ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINAGE

CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENT

I-III


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To

Rick Witschonke
and

Leandre Villaronga
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The occasion of the publication of RPC III in September 2015 has prompted the production of this Consolidated Supplement I-III (1992-2015). As in the case of Supplement II and III, it is published online.

The Consolidated Supplement I-III brings together all the material published in Supplement I (1998), Supplement II (2006) and Supplement III (2014). The Consolidated Supplement does not include any new material, except in the case of RPC VII.1 (where any new type has been catalogued as S4-VII.1-xxx).

The text of the previous Supplements has been deliberately left unchanged, to help avoid bibliographic confusions, except in the rare cases where the entries were contradictory. In addition, minor mistakes have been corrected, and some references which were ‘forthcoming’ at the time of original publication have also been added.

The production of the Consolidated Supplement is entirely the work of Pere Pau Ripollès, and we are all very grateful to him for taking on this very considerable task.

We will not be producing any further Supplements. Plans are currently being made to retroconvert all of RPC I, II and VII.1, and to add them to the RPC Online database. The timetable for this is not yet certain, and we have not yet decided how to incorporate supplementary material, but, as ever, we would be very grateful to anyone who can send it additions.

We are very grateful to the University of Oxford for hosting the Consolidated Supplement. Oxford seems now the natural place, since it is is the location of RPC Online.

Future volumes will be published both online (catalogue only) and on paper. At the time of writing, RPC IX, Decius to Uranius Antoninus (AD 249–54), by A. Hostein (Paris), J. Mairat (Oxford) and commenced by †E. Levante (Paris), is already online and paper publication is expected in 2016. The next volumes to appear will be RPC VI Elagabalus to Maximinus (AD 218–38) by D. Calomino (London), with contributions by S. Matthies (Berlin) and A. Burnett (London); and then RPC IV The Antonine Period (AD 138–92), by C. Howgego (Oxford) and V. Heuchert (Oxford).

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General Editors
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INTRODUCTION

To RPC Supp. I

The reprinting of the original edition of RPC I has been the occasion to publish the first Supplement, with corrections and additions. Minor corrections to the text have been incorporated into the reprint, but for the sake of clarity they are also listed here (p. x-xii).

We are grateful to Richard Ashton and John Casey for allowing us to use their unpublished catalogues of coins in the Sinop, Fethiye and Afyon museums. ‘Field-testing’ RPC in this way, and in particular the considerable number of coins of Phrygia in Afyon, have reinforced our confidence in the good coverage of RPC I, since they included only a very few corrections to readings that were previously uncertain, and nothing at all that is completely new. Thus we believe that our original view that anything not in RPC was not only rare, but extremely rare, has been vindicated.


The review by W. E. Metcalf includes a detailed concordance between the plates of FITA and RPC.

We have not taken detailed account here of R. Martini and N. Vismara, Monetazione provinciale romana II (Collezione Winsemann Falghera) (1992), or R. Martini, Monetazione provinciale romana III (Bibliografia generale) (1992) and Monetazione provinciale romana IV (Prontuario delle zecche imperiali romane provinciali) (1992). A very full discussion of them has been given by A. Walker, SVR 72 (1993), pp. 229-43, who has included a detailed comparison of these works with RPC, especially the coins which are said to be omitted from RPC. Relevant points are noted below.


This is not the place to enter is a new discussion of the issues raised in the original chapters of the introduction to RPC I. But a few additional points or corrections can be made:

p.4 Table of imperial honorary magistracies: delete Tiberius at Paestum (610-11: a flamen of Tiberius; cf. p. 159 and C. Howgego, NC 1989, p. 203 n.12); add Drusus Minor (Acci 137) and Germanicus (Acci 137). Change subsequent word from ‘Usually’ to ‘Sometimes’.

p. 43 Second column, seven lines from bottom: 151 is not an imperial statue.

Concordance between Roman governors of Anatolia in RPC I and G. Stumpf, Numismatische Studien zur Chronologie der Römischen Statthalter in Kleinasien (1991) (see also commentary on individual issues above):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stumpf</th>
<th>RPC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>139-9</td>
<td>P. Sulpicius Q.f. Rufus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>M. (Sempromus) Rutulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>M. Tulius Cicero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Pontius Valerius Messalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144-50</td>
<td>Paulius Fabius Q.f. Maximus 10/9 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>C. Asinius C.f. Gallus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>P. Cornelius P.f. P.n. Scipio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>M. Plantius M.f.A.n. Silvanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154-60</td>
<td>P. Vedius Pollio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Pompeius Macer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162-74</td>
<td>Thoerius Flaccus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>Ap. Claudius Pulcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>178-9</td>
<td>M. Granius Marcellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180-1</td>
<td>Q. Poppaeus Q.f.Qn. Secundus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182-4</td>
<td>M. Aemilis Lepidus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185-6</td>
<td>P. Petronius P.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187-8</td>
<td>P. Vitellius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189-90</td>
<td>Priscus</td>
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<td>191-6</td>
<td>Basilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-9</td>
<td>C. Calpurnius Aviola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-2</td>
<td>C. Asinius C.f. Pollio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203-4</td>
<td>L. Pecunius Secundus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205-12</td>
<td>Cn. Domitius Cn.f. Corbulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213-20</td>
<td>L. Mindius Pollio</td>
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<tr>
<td>221-33</td>
<td>L. Mindius Ballus</td>
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<tr>
<td>234-8</td>
<td>P. Pasidienus Firmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239-57</td>
<td>C. Cradius Rufus</td>
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<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>C. Sertorius Brochus</td>
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<tr>
<td>285-9</td>
<td>L. Dinius Severus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260-76</td>
<td>M. Annius Afrinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Marius Cordus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278-89</td>
<td>M. Vetius Niger</td>
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<td>286-94</td>
<td>M. Acilius C.f. Aviola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295-30</td>
<td>Ti. Attius Laco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304-7</td>
<td>M. Tarquinius Priscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>L. Montanus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABBREVIATIONS
(in addition to those listed in *RPC I*, pp. ix-xi)

**CNH** L. Villaronga, *Corpus Nummum Hispaniae Ante Augusti Aetatem* (Madrid, 1994)


Hahn, Frauen U. Hahn, *Die Frauen des römischen Kaiserhauses und ihre Ehrungen im griechischen Osten anhand epigraphischer und numismatischer Zeugnisse von Livia bis Sabina* (Saarbrücker Studien zur Archäologie und Alten Geschichte 8) (Saarbrücken, 1994)


**NNB** *Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt*

**Minor corrigenda**

This list includes minor errors, such as mistaken numerals or letters. These mistakes were corrected in the reprint (1998) of *RPC I*.

p. 9 Note 22: for RIC 1-25, read RIC 1-10.


p. 19 Right column, line 12: read ‘from the quadrans up to the sestertius’ not ‘from the semis up to the sestertius’.

p. 26 Spain, second paragraph: for RIC 1-25, read RIC 1-10.

p. 38 Right column, second paragraph: read 2569-73, not 2669-73.

p. 69 Left column, second line: for ‘(Dio III.25)’ read ‘(Dio LIII, 26,1)’.

p. 79 70/3: for L 2029, read L 2069.


p. 93 Heading of 158-9 should be Conduc Malleol IIviri quinq.

p. 95 174, heading: read Turullius instead of Turullio.

p. 101 204, right column, sixth line: delete ligature on BAEB.

p. 105 Emporiae, right column, second line: for ΕΜΠΟΡΙΤΟΝ, read ΕΜΠΟΡΙΤΩΝ.

p. 112 267: the reverse legend is L CAL SEXI NI [AED].

p. 115 Left column, table of weights: the weight of 303 (21mm, 5.09 g) is in the wrong position.

p. 118 Right column, before 345: for Catus read Cato.


p. 127 Left column, last line: for 398-91, read 389-91.

p. 139 Left column, 8th line: for 141 read 242.

p. 140 455: the reverse legend is CLVNIA L SEMP RVF CN AE GRACILI AED.

p. 141 First column, in the heading of 462: for L Caeli Alacris, read L Caelius Alacer.

p. 143 476/70: for BSAA read BSEAA.

p. 158 602: read HTIA 61-64, not 43.

p. 177 661: torch is in front of head, not behind.


p. 181 676/1: for L 1928- read L 1938-.
737/1: for L 1937-4-15-6, 10.98, read L 1938-5-12-6, 11.84. 738: read ‘As 731’ not ‘As 732’.
742, 743: D D/P P (i.e. as 731-5), not P P/D D.
762/4: the weight is 32.98 (not 24.5).
763/3: the weight is 17.85 g.
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763/3: the weight is 17.85 g.
762/4: the weight is 32.98 (not 24.5).
763/3: the weight is 17.85 g.
p. 510 3151: for ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑ read ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΙΝΑ.
p. 515 3185/5 is Wa 6536, not 6356.
p. 519 3223-4, 3226: Cybele sits to l., not r.
p. 526 3331: for ‘branch and arrow’, read ‘bow and arrow’; for ‘221 (no branch), read ‘222 (no branch’).
p. 557 3647: reverse legend begins DIVOS CLAVD, not DIVOS CLAVDIVS.
p. 559 Hierapolis (Comana), left column, 2nd line: for Le Déèse read La Déèsse.
p. 576 Read Ptolemy IX Soter II (not Ptolemy XI) in left column, 2nd paragraph, 4th line.
p. 596 4062-3: for GIC 23, read GIC 102.
p. 603 4102 Obverse reads IMP AVGST TR POT not AVGST TR POT.
p. 622 First column, under ‘a’: for ‘AD 65/6 (year 115)’ read ‘AD 65/6 (year 114)’.
p. 625 4250-51: read ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, not ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ.
p. 630 4313: for GIC 727, read GIC 729.
p. 632 Dates in table need correction: 30/29 not 20/29; also add BC dates for years 284-5.
p. 642 4476, 4479: for GIC 264, read GIC 204.
p. 643 4481, 4486, 4488-9: for GIC 264, read GIC 204.
p. 665 4798, 4800-1: for GIC 117, read GIC 114.
p. 762 ΘΕΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ, second entry for Uncertain should be 5448 not 5443.
p. 783 For Sabinus C M Imp II qui. Carthago Nova 149, read Sabinus C M Imp Carthago Nova 149. For Turullio, P. read Turullius, P.
p. 784 For Ἀκκόδαξ, read Ἀκόδδαξ.

Plate 19 For 260/77, read 260/78.
Plate 39 UNCERTAIN should be above 668, not 669.
Plate 94 Amastris (not Amstris).
Plate 152 Ageaeae spelled incorrectly.
Plate 195 Mistakes in the captions: 2605 should read 2605/2 (it is of Ephesus not Nysa); 2660A is Nysa (not Miletus); Miletus starts with 2712A/1.

To RPC Supp. 2


The Hunterian collection of provincial coins has also now been published by J. Goddard, SNG XII. The Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow. Part I: Roman Provincial Coins. Spain-Kingdoms of Asia Minor (London, 2004). A very interesting touch is the inclusion in the list of the mints of all the mints within their respective province or conventus, rather than just those in the Hunterian.

The metal analyses referred to in RPC have now been published in M.R. Cowell, P. T. Craddock, A. W. G. Pike, A. M. Burnett, ‘An analytical survey of Roman provincial copper-alloy coins and the continuity of brass manufacture in Asia Minor’, in (eds) B. Kluge and B. Weisser, XII. Inter-

On the question of authority, see now P. Weiss, ‘Euergetis oder römische Prägegenehmigung? Αὐτησία-Formular auf Städtemünzen der Provinz Asia, Roman Provincial Coinage (RPC) II und persönliche Aufwendungen im Münzwesen’, *Chiron* 30 (2000), pp. 236-54; the same author has returned to a similar subject in ‘The Cities and their Money’ in the Oxford conference cited below, pp. 57-68.

Many individual matters and general considerations are raised by the authors of the papers, originally given at a conference at Oxford, in *Coinage and Identity in the Roman Provinces*, (eds) C. Howgego, V. Heuchert, A. Burnett (Oxford, 2005). Mention should also be made of two other conferences, which focus on the geographical areas of Syria and Egypt, but which give a good sense of continuity and change from before and after the early imperial period. The first was organised in Damascus 1999 and has led to the publication of *Les Monnayages Syriens. Quel apport pour l’histoire du Proche-Orient hellénistique et romain?*, (eds) C. Augé, F. Duyrat (Beirut, Institut Français d’Archéologie du Proche Orient, Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique, Tome 162, 2002). The second was organised in Alexandria in 2002 and has now been published as *L’exception égyptienne? Production et échanges monétaires en Égypte hellénistique et romaine, Actes du Colloque à Alexandrie 13-15 Avril 2002*, (eds) F. Duyrat, O. Picard, (Alexandria, Études alexandrines Tome 10, 2005). Finally, a general account of ‘Latin on coins of the western empire’ was published by A. Burnett in the conference proceedings *Becoming Roman, Writing Latin?* (ed) A.E. Cooley (*Journal of Roman Archaeology* Supplementary Series Volume 48, 2002), pp. 33-40.

