

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

PERSIAN, HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN PERIOD COINS
FROM THE BEIRUT CENTRAL DISTRICT (5th CENTURY
B.C. - 5th CENTURY A.D.)

by
ROCHANA ISMAIL FARAJ

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ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Title: PERSIAN, HELLENISTIC and ROMAN PERIOD COINS from the BEIRUT CENTRAL DISTRICT (5th CENTURY B.C. - 5th CENTURY A.D.)

In the aftermath of the Lebanese Civil War, thousands of coins were collected from the excavations in the Beirut Central District (BCD). Professor Kevin Butcher (Warwick University, England; previously American University of Beirut) and Professor Ziad Sawaya (Lebanese University) were the first numismatists to study and publish a substantial number of coins from important sites in Beirut. However, other equally important sites remain unstudied and a significant number of coins still require processing and eventual publication. Dr. Jack Nurpetlian (American University of Beirut) is currently working on a good portion of the remaining material (approximately 4,000 coins), and an additional 2,000 coins of the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods are presented in this thesis.

The significance and impact of this thesis is twofold: a) to identify, classify and analyze *new unpublished* material and b) to add to, modify and possibly disprove some of the findings by the above mentioned numismatists. Consequently, this study will present an analysis of the new material to update the previously published material. Accordingly, a broader understanding of the economic history of ancient Beirut from the 5th c. B.C. to the 5th c. A.D. will be reached.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BMC Phoenicia	A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum: Phoenicia
BMC Syria	A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum: Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria
CPE	Coins of the Ptolemaic Empire. Part I: Ptolemy I through Ptolemy IV
CRS	Coinage in Roman Syria: Northern Syria, 64 B.C. - A.D. 253
Duyrat	Arados hellénistique: étude historique et monétaire
Elayi	Le monnayage de la cité phénicienne de Sidon à l'époque perse (Ve-IVe s. av. J.-C.)
Gitler & Tal	The Coinage of Philistia of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.
Hendin	A Guide to Biblical Coins
Kadman Caesarea	The Coins of Caesarea Maritima
LRBC	Late Roman Bronze Coinage: A.D. 324-498
McAlee	The Coins of Roman Antioch
Meshorer, Aelia	The Coins of Aelia Capitolina
Price	The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus
Prieur	The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions
RIC II	The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. II, Vespasian to Hadrian
RIC III	The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. III, Antoninus Pius to Commodus
RIC IV	The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. IV, Pertinax to Uranius Antoninus
RIC V	The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. V, Valerian to the Reform of Diocletian
RIC VI	The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. VI, From Diocletian's reform to the death of Maximinus
RIC VII	The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. VII, Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313-337
RPC I	Roman Provincial Coinage, Vol. I
RPC II	Roman Provincial Coinage, Vol. II
Sawaya	Histoire de Bérytos et d'Héliopolis d'après leurs monnaies
Sawaya Botrys	"Le monnayage de Botrys de Phénicie"
SC II	Seleucid Coins, a Comprehensive Catalogue. Part II: Seleucus IV through Antiochus XIII
Svoronos	Ta Nomismata Tou Kratous Ton Ptolemaion (Ptolemaic Coinage)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

It is through the study of artifacts that archaeologists try to discover and understand the human past and the history behind ancient civilizations. Numismatics is also an important part of archaeological studies as it analyzes various aspects of the historical, cultural and economic past of civilizations.

A. Beirut Excavations

1. Background of the excavations in Beirut

Archaeological investigations showed that Beirut was situated on important archaeological deposits (Sandes 2010, 92). Due to the significance of these sites, in 1991 the Lebanese government requested assistance from UNESCO to preserve the city's cultural heritage. UNESCO's role was to advise the process of excavating and preserving the sites, while the United Nation's Development Program and the Lebanese Directorate General of Antiquities took charge of the actual excavations (Sandes 2010, 92). Funding was received from several foundations and organizations to support more than 133 excavations in the Beirut Central District. In 1994, the funding decreased, and Solidere (acronym for Société Libanaise pour le Développement et la Reconstitucion) took over the funding of the majority of the archaeological work (Sandes 2010, 93). The subsequent discoveries from the excavations have shown that Beirut dates back to the Early Bronze Age ca. 2700 B.C. It was mentioned in the Amarna correspondence and Ugaritic texts in the Late Bronze Age as *Biruta* which means 'wells', and centuries later

Bi'ru was mentioned in the annals of the Assyrian king Asarhaddon as one of Sidon's fortified cities (Sader 1998, 32).

The ancient tell of Beirut is located northeast of Martyrs' Square (in what follows see Sader 1998, 29-33). Unfortunately, the Mandate authorities and the Directorate General of Antiquities at that time never took measures to preserve it and the archaeological strata were gradually destroyed by numerous construction operations. As a consequence, a large part of the *intra muros* settlement of the Bronze and Iron Ages was lost. The rescue excavations in 1993 showed interesting features in the ancient tell, such as the well-built Middle Bronze Age wall and gate, and the impressive Iron Age glacis with the staircase that led to the city. It is not until the Persian period that Beirut started its urban growth. Discoveries have shown that the ancient city had trade connections with Egypt, Crete, mainland Greece and Cyprus dated to the 3rd millennium B.C. The city's urbanization started to expand under the reign of Alexander the Great, but only small parts were persevered of the Hellenistic city. During the Roman period, the center of the city was moved further west, corresponding to the modern-day Place de l'Étoile.

2. Recording of the data from the excavations

The coins collected during the excavation process were documented by registering the site number and context number, in addition to the find date.

As the vast majority of the coins were found covered in heavy corrosions, electrolysis was used to remove the residue or incrustations. Using this technique is very efficient since it is relatively quick, but one must be careful of not keeping a coin immersed in the solution for too long as it will eventually disintegrate entirely. After

cleaning the coins, the obverse and the reverse were scanned, and the size (diameter) of the coin was recorded.

B. Background to the Study

The study of coins excavated from the Beirut Central District sheds light on the cultural history and economy of ancient Beirut under the influence of the various local and foreign authorities.

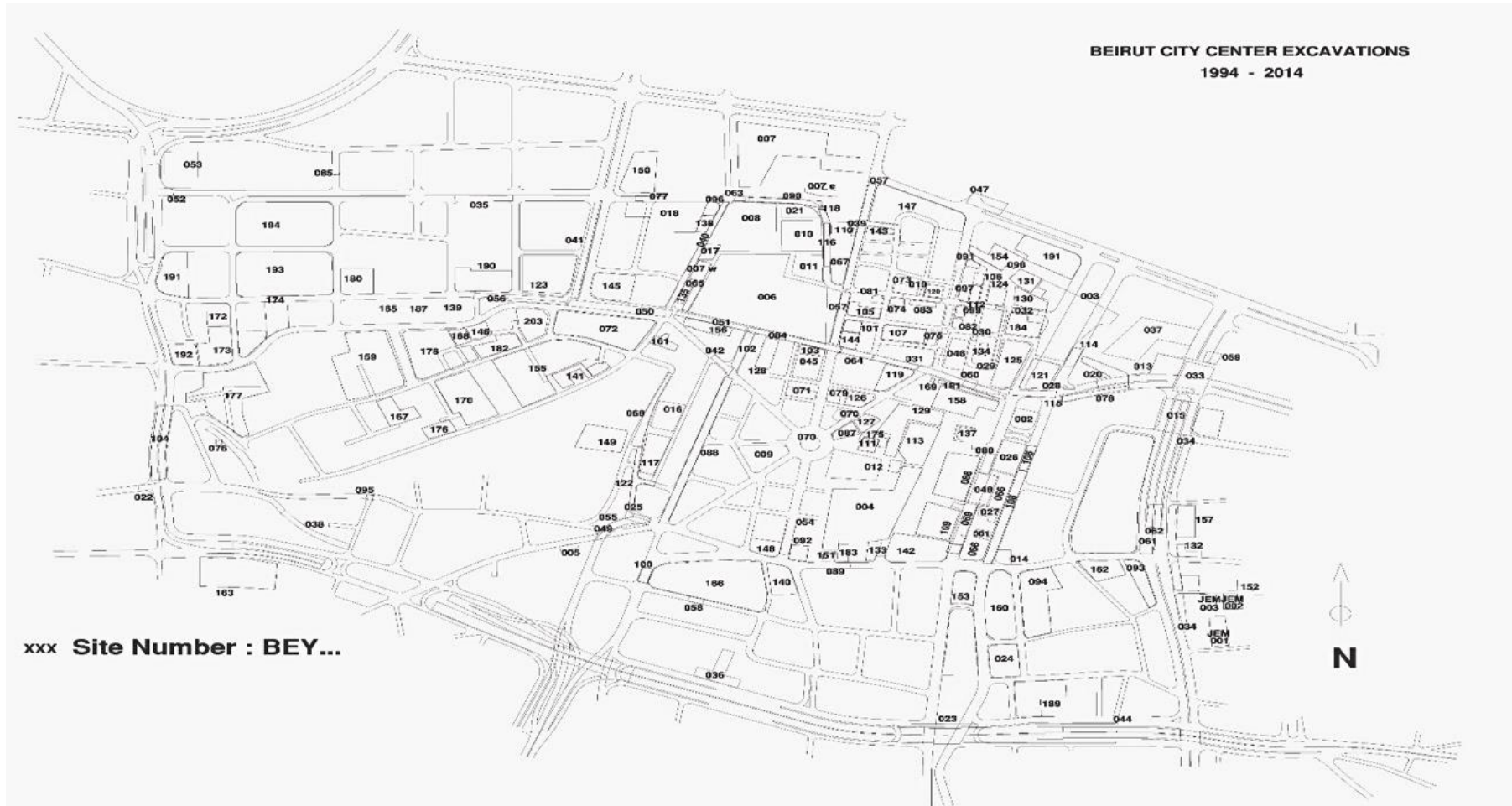
1. The thesis subject

This thesis is a study of the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman period coins from the Beirut Central District. The thesis will identify, classify and analyze new unpublished coins. Subsequently, it will add to, modify, and potentially disprove some of the previous published material from Beirut.

In the aftermath of the Lebanese civil war major local and international efforts were organized to rebuild the war-torn capital of Lebanon. Subsequently, thousands of coins were collected from the excavations in the Beirut Central District (BCD). Professor Kevin Butcher (Warwick University, England; previously American University of Beirut) and Professor Ziad Sawaya (Lebanese University) were the first numismatists to study and publish a large number of coins from a number of important sites in Beirut (view list of sites below). However, many other equally important sites remained unstudied and a significant number of coins still require processing and eventual publication. Dr. Jack Nurpetlian (American University of Beirut) is currently working on a good portion of the remaining material (approximately 4,000 coins from

the Beirut Central District sites), of which 2,000 coins will be classified and discussed for the first time in this thesis.

The sites covered in this thesis are (*see Map 1*): BEY 008, BEY 011, BEY 014, BEY 015, BEY 017, BEY 018, BEY 019, BEY 021, BEY 022, BEY 025, BEY 028, BEY 029, BEY 031, BEY 032, BEY 033, BEY 034, BEY 035, BEY 036, BEY 038, BEY 040, BEY 041, BEY 042, BEY 046, BEY 048, BEY 050, BEY 051, BEY 056, BEY 057, BEY 060, BEY 064, BEY 066, BEY 067, BEY 077, BEY 078, BEY 084, BEY 086, BEY 088, BEY 089, BEY 090, BEY 101, BEY 102, BEY 103, BEY 104, BEY 105, BEY 108, BEY 109, BEY 113, BEY 115, BEY 116, BEY 117, BEY 118, BEY 119, BEY 124, BEY 126, BEY 127, BEY 128, BEY 131, BEY 132, BEY 140, BEY 145, BEY 148, BEY 150, BEY 152, BEY 157, BEY 158, BEY 160, BEY 161, BEY 163, BEY 172, BEY 173, BEY 174, BEY 176, BEY 180, BEY 181, BEY 187, BEY 189 and BEY 190.



Map 1. Map showing the various excavation sites in the Beirut Central District.

2. Significance of coin finds from excavations

Coin finds can contribute significantly to any archaeological study. They are the most common metal objects to be found since they can survive in large numbers in the archaeological record and for a long period of time. It is through the coins that we can better understand the chronological phases of an area. They can also provide historical information based on their dates, inscriptions and iconography, as well as information on trade and the economy (Krmnicek and Chameroy 2019, 3).

3. A brief history of coinage in ancient Beirut

Minting of bronze and silver coins started in certain city-states in Phoenicia during the 5th c. B.C. under Persian rule (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 7). There is yet no evidence to suggest that Beirut minted coins in the Persian era (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 8).

When Alexander the Great conquered Phoenicia, he struck tetradrachms there according to the Attic standard with an average weight of 17.20g. During the subsequent Ptolemaic rule, a new lighter Ptolemaic standard of 14.25g was issued. These tetradrachms depicted the head of the king on the obverse and an eagle, representing Zeus, standing on a 'thunderbolt' on the reverse.

The mint of Beirut (from the Greek Βηρυτός) continued to issue coins under the following Ptolemaic rulers: Ptolemy II (271 – 246 B.C.), Ptolemy III (246 – 222 B.C.), Ptolemy V (204 – 181 B.C.) and Cleopatra VII (31 B.C.) (Svoronos 1904). The main symbol appearing on the coins was the trident in the form of a mintmark (*BMC Phoenicia* 1910, 49).

During the expansion and wars of the Seleucid empire, the mint of Beirut operated under the Seleucid kings starting with Antiochus IV (175 – 164 B.C.) to Alexander II (128 – 123 B.C.) (*BMC Phoenicia* 1910, 50). A common imagery on these coins was the bust of Tyche, Zeus and Poseidon, while the reverse commonly showed maritime designs such as a galley prow, or a stern (Sawaya 2012, 245). Beirut also issued autonomous bronze coins in 81 – 80 B.C.; with the reverse depicting a dolphin around a trident or Tyche (Astarte) standing on a prow (*Figure 1*) (Sawaya 2012, 247). The common mintmark of the city presented on the Hellenistic period coins were ΛΑ and the monogram of Beirut (*Figure 2*), indicating that they were minted in Λαοδίκεια ἡ ἐν Φοινίκῃ (Laodicea in Phoenicia) which is the name the Greeks gave to the city of Beirut (*BMC Phoenicia* 1910, 50).



Figure 1. Autonomous coin showing the bust of Tyche on the obverse and a dolphin around a trident on the reverse (Source: Romae Aeternae Numismatics, code no. GRP0448d).



Figure 2. Mint mark of Beirut.

It is not certain when Berytos (Hellenistic name of Beirut) acquired the name Laodicea, but it is probable that it was given during the reign of Antiochus IV (*BMC Phoenicia* 1910, 53). Although there was a change of names of the city under the reign of Antiochus IV, the coins show that the name Berytos was never lost in subsequent years (*BMC Phoenicia* 1910, 53).

During the Roman era, Beirut was conquered by the Romans of Pompey in 64 B.C. and founded a colony *ca.* 15 B.C. called ‘*Colonia Iulia Augusta Felix Berytus*’ (Berytus is the Romanized version of Berytos), it appeared on the Roman coins in various abbreviated forms, such as:

BE, BER

C B

COL BER

COL IVL

COL IVL AVG FEL BER

COL IVL AVG

COL IVL BER

COL IVL ANT AVG FEL BER

COL ANT BER

COL ANT AVG FEL BER

The title **AVG FEL BER** started appearing during the time of emperor Trajan, and the title **ANT** (Antoninus) appeared in the time of emperor Caracalla (*BMC Phoenicia* 1910, 52).

At the end of the 5th century A.D., under the reign of Anastasius Byzantine coins started to circulate in the city until the Islamic era (Butcher 2003, 23).

4. Production, circulation and deposition of coins

It is generally difficult to know the reason and circumstances of why coins were produced in the past, although it was mostly due to public and private expenditure (Howgego 1990, 3). Once the coins are produced, they are put into circulation. In fact, the location where coins were produced may not necessarily be the place they were put into circulation. Coins can even be transferred from one area of circulation to another (Butcher 2003, 23).

There are also issues regarding the process of coin deposition. It is not certain whether the coins were deposited due to loss by accident or if they were demonetized (coins that are no longer accepted, worn, or deformed) since they no longer have a legal value. When coins are demonetized, they are left behind, counter-marked or thrown away (Butcher 2003, 24). In principle, the number of coins lost should be proportional to the number of coins used, and the more coins are found, the more chances of them having been in use, and vice versa (Butcher 2003, 31). Studying the circulation of an issue of a coin is trying to discover the chronological and geographical limits of its value, through identifying both the date of the coin and the location where it was minted and circulated (Butcher 2003, 36). Basically, gold and silver coins have circulated widely over long distances due to their intrinsic value. However, this is not always the

case since some coins such as the Tyrian tetradrachm from the first century B.C. and the first century A.D., which were made from pure silver, did not circulate beyond Phoenicia, Palestine, and southern Syria (Butcher 2003, 37). On the other hand, base metal coinage, namely bronze, had a low value and therefore it did not travel long distances on a regular basis. City-states often produced coins intended to circulate only in their territories, due to their low value or invalidity outside their area. To clarify, since the civic bronze coins of the Hellenistic and Roman eras have a modest value, people would have carried coins with a higher value over long distances rather than bronze coins which probably would have been left behind (Butcher 2003, 37).

C. Methodology

1. Classification process

For the preparation of the catalogue the methodology followed was to first classify the coins according to the various time periods covered in this study. The first time period is the Persian period which includes the Phoenician and Philisto-Arabian coins. These are followed by the Hellenistic period, which includes the coins produced under Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies, the Seleucids, and the individual city-states. The third chronological group is the Roman period, which includes the Roman provincial, Roman imperial, radiate and the late Roman coins. A considerable portion of the coins are classified as uncertain; these are coins that can only be generally classified according to faint traces of a design. In addition, 52 coins are broken into half, called halved coins. Only 8 halved coins were identified to be Roman provincial. An

approximate one thousand coins are classified as illegible; these coins are entirely corroded or worn and therefore have no discernable design.

2. *Literature review*

The three main catalogues of coins excavated from Beirut are:

- 1- Butcher, Kevin. 2003. *Small Changes in Ancient Beirut Coins from BEY 006 and 045. Berytus Archaeological Studies*, Vols. XLV – XLVI. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences at The American University of Beirut. Beirut. Butcher's catalogue also contains eleven hoards found in BEY 006 with a total of 275 coins and one hoard in BEY 045 with a total of 14 coins.
- 2- Sawaya, Ziad. 2016. *Les monnaies de JEM 002, JEM 003 et JEM 004 à Jemmayzeh – Beyrouth. BAAL Hors-Série XIII*. Ministère de La Culture, Direction Générale des Antiquités. Beirut. This catalogue 1474 covers ancient coins from the Jemmayzeh area (in Beirut) JEM 002, JEM 003, and JEM 004 dated from the 4th century B.C. to the 7th century A.D.
- 3- Nurpetlian, Jack. Forthcoming. *Coin Finds from Ancient Beirut: The Wadi Abu Jmil District*. A catalogue of 2410 coins ranging from the Persian to the Byzantine eras were collected between 1994 and 2013. The coins represented are from fourteen sites: BEY 072, BEY 139, BEY 141, BEY 146, BEY 155, BEY 159, BEY 165, BEY 167, BEY 168, BEY 170, BEY 177, BEY 178, BEY 182 and BEY 187.

3. *References used for this thesis*

The books and articles consulted for the classification of the coins are the following:

- Burnett, A.; Amandry, M.; Ripollès, P.P. 1992. *Roman Provincial Coinage*. Vol. I. British Museum. London.
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- Sawaya, Z. 2009. *Histoire de Bérytos et d'Héliopolis d'après leurs monnaies, I^{er} siècle av. J.C. – III^e siècle apr. J.C.* Institut Français du Proche-Orient, Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique. Beirut.
- Sawaya, Z. 2006. "Le Monnayage de Botrys en Phénicie". *Revue Numismatique.* Vol. 162. 159-180.

D. The Data

1. Statistical overview

This thesis studies 2073 coins, of which 1115 are illegible (these illegible coins are not included in the catalogue (Appendix I) since they do not provide any useful information). The total number of identified coins of each time period is as follows:

- Persian: 6

- Hellenistic: 114
- Hellenistic or Roman: 2
- Roman: 627
- Uncertain (Persian to Roman): 157
- Halved: 52

The below Charts 1 and 2 provide an overview of the above statistics.

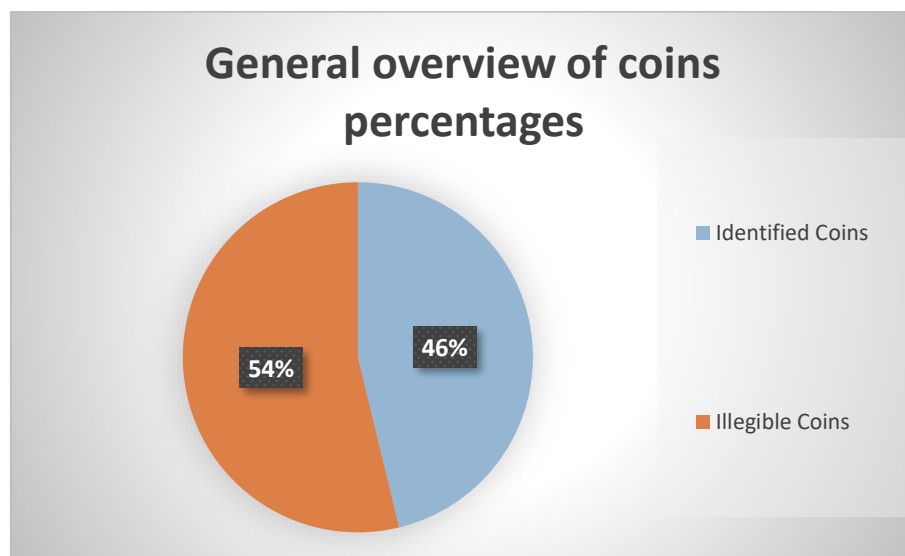


Chart 1. General overview of coin percentages.

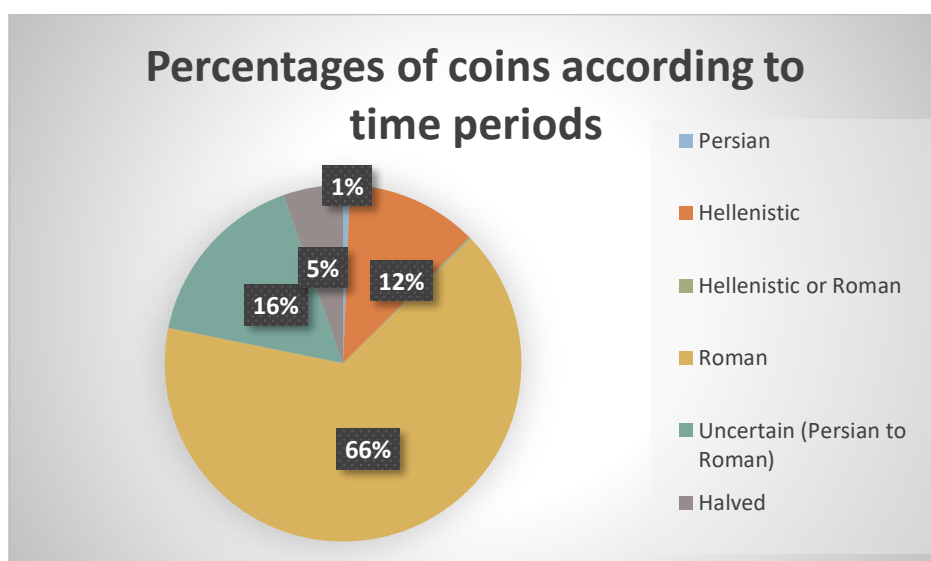


Chart 2. Percentages of coins according to time periods.

The following Table 1 presents a detailed breakdown of the various subdivisions of each time period and the relevant number of coins from each group.

Period of Time	Type	Number of Coins
Persian	Philisto-Arabian	1
Persian	Phoenician	5
Total	6	
Period of Time	Type	Number of Coins
Hellenistic	Alexander the Great	2
Hellenistic	Ptolemaic	5
Hellenistic	Ptolemaic uncertain	29
Hellenistic	Seleucid	16
Hellenistic	Seleucid uncertain	35
Hellenistic	Civic	20
Hellenistic	Uncertain	7
Total	114	
Category	Type	Number of Coins
Hellenistic or Roman	Uncertain	2
Total	2	
Category	Type	Number of Coins
Roman Provincial	Phoenician	48
Roman Provincial	Syrian	21
Roman Provincial	‘Rome for Syria’	1
Roman Provincial	Palestine/Judaeen	8

Roman Provincial	Uncertain	7
Total	85	
Category	Type	Number of Coins
Roman Imperial	Denarius	3
Roman Imperial	Dupondius	2
Roman Imperial	Uncertain	1
Total	6	
Category	Type	Number of Coins
Radiate	Identified	28
Radiate	Uncertain	14
Total	42	
Category	Type	Number of Coins
Provincial or Late Roman	Syria	1
Total	1	
Category	Type	Number of Coins
Late Roman	55 Types identified	352
Late Roman	Uncertain	141
Total	493	
Total of Roman Coins	627	
Total of Uncertain (Persian to Roman)		157
Total of Halved Coins		52
Total of Illegible		1115
Total of All Coins 2073		

Table 1. Detailed list of the number of coins of different time periods and categories.

CHAPTER II ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

A. Persian Period

1. *Introductory remarks*

During the pre-Alexandrine period in Phoenicia, a bronze coinage was issued by the cities of Aradus, Byblus, Sidon, and Tyre. They were the first local bronze production of the Near East (Butcher 2003, 43).

The chronology and classification of the Sidonian coins are based on the book by J. Elayi and A.G. Elayi (2004), since it focuses on the bronze and silver coinages issued in Sidon during the Persian period. In addition to the Sidonian coins, one Philisto-Arabian coin belonging to the Persian period was also found. To classify this coin, the book by Gitler and Tal (2006) was used since it focuses on the earliest coins of Palestine. Unfortunately, the chronology for most of these coins remains unknown, as is the case for the specimen in question.

2. *Philisto-Arabian*

Under Persian rule, many cities enjoyed a degree of autonomy and were ruled by local kings. The Philisto-Arabian coinages continue to be problematic with regards to date and mint identification (Price 1991, 397). The Philisto-Arabian coin was found in BEY157 (cat. no. 1; plate I). The coin does not depict a ruler. It has on the obverse a helmeted head of Athena, and on the reverse a crouching ibex set in an incuse square. Only a very broad date for this coin has thus far been attributed ranging from the mid 5th c. B.C. to 333 B.C. The coin may also be a *fouillée* imitation, a coin made from a base

metal core that has been plated with a precious metal, such as silver, to imitate its solid-metal counterpart (Frey 1916, 185).

3. *Phoenician*

Five Phoenician period coins were found from various excavation sites in Beirut. None of these are well preserved, but four of them were identified as issues of Sidon.

The first coin was found in BEY028 (cat. no. 2; plate I), dated from the 1st half of the 4th c. B.C., probably issued under the reign of king Abd'aštar I, son of Ba'alšillem II, who ruled as coregent with his father (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 410). The obverse depicts a bearded head of an individual, but the reverse is corroded. Right-facing portraits, with a long-pointed beard and wavy locks, were a motif that appeared mostly between the years 358 and 352 B.C. (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 534). However, discussions and hypotheses argue that the bearded head motif does not necessarily mean that it is the portrait of a king, but it can be a representation of the head of a divinity of Sidon (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 536).

The second coin was found in BEY113 (cat. no. 6; plate I), dated from the 1st half of the 4th c. B.C. It is possible that this coin was issued under the reign of Ba'alšillem II (401 B.C.-366 B.C.). The obverse depicts a galley, but the reverse is corroded. Because of the presence of regnal dates on some issues of this king, the reign of a number of other Sidonian kings was also established (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 402).

The third coin was found in BEY050 with an unclear date of the coin (cat. no. 3; plate I). The obverse is a galley, and the reverse may be an archer facing right. The galley is the motif which was commonly used during Persian times on the obverse, with

four different types that changed respectively: galley with furled sail, galley with half-furled sail, galley without sail represented in front of a fortress, and galley alone without sail (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 471). The iconography of the galley without a sail set in front of a fortress is considered to represent the castle in Sidon or its fortified port (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 482). The archer always appears on the reverse, and it was used since minting first commenced in Sidon until its disappearance after the end of the reign of Abd'aštar I. The archer comprises various types such as being represented alone, set between two figures, at full body length or depicted down to his knees, or in a position of throwing a lance or using the bow (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 525).

The fourth coin was found in BEY066 with an uncertain date of the coin. The obverse is corroded, but the reverse depicts a chariot (cat. no. 4; plate I) The chariot is the second motif that appeared after the galley during the Persian period, and it is commonly represented on the reverse of Sidonian coins. The chariot is a complex motif because it consists of various types of individuals that changed several times (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 493).

The fifth coin was found in BEY088 but its Sidonian origin is uncertain (cat. no. 5; plate I). It has a corroded obverse, and the reverse may be a king slaying a lion similar to a coin represented in the Elayi and Elayi catalogue (their cat. no. 2033; plate LXVII). The king slaying a lion motif appears on the reverse of coins. The lion is standing on his hind legs with a wide-open mouth attacking the king (Elayi and Elayi 2004, 531). The symbolism of this combat is interpreted generally as a manifestation of power; thus, Assyrian kings faced a lion on the hunt in an equal fight, unlike in the hunt for other wild animals to show that they can capture the force of a savage beast such as the lion (Cassin 1981, 379).

4. Summary

Butcher identified in BEY006 and BEY045 four coins from the Persian period issued in Sidon dated from 407 or 402 B.C. to 357 or 354 B.C., under the ruler Ba'alshillem II or Abd'ashtart I. They have a galley, but on the reverse one has the king in a chariot and the other an archer (Butcher 2003, 43). Sawaya also found three coins in JEM 002 and JEM 004 issued in Sidon dated between 401 to 333 B.C. (uncertain ruler) with a galley on the obverse and a figure standing in a chariot on the reverse (Sawaya 2016, 105). These findings and the five Phoenician coins found in BCD provide preliminary evidence of the connection between Beirut and the nearby regions such as Sidon. Regarding the Philisto-Arabian coin, it is the first of its kind to be excavated from Beirut thus far and therefore we cannot conclude that there was trade connections between these two regions.

B. Hellenistic Period

1. Introductory remarks

The Hellenistic period coinages are divided into four parts: Alexander the Great, Ptolemaic, Seleucid, and civic. A total of 114 Hellenistic coins have been found, in addition to two uncertain coins that may be either Hellenistic or Roman.

2. Alexander the Great

The bronze coinages of Alexander the Great had a vast area of circulation due to the political unity created by his empire (Butcher 2003, 44). What characterizes these coins is that those minted in Damascus, Aradus, Beirut and Sidon have Greek letters or

monograms, while those of Ake-Ptolemais have Phoenician letters (Price 1991, 397). Only two coins of Alexander the Great have been found in BCD. To classify these coins the catalogue by M. J. Price (1991) was used. The coins were issued between 336 and 323 B.C., the first (found in BEY 152) has the head of Herakles on the obverse and a bow in a bow-case with a club on the reverse (cat. no. 7; plate II). The second (found in BEY 088) is worn on the obverse, while on the reverse it is not certain if it is a quiver, with a bow and a club. Alexander the Great's coins are represented by the head of Herakles on the obverse (cat. no. 8; plate II).

3. *Ptolemaic*

The Ptolemies controlled the Phoenician city-states as a result of the Battle of Ipsus (301 B.C.) until the invasion of Antiochus III at the very end of the 3rd century B.C. (Bevan 1911, 604). Only five Ptolemaic coins have been identified while another twenty-nine coins remain unidentified. To classify these coins Catherine Lorber's corpus of Ptolemaic coins (2018) and Svoronos's monograph (1904) were used: although Lorber's corpus is more recent and updated, it does not include all the issued types that Svoronos's monograph has.

Four coins, from the mints of Alexandria and Tyre, were identified for the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, son of Ptolemy I Soter. These coins were issued in the 260s B.C. Ptolemy II had the longest reign and he was actively engaged in growing and stabilizing his kingdom (Syon 2015, 137). His coins were minted under his reign from 282 B.C. till 246 B.C. (Lorber 2018, vol.1, 61). Ptolemy V Epiphanes, son of Ptolemy IV Philopator, was born in 210 B.C. He ruled from 204 B.C. till 180 B.C. One coin found was issued under his reign between 205 and 180 B.C. in the mint of Tyre. The

obverse of the coin depicts the head of Zeus, or Zeus-Ammon. The reverse is an eagle with open wings standing at times on a thunderbolt (cat. no. 12; plate III). Only one coin issued by Ptolemy V has the eagle with wings closed instead of open (cat. no. 13; plate III). The symbolic meaning of the reverse iconography is the protection of the Ptolemies under Zeus who was their patron god, with the deity being represented by his attributes an eagle and a thunderbolt (Lorber 2018, vol. I, 120).

