help the doux (and) katepano of Edessa (?), Theodorokanos, patrikios’.

23mm; 8.78g.; blank too small for die; presumably found in the region of Gaziantep; unpublished; datable between AD 1032 and 1098, possibly 1038–1057.
Patrikios being in the genitive, we have supplied *doukos* and Theodorokanou rather than the more correct *douki* and Theodorokanô. A similar abbreviation of *patrikios* appears on other eleventh-century seals (e.g. Nesbitt and Oikonomides 1991: nos. 1.3, 29.1).

The *doux katepano* was, between the later 10th century and 1100, the governor of a major province (*theme*) which in this case has the name of its principal city (Glykatzi-Ahrweiler 1960: 64–7). *Patrikios* was a high honorific title (4th–12th century, Oikonomides 1972: 294–5) held by an official of that rank.

If the above reading of Edessa is correct, and if, given the findspot of the seal in the region of Gaziantep, the Edessa in question is that in Mesopotamia rather than Greece, the seal would fall in the period of Byzantine domination of Mesopotamian Edessa (modern Şanlıurfa) between its capture in 1032 by George Maniakes and its taking by the Crusaders in 1098 (Honigman 1935: 134–46). During that period Armenians were in prominent positions in Edessa and Byzantine authority was repeatedly challenged or eclipsed by other powers (Armenian, Georgian, Seljuk). The first *katepano* of Edessa after Maniakes’ victory was probably Leo Lependrenus who replaced the latter in 1032, and was himself succeeded by the Armenian Abu-K’ab. Altogether fifteen governors are known by name and date (see Arutjunova 1973: 137–53). Seals are known of Aaron (1057–8, Schlumberger 1884: no. 316) and of Arouantas (Arbentinos) (Cheynet, Morrisson and Seibt 1991: no. 177). In the recorded dates of governors a large gap appears between 1038 and 1057 when Theodorokanos may have served.

Theodorokanos (T’ot’orakan) was an Armenian name which became a family name under Basil II (Adontz 1965: 153–62). The first Theodorokanos attested in Byzantine sources was also a *patrikios* who was *strategos* of Philippopolis, 994–1000, and *doux* of Adrianople in 1007. George Theodorokanos, who was *strategos* of Samos in 1028, and Basil Theodorokanos, who was *katepano* of Lombardy in 1038, and again in 1042, were thought by Adontz to be his sons. The same scholar identified Constantine Theodorokanos, *proedros* and *synkletikos* in 1077, as son of Basil. Seals are preserved of a *patrikios* Constantine Theodorokanos (ascribed to the second third of the 11th century) and a Romanos Theodorokanos (without title) (Stavrakos 1990: nos. 89, 90).
Bibliography

For further abbreviations, see the lists in current volumes of Anatolian Studies and Numismatic Chronicle.


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