Although it is not appropriate to refer here to more specific studies, mention should be made of the long-awaited publication of K. Butcher, *Coinage in Roman Syria: northern Syria, 64 BC - AD 253* (London, 2004) [abbreviation: Butcher, *CRS*]. Although the book focuses on Syria and Antioch, it throws light on many broader aspects of provincial coinage, and the relationship of provincial mints to Rome.

**To RPC Supp. 3**

The second part of the Hunterian collection of provincial coins has been published by J. Goddard, *SNG XII. The Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow. Part II: Roman Provincial Coins. Cyprus-Egypt* (London, 2007).

The new edition of *RIC* II (Part 1: *From 69 to AD 96, Vespasian to Domitian*), published by I. Carradice and T. Buttrey (Spink, London, 2007), provides updated catalogue, information and discussion on the following series included in *RPC*: Latin coins from Thrace (501-545); Asia, aurei and denarii (801-858) and cistophori (859-875); Denarii with O (1451-1469); Orichalcum coins of 77/8 (1470-1488); Syrian aurei and denarii (1901-1935); Antioch orichalcum (1982-2005). Concordances between *RPC* and *RIC* are provided p. 186, and pp. 230-1.
The book by A. Johnston, *Greek Imperial Denominations, ca. 200-275, A Study of the Roman Provincial Bronze Coinages of Asia Minor* (RNS SP 43, London 2007) contains many insights relevant not only to *RPC VII.1* but also to vols. I-II.

For a general discussion of the material included in *RPC I*, especially of the inscriptions used for the different emperors, see A. Burnett, ‘The Augustan revolution seen from the mints of the provinces’, *JRS* 101 (2011), pp. 1-30.


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Roman Provincial Coinage
Volume I


A Spanish version of the coins in *RPC*, which were minted in Spain, was published by Pere P. Ripollès, *Las acuñaciones provinciales romanas de Hispania*, Madrid, 2010, in which all issues were arranged following *RPC* entries, updating it with new material and integrating all the addenda coins published until 2010, including the specimens that are in *Supplement 3*.

The Roman provincial issues of Hispania have also been included in another publication, forming part of a catalogue on the ancient coinages of Hispania which cover all the coinage made from 5th century BC until the V AD: L. Villaronga and J. Benages, *Ancient Coinage of the Iberian Peninsula*, Barcelona, 2011 (here abbreviated *ACIP*). The coverage of the Roman provincials issues, written by J. Benages is mostly just a copy of the book previously published by Pere P. Ripollès, summarizing the text, following the same structure and scanning more than 250 images.

The coin collection of the Hispanic Society of America (New York), noted in *RPC* as NY HSA, is no longer kept in the American Numismatic Society (New York). It has been sold and a selection has been auctioned by Vico on 26 June 2012, 9 Oct. 2012 and 14 Nov. 2014, Numismatica Ars Classica 66, 17 Oct. 2012, CNG EA 316, 4 Dec. 2013 and more auctions are forthcoming. A considerable number of coins have been returned to the ANS on loan.

**LUSITANIA**

Uncertain mint (NW?)


4/56-59. IVDJ 3503-3506, 12.10 (cmk: ‡ on the obv.), 10.57, 10.65 (cmk: ⓛ on the obv.), 10.44; 60. M. León 251, 10.94 (cmk: G on the obv.); 61. Álvarez coll., (= Saguntum 19, 1985, lám. IV-34), 10.84 (cmk: G on the obv.); 62. CNG 14 May 2008, lot 1133, 14.08. 63. Áureo 29/10/2008, lot 267, 12.02 (incuse) (cmk: G on the obv.).

Emerita


A recent monograph has been published by M. A. Cebrían, La Ceca Romana de Augusta Emerita, Montpellier, 2013. The die study is of little use, since the collection of material is poor and many mistakes have been made (see, for example, obv. dies 43, 47, 54 or 56; rev. dies 51, 57, 74 or 97).


S2-I-10A AE. 30 mm. 17.07 g (1). Axis: 6 (1).

PERMISSV CAESARIS AVGVSTI; facing head; in front amphora pouring; all within wreath. AVGVSTA / EMERITA; priest ploughing, l.

1. Ba 09787, 17.07. The coin seems genuine; according to its weight and size it must be a dupondius.


2012, lot 2166, 18.50; **13. Herrero 11/12/2014, lot 58, 21.19.**

**13/34-36. IVDJ** 3398-3400, 7.10, 12.18, 9.41; 37. Cores coll., 10.50 (cmk:  on the obv); 38. Herrero 11/12/2014, lot 61, 10.22 (cmk  on the obv).

**14/5. One more, IVDJ** 3403, 5.48 (E-M / A-V); **6. Herrero 11/12/2014, lot 62, 7.57 ([A-V/] E-M).**

**S3-I-14A AE.** 21 mm. 5.30 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

PERM / CAE A VG; laureate head r.
LE - G / V - X; aquila between two standards.

1. MNAR. Mérida 30792, 5.30.

**15/3. Cores coll., 4.7 (on the rev. EMER L[E] V X); the reading AVG on the rev. is wrong.**


**17/5. Cores coll., 5.7; 6. Herrero 11/12/2014, lot 67, 5.32, AVGVSTA EMERITA, apparently on column to the left side of the aquila -LEG / V / [X] and to the right side - LEG / X / V.**


**S2-I-18A AE.** 17 mm. 2.32 g (3). Axis: 5/6 (2) [0]

PER CAE AVG; head l.
EMERITA AVGVSTA; within wreath.


**S3-I-18B AE.** 16 mm. 2.30 g (1). Axis: 4 (1) [0]

PER CAE - AVG; head l.
EMERITA AVGVSTA; simpulum and apex.
1. MNAR Mérida 30793, 2.30 (= Blázquez 2002: 107 corr. = DCPH II: 125 corr.).


26/40. Variant with obv. legend DIVVS AVGVSTVS IMPERIA, CNG 26/6/1992, lot 454, 10.29; 41. Corens coll., 15.4; 42. VQR 776; 43-47. Herrero 11/12/2014, lots 84-88, 11.51 (PATER Q), 11.38 (PATER Q), 10.70 (PATER Q), 9.49 (PATER Q), 7.62 (PATER Q); 48. Herrero 11/12/2014, lot 89, 16.01 (apparently EMERTTA, but tooled?).


31/7. IVDJ 3449, 14.01 (AVGVS); 8. Herrero 11/12/2014, lot 98, 8.84 (AVGVSTVS).


33/5. IVDJ 3452, 14.19; 6. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 371, 10.20 (cmk: 

34/29. VQR 779; 30-31. Herrero 11/12/2014, lots 101-102, (both, DIVVS AVG PATER CAE; PER AVG PROVIDENT).


S2-I-37A. AE. 19 mm. 5 g (1). Axis: 1 (1) [0]
PER AVG CAE; radiate head l.
C A E LE V X: aquila between two signa.


41/23. Another specimen in Tunisia, in Bardo Museum, with legend going Q, as RPC 41/22 (= IVDJ 3472); 24. IVDJ 3471, 21.09 (Q); 25. MNAR Mérida 30757, 20.60 (cmk: Ø on the obv.) (Q); 26-27. Herrero 11/12/2014, lot 112-113, 18.14 (Q), 22.58 (Q); Herrero 7/5/2015, lot 36, 22.37 (Q).

42/93-97. IVDJ 3474-3478, 14.09, 13.74, 11.69 (AVGVSTV on the obv. legend), 15.70, 17.68; 98. Áureo 21/5/1998, lot 2174, 15.19. RPC 42/13 (= IVDJ 3481 = Vives 146-4, has XV in the camp gateway,


46. As we have pointed out, Vives 146-7 is the result of joining the obv. of IVDJ 3484, 10.26 (= S de C
320) with the rev. of another coin still not identified, nevertheless the type as described in *RPC* exists; the legends are: TI [CAESAR AVGVS] PON MAX IMP; PERMI AVG PROVIDEN[T]; 2. Áureo 21/10/1997, lot 1163, 11.98.

### 47/10. IVDJ 3494 (TI CAESAR AVG PON MAX IMP Ø; AETERNITATI AVGVSTAE), 13.86, 11-12. Herrero 11/12/2014, lots 125-126, 5.50 (TI CAESAR AVG PON MAX IMP Ø; AETERNITATI AVGVSTAE C A E), 11.16 (TI CAESAR AVG PON MAX IMP Ø; AETERNITATI AVGVSTAE).

### 48/30. Herrero 11/12/2014, lot 127, 10.16 (TI CAESAR AVG PON MAX IMP Ø; AETERNITATI AVGVSTAE).


### Imperatoria Salacia

The Municipium Salacia Imperatoria (Alcacer do Sal, Portugal) was of Latin right (Pliny, *NH* IV.117). Although there is no evidence for its foundation, it is possible that this happened in the Caesarian period. This city, before the creation of the province of Lusitania, made a short issue of asses and semisses (?). The dates proposed are in the neighbourhood of 44 BC (A. M. Faria, *Conimbriga* 1988, pp. 79-80, *Vipsaca* 4, 1995, pp. 95-6).

Some scholars have wished to attribute to this city, rather than Salpensa, the production of some late Republican denarii (*RRC* 477) (Faria, loc. cit. 1988).

L. Amelia, *R. P. Arq.* 7.2, 2004, 245-250 and A. M. Faria, *R. P. Arq.* 9.2, 2006, pp. 228-230 have published new discussions about this mint. The first denies that this issue and the name Imperatoria Salacia are related to Sextus Pompeius; whereas, the second agrees with the absence of evidence about Sextus Pompeius as the founder, but points out that he gave the epithet Imperatoria; Faria also maintains that Salacia received the Latin right between 27 and 15-12 BC and thereafter became a municipium, perhaps post 5/4 BC.

### S-51A AE. 26 mm, 10.74 g (11). Axis: var. 4

Vives 84-9 and 10, *AH* 476, *CNH* 135, no. 13

Head of Neptune, with trident behind, r.

IMP SAL between lines (or without) and two dolphins

13-1, 1088-25-1, 1002-7-1, 321-21-3 and 1216-21-1, 9.10 (broken), 13.30, 11.40, 10.75, 11.30. 5 was overstruck at Baesuri(s); see S-53A/1; 16. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 161, 12.64 (with lines); 17. Cores coll., 7.7 (without lines); 18. Áureo 24-25/10/2000, lot 258, 9.65 (with lines); 19-20. IV DJ 1770-1, 10.08 (without lines), 10.77 (with lines). Áureo 7/3/2001, lot 436 (= RPC S-51A/10 = Calicó 18-19/6/1979, lot 1052), 10.53, has no lines above and below rev. legend. 21. Áureo 21/10/1997, lot 263, 12.06; 22. Áureo 22/10/1998, 2172, 11.33.

There are two groups of rev. with the legend between or without lines (A. M. Faria, R. P. Arq. 2.1, 1999, p. 268).

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**S-51B** AE. 22 mm, 8.25 g (2). Axis: var. [1]

Vives 84-11, CNH 135, no. 14

Head of Neptune, with trident behind, r.

IMP; above dolphin; below, SALAC

1. M 27395 (= Vives 84-11), 7.81; 2. Cardim coll., 8.70 (= CNH 135/14; 3. Áureo 5/3/2003, lot 1069 (= Vico 4/11/2004, lot 147 = ACIP 990), 8.75 (IMP SAL on the obv.; if the legend is complete it is a variant).

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**S2-I-51C** AE. 26 mm, 7.20 g (1). Axis: - [0]

Gomes, 1998, Sal 03.1.

Cross, ended with brackets to right, with small circles in the quarters.

Dolphin, l.; above IMP and SAL below.


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**Pax Iulia**

p. 74 See now A.M. Faria (Vipasca 4, 1995, pp. 89-91), who defends a later date for the foundation (31-27 BC). For ‘He also added that it had been erased, ..., make it impossible to decide if that is so’ read: ‘We have found one specimen on which it is possible to read the legend CAESAR, engraved in low relief’.


**S-52A** AE. 28-29 mm, 16.90 g (1). Axis: 4. [0]

[C]AESAR; bare head, r.

PAX IVLIA; female figure standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopia

1. Trade (Barcelona), 16.90.

Baesuri

The coinage of Baesuri(s) (Castro Marim, Portugal) has recently been discussed by A. M. Faria (Vipasca 2, 1993, pp. 144-45), who rejects the identification of the town with the stipendiary city of Baesaro, mentioned by Pliny (NH III, 15).

The city made an issue of asses before the creation of the province of Lusitania. Of the rare coins which are known, one was overstruck on an as of Salacia (which indicates that the coinage of Baesuris should be dated later than c. 44 BC). If the name in the obverse legend could be securely read and identified with Antyllus, the eldest son of Mark Antony (Faria reads the legend and proposes the same expansion as R. Mowat, O Archeologo Português 5, 1900, pp. 17-24: M(arcus) ANT(onius) ANT(ullus) ET CONL(egae)), then one could fix the date more precisely.

Caesariego et al., Catálogo de plomos monetiformes de la Hispania antigua (Madrid, 1987), pp. 121-2, attribute to Baesuris a piece of lead (4.2 g), with a palm on the obverse, and a ship with BAES on the reverse. A. M. Faria, (R. P. Arq, 9.2, 2006, p. 217) has published new comments about this mint.