4. Seleucid

During the Seleucid period, the coinages circulating in Beirut changed. New coins were issued to reflect Seleucid hegemony of the region (Butcher 2003, 47). Sixteen bronze coins were identified while thirty-five were listed as uncertain. To classify these coins the catalogue of Seleucid coins by A. Houghton and C. Lorber was used (2008, part 2).

One coin (from BEY 015) was issued in Tyre under Antiochus IV, dated between 175 and 168 B.C. The obverse portrays the bust of the king and on the reverse a palm tree, a common symbol on Tyrian coins (cat. no. 42; plate IV) which lasted more than any other type of coin throughout the years (Abou Diwan 2016, 34). Tyre issued the largest denomination in the first two years of his reign, and the coins feature a combination of Greek and Phoenician legends (Houghton and Lorber 2008, part 2, 84).

Seven serrate coins (one of which is of an uncertain mint and ruler) were issued in Ake-Ptolemais (from BEY 017, BEY 018, BEY 040 and BEY 190) under Antiochus IV. Serrate coins are coins with notched round edges; this type of coin production probably ended in before the 1st c. A.D. (Houghton and Lorber 2008, part 2, 88). Two coins are dated between 175 and 173/2 B.C., the obverse is a bust to the right, while the

reverse is Apollo seated with an aphaelastion in the left field (cat. no. 43; plate IV). Five coins are dated between 173/2 and 168 B.C., four obverses have a radiate bust while one has the regular diademed bust; the reverse for all of them has a standing veiled goddess (cat. no. 47; plate IV). It has been argued that since the crafts persons who produced these coins were unskilled, image representations were not very clear and therefore the veiled goddess on the reverse may be the goddess Demeter (Houghton and Lorber 2008, 91).

One coin was issued in Seleucia on the Tigris under Antiochus IV in 173/2 B.C. or later, the obverse has a radiate bust, and the reverse presents an enthroned goddess holding Nike (cat. no. 50; plate IV). This type of coins was struck in a small denomination that characterized the mint (Houghton and Lorber 2008, 102).

Beirut produced quasi-municipal (semi-autonomous coins) bronze coinage under its name abbreviated in Greek as *λαοδικεα ή εν Φοινίκη* (Laodicea in Phoenicia) and later as Laodicea in Canaan. There were four types for the reverse type: Ba'al Berit, Astarte on a prow, a rudder and trident in saltire, and a trident (Houghton and Lorber 2008, 81). Five coins were issued in Beirut, also under Antiochus IV between 168 and 164 B.C., with a radiate bust on the obverse and reverses with Ba'al Berit standing facing (cat. no. 52; plate IV) Astarte on a prow (cat. no. 55; plate IV).

During his reign in Tyre, Demetrius I Soter, son of Seleucus IV, employed shorter legends on the coins, and therefore the name of Tyre on the coins did not have any honorary titles (Houghton and Lorber 2008, 178). One quasi-municipal coin was found issued in 159/8 B.C., with a bust on the obverse and a stern of a galley on the reverse (cat. no. 56; plate IV).

Alexander I Balas issued coins from 152 B.C. to 145 B.C. An important numismatic aspect that was developed under his reign was the initiation of dated silver coinage of Ptolemaic type and standard. As a result, Beirut, Sidon, and Tyre, which mainly produced quasi-municipal bronze coinages, became important silver mints also (Houghton and Lorber 2008, 210). His bronze coinages depicted several deities such as Apollo, Athena and Artemis. One coin (from BEY 011) was found issued in Antioch under Alexander I between 150 and 146 B.C., the obverse shows a bust wearing a lion skin and on the reverse Apollo standing with a bow (cat. no. 57; plate IV).

5. *Civic coins*

In addition to the royal coinage presented above, another type of coinage was issued called the civic coinage. The civic coinage is a type of coin issued under city-states, with no reference to the Seleucid rulers. Some of these coins were issued after the cities became independent from royal control (Butcher 2003, 52). Twenty coins were found belonging to this category. To classify these coins, three catalogues were used: Z. Sawaya's *Histoire de Bérytos et d'Héliopolis d'après leurs monnaies* (2009), *BMC Phoenicia* (1910), and Duyrat's *Arados hellénistique: étude historique et monétaire* (2005).

Twelve civic coins were found minted in Beirut of which four coins (from BEY 126 and BEY 158), dated from 81/80 to 62/21 B.C., have the bust of Tyche on the obverse and a dolphin entwined on a trident on the reverse; five coins (from BEY 066, BEY 086, BEY 152 and BEY 158) are dated to 79/78 B.C. with the bust of Tyche on the obverse and Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by a hippocamp on the reverse (cat. no. 97; plate V); and three coins (from BEY 040, BEY 113 and BEY 148) dated to 29/28

B.C., with the bust of Ba'al-Berit on the obverse and Ba'al-Berit in a quadriga drawn by a hippocamps on the reverse (cat. no. 102; plate V).

Five civic coins (from BEY 140, BEY 189 and BEY 190) were found minted in Sidon of which three coins are dated to the 2nd and 1st century B.C., with the bust of Tyche on the obverse and Astarte standing on a prow on the reverse (cat. no. 105; plate V). Two further coins with an unknown date depict the bust of Tyche on the obverse and a galley on the reverse (cat. no. 108; plate V). Astarte and Tyche, (Tyche was a universal deity, whereas Astarte was more local Phoenician) were a very common representation on the coins because they were considered as the city-goddesses (*BMC Phoenicia* 1910, 108).

During the Hellenistic period, Aradus' importance as a mint decreased. It issued a small amount of coins unlike its neighbors Beirut, Sidon, Tripoli and Tyre (*BMC Phoenicia* 1910, 16). Three civic coins (from BEY 180, BEY 109 and BEY 066) were found minted in Aradus dated from the 2nd to the 1st century B.C. The first with the bust of Tyche on the obverse and an aphiastion on the reverse, the second with the bust of Zeus on the obverse and a ship's ram on the reverse, and the third with a bee on the obverse and a stag in front of a palm tree on the reverse (cat. no. 112; plate V). The latter coin could be an imitation or a *fouillée* drachm, a process whereby coins were plated to look like their solid silver counterparts.

6. Summary

Coins of Alexander the Great were not found in large quantities although they were circulated and used widely in the region; Butcher identified one coin belonging to the reign of this king, where the obverse has the head of Herakles and the reverse has a

quiver, bow, and a club. It is probably similar to the second coin from BEY 088 (cat. no. 7; plate II) since they share the same reverse and probably the same obverse. The bronze coin of Alexander III with the head of Herakles on the obverse and the club, quiver and bow on the reverse was one of the main coins issued during his era (Butcher 2003, 44).

The Ptolemaic period coins show that these issues under Ptolemy II and Ptolemy V most probably did circulate in Beirut. Moreover, Butcher and Sawaya both found Ptolemaic bronze coins from Ptolemy I to Ptolemy VI, but the coins which outnumbered all the others were the ones issued during the reign of Ptolemy II (45 out of a total of 64 coins, see Appendix II for details).

The Seleucid period shows that most of the coins identified were from the reign of Antiochus IV, while the majority of Seleucid coins identified by Butcher (90 coins) and Sawaya (17 coins) were from the reign of Antiochus III.

The civic coins show that Beirut was an important mint due to the number of coins found, namely because the coins from Beirut outnumbered the other civic coins from neighboring city-states as listed by Butcher and Sawaya (respectively 24 and 22 civic coins minted in Beirut).

The above findings demonstrate, based on their numbers, that during the Hellenistic period, the Ptolemies were actively using their coins in Beirut. In the middle of the Seleucid era, Beirut witnessed an increase in its minting under the reign of Antiochus III and Antiochus IV. Furthermore, based on the recorded data from Beirut excavations, Beirut reflects an important connection with Ake-Ptolemais, Sidon and Tyre due to the number of coins that have been circulated in its area during that period of time.

C. Roman Period

1. Introductory remarks

The Roman period coinages form the largest part of the studied collection. A total of 627 Roman coins have been documented and are divided into four groups: Roman provincial, Roman imperial, radiates, and late Roman.

2. Roman provincial

The Roman provincial coinages are coins produced in the Roman provinces such as Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, Cappadocia, etc. They were produced on a large scale, especially in Antioch with its distinct reverse type 'SC' (see below for the explanation of 'SC' coins) in a laurel wreath (Butcher 2003, 59). Eighty-five coins have been identified as Roman provincials, with seven classified as 'uncertain'.

Forty-eight coins have been identified from Phoenician mints and classified using the following catalogues: Z. Sawaya's *Histoire de Bérytos et d'Héliopolis d'après leurs Monnaies* (2009), *Le Monnayage de Botrys de Phénicie* (Sawaya 2006), and G.F. Hill's *A Catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum: Phoenicia* (1910).

Beirut was a Roman *colony* established around 14 B.C., and settled with military veterans (Millar 1993, 42). Forty coins of Beirut were collected from the Beirut Central District sites among the excavated finds dated from 15 B.C. to A.D. 268. The most common iconography was the laureate bust of the emperor on the obverse and a deity such as Poseidon, Tyche, Eshmun, or Marsyas on the reverse. This type of coin was minted under the reigns of Caracalla, Elagabalus, Gordian III, and other various emperors. Five coins of Tyre were recorded from the excavations dated from A.D. 112 to 222. The most common iconography was also the laureate bust on the obverse and

Tyche /Astarte on the reverse. They were minted under the reigns of Trajan and Elagabalus. Two coins were minted in Sidon from A.D. 218 to 222 under the reign of Elagabalus. The first has a laureate bust on the obverse and a standing Tyche in a tetrastyle temple being crowned by Victory on the reverse (cat. no. 167; plate VI). The second has the bust of the emperor on the obverse and the cart of Astarte on the reverse (cat. no. 168; plate VI). One coin was found minted in Botrys dated from A.D. 218 to 222 under the reign of Elagabalus, Botrys produced only five issues of bronze coins (Sawaya 2006, 179). The coin in question has a laureate bust on the obverse and Tyche standing within an octastyle temple on the reverse (cat. no. 169; plate VI).

Twenty-one coins have been identified as Roman provincial coins of Syria and classified using the following catalogues: K. Butcher's *Coinage in Roman Syria: Northern Syria 64 B.C. – A.D. 253* (2004) and W. Wroth's *A Catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum: Galatia, Cappadocia, and Syria* (Wroth 1899).

Twenty coins of Antioch have been recorded from the excavations dated from the late 1st century B.C. to the mid-3rd c. A.D. The identified rulers on these coins were Augustus, Nero, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, and Philip I. The most common iconography was a laureate bust on the obverse and 'SC' in wreath on the reverse (example: cat. no. 175; plate VII). 'SC' is an abbreviation for *Senatus Consulto* (a decree of the Roman Senate) that was mainly used on imperial Roman coins. Since Syria was an imperial province, Antioch produced bronze coins bearing those letters also (Butcher 2004, 235). The designs and legends used on provincial coins changed from the Hellenistic to the Roman period: they tended to have the head of a deity on the obverse and a figure or a symbol (for example a thunderbolt or animals) on the reverse, in addition to Greek inscriptions; under the reign of Augustus, images on the coins represented the bust and

portrait of an emperor and used Latin inscriptions (Burnett *et al.* 1992, 38). This is taken as an indication that Augustus's reign marked a period towards the 'Romanization' of the currency (Butcher 2004, 23). Although only two coins of the Julio-Claudian dynasty were identified, it is well known that their coinage survived in a larger quantity. It is possible that in addition to that of Antioch other mints were used for the production of these 'SC' coinages (Butcher 2004, 31). Under the reign of Nero (A.D. 54 – 68), several issues of 'SC' bronze coinage have been produced (Butcher 2004, 32). Trajan (A.D. 98 – 117) probably had his coins produced in Rome and in Antioch. Many of his coinages were connected with his Parthian campaigns (Butcher 2004, 36). Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138 – 161) had more active mints than Trajan, probably also for military purposes (Butcher 2004, 39). Philip I (A.D. 244 – 249) had his coinage minted in Antioch. Their iconography is similar to the issues of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander, with two denominations and a small 'SC' bronze coinage (cat. no. 179; plate VII) (Butcher 2004, 47).

One of the coins is from Damascus and is dated to the reign of Geta (A.D. 209 – 211). It has a laureate bust on the obverse and Tyche seated left on the reverse (cat. no. 190; plate VII). In Damascus, Tyche is one of the most common images used on the reverse of these types of coins (*BMC Syria* 1899, 75).

One coin has been classified as 'Rome for Syria'. It was minted in Rome under the reign of Hadrian dated from A.D. 128 to 138. 'Rome for Syria' are coins struck in Rome for circulation in Syria (Butcher 2004, 406). It has a laureate bust on the obverse and a lyre on the reverse (cat. no. 191; plate VIII). The lyre is associated with Apollo (god of music, poetry, sun and healing-god). This type is very common in Syria (Butcher 2004, 411).

Eight coins have been classified under the category Palestine-Judaea. To classify these coins the following catalogues were used: *Roman Provincial Coinage* volume I (Burnett *et al.* 1992) and volume II (Burnett *et al.* 1999); *A guide to Biblical coins* (Hendin 2010); *The coins of Caesarea Maritima* (Kadman 1957).

These coins include royal issues of the Herodian kings, such as that of Agrippa II dated from the 2nd half of the 1st century A.D. and minted in *Caesarea Maritima* (cat. no. 196; plate IX). There are also issues of the procurators, which are coins with imperial names and titles but without imperial portraits (Butcher 2003, 66) dated from A.D. 59 to 68 and minted in Jerusalem. One coin belongs to the first Jewish revolts dated A.D. 67 to 68 (also called *Judea capta* coinage). These coins were minted to celebrate the suppression of the revolt (Butcher 2003, 66). One coin found and dated to the reign of Elagabalus from A.D. 218 to 222 was minted in *Aelia Capitolina* (cat. no. 198; plate IX). Another one dated to the reign of Trajan Decius from A.D. 249 to 251 and it was minted in *Caesarea Maritima* (cat. no. 199; plate IX).

3. Roman imperial

The Roman imperial category consists of coins which were minted in Rome and struck under the authorization of the emperors. They were not circulated widely in the eastern provinces of Rome (Sawaya 2016, 55). Six coins have been identified as Roman imperial but one of them remains unclassified due to its poor condition. The classification of the coins was based on the *Roman Imperial Coinage* volumes II (Mattingly and Sydenham 1926), III (Mattingly and Sydenham 1930), IV (Mattingly, Sydenham and Sutherland 1936-1949), V (Mattingly, Sydenham, and Webb 1927-1933), VI (Sutherland 1967), and VII (Sutherland and Carson 1966).

Two denominations of Roman imperial coins have been identified: the *denarius* (standard Roman silver coin) and the *dupondius* (brass coin used during the Roman empire). Of the *denarii*, the first coin is minted under the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138) and dates to A.D. 134 to 136, with a diademed bust of Sabina, the emperor's wife, on the obverse and Juno, female counterpart of Jupiter, representing love and marriage, standing holding a patera and a scepter on the reverse (cat. no. 207; plate X). This coin represents the happy marriage of the Empress and her husband (Mattingly and Sydenham 1926, vol. II, 333). The second coin is minted under the reign of Gordian III dated from A.D. 241 to 243, with a laureate bust on the obverse and Gordian standing holding a spear and a globe on the reverse (cat. no. 208; plate X). The third coin is minted under the reign of Aurelian dated from A.D. 270 to 275, with a laureate bust on the obverse and Victory advancing right with a captive at her feet (cat. no. 209; plate X).

Only two *dupondii* have been found: the first was minted under the reign of Trajan dated from A.D. 103 to 111, with a radiate bust on the obverse and a trophy with shields on the reverse (cat. no. 210; plate X). Trajan's reverse types were known for marking events or developments in the empire and this reverse is related to the Parthian campaign (54 B.C.- A.D. 217) (Mattingly and Sydenham 1926, vol. II, 238-239). The second *dupondius* was minted under the reign of Antoninus Pius dated from A.D. 158 to 159, with a radiate bust on the obverse and the emperor standing with his hand extended over a lighted tripod.

4. *Radiate coins*

Radiate coins, also called *antoniniani*, are Roman imperial coins which were produced in the reign of Caracalla in A.D. 214. They were initially made of silver, but the amount of silver was significantly reduced later, effectively becoming bronze coins (Mattingly *et al.* 1927-1933, vol. V, 6). They are known as 'radiates' due to the radiate crown of the emperors on the obverse. Radiate coins were first issued in Antioch under the reign of Gordian III, when the production of tetradrachms decreased (Butcher 2003, 79). Forty-two coins were identified as radiates, with fourteen of them classified as uncertain. The catalogue used to classify the twenty-eight identified coins is *The Roman Imperial Coinage Volume V* (Mattingly *et al.* 1927-1933).

From Antioch, seventeen coins were minted dated from A.D. 253 to 305, the most common rulers were Gallienus, Claudius II, Aurelian and Probus. All of these coins show, as expected, radiate busts, on the obverse, and the emperor or a deity standing holding a scepter, a globe, or an eagle on the reverse (for example: cat. no. 232; plate XI). Although Antioch was second to Rome in importance as a mint for the production of radiates, it produced poor quality coins which were roughly executed, with unclear portraits, poor designs, and crowded or badly formed letters (Mattingly *et al.* 1927-1933, vol. V, 23).

Two coins minted in Rome were recorded from the excavations. One dated from A.D. 254 to 268, with a draped bust of Salonina on the obverse and on the reverse, Fecunditas (the personification of fertility) standing right holding an infant and extending her hand to another child on the left (cat. no. 218; plate XI). The second shows a draped bust of Salonina on the obverse, but the reverse is not clear.

One coin from Siscia in Pannonia, a city in central Croatia, was minted under Aurelian's reign from A.D. 270 to 275. It has a radiate bust on the obverse and Genius standing left holding a patera and a cornucopiae on the reverse (cat. no. 226; plate XI). The mint of Siscia was opened after A.D. 259 (Mattingly *et al.* 1927-1933, vol. V, 22).

Three coins were minted in Cyzicus, a city in Anatolia, with a radiate bust of the emperor on the obverse. The first is dated to the reign of Aurelian, dated from A.D. 270 to 275, and with a female standing right presenting a wreath to the emperor standing left and holding a scepter on the reverse (cat. no. 227; plate XI). The second coin is dated to the reign of Numerian from A.D. 283 to 284, with the emperor standing right and receiving Victory from Jupiter on the reverse (cat. no. 236; plate XI). The third, which is probably minted in Cyzicus, was minted under Constantius I (as Caesar A.D. 250-306) dated from A.D. 293 to 305, with a prince standing right receiving Victory on a globe from Jupiter on the reverse (cat. no. 241; plate XI). Coins minted in Cyzicus were known for their dull expressions of the emperors' portraits and long oval heads on the obverse (Mattingly *et al.* 1927-1933, vol. V, 25).

One coin minted in Tripolis, under Diocletian dated from A.D. 284 to 305, has a radiate bust on the obverse and Victory advancing right holding a palm branch and presenting a wreath to the emperor standing left on the reverse (cat. no. 237; plate XI). The mint of Tripolis was first established by Aurelian, its portraits made by the workmen were larger than those produced by Antioch and the lettering on the coins was irregular (Mattingly *et al.* 1927-1933, vol. V, 25).

One coin minted probably in Lugdunum (modern Lyon) under Maximianus, dated from A.D. 286 to 305, has a radiate bust on the obverse and Victory advancing left on the reverse (cat. no. 239; plate XI). The mint of Lugdunum was established by

Valerian and Gallienus in A.D. 245/255, the coins were produced with care and regularity in size and well-ordered lettering. The portraits had cheerful expressions that remained consistent for many years (Mattingly *et al.* 1927-1933, vol. V, 19).

Three coins remain with unidentified mints. The first is probably under Gallienus's, the second is under Claudius II's (A.D. 268-270) and the third is under Aurelian's reign (A.D. 270-275).

5. *Late Roman*

The late Roman period (started around 284 A.D.) coins are the majority of the coins under study comprising 71,4% of all the identified coins. There are 493 late Roman bronze coins of which 141 remain unclassified. The classification of the late Roman coins is divided into two parts: the first part which is related to the bronze coins of the house of Constantine (A.D. 324-346) and the second part which is related to the bronze coinage of the Late Empire (A.D. 346-498). Fifty-five different types have been identified and dated from A.D. 301 to 474. To classify these coins the following catalogues were used: *Late Roman Bronze Coinage* by P.V. Hill, J.P.C. Kent, and R.A.G. Carson (1960), *The Roman Imperial Coinage, From Diocletian's Reform (A.D. 294) to the Death of Maximinus (A.D. 313)* Vol. VI by Sutherland C.H.V (1967), and *The Roman Imperial Coinage, Constantine and Licinius (A.D. 313-337)* Vol. VII by Sutherland C.H.V and Carson R.A.G (1966).

A.D. 301

At Aquileia, a city in Italy, a newly established mint around A.D. 294 (Sutherland 1967, 5), struck different types of gold, silver and bronze coins under Constantius I as Caesar (Sutherland 1967, 302). A specimen of this mint was among

the identified coins which bear the inscription SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR (cat. no. 257; plate XII).

A.D. 308-310

Since Octavian's conquest of Egypt, the mint of Alexandria produced mainly imperial coins. In A.D. 294 the mint was reorganized and started producing different types of coins (Sutherland 1967, 6). A specimen of the GENIO IMPERATORIS type (a common type for issues minted by the Roman emperors in Alexandria) of emperor Licinius I (A.D. 265-325) was identified among the finds (cat. no. 258; plate XII).

A.D. 312

Maximinus II (A.D. 270-313) had a massive production of gold and bronze coins in Antioch (Sutherland 1967, 609). One bronze coin with the inscription GENIO AUGUSTI is dated to his reign (cat. no. 260; plate XII).

A.D. 312-313

After Constantine I's (A.D. 272-337) victory over Maxentius in A.D. 312, the mint of Rome started to strike gold and bronze coins of this emperor, but no silver coins were struck under his reign (Sutherland 1967, 348). A coin minted in Rome with the type PACI PERPET (cat. no. 259; plate XII) was identified. It is a rare type that was struck only under Constantine I (Sutherland 1967, 348).

A.D. 313-316

In Antioch, Licinius I introduced a new type of bronze coins with Jupiter on the reverse (Sutherland and Carson 1966, vol. VII, 667). One coin of the type IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG minted in Antioch was found (cat. no. 268; plate XII).

A.D. 313-319

Three bronze coins of the type SOLI INVICTO COMITI have been found. One of them dated to the reign of Constantine I (cat. no. 261; plate XII), but the mints remain unknown.

A.D. 313-335

Four bronze coins with the inscription IOVI CONSERVATORI have been found, each with a different date and minted under a different ruler: Constantine I (cat. no. 264; plate XII), Licinius I and Constantinus II Caesar (A.D. 316-340). The coin of Constantine I was minted in Siscia, whereas it remains uncertain that the one dating to the reign of Licinius I was minted in Antioch. The remaining coins were too worn to allow the identification of their mint.

A.D. 317-320

One bronze coin of the type IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG was dated to the reign of Constantine I, with a probable attribution to the mint of Antioch (cat. no. 269; plate XII).

A.D. 321-324

Heraclea, a city on the Black Sea, produced a large amount of bronze coinage during the civil war between Constantine I and Licinius I for the supply of the army and military campaigns (Sutherland and Carson 1966, vol. VII, 532). One bronze coin minted in Heraclea under Licinius I with the inscription IOVI CONSERVATORI was found (cat. no. 270; plate XII). This emperor struck coins in Heraclea more than in any other eastern mint (Sutherland and Carson 1966, vol. VII, 534).

A.D. 324-330

A bronze coin dated to the reign of Crispus (A.D. 303-326) with the inscription VOT X was found but it is uncertain whether the mint is the city of Nicomedia (cat. no.

271; plate XII). Cyzicus struck a variety of types of busts with *Providentiae* coins (Hill *et al.* 1960, 27). One such coin was found (cat. no. 273; plate XII) and it possibly dates to the reign of Constantine II Caesar (A.D. 316-340). In Antioch, two types were used for the *Providentiae* issues which differ by the form of the bust of the emperors (Hill *et al.* 1960, 30). One coin was dated to the reign of Constantine I (cat. no. 272; plate XII). Three other coins resembling the ones above were found but their attribution to a specific ruler remains uncertain. Two coins minted in Antioch belong to the empresses Aelia Flaccilla (A.D. 356-386) and Helena (A.D. 246/8-330). The former bears the inscription SALVS REIPVBLICAE and the latter SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE (cat. no. 277 and 728; plate XII).

A.D. 330-341

During this period three main types of bronze coins of Constantine were found: VRBS ROMA with the wolf and twins on the reverse (for example: cat. no. 281; plate XII). Three coins of this type were minted in Cyzicus and another one in Nicomedia). The second type bears the inscription GLORIA EXERCITVS with two standards (for example: cat. no 288; plate XII). Seventeen coins of this type were found and most of them were minted in Antioch. The rest was minted in Heraclea and Nicomedia. The third type bears the inscription GLORIA EXERCITVS with one standard (for example: cat. no. 305; plate XII). Thirty-one coins of this type were found and most of them were minted in Antioch, and the rest was minted in Rome, Cyzicus, Nicomedia and Constantinople.

A.D. 335-346

Two specimens from the mint of Rome were found in Beirut, one with the inscription SECVRITAS REIPVB (cat. no. 330; plate XII) and one with VIRTVS

AVGVSTI (cat. no. 335; plate XII). They are attributed to Constans (A.D. 320-350) and Constantine II respectively. Four other coins of the type DIVVS CONSTANTINVS and a quadriga on the reverse were found. One was minted in Constantinople (cat. no. 331; plate XII) while the others have an unclear mint mark. Nine coins of the type DIVVS CONSTANTINVS with VN MR (*Venerendae Memoriae* meaning in honor of venerated memory) on the reverse were found and most of them were possibly minted in Antioch (for example: cat. no. 360; plate XII), and the mint of the others remains uncertain. Twenty-two coins of the type Victory advancing left were found, but unfortunately the images were illegible; the date ranges between 337-347 A.D. (for example: cat. no. 339; plate XII).

A.D. 341-346

From this period came a very common type characterized by the inscription VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath. Ten such coins were identified, but only one was clearly identified as the mint of Alexandria under Constans (cat. no. 367; plate XII). Some of the coins may possibly be minted in Antioch, while the rest remain uncertain.

Another twenty coins are of an uncertain *Vota* type. These are votive coins, a name given to Roman coins as record of public prayers or vows for a ruler. They began with the reign of Augustus (Frey 1916, 255).

A.D. 346-361

A new series of coins appeared during A.D. 346-361. They are inscribed with FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Five varieties of this type have been found: 'Soldier leading captive from hut' (one coin), 'Emperor and two captives' (two coins), 'Emperor on galley holding Phoenix' (two coins), 'Phoenix on globe' (two coins), 'Soldier spearing fallen horseman' (forty-two coins). The 'soldier leading captive from hut' variety was

one of the earliest types of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO coins linked to Constans (cat. no. 401; plate XII) and it is the only type that was issued by all the mints. In parallel to the ‘soldier leading captive from hut’ variety, the ‘emperor and two captives’ started to appear in all the mints except in the Gallic ones; this type is ascribed to Constantius (cat. no. 402; plate XII). The next variety was of the ‘Phoenix on the globe’ ascribed to Constantius II (cat. no. 397; plate XII) while the ‘emperor on galley holding Phoenix’ was dated to the reign of Constans (cat. no. 400; plate XII) (Hill *et al.* 1960, 41). The ‘fallen horseman’ is the main type and still awaits more studies regarding its design (Butcher 2003, 84). Not only is this type found in great numbers, but it has different sub-varieties. It was produced in large quantities in many mints and became dominant (Butcher 2003, 85). The ‘fallen horseman’ specimens were too worn out to be identified with certainty, but most were of Constantius II from the mint of Alexandria (cat. no. 405; plate XII). This type was later followed by the one bearing the inscription SPES REIPVBLICE of which three coins were found. Two of them were ascribed to Constantius II (cat. no. 465; plate XII).

A.D. 364-378

Seventeen coins with the inscription GLORIA ROMANORVM (emperor dragging captive) were found. The coins were poorly preserved and therefore difficult to assign to a particular mint or ruler (example: cat. no. 456; plate XII). They were produced from A.D. 364-378 in all the mints (Hill *et al.* 1960, 42) and in huge quantities (Butcher 2003, 86).

A.D. 378-383

During this time period the coins bearing the inscription CONCORDIA AVGGG depicting a seated Roma or Constantinople were the main two types to be

issued. The mint of Antioch was the most common among the finds from Beirut (Butcher 2003, 89). Four such coins with a seated Roma were found. One of the coins was dated to the reign of Valentinian II (A.D. 371-392) and was minted in Antioch (cat. no. 467; plate XII). On one of the coins it was difficult to decide whether it was Rome or Constantinople that was represented. Two coins inscribed with VIRTUS ROMANORVM (Roma) and three with VRBS ROMA (Roma) were minted in Antioch and ascribed to emperors Gratian (A.D. 359-383) and Valentinian II (cat. no. 469 and 473; plate XII) respectively.

One coin of the type VOT V in wreath dated to A.D. 383 was, to the reign of Arcadius (A.D. 377-408), and was minted in Nicomedia (cat. no. 477; plate XII). The mint of Nicomedia produced bronze coinage from A.D. 346 until the reign of Leo I (A.D. 401-474) (Hill *et al.* 1960, 92).

A.D. 383-395

One coin was found of the type VOT V MVLT X in wreath, but its date and place of production were difficult to identify. Eleven other coins of the type VOT X MVLT XX in wreath were found but also with unclear details (for example: cat. no. 480; plate XII); it is possible that some were minted in Antioch. Although the *Vota* types did not have a clear date, they circulated in large quantities at that period of time until the fifth century (Butcher 2003, 89).

One coin of the type GLORIA ROMANORVM, was found with emperor on horseback, and dated to the reign of Honorius (A.D. 384-423) (cat. no. 517; plate XII); the mint was not identified but Alexandria was the main supplier of this type (Butcher 2003, 89). Theodosius I (A.D. 347-395) launched a large denomination GLORIA ROMANORVM emperor on galley type (cat. no. 490; plate XII) and another type with

the same denomination and legend, but with the emperor holding a standard and shield, with a captive at his feet (cat. no. 492; plate XII); one coin was found for each of the above types. In addition, one coin of the VIRTVS EXERCITI type was found and may be dated to the reign of the emperor. It depicts the emperor holding a standard and globe and spurning a captive (cat. no. 463; plate XII). One coin was found with a camp gate type minted in Thessalonica with the legend GLORIA REIPVBLICE (cat. no. 491; plate XII). Sixteen coins of the type GLORIA ROMANORVM representing emperor holding globe and a standard were also found. Three of them were minted in Antioch (for example: cat. no. 494; plate XII). The smallest of these types was the one with the legend SALVS REIPVBLICAE with a design of Victory dragging a captive. It is common in many sites (Butcher 2003, 89); eight coins of this type were found but with unclear images (for example: cat. no. 509; plate XII). The SALVS REIPVBLICAE type ceased to be produced just after the death of Theodosius I (Butcher 2003, 91).

A.D. 395-423

A new medium denomination was produced with the legend VIRTVS EXERCITI and Victory crowning an emperor, but it is unknown when this type was first issued (Butcher 2003, 91). Fifty-three coins of this type were identified, most of which are from the mint of Antioch. Some of these coins have been attributed to the reign of Arcadius and Honorius (cat. no. 523; plate XII), but the rest remain unidentified. Another new medium denomination was struck probably around A.D. 402 CONCORDIA AVGG presenting Constantinopolis seated and holding a Victoriola; four coins of this type were found (for example: cat. no. 571; plate XII), and they are usually found in Beirut in moderate quantities (Butcher 2003, 92). One coin of a similar

type minted in Antioch was found it had the legend CONCORDIA AVGGG and Constantinopolis seated holding globe (cat. no. 575; plate XII).

Eudoxia became a Roman empress after her marriage with Arcadius in A.D. 395 (Hill *et al.* 1960, 43). Coins of this empress were issued in A.D. 395-408, with the legend GLORIA ROMANORVM depicting the empress seated with crossed arms. One coin of this empress was identified (cat. no. 576; plate XII), another was unclear, and both are from an unknown mint.

Two coins of a common small denomination with the legend CONCORDIA AVG with a cross were found (cat. no. 579; plate XII). They probably date from A.D. 404-406. (Butcher 2003, 92). This type was later followed by a large issue of medium denomination: GLORIA ROMANORVM (cat. no. 581; plate XII) showing the three standing emperors: Arcadius, Theodosius II, and Honorius (Butcher 2003, 92). Nineteen coins were found of this type. After the death of Arcadius in A.D. 408, the type continued to be issued, but with two emperors instead of three (Butcher 2003, 92). Two coins of this type were found (cat. no. 600; plate XII).