S-53A AE. 26 mm, 9.10 g (2). Axis: 5 (1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vives 104-1, CNH 400, no. 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.ANT[ ] ET/CON[ ] in two lines above, fish BAESVRI between two corn ears</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **FNMT**, 11.67 (struck over a coin of Salacia: see above, S-51A/5) (M.ANT[ ] /CON[?]; BAESVRI); 2. **M 6365** (= Vives 104-1 = GMI 860), 6.52 (struck over a coin of Laelia, as Vives 103-1) (M ANT[ ] ET/[C]ON[?]; SVRI); 3. **Barcelona trade**, 7.0 (MANT ET/ ] JONL (struck over a coin of Osset, RPC 58).

It is amazing that the three known specimens are all overstruck. Found in Alcolea del Rio.

The arrangement of the Laelia issues struck post 44 BC, as stated in RPC (vol. I and Suppl. 1), is still far from certain, since the type CNH 380/8, could also belong to this period and RPC S-54A (= CNH 379/4) could be earlier. The order of the issues of Laelia proposed by CNH pp. 379-380 and DCPH II, 262 is more likely.

The similarity of the reverse designs and the technical characteristics of the engraving have led us us to propose that the coins CNH 380/8 should be associated with RPC S-54, as was also proposed in DCPH II: 261-262. Chaves (2005: 61-62) did not consider this possibility believing that it is unreasonable to think that the mint would have given lesser prominence to Octavian/Augustus and that Laelia would have relegated his portrait to an inferior position. For this reason she proposed a dating during the civil wars or a little earlier. But, although this has logic, there are exceptions: some other cities did not mint using the portrait of the emperor (e.g. Emporiae and Carteia) or did so only later (Cartagena Nova and Saguntum). The most significant of all the arguments that suggest that 53b can be dated later than 31 BC is the overstrike of the issue of Baesuris (53a) over a coin of Osset with the portrait of Octavian/Augustus (58). The average weight of 7.37 g does not contradict that the two types are linked, since 53b could be the unit of the series. Also included in this group, based on the average weight, are the fractions with the portrait obverse and palm reverse (54a), although the style of the portrait does not seem to offer any connection and it is possible that they were made earlier (CNH 379/4; DCPH II: 261).

Given the problems of including this issue in the reign of Octavian /Augustus, it is obviously difficult to give any date at all to the issue. Nevertheless, Grant (FITA 335, n. 6) suggested that it was related.
to the visit of the emperor to Hispania in 15-14 BC. The denominations that make up this issue are also problematic, since their average weights, of 7.37 g for the heavier piece, 3.71 g for the medium and the 2.34 g for the small one, are difficult to fit into the weight patterns of the period, even though they should probably to be considered as units, halves and quarters. This atypical metrology could be related to the provincial issues from Osset (58-59) and from Irippo (55-56), which are also different from the weight standard followed by the rest of Baetican mints, and be considered as an idiosyncratic feature.

The reason for issuing at a reduced weight could perhaps be explained as a continuation of a weight standard of 7/8 g, used previously in some mints of the late first century BC, like Cerit, Cartssa, Acinipo, Omuba or Irippo (CNH 387/1-7, 408-410/1-12, 392-393/1-12, 387-388/1-7, 394/4-7).

S3-I-53B AE. 25/27 mm, 7.37 g (24). Axis: var.  

Vives 103-1. CNH 280/8.

Horseman with spear, r.; all inside a wreath.

Two palms to l.; between them LAELIA; all in wreath.


The diameter of the obverse dies is wider than the blanks and is difficult to see the wreath that incloses the design, but it is possible to see it on the coins that are a little off-centred, like in Áureo 9 April 2003, lot 3336 or in CNH 380/8. Countermark: Uncertain on the obv. of P 551: it seems a type similar to CNH and appears to be altered.


S-54A AE. 16 mm, 2.30 g (10). Axis: 12 (4).

Vives 103-7. CNH 379, no. 4.

Bare head, r.

Leaf


Irippo

55/167. IVDJ 2245, 6.75 (cmk: [CW] on the obv); 168-


Hybrid or Irippo

S2-I-56A AE. 22 mm, 4.45 g (1). Axis: 3 (1) [0]
[-]RIPP[-]; female head, r.
Female figure seated l., holding cornucopia and pine-cone.
1. M. Blanco and J. A. Sáez, GV 138, 2000, pp. 33-40, 4.45. The authors have proposed that this is a hybrid coin with an Orippo obv., and an Irippo rev., in view of the similarity of the style of the female head which that used in the latest Orippo issues. However, we prefer to think that the legend should be restored as [I]RIPP[O] and that what is unusual is the female head, probably copied from a coin minted by Oriippo (CNH, 394, no. 4-7) on which the legend is always on the rev.; 2. Forum OMNI 25 Jan. 2009 [7/2012], the first letter is out of flan, so the uncertainty about the reading (Oriippo or Irippo) remains, although we prefer [I]RIPPO.

Hybrid (obv: Osset; rev: Irippo)

S-59A AE. 20-22 mm, 5.23 g (2). Axis: var. [0]
Vives 111-12, CNHAA 396, no. 11
As 58, but on the rev. female figure seated l., holding cornucopia and pine-cone.

Osset


58/116

58/112

Italica

Augusta Italicensium. Roma: 127-135


65/182 = M. 3, 671, 1 (= SNG Glasgow 18): wt 15.83, not 18.82; 183. IVDJ 3349, 12.72 (cmk: on the obv.); 184-185. NY HSA 21593, 57.5027, 12.05, 12.53 (both with cmk: on the rev.); 186. Cores Coll. 16.13 (= Pliego 12 April 2012, lot 239) (cmk: on the obv.).

The countermark on the obv. of coin Cores, 10.7 (= RPC 65/115 = Chaves 1978a: n° 202) is not NCAPR as stated.

65/115

SPAIN: Italic, Romula, Gades

1. Giessener Münzhandlung 97, 11/10/1999, lot 667, 20.06 It is very strange that this coin does not mention the name of the mint; in addition, the rev. legend is unique in Roman Spanish cities and belongs to Colonia Romula (RPC 73). There is also a problem with the Latin on the obverse. Not seen and confirmation needed: it may be a tooled or false coin.


Romula

73/216-220. IVDJ 3332-3336, 23.73, 19.28 (cmk: on the rev.), 23.43 (cmk: on the obv. and rev.), 22.33, 22.50; 221. F.A Walters coll., 25.38 (BM cast).

74/234. IVDJ 3337, 11.21 (cmk: on the obv. and rev.).


Gades


77/4. Áureo 21/10/1997, lot 1181 (= Vico 13/11/2003, lot 53), 36.44.


S2-I-67A. AE. 36 mm. 20.06 g. (1). Axis: - [0]

Giessener 11/10/1999, lot 667.

PE[RM ...]R DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER; radiate head, r., star above, thunderbolt in front. IVLIA AVGVSTA [GENETRIX] ORBIS; Livia seated, l., holding patera and cornucopia.

65/186

65/115
79/7. Áureo 26/1/1999, lot 323, 20.51; 8. Herrero 12 Dec. 2007, lot 258, 21.89 (M AGrippa COS [III MVNICI] PARn); 9. ACIP 3309a (M AGrippa COS III MVNICI PARn), coin M 1993/67-780 (= RPC 79/3 = Alfaro 3182) belongs to this variety; 10. ACIP 3309A (M AGrippa COS III MVNICIPATRON); coins IVDJ 2365 (= RPC 79/4 = Alfaro 3183) and M 1973/24-4948 (= RPC 79/2 = Alfaro 3181) belong to this variety.


85/57. ACIP 3315c (PONT[I BALB]VS).


88/6. Herrero 9/6/2004, lot 74, 34.00; 7. Áureo 18/10/1994, lot 73, 40.79.

89/6. Áureo 21/10/1997, lot 1189, 35.18. 7. Cores coll., 39.6.

90/24. Montañés coll., 17.32.

91/25. Cores coll., 18.4 (TI CLAVDIVS NERO and simpulum to r.).


94/4. Herrero 5/2/2004, lot 32, 44.69 (tooled legend).


Iulia Traducta

A new chronological arrangement of the issues has been proposed by Moreno Pulido, E., Quiñones Flores, VA. (2011): ‘La amonedación de Cayo y Lucio Césares en Iulia Traducta y el Mediterráneo. Un problema cronológico’, Numisma 255, 2011: 9-63, although it is not entirely convincing since they give different chronologies to denominations that are clearly united by style, being the work of the same hand. We continue to think that two series exist, a crude one and another one of good style, whose denominations cannot be separated. A chronology around 6 BC would make the division of the series unnecessary.


100/5. Montañés coll., 12.20.


106/4. Cores coll., 2.20 (but simpulum to r).


110/95. Another specimen with retrograde rev. legend, IVDJ 3327, 4.79.


Carteia

The coin auctioned by CNG 57, 4/4/2001, lot 768, and labelled as a ‘rare representation of a fisherman’ and ‘apparently unrecorded’ is in fact a known coin minted by C. Mini(us) IV C. Vibi(us) it IIIvir (CMH, p. 418, no. 52; Chaves, 1979, no. 788-791; L. Amela, Gac. Num. 156, 2005, pp. 3-16). It has been dated by Chaves to 55 BC, and because of this it was excluded from RPC.


113/41. The Hunter coin, M. 3, 662, 15 (pl. 98.23) (= SNG Glasgow 31), 4.82 g., not cited in RPC, has rev. with C E rather than C F.


118/40-1. Stockholm (= SNG 1342-3), 3.85, 3.34.

Sexi

From the end of the third century BC, Sexi Firmum Iulium (Almuñécar, Granada) struck an abundant series of bronze. The latest of these has the usual types of the city (head of Melkart-Heracles and two tunny fish), but the legend is in Latin rather than Punic: FI SEXS. The two first letters are to be expanded as Firmum Iulium, since this was the additional name of the city according to Pliny (NH III. 8). If this is the correct expansion of the legend, then the date of the coinage will derive from the date at which the city received its privileged status; the name of the city and the tribe Galeria in which the citizens were enrolled (J.L. López, Hispania Poena, Barcelona, 1995, pp. 299-350) suggest that this was under Caesar or Octavian. The types (the absence of an imperial portrait) and the weight (14.65 g) suggest that it is an issue of the middle of the first century or the 40s BC.

S-123 AE. 26 mm, 14.65 g (15). Axis: 4 and 10. [7]

Vives 83-1, NAH 430, CNH 106, no. 22

Head of Melkart-Heracles, l.
FI SEXS in a rectangle between two tunny fish to l.; above, aleph and below, yod


Abdera

124-26 The issues of the city, both Punic and Roman, have been discussed by C. Alfaro, Numisma 237 (1996), pp. 11-50.


Patricia


TARRACONENSIS

Castulonian Mines

Acci


136/31. Stockholm (= AVG 1400), 5.46.


140/26-28. IVDJ 2849-2851, 6.94, 9.01, 7.85 (double struck); 29-30. Stockholm (= AVG 1408-1409), 8.46, 6.20; 31. M 7727, 7.72; 32. Hervera 10 April 2008, lot 231, 7.20 (it is not certain that the obverse legend finishes with the word AVGVSTVS, since it could be tooled, be part of the end of the neck or an illusion).


143/15-16. IVDJ 2859-2860, 9.79, 12.73.


Carthago Nova

146-86 See now M. del Mar Llorens Forcada, La Ciudad de Carthago Nova: las emisiones romanas (Murcia, 1994); J. M. Ahascal, Mastia 1, 2002, pp. 21-44, who proposes to move RPC 151 just before 174, in the reign of Tiberius, and who argues that the city was promoted to the rank of colony by Pompey in ca. 54 BC.

Cayón 21 Jan. 2011, lot 2090, 2.80, 20 mm, has auctioned a coin from a Carthago Nova coin collector supposedly struck in this mint. M ACI / MAX on the obv. and hammer, patera? and tongs on the rev. Although possible, it is not sure that the coin was struck in Carthago Nova.
146/32. Áureo 5.3.1997 lot 119, 6.40 (P ATEL). Other specimens, whose legends are off flan, may perhaps also come from this die.


153/5. Cayón 21 Jan. 2011, lot 2096, 2.00


156/2. Herrero 8 May 2013, lot 57, 2.90, the legend is complete: II / L APPVLEI / QVINQ; II / C MAECI / QVINQ

158/58. Gotha, 5.25.


160/51. Stockholm, 6.41 g; M 8973, 4.20 (II V QVIN / II V QVINQ); 52. Áureo 27/2/2002, lot 138, 4.78 [II VI V QVIN; II V QVINQ]; 53. IVDJ 2498, 4.19 (II VIR QVIN; II V QVIN); 54. Villaronga coll., 5.20 (II VIR QVIN; II V QVIN); 55. Universidad de Sevilla 5.68 [II V QVIN ; II V QVINQ] (F. Chaves, La colección numismática de la Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, 1994, 55).

161/2. Cores coll., 2.7 (HIBERVS [ ]N; C LVCI P F [ ]IN).


167/102. Áureo 27/2/2002, lot 137, 10.81.

169/58. Ba 109081, 5.27 (II V QVIN / II V QVINQ); 59. CNG 14 May 2008, lot 1096, 4.99 (II V QVIN / II V QVINQ); 60. Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 28 Jan. 2010, lot 3113, 5.50 (incierta; II QVIN).


175 Three more specimens with the legend TVRVLL V I N K/POSTV: Stockholm 4.96, 5.06, 5.14.

176/12 = M. 3, 647, 11 (pl. 98.3) (= ÑVG Glasgow 59), 4.17 not 5.37 g.


Several papers have been published in recent years dealing with the colony of Ilici. The most relevant is R. Ramos and J. Uroz, *Dialoghi di Archeologia* 10, 1992, pp. 95-104, arguing that Ilici had been granted the colonial status in 40 BC. In a recent paper, G. Alföldy (*Canelobre* 48, 2003, pp. 35-57) deals with the foundation of Colonia Ilici and its issues, and he has proposed that it was probably established in 42 BC, thinking that Lepidus could have been involved to some degree; but A. M. Faria (*R. P. Arq.* 9.2, 2006, pp. 220-224) discussed reasons in favour of dating its foundation as a colony to 29-28 BC, by T Statilius Taurus as a deductor or adsignator, as M. Grant suggested (*FITA* p. 214).


The identification of the obv. object as a *sportula*, by M. Torelli (see R. Ramos and J. Uroz, *Dialoghi di Archeologia* 10, 1992, pp. 99-100) is far from certain, since *simpula* with two long handles appear on coins minted in Ebora (*RPC* 50), Iulia Traducta (*RPC* 109) and Patricia (*RPC* 130). We maintain that the object is a *simpulum*, although we recognize the unusual shape depicted on Ilici coins and on the other mentioned mints as well (for *simpula* see, M. Castoldi, M. Feugère, *La Vaisselle tardo-republicaine en Bronze*, Dijon, 1991, pp. 61-88; C. Pérez González, *Arqueología militar romana en Europa*, Segovia, 2005, pp. 75-88).

The object between the two togate figures


Saguntum


The new readings of some Latin legends show that Saguntum was a colony during a short period, dropping the Iberian name Arse. According to Cicero (*pro Balbo IX*, 23), in 56 BC, the city still had a federate status and from an inscription (*CIL* 2/14, 305), of 4/3 BC, we know that it had obtained municipal status; so, some (or all) colonial coins could have been minted after 44 BC (P. P. Ripollès and J. Velaza, *ZPE* 141, 2002, pp. 285-291). As far as the quarters are concerned, it is not possible to attribute any to this period with certainty. The new coins that have been included have a diverse metrology (some of them were overstruck on coins from other mints, with very extreme weights), lighter than the initial standard of 19-21 g for this type of coins.

*RPC* 485, attributed to a Spanish uncertain mint, is now proposed to have been struck in Saguntum, since finds surrounding this city have increased in number (Ripollès-Llorens, p. 478).

S2-I-199A AE. 30 mm, 17.26 g (16). Axis: var.  

L AEM [-] BAE AED COL; female helmeted head, r.
SAGV; prow, r; in front, caduceus.


S2-I-199B AE. 28-30 mm; 17.61 g (9). Axis: var.  

M FABI AED - M AEMILI; female helmeted head, r.
SAGV; prow, r; Nike above; in front, caduceus.

1. RAH 1034 (= Ripollès-Llorens, 389a), 10.92; 2. NY 24151 (= Ripollès-Llorens 389b); 3-11. Ripollès-Llorens 389c-h, 390 and OE no. 1.

S2-I-199C AE. 29-33 mm, 14.26 g (31). Axis: var.  

CN BAEBI GLAB L CALPVRN AED C S or L CALPVR AED COL CN BAEBI; female helmeted head, r.
SAGV; prow, r; Nike above; in front, winged caduceus.


legend were tooled.

**S2-I-199D** AE. 29 mm, 16.28 g (1). Axis: 3 (1). [0]
Ripollès-Llorens 407a.

[ ] BAEB GLOB [A]E[D COL] M POP RV[?]; Female helmeted head, r. SAGV; prow, r.; Nike above; in front, caduceus.

1. **Private coll.** (= Ripollès-Llorens 407a) 16.28.

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**200/14-18.** Variant with legend S M L SEMPR VETTO, Ripollès-Llorens, Arse-Saguntum, p. 476, no. 410-411 and no. 6 (other examples).

**201. AVG F AVGVS / GEMIN:**

**485/19-27.** Coin finds suggest Saguntum as the location where this issue could be struck, see Ripollès-Llorens 412c, 413d, and other pieces 1-3, 6-8, 11.

**Dertosa**


206/2. Cores coll., 4.6.


208/3. NY 24362 is a forgery. The average weight of the RPC 209 is now 4.23 (3 pieces); 5. Ibercoin 12 Dec. 2012, lot 151, 3.74; 6. Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 7 May 2013, lot 38, 4.40.

209/5

209/6

SPAIN: Dertosa, Tarraco

210-33 See now J. Benages i Olivé, Les Monedes de Tarragona (Barcelona, 1994), pp. 172-78


211/43. NY HSA 24568, 3.67; 44. Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 31 March 2009, lot 2126, 5.30 CAESA - RE GEM).


Cores coll., 27.8 (= ANE 7-9/3/1989, lot 220); 11. Áureo 21 June 2007, lot 2277, 27.32.


228/98. Vico 9 Oct, 2012, lot 614, 6.87 (ex HSA 30200), the final part of the reverse legend on a piece struck with the same reverse die has been misinterpreted as C Y T TAR in ACP 30200.


Emporiae

234 Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 27/2/2014, lot 113, with legend EMPORIT on line, is a tooled coin.

236/47. Ba 33669, 11.20.


238/38. CNH p. 152 no. 8 (P L L L on line); 39. Áureo 21/10/1997, lot 278, 9.55 (P L L L on line); 40. Ba 20814, 11.70 (P L L L on line).

239/71. Ba 4577, 1.51.


244/27. IVDJ 2458, 1.85.


246 A specimen was found at the camp at Haltern, indicating a date before AD 9 (M.P. García-Bellido, AEspA 66, 1993, p. 345).

247/25. Áureo 21 June 2007, lot 82, 11.10 (cmk: D D on the obv).

248/35. IVDJ 2436, 10.72.


The coin Villaronga 1977, n° 119 (ex Almirall, now) classified as RPC 257 is in fact an specimen of this type. The countermark on the obverse read as TIB. IMP by Guadán (1960: 63-64, n° 79) and as IMI-BT by Villaronga is ~ ~ ~ ~.

246 A specimen was found at the camp at Haltern, indicating a date before AD 9 (M.P. García-Bellido, AEspA 66, 1993, p. 345).
254/24. P S de R (= BaF 1743), 6.84, cmk: ⊕ and ⊖ on the obv.

255/4. SNG Bern 9, 11.58.

256/24. Ba 20804, 12.00 (M A B M F - M Q).


258/37. Ba 33709, 3.03.

Ilerda

259/21-22. IVDJ 2872-2873, 7.42, 6.80.

260/66-67. The rev. legend on 260/66-7 is MVNI ILERDA without ligature; 81. Áureo 15/12/1994 lot 207 (MVNI ILERDA). All (66-67 and 81) seem to have the same rev. die; 82. Mi (= SNG Mi 299), 6.95 (IMP AVGVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 83. Áureo 7/3/2001, lot 311, 7.12 (IMP AVGVSSTVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 84. Vico 4/11/2004, lot 105, 7.3; 85. Montañés coll., 8.05 (IMP AVG VSTVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 86. Vico 2 April 2009, lot 396, 8.10 (IMP AVG - VSTVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 87. Áureo 7 March 2001, lot 310 (IMP AVGVSSTVS - DIVI F; MVNICIP / ILERDA); 88. Vico 14 Nov. 2012, lot 599 (= ex HSA 24072), 9.40 (IMP AVG VSTVS - DIVI F; MVNI / ILERDA).

254/24. P S de R (= BaF 1743), 6.84, cmk: ⊕ and ⊖ on the obv.


258/37. Ba 33709, 3.03.

259/21-22. IVDJ 2872-2873, 7.42, 6.80.

260/66-67. The rev. legend on 260/66-7 is MVNI ILERDA without ligature; 81. Áureo 15/12/1994 lot 207 (MVNI ILERDA). All (66-67 and 81) seem to have the same rev. die; 82. Mi (= SNG Mi 299), 6.95 (IMP AVGVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 83. Áureo 7/3/2001, lot 311, 7.12 (IMP AVGVSSTVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 84. Vico 4/11/2004, lot 105, 7.3; 85. Montañés coll., 8.05 (IMP AVG VSTVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 86. Vico 2 April 2009, lot 396, 8.10 (IMP AVG - VSTVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 87. Áureo 7 March 2001, lot 310 (IMP AVGVSSTVS - DIVI F; MVNICIP / ILERDA); 88. Vico 14 Nov. 2012, lot 599 (= ex HSA 24072), 9.40 (IMP AVG VSTVS - DIVI F; MVNI / ILERDA).

Lepida / Celsa

L. Amelia, Kalathos 20-21, 2001-2002, pp. 239-249, deals with the foundation date of the colony, proposing the second term of Lepidus (44-42 BC). M. P. García-Bellido, ‘La historia de la colonia Lepida-Celsa según sus documentos numismáticos: su ceca imperial’, AEspA, 76, 2003, pp. 273-290, tries to argue that the imperial aurei and denarii of ‘uncertain mint 1 (Colonia Caesaraugusta?)’ (RIC F, 26-49) were struck at Celsa and that colonial bronze was minted to supply the army. These hypotheses, none of them proven, are heavily biased in favour of the army. We disagree with these points of view, see RPC I, pp. 9 and 16-17.

A possible lead test-piece of a reverse die of an as of Celsa has been published by E. Collado and M. Gozalbes ‘Un plomo inédito de Celsa’, Gac. Num. 122, 1996, 47-51.

Recently, T. Hurtado Mullor has defended in the Universitat de València his doctoral thesis Las emisiones monetarias de la Colonia Victrix Iulia Lepida-Celsa, Valencia, 2013, in which he presented a complete compilation of its coinages, proposed a coherent arrangement of the issues and made the die study. The monetary production of Lepida-Celsa was one of the most plentiful in Hispania, since for Lepida he has estimated the use of about 78 obverse dies and 152 reverse dies (from a sample of 1101 coins); whereas for Celsa he has estimated about 200 obverse dies and 707 reverse dies (from a sample of 2294 pieces).

P. 110 Left column, lines 21-22, for ‘coined by three colleges of praefecti pro IIviris (asses)’, read ‘coined by four colleges of praefecti pro IIviris (asses), one of them quinquennales’. Right column: delete lines 19-27 from ‘The hybrid...’ to ‘...by a forger’ and substitute: ‘The hybrid coins with a Calagurris obverse and a Celsa reverse (451A and 451B) are considered by Villaronga (GN 12, 1969, pp. 21-2) and Rodewald (Money in the Age of Tiberius, 1976, p. 131 n. 509) as the products of
co-operation between the two mints, but are regarded here as irregular coinages. For their description see Calagurris, below.’


264/60. Áureo 21.1.1997 lot 150, 15.36 (PR I VIR); 61. MPV 28055 (= Áureo 3 March 2008, lot 1027), 15.69. Áureo 21 Jan. 1997, lot 150 (= Vico 10 Nov. 2005, lot 1084 = RPC S 264/30), with legend PR I VIR on the reverse, according to Hurtado, has been tooled, and so he discards it as a variant.


267/2. The direct examination of the coin Herrero 19/5/1994, lot 65, 7.84 shows that the legend is L.

268/2. Villaronga photofile 7230, 3.2 (CAL); 3. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 85, 3.31 (CAL); 4. Herrero 5 May 2011, lot 67, 3.03 (CAL); 5. Herrero 12 Dec. 2007, lot 352, 3.93 (CAL).


On some coins only II V is legible, instead of II VIR;
we thought that it is because some letters were filled up with metal (II V R on Vico 9 Oct. 2012, lot 451, ex HSA 23173), or that the minting was made with irregular pressure, since Hurtado (coins 376a and b) includes coins struck with the same dies bearing the complete legend, for example compare Vico 4 Nov. 2004, lot 32 (= ACIP 3161o) and coin FV 429-15-2.

Imitations: New specimens have been recorded that attest the existence of imitations. In addition to the published piece RPC S2-I-273/135, with the reverse legend V I C[EL] / L BAGGIO / [MN FESTO] / II VIR, from coll. Cores, we know a second one kept in the SIAM coll. (Valencia) 5/12040, 10.47 (= Hurtado 832), with the legends and the bull inverted; also a third one with the portrait and obverse legend inverted and the reverse legend with mistakes, from the Villaronga coll. These mistakes as well as the crude artistic quality suggest they are imitations.


278/107. MARQ, 9.10 (cmk on the rev.) (= CMTM, pl. 36-186); 108. CNG EA 23/1/2008, lot 74, 13.29 (CN DOMITIO C POMPEIO); 109. Montañés coll. (CN DOMITI C POMPEIO).

279/53. Hervera 10 April 2008, lot 247, 13.10 (FRON); 54. NY Newell 68180, 9.71 (cmk on the rev.).