A.D. 425-474

During this time period, coins of Theodosius II (A.D. 401-450) were characterized by the different types of crosses on the coins (Butcher 2003, 95). Six coins of the type cross in wreath were found and only one of them was identified to be minted under Theodosius II and possibly in Antioch (cat. no. 601; plate XII).

The Monogram in wreath was the last issue of coins found from the excavations belonging to the late Roman period. One was minted under Marcian (A.D. 392-457) in A.D. 450-457 (cat. no. 607; plate XII), and the second was minted under Leo I in A.D.

457-474 (cat. no. 608; plate XII). The Monogram type lasted until the end of the reign of Leo I (Hill *et al.* 1960, 44).

6. *Summary*

Roman provincial coins did circulate largely, under many reigns with different types in Beirut. Eighty-five coins have been listed here, in addition to Butcher's and Sawaya's numerous coins (100+). This may be taken as proof that the Roman provincial bronze coins were a part of the monetary economy in Beirut due to their large quantities.

Although the mint of Rome produced a large amount of imperial bronze coins, their circulation was limited to the western regions, with the exceptions of a few regions in the east (Sawaya 2016, 55). Butcher found two Roman imperial coins of Philip I and Trajan Decius and Sawaya found six coins of Augustus, Tiberius, Gaius, Maximian Caesar, and Gordian III. The six Roman imperial coins presented here, in addition to the small numbers mentioned above, prove the limited circulation of these coins in Beirut.

Radiate coins did indeed circulate in ancient Beirut also, since 42 coins were identified, in addition to those identified by Butcher and Sawaya (forty-eight and eight coins respectively), the coins found in Beirut were mostly minted in Antioch.

The Late Roman bronze coins form the largest part and are distributed over a long period of time and under many rulers. The two following types were the most abundant, as is appears also from the work of Butcher and Sawaya (above 100 coins collectively): the first is FEL TEMP REPARATIO, soldier spearing fallen horseman (some were identified under the reign of Constantius II), and the second VIRTVS

EXERCITI Victory crowning the emperor (some were identified under the reign of Honorius).

Based on the data collected and in conjunction with the results obtained from the study of the coins retrieved in the Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh, the coins of the Roman period demonstrate that Roman Beirut had become noticeably monetized compared to the previous time period. The fact that coins from neighboring regions were found in Beirut not only shows that they were circulated in the region, but it also marks the importance of Beirut as a vibrant center of trade.

CHAPTER III

SYNTHESIS OF THE DATA

A. Statistics

1. *By period*

a. Persian period

The below chart (*Chart 3*) provides the number of coins of the Persian period found in Beirut Central District (BCD). This period does not provide sufficient information on coin finds in Beirut, and it is possible that they were residual coins deposited due to complex site formation processes.

Philisto-Arabian (Mid 5 th c. B.C.-333 B.C.) *	1 coin
Phoenician (1 st Half of 4 th c. B.C.) *	5 coins

*Dates mentioned are according to the dates identified from the coins.

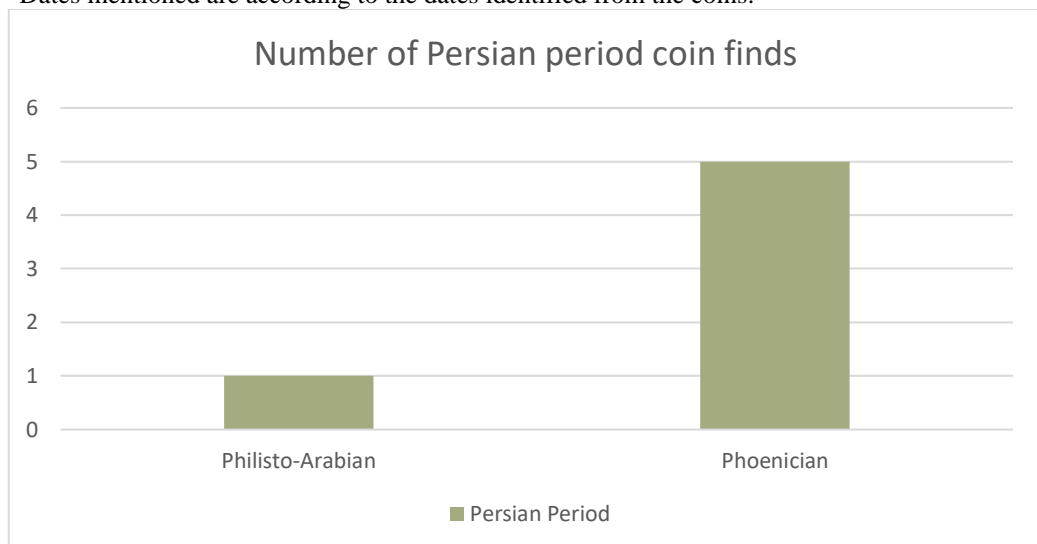


Chart 3. Column chart of the number of the Persian period coin finds.

b. Hellenistic period

The below chart (*Chart 4*) provides the number of Hellenistic period coins found in BCD. In this period, the Seleucid coins are the most prevalent, followed by the Ptolemaic coins. This is probably because under Seleucid rule more coins were produced than the Ptolemies in the area.

Alexander the Great (336-323 B.C.) *	2 coins
Ptolemaic (260s B.C.-180 B.C.) *	34 coins
Seleucid (175 B.C.-146 B.C.) *	51 coins
Civic (81 B.C.-1 st c. B.C.) *	20 coins
Hellenistic Unknown	7 coins

*Dates mentioned are according to the dates identified from the coins.

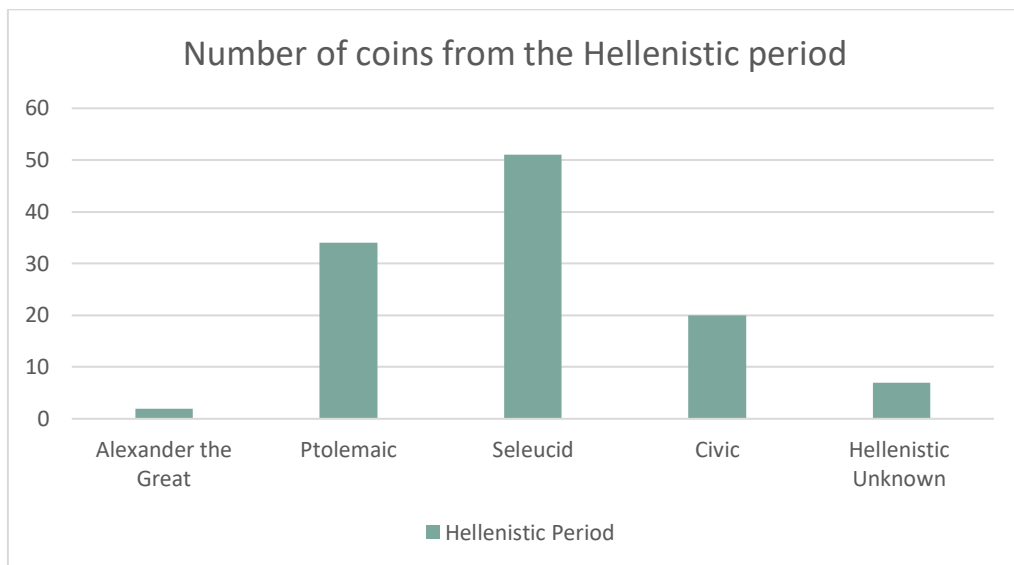


Chart 4. Column chart of the number of the Hellenistic period coin finds.

c. Roman period

The below chart (*Chart 5*) provides the number of coins found in BCD during the Roman period. It is the main period of coin production in ancient Beirut. Clearly the

late Roman period dominates all the above periods including the early Roman period. It consisted, as mentioned in Chapter II, of 55 different types of coins.

Roman Provincial (15 B.C.- A.D. 268) *	85 coins
Roman Imperial (A.D. 103 - A.D. 275) *	6 coins
Radiate (A.D. 253 - A.D. 305) *	42 coins
Late Roman (A.D. 301 - A.D. 474) *	493 coins

*Dates mentioned are according to the dates identified from the coins.

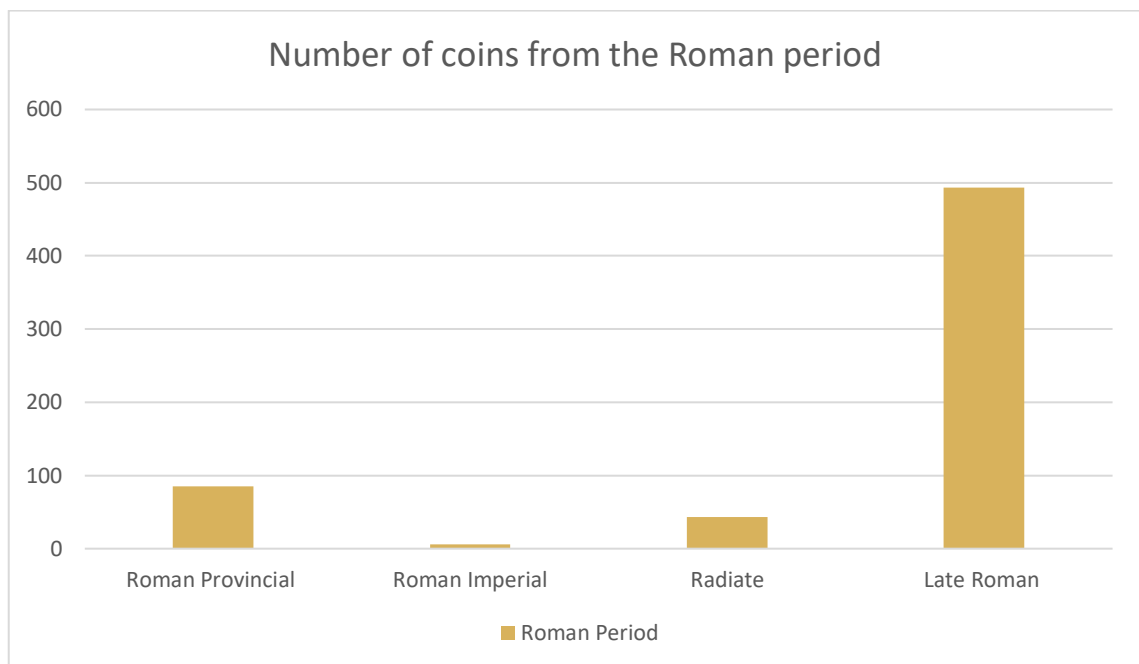


Chart 5. Column chart of the number of the Roman period coin finds.

Below is a detailed chart (*Chart 6*) of all the classified coins from the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods:

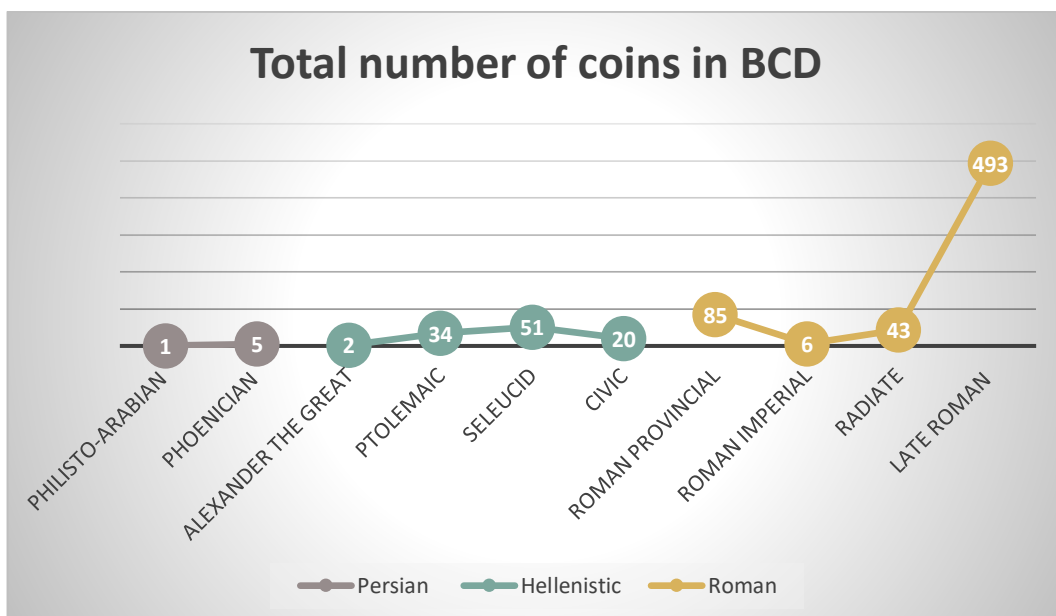


Chart 6. Line chart of the total number of coins found in Beirut Central District by different periods of time.

The above chart reflects irregularities in the total number of coin finds. This may be the result of several factors: 1) it could be that coins discovered were only a residual portion of the coinage used in those periods, 2) the local population was not able or did not use those specific coins due to economic or political reasons, 3) there could have been also a discontinuation of coin production leading to a demonetization (change of a type of coin for a new ruler, political problems, war) (Syon 2015, 37).

2. *By mint*

The below table and chart (*Table 2 and Chart 7*) show the total number of coins identified from the excavations by mints throughout the different periods:

Mints and total number of coins	
Antioch	73
Beirut	55
Tyre	15
Rome	12
Alexandria	11
Sidon	10

Cyzicus	9
Ake-Ptolemais	6
Constantinople	5
Aradus	3
Caesarea Maritima	2
Jerusalem	3
Nicomedia	2
Siscia	2
Thessalonica	2
Botrys	1
Damascus	1
Heraclea	1
Seleucia on the Tigris	1
Tripolis	1

Table 2: Table of mints and their total number of coins.

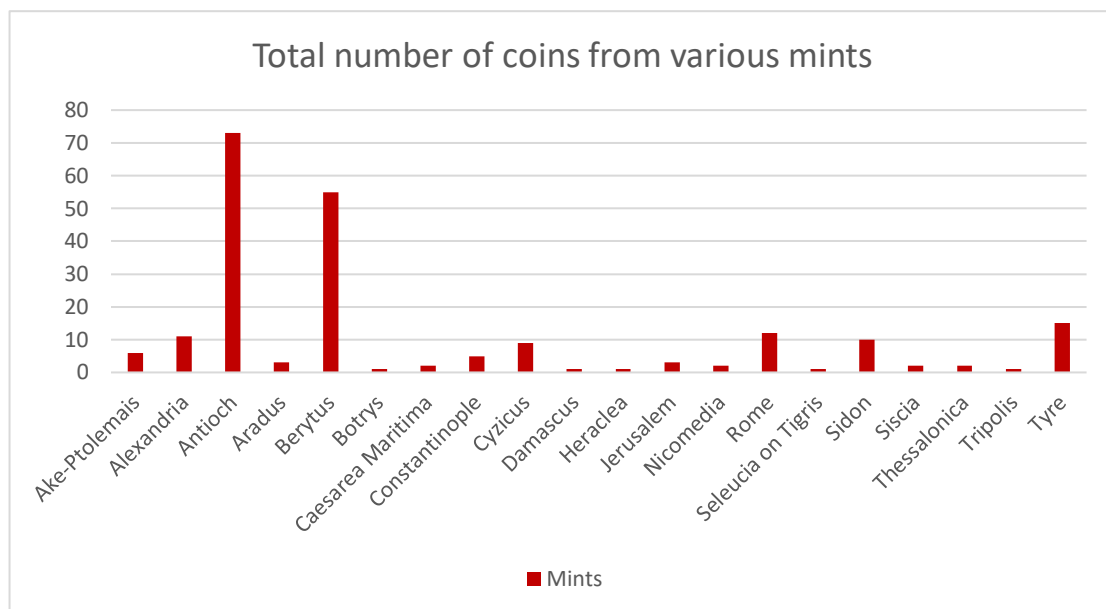


Chart 7. Column chart of the total number of coins identified from various mints.

The majority of the coins found belong to the mint of Antioch, followed by Beirut, and then by Tyre. Since these coins were excavated in Beirut, it was initially expected that most of them would belong to the mint of Beirut, especially that the mint was quite active during the Roman period (Butcher 2003, 113). However, this was not the case. It seems that the mint of Antioch produced more coins, leading to a higher circulation in this area during the Roman period according to the above results. This is

specifically apparent with the Roman provincial (Syrian) coins, radiate coins, and late Roman coins.

3. *By ruler*

Below are the table (*Table 3*) and figures (*Charts 8 and 9*) of the total amount of coins of each ruler from the Hellenistic and Roman periods set chronologically. No ruler was identified for the Persian period.

Name of the ruler	Total number of coins
Alexander the Great	2
Ptolemy II	4
Ptolemy V	1
Antiochus IV	13
Demetrius I	1
Alexander I	1
Augustus	7
Herod Agrippa II	2
Claudius	1
Julio-Claudian Dynasty	3
Nero	1
Vespasien	1
Trajan	4
Hadrian	3
Antoninus Pius	2
Marcus Aurelius	1
Commodus	1
Caracalla	4
Geta	1

Elagabalus	11
Gordian III	5
Gallienus	3
Philip I	2
Trajan Decius	1
Aurelian	4
Valerian I	1
Salonina	1
Quietus	1
Claudius II	3
Probus	5
Numerian	2
Carinus	1
Diolectian	1
Maximianus	1
Constantius I	3
Maximinus II	2
Licinus I	4
Constantine I	17
Constantinus II	2
Crispus	1
Constantine II	4
Aelia Flaccilla	1
Helena	1
Constans	7
Constantius II	13
Julian Caesar	1
Valentinian II	4

Gratian	2
Arcadius	8
Theodosius I	4
Honorius	7
Eudoxia	1
Theodosius II	1
Marcian	1
Leo	1

Table 3. Total number of coins identified for each ruler from the Beirut Central District excavations.

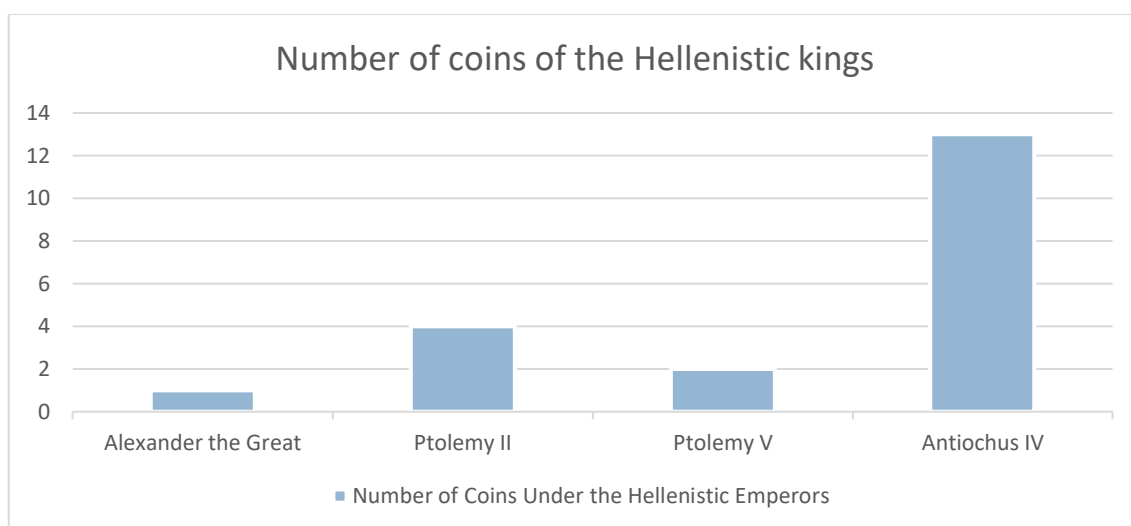


Chart 8. Column chart of the number of coins found of the Hellenistic kings.

The number of coins from the Hellenistic kings Alexander the Great and Ptolemy V are very limited. The majority of the coins identified from the Ptolemaic period are of Ptolemy II and minted in Alexandria, while from the Seleucid period most of the coins were of Antiochus IV and minted in Ake-Ptolemais.

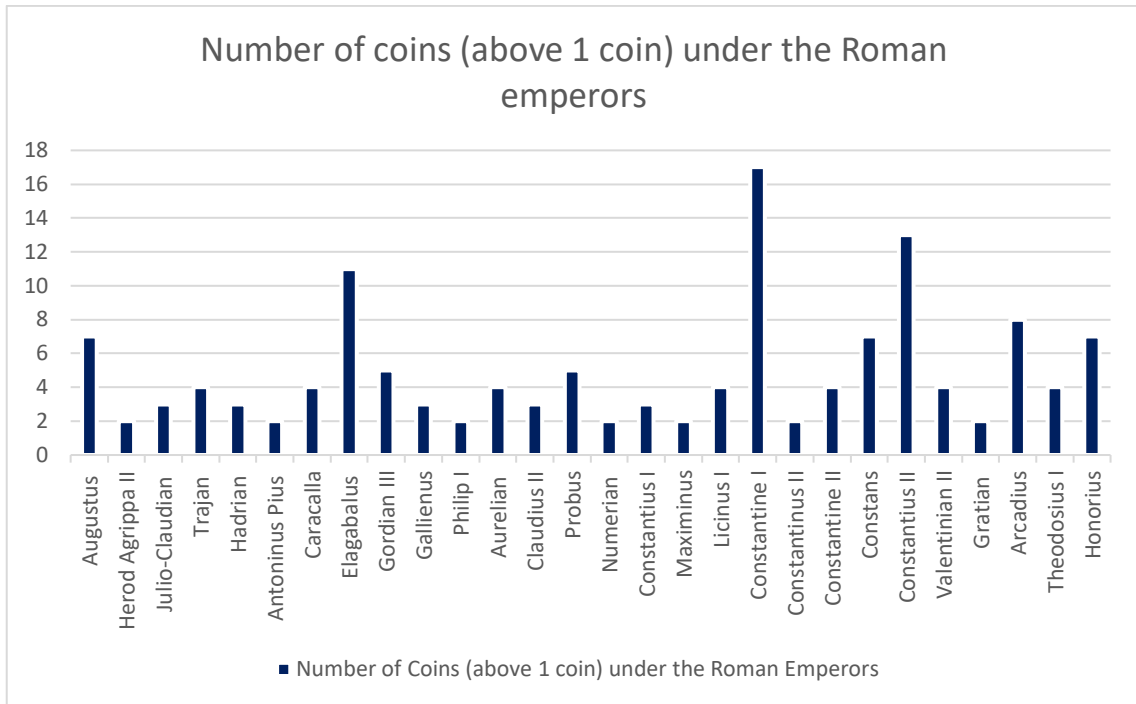


Chart 9. Column chart of the number of coins found under the Roman emperors.

Most of the Roman provincial coins are of Elagabalus (11 coins) with 4 coins minted in Tyre, and the majority of the radiate coins are of Probus (5 coins) minted in Antioch. The distribution of coins by rulers shows that the largest number comes from the reign of Constantine I and from various mints, mainly Antioch. Constantius II comes in second with many of the coins minted in Alexandria. Regarding the rest of the emperors, due to their limited number of coins, not much can be deduced.

B. Comparison with Previous Finds from Beirut

1. Beirut Souks

In his catalogue of the Beirut Souks excavations (BEY 006 and BEY 045), Butcher demonstrates that the presence of coins on site is affected by the processes of site formation, (Butcher 2003, 113). To analyze his findings Butcher divided the results into 6 phases.

Phase 1 (305-200 B.C.) is the circulation of Ptolemaic coinage and the probable demonetization at the end of this phase. The mint of Beirut started producing coinage under the Ptolemies, but the coins do not seem to have circulated in large quantities in the sites examined. During the reign of the Ptolemies the coins used in Beirut were like the ones found in other areas of the Ptolemaic Empire. Centuries later, the Seleucids brought diversity between sites, in addition to the demonetization of Ptolemaic issues. Phase 2 (200-? B.C.) is the circulation of *Apollo / Apollo standing* coins of Antiochus III with a possible demonetization of the coins around 164 B.C., and the circulation of Beirut bronzes and Ake-Ptolemaic issues of Antiochus IV. In phase 3 (5 B.C. - A.D. 100) and during the 1st c. A.D., Beirut produced a colonial coinage with a restricted circulation, but the city used a large quantity of SC bronze coins from Antioch. What marks the boundaries between Phase 3 and 4 is the discontinuation of SC coins of the Julio-Claudian period. Julio-Claudian bronzes minted in Beirut kept circulating into phase 4 (Butcher 2003, 114). Phase 4 (A.D. +100) is the circulation of provincial coins of Beirut. Phase 5 (A.D. 218-312 or 318) is the circulation of Berytian and other Phoenician bronzes of Elagabalus and his successors, in addition to radiate coins. Elagabalus has several issues from Heliopolis, Tripolis, Byblus, Sidon, and other mints in Beirut. Many coins were dated later than the reign of Elagabalus in A.D. 218-222, so it is uncertain if the earlier coins were absent due to a change or due to a discontinuity of the type of coins. The mint of Antioch seems to be the main supplier of radiates until the reform of Aurelian in A.D. 274. Furthermore, Jewish coins are found in large quantities although they are rarely found in Beirut, and it is unknown for what reason they may have been used in the city (Butcher 2003, 114). Between phase 5 and 6 there was a significant discontinuity, but starting from phase 6 (A.D. 330) there was no

discontinuity for more than two centuries (Butcher 2003, 115). Phase 6 (A.D. 330-551+) is for the successive issues of small denomination coins from A.D. 330, when the large denominations may have been demonetized by the end of the 4th c. A.D. and the introduction of the Byzantine coins until the earthquake of A.D. 551 (Butcher 2003, 114).

In comparison to BCD findings (*Table 4*), the four Persian coins found by Butcher are not considerable enough to draw any solid conclusions, but it is noteworthy that they were minted in Sidon. Moving on to the Hellenistic period, Butcher too found two coins of Alexander the Great (333-302 B.C.). Most of Beirut Souks Ptolemaic coins (59 coins) were of Ptolemy II (285-246 B.C.) which were minted in Alexandria and Tyre, while in the BCD only five Ptolemaic coins were identified, of which four are of Ptolemy II, and 29 remain uncertain. Butcher found a considerable number of 167 Seleucid coins of which most were of Antiochus III (200-187 B.C.) and minted in Antioch, and 67 civic coins most of which were minted in Beirut and some in Aradus. As for the coins in BCD, only 16 Seleucid coins were identified with another 35 being uncertain; 19 coins were civic and 7 were uncertain. From the Roman period, Butcher found 278 provincial coins of which one is a silver tetradrachm from Beirut Souks, and in the BCD 79 coins were recorded (6 were uncertain); most of the coins were of Augustus and minted in Beirut, and some were quasi-municipal or from the Kingdom of Judah, in addition to many coins of Elagabalus and Gordian III minted in Beirut. Two imperial coins of Trajan Decius and Philip I recorded in Beirut Souks were minted in Rome, while in BCD 5 imperial coins were found of different emperors. Sixty-four radiate coins were recorded by Butcher. Most of the coins were of Gallienus from Antioch, and in BCD 28 coins were identified as radiates (14 were uncertain). The late

Roman period, which was the largest, consisted of 1,645 coins in Butcher’s catalogue. The emperors represented the most are Constantius II (171 coins), Arcadius (74 coins), Honorius (64 coins), and 125 coins either of Arcadius or Honorius. The mints that produced the majority of these bronze coins are Antioch (203 coins), Alexandria (57 coins), Cyzicus (55 coins), and Constantinople (44 coins). Three hundred fifty-one coins in BCD were identified as late Roman coins, they are not considerable in number as the coins found by Butcher, since the highest total number of coins of the identified emperors was 17 of Constantine I. The main similarity between the Beirut Souks coins and BCD coins is the mint of Antioch that produced most of the coins found.

	BEY 006 and BEY 045	Beirut Central District
Persian	4	6
Alexander the Great	2	2
Ptolemaic	59	34
Seleucid	167	51
Civic	67	26
Roman Provincial	278	85
Roman Imperial	2	5
Radiate	64	42
Late Roman	1645	351

Table 4. Table presenting the total number of coins for each type from Beirut Souks and Beirut Central District excavations.

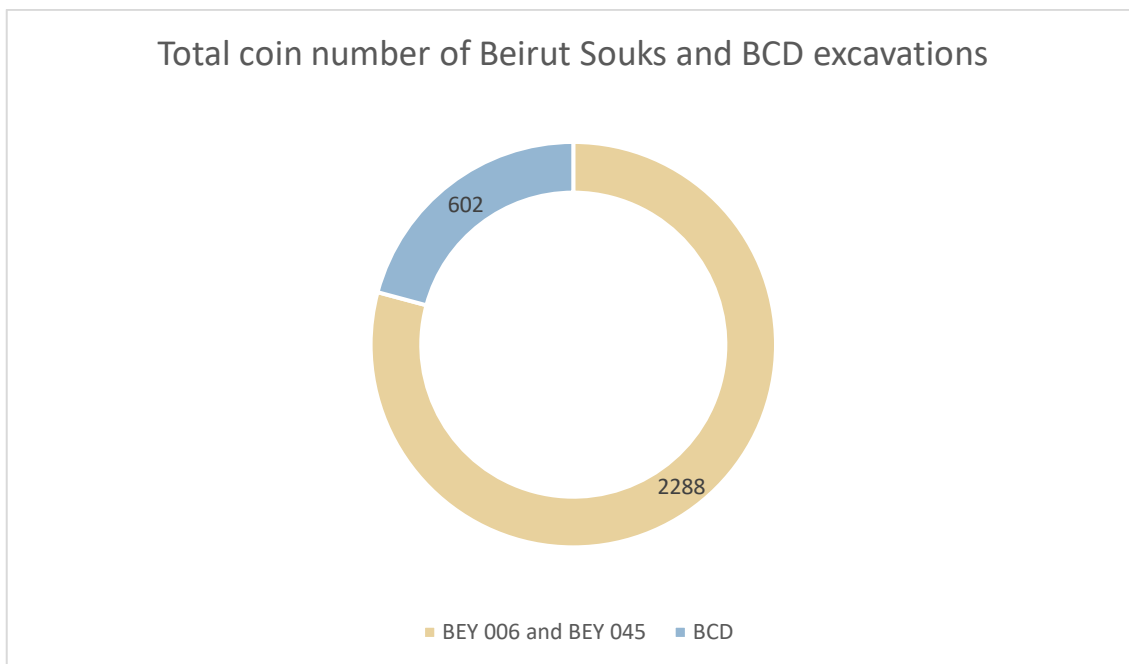


Chart 10. The total number of coins from Beirut Souks and Beirut Central District excavations.

Beirut witnessed an increase of coins during the Seleucid and the early Roman periods, followed by a decrease during the 3rd c. A.D. with the radiate coins; the number of coins increases again during the late Roman period (*Table 4*). The percentage of coins collected between BEY 006 and BEY 045, and Beirut Central District have decreased by 74% (*Chart 10*).

2. *Jemmayzeh*

In Jemmayzeh (JEM 002, JEM 003, and JEM 004) Sawaya discovered three bronze coins minted in Sidon of the type Galley on the obverse and a figure on a chariot or an archer on the reverse dated to the Persian period. They are similar to the ones found by Butcher in BEY 006 and BEY 045 and the BCD coins (for what follows see *Table 5*).

From the Hellenistic period, no coins of Alexander the Great have been found, although his bronze coins circulated throughout the territories of his vast empire

(Sawaya 2016, 22). Ptolemy I (302-283 B.C.) stopped the production of Alexander coins in 315 B.C. and started his own new political monetary system by 300 B.C. (Sawaya 2016, 23), one coin is recorded of him. From 285 B.C. Ptolemy II (285-246 B.C.) takes over the reign, he is the most represented among the Ptolemaic coin finds in Beirut as previously shown, although only three coins were found by Sawaya. The mints of Alexandria and Tyre were the main suppliers for Ptolemy II. For the successors of Ptolemy II (Ptolemy III, Ptolemy IV and Ptolemy V) coin finds become rare; there are no records of these specimens by Sawaya, but BCD excavations recorded one coin of Ptolemy V.

From the Seleucid period, 52 coins were found. The transit under the authority of Antiochus III (200-187 B.C.) is reflected by 20 coins of him found on the sites of JEM 002 and JEM 004; only two of them were identified to be minted in Antioch (Sawaya 2016, 25). One coin minted in Antioch, belongs to Seleucus IV (187-175 B.C.) the eldest son and the successor of Antiochus III. Antiochus IV (175-165/4 B.C.) took over the reign after his brother's death in 175 B.C. He is represented on 14 coins found in JEM 002, JEM 003, and JEM 004 (Sawaya 2016, 27). The common factor between Sawaya's Antiochus IV coins and BCD coins (13 coins) is that most of them were minted in Beirut and Ake-Ptolemais. The number of Seleucid coins decreases under the successors of Antiochus IV (from Antiochus V until Demetrius III 164-92/1 B.C.) on the sites (Sawaya 2016, 29), where either one or two coins were found of the following emperors: Demetrius I, Alexander I, Demetrius II, Antiochus VII, Antiochus VIII and Demetrius III.