OSCA


Metal analyses (XRF) on coins kept in the Museo Arqueológico Nacional (Madrid), published by A. Domínguez, _Actas XI Congreso Nacional de Numismática_, Zaragoza, 2002, pp. 53-70, show they were struck in bronze without or with a low amount of lead (Augustus: RPC 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289; Tiberius: RPC 291, 292, 293, 295, 296, 297, 298; Caligula: RPC 302, 303); in contrast, coin RPC 301 (Caligula) was struck on brass, as we predicted from the colour of the known specimens.


We are not still sure about the reading of the obv. legend (VV, MVN, MV or MV (?)) because some coins seem tooled, but we prefer VV.

283/23. CNG EA 28 May 2008, lot 151, 21.91 (cmk ● on the obv.).

284/26. Stockholm (= SNG 1682), 10.44; 27. NY Newell 64534, 9.72 (cmk ● on the rev.).


S3-I-286A AE. 14.5 mm, 1.70 g (1). [0]

AVGVSTVS DIVI F; laureate head, r.

1. Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 20 Dec. 2011, lot 97, 1.70; not seen, it could be tooled, since the head truncation is different from the normal style.


290/3. Herrero 12 Dec. 2013, lot 33, 2.70.


S-293A AE. 16 mm, 2.52 g (1). Axis: 5 (1). [0]

Obverse as 293, reverse as 294


S-293B AE. 11 mm, 3.63 g (2). [0]


300/7. Áureo 9/4/2003, lot 3343, 23.50, obv. and rev. damaged by a round punch mark.


Caesaraugusta

M. Gómez Barreiro, ‘El papel de la colonia de Caesaraugusta en el contexto imperial augústeo. El testimonio histórico de la numismática’, AEpHA, 76, 2003, pp. 291-307, discusses the date of settlement, giving support to 15-14 BC, and removing from it the imperial aurei and denarii of ‘uncertain mint 1 (Colonia Caesaraugusta?)’ (RIC F, 26-49, dated 19-18 BC), because dates are incompatible. Gómez also deals
with finds, halved and countermarked coins.

Eight new coin analyses have been published by M. Gómez, Actas XI Congreso Nacional de Numismática, Zaragoza, 2002, pp. 104-109, with some interesting information for entries RPC 344, 363 and 365 (see below).

More ancient forgeries of RPC 352: Áureo 21/10/1997, 1309 (= Áureo 29/9/1998, lot 454), 6.23 (rev. die is the same as NAH 1090; of RPC 354-355, IVDJ no. 3001-3004, 8.48, 5.34, 5, 5.73 (no. 3002 = Gil Farrés no. 147).

p. 119. Left column, fourteen line, instead of Vives 137 read Vives 153.


307/3. Áureo 15/12/1994 lot 2143, 11.53.

308/4. Oslo, 8.12 (cast in BM).

S-308A AE. 28 mm, 11.76 g (1). Axis: 9. [1]

As 308, but priest ploughing l.

1. NY Anderson 1414, 11.76; 2. IVDJ 2927, 11.56.


Ba 44686, 9.84 ([CAESAR AVG VSTA] L CASSIO C VALER FEN II VIR); 35. M 8013, 12.10 (CAESAR AVG VSTA L CASSIO C VALER FEN II VIR).

310/4. Stockholm [CAVG VSTA [ ] SSIO C VALER FEN II VIR], 8.92.

311/15. Herrero 20/5/1999, lot 15, 6.67 (II VIR to r); 16. Áureo 16-17/12/1997, lot 3290, 8.31; 17. Áureo 2/7/2002, lot 2225, 7.31; 18. Áureo & Calicó 7 Jan. 2010, lot 145, 5.26 (CAESAR - AVG VSTA); 19. Áureo 7 March 2001, lot 71 (CAESAR - AVG VSTA)

312/10. VQR 583; 11. Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 16/10/2014, lot 3118.

313/5. Áureo 15-16/10/1999, lot 2054, 3.31; 6. Áureo 26/1/1999, lot 241, 3.87; 7. IVDJ 2942, 3.71 (wrongly classified as RPC 316).

314/37-39. IVDJ 2935-2937, 7.22, 8.98, 12.31 (cmk: # on the obv); 40. NY Newell 65138, 8.90 (cmk: # on the obv); 41-42. Cores coll., 10.10 (cmk: # on the obv), 14.80 (cmk: # on the obv). 43. IVDJ 2958, 10.22 (cmk: # on the rev) (it is not RPC 322).

315/60-63. Stockholm (= SVG 1719-1722), 5.84, 7.94 (cmk: # on the rev), 6.17, 6.35.

The alleged variant without II on the reverse (ACIP 3039c) corresponds to a coin struck with a die in which that part has filled up with metal or it has become blurred. On the illustrated coin it is possible to see a line at the top that defines the Roman numerals.


323/7. IVDJ 2959, 7.67.


S2-1-329A AE. 16 mm, 3.46 g (1). Axis: 4.

AVGVSTVS DIVI F; laureate head, l. FLAVO ET I LPERCO; within wreath.


330/17-18. IVDJ 2970 and 2972, 8.48, 6.48 (variant with reverse legend TI CAESAR AVG F; this variant was recorded in the RPC on a specimen from the Gomez Moreno coll.; 19. Herrero 14/12/2004, lot 74, 7.18 (AVGVSTVS C C A; TI CAESAR AVGSTI F); 20. Stockholm (= SNG 1751), 5.38.


S-333A AE. 28-29 mm, 12.05 g (1). Axis: 6. [0]

As 333, but laureate head, l.

1. NY HSA 57.5113, 12.05.


337/2. Áureo 2/7/2002, lot 7.48.

338/5. IVDJ 2977, 10.42; 6. Áureo 15 Dec. 2010, lot 68, 16.34.


340/25. NY HSA 7403, 10.49 (cmk: V on the rev); 26. IVDJ 2974, 12.67 (wrongly catalogued as RPC 334).


341/36

341/37


343/22-23. Stockholm, 12.12 and 12.94 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGSTI F AVGSTVS; CCA NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR II VIR); 24. CNG 43, 24.9.1997 lot 907, 13.04 (reverse legend with DRVSVS CAESAR); 24-27. IVDJ 2982-2985, 13.95 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGSTI F AVGSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR), 10.59, 13.17 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGSTI F AVGSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR), 11.30 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGSTI F AVGSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR); 28. M 8305,
13.02 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVG VSTI F AVG VSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVS VS CAESAR VIR).


The BM analysis showed that this denomination was struck on brass (Zn 28.21 %), but in the M. Gómez analysis, a coin classified as RPC 344, has the following results: Cu 93.4 %; Sn: 0.24 %; Pb: 0.09 %; Zn 4.7 %.


Another imitation of this type: Forum OMNI [7/2012].


347/2. From IVDJ 2991 coin we are sure that the correct reading of the legends is TI CAESAR DIVI AVG VSTI F AVG VSTVS and M CATO L VETTIACVS / II VIR; C C A; 3. Calicó 8-9/11/1978, lot 717, 11.26.


353/15-16. Cores coll., 6.80 (C C A on the aquila instead of between aquila and signa), 7.3; 17. Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 5 Nov. 2009, lot 2102, 5.80 (C C A, below between the aquila and signa); 18. Áureo 15 Dec. 2010, lot 69, 6.94 (C C A, below between the aquila and signa).


More ancient forgeries: see above, p. 30.


More ancient forgeries: see above, p. 30.


S-357A As 357, but [CLEM]ENS ET RVFV[S]


S2-I-361A AE. 4.05 g (2), 18 mm. Axis: var. [0]
TI CAES-AR; laureate head, r.
Q ROSC C Q TVREL; in field, C C A.


363. Metal analysis on a coin, published by M. Gómez (p. 106), shows that it was struck on brass (Cu 82.1 %; Zn 14.52 %); so, this denomination must be considered as a dupondius and the order of entries RPC 362 and 363 must be reversed.


365. RPC proposed (with uncertainty) a sestertius, but it was struck on almost pure copper (Cu 96,4 %; Sn 0.98 %; Zn 0.76 %; Pb 0.58 %), according to the results of a coin published by M. Gómez (p. 107).


381/26. Áureo 6 Nov. 2007, lot 63 (= Herrero 15 Nov. 2006, lot 2019), 12.89 (ET MONTANO); 27. ACIP 3108c (ET MONTANO).
Bibilis

387/28. IVDJ 2514, 12.36.
390/29-30. IVDJ 3075, 3078 (wrongly catalogued as RPC 391), 11.54, 7.99 (both, cmk: A on the rev); 31-32. NY HSA 24369 y 24370, 10, 10.7 (both, with cmk: C on the obv).
392/81. Áureo 15-16/12/2004, lot 3183, 12.92 (AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE; MVN AVGVSTA BILBILIS M SEMP TIBERI I LICI VARO II VIR); 82-88. Stockholm (= SNG 1814-1820), 18.61, 12.77, 12.06, 11.76, 15.73, 13.10 (cmk: C on the obv), 11.07 (cmk: A and O on the obv); 89-90. NY 1953.171.1635, HSA 24376, 10.8 (cmk: C on the obv), 11.8 (cmk: I on the obv); 91. Universidad de Sevilla 9.37 (F. Chaves, La colección numismática de la Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, 1994, 262) (cmk: C on the obv); 92. Áureo 3-4 Dec. 2013, lot 1274, 12.47 (cmk: C on the obv) (PATER PATRIAE; MVN AVGVSTA BILB M SEMP TIBERI I LIC[|I VARO] II VIR).
397A. As proposed by A.M. Faria, *R. P. Arg.* 9.2, 2006, 225, the reading MANL is more suitable for the nomina of both magistrates than MAL, because the sloping position of the vertical stroke of letter L, whose lower part is in contact with the lower right stroke of A.
400/25. Stockholm, 10.30 (MVN AVG BIL[ ] CORN REFE M HEIV FRONTO II VIR); 26-28. IVDJ 3095-3097, 10.67 (C CORN REFE M HEIV FRONTO), 11.43 (C CORN REFE M HEIV FRONTO), 11.02 (C COR REFM HEIV FRONTO).
Turiaso

401-424. M. Beltrán Lloris, ‘IV. Augusto y Turiaso’, Caesaraugusta 76, 2002, pp. 259-295, discusses the issues of Turiaso trying to explain the types chosen by the city.

401/30. IVDJ 2538, 11.38; 31. Montañés coll., 11.43.

402/3. Cores coll., 15.2.

403/46-51. Stockholm (= SNG 1846-1851), 8.41, 12.36, 14.82, 15.31 (cmk: $ on the obv.), 11.95, 12.12; 52. NY HSA 20925, 9.86 (cmk: $ on the obv.); 53-54. IVDJ 3098-3099, 12.10, 14.27.


405/34. IVDJ 3102, 13.97; 35. NY HSA 20927, 12.09 (cmk: $ on the obv.); 36. Áureo & Calicó 31 Jan. 2013, lot 2324, 12.97 (cmk: $ on the obv.); 37. Madrid, Museo Cerralbo 9325 (cmk: $ on the obv.);

38. Auctiones GmbH, EA 13, 17/2/2013, lot 38, 9.92 (cmk: $ on the obv.).


407/2. Cores coll. (= Áureo 21/10/1997, lot 1320), 3.56; 3. Herrero 4/4/2002, lot 100, 3.75 (letters PP on the obv. legend have been erased, probably when cleaning); 4. Herrero 12 Dec. 2013, lot 131, 4.21 (TVRI / IASO; the previous known specimens have TVRI / ASO).

S2-I-407A AE. 15 mm, 3 g (1). Axis: 10 (1).

IMP AVG P P; laureate head, r.

IMP; within wreath. Traces of letters above?


S3-I-407B AE. 16.5 mm, 3.75 g (1).

IMP AVG; bare head, r.

TVRI / ASO; within oak wreath.

1. ACIP 3280.


410/7-8. IVDJ 3107-3108, 12.28, 11.94 (cmk: $ on the obv.). These coins are the only ones on which it is possible to read the upper left part of the rev. legend, since on other coins this part is off flan or has been poorly minted. DCPH II, pp. 374-375 has proposed the reading MVN AV, but it is not absolutely certain that in that part of the legend MVN AV has to be read, since: (1) the supposed crosspiece of the letter A is not like that on the other As whether on the obverse or the reverse; (2) on the better conserved piece the presumed crosspiece extends to the right and it does not reach the left side; (3) until now the possibility of this reading only occurs in the reverse of two coins, which share the same die, and no other die in Turiaso’s output. It seems more logical to read MVN and to look for another type of explanation for the presence of the two small lines. The epithet AVGVSTA, complete or abbreviated, does not occur on any other coin of Turiaso or on any other recorded document.

411/33 = M. 3, 653,2 (= SNG Glasgow 113): confirm Macdonald is correct with rev. \(\text{MVN}\); 35-37. IVDJ 3109-3111, 13.55 (MVN), 12.69 (MVN); 38-44. Stockholm (= SNG 1864-1870), all coins with \(\text{MVN}\) on the rev., 10.07, 12.84, 12.23, 12.56, 13.00, 12.18, 11.18 (cmk: \(\varpi\) on the obv.); 45. NY 1953.171.1622, 8.81 (cmk: \(\xi\) on the obv.); 46. Cores coll., 11.19 (cmk: \(\varpi\) and \(\eta\) on the obv.).


418/62-65. IVDJ 2128-3130, 10.86 (G) MVN TVR M PONT MARSO (M) C MARI VEGETO (C) II / VIR, 6.41, 11.00 (G) MVN TVR (M) PONT MARSO (M) C MARI VEGETO (C) II / VIR (cmk: G on the obv.), 12.73 (G) MVN TVR (M) PONT MARSO (M) C MARI VEGETO (C) II / VIR; 66-72. Stockholm (= SYG 1887-1893), 13.84, 13.65, 11.35, 13.24, 10.59 (cmk: G on the obv.), 8.84 (cmk: G on the obv.), 11.84 (cmk: G on the obv.) (all coin with rev. legend (G) MVN TVR (M) PONT MARSO (M) C MARI VEGETO (C) II / VIR); 73-78. NY 1953.171.1625, HSA 11939, 20967 (forgery?), 20968, 20972, 11.5518, 8.92, 10.64, 8.46 (G) MVN TVR (M) PONT MARSO (M) C MARI VEGETO (C) II / VIR, 11.18 (G) MVN TVR (M) PONT MARSO (M) C MARI VEGETO (C) II / VIR, 9.74 (G) MVN TVR (M) PONT MARSO (M) C MARI VEGETO (C) II / VIR.


S-421A AE. 15 mm, 2.30 g (1). Axis: 12 (1). (0)

TI CAESAR AV[ ]; laureate head, r.

MV TVRIAS


423/32. IVDJ 3145, 14.93 (MVN TVR); 33-34. Stockholm (= ÅVG 1903-1904), 13.24 (MVN TVR); 11.45 (MVN TVR[1]A[SO])

Cascantum


Graccurris


Calagurris


433/22 = M. 3, 644, 2 (= SNG Glasgow 121); uncertain cmk: (not 78 or 96) on bull not noted in RPC nor in Macd. 45-46. IVDJ 2550-2551, 11.28 (VALER), 10.79 (VALERIO); 48. Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 18 Dec. 2008, lot 135 (= Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 14 May 2009, lot 2134), 12.30, very crude engraving, it could be an imitation.

441/75. SNG Bern 1, BRAEB (not BAEB); 76. Vico 7/3/2002, lot 15, 11.00, variant with BAEI (perhaps the ‘B’ lobes were missed when engraved); 77-78. P (= BaF 2041-2042), 9.83 (cmk: E on the obv.;) 30. R. Cortés coll. has a very crude engraving, it shares the obv. die with imitations of 433 and 451A.

438/27. Cores coll., 11.8, imitation? The style is very crude, the letters are wrongly engraved, and the obv. die was also used to strike a hybrid coin with a Celsa reverse, see RPC S-451B/1; 28-31. Stockholm (= SNG 1944-1947), 12.08, 11.86, 10.82, 7.84 (cmk: AV on the rev.;) 32. M 8482, 10.61 (cmk: AU on the rev.).


441/75. SNG Bern 1, BRAEB (not BAEB); 76. Vico 7/3/2002, lot 15, 11.00, variant with BAEI (perhaps the ‘B’ lobes were missed when engraved); 77-78. P (= BaF 2041-2042), 9.83 (cmk: E on the obv.;) 30. R. Cortés coll. has a very crude engraving, it shares the obv. die with imitations of 433 and 451A.

441/76.
442/39-40. IVDJ 3178-3179, 5.69 (BROCCHO), 6.20 (BROC); 41-44. Stockholm (= SYG 1963-1966), 5.18 (BROCCHO), 6.15 (BROCCHO), 6.34 (BROCCHO), 5.04 (BROC).


Hybrid (obv. Calagurris; rev. Lepida)

We still maintain our previous point of view about the irregular minting of these hybrid coins and we regard them as accidental. Reusing dies in Calagurris by unskilled and illiterate workers moving from Lepida/Celsa (with some rev. dies?) would be an alternative to imitation, due to the poor quality of some coins of Calagurris. Sharing the same workshop or dies by both mints, in a hypothetical (and not proven) compulsory coinage supply for the army fighting against the Cantabri, is the explanation proposed by M. P. García-Bellido (Arqueología militar romana en Europa, Segovia, 2005, p. 39-40).

In any case, we reject an organized cooperation between Calagurris and Lepida/Celsa, because only coins with crude engraving features (style and lettering)
are involved and because the mixed results make no sense. The small number of hybrid coins (3 between 170 coins of the types involved: RPC 262, 269, 433 and 438) strengthens our point of view.

In addition to these hybrid coins, other related pieces are known, which according to their crude style and incorrect legend, could be judged to be imitations (Celsa: Oxford (= RPC I, 269/imitation); Calagurris: Cores coll. (= RPC S2-I-438/27), favouring the idea that at the time there was an episode of coin forgery. All hybrid specimens seem to have been struck during or near the 20s BC, as can be deduced from the probable period when the magistrates held office (Ballbus-Porcius: before Augustus’s reign, before or near 36 BC, when the colony bore the name Lepida; and Bucuo-Front: late Octavianic or early Augustan period, since the coins bear no emperor’s name and the city changed its name to Celsa). For other hybrid coins, see RPC 57, S-59, S2-I-56 and perhaps S-451-a-b. The phenomena of imitations or irregular coinages also affected, at least, Osset (RPC 55-57), Irippo (RPC 58-59) and Caesaraugusta (RPC p. 118).

c. 20s BC.

S-451A AE. 29-31 mm, 9.05 g (1). Axis: 5 (1). Obverse as 433; reverse as 269

1. Stockholm. 9.05 (doublestruck; same obverse die as 433/20).

S-451B AE. 27-28 mm.

Obverse as 436; reverse as 269


S2-I-451C AE. 28-30 mm, - g. Axis: 3 (1)

MV CAL IVL; bare head, r.
C BALBO I. PORCIO; bull, r.

1. S. Vela coll. (= P. P. Ripollès and M. M. Llorens, Ase-Sagantum: Historia monetaria de la ciudad y su territorio, Sagunto, 2002, p. 259, no. 145), found in Sagunt. Balbus and Porcius were PR IVIR in Lepida (see RPC 262), but on this coin the magistracy is not stated, because on the original issue their magistracy was mentioned on the obv.

Countermark # on the rev.

Clunia

452/93-96. IVJ] 3208, 3210-3212, 12.51, 12.12 (cmk: @ on the obv., 12.17 (cmk: @ on the obv. and on the rev.), 13.05 (cmk: @ on the rev.); 97-106. Stockholm (= ANV 2007-2016). 12.73, 11.16, 11.92, 11.71, 12.58 (cmk: @ on the obv.), 10.88 (cmk: @ on the rev.), 14.53 (cmk: @ on the obv. (two times) and on the rev.), 11.64 (cmk: @ on the obv. and on the rev.), 11.94 (cmk: @ on the rev.); 12.27; 107-118. NY HSA 23192, 23188, 7630, 7631-7633, Newell 69886-69887, 0000.999.30709, Newell 69888, 1953.171.1636, HSA 57.5575, 12.26 (cmk: @ on the obv.), 10.45 (cmk: @ on the obv. and @ on the rev.), 14.02 (cmk: @ on the rev.), 11.66 (cmk: @ on the obv. and @ on the rev.), 11.46 (cmk: @ on the obv. and @ on the rev.), 12.08 (cmk: @ on the obv. and @ on the rev.), 13.50 (cmk: @ on the obv.), 10.74 (cmk: @ on the rev.), 9.82 [genuine?] (cmk: @ on the obv.), 12.81 (genuine?) (cmk: @ on the obv. and @ on the rev.), 14.02 (cmk: @ on the obv. and @ on the rev.), 10.99 (genuine?) (cmk: @ on the obv.); 119. León Museum 211, 7.35 (cmk: @ on the obv.); 120. Montañés coll., 14.57; 121. Vico 8/3/2007, lot 3024, 12.00 (cmk: @ on the obv. and @ on the rev.); 122. Herrero 10 Dec. 2008, lot 48, 13.04 (cmk: @ on the rev.); 123. Vico 12 Nov. 2009, lot 53, 11.60 (cmk: @ on the obv.); 124. Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach 15/5/2014, lot 2219, 11.50 (cmk: @ on the rev.).

454/102-111. IVDJ 3215-3224, 13.47 (METO MAT, CAEL [CAND]), 14,10, 11.26, 11.16 (METO MAT, CAEL CAND) (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 12.60 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 10.79 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 10.76 (cmk: @ on the rev.), 11.97 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 12.09; 112-121. Stockholm (= SYG 2019-2028), 10.86 (METO MAT, CAEL CAND) (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 9.80 (cmk: @ on the rev.), 9.95 (METO MAT, CAEL CAND), 11.50, 11.18 (cmk: & on the rev.), 11.37 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 13.00 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 10.90, 11.65 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 11.70 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.); 122-142. NY HSA 23204, 7635, 7636-7637, 7641-7642, 57.5577-5580, Newell 69891-69892, 1953.171.1637-1640, HSA 7638-7640, 7635, 75.5581, 23203, 12.10 (METO MAT, CAEL CAND) (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 10.51 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 10.65 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 12.29 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 13.57 (METO MAT, CAEL CAND) (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 9.38 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 11.46 (METO MAT, CAEL CAND) (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 9.52 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 11.04 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 9.55 (METO MAT, CAEL CAND) (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 11.01 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 11.98 (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.); 80-83. Stockholm (= SYG 2037-2040), 13.84, 9.62, 10.20, 10.56 (cmk: @ on the rev.); 84-87. IVDJ 3230-3233, 11.42, 11.27, 10.15, 1197; 88. S de C 1513 (cmk: @ on the rev.); 89. Pilartz XI, 24-26/3/1966 (cmk: @ on the rev.); 90. M Sastre 6726, 9.12 (cmk: @ on the rev.); 91-92. Cores coll., (cmk: & on the rev.), 10.88 (cmk: @ on the obv.); 93. Hague (BM cast); 7.95; 94. Herrero 12 Dec. 2007, lot 250 (= Herrero14 Nov. 1996, lot 25), 13.71; 95. MPV 28351 (= CNG 14 May 2008, lot 1118), 11.06.

457/6. IVDJ 3227, 10.58; 7. Stockholm (= SYG 2036), 13.58 (AVTTO) (cmk: @ on the rev.); 8-10. NY HSA 69894, 7643, 7463, 11.21 (AVTTO) (cmk: @ on the obv. and & on the rev.), 12.69 (AVTTO) (genuine?); 11.04 ([AVTTO] (genuine? (cmk: @ on the rev.).

458/7. NY HSA 24090, 4.92 (CLVNIA); 8. Ibercoin 11/2/2014, lot 43, 7.09 (CLVNIA).

**Ercavica**


462/33. Herrero 8 May 2013, lot 2040, 13.08 (MYN).

464/5. NY HSA 24087, 15.31; 6. GMI 564; 7. Cores coll., 9.5.


14.5


S-467A Brass. 36-75 mm, 28.83 g (2). Axis: var. [1]

C. CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR PO P P, laureate head, l.
AGRIPIPPINA DRV SILLA IVLIA; the sisters of Caligula standing facing; in exergue, MVN ERCAV

2. M. 26.63. The coin copies RIC 33. We have not seen the Soria coin, but it comes from the Tiermes excavations of 1993. Its provenance helps to dispel an initial reluctance to accept its authenticity, as does its variant reverse legend. The style is little guide, since it is very like that of its prototype (but the style of other Caligulan coins from Ercavica is very like that of the mint of Rome). The unexpected features are the design (Ercavica does not otherwise copy Roman reverses), the absence of any magistrates’ names and the abbreviation Ercavi (rather than Ercavica). See now F. J. Rodríguez Morales, ‘Un nuevo sestercio de Ercavica en Tiernes (Montejo de Tiernos, Soria),’ La Moneda Hispánica. Ciudad y Territorio. Anjos de Archivo Español de Arqueología XIV (1995), pp. 219-23.

at El Palao (Alcañiz, Teruel).


Segobriga

470-477 See now P.P. Ripollés and J.M. Abascal, Las Monedas de la Ciudad Romana de Segobriga (Saelices, Cuenca) (Barcelona/Madrid, 1996). The asses of Tiberius with head right (474) are die linked with some dies having head left (473).

From a fragment of pedestal, dated to 15 BC, in which an unknown decretum decurionum is recorded, J. M. Abascal, R. Cebrián and M. Trunk, La decoración arquitectónica en las ciudades romanas de Occidente, S. F. Ramallo (ed), Murcia, 2004, pp. 219-220, suggest Segobriga was already then a municipium of Latin right.

p. 142 Right hand column: for ‘RIC 545 (28 BC) and 467, 491 (27-26 BC)’, read ‘RIC 250, 254, 260 or 268 (c. 29 BC)’.


In the list of countermarks, for ‘on 12 (rev.)’, read ‘on 12 (obv.)’. Also add (under countermarks): LA (= cmk. 54) on the rev. on 70.

Segovia


478A AE. 24 mm, 8.86 g (3). Axis: var. [0]

C I; bare head (of Augustus) r.

SEGOVIA; armed horseman with spear, r.

Ebusus


480/33-34. IVDJ 2864, 2867, 5.53 (AVGV?), 6.47 (AVGV).