Regarding the civic coins (3rd-1st c. B.C.) found by Sawaya (38 coins in total), the mint of Beirut dominated the majority of coins with 22 finds, double the number of

coins found in BCD. The common mints between the Jemmayzeh and BCD finds are Aradus (4 coins in JEM sites and 3 in BEY sites) and Sidon (4 coins in JEM sites and 5 coins in BEY sites).

From the Roman period, and starting with the Roman provincial coins, Sawaya found 307 coins (while BCD recorded 79 coins). Most of these coins are of Augustus (minted in Beirut), Nero (minted in Antioch), in addition to Elagabalus and Gordian III. From BCD findings, Augustus (9 coins), Elagabalus (11 coins), and Gordian III (4 coins) have most of the coins.

Seven imperial Roman coins were recorded among the finds in Jemmayzeh (JEM 002). The oldest is of Augustus issued in Rome in 7th B.C., and one is a dupondius of Tiberius and probably minted in Antioch or Commagene. The rest of the coins were minted under Tiberius, Gaius, Maximian Caesar, and Gordian III (Sawaya 2016, 55). From the imperial coins recorded in BCD, only one coin of Gordian III was recorded.

Thirty radiate coins were registered of different emperors (most of them of Diocletian and Maximianus) and the majority were minted in Antioch and Cyzicus. The majority of the 28 radiate coins from BCD were minted in Antioch and are of several emperors.

The late Roman period consisted of 631 coins. The emperors who are represented the most are Theodosius II (88 coins), Constans II (67 coins), and 110 coins either of Theodosius II or Valentinian III. The mints that produced most of the late Roman bronze coins were Antioch (72 coins), and Constantinople (46 coins). The common pattern between Sawaya and BCD are the coins from the mint of Antioch.

	JEM 002 JEM 003 JEM 004	Beirut Central District
Persian	3	6
Alexander the Great	0	2
Ptolemaic	5	34
Seleucid	52	51
Civic	38	26
Roman Provincial	307	85
Roman Imperial	7	5
Radiate	30	42
Late Roman	631	351

Table 5. Table showing the total number of coins for each category from Jemmayzeh and Beirut Central District excavations.

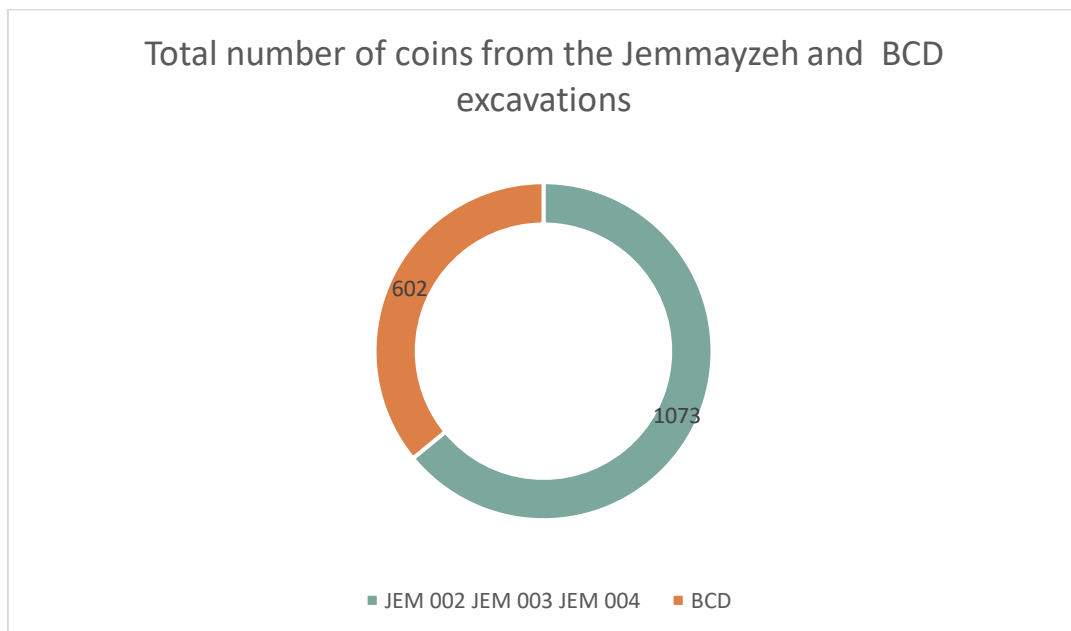
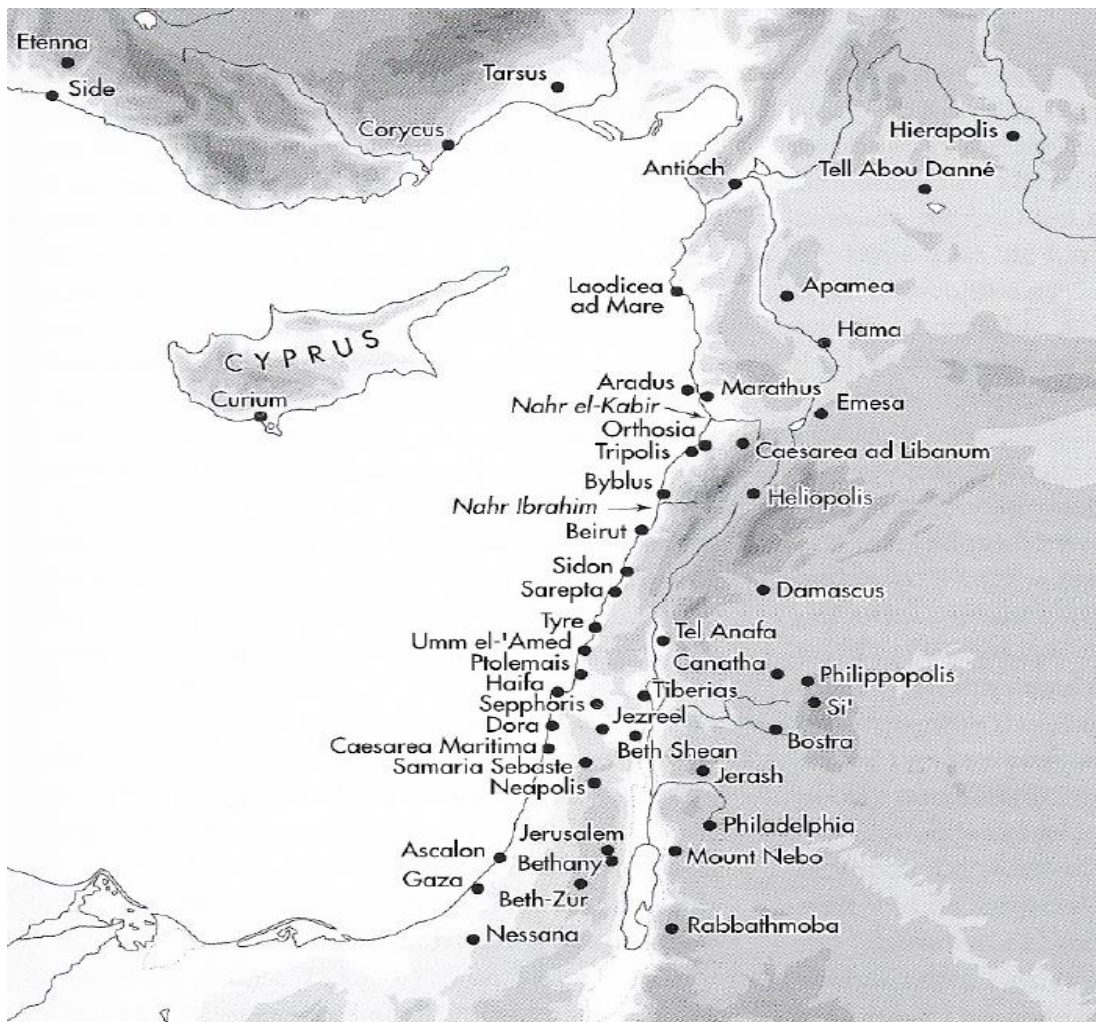


Chart 11. The total number of coins from Jemmayzeh and Beirut Central District excavations.

The findings from Jemmayzeh show an increase of coins during the Seleucid and the Roman provincial periods, followed by a decrease during the 3rd c. A.D. with the radiate coins; the number of coins increases again during the late Roman period (*Table 5*). The percentage of coins collected between JEM 002, JEM 003, JEM 004, and Beirut Central District have decreased by 44% (*Chart 11*).

C. Comparison with Finds from the Region

The comparison of Beirut coins with finds from the region (*Map 2*) is studied to see if minted coins in Beirut circulated in the following areas.



Map 2. Map of the region (Source: Butcher 2003, 19).

1. *Sarepta*

The archaeological site of Sarepta (*Map 2*), modern-day Sarafand, is located on a headland on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It is situated 13 km south of Sidon and 22 km north of Tyre. Excavations conducted at the site provided numerous Persian, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine period coins (Abou Diwan 2016, 17).

a. Persian period

From the Persian period, only one silver specimen struck in Tyre was found in the Sarepta excavations, keeping in mind that all of the Persian period coin finds were discussed above, including those of Butcher and Sawaya, were minted in Sidon (*Table 6*). Unfortunately, it is difficult to present any conclusion from the single Tyrian specimen.

Sarepta	Beirut Central District	
<i>Tyre</i>	<i>Sidon</i>	<i>Uncertain</i>
1	5	1

Table 6. Classification of coin numbers and mints during the Persian period from Sarepta and Beirut Central District excavations.

b. Hellenistic period

i. Alexander the Great

Six bronze coins of Alexander the Great minted in Tyre and Macedonia were recorded from Sarepta. The two coins from the Beirut Souks of Alexander the Great were probably minted in Macedonia. Although Alexander the Great's coinage was issued in many mints throughout the Mediterranean (Abou Diwan 2016, 24), coin finds of this king are minimal in sites excavated in Lebanon (*Table 7*).

Sarepta		Beirut Central District
<i>Tyre</i>	<i>Macedonia</i>	<i>Uncertain</i>
4	2	2

Table 7. Classification of coin numbers and mints of Alexander the Great from Sarepta and Beirut Central District excavations.

ii. Ptolemaic coinage

Thirty-five Ptolemaic coins were identified of which 33 are bronze and 2 silver. Coins of Ptolemy II are the most represented in the archaeological record (Abou Diwan 2016, 26). Regarding the coin numbers in Sarepta and BCD (*Table 8*), in addition to coin finds of Butcher and Sawaya, the mint of Alexandria seems to have been the main supplier in the reign of Ptolemy II.

Ptolemy I

Ten coins of Ptolemy I were identified. The mint of Tyre and Alexandria presented 40% and 60% respectively of the coinage in circulation at the site (Abou Diwan 2016, 27).

Ptolemy II

Nineteen coins of Ptolemy II were found on site. Sixteen were minted in Alexandria, 2 in Sidon, and one from an uncertain mint.

Ptolemy III, Ptolemy IV or Ptolemy V

The coinage in circulation during the middle of the 3rd c. B.C. seems to be Tyrian (Abou Diwan 2016, 29). Five coins were found with uncertain attribution to a specific reign. Four coins were minted in Tyre, while one is from an uncertain mint.

	Sarepta				Beirut Central District		
	<i>Tyre</i>	<i>Sidon</i>	<i>Alexandria</i>	<i>Uncertain</i>	<i>Tyre</i>	<i>Alexandria</i>	<i>Uncertain</i>

Ptolemy I	6	0	4	0	0	0	0
Ptolemy II	0	2	16	1	1	3	0
Ptolemy III, IV or V?	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ptolemy V	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 8. Classification of the Ptolemaic coinage according to kings and mints from Sarepta and Beirut Central District excavations.

iii. Seleucid coinage

The victory of Antiochus III in the Battle of Paneas *circa* 200 B.C. brought the end of the Ptolemaic hegemony on Coele Syria and Phoenicia which lasted more than a century. Subsequently, a new coinage was introduced in the region. One hundred fifty Seleucid coins were recorded from the Sarepta excavations. The majority of coins were of Demetrius I (29 specimens) (Abou Diwan 2016, 30). The data shows that the mint of Tyre was the main supplier for Sarepta (*Table 9*).

Antiochus III

Antiochus III allowed Tyre and Ake-Ptolemais to produce bronze coinage in his name. Numismatic evidence shows that Tyre passed under Seleucid control in 199/8 B.C. (Abou Diwan 2016, 30). The recorded coins indicate an active role of Tyre's monetary supply to Sarepta under Seleucid rule, since 9 Tyrian royal bronze coins and another 20 unidentified Tyrian coins, possibly attributed to Antiochus III, were found (Abou Diwan 2016, 30). Twenty-nine coins are certain to be of Antiochus III were found in Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh sites.

Antiochus IV

Tyre maintained its right to mint royal bronze coinage during the early years of Antiochus IV's reign. The number of coins representing the mint of Tyre increases as 28 specimens were recorded, of which 4 are royal bronze coins and 24 are quasi-municipal coins (Abou Diwan 2016, 33).

Antiochus V and successors

From Antiochus V and onward, the coins collected are from the mint of Tyre.

	Sarepta						Beirut Central District				
	<i>Tyre</i>	<i>Sidon</i>	<i>Antioch on the Orontes</i>	<i>Ake-Ptolemais</i>	<i>Uncertain</i>	<i>Barbarous imitations?</i>	<i>Tyre</i>	<i>Beirut</i>	<i>Ptolemais</i>	<i>Antioch</i>	<i>Seleucia on the Tigris</i>
Antiochus III	9	0	2	1	1	16	0	0	0	0	0
Antiochus III/IV?	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antiochus IV	28	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	0	1
Antiochus V	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demetrius I	29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Alexander I	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Antiochus VII	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Uncerta in	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Table 9. Classification of the Seleucid coinage according to kings and mints from Sarepta and Beirut Central District excavations.

iv. Civic coinage

After the death of Demetrius II in 126/5 B.C, Tyre produced a new type of coinage reflecting its civic identity both on the obverse and reverse. Henceforth, the head of Tyche or Melqart (Phoenician patron god of Tyre) replaced the bust of the Seleucid kings (Abou Diwan 2016, 36). Several specimens were recorded from various mints, most of which from Tyre and Sidon. Regarding the data from Beirut Central District and Jemmayzeh, Beirut was naturally the main supplier of the civic coinage in the city, but not a single coin minted in Beirut was found in Sarepta (*Table 10*).

Sarepta				Beirut Central District		
<i>Tyre</i>	<i>Sidon</i>	<i>Marathus</i>	<i>Ake Ptolemais</i>	<i>Beirut</i>	<i>Sidon</i>	<i>Aradus</i>
6	2	1	1	11	5	3

Table 10. Number of civic coinage from mints found in Sarepta and Beirut Central District excavations.

c. Roman period

i. Provincial coinage

One coin minted under Agrippa II was recorded from the kingdom of Judea and one coin of the Herodian dynasty was identified from the island of Samos. A single coin of Macrinus was found produced in Tripolis. Other coin finds are from Sidon from the reigns of Elagabalus and Alexander Severus, and one recovered coin is of Gordian III from the island of Samos. In this period Tyre remained the main coin supplier of

Sarepta, keeping in mind that Sarepta never issued coins of its own. The coins of Tyre were characterized by the imperial portraits on the obverse and Latin legends. Some of the Tyrian coins are represented by the reigns of Septimius Severus, Elagabalus and Alexander Severus. (Abou Diwan 2016, 39). Although the mint of Tyre was the main supplier of provincial Roman coins in Sarepta, results show that Beirut and Antioch mints were supplying Beirut; only two coins were found minted in Tyre (*Chart 12*).

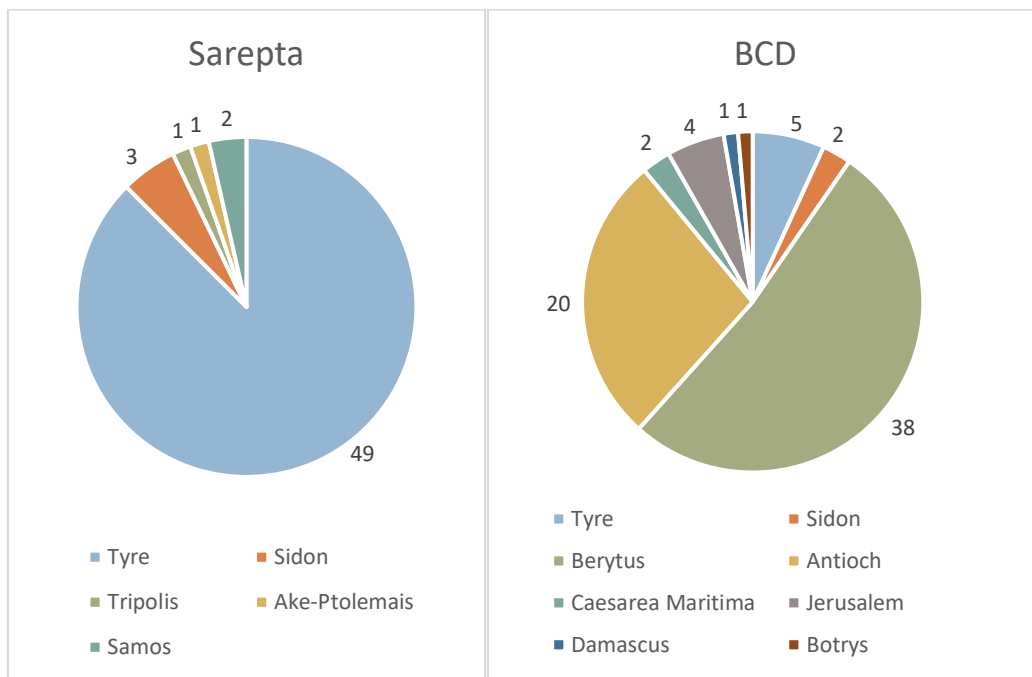


Chart 12. Distribution of Roman provincial coin finds by mints from Sarepta and Beirut Central District excavations.

ii. Radiate coinage

Five radiate coins were recorded of which three are of Valerian, Aurelian, and Maximianus and two others of Diocletian. Most of the retrieved coins are from the mints of Antioch and Cyzicus (Abou Diwan 2016, 40). In his catalogue, Abou Diwan assumes that Cyzicus is the main supplier of radiate coins in Beirut (Abou Diwan 2016, 41), but according to BCD records, it is actually the mint of Antioch that is the main supplier of radiate coins in Beirut (17 coins) (*Chart 13*); this observation is also

corroborated by the results of Butcher (44 coins minted in Antioch) and Sawaya (8 coins minted in Antioch).

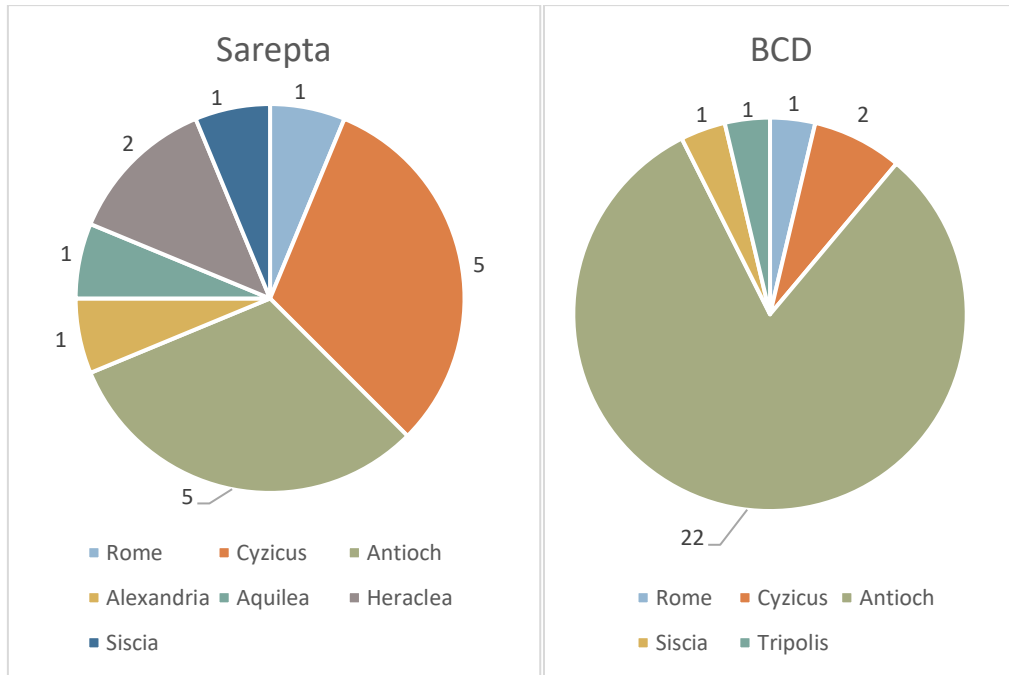


Chart 13. Distribution of radiate coin finds by mints from Sarepta and Beirut Central District excavations.

iii. Late Roman

The late Roman period was divided into six different sub-periods between the 4th and 5th c. A.D. according to the classification in *Late Roman Bronze Coinage* (Hill *et al.* 1960). The total number of coins for each sub-period exhibits an increase during the first, fourth and fifth sub-periods in Sarepta and Beirut Central District (*Table 11*). The second, third, and sixth sub-periods show a decrease in coin numbers (Abou Diwan 2016, 41) in Sarepta and BCD sites (*Table 11*).

Dates of Sub-Periods	Sarepta	Beirut Central District
A.D. 324-348	28	106
A.D. 348-364	21	70
A.D. 364-378	16	

A.D. 378-395	35	51
A.D. 395-423	37	83
A.D. 423-491	5	8

Table 11. Table of the total number of coins for each sub-period of the late Roman period from the excavations of Sarepta and Beirut Central District.

2. Antioch

Excavations from Antioch (*Map 2*) have recorded 1,000 coins of the Seleucid Kings, 2,205 Greek coins other than Seleucid and 7,895 Roman coins (Waage 1952, 171). Due to the large number of coins, the comparison will be based on the common mints (Antioch, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Byblus, Tripolis, Aradus, Marathus, Ascalon and Rhodes) and rulers between Antioch and the previous discussed sites (Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh).

a. Seleucid coins

According to the below table (*Table 12*), Antiochus III and Antiochus IV had the highest number of coins. One coin of Alexander I Balas minted in Beirut was found in Antioch while two coins minted in Beirut were found in the Beirut Souks. Three coins of Antiochus III minted in Tyre were found in Antioch while not a single Tyrian coin was found of this king in the other excavated sites. One coin of Demetrius I minted in Tyre was also found in Antioch and another from the Beirut Souks. The majority of the Seleucid coins found in the Antioch excavation are naturally minted in Antioch (*Chart 14*).

	Antioch	BCD	Beirut Souks	Jemmayzeh
Seleucus I	47	0	1	0
Antiochus II	12	0	1	0

Antiochus III	297	0	99	21
Seleucus IV	7	0	1	1
Antiochus IV	49	14	36	14
Demetrius I	82	1	2	1
Alexander I	36	1	3	1
Demetrius II (1 st reign)	17	0	5	1
Antiochus VII	40	0	3	1
Demetrius II (2 nd reign)	8	0	6	3
Alexander II	28	0	1	0
Antiochus VIII	59	0	0	1
Demetrius III	0	0	0	2

Table 12. List of the total number of coins by Seleucid kings from the sites of Antioch, Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh.

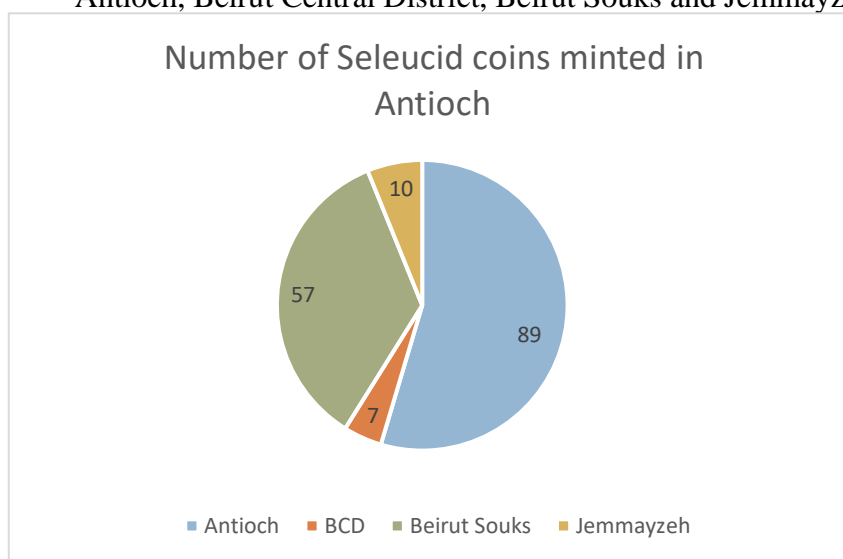


Chart 14. Number of Seleucid coins minted in Antioch from the sites of Antioch, Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh.

b. Civic coins

In 92/91 B.C., during the reign of Demetrius III, bronze coins were issued in the name of Antioch and no longer in the name of the Seleucid kings (*Table 13*). The

bronze coins issued consisted of three denominations and the Seleucid dates are found on coins struck between 92 and 72 B.C. (Waage 1952, 24).

	Antioch	BCD	Beirut Souks	Jemmayzeh
Antioch	150	0	1	2
Beirut	1	11	24	22
Sidon	2	5	4	4
Tyre	5	0	0	1
Byblus	1	0	1	1
Tripolis	1	0	0	0
Aradus	7	3	8	4
Marathus	1	0	2	0
Ascalon	1	0	2	0
Rhodes	3	0	0	1

Table 13. Table presenting the total number of civic coins from the sites of Antioch, Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh.

c. Roman provincial coins

From the coin records of the excavations in Antioch, the Roman emperors who had the highest number of coins were Antoninus Pius (168 coins) and Elagabalus (336 coins), all of which were minted in Antioch. From Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh, it was Augustus (43 coins) and Nero (32 coins) who had the highest number of Roman provincial coins.

The mint of Antioch produced a large quantity of Roman provincial coins that have reached also Beirut, but although Beirut minted Roman provincial coins, only three were found in the excavations of Antioch (*Chart 15*).

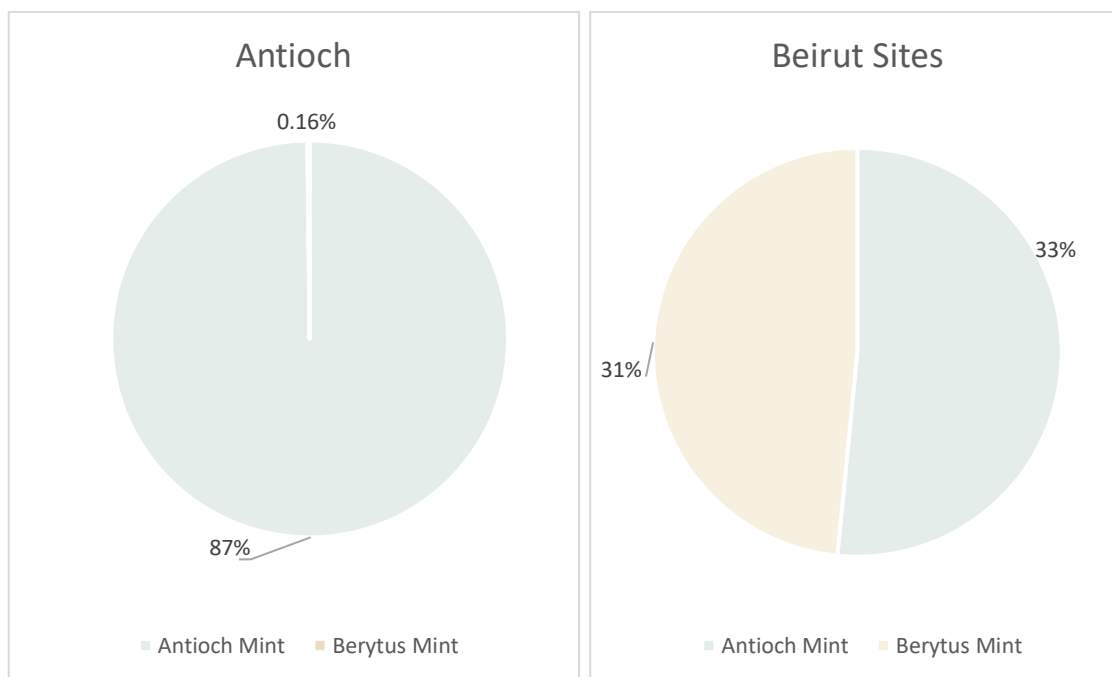


Chart 15. Number of Roman provincial coins minted in Antioch and Beirut from the sites of Antioch, Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh.

d. Roman imperial coins

Roman imperial coins found in Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh were all minted in Rome except for one coin found in Jemmayzeh of Tiberius minted in Antioch or Commagene (*Table 14*). Coins found in Antioch are either minted in Rome, Commagene or Antioch itself.

	Antioch	BCD	Beirut Souks	Jemmayzeh
Augustus	2	0	0	1
Tiberius	2	0	0	3
Gaius	0	0	0	1
Trajan	28	1	0	0
Hadrian	14	1	0	0
Antoninus Pius	13	1	0	0
Maximian Caesar	1	0	0	1

Gordian III	13	1	0	1
Philip I	4	0	1	0
Trajan Decius	6	0	1	0
Aurelian	34	1	0	0

Table 14. Total number of Roman imperial coins by emperors from the sites of Antioch, Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh.

e. Antiochene coins found in Apamea

Excavations in Apamea (1966 to 1971) recorded 2,452 specimens, of which 1,100 (44.8%) were identified as Roman coins (Callu 1979, 8). 29.7% of the Roman coins were minted in Antioch (Callu 1979, 9). 12.3% of these coins date between A.D. 335-348 and 8.6% of the coins date between A.D. 379-395, (Callu 1979, 11). From the records, 30 coins minted in Antioch were identified as SC coins and three coins as autonomous dated from 27 B.C. to A.D. 193. Twenty-four specimens date from A.D. 193 to 253, of which 13 coins were also identified as SC coins and 5 were of Elagabalus. Four autonomous coins were recorded minted in Antioch in A.D. 313 (Callu 1979, 14). From the coins minted in Antioch, Constans II represented most of the late Roman coins (69 coins), while in the other sites of BCD, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh most of the coins were respectively of Constantius II (4 coins), Constantius II (32 coins) and Constans II (18 coins).

3. Hama

From Hama's excavations between 1931-1938, 545 Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins were identified, the majority of which were bronze. In addition, eleven hoards were discovered (Thomsen 1986, 59). The identified Greek coins were Syrian, except for one Cypriote coin of Caracalla. Due to Hama's geographical location (*Map*

2), it is normal that the majority of the Hellenistic coins were struck in North Syria: Antioch on the Orontes, Apamea, Laodice ad Mare, in addition to Aradus further south. From the Hellenistic and Roman periods the mint of Antioch is represented most frequently (Thomsen 1986, 63).

a. The single finds

Records from the single finds have shown that of the Seleucid kings, most of the coins were of Antiochus VIII and Antiochus IX (6 coins each). Regarding the Roman period, the highest number of coins were of Elagabalus (8 coins). The coins are mostly minted in Antioch on the Orontes (50 coins), with several other coins minted in Apamea (25 coins) and Laodicea ad Mare (9 coins). The coin finds from Phoenicia were mostly from the mint of Aradus (26 coins) (Thomsen 1986, 60). Of the late Roman period emperors identified of the coins, Constantine I (30 coins) and Constantius II (22 coins) were the two emperors who had most of the coins (Thomsen 1986, 61).

b. The hoards

From the Seleucid period four hoards were recorded (64 coins in total). Most of the coins were minted in Antioch (49 bronze coins) and belong to the 1st c. B.C. (Thomsen 1986, 63). As from the Roman period, seven hoards were recorded (920 coins in total from which 814 were unidentified). Most of the coins found were of Arcadius (29 coins), followed by Theodosius I (19 coins) (Thomsen 1986, 68-69).

In comparison with BCD, Beirut Souks, and Jemmayzeh, only one coin of Antiochus VIII minted in Beirut was found in Jemmayzeh and not a single coin of Antiochus IX was found. Seventy-two coins of Elagabalus were recorded from the sites

with most being minted in Beirut instead of Antioch as above. No coin was found minted in Apamea (keeping in mind that this city ceased minting in the mid 1st c. A.D.), but one was found minted in Laodicea ad Mare of Antiochus IV. Fifteen civic coins of Aradus were also found on the sites, most in which are from the Beirut Souks. Coins of Constantine I and Constantius II are respectively 64 coins and 184 coins. As for coins of Arcadius and Theodosius I, they are respectively 109 coins and 74 coins, mostly from the Beirut Souks.