Uncertain

483/42-43. IVDJ 8.80 (praefericulum to l. and patera to r.), 9.13 (patera to l. and praefericulum to r.); 44. Cores coll., 12.63 (patera to l. and praefericulum to r.).


485 (attributed to a Spanish uncertain mint). This is now proposed to have been struck in Saguntum, since finds surrounding this city have increased in number (Ripollés-Llorens, p. 478). See p. 22.

Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey


486 21.79 g (99) 108 coins, 61 obv. dies
487 17.03 g (62) 87 coins, 18 obv. dies
671 21.63 g (581) 819 coins, 193 obv. dies

**Germanus Indutilli L.**

506 After a thoroughgoing study of the series, J.-M. Doyen, *Economie, monnaie et société à Reims sous l’Empire romain*, Bull. Soc. Arch. Champenoise 100 (2007), pp. 63-85, concludes that the series may be attributed to Durocortorum (Reims). For new information concerning particularly the geographical distribution of these coins, the type of sites on which they are found etc., see now P. Beliën, ‘Authorised or tolerated? Some new perspectives on the GERMANVS INDVTILLI L. series’ in J. van Heesch and I. Heeren (eds), *Coinage in the Iron Age. Essays in honour of Simone Scheers* (London, 2009), pp. 31-51. Beliën stresses rightly (pp. 42-3 and n. 72) that these coins must be considered as *semisses*, and not as *quadrantes* (as stated in *RPC*). This is also true for *RPC* 508 and 509.

508 J.-M. Doyen, *op. cit.*, pp. 90-2 after E. Sauer, *Coins, cult and cultural identity*: *Augustan coins, hot springs and the early Roman bath at Bourbonne-les-Bains* (Leicester, 2005) where 1 499 coins of that type were found.

509 J.-M. Doyen, *op. cit.*, pp. 85-90, attributes also this series to Durocortorum.

**Lugdunum**


516/4. The weight of the coin is 5.24 (axis: 2 o’clock).

**Vienna**

517 Add G M. 3, 703, 1 = SNG Glasgow 144, not cited in *RPC*. *Price/Trell*, p. 40 (Fig.62) give reverse as Prow, r., with city gate and harbour buildings behind.

**S-517A** Leaded bronze. 27-8mm, 14.15 g (2). Axis: 12.[0]

IMP DIVI F; bare head of Octavian, r. C I V; prow with superstructure, r.

1. Lyon, *Musée des Beaux-Arts* (M. Amandry, ‘Une monnaie oubliée de la *Colonie Iulia Viennensis*, *BSFN* 1996/6, pp. 106-8), 14.69. This unique coin belonged to de Saulcy and was first published by L. de la Saussaye, *Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise* (1842), p. 129 no. 3 and pl. XV. It is briefly mentioned by A. Pelletier, *Vienne antique* (1982) p. 37 n. 3, but obviously Pelletier thought the coin might be a modern forgery. Metal analysis by neutron absorption reveals the presence of a high percentage of antimony (1.42%), which is the characteristic of the metal used by coins of Vienne. As the portrait of Octavian conforms to the style of his other portraits on Gallic issues, this coin, though curious, is probably genuine. A date of c. 30-25 is proposed; 2. *Alphonse coll.*., 13.61. A second specimen surfaced recently in a private collection, from different dies. This coin was also analysed by the Centre E. Babelon at Orléans and the results are coherent with the analysis performed on S-517A/1:

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<tr>
<th>S-517A/1</th>
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<th>Pb</th>
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<th>As</th>
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<th>Cu</th>
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<td>0.048</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

517A/1
The C specimen with the alleged letters AR is 518/129 (not 128). The small hoard from Narbonne was discovered in 1968, not 1973.

Nemausus

For a new interpretation of the reverse types of 520 et 511, see M. Feugère, ‘Les bronzes de Nîmes BN 2725 et 2735 et le sanctuaire guérisseur de Nemausus’, in Histoire, Espaces et Marges de l’Antiquité, 1. Hommages à Monique Clavel-Lévêque (Besançon, 2003), pp. 227-231. Feugère interprets the type of 521 as a cupping glass and the palms as the symbol of Apollo. The female figure on 520 is Hygeia. Both types are related to the sanctuary of the fountain of Nîmes whose healing waters were renowned.


526/4. St Florian (cast in Winterthur). The style is poor, perhaps an imitation?

Antipolis


Arausio (?)

533. See now V. Geneviève, ‘Le monnayage colonial d’Octave à la proue et « à la tête de bélier » (Arausio ? RPC 533). Une nouvelle proposition d’attribution : Tolosa ?’, in M. Paz García-Bellido, A. Mostalac and A. Jiménez (eds), Del Imperium de Pompeyo a la Auctoritas de Augusto. Homenaje a Michael Grant, Anegos de AEspA XL-VII (2008), pp. 191-208. With an updated inventory of finds, from archaeological excavations and private collections, Geneviève challenges the attribution of this coinage to Arausio and its area, and offers, with quite good arguments, a new hypothesis for their minting place: the city of Tolosa (Toulouse).

‘Forum Iulii’ (recte Matavo)

535corr. AE. 10-14 mm, 2.29 g (7).

Laureate head of Apollo, r. MATA; capricorn holding globe with cornucopia on back, r.; rudder below

1-2. Fréjus (see RPC I, 535/1-2); 3. Le Luc, 2.57; 4. Cabasse, 2.09; 5-7. Fréjus Argentière 492, Aiguèire 504 and 875, 2.29, 2.34, 2.32. The attribution to Forum Iulii must be abandoned in view of the new discoveries (nos. 3-7) and the coins given to the pagus Matavonicus, which was a part of the city of Forum Iulii. Matavo (the present Cabasse) probably issued this small coinage after 27 BC, as the first Augustan prototypes date from 27 onwards. The attribution to Matavo was first proposed by G. Bérard, ‘A propos de trouvailles monétaires du Pagus Matavonicus et de Forum Voconii au Ier s. avant J.-C., communes de Cabasse et du Cannet-des-Maures’, Cahiers Numismatiques 90 (déc. 1986), pp. 206-11; and emphasized by G. Bérard, Y. Codou, J.-L. Fiches, G. B. Rogers and G. Sintès, ‘Matavo (Cabasse, Var) et le pagus Matavonicus’, RAV 26 (1993), pp. 301-37 (esp. 306-8).

Massalia

No account of the coinage of Massalia after 49 BC, when the city was defeated by Cesar, is to be found in RPC I. This shortcoming was noticed by J.-N. Barrandon and O. Picard, Monnaies de bronze de Marseille. Analyse, classement, politique monétaire, Cahiers Ernest-Babelon 10 (2007), p. 103, n. 26: ‘Ces pièces ne sont pas prises en compte dans RPC I, qui, il est vrai, néglige plusieurs monnayages d’époque julio-claudienne où l’effigie impériale est absente’. 
Here is an attempt to rectify our negligence. The coinage of Massalia was resumed after 49 BC, but the city struck only small bronze coins without any reference to its previous coinage. The type of the bull was abandoned. On the obverse of most of the different varieties figure Apollo and Athena. On the reverse, different types are used as dolphin, caduceus, tripod, lion, galley, eagle, owl, cornucopia etc. Three aspects of this coinage were recently studied: its typology, its circulation and its metallic composition.

- Typology: see G. Depeyrot, ‘Les bronzes de 2,50 g d’époque romaine’, in Les monnaies hellénistiques de Marseille, Moneta 16 (Wetteren, 1999), pp. 105-111, types 69-88 and pl. 4;
- Circulation: see M. Py, Les monnaies préaugustéennes de Lattes et la circulation monétaire protohistorique en Gaule méridionale, Lattara 19, 1-2 (Lattes, 2006), pp. 357-365 (archaeological contexts show that this coinage was struck until the beginning of the first century AD); M. Feugère and M. Py, Dictionnaire des monnaies découvertes en Gaule méditerranéenne (Montagnac/Paris, 2011);
- Metallic composition: see J.-N. Barrandon and O. Picard, ‘Petits bronzes d’époque impériale’, op. cit., pp. 103-11 and pp. 138-40 (the authors consider that this coinage was struck under Augustus, and that these ‘small bronzes’ might have passed as quadrantes, as their weight is about 2.50 g. These coins are leaded bronzes).

Uncertain (Tiberius)

537-8 + 5431, 5440-1: see D. Gricourt and alii, Le mobilier numismatique de l’agglomération secondaire de Bliesbruck (Moselle), fouilles 1978-1998, Blesa 5 (Paris, 2009), pp. 558-9 who attribute all these series to a provincial officina in Belgica, probably at Trier. T A on 5431 might also be expanded in Tiberius Augustus.

S. Frey-Kupper and C. Stannard, ‘« Pseudomints » and Small Change in Italy and Sicily in the Late Republic’, *AJN* 20 (2008), pp. 351-404 and pl. 83-85. Two « pseudomints » of the first century BC are described: Pseudo-Ebusus/Massalia (almost certainly at Pompeii) and Pseudo-Panormos/Paestum (probably at Minturnae). The circulation of their coins, and a plethora of foreign coins, suggests that a relatively monetarized economy in Latium and Campania was pressing all available coin into service, in a context of a penury of small change. For Pompeii, see also now R. Hobbs, *Currency and Exchange in Ancient Pompeii* (London: Institute of Classical Studies Supplement 116, 2013).

**Clovius, Oppius**

602-3 The Italian attribution is strengthened by the presence of a specimen in a hoard found in Aleria (Corsica) in 1973. The coin was mixed up with 66 imperial bronzes and 1 denarius, ranging from Augustus to the beginning of the reign of Claudius. See M. J. Jehasse, ‘Un dépôt de monnaies romaines des remparts d’Aleria’, *Archeologia Corsa* 1, 1976, pp. 172-203.

602A A fourth specimen in Barcelona 4767, 9.94.


**Cn Piso Frugi**

619 See now Luis Amela Valverde, ‘RRC 547/1, de Cn. (Calpurnio) Pison Frugi’, *Gaceta Numismatica* 166/167, Septiembre 2007-Diciembre 2007, 15-20. This includes nothing new and the end of the article is simply a translation of the text of *RPC*, p. 160!

**Divos Iulius**

620/48 The same as 620/30, now Leu 57 (1993), lot 200.
**SARDINIA**

**Turris Libisonis?**


**Caralis?**

624. 34. G = M. 3, 600, 144 = SNG Glasgow 183, 28.92 (not 35.32 g, as in RPC and _M_); 35. G = M. 3, 600, 145 = SNG Glasgow 184, 28.68 (not 35.06 g, as in RPC and _M_). RPC gives axis as 6 or 12, but both G specimens (34-35) have axis 3.


**Uselis?**


Tyndaris?

627corr. AE. 20mm, 7.97 g (5).

AVGVSTVS [ ] head of Augustus, r.
L.MYSSIDIVS PR+COS in wreath; around, L. STATI P COTTA[ ].

1-4: see *RPC* I, 627/1-4; 5-7: see *RPC* I, 627/6-8. 8. *L ex RBW*, 8.27 (axis: 9). See also Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 134-39. The new specimen from the RBW coll. (8) shows that there is a legend running around the wreath. The start of the legend L STAT[ ] could be seen on the specimen published by Gabrici and Tusa Cutroni, who had proposed in 1984 to read L STATIVS. This was omitted by *RPC* I, and not accepted by Martini p. 71 n. 51. 8 clearly reads L STATI P COTTA[ ], the same two names that appear on the coins of Sisenna procons (RPC I, 668, where the resemblance with 627 was noted). There may even be a die-link between the two groups (see Martini), but that is not sure. The temptation to attribute both coinages to Tyndaris must, however, be resisted, since TVNDAR cannot, in fact, be clearly read on any of the specimens yet published. There are certainly some letters behind Augustus’s head, as can be seen on the pieces in L (nos. 1 and 8); but they cannot be read, though something like AGR is tempting. (Delete 627/5, and 627/9 = 627/1). R. J. A. Wilson advises us that Cotta is probably a Latinized version of a Greek name and that Kɔtɔɣ appears at second century Agrigentum and Malta, while a  Kɔtɔッグ is attested from the same period in Camarina (P.M. Fraser and E. Matthews, *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* vol. IIIA (Oxford, 1997) 256). And BA on 668 (see below) might be the beginning of a Greek name and there are plenty of candidates (see Lexicon).

P. Pitrot, ‘Un esemplare di Mussidio Longo per Augusto e la questione della zecca di Tindari’, *Annotazioni Numismatiche* 22, Giugno 1996, p. 494. See also S2-I-670A.

Halaesa

See now A. Campana, ‘Sicilia: Alaisa Archonidea’, part of * Corpus Nummorum Antiquae Italae (Zeche minori)* in *Panorama Numismatico* 102-3 (Nov.-Dic. 1996), pp. 81-111. He dates the coins of the duovir Caec Ruf (628-29) to 44/43, and accepts the illegible piece in Mu as another coin of the same issue (*SNG* 235; but see *RPC* I, p. 169). He dates the coins of M Paccius (630-33) to 2 BC - AD 7. He adds to 631 a reference to a coin from the Morgantina excavations (no. 106) with the countermark of a tetrastyle temple (*GIC* 286).