4. *Palestine*

Excavations in Galilee (*Map 2*), located in the southern Levant, have provided a numismatic database from some 250 sites (Syon 2015, 21). The coin finds are assumed to reflect coin circulation during the Hellenistic and Roman periods (Syon 2015, 21). Galilee, was under the Hellenistic influence from Alexander the Great to the Roman period, until the Arab conquest. It was also a part of the ancient Tyrian Kingdom (Syon 2015, 53).

During the late Persian period (6th-4th c. B.C), until the time of Alexander the Great, the coins found in Galilee were mostly of Tyre. The distribution of Phoenician coins in Palestine during that time shows a consistent pattern where coins of Tyre dominate in Galilee (Syon 2015, 53).

a. The Ptolemaic period

In the Ptolemaic period (301-200 B.C.), the currency in use in Galilee was that of the Ptolemaic kings. All the mints of the Ptolemaic kings in Phoenicia and Palestine were under the instructions of the central authorities, (Syon 2015, 54). According to the

records (*Table 15*), Tyre clearly dominates as a mint; Butcher reports a large quantity of Tyrian coins during this period in Beirut as well (Syon 2015, 134). Only 10 coins recorded were minted in Sidon, their appearances in south of Galilee could be due to the continuation of the Persian and Alexandrine periods, when the mint of Sidon predominated the area (Syon 2015, 135). Coins of Ptolemy II and Ptolemy III are the most common coins found: 246 coins of them were identified while 80 coins were for the other three Ptolemaic kings of the 3rd c. B.C. (Syon 2015, 137).

b. The Seleucid period

After the Seleucids (200-125 B.C.) took over the region, Ptolemaic influence was still active in the economy of Palestine and Phoenicia due to the fact that findings of hoards deposited in this area dating up to 146 B.C. contained Ptolemaic silver coins only (Syon 2015, 56). When the coin supply was no longer sufficient, Seleucid kings started to strike silver tetradrachms on the Phoenician standard (equal to the Ptolemaic standard of 14 g.): hoards found deposited after 138 B.C. in this area contained coins of this standard (Syon 2015, 56). This period is characterized by the variety of coin types. From a total of 2,427 coins (*Table 15*), the majority were minted in Ake-Ptolemais, Tyre, Sidon, and Antioch. Only 72 coins are minted in other mints. Most of these coins in circulation at that time were minted under Antiochus III and Antiochus IV (Syon 2015, 139). Coins of Ake-Ptolemais dominate throughout Galilee, while coins of Tyre are concentrated in Upper Galilee. After 162 B.C., Tyre takes over the dominance with 1,270 coins in contrast to just 31 coins minted in Ake-Ptolemais (Syon 2015, 140).

c. The Hasmonean period*

*These period divisions are of Syon.

The Hasmonean period (125-63 B.C.) was a politically unstable period of time, where tyrants wanted to claim their share of power by establishing themselves within the Seleucid realm (Syon 2015, 57). They imitated a Hasmonean coinage, a non-figurative coinage with Hebrew inscriptions (Syon 2015, 151). As a result of the production and circulation of these coins, the number of Phoenician coins decreased in the areas controlled by the Hasmoneans (*Table 15*) (Syon 2015, 156). Moreover, the inclusion of Galilee in the Hasmonean state reduced the demand of bronze coinages from Ake-Ptolemais and Tyre, since they started using Hasmonean coins (Syon 2015, 160).

d. The early Roman period I*

Many political changes took place in the early Roman period I (A.D. 63 B.C.-70) (Syon 2015, 62). This period represents the beginning of civic minting in several cities, the minting by Herod and his successors, the coinage of Roman emperors and coins of the First Jewish Revolt. Sites from which Tyrian coins were found increased from 38 to 50 sites, while coins of Ake-Ptolemais drop from 37 to 19 sites (Syon 2015, 171). Ninety-four autonomous coins minted in Jerusalem in the First Jewish Revolt (A.D. 66-70) have been found in Galilee. Cities on the border of Galilee such as Ake-Ptolemais and Skythopolis served as bases for the Roman legions and produced military types to support the suppression of the revolt (Syon 2015, 64).

e. The early Roman period II*

In the early Roman period II (A.D. 70-138), the First Jewish Revolt resulted in political changes in Palestine. The main changes in coin circulation were the ending of non-figurative Jewish coinages; the last issue was minted under Nero in A.D. 58/9 (Syon 2015, 72). Under the Flavian reign (A.D. 69-96), there was a decrease in the number of operating mints all over Palestine and Phoenicia. Under Trajan and Hadrian, the mints of Tyre and Sidon still issued autonomous coins, but Antioch was more productive (Syon 2015, 73). Tyrian coins found on sites increase from 50 to 65 sites and their quantity doubled from 166 coins to 345 coins. Coins of Sidon were found in 16 sites and their number dropped from 126 to 77 coins. Tyre was the main supplier of bronze currency to Galilee (*Table 15*). It is difficult to assume if the coins of Sidon were important since they appear only in a specific zone, around Paneas, which is close to the territory of Sidon. It is possible that the Sidonian currency remained in its territory due to economic reasons, or due to the politics of Tyre that prevented Sidon coinage from reach areas of Tyrian interest (Syon 2015, 202).

f. The middle Roman period*

During the middle Roman period (A.D. 138-260), Galilee, Palestine and Phoenicia did not experience any dramatic changes. The only change was the separation of the province of Syria-Palaestina into two in A.D. 193 under Septimius Severus, creating Syria-Phoenice in the north with its border passing through Galilee (Syon 2015, 73). This is the period with the greatest number of mints in operation. It ended when the inflation caused the minting of large and heavy provincial issues to become no longer profitable (Syon 2015, 219). Coins of this period were found in 135 sites, which is a sign of a highly monetized economy. An important feature of this period was the

rebound in the share of coins from the Phoenician mints, mainly Tyre. In Galilee, 557 Tyrian coins were found in 93 sites, 194 Ake-Ptolemais coins were found in 45 sites, and 47 Sidonian coins were found in 21 sites. In this period, the coins of Tyre, Ake-Ptolemais and Sidon have reached virtually all territories of Galilee but in different amounts (Syon 2015, 219). Upper Galilee shows a strong presence of Tyrian coins, and while some Sidonian coins appeared in the region of Paneas, none were recorded in Lower Galilee (Syon 2015, 220). Coins of Tyre are present in quantities twelve times more than those of Sidon, and three times more than those of Ake-Ptolemais. Moreover, the number of coins show that in the 1st c. B.C. Tyre had a smaller monetary role in Galilee, and it is throughout the later periods where its role became more important (Syon 2015, 226). Evidence from coin records show that Galilee was not a barrier to the coins of Phoenicia, but it is the local coinages of Palestine that hardly crossed the border into Phoenicia (Syon 2015, 225).

The table below represents the 15,321 coins recorded excluding the hoards. The dates of the periods divided by Syon listed in the table are as follows (Syon 2015, 133):

Period 1: The Ptolemaic period (301-200 B.C.)

Period 2: The Seleucid period (200-125 B.C.)

2a: Antiochus III to Antiochus V (200-162 B.C.)

2b: Demetrius I to Demetrius II (162-125 B.C.)

Period 3: The Hasmonean period (125-63 B.C.)

Period 4: The Early Roman period I (63 B.C. - A.D. 70)

4a: from 63 B.C. to A.D. 6

4b: from A.D. 6 to A.D. 70

Period 5: The Early Roman period II (A.D. 70-138) to the death of Hadrian.

Period 6: The Middle Roman period (A.D.138-260)

Period	Galilee, Southern Phoenicia and Syria				Jewish and related coinages	Other Palestine	Royal/ Imperial	Foreign
	'Akko-Ptolemais	Tyre	Other mints					
1 (626)	Ptolemaic (10)		Ptolemaic (200)	Ptolemaic (Sidon) (10)		Ptolemaic (Jaffa) (2)	Egypt (123), Cyprus and other Ptolemaic mints (260)	Seleukid (13), Side (4), Arados (4)
2 (2427)	2a	Seleukid (337)	Civic (136)	Seleukid (264)	Seleukid and civic: Sidon (48), Damascus (3)	Antiochos VII (Jerusalem) (12)	Seleukid (Askalon, Gaza) (11)	Seleukid: Antioch (269), Apamea, Sel. Pieria, Phoenicia (23)
	2b	Seleukid (22)	Civic (9)	Seleukid (1270)				
3 (7455)	Late Seleukid (39)	Civic/Autonomous (306)	Autonomous (835)	Autonomous (Sidon) Seleukid (Damascus) (206)	Hasmonean (5824)	Autonomous Askalon (3)	Seleukid (Antioch, Sel. Pieria, Tripolis) (174)	Autonomous Antioch, Nabatean, Iturean, Ptolemaic (68)
4 (1842)	4a	Civic and Colonial (104)	Autonomous (231)	Civic (Damascus, Gadara, Hippos, Skythopolis, Sidon) (169)) Antipas, Philip, Agrippa I, II, Roman governors, 'Roman administration' First Jewish Revolt (773)	M. Antigonos, Herod, Archelaos (378)	Askalon, Caesarea, Dor, Gaba, Gaza (32)	Antioch, Rome (61)	Autonomous Antioch, Nabatean, Iturean, Phoenicia, Commagene, N. Syria and others (94)
	4b							
5 (985)	Colonial (42)		Autonomous (345)	Sidon, Gadara Hippos, Zippori, Tiberias (276)	Agrippa II (Tiberias and Paneas) (90)	Aelia, Askalon, Caesarea, Dor, Gaba, Gaza, Neapolis, Rafia, Sebaste (139)	Antioch, Rome, Bostra (62)	Nabateans, Alexandria, Phoenicia, Decapolis, Arabia and Asia Minor (31)
6 (1977)	Colonial (194)		Autonomous and Colonial (557)	Damascus, Gadara, Hippos, Paneas, Skythopolis, Zippori, Sidon, Tiberias (429)		12 cities in Samaria Judea and Southern Palestine (439)	Antioch, Bostra, Rome (186)	44 cities in Phoenicia, Decapolis, Arabia, Egypt, Asia Minor and Greece (172)

Table 15. Table of the total number of coins recorded from Palestine (Syon 2015, 132)

In comparison with Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh, Sidonian coins were recorded in small quantities in these sites. From the Ptolemaic period, just like in Galilee, most of the coins were of Ptolemy II and Ptolemy III but the majority of the coins were minted in Alexandria and not in Tyre, as was the case in Galilee. Coins of Antiochus III and Antiochus IV were mostly recorded in the Seleucid period. Although Tyre was the main supplier in Galilee, only twelve Tyrian coins were recorded in the three sites, while most of the coins were minted in Beirut and Antioch. Regarding the Hasmonian period, many coins were found in Galilee but only one coin was recorded in Beirut Souks and two in Jemmayzeh. Regarding Roman provincial coins, Tyrian coins were still dominating Galilee while in the other three sites of Beirut, the majority of the Roman provincial coins were minted in Beirut and Antioch. From

the First Jewish Revolt, only 11 coins were recorded in Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh, while in Galilee a considerable number of 773 coins were recorded.

D. Overall Results

Coins of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were found due to various reasons and depending on several factors. They could have been lost or discarded and even hidden as hoards for emergency use (Syon 2015, 36-37). Not a single hoard was recorded in Beirut Central District.

From the Persian period, which had the least number of coins, they could not provide a lot of information except for one particular aspect, that they were from the mint of Sidon. Therefore, this shows that there was a Sidonian influence over Beirut in the Persian period (Abou Diwan 2016, 23). This could be interpreted as the dependence of Beirut on Sidon during that time or it was under the influence of its economic sphere (Sawaya 2016, 22).

In the beginning of the Hellenistic period, Ptolemy I ended the use of coins of Alexander the Great in Beirut and limited the circulation of any foreign issue on the Ptolemaic territories (Sawaya 2016, 23). Consequently, the four coins of Alexander the Great found in Beirut Central District and Beirut Souks are interpreted as being residual (Butcher 2003, 113). During the Ptolemaic period, results show that Alexandria and Tyre were the main supplier of bronze coins of Ptolemy II. Centuries later, Antioch becomes the main supplying mint when the Seleucid kings took over and ended the Ptolemaic issues. The Seleucid kings who were represented most on the coins are Antiochus III and Antiochus IV; their coins were minted respectively in Antioch and Ake-Ptolemais. Most of the civic coins were minted in Beirut (57 coins from BCD,

Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh). Many civic coins were also found minted from Aradus and Sidon, while Tyre was supplying civic coins to other territories such as Sarepta and Palestine. Even though the records show that Beirut and Tyre did not have a strong connection due to a limited amount of coin circulation, Tyre was a major supplier of money to the Levant, and it was the center of economic influence for the neighboring areas (Syon 2015, 25).

Of the Roman period, provincial coins of Augustus (71 coins) and Elagabalus (72 coins) were the highest in number in BCD, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh. Most of the Roman provincial coins minted in Beirut were of Augustus (43 coins), in addition to those of Elagabalus, which had a wide area of circulation, especially in Antioch (336 coins). The fourteen Roman imperial coins found in Beirut (BCD, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh) belong each to a different emperor, thus spanning a time period of almost three centuries. Consequently, one can conclude that these imperial bronzes were not frequently used in Beirut. Most of the radiate coins found on sites were of Gallienus and from several mints, but mainly Antioch and Rome. It is possible to assume that the radiate coins of Gallienus (19 coins) and Claudius II (14 coins) were in circulation considering the number of coins found, but as for the rest of the emperors it is hard to assume any conclusion due to their limited number of coins. The late Roman period, reflects the fact that Antioch and Alexandria were the main mints supplying Beirut. The coins of the Constantine dynasty dominated in Beirut, in particular those of Constantine I, Constantius II and Constans II. Their main issues were the coin types of GLORIA EXERCITVS, VOT XX MVLT XXX, FEL TEMP REPARATIO and SPES REIPVBLICE. Centuries later, Arcadius and Honorius were the ones to dominate the issues with the coin types of SALVS REIPVBLICAE, VIRTVS EXERCITI and

GLORIA ROMANORVM. With the end of the reign of Theodosius II and Valentinian III, late Roman coins became rare and eventually disappear from sites due to the demonetization.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Recent excavations in Beirut have provided many coins from all time periods. This special characteristic has provided archaeologists and numismatists with information on the history and economy of the city during the Classical period. In certain cases, it is hard to establish whether the coins were accidentally lost or whether they were demonetized and discarded. Nevertheless, the large number of coins unearthed has given numismatists an overall idea of the coin production and circulation in ancient Beirut.

The Persian period coins have provided good evidence that Sidonian coins were in use in Beirut. The coins of the Hellenistic period did not offer solid information on coin circulation during the reign of Alexander the Great. However, the records show that in the Ptolemaic period coins of Ptolemy II had a noticeable presence in Beirut and in the Seleucid period the coins of Antiochus III and Antiochus IV were most common. Based on the number found the Hellenistic period civic coins reflected the fact that Beirut was a significant mint. These Hellenistic period coins which circulated in Beirut provide evidence of a connection with some neighboring cities such as Ake-Ptolemais, Sidon and Tyre. From a numismatics point of view, the most remarkable was the Roman period due to the large number of coins found. Roman provincial coins circulated in large amounts under several emperors. This is a good indication that Roman provincial bronze coins, in particular coins of Antioch and some other neighboring cities such as Tyre and Sidon, were part of the monetary economic system in Beirut. The number of Roman imperial coins was indeed minimal, implying that they

did not circulate in Beirut in particular and in the eastern Roman provinces in general. What can be deduced from the radiate coins is that although specimens from various mints were found, the main supplier of these coins was Antioch. The late Roman period was the dominant period due to the significant number of coins found during the excavations of the BCD. The house of Constantine, as well as Arcadius and Honorius, were the emperors who had the largest number of coins in circulation.

Not only do the records show a variety of coin types, but they also indicate that the economic monetary system in Beirut was more active in the late Roman than in the preceding periods based on the number of coins found (but, of course, this may additionally be due to site formation processes and the phases represented in the excavated sites): combining all the coins recorded in Beirut (including Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh), the total number of the late Roman period is 2,622, while the total number of the previous periods combined is 1,059 (see Appendix II). The cooperation and relation between Beirut and Antioch seem to be the most significant in comparison with other regions since, according to the records, the mint of Antioch supplied Beirut with a considerable quantity from the Hellenistic to the Roman period.

The results of the records presented here are mostly similar to the results of Butcher and Sawaya. Identified Persian coins found in Beirut are minted in Sidon, most of the Ptolemaic and Seleucid coins were respectively of Ptolemy II and Antiochus III. The majority of the civic coins were minted in Beirut mainly, followed by Aradus and Sidon. The only difference in the Hellenistic period was that no coins of Alexander the Great were recorded in Jemmayzeh, keeping in mind that the number of coins of this king was relatively meager overall. The highest number of coins for the Roman provincial coins were those of Augustus, Elagabalus, and Gordian III (minted in

Beirut). There were no similarities regarding the imperial Roman coins, since the fourteen coins identified from all the sites combined were of different emperors. For the radiate coins, the majority of the specimens from the Souks area were from the reign of Gallienus and from the mint of Antioch, and the majority in Jemmayzeh was of Diolectian and Maximianus from the mint of Cyzicus, while most of the coins from the Beirut Central District were of Probus minted in Antioch. Sawaya concluded in his study that from A.D. 294 to 312 the mint of Cyzicus was the main supplier for Beirut (Sawaya 2006, 100). Abou Diwan came to the same conclusion regarding his collection. However, results from the Beirut Central District and the Beirut Souks do not support this fact. They suggest in fact that the mint of Antioch was the most common. The overall results of the late Roman coins have shown that Antioch was the main supplier for Beirut, where most of the coins were mainly of the house of Constantine. Furthermore, it is noticeable that the types of Late Roman coins found in large numbers in total were found in Beirut Central District, Beirut Souks and Jemmayzeh, while the types found in small numbers in total were found only in one of the mentioned sites above (see Appendix II): if specific coin types were found at many sites in an area, then it can be reasonably assumed that these coins were an acceptable currency in the region (Syon 2015, 49).

The above mentioned studies of the recently discovered coins from Beirut seems to suggest that no additional information can be expected to appear regarding the coinage of Beirut. No new significant information is being brought forward despite the increasing number of coins from the excavations. This may lead to the conclusion that no new information can be expected from the numismatic data of Beirut. In addition, this study has shown that the economic history of ancient Beirut changed several times

throughout the various periods under study: the number of coins have either decreased or increased depending on the reign of the ruler or dynasty and the limitations of their coins circulation in the region (Butcher 2003, 118). This study has contributed substantial evidence that the mint of Cyzicus between A.D. 294 to 312 was not the main supplier of radiate coins as claimed by Sawaya and Abou Diwan but that Antioch was. This study has also further demonstrated that coins minted in Beirut were not used in the wider region, such as in Antioch, Sarepta, Hama, and Palestine. Indeed, a limited number of Berytian coins were found outside the territory of the city. Further studies are still needed to study the spatial (to locate areas reached by coins) and temporal (to estimate for how long a type of coins was in circulation) relationship of these coins and the stratigraphic contexts from which they have been collected. This, however, will have to await the study, interpretation, and publication of the stratigraphy of the Beirut Central District excavated sites.

APPENDIX I CATALOGUE OF EXCAVATED COINS FROM BEIRUT CENTRAL DISTRICT

Below is the catalogue of all the classified coins; totally illegible coins are not included.

Information in the catalogue is provided as follows:

1. Cat. no.: a sequential number given to each coin.
2. Site: the excavation area (see Map 1).
3. Context: the square and context number from which the coin was excavated.
4. Size: the diameter of the coin in millimeters.
5. Ruler/Dynasty: the name of the monarch/emperor or dynasty.
6. Date: the date or time period when the coin was issued.
7. Mint: the location where the coin was produced.
8. Obverse: a description of the design on the obverse.
9. Reverse: a description of the design on the reverse.
10. Reference: a reference to where a particular coin type can be found in a standard reference book. When a perfect match was not found (due to corrosion, damage, etc.) the word 'as' was added to indicate the closest or most similar match.
11. Notes: additional remarks if needed. The word 'chipped' indicates if a coin is broken or damaged.

Cat. no.	SITE	CONTEXT	SIZE	RULER/DYNASTY	DATE	MINT	OBVERSE	REVERSE	REFERENCE	NOTES
PERSIAN										
PHILISTO-ARABIAN										
1	157	102126004	12.0	-	Mid 5th c. BC- 333 BC	-	Helmeted head of Athena r.	Crouching ibex r. set in incuse square	As Gitler and Tal XIII.20D	Fourrée drachm?
PHOENICIAN										
2	028	008018002	9.5	-	1st half of 4th c. BC	Sidon	Bearded head r.	Corroded	As Elayi 1505	-
3	113	200054029	12.5	-	1st half of 4th c. BC	Sidon	Galley	Corroded	As Elayi 901	-
4	050	048040003	-	-	-	Sidon	Galley	Archer r.?	-	-
5	066	110176011	-	-	-	Sidon	Corroded	Chariot l.	-	-
6	088	cle w sec	-	-	-	Sidon?	Corroded	King slaying lion?	-	-
HELLENISTIC										
ALEXANDER THE GREAT										
7	152	304098006	15.0	Alexander III	336- 323 BC	-	Head of Herakles r.	Bow in bow-case and club	Price -	-
8	088	010934011	0.0	Alexander III?	336- 323 BC	-	Worn	Quiver, bow and club?	Price -	Possible Phoenici an letters?
PTOLEMAIC										
9	050	030028012	27.0	Ptolemy II	260s BC	Alexand ria	Head of Zeus-Ammon	Eagle with wings open	CPE B200 or B200A	Galatian shield

							r.	standing l. on thunderbolt		above monogram in l. field. Uncertain monogram between legs
10	113	218056001	24.0	Ptolemy II	260s BC	Alexandria	Head of Alexander r.	Eagle with wings open standing l.	CPE B211 or B219	Delta or Alpha between legs
11	158	312100005	20.0	Ptolemy II	260s BC	Alexandria	Head of Zeus-Ammon r.	Eagle with wings open standing l. on thunderbolt	As CPE B220 or B221	-
12	158	306092004	24.0	Ptolemy II	260s BC	Tyre	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings open standing l. on thunderbolt	CPE B334	Double cornucopiae above club in l. field
13	040	005154006	-	Ptolemy V	205- 180 BC	Tyre	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings closed standing l. on thunderbolt	Svoronos 1251	Monogram Alpha- Rho between legs, club in l. field
PTOLEMAIC - UNCERTAIN										

14	158	316110009	22.0	-	-	Alexandria	Head of Alexander r. wearing elephant skin	Eagle with wings open standing l. on thunderbolt	As CPE B220	Delta between legs
15	019	016	12.5	-	-	Alexandria	Head of Alexander r. wearing elephant skin	Corroded	As CPE B402	-
16	157	cleaning	20.0	-	-	Tyre	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings closed standing l. on thunderbolt	As CPE B469	Club in l. field
17	119	052050033	-	-	-	Tyre	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings closed standing l. on thunderbolt	As CPE B543	Club in l. field. Uncertain monogram between legs
18	126	145041009	24.5	-	-	-	Head of Alexander r.	Eagle with wings open standing l.	As CPE B206	Delta between legs
19	126	145047015	23.5	-	-	-	Head of Alexander r.	Eagle with wings open standing l. on thunderbolt	As CPE B206	Delta between legs
20	158	296110006	18.5	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings closed	As CPE 342	Double cornucopiae over

								standing l. on thunderbolt		eagle's shoulder
21	050	096010010	19.0	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings closed standing l. on thunderbolt, cornucopiae over shoulder	As CPE B381	Uncertain if any monogram between legs and in l. field
22	158	302104cle	29.0	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	Uncertain monogram in l. field
23	158	322112022	19.5	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	Monogram between legs?
24	119	054052021	-	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings open standing l. on thunderbolt	-	Overstruck coin
25	127	ft03	21.0	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings open standing l. on thunderbolt	-	Shield in l. field
26	019	018020007	17.0	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.?	Eagle with wings closed	-	Double cornucopiae over

								standing l..		eagle's shoulder ?
27	022	048040011	18.0	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.?	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	Club in field?
28	158	316112011	24.5	-	-	-	Head of Alexander r.	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	Unclear symbol in l. field
29	158	058116003	22.5	-	-	-	Head r.	Eagle standing l. with wings open	-	Overstruck reverse
30	019	016012009	24.0	-	-	-	Head of Alexander r.	Corroded	-	-
31	103	east	23.5	-	-	-	Head of Alexander r.?	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	-
32	046	794794008	-	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	-
33	158	310092006	21.0	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	-
34	033	002004002	-	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings closed standing l.	-	-
35	113	220070013	-	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings closed standing l.	-	-
36	158	828424001	21.5	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle with wings	-	-

									closed standing l.?		
37	064	176010020	-	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.?	Eagle standing l.?	-	-	
38	158	298112005	13.5	-	-	-	Head of Zeus r.	Eagle?	-	-	
39	158	314102014	24.0	-	-	-	Corroded	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	-	
40	158	316112011	23.5	-	-	-	Corroded	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	-	
41	158	568105008	24.0	-	-	-	Corroded	Eagle with wings open standing l.	-	-	
	019	010008018	19.0	-	-	-	Corroded	Eagle with wings closed standing l.	-	-	
SELEUCID											
42	015	z3 2713	14.0	Antiochus IV	175 - 168 BC	Tyre	Bust r.	Palm tree	As SC II 1462 and 1470	-	
43	017	grave 012	15.0	Antiochus IV	175 - 173/2 BC	Ake-Ptolemias	Bust r.	Apollo seated. Aphlaston in l. field	As SC II 1478	Serrate. Excavated from a grave	
44	018	342201012	14.0	Antiochus IV	175 - 173/2 BC	Ake-Ptolemias	Bust r.	Apollo seated. Aphlaston in l. field	As SC II 1478	Serrate	
45	018	330197015	14.0	Antiochus IV	173/2 - 168 BC	Ake-Ptolemias	Radiate bust r.	Veiled goddess standing	As SC II 1479	Serrate	

46	018	330197016	11.0	Antiochus IV	173/2 - 168 BC	Ake-Ptolemias	Radiate bust r.	Veiled goddess standing	As SC II 1479	Serrate
47	040	s13 044	0.0	Antiochus IV	173/2 - 168 BC	Ake-Ptolemias	Radiate bust r.	Veiled goddess standing	As SC II 1479	Serrate
48	190	610308005	15.0	Antiochus IV	173/2 - 168 BC	Ake-Ptolemias	Bust r.	Veiled goddess standing	As SC II 1479	Serrate
49	018	sec06	17.0	Antiochus IV?	173/2 - 168 BC?	Ake-Ptolemias?	Radiate bust r.	Veiled goddess standing?	As SC II 1479	-
50	113	202044029	17.0	Antiochus IV	173/2 BC or later	Seleucia on the Tigris	Radiate bust r.	Enthroned goddess holding Nike	SC II 1510	Mark of value illegible on obverse
51	048	uf 1116	0.0	Antiochus IV	168 - 164 BC	Berytos	Radiate bust r.	Ba'al Berit standing facing	As SC II 1448 and 1449	-
52	084	220020012	0.0	Antiochus IV	168 - 164 BC	Berytos	Radiate bust r.	Ba'al Berit standing facing	As SC II 1448 and 1449	-
53	050	098008007	0.0	Antiochus IV	168 - 164 BC	Berytos	Radiate bust r.	Ba'al Berit standing facing	As SC II 1448 and 1449	-
54	033	000008009	17.0	Antiochus IV	168 - 164 BC	Berytos	Radiate bust r.	Astarte standing on prow	SC II 1450	-
55	145	t03 sfill	19.0	Antiochus IV	168 - 164 BC	Berytos	Radiate bust r.	Astarte standing on prow	As II SC 1450	-
56	113	216054008	0.0	Demetrius I	159/8 BC	Tyre	Bust r.	Stern of galley	SC II 1671	Date ΔNP =

										SE 154
57	011	t7.20	0.0	Alexander I	150 - 146 BC	Antioch	Bust r. in lion skin	Standing Apollo with bow	As SC II 1795	-
SELEUCID - UNCERTAIN										
58	040	006092005	0.0	-	-	Berytos	Bust r.	Ba'al Berit standing facing	As SC II 1448	-
59	011	t7.20	0.0	-	-	Berytos	Bust r.	Ba'al Berit standing facing	As SC II 1448	-
60	180	090106cle	16.0	-	-	Tyre	Bust r.	Palm tree	-	-
61	180	110108cle	14.5	-	-	Tyre	Bust r.	Palm tree	-	-
62	088	010888018	0.0	-	-	Tyre	Bust r.	Palm tree	-	-
63	018	330197010	14.0	-	-	Tyre	Bust r.?	Palm tree	-	-
64	042	014002028	13.5	-	-	Tyre?	Bust r.	Palm tree?	-	-
65	046	012018son	14.0	-	-	Tyre?	Bust r.	Palm tree?	-	-
66	180	cleaning	19.0	-	-	Ake- Ptolemai s?	Bust r.	Figure standing l.	-	-
67	189	cleaning	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Isis Headdress	As SC II 2066	-
68	148	cleaning	15.0	-	-	-	Bust of Tyche r.	Astarte standing on galley?	-	-
69	190	n w b	18.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing figure l.	-	-
70	148	182025038	19.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Macedonian helmet with horn?	-	Tryphon ?
71	086	804298001	0.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Apollo seated	-	Serrate; ANTIO

								holding arrow		XOY legible
72	190	426114006	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Apollo seated holding arrow	-	-
73	018	330197016	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Apollo seated holding arrow	-	Serrate
74	077	layer 006	0.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	ANTIO XOY legible
75	090	118020019	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	ANTIO XOY legible
76	066	096106010	0.0	-	-	-	Worn	Standing Apollo with bow	-	ANTIO XOY legible
77	011	108-36009	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
78	018	330193008	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
79	028	012014011	11.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
80	084	234020011	0.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
81	113	206078050	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-

82	160	028020014	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
83	041	016017009	0.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
84	148	173027021	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
85	048	uf 0208	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing Apollo with bow?	-	-
86	084	234020008	0.0	-	-	-	Worn	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
87	018	352177005	0.0	-	-	-	Worn	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
88	126	331093009	11.0	-	-	-	Worn	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
89	158	306108015	10.0	-	-	-	Worn	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
90	084	234020012	0.0	-	-	-	Worn	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
91	158	568101002	12.0	-	-	-	Unidentifiable	Standing Apollo with bow	-	-
92	086	824300029	0.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	Serrate
CIVIC										
93	126	139033021	20.0	-	81/80 - 79/78,	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Dolphin entwined on	Sawaya series 1, 2, or 4	Square counter

					62/61 BC			trident		mark on obverse
94	158	cleaning	22.0	-	81/80 - 79/78, 62/61 BC	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Dolphin entwined on trident	Sawaya series 1, 2, or 4	Square counter mark on obverse
95	126	315089007	0.0	-	81/80 - 79/78, 62/61 BC	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Dolphin entwined on trident	Sawaya series 1, 2, or 4	Chipped
96	158	016078cle	22.0	-	81/80 - 79/78, 62/61 BC	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Dolphin entwined on trident	Sawaya series 1, 2, or 5	-
97	086	810280008	0.0	-	79/78 BC	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by hippocamps	Sawaya supplement series 1	-
98	086	824300005	0.0	-	79/78 BC	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by hippocamps	Sawaya supplement series 1	-
99	152	493400cle	19.5	-	79/78 BC	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by hippocamps	Sawaya supplement series 1	-
100	158	-	18.0	-	79/78 BC	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by hippocamps ?	Sawaya supplement series 1	-
101	066	104116002	0.0	-	79/78 BC	Berytos	Bust of Tyche r.	Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by	Sawaya supplement series 1	-

								hippocamps ?		
102	148	179019016	17.0	-	29/28 BC	Berytos	Bust of Ba'al-Berit r.	Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by hippocamps	Sawaya series 8	-
103	113	802172020	0.0	-	29/28 BC	Berytos	Bust of Ba'al-Berit r.	Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by hippocamps	Sawaya series 8	-
104	040	022170005	0.0	-	29/28 BC	Berytos	Bust of Ba'al-Berit r.	Ba'al-Berit in quadriga drawn by hippocamps	Sawaya series 8	Round counter mark on obverse
105	189	cleaning	11.5	-	2nd-1st c. BC	Sidon	Bust of Tyche r.	Astarte standing l. on prow	<i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 128 - 136	Date illegible
106	189	cleaning	11.5	-	2nd-1st c. BC	Sidon	Bust of Tyche r.	Astarte standing l. on prow	<i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 128 - 136	Date illegible
107	190	n w b	20.5	-	2nd-1st c. BC	Sidon?	Bust of Tyche r.	Astarte standing l. on prow?	As <i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 128 - 136	-
108	189	sn 02 s	12.0	-	-	Sidon	Bust of Tyche r.	Galley	As <i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 119	-
109	140	sn03 001	21.0	-	-	Sidon	Bust of Tyche r.	Galley	As <i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 119	-
110	180	72056004	-	-	2nd c. BC	Arados	Bust of Tyche r.	Aphlaston	<i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 173-177	-
111	109	800116003	0.0	-	2nd-1st c. BC	Arados	Bust of Zeus r.	Ship's ramu	As Duyrat 2163	-
112	066	112124021	17.0	-	-	Arados	Bee	Stag in front of plam tree	As Duyrat 2584 and 2631	Heavy green

										patina; contemporary forgery or fourrée drachm
HELLENISTIC - UNCERTAIN										
113	126	145043013	22.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Eagle?	-	Rho and Iota on reverse? Ptolemai c?
114	102	10192001	10.5	-	-	-	Head of Herakles r.	Unidentifiable	-	Tooled reverse
115	048	uf 0269	0.0				Head of Apollo r.	Tripod?	-	-
116	084	206020014	0.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing figure	-	-
117	113	204044016	0.0	-	-	-	Unidentifiable	Palm tree	-	-
118	190	610306010	17.0	-	-	-	Worn	Prow of ship	-	-
119	126	315089010	22.0	-	-	-	Bust of Tyche r.	Standing figure l.	-	-
HELLENISTIC or ROMAN										
120	190	310314cle	16.0	-	-	-	Bust of Tyche r.	Worn	-	-
121	158	306092004	21.0	-	-	-	Bust of Tyche r.	Corroded	-	Square counter mark on obverse
ROMAN										

ROMAN PROVINCIAL - PHOENICIAN										
122	011	t7.9	21.5	Augustus	15 BC	Berytus	Bare bust r.	Priest plowing	Sawaya series 14	-
123	011	t6.11	0.0	Augustus	15 BC	Berytus	Bare bust r.	Priest plowing	Sawaya series 14	-
124	190	cleaning	15.0	Augustus	12 BC	Berytus	Eagle standing l.	AVG	Sawaya series 16	-
125	189	cleaning	20.0	Augustus	4 BC	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Two aquilae between two standards	Sawaya series 18	-
126	190	n w b	22.0	Augustus?	4 BC?	Berytus	Bust r.	Two aquilae between two standards	As Sawaya series 18	-
127	190	614312005	21.0	Augustus?	4 BC?	Berytus	Bust r.	Two aquilae between two standards	As Sawaya series 18	-
128	157	108118top	24.0	Claudius	41 - 54 AD	Berytus	Bust l.	Priest plowing	Sawaya series 25	-
129	189	sn 02 s	23.0	Julio-Claudian?	-	Berytus?	Bust r.	Priest plowing	-	-
130	190	n w b	26.5	Vespasien	69 - 79 AD	Berytus	Bust r.	Priest plowing	Sawaya series 27	-
131	051	104004005	0.0	Titus?	79 - 81 AD?	Berytus	Bust l.	Priest plowing	As Sawaya series 28	-
132	160	028020015	24.0	Flavian?	69 - 96 AD?	Berytus	Bust l.	Priest plowing	-	-
133	189	cleaning	24.0	Trajan	98 - 102 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Priest plowing	Sawaya series 30	-
134	008	area08001	11.0	Trajan	98 - 117	Berytus	Marsyas	Prow	Sawaya series 46	Chipped

					AD					
135	086	824300014	0.0	Hadrian	118 - 119 AD	Berytus	Bust r.	Two aquilae within laurel wreath	Sawaya series 59 - 60	-
136	187	cleaning	25.0	Antoninus Pius?	138 AD?	Berytus	Bust r.	Poseidon standing holding dolphin	Sawaya series 62?	-
137	113	216030031	26.0	Marcus Aurelius	161 - 169 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust of Marcus Aurelius r.	Laureate bust of Lucius Verus r.	Sawaya series 69	-
138	040	008096012	0.0	Commodus	180 - 188/9 AD	Berytus	Radiate bust r.	Two aquilae within laurel wreath	Sawaya series 74	-
139	040	008096012	-	Commodus?	180 - 188/9 AD?	Berytus	Bust r.	Two aquilae within laurel wreath	As Sawaya series 74	-
140	042	014002028	13.5	Caracalla	211/21 2 - 215 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Poseidon in quadriga of four hippocamps	Sawaya series 82	-
141	050	050044002	0.0	Caracalla	211/21 2 - 215 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Poseidon in quadriga of four hippocamps	Sawaya series 82	-
142	046	010026 sn	25.0	Caracalla	215 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Tyche standing facing within tetrastyle	Sawaya series 83	-

								temple		
143	050	046030001	25.5	Caracalla	215 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Tyche standing facing within tetrastyle temple?	Sawaya series 83?	-
144	113	218052006	0.0	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Poseidon grasping arm of Beroe	Sawaya series 97 and 99	-
145	113	208068008	0.0	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Eshmun between two serpents	Sawaya series 103	-
146	148	190012013	24.0	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Berytus?	Laureate bust r.	Marsyas in tetrastyle sturcture?	Sawaya series 100?	
147	174	cleaning	21.0	Gordian III	238 - 239 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Poseidon standing l. holding dolphin	Sawaya series 113	-
148	189	cleaning	18.0	Gordien III	238 - 239 AD	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Two legionary eagles	Sawaya series 114	-
149	038	196030003	0.0	Gordian III	239 - 241 AD	Berytus	Radiate bust r.	Dionysus holding rhyton and thyrsus	Sawaya series 115	Star in field
150	104	c04t02010	0.0	Gordian III	239 - 241 AD	Berytus	Radiate bust r.	Dionysus holding rhyton and thyrsus	Sawaya series 115	-
151	189	cleaning	9.5	Gordien III?	238 - 239	Berytus	Bust r.	Poseidon standing	As Sawaya series 113	-

					AD?			holding dolphin		
152	086	814300013	0.0	Gordian III?	238 - 244 AD?	Berytus	Radiate bust r.	Poseidon standing holding dolphin	As Sawaya series 113	Overstruck reverse, chipped
153	051	034012007	0.0	Valerian or Gallienus	253 - 268 AD	Berytus	Radiate? bust r.	Tyche standing being crowned by Victory on column	As Sawaya series 120	-
154	022	044040003	27.0	Gallienus	260 - 268 AD	Berytus	bust of Salonina r.	Astarte crowned by victory	Sawaya series 122	-
155	113	802196007	11.0	-	1st - 2nd c. AD	Berytus	Marsyas	Prow	Sawaya series 51	Temp Trajan?
156	090	128020012	23.0	-	-	Berytus	Laureate bust r.	Two aquilae within laurel wreath	-	Hadrian?
157	150	cleaning	22.0	-	-	Berytus	Worn	Two aquilae between two standards	-	-
158	190	n w b	19.5	-	-	Berytus	Bust l.?	Two aquilae	-	-
159	189	sn 02 s	13.5	-	-	Berytus	Worn	Entwined dolphin on trident	-	-
160	180	ft rob tr	24.0	-	-	Berytus?	Bust r.	Astarte in tetrastyle temple	-	-
161	190	626316006	19.0	-	-	Berytus?	laureate? bust	Poseidon in	-	-

							r.	quadriga of four hippocamps ?		
162	189	sn 02 n	11.0	Trajan	112 - 113 AD	Tyre	Worn	Astarte holding wreath in galley l.	<i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 308	Date: Eta Lambda Sigma = 238 = 112/113 AD
163	088	010912006	0.0	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Tyre	Laureate bust r.	Tyche standing within hexastyle temple	<i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 393	-
164	088	010916005	29.0	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Tyre	Laureate bust r.	Tyche standing within hexastyle temple	<i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 393	-
165	086	cleaning	0.0	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Tyre	Laureate bust r.	Dido surveying the construction of Carthage	<i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 409	-
166	190	610306010	34.0	Elagabalus?	218 - 222 AD?	Tyre	Bust r.	Astarte being crowned by Victory on column	As <i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 396	-
167	152	nocontext	26.0	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Sidon	Laureate bust r.	Tyche standing being	<i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 243	-

								crowned by Victory on column all within tetrastyle temple		
168	109	8.12E+08	24.5	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Sidon	Bust r.	Cart of Astarte	As <i>BMC Phoenicia</i> 244	-
169	066	134138004	0.0	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Botrys	Laureate bust r.	Tyche standing within octastyle temple	Sawaya Botrys series 4	-
ROMAN PROVINCIAL - SYRIAN										
170	021	092056	23.5	Augustus	Late 1st c. BC	Antioch	Bust r.	AVGVSTV S in wreath	CRS 43	-
171	117	cleaning	0.0	Augustus	Late 1st c. BC	Antioch	Bust r.	AVGVSTV S in wreath	CRS 43	-
172	148	194029015	26.0	Augustus	Late 1st c. BC	Antioch	Bust r.	AVGVSTV S in wreath	CRS 43	-
173	190	612306004	22.5	Nero?	54 - 68 AD?	Antioch	Laureate bust r.	SC in wreath?	-	-
174	190	610322005	20.0	Julio-Claudian	-	Antioch	Bust r.	SC in wreath	-	-
175	190	n w b	25.0	Julio-Claudian	-	Antioch	Bust r.	SC in wreath	-	-
176	090	134020017	29.0	Trajan?	98 - 117 AD?	Antioch	Laureate bust r.	SC in wreath	-	-
177	088	010926022	0.0	Antonine	2nd	Antioch	Laureate bust	SC in	-	-

					half of 2nd c. AD		r.	wreath		
178	113	202044024	23.0	Philip I	244 - 246 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Apollo standing holding lyre	CRS 495	Chipped
179	011	t5.4	24.0	Philip I	247 - 249 AD	Antioch	Laureate bust r.	Bust of Tyche r.	CRS 498	Star below Tyche
180	015	strayfind	19.5	-	-	Antioch	Laureate bust r.	SC in wreath	-	-
181	050	050034006	0.0	-	-	Antioch	Laureate bust r.	SC in wreath	-	-
182	189	sn 02 n	9.5	-	-	Antioch	Bust r.	SC in wreath	-	Gamma? below SC
183	140	sn03 001	19.0	-	-	Antioch	Worn	SC in wreath	-	-
184	189	cleaning	21.0	-	-	Antioch	Worn	SC in wreath	-	-
185	190	306316007	21.0	-	-	Antioch	Worn	SC in wreath	-	-
186	113	222088025	0.0	-	-	Antioch?	Laureate bust r.	SC in wreath?	-	-
187	190	610308006	22.5	-	-	Antioch ?	Worn	SC in wreath?	-	-
188	190	620304007	16.5	-	-	Antioch ?	Worn	SC in wreath?	-	-
189	180	cleaning	22.0	-	-	Antioch?	Worn	SC in wreath?	-	-
190	011	t7.10	18.5	Geta	209 - 211 AD	Damasc us	Laureate bust r.	Tyche seated l.	<i>BMC Syria</i> 19	-
ROMAN PROVINCIAL - ROME for SYRIA										

191	190	cleaning	19.5	Hadrian	128 - 138 AD	Rome	Laureate bust r.	Lyre	CRS 25 (p. 411)	-
ROMAN PROVINCIAL - PALESTINE/JUDAEAN										
192	190	602308003	18.0	Procurators, Nero	59 - 62 AD	Jerusalem	Palm branch	Inscriptions in wreath	RPC I 4972	Prutah, year 5
193	190	624314002	16.5	Procurators, Nero?	54 - 68 AD?	Jerusalem	Palm branch	Inscriptions in wreath	As RPC I 4972	Prutah
194	180	cleaning-8	-	Procurators, Nero?	54 - 68 AD?	Jerusalem?	Palm branch	Inscriptions in wreath?	-	Prutah?
195	189	300304001-2-x	-	First Jewish war	67 - 68 AD	-	Amphora	Vine leaf	As Hendin 664	Prutah, year 2
196	050	048032018	0.0	Herodian, Agrippa II	2nd half of 1st c. AD	Caesarea Maritima	Laureate head of Domitian r.	Palm tree	RPC II 2267	-
197	189	sn 02 n	16.0	Herodian, Agrippa II	2nd half of 1st c. AD	-	Bust of Domitian r.	Nike inscribing shield	As Hendin 600	-
198	018	330193005	22.5	Elagabalus	218 - 222 AD	Aelia Capitoli na	Laureate bust r.	Tyche standing l. holding scepter and small bust	Meshorer Aelia 129b	-
199	086	504496003	0.0	Trajan Decius	249 - 251 AD	Caesarea Maritima	Radiate bust r.	Eagle and vexillum between two standards	Kadman Caesarea 158	-
ROMAN PROVINCIAL - UNCERTAIN										
200	148	181019001	29.0	Julio-Claudian	-	-	Laureate bust r.	Worn	-	-

201	190	306316007	24.5	-	-	-	Bust l.	Figure standing	-	-
202	190	398106cle	18.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure on galley l.	-	-
203	190	610310004	25.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure in tetrastyle temple	-	-
204	190	cleaning	23.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure in tetrastyle temple	-	-
205	086	504496003	0.0	-	-	-	Laureate bust r.	Unidentifiable	-	-
206	088	010912006	0.0	-	-	-	Worn	Hexastyle? temple	-	Coin in 3 fragments
ROMAN IMPERIAL										
DENARIUS										
207	190	cleaning	16.5	Hadrian	134 - 136 AD	Rome	Diademed bust of Sabina r.	Juno standing holding patera and scepter	RIC II 394	-
208	158	560202cle	-	Gordian III	241 - 243 AD	Rome	Laureate bust r.	Gordian standing holding spear and globe	RIC IV 115	-
209	104	c01t02019	19.0	Aurelian	270 - 275 AD	Rome	Laureate bust r.	Victory advancing r., captive at feet	RIC V 73	-
DUPONDIUS										

210	022	t01	27.0	Trajan	103 - 111 AD	Rome	Radiate bust r.	Trophy with shields	RIC II 587	-
211	040	008096017	0.0	Antoninus Pius	158 - 159 AD	Rome	Radiate bust r.	Emperor standing with hand over lighted tripod	As RIC III 1018	-
ROMAN IMPERIAL - UNCERTAIN										
212	128	331064104	28.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Unidentifia ble	-	-
RADIATE										
213	104	c04t01009	26.0	Valerian I	253 - 260 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Valerian and Gallienus standing facing each other, 2 spears and 2 shields between them	RIC V, p. 59, no. 277	-
214	113	798182002	-	Gallienus (sole reign)	260 - 268 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Emperor standing l. holding Victory and spear	RIC V, p.185, no. 615	In exergue VIIC
215	040	008096013	-	Gallienus (sole reign)	260 - 268 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Sol standing l. holding globe in l.	RIC V, p. 185, no. 611	In exergue PXV
216	104	c04t02032	-	Gallienus (sole reign)	260 - 268 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Sol standing l. holding globe in l.	RIC V, p. 185, no. 611	In exergue PXV
217	189	cleaning	-	Gallienus?	-	-	Radiate bust	Worn	RIC -	Chipped

							r.			in half
218	022	betw2sarc	23.0	Salonina	254 - 268 AD	Rome	Draped bust of Salonina on crescent r.	Fecunditas standing r. holding infant, extending hand to child standing l.	RIC V, p. 111, no. 26	-
219	022	sn02	22.0	Salonina?	-	-	Draped bust of Salonina(?) on crescent r.	Worn	RIC -	-
220	104	c02t02023	-	Quietus	260 - 261 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Apollo standing l. holding laurel- branch and lyre	RIC V, p.582, no. 3	-
221	148	190012016	21.0	Claudius II	268 - 270 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust l.	Hercules standing holding club and lion's skin	RIC V, p.229, no. 213	-
222	190	614312005	20.0	Claudius II	268 - 270 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust l.	Aequitas standing l. holding scales and cornucopiae	RIC V, p. 228, no. 197	-
223	190	608324006	20.5	Claudius II?	268 - 270 AD?	Antioch?	Radiate bust r.	Mercury standing l. holding purse and caduceus	As RIC V, p. 229, no. 207	-
225	189	-	-	Claudius II	268 -	-	Radiate bust	Figure	RIC -	-

					270 AD		l.	standing		
226	190	cleaning	20.0	Aurelian	270 - 275 AD	Siscia	Radiate bust r.	Genius standing l. holding patera and conucopiae	RIC V, p. 289, no. 223	Signum to r., star in field, V? in exergue
227	190	306316007	23.0	Aurelian	270 - 275 AD	Cyzicus	Radiate bust r.	Female standing r. presenting wreath to emperor standing l. holding scepter	As RIC V, p. 304, no. 347	Uncertai n letters in exergue
228	048	uf 0251	-	Aurelian	270 - 275 AD	-	Radiate bust r.	Emperor standing r. holding scepter, receiving globe(?) from Jupiter	As RIC V, p. 294, no. 259	In exergue P, IOVI CON...
229	115	132050006	-	Probus	276 - 282 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Emperor standing r. receiving Victory(?) from Jupiter	As RIC V, p. 120, no. 921- 922	Mint- mark P, in exergue XXIMC
230	161	platf cle	18.0	Probus	276 - 282 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Emepror standing r. holding eagle tipped scepter, receiving globe from	RIC V, p.119, no. 920	In exergue XXI

								Jupiter		
231	190	610316003	23.0	Probus	276 - 282 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Emperor standing r. holding scepter, receiving globe from Jupiter	RIC V, p.120, no. 921	In field H and ?, in exergue XXI
232	190	cleaning	20.5	Probus	276 - 282 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Emperor standing r. holding scepter, receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter	RIC V, p.120, no. 922	Mint- mark S, in exergue XXI
233	109	802118005	-	Probus	276 - 282 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Emperor standing r. holding scepter, receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter	RIC V, p.120, no. 922	In exergue XXI
234	148	192020002	22.0	Numerian (as Caesar)	282 - 283 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Numerian standing r. receiving Victory from Jupiter	RIC V, p. 191, no. 377	In exergue XXI, uncertain mint- mark
235	190	cleaning	22.5	Carinus (as Caesar)	282 - 283 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Prince standing r. receiving Victory on	RIC V, p.164, no. 206	XXI in exergue

								globe from Jupiter		
236	187	cleaning	20.0	Numerian	283 - 284 AD	Cyzicus	Radiate bust r.	Numerian standing r. receiving Victory from Jupiter	RIC V, p.190, no. 372	In exergue XXI, uncertain mint-mark
237	190	604306001	22.0	Diolectian	284 - 305 AD	Tripolis	Radiate bust r.	Victory advancing r. holding palm branch, presenting wreath to emperor standing l.	RIC V, p. 257, no. 330	In field TR, in exergue XXI
238	187	cleaning	19.5	Maximianus	286 - 305 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Emperor standing r. receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter	RIC V, p. 294, no. 621	Mint-mark B, in exergue XXI?
239	148	-	23.0	Maximianus?	286 - 305 AD?	Lugdunum?	Radiate bust r.	Victory advancing l.	As RIC V, p. 269, no. 430	Mint-mark E, cracked
240	040	020196002	-	Constantius I (as Caesar)	293 - 305 AD	Antioch	Radiate bust r.	Jupiter standing r. holding globe and scepter, receiving Victory from	RIC V, p. 302, no. 673	In field S, in exergue XXI

								Hercules standing l. holding club		
241	050	026030006	-	Constantius I (as Caesar)	293 - 305 AD	Cyzicus?	Radiate bust r.	Prince standing r. receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter	As RIC V, p.302, no. 672	In filed KB?, exergue corroded
RADIATE UNCERTAIN										
242	090	144020010	18.0	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Two figures standing facing each other	RIC -	-
243	126	341087010	23.0	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Two figures standing	RIC -	-
244	113	798182002	-	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Two figures standing	RIC -	Chipped
245	148	-	-	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Two figures standing?	RIC -	Chipped
246	040	008104006	-	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Two figures clasping hands	RIC -	CONCORD...
247	190	644320cle	23.0	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Figure standing r. receiving globe from figure standing l.	RIC -	In exergue XXI
248	119	052052048	-	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Figure standing r. receiving Victory from figure	RIC -	Chipped in half

								standing l.		
249	180	cleaning	22.0	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Figure standing r. receiving Victory from figure standing l.	RIC -	In exergue XXI
250	189	cleaning	16.5	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Figure standing r. receiving Victory from figure standing l.	RIC -	Chipped
251	018	342201004	21.5	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Figure standing r. receiving Victory(?) from figure standing l.	RIC -	-
252	057	012433008	-	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Figure standing r. receiving Victory on globe from figure standing l.	RIC -	Chipped
253	126	315087024	23.5	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Figure standing with shield and spear?	RIC -	Chipped
254	180	096118002	17.0	-	-	-	Radiate bust r.	Figure standing	RIC -	-
255	190	388106008	22.0	-	-	-	Worn	Stag on reverse	RIC -	Chipped

PROVINCIAL or LATE ROMAN										
256	115	108050006	0.0	Maximinus II	310 - 313 AD	Antioch	Tyche seated facing, river-god Orontes swimming below	Apollo standing l. holding patera and lyre	McAlee 170	-
LATE ROMAN										
SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR / Moneta standing holding scales and cornucopia										
257	104	c03t05003	-	Constantius I (as Caesar)	301 AD	Aquilea?	-	-	As RIC VI, p.315, no. 32a	-
GENIO IMPERATORIS / Genius standing holding patera and cornucopia										
258	104	-	23.5	Licinus I	308 - 310 AD	Alexandria	-	-	RIC VI, p.678, no. 107b	A, K, P in field, chipped
PACI PERPET / Pax standing left, holding branch and standard										
259	050	048050007	-	Constantine I	312 - 313 AD	Rome	-	-	RIC VI, p.391, no. 356	XII in field
GENIO AVGVSTI / Genius standing facing holding cornucopia and bust of Sol										
260	104	c01t02017	27.0	Maximinus II	312 AD	Antioch	-	-	RIC VI, p.643, no. 164b	Star and delta in field
SOLI INVICTO COMITI / Sol standing										
261	190	610308002	21.5	Constantine I	313 - 319 AD	-	-	-	-	-
262	180	cleaning	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263	174	n e 001	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOVI CONSERVATORI / Jupiter standing holding victoriola , eagle at feet										
264	050	050050001	-	Constantine I	313 - 315 AD	Siscia	-	-	RIC VII, p.423, no. 3	Gamma

265	104	c03t01010	-	Licinius I	313 - 314 AD	Antioch?	-	-	As RIC VII, p.676, no. 8	-
266	158	296112013	19.0	Constantinus II Caesar	330 - 335 AD	-	-	-	-	L. facing bust, chipped
267	104	c03t05009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGGNN / Jupiter standing holding victoriola, eagle at feet										
268	104	c04t02035	-	Licinius I	313 - 316 AD	Antioch	-	-	RIC VII, p.678, no. 17	Gamma
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG / Jupiter standing holding victoriola, wreath at feet										
269	190	cleaning	18.0	Constantine I	317 - 320 AD	Antioch?	-	-	As RIC VII, p.680, no. 26	L.facing bust in data field
IOVI CONSERVATORI / Jupiter standing holding victoriola , captive and eagle at feet										
270	190	604314002	21.0	Licinius I	321 - 324 AD	Heraclea	-	-	RIC VII, p.548, no. 52	SMHA, X II gamma
VOT X in Wreath										
271	190	cleaning	18.5	Crispus	324 - 327 AD	Nicomedia?	-	-	As LRBC 483	-
PROVIDENTIAE AVGG / Gate with two towers										
272	190	4.26E+08	19.5	Constantine I	324 - 330 AD	Antioch	-	-	As LRBC 1320	Officina S, chipped
273	174	cleaning	20.0	Constantine II Caesar?	324 - 330 AD?	Cyzicus	-	-	As LRBC 1163	-
Uncertain / Gate with two towers										

274	187	200214cle	21.0	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	Officina gamma
275	189	sn 02 n	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
276	040	008094010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALVS REIPUBLICAE / Empress standing										
277	160	022017002	21.0	Aelia Flaccilla	324 - 330 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1330 or 1342	-
SECVRITAS REIPUBLICAE / Securitas standing holding olive branch										
278	190	630322006	20.5	Helena	324 - 330 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1328 or 1350	SMANT A
VRBS ROMA / Wolf and twins										
279	190	306208cle	18.0	-	330 - 335 AD	Cyzicus	-	-	LRBC 1231 or 1232	Officina B
280	190	610310004	18.5	-	330 - 335 AD	Nicomedia	-	-	LRBC 1120	-
281	011	t6.18	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLORIA EXERCITVS / Two soldiers with two standards										
282	040	008114001	-	Constantine I	330 - 335 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1356	Officina A
283	050	050042003	-	Constantine I	330 - 335 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1356	Officina B
284	190	cleaning	17.5	Constantine I?	330 - 335 AD?	Antioch?	-	-	As LRBC 1356?	-
285	113	202042021	-	Constantine I?	330 - 335	-	-	-	-	-

					AD?					
286	190	426114cle	17.5	Constantine II Caesar	330 - 335 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1357	-
287	190	cleaning	18.0	Constantine II Caesar	330 - 335 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1357	Officina B
288	190	cleaning	18.0	Constantius II Caesar	330 - 335 AD	-	-	-	-	-
289	187	200210cle	17.0	Constantine II Caesar?	330 - 335 AD?	Antioch?	-	-	As LRBC 1357?	-
290	190	616312011	18.0	-	330 - 335 AD?	Heraclea ?	-	-	-	Officina A?
291	190	606304002	17.5	-	330 - 335 AD?	Nicomedia?	-	-	-	Chipped
292	190	612312006	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Officina delta
293	034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. facing bust
294	187	cleaning	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
295	187	200210cle	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
296	187	200214004	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
297	190	400106cle	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
298	190	cleaning	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLORIA EXERCITVS / Two soldiers with one standard										
299	148	186010017	17.0	Constantine I	335 - 337 AD	Rome	-	-	LRBC 565	Chipped

300	190	616308003	18.0	Constantine I	335 - 337 AD	Cyzicus	-	-	LRBC 1261	Officina E
301	187	200214004	17.5	Constantine II Caesar?	335 - 337 AD	Antioch?	-	-	As LRBC 1391 or 1392	-
302	190	608324006	15.5	Constans Caesar	337 - 341 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1382	Officina theta
303	113	202038034	-	Constans Caesar	337 - 341 AD	Nicomedia?	-	-	As LRBC 1128 or 1138	-
304	148	192018008	20.0	Constans Caesar?	-	-	-	-	-	-
305	173	056050012	15.0	Constantius II	337 - 341 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1379	Officina gamma?
306	189	cleaning	14.5	Constantius II	337 - 341 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1379	-
307	190	610308006	15.5	Constantius II	337 - 341 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 1379	-
308	148	186012010	17.0	Constantius II	-	-	-	-	-	-
309	148	186010017	17.0	Constantine I or Constantine II	335 - 341 AD	Rome	-	-	As LRBC 565 or 613	Obverse legend ...STAN T..., chipped
310	190	cleaning	15.5	-	-	Cyzicus	-	-	-	-
311	187	cleaning	15.0	-	-	Cyzicus?	-	-	-	-
312	028	002012002	14.8	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	Officina A? obverse

										legend CONS...
313	113	218044010	-	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	-
314	104	c01t02	14.0	-	-	Constant inople	-	-	-	-
315	050	008100004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Obverse legend CON...
316	104	c01t02019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Obverse legend DNCON STA...
317	190	618312006	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Obverse legend ...STAN T...
318	190	606324007	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barbaric imitation ?
319	190	cleaning	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Obverse legend CONS..., chipped
320	088	010958008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
321	102	009054016	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
322	148	186012010	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
323	180	cleaning	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
324	187	cleaning	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
325	187	200210cle	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
326	190	404108010	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
327	190	610308002	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
328	190	406110004	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped

329	028	002006016	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECVRITAS REIPVB / Securitas holding scepter and resting elbow on column										
330	190	cleaning	13.5	Constans	335 - 337 AD	Rome	-	-	LRBC 579	-
DIVVS CONSTANTINVS/ Quadriga										
331	180	cleaning	15.0	Constantine I	337 - 341 AD	Constant inople	-	-	LRBC 1041 or 1057a	-
332	190	616306004	14.0	Constantine I ?	337 - 341 AD?	Constant inople?	-	-	As LRBC 1041 or 1057a	-
333	148	186016cle	12.5	Constantine II Caesar or Constantius II	-	-	-	-	-	-
334	161	platf3cle	24.0	Constantine II Caesar or Constantius II	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRTVS AVGVSTI / Emperor standing with inverted spear and shield										
335	190	cleaning	15.0	Constantine II	337 - 341 AD	Rome	-	-	As LRBC 580	Exergue partially worn
Victory advancing left										
336	028	020018009	-	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	...ITAS.. .
337	102	009070021	14.5	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	SEC...?
338	113	202034028	-	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	...CTOR IA...
339	148	200012cle	17.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	...TAC...

340	158	304100cle	16.5	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	REIPVB ...?
341	180	cleaning	16.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	SECVRI TAS
342	011	t6.12	14.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
343	011	t6.18	13.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
344	088	010938007	-	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
345	088	010876024	-	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
346	090	138020005	12.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
347	119	052062022	-	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
348	148	179019004	20.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons, chipped
349	152	493400004	13.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
350	158	296092003	14.5	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons

351	174	n e 001	12.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
352	180	cleaning	15.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
353	187	200212cle	15.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
354	189	sn 02 s	13.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
355	190	cleaning	14.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
356	190	612316006	13.0	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons, chipped
357	190	624320008	13.5	-	337 - 347 AD?	-	-	-	-	Illegible inscripti ons
DIVUS CONSTANTINVS / VN MR										
358	028	008018004	16.0	Constantine I	341 - 346 AD	Antioch?	-	-	LRBC 1397?	-
359	190	610308003	14.5	Constantine I	341 - 346 AD	Antioch?	-	-	LRBC 1397?	-
360	190	cleaning	15.0	Constantine I	341 - 346 AD	Antioch?	-	-	LRBC 1397?	-
361	190	612316006	14.5	Constantine I	341 - 346	Alexand ria	-	-	LRBC 1473, 1477 or 1480	Officina delta

					AD					
362	190	cleaning	14.5	Constantine I	341 - 346 AD	Cyzicus?	-	-	LRBC 1304?	-
363	190	614308002	16.0	Constantine I	341 - 346 AD	-	-	-	-	-
364	190	398106cle	14.5	Constantine I	341 - 346 AD	-	-	-	-	-
365	056	442016002	-	Constantine I?	341 - 346 AD?	-	-	-	-	-
366	187	200214004	-	Constantine I?	341 - 346 AD?	-	-	-	-	Chipped
VOT XX MVL T XXX in wreath										
367	190	608312004	17.0	Constans	341 - 346 AD	Alexand ria	-	-	As LRBC 1481	-
368	113	rm b 017	16.0	Constantius?	341 - 346 AD?	Antioch?	-	-	As LRBC 1398	...CONS T...'
VOT XX MVL T XXX in wreath (uncertain date)										
369	190	426114cle	15.5	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	-
370	104	c03t03cle	-	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	-
371	187	200214004	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
372	190	386102cle	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
373	190	426114006	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
374	190	cleaning	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
375	050	008100003	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

376	048	uf 1047	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain VOTA type										
377	018	ws08 010	-	Constantinus II Caesar	-	-	-	-	-	-
378	187	cleaning	14.0	Constantinus II?	-	-	-	-	-	-
379	190	426114cle	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	...CONS TA...'
380	050	010100005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
381	086	816294008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
382	102	009070021	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
383	113	202038025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
384	148	cleaning	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
385	180	088118002	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
386	180	092116002	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
387	180	cle wpart	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
388	180	cleaning	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
389	187	200210cle	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
390	187	200212cle	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
391	189	sn 02 s	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
392	190	608316008	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
393	190	614304006	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
394	190	cleaning	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
395	190	cleaning	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
396	190	cleaning	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEL TEMP REPARATIO / Phoenix on globe										
397	109	810116005	17.0	Constantius II	346 - 350 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2618 or 2619	-
398	190	614308004	17.0	Constantius II	346 -	-	-	-	-	-

					350 AD					
FEL TEMP REPARATIO / Emperor on galley holding Phoenix										
399	187	cleaning	23.0	Constans	346 - 350 AD	Thessalo nica	-	-	LRBC 1639 or 1644	Officina B
400	190	426114cle	23.5	Constans	346 - 350 AD	-	-	-	As LRBC 628	A in obverse and reverse fields
FEL TEMP REPARATIO / Soldier leading captive from hut										
401	113	202038029	-	Constans	346 - 350 AD	Constant inople	-	-	LRBC 2014 or 2017	Officina gamma? Star in exergue
FEL TEMP REPARATIO / Emperor and two captives										
402	190	610312003	21.0	Constantius II	346 - 350 AD	Constant inople	-	-	LRBC 2018	L. facing bust
403	190	398106cle	20.0	Constantius II?	346 - 350 AD	Nikome dia?	-	-	LRBC 2292?	L. facing bust
FEL TEMP REPARATIO / Soldier spearing fallen horseman										
404	150	cleaning	24.0	Constantius II	351 - 361 AD	Alexand ria	-	-	LRBC 2844 or 2846	Pierced
405	173	cle se	21.5	Constantius II?	351 - 361 AD?	Alexand ria	-	-	As LRBC 2844 or 2846	-
406	190	610308006	16.5	Constantius II?	351 - 361 AD?	Alexand ria?	-	-	As LRBC 2844 or 2846	-

407	190	cleaning	18.0	Constantius II?	351 - 361 AD?	Nikome dia?	-	-	As LRBC 2309 or 2311	-
408	161	cleaning	17.5	Constantius II	-	-	-	-	-	-
409	187	cleaning	24.0	Constantius II	-	-	-	-	-	-
410	190	426114cle	25.0	Constantius II	-	-	-	-	-	-
411	190	408106cle	17.5	Constantius II?	-	-	-	-	-	-
412	190	cleaning	14.5	Constantius II?	-	-	-	-	-	-
413	190	cleaning	13.0	Constantius II?	-	-	-	-	-	-
414	190	cleaning	14.5	Constantius II?	-	-	-	-	-	-
415	148	186010018	16.0	Julian Caesar	-	-	-	-	-	-
416	190	cleaning	18.0	-	-	Alexand ria	-	-	-	-
417	190	610308003	16.5	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	-
418	190	608312004	19.5	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	Pierced
419	018	342199012	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
420	028	002006015	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
421	048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
422	050	008100003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
423	050	008100004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
424	050	010100005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
425	086	814288014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
426	086	807297011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
427	088	010924010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
428	102	009070028	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
429	113	200036011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
430	148	186012010	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
431	173	cle se	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

432	173	cle se	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
433	173	cleaning	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
434	174	n e 001	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragmen ted
435	187	200212cle	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
436	187	200202cle	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
437	190	392108cle	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
438	190	616306004	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
439	190	628324cle	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
440	190	616308005	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
441	190	632322cle	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
442	190	608324006	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
443	190	310312007	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
444	011	t6.12	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
445	190	614312005	15.5	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
GLORIA ROMANORVM / Emperor dragging captive										
446	050	050034002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
447	050	010100004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
448	102	009070028	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
449	102	009070021	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
450	102	009070021	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
451	102	009070021	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
452	102	009070021	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
453	102	009070021	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
454	113	208082013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
455	148	192014010	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
456	174	n e 001	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

457	180	ft rob tr	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
458	180	cleaning	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
459	180	cle wpart	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
460	180	cle wpart	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
461	190	616306004	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
462	102	009070028	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRTVS EXERCITI / Emperor spurning captive?										
463	113	204044016	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPES REIPUBLICAE / Virtus holding spear and globe										
464	102	009070021	15.0	Constantius II	355 - 361 AD	-	-	-	-	-
465	158	820410010	17.5	Constantius II	355 - 361 AD	-	-	-	-	-
466	102	9070021	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONCORDIA AVGGG / Roma seated holding globe										
467	190	cleaning	18.5	Valentinian II	378 - 383 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2689 or 2701	Officina gamma
468	190	cleaning	18.5	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	Officina B
469	180	cleaning	13.0	-	-	Nikome dia?	-	-	-	-
470	050	010100005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRTVS ROMANORVM / Roma seated holding globe										
471	180	422414cle	18.0	Gratian	378 - 383 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2668	Officina A

472	180	-	-	Gratian	378 - 383 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2668	Officina A
VRBS ROMA / Roma seated holding Victory										
473	190	618308004	18.0	Valentinian II	378 - 383 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2675	Officina B
474	028	050054004	20.0	Valentinian II	378 - 383 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2675	Officina B?
475	025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONCORDIA AVGGG? / Roma or Constantinopolis seated holding globe										
476	158	824416007	17.5	-	-	Alexand ria?	-	-	-	Upper part chipped
VOT V in wreath										
477	189	cleaning	13.5	Arcadius	383 AD	Nicomed ia	-	-	LRBC 2386	-
VOT V MVLX in wreath										
478	174	n e 007	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOT X MVLX in wreath										
479	189	cleaning	12.5	Valentinian II?	-	-	-	-	-	-
480	040	008134sec	-	Theodosius I	-	-	-	-	-	-
481	038	cleaning	-	Arcadius	-	-	-	-	-	-
482	038	cleaning	13.0	Arcadius	-	-	-	-	-	-
483	180	ft rob tr	12.0	Arcadius?	-	-	-	-	-	-
484	113	202036036	-	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	-
485	174	n e 001	12.0	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	-
486	113	218094009	-	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	-
487	050	048054007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

488	113	200052048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
489	180	cleaning	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLORIA ROMANORVM / Emperor on galley										
490	190	414110cle	23.5	Theodosius I	383 - 392 AD	Heraclea ?	-	-	As LRBC 1954 or 1971	-
GLORIA REIPVBLICE / Gate										
491	028	008018004	13.0	Valentinian II	383 - 392 AD	Thessalo nica	-	-	LRBC 1858 or 1864	Imitation ?
GLORIA ROMANORVM / Emperor holding standard and shield, captive at feet										
492	161	cleaning	23.0	Arcadius	383 - 392 AD	Constant inople	-	-	LRBC 2154 or 2166	-
GLORIA ROMANORVM / Emperor holding globe and standard										
493	190	cleaning	23.0	Theodosius I	393 - 395 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2779	Officina A
494	158	310106002	20.0	Theodosius I	393 - 395 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2779	-
495	190	610316003	23.5	Honorius	393 - 395 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2783 or 2790	Officina gamma?
496	018	ws08 003	13.0	-	-	Constant inople?	-	-	-	-
497	180	cleaning	15.0	-	-	Heraclea ?	-	-	-	Officina A
498	088	10926014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
499	109	812130014	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	148	186012010	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped

501	174	ne 001	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
502	190	398108002	22.0	-	-	Nikome dia?	-	-	-	-
503	028	002006016	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
504	104	c04t02010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
505	113	208088016	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
506	187	202206008	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
507	189	sn 02 n	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
508	011	t4.35	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALVS REIPUBLICAE / Victory dragging captive										
509	180	cleaning	12.5	Arcadius	393 - 395 AD	Cyzicus?	-	-	LRBC 2578?	-
510	161	cleaning	13.0	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	Officina delta
511	102	009084003	12.0	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	Officina delta?
512	113	200052061	-	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	-
513	046	sn10 010	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
514	048	uf 1112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
515	180	cleaning	13.5	-	-	Cyzicus?	-	-	-	-
516	113	204044015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLORIA ROMANORVM / Emperor riding horse										
517	148	178022cle	16.0	Honorius	393 - 395 AD	-	-	-	-	-
VIRTVS EXERCITI / Victory crowning emperor										
518	113	202034031	-	Arcadius	395 - 408 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2791	Officina A

519	148	nocontext	16.5	Arcadius	395 - 408 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2791	-
520	050	048044002	-	Honorius	395 - 408 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2793	Officina gamma
521	190	416106cle	16.5	Honorius	395 - 408 AD	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2793	Officina A
522	180	072056004	17.0	Honorius	395 - 408 AD	Cyzicus	-	-	LRBC 2581	-
523	148	below mos	17.0	Honorius	-	-	-	-	-	-
524	190	620306003	17.0	Honorius?	395 - 408 AD?	Antioch	-	-	LRBC 2793?	Officina gamma
525	109	804118002	17.5	Honorius?	-	-	-	-	-	-
526	148	180016cle	20.0	Honorius?	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
527	180	cleaning	17.5	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	Officina gamma
528	190	620304002	16.5	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	Officina A?
529	148	188018101	17.0	-	-	Antioch	-	-	-	-
530	113	206036008	-	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	Officina A
531	048	uf 1047	14.2	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	-
532	090	136022008	17.0	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	-
533	180	cleaning	16.0	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	-
534	048	uf 1047	18.0	-	-	Cyzicus?	-	-	-	Officina delta?
535	040	008098cle	-	-	-	Cyzicus	-	-	-	-
536	086	814288002	-	-	-	Nikome	-	-	-	-

						dia?				
537	015	c1 4006	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
538	018	342199010	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
539	028	000008017	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
540	028	4004011	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
541	050	108010006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
542	050	046020002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
543	086	816294008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
544	102	009090017	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
545	109	802130006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
546	113	202038029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
547	113	202038027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
548	113	200052054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
549	113	200038011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
550	132	cle spart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
551	148	cleaning	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
552	148	below mos	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
553	148	190012008	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
554	148	below mos	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
555	148	below mos	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
556	148	below mos	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
557	148	below mos	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
558	148	below mos	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
559	148	below mos	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
560	148	below mos	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
561	148	below mos	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
562	180	cleaning	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

563	180	cleaning	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
564	180	cleaning	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
565	180	cleaning	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
566	180	cle wpart	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
567	190	426106009	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
568	190	622306003	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
569	190	cleaning	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
570	018	ws08 004	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
CONCORDIA AVGG / Constantinopolis seated holding victoriola										
571	189	cleaning	17.5	Arcadius?	395 - 408 AD	Cyzicus?	-	-	LRBC 2586?	-
572	158	822410011	19.0	Arcadius	395 - 408 AD	-	-	-	-	-
573	113	204044016	-	Honorius	395 - 408 AD	Cyzicus	-	-	LRBC 2587	Officina A?
574	050	-	-	-	-	Antioch?	-	-	-	Officina gamma
CONCORDIA AVGGG / Constantinopolis seated holding globe										
575	190	616306004	18.0	-	-	Antioch	-	-	As LRBC 2686	Officina B?
GLORIA ROMANORVM / Empress seated with crossed arms										
576	018	ws08 004	16.5	Eudoxia	395 - 408 AD	-	-	-	As LRBC 2801-2805	-
577	190	6.14E+08	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONCORDIA AVG / Cross										
578	180	088118002	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

579	180	cleaning	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLORIA ROMANORVM / Three emperors										
580	088	010926027	-	Theodosius II?	-	-	-	-	-	-
581	132	cle spart	-	Theodosius II?	-	-	-	-	-	-
582	088	010940005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
583	102	009090017	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
584	113	202038027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
585	113	202034028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
586	115	100050017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
587	128	341064101	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
588	158	326116cle	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
589	158	818410019	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
590	180	094108	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
591	180	cleaning	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
592	180	092118002	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
593	180	cleaning	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
594	180	cleaning	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
595	180	cle wpart	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
596	180	cle wpart	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
597	189	cleaning	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
598	190	616308003	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
GLORIA ROMANORVM / Two emperors with spears and shields										
599	028	006020002	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600	187	200212cle	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross in wreath (anepigraphic)										
601	158	564099cle	12.0	Theodosius II	425 - 450	Antioch?	-	-	As LRBC 2810	-

					AD						
602	040	008090mos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
603	115	100050017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipped
604	148	186016cle	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
605	181	cleaning	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
606	190	428118004	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monogram in wreath											
607	180	090106cle	10.0	Marcian	450 - 457 AD	-	-	-	-	As LRBC 2005	-
608	050	050052004	-	Leo I	457 - 474 AD	-	-	-	-	As LRBC 1882	-
LATE ROMAN - UNCERTAIN											
609	008	036022001	12.5	-	-	-	Worn	Emperor standing?	-	-	-
610	011	t6.18	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-	Chipped
611	011	t4.35	20.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Emperor standing?	-	-	-
612	018	344197004	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-	-
613	018	ss08 003	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Emperor standing?	-	-	-
614	028	006016002	16.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure seated	-	-	-
615	028	008016006	9.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	-	-
616	028	008016006	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Emperor sanding?	-	-	Chipped

617	029	001073011	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
618	029	001031007	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
619	029	001073011	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
620	032	067006003	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Uncertain device	-	Fragmen ted
621	038	176030004	24.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Victory?	-	-
622	040	008090mos	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	-
623	042	014002028	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
624	042	014002028	-	-	-	-	Bust l.	Uncertain letters	-	-
625	042	014002028	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing?	-	-
625	046	-	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Victory	-	-
627	048	uf 1125	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-
628	048	uf 1048	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-
629	050	008100003	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-
630	050	008100003	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-
631	050	008100003	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing	-	Chipped

								Fallen horseman?		
632	050	046046003	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
633	050	046046008	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Chipped
634	056	434018009	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
635	086	806300016	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing?	-	-
636	088	010892045	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	Chipped
637	088	010938007	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	Chipped
638	090	128024009	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	Chipped
639	090	136020007	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing?	-	-
640	090	138020005	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Victory crowning emperor?	-	-
641	090	138020005	11.0	-	-	-	Worn	Empeor on galley?	-	-
642	090	146020018	9.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
643	102	009098029	13.0	-	-	-	Worn	Emperor standing	-	-
644	102	009070028	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-
645	102	009070021	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	Chipped
646	102	009070021	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Fwo	-	-

								emperors?		
647	102	010192018	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
648	104	c01t02020	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Camp gate?	-	-
649	104	c04t02010	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing?	-	-
650	104	c03t07022	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	-
651	104	c04t02010	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
652	109	806124002	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
653	109	802118004	-	-	-	-	Bust l.	Emperor spurning soldier?	-	-
654	113	220050001	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	Chipped
655	113	200040014	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	Chipped
656	113	214054013	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
657	113	202040019	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Vota?	-	-
658	113	202038016	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
659	113	202038034	-	-	-	-	Bust r. of empress?	Worn	-	-
660	113	202038029	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-
661	113	202034044	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Wolf and twins?	-	Chipped
662	113	212048017	-	-	-	-	Worn	Victory	-	-

								inscribing shield?		
663	113	802180016	19.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Vota?	-	-
664	113	202044025	11.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
665	113	rm b 017	21.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
666	113	rm b 017	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
667	113	202038cle	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Victory crowning emperor?	-	-
668	113	798174004	22.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	Chipped
669	117	802774003	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Victory?	-	-
670	148	190012012	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Uncertain device	-	-
671	148	190012010	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Emperor standing?	-	Chipped
672	148	186010014	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Emperor standing?	-	-
673	148	188018101	15.0	-	-	-	Worn	Three emperors?	-	-
674	148	190012014	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Vota	-	Chipped
675	148	186012009	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
676	148	176020cle	13.0	-	-	-	Worn	Three emperors?	-	Chipped
677	148	186016cle	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r. Bust r.	Worn	-	-
678	152	298096001	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-
679	158	820410010	20.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
680	158	cleaning	24.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Corroded	-	-

681	160	058032002	18.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
682	161	step cle	16.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
683	173	056052011	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
684	173	cle se	18.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
685	173	052054008	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Vota?	-	-
686	173	056050001	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing fallen horseman?	-	-
687	173	cle se	18.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Emperor standing?	-	-
688	174	se 002	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
689	174	se 002	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
690	174	ne 001	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
691	174	se 001	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
692	174	ne 007	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Two figures standing?	-	-
693	174	cleaning	12.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	Chipped
694	174	cleaning	15.0	-	-	-	Worn	Circular inscriptions	-	Chipped
695	180	cleaning	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
696	180	ft rob tr	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
697	180	ft rob tr	10.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	-
698	180	cleaning	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing?	-	-
699	180	cleaning	12.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	Chipped
700	180	092118002	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing?	-	Chipped
701	180	088118002	18.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Soldier spearing	-	Chipped

								fallen horseman?		
702	180	420416	9.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
703	180	088118002	12.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
704	180	cleaning	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
705	180	cleaning	17.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
706	180	cleaning	15.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	Chipped
707	180	cleaning	13.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing?	-	
708	180	cleaning	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
709	180	cleaning	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
710	180	cleaning	11.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
711	180	cle wpart	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
712	180	cle wpart	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
713	180	082118cle	15.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	-
714	180	082118cle	11.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
715	187	cleaning	13.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
716	187	200202cle	14.5	-	-	-	Worn	Victory crowning emperor?	-	Chipped
717	187	cleaning	12.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Emperor standing	-	-
718	187	200214004	15.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	-
719	187	202206008	23.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
720	189	sn 02 s	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
721	189	cleaning	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
722	189	cleaning	23.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Uncertain device	-	-

723	189	cleaning	13.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
724	190	398104002	19.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
725	190	386102cle	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
726	190	386102cle	13.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
727	190	398110004	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
728	190	400108004	16.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Three emperors	-	-
729	190	cleaning	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Emperor with captive?	-	Chipped
730	190	618312006	16.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	-
731	190	cleaning	16.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
732	190	610310004	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Uncertain device	-	-
733	190	cleaning	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
734	190	cleaning	19.5	-	-	-	Bust l.	Worn	-	-
735	190	424110cle	18.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Uncertain device	-	-
736	190	610306010	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Victory?	-	-
737	190	614304009	13.5	-	-	-	Worn	Victory?	-	ANT in exergue
738	190	614308002	14.0	-	-	-	Bust l.	Worn	-	-
739	190	610322005	15.0	-	-	-	Worn	Victory crowning emperor?	-	-
740	190	614310008	17.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Three emperors?	-	Chipped
741	190	610308002	18.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
742	190	616308005	15.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
743	190	610316003	16.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-

744	190	612316006	12.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
745	190	426114cle	23.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	SMTS in exergue, chipped
746	190	618308004	16.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
747	190	cleaning	13.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
748	190	cleaning	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
749	190	616304005	12.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing?	-	Chipped
HALVED										
750	190	608318003	21.5	-	-	-	Head r.	SC in wreath	-	-
751	018	ns01 001	20.0	-	-	-	-	SC in wreath	-	-
752	031	012004015	-	-	-	-	-	SC in wreath	-	-
753	090	118024013	25.0	-	-	-	-	SC in wreath	-	-
754	189	sn 02 s	21.5	-	-	-	-	SC in wreath	-	-
755	190	n w b	21.0	-	-	-	-	SC in wreath	-	-
756	190	310216003	24.0	-	-	-	-	SC in wreath	-	-
757	064	222010004	20.0	-	-	-	-	SC in wreath?	-	-
758	187	200206006	31.5	-	-	-	-	AVGVSTV S in wreath?	-	-
759	066	110086004	-	-	-	-	Head r.	Inscriptions (?) in wreath	-	-
760	190	614310008	21.0	-	-	-	Figure holding long	Square countermar	-	Uncertain if

							scepter in biga r.	k		deliberat ely halved
761	011	t3.37	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
762	018	330191001	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
763	018	ss08 003	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
764	018	356191001	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
765	050	040030011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
766	064	212014015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
767	064	222010004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
768	066	112092021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
769	088	012884029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
770	088	010896004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
771	113	222034025	20.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
772	113	222088014	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
773	113	222034025	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
774	113	798188017	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
775	113	216048035	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
776	113	214054005	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
777	140	sn03 001	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
778	145	294098001	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
779	148	176026026	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
780	173	mos nw006	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
781	180	cleaning	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
782	180	110104003	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
783	189	318308001	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
784	189	cleaning	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
785	189	sn 002 s	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

786	189	cleaning	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
787	189	cleaning	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
788	189	cleaning	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
789	189	296306008	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
790	190	cleaning	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
791	190	610310004	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
792	190	610306010	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
793	190	610306010	20.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
794	190	n w b	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
795	190	614310008	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
796	190	614310008	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
797	190	cleaning	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
798	190	310314cle	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
799	190	616306008	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
800	190	302216007	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
801	190	cleaning	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSIAN to ROMAN - UNCERTAIN										
802	008	008004008	23.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Eagle?	-	-
803	008	area08	16.0	-	-	-	Bearded bust r.?	Bust of Tyche r.?	-	-
804	008	area08	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Baal-Berit standing holding trident?	-	-
805	011	t5.10	15.0	-	-	-	Worn	Horse prancing r.	-	-
806	011	t7.17	21.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
807	011	116-14010	28.0	-	-	-	Female bust r.?	Worn	-	-

808	015	e3 0153	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
809	017	zn b 002	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
810	018	330197018	23.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Standing figure?	-	-
811	018	358189009	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Chipped
812	018	352177005	12.0	-	-	-	Worn	Standing figure?	-	-
813	018	330197016	15.0	-	-	-	Worn	Eagle?	-	-
814	018	area ghazi	20.5	-	-	-	Worn	Eagle?	-	-
815	018	318213003	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
816	018	348201003	20.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Eagle r.	-	-
817	018	330197019	10.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
818	018	sec07 005	17.0	-	-	-	Worn	Eagle?	-	-
819	018	332195009	15.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
820	018	340201008	9.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
821	019	010004009	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Thunderbolt ?	-	Chipped
822	019	nocontext	16.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
823	021	092050006	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
824	021	004	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Eagle or aphlaston?	-	-
825	022	cleaning	22.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Prow?	-	-
826	022	t01	26.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
827	028	000008017	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
828	028	056052002	16.0	-	-	-	Bust l.	Worn	-	-
829	028	006010028	14.0	-	-	-	Worn	Seated figure	-	-
830	028	004012012	12.5	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
831	028	006016011	17.0	-	-	-	Worn	Eagle?	-	-

832	028	002006016	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Chipped
833	028	002006016	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Late Roman?, chipped
834	028	002006016	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Chipped
835	029	001031007	14.5	-	-	-	Worn	Standing figure	-	-
836	029	001033005	24.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Nike?	-	Julio-Claudian?
837	032	063016002	-	-	-	-	Worn	Standing figure	-	-
838	040	006096-98	10.0	-	-	-	Worn	Worn	-	-
839	040	006100008	-	-	-	-	Bust of Tyche r.	Worn	-	-
840	040	008122001	-	-	-	-	Female bust r.	Worn	-	-
841	040	050290002	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Chipped
842	040	006100003	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
843	040	s13 044	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing l.	-	Apollo? Seleucid?
844	040	008094015	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Chipped
845	042	14002028	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	
846	042	014002027	-	-	-	-	Worn	Inscriptions in wreath?	-	-
847	042	014002027	12.5	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
848	042	014002028	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
849	042	014002028	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Figure standing?	-	-
850	042	014002028	-	-	-	-	Worn	Figure standing?	-	-

851	042	014002028	-	-	-	-	Worn	Figure standing?	-	-
852	042	014004020	27.0	-	-	-	Worn	Inscriptions in wreath?	-	-
853	042	014002028	-	-	-	-	Bust l.	Worn	-	-
854	046	sn i1 016	16.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Club?	-	-
855	046	014012 sn	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
856	046	sn b 016	-	-	-	-	Worn	Figure standing	-	Chipped
857	050	008100004	-	-	-	-	Worn	SC in wreath?	-	-
858	050	046046003	-	-	-	-	Worn	Figure standing	-	-
859	050	046046013	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure in the middle	-	-
860	050	046046009	-	-	-	-	Worn	Cross?	-	-
861	050	098010008	-	-	-	-	Bearded bust r.?	Worn	-	Zeus?
862	057	012433008	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
863	060	egoutbain	-	-	-	-	Worn	Figure standing?	-	-
864	064	210014007	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
865	064	rm02 012	-	-	-	-	Worn	Horse?	-	-
866	066	110122009	-	-	-	-	Worn	Four-legged animal?	-	-
867	066	100112008	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
868	066	112206009	-	-	-	-	Worn	Eagle?	-	-
869	066	110130025	-	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle	-	-
870	066	114114005	25.0	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle	-	-

871	077	layer 005	-	-	-	-	Worn	Two figures standing?	-	-
872	078	sn a 012	-	-	-	-	Worn	Two figures in galley	-	Late Roman?
873	084	200022003	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	Chipped
874	084	200022004	18.0	-	-	-	Worn	Galley?	-	-
875	084	228022001	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
876	084	230020008	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	Nike?
877	084	234020008	-	-	-	-	Worn	Long scepter?	-	Chipped
878	086	cleaning	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Eagle?	-	-
879	086	816288004	-	-	-	-	Bust of Tyche r.	Worn	-	-
880	086	826296001	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
881	086	806282007	-	-	-	-	Bust r.? square	Worn	-	-
882	086	822284004	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
883	088	010924014	27.0	-	-	-	Worn	Wreath	-	Late Roman?, chipped
884	088	010924014	-	-	-	-	Bearded bust r.?	Worn	-	Zeus?
885	088	010930018	-	-	-	-	Monogram in wreath?	Worn	-	-
886	090	138020005	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
887	090	140020007	19.0	-	-	-	Worn	Illegible circular legend	-	-
888	090	136020013	12.0	-	-	-	Worn	Lyre?	-	-
889	102	009098018	13.5	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in	-	-

								the middle?		
890	102	009070017	15.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Figure standing in the middle	-	-
891	102	009070031	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
892	102	009084018	10.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Eagle?	-	-
893	104	c04t02046	22.5	-	-	-	Worn	Illegible circular legend	-	Fragmen ted
894	109	cleaning	15.5	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle?	-	-
895	109	802118005	-	-	-	-	Worn	Nike?	-	-
896	109	806102009	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
897	113	220052019	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Two figures standing?	-	-
898	113	208074016	-	-	-	-	Galley?	Worn	-	-
899	113	802178030	-	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Two figures standing?	-	Late Roman?
900	113	800168022	-	-	-	-	Worn	Palm tree?	-	-
901	113	204044015	-	-	-	-	galley?	Worn	-	-
902	113	202040017	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
903	113	220054017	12.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Figure standing in the middle	-	Chipped
904	113	208082012	14.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing	-	-
905	113	206076028	10.5	-	-	-	Worn	Palm tree?	-	-
906	113	216030034	14.0	-	-	-	Worn	Double cornucopia?	-	-
907	113	202074019	13.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-
908	113	-	9.5	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Nike	-	Chipped

									crowning standing figure?		
909	116	010092015	-	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-	
910	117	406398011	-	-	-	-	Figure in the middle?	Worn	-	-	
911	119	050058007	-	-	-	-	Worn	Illegible circular legend	-	-	
912	119	050066014	-	-	-	-	Worn	Small letter K in l. field	-	Chipped	
913	119	050066025	-	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle?	-	-	
914	126	337083009	13.0	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle	-	-	
915	126	cleaning	23.0	-	-	-	Worn	Inscriptions AVG?	-	-	
916	126	323087026	-	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle	-	Apollo? Seleucid?	
917	140	sud01 007	17.0	-	-	-	Horse?	Worn	-	-	
918	145	294098001	15.0	-	-	-	Eagle	Illegible letters	-	-	
919	145	300098005	28.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-	
920	148	179019019	9.0	-	-	-	Worn	Palm tree?	-	-	
921	148	190018mos	11.5	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Chipped	
922	150	100060cle	22.0	-	-	-	Bust of Tyche r.	Worn	-	Circular counter mark on reverse	
923	157	100104007	14.0	-	-	-	Worn	Figure standing l.	-	Chipped	

924	158	828414022	16.5	-	-	-	Worn	Eagle standing l.	-	Ptolemaic?
925	173	cle 008	14.0	-	-	-	Worn	Three figures standing	-	Late Roman?
926	180	108104005	12.5	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle	-	-
927	180	cleaning	9.0	-	-	-	Worn	Worn	-	-
928	180	102118002	18.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Figure standing l.	-	-
929	180	088116002	14.5	-	-	-	Worn	Club?	-	-
930	180	112108cle	20.0	-	-	-	Bust of Tyche r.?	Worn	-	-
931	180	cleaning	15.0	-	-	-	Bearded bust r.	Worn	-	-
932	180	cleaning	10.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Figure standing	-	-
933	180	cle wpart	13.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
934	180	cle wpart	15.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
935	180	cle wpart	9.5	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle	-	-
936	181	cleaning	22.5	-	-	-	Worn	Figure standing l.	-	-
937	187	cleaning	21.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Three(?) figures standing	-	Chipped
938	187	200212cle	12.5	-	-	-	Worn	Cross	-	-
939	187	cleaning	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	-	-	Square counter mark on reverse?
940	189	296308005	16.5	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	-

941	189	cleaning	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
942	189	cleaning	10.5	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
943	189	sn 02 s	9.0	-	-	-	Worn	Figure in the middle	-	-
944	189	cleaning	18.0	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Worn	-	Bevelled flan
945	190	616312010	15.0	-	-	-	Worn	Two figures standing?	-	-
946	190	624322004	18.0	-	-	-	Worn	Shield?	-	-
947	190	cleaning	13.0	-	-	-	Worn	Eagle standing l.	-	-
948	190	n w b	24.5	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Eagle r.	-	-
949	190	602302006	23.0	-	-	-	Bust r.		-	-
950	190	630322006	11.0	-	-	-	Worn	Galley?	-	-
951	190	624326012	16.5	-	-	-	Bust r.?	Figure standing l.	-	-
952	190	cleaning	14.0	-	-	-	Uncertain device	Illegible letters	-	-
953	190	cleaning	21.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Galley?	-	-
954	190	cleaning	17.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing l.	-	-
955	190	cleaning	14.5	-	-	-	Figure standing l.	Uncertain device	-	-
956	190	cleaning	17.0	-	-	-	Worn	Large Greek letter Phi	-	-
957	190	cleaning	11.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Worn	-	-
958	190	696314003	14.0	-	-	-	Bust r.	Figure standing in the middle	-	Chipped

APPENDIX II INTEGRATED DATA OF EXCAVATED COINS FROM THE VARIOUS SITES IN
BEIRUT

RULER/DYNASTY	MINT	BUTCHER	SAWAYA	FARAJ	TOTAL
PERSIAN					
PHOENICIAN					
Ba'alshilleme II or Abd'ashtart I	Sidon	4	0	0	4
-	Sidon	0	3	5	8
PHILISTO-ARABIAN					
-	-	0	0	1	1
PERSIAN or HELLENISTIC					
-	Pamphylia, Side	5	0	0	5
HELLENISTIC					
ALEXANDER THE GREAT					
Alexander III	Macedonia?	2	0	0	2
Alexander III	-	0	0	2	2
PTOLEMAIC					
Ptolemy I	Alexandria	2	1	0	3
Ptolemy II	Alexandria	19	2	3	24
Ptolemy II	Tyre	18	1	1	20
Ptolemy II	Sidon	2	0	0	2
Ptolemy II?	-	3	0	0	3
Ptolemy II or III	Tyre	7	0	0	7

Ptolemy II or III	-	2	0	0	2
Ptolemy III	Alexandria	2	0	0	2
Ptolemy III	Ake-Ptolemais	2	0	0	2
Ptolemy V	Tyre	0	0	1	1
Ptolemy VI	Alexandria	1	0	0	1
-	Cyprus	1	1	0	2
Ptolemaic Uncertain	-	0	0	29	29
SELEUCID					
Seleukos I?	-	1	0	0	1
Antiochos II	Antioch or Sardes?	1	0	0	1
Antiochos III	Antioch and other mints?	91	0	0	91
Antiochos III	Antioch	0	2	0	2
Antiochos III	Uncertain	8	18	0	26
Antiochos III?	Uncertain	0	1	0	1
Antiochos III-Antiochos V?	Tyre	2	0	0	2
Seleukos IV	Antioch	1	1	0	2
Antiochos IV	Tyre	2	1	1	4
Antiochos IV	Laodicea ad Mare	0	1	0	1
Antiochos IV	Berytos	15	9	5	29
Antiochos IV	Ake-Ptolemais	15	3	7	25
Antiochos IV	Ake-Ptolemais?	1	0	0	1
Antiochos IV	Antioch or Seleucia?	1	0	0	1
Antiochos IV	Seleucia on the Tigris	0	0	1	1
Antiochos IV	Uncertain southern mint	2	0	0	2
Seleukos IV-Antiochos IV?	Antioch?	1	0	0	1

Seleukos IV-Antiochos IV?	Tyre?	1	0	0	1
Demetrios I	Antioch	1	0	0	1
Demetrios I	Tyre	1	1	1	3
Demetrios I?	Sidon	0	1	0	1
Alexander I	Antioch	1	0	1	2
Alexander I	Berytos	2	0	0	2
Alexander I	Tyre	0	1	0	1
Demetrios II first reign	Antioch	3	0	0	3
Demetrios II first reign	Tyre	1	1	0	2
Demetrios II first reign	Sidon	1	0	0	1
Antiochos VII	Antioch	3	1	0	4
Demetrios II second reign	Antioch	2	1	0	3
Demetrios II second reign	Berytos	3	2	0	5
Demetrios II second reign	Sidon	1	0	0	1
Alexander II	Antioch	1	0	0	1
Antiochos VIII	Berytos	0	1	0	1
Demetrios III	Damascus	0	2	0	2
-	-	5	5	0	10
Seleucid Uncertain	-	0	0	35	35
CIVIC					
-	Caria, Rhodes	3	0	0	3
-	Ionia, Miletus	1	0	0	1
-	Rhegion	1	0	0	1
-	Aarados	8	4	3	15
-	Caria, Cnidus	1	0	0	1

-	Pamphylia, Perge	1	0	0	1
-	Marathus	2	0	0	2
-	Ionia, Ephesus?	1	0	0	1
-	Attalid kingdom, Pergamum	1	0	0	1
-	Caria, Cos	1	0	0	1
-	Sidon	4	4	5	13
-	Berytos	24	22	11	57
-	Antioch	1	2	0	3
-	Side of Pamphylia	0	1	0	1
-	Ake-Ptolemais	1	0	0	1
-	Kythnos in Cyclades	0	1	0	1
-	Selge in Psidia	0	1	0	1
-	Psidia, Etenna	1	0	0	1
-	Ascalon	2	0	0	2
-	Rhodes	0	1	0	1
-	Chalcis	3	0	0	3
-	Tyre	0	1	0	1
-	Dora	1	0	0	1
-	Byblus	1	1	0	2
-	-	9	0	0	9
Uncertain	Uncertain	0	0	7	7
Illegible	Illegible	5	2	0	7
HASMONEAN					
Alexander Jannaeus	Judea	0	1	0	1
Jean Hyrcan, Alexander Jannaeus, or Antigonus Mattathias	-	0	1	0	1

-		Hasmonean kingdom	1	0	0	1
HELLENISTIC or ROMAN						
Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	0	0	2	2
Illegible		Illegible	46	0	0	46
ROMAN						
ROMAN PROVINCIAL SILVER TETRADRACHMS						
Volusian		Antioch	1	0	0	1
ROMAN PROVINCIAL						
-		Kingdom of Judaea	17	0	0	17
Herodian I		Jerusalem	0	2	0	2
Octavian		Damascus	1	0	0	1
Civic/Autonomous		Kyaneae, Lycia	0	1	0	1
Civic/Autonomous		Tripolis	0	2	0	2
Civic/Autonomous		Berytus	23	0	0	23
Civic/Autonomous		Tyre	6	24	0	30
Civic/Autonomous		Sidon	1	4	0	5
Civic/Autonomous		Ascalon	0	3	0	3
Civic/Autonomous		Ascalon?	1	0	0	1
Civic/Autonomous		Ionia, Smyrna	1	0	0	1
Civic/Autonomous		-	0	2	0	2
Augustus		Asia	0	3	0	3
Augustus		-	0	1	0	1
Augustus		Berytus	17	20	6	43
Augustus		Berytus?	0	1	0	1
Augustus?		Berytus?	0	1	0	1

Augustus	Antioch	7	11	3	21
Augustus	Samos, Ionia	0	1	0	1
Augustus	Sidon	0	1	0	1
Julio-Claudian	Antioch	12	0	2	14
Julio-Claudian?	Berytus?	0	0	1	1
Julio-Claudian	-	0	0	1	1
Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, or Nero	Antioch	0	20	0	20
Julio-Claudian to Vespasian	Berytus	5	0	0	5
Aretas IV	Kingdom of Nabatea	2	1	0	3
Antonine	Antioch	0	0	1	1
Agrippa I	Jerusalem	0	2	0	2
Agrippa II	Caesarea Maritima	0	0	1	1
Agrippa II	-	0	0	1	1
Under Ambiblus	Jerusalem	0	1	0	1
Tiberius	Antioch	2	3	0	5
Tiberius	Berytus	2	1	0	3
Tiberius?	Antioch	0	1	0	1
Tiberius or Claudius?	Antioch	0	3	0	3
Under Valerius Gratus	Jerusalem	0	1	0	1
Claudius	Berytus	8	11	1	20
Claudius	Sidon	1	0	0	1
Claudius	Antioch	8	10	0	18
Claudius	Alexandria	1	0	0	1
Claudius	Gadara, Decapolis	0	1	0	1
Claudius?	Antioch	0	2	0	2

Claudius or Nero	Antioch	7	0	0	7
Under Antoninus Felix	Jerusalem	0	1	0	1
Nero	Antioch	4	28	0	32
Nero	Gadara, Decapolis	0	1	0	1
Nero?	Antioch	0	5	1	6
Procurators, Nero	Jerusalem	0	0	3	3
Nero, Galba, or Otho?	Antioch	1	0	0	1
Under Festus	Jerusalem	0	3	0	3
Agrippa II	Neronias?	0	2	0	2
Agrippa II	Caesarea Paneas	0	4	0	4
First Jewish war	-	0	0	1	1
Galba	Antioch	0	1	0	1
Otho	Antioch	0	1	0	1
Vespasien	Berytus	4	0	1	5
Vespasien	Antioch	9	2	0	11
Vespasien	Rome?	0	1	0	1
Titus	Berytus	0	1	0	1
Titus?	Berytus?	0	0	1	1
Titus Caesar	Judaea Capta	3	0	0	3
Titus Caesar	Caesarea Maritima	0	5	0	5
Flavien?	Antioch	0	1	0	1
Flavien?	Berytus	0	0	1	1
Vespasien or Caracalla	Antioch	1	0	0	1
Rabbel II	Kingdom of Nabatea	0	3	0	3
Domitian	Antioch	2	11	0	13

Domitian	Aspendos, Pamphylia	0	1	0	1
Domitian	Judaea Capta	1	0	0	1
Domitian	Mysia, Parium	1	0	0	1
Domitian	Canatha, Decapolis	0	1	0	1
Nerva	Antioch	1	2	0	3
Trajan	Berytus	7	8	2	17
Trajan	Antioch	2	2	0	4
Trajan?	Antioch?	0	1	0	1
Trajan?	Antioch	0	0	1	1
Trajan	Rome for Syria	3	0	0	3
Trajan	Dora	0	1	0	1
Trajan	Tyre	0	0	1	1
Hadrian	Antioch	9	1	0	10
Hadrian	Berytus	11	3	1	15
Hadrian	Rome for Syria	2	0	0	2
Hadrian?	Alexandria	2	0	0	2
Hadrian	Rome?	0	0	1	1
Unnder Hadrian? Autonomous	Berytus?	0	2	0	2
Unnder Hadrian? Autonomous	Berytus	0	7	0	7
Antoninus Pius?	Berytus	0	0	1	1
Antoninus Pius	Antioch	1	2	0	3
Antoninus Pius	Berytus	4	0	0	4
Antoninus Pius	Bithynia, Nicaea	1	0	0	1
Marcus Aurelius Caesar	Tripolis	1	0	0	1
Marcus Aurelius	Berytus	0	0	1	1

Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus	Berytus	1	1	0	2
Lucius Verus?	Caesarea Maritima	1	0	0	1
Commodus	Berytus	3	0	2	5
Septimus Severus	Berytus	4	0	0	4
Septimus Severus	Heliopolis	3	0	0	3
Septimus Severus	Edessa	1	0	0	1
Septimus Severus and Caracalla	Berytus	0	1	0	1
Julia Domna	Tyre	0	1	0	1
Julia Domna	Heliopolis	0	1	0	1
Julia Domna	Tripolis	0	1	0	1
Geta	Damascus	0	0	1	1
Caracalla	Antioch	1	0	0	1
Caracalla	Byblus	0	1	0	1
Caracalla	Berytus	0	1	4	5
Caracalla	Tripolis	1	0	0	1
Caracalla sole reign	Carrhae?	1	0	0	1
Caracalla sole reign	Heliopolis	1	0	0	1
Diadumenian?	Caesarea Maritima	1	0	0	1
Elagabalus	Berytus	17	6	3	26
Elagabalus	Berytus?	0	1	0	1
Elagabalus	Aelia Capitolina	0	0	1	1
Elagabalus	Tyre	1	0	4	5
Elagabalus	Sidon	6	3	2	11
Elagabalus	Botrys	0	0	1	1
Elagabalus	Antioch	2	3	0	5

Elagabalus	Laodecia ad Mare	1	0	0	1
Elagabalus	Laodecia ad Mare?	0	2	0	2
Elagabalus	Tripolis	4	2	0	6
Elagabalus	Byblus	2	2	0	4
Elagabalus	Neapolis in Samaria	1	0	0	1
Elagabalus	Troas, Alexandria Troas	1	0	0	1
Elagabalus	Edessa	1	0	0	1
Elagabalus	-	0	6	0	6
Severus Alexander Caesar	Caesarea ad Libanum	1	0	0	1
Severus Alexander Caesar	Tyre	0	2	0	2
Severus Alexander Caesar	-	0	1	0	1
Severus Alexander?	Caesarea Maritima	1	0	0	1
Gordian III	Berytus	13	5	4	22
Gordian III?	Berytus	0	0	2	2
Gordian III	Thessalonica	0	1	0	1
Philip I	Antioch	0	1	2	3
Philip I	Laodecia ad Mare	1	0	0	1
Philip I	Heliopolis	2	0	0	2
Trajan Decius	Ionia, Samos	1	0	0	1
Trajan Decius	Caesarea Maritima	0	0	1	1
Valerian I	Tyre	0	1	0	1
Valerian I	Berytus	2	1	0	3
Gallienus, joint reign	Cilicia, Corycus	1	0	0	1
Gallienus	Berytus	0	0	1	1
Valerian or Gallienus	Berytus	0	0	1	1

-	Berytus	0	1	7	8
-	Antioch	0	17	10	27
-	Antioch?	0	2	0	2
-	Judaic?	0	1	0	1
-	Antadros, Troade	0	1	0	1
-	First Jewish Revolt	4	6	0	10
Uncertain	Uncertain	5	0	6	11
Illegible	Illegible	60	0	0	60
ROMAN IMPERIAL					
Augustus	Rome	0	1	0	1
Tiberius	Commagene or Antioch	0	1	0	1
Under Tiberius, Augustus	Rome	0	2	0	2
Gaius	Rome	0	1	0	1
Trajan	Rome	0	0	1	1
Hadrian	Rome	0	0	1	1
Antoninus Pius	Rome	0	0	1	1
Maximian Caesar	Rome	0	1	0	1
Gordian III	Rome	0	1	1	2
Philip I	Rome	1	0	0	1
Trajan Decius	Rome	1	0	0	1
Aurelian	Rome	0	0	1	1
ROMAN PROVINCIAL or IMPERIAL					
-	-	0	0	1	1
RADIATE					
Valerian I	Antioch	2	0	1	3

Valerian I	Second Eastern Mint	1	0	0	1
Gallienus	Antioch	1	0	0	1
Gallienus	Second Eastern Mint	2	0	0	2
Gallienus, sole reign	Antioch	14	2	3	19
Gallienus?	-	0	0	1	1
Salonina	Antioch	1	1	0	2
Salonina	Rome	0	0	1	1
Salonina	Second Eastern Mint	1	0	0	1
Salonina	Siscia	0	1	0	1
Salonina?	-	0	0	1	1
Quietus	Antioch	0	0	1	1
Claudius II	Mediolanum	0	1	0	1
Claudius II	Rome	1	0	0	1
Claudius II	Antioch	7	0	3	10
Claudius II	-	0	0	1	1
Wahballath and Aurelian	Antioch	0	1	0	1
Aurelian	Antioch	5	0	0	5
Aurelian	Rome	1	0	0	1
Aurelian	Cyzicus	3	0	1	4
Aurelian	Tripolis	1	0	0	1
Aurelian	Siscia	0	0	1	1
Aurelian	-	0	0	1	1
Tacitus	Antioch	1	0	0	1
Probus	Antioch	7	2	5	14
Probus	Rome	1	0	0	1

Probus	Siscia	1	0	0	1
Probus	Tripolis	2	0	0	2
Numerian (as Caesar)	Antioch	0	0	1	1
Numerian	Antioch	2	0	0	2
Numerian	Cyzicus	0	0	1	1
Numerian	Tripolis	1	0	0	1
Carinus (as Caesar)	Antioch	0	0	1	1
Carinus	Antioch	0	1	0	1
Carinus	Cyzicus	1	0	0	1
Diolectian	Antioch	2	1	0	3
Diolectian	Rome	1	0	0	1
Diolectian	Tripolis	1	0	1	2
Diolectian	Cyzicus	1	4	0	5
Diolectian	-	0	2	0	2
Maximianus	Antioch	2	0	1	3
Maximianus	Rome	1	0	0	1
Maximianus	Lugdunum?	0	0	1	1
Maximianus	Cyzicus	0	4	0	4
Maximianus	Alexandria	0	1	0	1
Constantius (as Caesar)	Antioch	0	0	1	1
Constantius (as Caesar)	Cyzicus?	0	0	1	1
Constantine I	Cyzicus	0	1	0	1
Constantine I	Arles?	0	1	0	1
Licinius I	Rome	0	1	0	1
Licinius I	-	0	1	0	1

Crispus Caesar	Siscia	0	1	0	1
Constantine II	Rome	0	1	0	1
Constantine I	-	0	1	0	1
Licinius II	Heraclea	0	1	0	1
-	-	0	1	0	1
Uncertain	Uncertain	0	0	14	14
BARBAROUS RADIATE					
Tetricus I	-	2	0	0	2
Claudius II	-	2	0	0	2
PROVINCIAL or LATE ROMAN					
Maximinus II	Antioch	0	0	1	1
LATE ROMAN					
CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor and Jupiter					
Diolectian		9	0	0	9
Maximianus		8	0	0	8
Galerius		2	0	0	2
Constantius I		2	0	0	2
VOT XX in wreath					
Constantius I		1	0	0	1
<i>Dated 295-299 AD</i>					
-		2	0	0	2
SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR / Moneta standing holding scales and cornucopia					
Constantius I (as Caesar)		0	0	1	1
GENIO IMPERATORIS / Genius standing holding patera and cornucopia					
Licinius I		0	0	1	1

PACI PERPET / Pax standing l., holding branch and standard				
Constantine I	0	0	1	1
GENIO AVGVSTI / Genius standing facing holding cornucopia and bust of Sol				
Maximinus II	0	0	1	1
Tetrarchic folles and half follis				
Maximianus	2	0	0	2
Constantine I Caesar	2	0	0	2
Galerius	2	0	0	2
Maximinus II	1	0	0	1
Licinius I	1	0	0	1
-	1	0	0	1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI Sol standing				
Licinius I	2	0	0	2
Constantine I	7	0	1	8
-	3	0	2	5
IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter with eagle and victoriola				
Licinius I	1	0	1	2
Constantine I	1	0	1	2
Constantinus II Caesar	0	0	1	1
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG Jupiter standing, holding globe				
Licinius I	1	0	0	1
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG/CAESS Jupiter with captive				
Licinius I	2	0	0	2
Licinius II	2	0	0	2
-	1	0	1	2

IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGGNN / Jupiter standing holding victoriola, eagle at feet				
Licinius I	0	0	1	1
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG / Jupiter standing holding victoriola, wreath at feet				
Constantine	0	0	1	1
IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter standing				
Licinius I	1	0	0	1
IOVI CONSERVATORI / Jupiter standing holding victoriola , captive and eagle at feet				
Licinius I	0	0	1	1
VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP Two victories resting shield on altar				
Constantine I	1	0	0	1
PROVIDENTIAE AVGG/CAESS Gate with three towers				
Licinius I	1	0	0	1
Licinius II?	1	0	0	1
IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter with eagle and captive				
Licinius I	3	0	0	3
BEATA TRANQVILLITAS Altar				
Constantine I	1	0	0	1
PROVIDENTIAE CAESS/Camp with two towers				
Constantine II	0	1	0	1
VOT X in wreath				
Crispus	0	0	1	1
VOT/XXX				
Constantine I	0	1	0	1
PROVIDENTIAE AVGG				
Constantine I	0	1	0	1

PROVIDENTIAE CAESS				
Constantine II	0	1	0	1
SECVTARITAS REIPVBLICE Helena/Helena Standing				
Helena	1	0	0	1
SPES REIPVBLICAE Fausta/Fausta holding children				
Fausta	1	0	0	1
PROVIDENTIAE AVGG?CAESS Gate with two towers				
Constantine I	2	1	0	3
Constantine II	2	0	0	2
-	2	0	0	2
PROVIDENTIAE AVGG / gate with two towers				
Constantine I	0	0	1	1
Constantine II Caesar?	0	0	1	1
Uncertain / gate with two towers				
-	0	0	3	3
Illegible type				
Constantine I or II	1	0	0	1
SALVS REIPVBLICAE / empress standing				
Aelia Flaccilla	0	0	1	1
SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE / Securitas standing holding olive branch				
Helena	0	0	1	1
VRBS Roma/ Wolf and twins				
Urbs Roma	0	1	0	1
-	7	0	3	10
Constantinopolis/Victory on prow				

-	8	0	0	8
GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers, two standards				
Constantine I	6	2	3	9
Constantine I?	0	0	1	1
Constantius II Caesar	9	3	3	15
Constantine II Caesar ?	0	0	1	1
-	3	0	9	12
GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers, one standard				
Constantine I	5	1	2	8
Constantine I or Constantine II	0	0	1	1
Constantine II	0	6	0	6
Constantine II Caesar?	2	0	0	2
Constantine II or Constans II	0	3	0	3
Constans	15	3	2	20
Constans?	0	0	1	1
Constantius II	16	0	4	20
Urbs Roma	3	0	0	3
Constans II	0	2	0	2
-	21	0	20	41
SECVRITAS REIPVB / Securitas holding scepter and resting elbow on column				
Constans	0	0	1	1
PIETAS ROMANA/Empress standing, head r.				
Theodora	0	1	0	1
PAX PVBLICA Helena				
Helena	2	0	0	2

DIVVS CONSTANTINVS/Quadriga				
Constantine I	0	0	1	1
Constantine I?	0	0	1	1
Constantine II Caesar or Constantius II	0	0	2	2
-	4	0	0	4
VIRTVS AVGVSTI Emperor standing				
Constantine II	0	0	1	1
-	2	0	0	2
IVST VEN(ER) MEM(OR) Aequitas				
Divus Constantinus	2	0	0	2
VICT AVG Victory advancing left				
Constantius II	1	0	0	1
-	1	0	22	23
VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN Two victories				
Constans	3	0	0	3
Constans II	0	3	0	3
Constans II or Constans	0	2	0	2
Constantius II	1	0	0	1
-	19	0	0	19
VN-MR CONSTANTINUS/Veiled emperor				
Constantine I	11	5	9	25
VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath				
Constans	6	1	1	8
Constans II	0	6	0	6
Constans II or Constans	0	5	0	5

Constantius?	0	0	1	1
Constantius II	20	0	0	20
Urbs Roma	0	1	0	1
-	29	1	8	38
Illegible type				
Constans	1	0	0	1
Constantius II	1	0	0	1
Uncertain VOTA type				
Constantinus II	0	0	2	2
-	0	0	18	18
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Phoenix standing on globe				
Constans	0	1	0	1
Constantius II	0	0	2	2
FEL TEMP REPARATIO / emperor on galley holding Phoenix				
Constans	0	0	2	2
FEL TEMP REPARATIO / soldier leading captive from hut				
Constans	0	0	1	1
FEL TEMP REPARATIO / emperor and two captives				
Constantius II	0	0	1	1
Constantius II?	0	0	1	1
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Soldier spearing fallen horseman				
Constans	0	1	0	1
Constans II	0	43	0	43
Constans II or Julian Caesar	0	3	0	3
Constans II imitations	0	2	0	2

Constantius II	112	0	10	122
Constantius II?	0	0	1	1
Constantius Gallus	5	1	0	6
Constantius Gallus?	1	0	0	1
Julian Caesar	3	13	1	17
-	70	0	30	100
VIRTVS EXERCITI / emperor spurning captive?				
-	0	0	1	1
SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus holding globe and spear				
Constans II	0	35	0	35
Constans II or Julian Caesar	0	8	0	8
Constantius II	12	0	2	14
Julian Caesar	2	8	0	8
Julian Augustus	2	0	0	2
-	44	0	1	45
VOT V, Jovian				
Jovian	1	0	0	1
-	4	0	0	4
RESTITVTOR REIP Emperor with standard and victoriola				
Valens	1	0	0	1
-	2	0	0	2
VOT/V/MVLT/X in wreath				
Valens	1	0	0	1
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor dragging captive				
Valens	10	2	0	12

Valentinian I	2	2	0	4
-	63	4	17	84
SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory with wreath and palm				
Valens	19	17	0	36
Valens or Valentinian I	0	3	0	3
Valens or Valentinian I or Gratian	0	18	0	18
Valentinian I	3	0	0	3
Theodosius I	0	2	0	2
-	115	0	0	115
CONCORDIA AVGGG Constantinopolis seated				
Theodosius I	4	1	0	5
Valentinian II	1	0	0	1
CONCORDIA AVGGG Roma seated				
Theodosius I	1	0	0	1
Valentinian II	4	0	1	5
Gratian	7	1	0	8
-	0	0	3	3
CONCORDIA AVGGG Constantinople or Roma				
Valentinian II	2	0	0	2
VIRTVS ROMANORVM Roma seated holding globe				
Gratian	0	0	2	2
-	1	0	0	1
VRBS ROMA Roma seated holding Victory				
Valentinian II	1	0	2	3
-	0	0	1	1

VOT V MVLT X in wreath				
Theodosius I	1	0	0	1
Gratian	1	0	0	1
-	2	0	1	3
VOT XV MVLT XX in wreath				
Constans	0	1	0	1
Constans II	0	1	0	1
Valentinian II	1	0	0	1
-	1	0	0	1
VOT X MVLT XX in wreath				
Julian Augustus	0	2	0	2
Theodosius I	5	2	1	8
Valentinian II	9	2	0	12
Valentinian II?	0	0	1	1
Valentinian II or Arcadius	1	0	0	1
Arcadius	3	5	3	11
-	12	0	6	18
VOT X MVLT XV? In wreath				
Valentinian II	1	0	0	1
VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath				
Theodosius I	1	0	0	1
Valentinian II	1	0	0	1
Gratian	4	0	0	4
VOT V in wreath				
Jovian Augustus	0	1	0	1

Valentinian II	0	1	0	1
Arcadius	2	0	1	3
Arcadius ?	1	0	0	1
-	2	0	0	2
Uncertain Vota types				
-	4	0	0	4
Illegible Vota types				
Theodosius I	2	0	0	2
-	4	0	0	4
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor on galley				
Theodosius I	6	2	1	9
Valentinian II	1	1	0	2
-	1	0	0	1
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor holding standard and shield, captive at feet				
Arcadius	3	0	1	4
VIRTVS EXERCITI Emperor holding standard and globe, spurning captive				
Theodosius I	1	3	0	4
Valentinian II	2	0	0	2
Arcadius	1	0	0	1
-	1	0	0	1
SPES ROMANORVM Camp gate, star between turrets				
Magnus Maximus	1	0	0	1
-	3	0	0	3
GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate				
Valentinian II	0	0	1	1

-	1	0	0	1
Camp gate, legend illegible				
-	3	0	0	3
VICTORIA AVG(GG) Two victories				
Theodosius I	1	0	0	1
Arcadius	1	0	0	1
-	9	0	0	9
VICTORIA AVGGG Two victories standing facing each other				
Valentinian II	0	1	0	1
SALVS REIPUBLICAE Victory writing Chi-Rho on shield				
Flacilla	1	0	0	1
SALVS REIPUBLICAE Victory writing Chi-Rho on shield				
Flacilla	0	2	0	2
Illegible type				
Valentinian I or II	1	0	0	1
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor holding standard and globe				
Theodosius I	4	1	2	7
Arcadius	2	0	0	2
Honorius	1	0	1	2
Honorius?	1	0	0	1
-	2	0	13	15
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor on horse back				
Theodosius I	2	0	0	2
Arcadius	3	0	0	3
Honorius	2	0	1	3

SALVS REIPUBLICAE Victory dragging captive, cross or Chi-Rho in field				
Theodosius I	22	14	0	36
Valentinian II	18	4	0	22
Arcadius	17	10	1	28
Arcadius or Honorius	0	1	0	1
Arcadius?	0	1	0	1
Honorius	4	1	0	5
-	130	40	7	177
VIRTVS EXERCITI Victory crowning emperor				
Arcadius	36	9	2	47
Arcadius or Honorius	125	17	0	142
Honorius	28	6	4	38
Honorius?	0	0	3	3
-	0	1	44	45
-				35
Imitations				
Arcadius or Honorius	2	0	0	2
CONCORDIA AVGG Constantinopolis seated holding Victory				
Arcadius	2	1	1	4
Arcadius?	0	0	1	1
Arcadius or Honorius	0	1	0	1
Honorius	0	2	1	3
Theodosius II	0	2	0	2
Arcadius, Theodosius II or Honorius	0	1	0	1
-	7	0	1	8

CONCORDIA AVGGG? / Roma or Constantinopolis seated holding globe				
-	0	0	1	1
CONCORDIA AVGGG / Constantinopolis seated holding globe				
-	0	0	1	1
GLORIA ROMANORVM / empress seated with crossed arms				
Eudoxia	0	0	1	1
-	0	0	1	1
SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory writing Chi-Rho				
Flacilla	0	2	0	2
Arcadius	0	1	0	1
Arcadius, Honorius or Theodosius I	0	3	0	3
Eudoxia	4	1	0	5
CONCORDIA AVG(GG) around cross				
Honorius	2	0	0	2
Theodosius II	1	0	0	1
-	15	0	0	15
CONCORDIA AVG / cross				
-	0	0	2	2
VRBS ROMA FELIX Roma holding trophy/victoriola				
Arcadius	3	0	0	3
VRBS ROMA FELIX Roma holding trophy/victoriola				
-	5	0	0	5
GLORIA ROMANORVM Three emperors				
Arcadius	4	1	0	5
Honorius	14	5	0	19
Theodosius II	10	1	0	11

Theodosius II?	0	0	2	2
Arcadius, Honorius or Theodosius II	0	16	0	16
-	84	1	17	102
GLORIA ROMANORVM / two emperors with spears and shields				
Honorius	9	1	0	10
Honorius or Theodosius II	0	1	0	1
Honorius or Theodosius II?	0	1	0	1
Theodosius II	2	3	0	5
-	24	0	2	26
GLORIA ROMANORVM Two or three emperors?				
Honorius	0	1	0	1
Arcadius, Honorius or Theodosius	0	4	0	4
-	0	1	0	1
Illegible, House of Theodosius				
Arcadius	1	0	0	1
Honorius	2	0	0	2
Theodosius II	1	0	0	1
Cross in wreath				
Theodosius II	12	0	1	13
-	99	2	5	106
CONCORDIA AVG Facing victory				
Theodosius II	2	29	0	31
Theodosius II or Valentinian III	0	111	0	111
Valentinian III	0	1	0	1
-	1	0	0	1

VT/XXX/V in wreath imitations				
Theodosius II	0	1	0	1
CONCORDIA AVG Facing victory imitations				
Theodosius II or Valentinian III	0	12	0	12
Theodosius VOT / TOV				
-	8	0	0	8
Cross in wreath or monogram of Theodosius II				
Theodosius II	0	1	0	1
Monogram of Theodosius II				
Theodosius II	0	25	0	25
Monogram of the Theodosius II Imitations				
Theodosius II	0	25	0	25
-	0	5	0	5
Theodosius II	0	1	0	1
Monogram in wreath				
Marcian	0	0	1	1
Monogram of Marcian				
-	15	2	0	17
Monogram of Leo				
Leo I	0	2	0	2
-	3	0	0	3
Monogram in wreath				
Leo I	0	0	1	1
Lion crouching left in wreath				
-	1	0	0	1

Emperor standing, holding long cross and placing hand on captive				
Leo I	0	1	0	1
-	4	0	0	4
Empress standing, holding cross on globe and sceptre				
Leo I	0	1	0	1
-	4	0	0	4
Emperor standing				
-	2	0	0	2
Monogram of Basilicus				
-	1	0	0	1
Emperor standing facing, holding standard or long cross and globe				
Zeno	0	1	0	1
-	2	0	0	2
Monogram of Zeno				
-	3	0	0	3
Monogram of Zeno?				
-	0	1	0	1
VICTORIA AVGG Victory advancing left				
Honorius	2	0	0	2
Honorius or Valentinian III	5	0	0	5
Valentinian III	1	0	0	1
-	0	1	0	1
VICTORIA AVGG(G) Victory advancing left				
-	12	0	0	12
Legend illegible, Victory advancing left				

-	15	0	0	15
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor standing right hand on captive and left hand on standard				
Honorius	0	2	0	2
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor standing left hand on shield				
Honorius	0	1	0	1
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor standing, left hand on lance and right hand hand on shield				
Honorius	0	1	0	1
SALVS REIPVBLICAE, Victory advancing left, holding trophy with right hand and dragging captive				
Johannes	0	1	0	1
SALVS REIPVBLICAE, cross in field				
Valentinian III	0	1	0	1
VICTORIA AVGG Victory advancing left holding crown with right hand				
Valentinian III	0	2	0	2
VICTORIA AVGG Two victories facing				
Valentinian III	0	2	0	2
VICTORIA AVG, figure standing holding globe and lance				
Valentinian III	0	2	0	2
Monogram of Theodosius II, Leo I or Zeno				
-	0	1	0	1
Late Roman or Aksumite coin				
-	0	1	0	1
Vandals				
Gelimer	1	0	0	1
Ostrogoths				
Athalaric	1	0	0	1

Theodahat	1	0	0	1
Baudila?	1	0	0	1

APPENDIX III PLATES OF COINS

PERSIAN

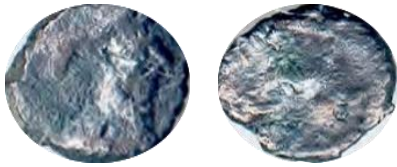
Plate I

Philisto-Arabian



1

Phoenician



2



3



4



5

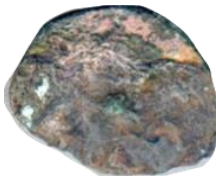


6

HELLENISTIC

Plate II

Alexander the Great



7



8

Plate III

Ptolemaic



9



10



11



12



13



14



17

Plate IV

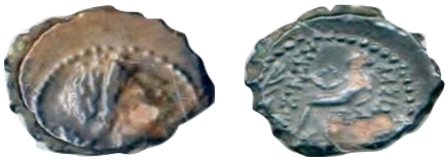
Seleucid



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43



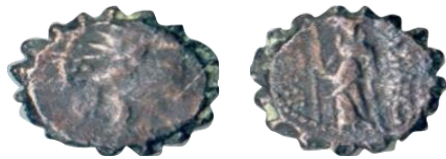
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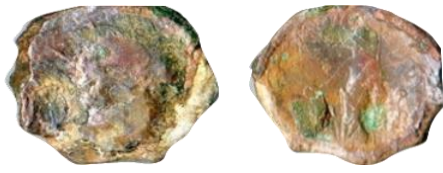
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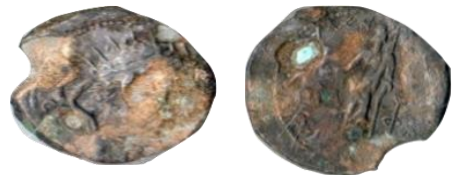
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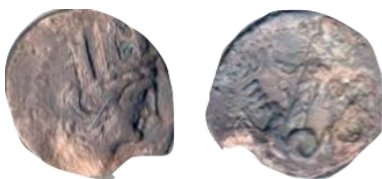
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Plate V

Civic



97



98



99



100



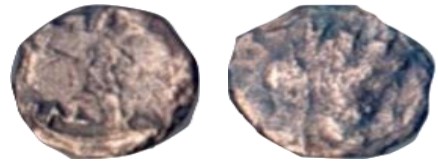
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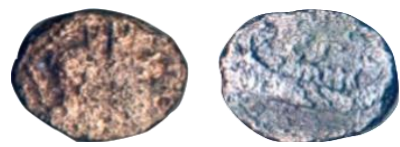
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112

ROMAN

Plate VI

Roman Provincial - Phoenician



123



124



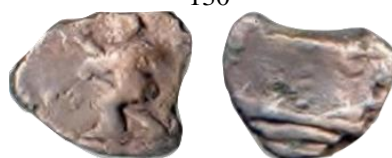
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133



134



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150



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164



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167



168

169

Plate VII

Roman Provincial - Syrian

175



176



177



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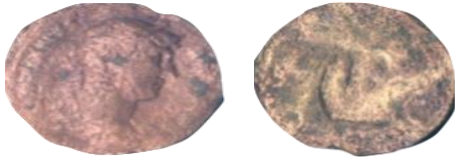


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Plate VIII

Roman Provincial - Rome for Syria



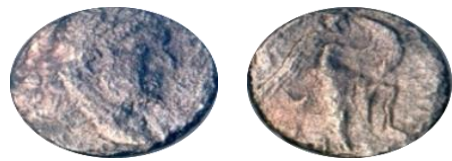
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Plate IX

Roman Provincial - Palestine/Judaeen



196



197



198



199

Plate X

Roman Imperial



207



208



209



210



Plate XI

Radiate



213



215



218



220





221



222



226



227



232



234



236



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238



239



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241

Plate XII

Late Roman



257



258



259



260



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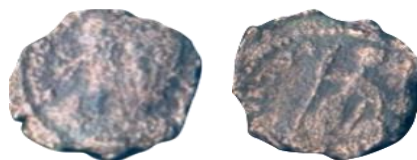
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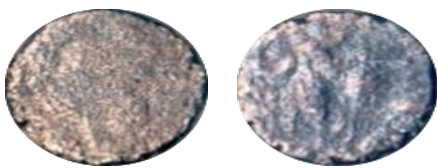
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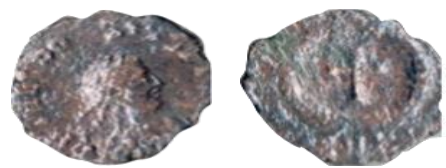
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581



600



601



607



608

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