628/4. *SNG* Bern 134, 8.53.

630-31 See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 175-83 (regarding the head on the obverse as a portrait of Augustus). T. Buttery et al., *The Coins. Morgantina Studies* II (Princeton, 1989) p. 79 no. 106 cite a coin with a distyle temple countermark, but unfortunately the coin is unillustrated and so cannot be confirmed.


633/2. Now RBW (ex Hess 249, 13 Nov. 1979, lot 68; *CNG* MBS 78, 14 May 2008, lot 1158); 4-5. See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 184-85; 6. *CNG* 57, 4 Apr. 2001, lot 774, 7.85. Only M PAC MAX is legible on the reverse,
so the new coin does not help with establishing the correct legend.

**Cephaloedium**

635 Martini, *Sicilia* 101-4 lists the specimens in P, B and a private collection; the end of the obverse legend remains unsure.

**Panormus**

For the attribution of 5452 to Panormus, see below.

p. 171, 2 (i) was correctly described, and there is another specimen in the **RBW coll.** (2.73 g, axis: 12).

Metal analyses on specimens in P show that all are made of leaded bronze:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>P</th>
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<th>Pb</th>
<th>Zn</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>0.0012</td>
<td>0.035</td>
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<td>18.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>0.031</td>
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<td>641/4 999</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.032</td>
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<td>642/181002</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>644/9 1004</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.055</td>
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<td>5452 P</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.007</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


641 See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 240-307, attributing them to Tiberius.

642 See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 326-94, with more countermarks. An extremely fine specimen in **Art Coins Roma 8, 3 Feb. 2004, lot 467.** 9.39, on which the two ears of corn are clear on ‘Livia/Demeter’ head on the reverse.

643 See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 308-25, with some countermarks.

644 See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 397-115.


**Iaiton**


**Segesta**

648-50 The attribution to Segesta is doubted by A. Cutroni Tusa because of the lack of evidence for the cult of the Dioscuri at Segesta (well known at Tyndaris); see her ‘La documentazione numismatica’ in *L’impiego dei termini Apoikia e Katoikia nell’ambito della Sicilia romana in Kokalos XI (1995)*, pp. 365-6.


652 See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 105-110a.

**Entella**

See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 63-88 (**RPC** 653) and 89-98 (654).

653 R. Calciati (Annotazioni Numismatiche 10, 1993, p. 205) has argued that the forgery is genuine and dates to the period of Atratinus. He has also published specimens with the countermarks N and NE, and implausibly suggested that 654 consists of two different denominations. Specimens in **RBW** coll. (6.27, 7.46) also suggest ears of corn rather than a patera.

**Lilybaeum**

655 See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 1-62, erroneously giving the reading πιθιων: but ΠΥΘΙΩΝ is correct.


**Agrigentum**

658/3. **RBW**, 9.96

660 See Martini, *Sicilia* nos. 140-74. Another specimen in Museo Civico, Verona (8.61; axis: 12). One of the
duoviri (Sextus Rufus) is now known as a duumvir from a Greek inscription from the gymnasium at Agrigento (R.J.A. Wilson, ‘Archaeology in Sicily 1988-95’, Archaeological Reports for 1995-1996 (1996), p. 87). R.J.A. Wilson advises that comitialis is probably a title (‘convenor of the comitium’) rather than a name (see his Sicily under the Roman Empire (1990), p. 42 caption with fig. 32c.

Henna

661-64 A date early in the second century BC has been suggested by M. Caccamo Calababio, ‘La cronologia del Municipium di Henna: discordanza tra il dato numismatico e quello storiografico’, in Hestiasis. Studi di tarda antichità offerti a S. Calderone (Messina, 1986), pp. 1-27.


662/22. Now RBW (ex Triton XII, 6 Jan. 2009, part of lot 1255).


Assorus

665 and 666 are dated to c. 200 BC by Campana, ‘Sicilia: Assorus (ca. 200 a.C.)’, part of Corpus Nummorum Antiquae Italae (Zeche minori) in Panorama Numismatico 108 (Maggio 1996), pp. 137-40. He rejects the late dating, followed by RPC, but does not explain the use of Latin at so early a date.

Centuripae

667 Another specimen now in L (ex Thackray, 0.98 g).

Sicily, Uncertain mints

668. See also Martini, Sicilia nos. 111-133 (accepting the inclusion of the praenomen L), and now on 627, above. Some specimens appear to have part of one of the duovir’s names in the wreath: Martini 128-30, 129 curiously seeming to read [STA B]. One (at least) has a star behind Augustus’ head (Martini 132). See also above, on 627.

668/12. Now Triton XI, 8-9 Jan. 2008, lot 422; 15. Kestner Museum, Hannover (under Corinth); 16. Verona, Museo Civico (6.42; axis: 6); 17. Yale (ex PRF, 7.78 on which the praenomen L seems clear); 18. RBW, 8.82 (the reverse legend is SISIINA/PR COS/L STAT/P COTA).

Tyndaris


S2-I-670A/1. The coin published by R. Martini, ‘Emissione duumvirale della colonia(?) di Tyndaris a firma dei legati(?) di Sextus Pompeius A. Pomponius M.f. Vic(tor) ed A. (Flaminius?) Flamma’, Annalazioni Numismatiche 29, Marzo 1998, pp. 666-70, was recently cleaned and will be published again by P. Villemur, ‘De quelques émissions coloniales romaines en Sicile: retour à Tyndaris’ in Festschrift R. Witschonke (forthcoming). The attribution to Tyndaris was wrongly doubted in Supp. I as the legends clearly read: [   ] SEN IVIR EX DD/A POMP A FL[   ]COL TVN. The reverse design is indeed a dolphin.

Melita


674/1. cited as G p.601, no.33 = M. 3, 607, 33 (pl. 95.7) (not M. 3, 601, 33) = SNG Glasgow 215.
Cirta/Constantine

On this coinage, see A. Berthier, *Tiddis cité antique de Numidie* (Paris, 2000), pp. 303-313, which contains nothing really new since *La Numidie* (Paris, 1981) and has many errors. No weight is given for the 4 specimens found at Tiddis (but one specimen is located in P = RPC I, 701/2) and RPC is unknown to Berthier. See also J. Alexandropoulos, *Les monnaies de l’Afrique Antique 400 av. J.-C. - 40 ap. J.-C.* (Toulouse, 2000), pp. 314-318 and p. 468, cat. nos. 131-135, who returns to a dating of 46-44 and a portrait of the condottiere P. Sittius. The remark, p. 318, n. 20, that the sign read as an S on RPC 704 is not the mark of the semis, but a Punic sign, which is also found on RPC 720 and some bronze coins of Juba I (Maz 91 and 92), carries some weight. But interpreting this sign as the mark of the mint of Cirta is difficult to accept: why would RPC 704 be the only series, among the five denominations, to have it?

703/2. Now Triton XI, Villemur coll., 8 Jan. 2008, lot 572 (ex CGF, Monnaies XXV, 26 Jan. 2006, lot 136), 7.22. The coin sold by CGF, acquired by PV, and then sold by Triton is without any doubt the coin described by Berthier (*Libyca* 1960, 93).


Hippo


Utica

S2-I-721A AE. 24 mm, 10.40 g [1]. Axis: 11. [0]

TI CAESAR DIVI F AVG IM; bare head of Tiberius, l.

M M IVL VTIC P P D D; Livia veiled, holding patera and sceptre, seated r.

1. PV, 10.40.

S-722A As 722, but head of Tiberius, r.

1. P 1991/598, 7.87 (axis: 12); 2. Carthage, 10.03 (axis: 6). 1-2 share the same obv. die; the legend on the reverse is arranged differently.
The obv. legend reads: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG IMP (not AVG F A IMP). 723/1 is from the same obv. die as S2-I-723A.

S2-I-723A AE. 24-5 mm, 11.42 g (1). Axis: 3. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG IMP; bare head of Tiberius, r. M M IVL VTIC P D D; Livia veiled, holding patera and sceptre, seated r.


S-724A As 724, but rev. legend is M M IVL VTI D D P P

1. Carthage, 6.64 (axis: 12); 2. Tunis, 9.45 (axis: 12).

728/2. P1998/9, 2.85.


733/29. Specimen in Museo Civico, Verona (12.85; axis 3).

Carthage

746 The countermark is unconnected with GIC 679 (of Apamea).


754/9. M, 6.73.

Colonia Iulia Pia Paterna

759/2. Now P 2007/49; 3. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 1312, 14.28 (6h) with a circular countermark on the obv.: capricorn holding globe attached to rudder to l., with cornucopia above its back (GIC-).


Hadrumetum


772b/4. Private coll..


S2-I-774A

As 774, but Sol r.


776. The correct reading of the reverse legend is P QUINTI VARS and not P QUINTI VALI (as stated by RPC) or P QUINTI VARI (as stated by Alexandropoulos).

777/3. Künker 124, A. Wild coll., 16-17 March 2007, lot 8737, 59.82. This third specimen adds part of the obv. legend: [DIVI F AVG], which now may probably be restored as IMP [CAESAR] DIVI F AVGSTVS TR POT XVII.


781corr. The legend correctly reads ...PROCOS VII VIR EPVLO (i.e. VIR was missed out), as noted by Lanz 94, 22 Nov. 1999, lot 126 = Peus 333, 6-11 May 1992, lot 680. The legend of 780 is, however, correctly given (no VIR).


Lepti Minus

784/1. Now P 2007/52.

787/3. CNG EA 281, 20 June 2012, lot 258, 12.76.


S3-I-790A

Obv. as 790 but head r.

1. T. Cederlind BBS 150, 2 March 2009, lot 114 (ex T. Cederlind BBS 132, 4 Oct. 2004, lot 105), 10.65

Thapsus

lot 565, 9.62.


**Achulla**


799/5. CNG 88, 14 Sept. 2011, lot 1109, 27.12.


**Thaena**


804/3. JSW, 8.49 (axis: 6).

S-805A Lead bronze. 25 mm, 9.04 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]

TYNT; diademed bust (of Venus/Astarte), r.

Temple with four columns


808/2. Künker 124, A. Wild coll., 16-17 March 2007, lot 8751, 28.07. This second specimen offers the full obv. legend: IMP CAESAR DIVI F P P.


**Sabratha**

814/10. G = M. 3, 582, 4 = SNG Glasgow 247, 8.68 (not 9.46 g as in M. and RPC).

815/12. G = M. 3, 582, 3 = SNG Glasgow 248, 8.99 (not 10.46 g as in M. and RPC).

816/1. Now CNG MBS 63, 21 May 2003, lot 1105.
819/5. CNG 51, 1999, lot 1018, 17.04, with cmk GIC698.


Mauretania


Bogud


856/5-6. Atalaya, 11.20, 9.80. An additional three specimens with helmeted head (Atalaya) are probably forgeries.

Tingi


S-852A AE. 19-20mm, 5.82 g (2). Axis: 6 (2). [0]

Africa, Uncertain mints

Head of Mercury, r.; behind, caduceus

Helmeted head of Roma, r.

Africa: Sabratha, Oea, Lepcis Magna, Uncertain mints, Mauretania
The last letter is D rather than L, and it is possible, but not certain, that we should read IVR D. See now C. Hamdoune, ‘Note sur le statut colonial de Lixus et de Tanger’, Antiquités africaines 30, 1994, pp. 81-7, who also doubts the reading COL and demonstrates that Tingi was a municipium until it was made an honorary colony by Claudius. 6. Private coll. accessed via omni.bbf.net on 4 Nov. 2006, 10.70; 7. RBW (ex Künker 143, 6-7 Oct. 2008, lot 302), 10.61. These new specimens give the correct reading of the obverse which ends - E DD and of the reverse, where the name of the second aedilis is not M. CVRIVS but M. CLODIVS. Therefore the correct legends are as following: IVL TINGI FABVLIVS ANTISTIVS IV VIR E D D/ L BAEBIVS COSA M CLODIVS I M AID.

860/5

860/6

860/7


862/2. Atalaya, 23.40; 3. Atalaya, 20.40; 4. NAC 72, 16-17 May 2013, lot 559 (ex DNW 27 Sep. 2007, lot 2319), 11.87. Coin 2 offers part of the name of the second duovir, ending JARIVS. IV(VR) should not be regarded as certain.


Colonia Iulia Constantia Zilil


866/1 = Depeyrot, op. cit., no. 83; 866/2 = Depeyrot, op. cit., no. 85.

S-866A AE. 26 mm, 18.39 g (1). Axis: 12. [CAESAR] DIVI F CON[ST]; bare head of Octavian, r. ANIAR[ ]; trophy; on l. and r., seated captive.

1. Dchar Jdid excavations 1978.1743, 18.39 (see RPC I, plate 195, 866A = Depeyrot, op. cit., no. 82). The reverse design derives from the coinage of Caesar struck in Spain (RRC 468/1-2).


Lixus


Colonia Iulia Campestris Babba

867/1 = Depeyrot, Zilil I. Colonia Iulia Constantia Zilil, Étude du numéraire, (Rome, 1999), no. 81 (but illustrated as no. 80 on the plate); 867/2 = Depeyrot, op. cit., no. 80 (but illustrated as no. 81 on the plate).
Eastern Mauretania. The Roman province

Bocchus II


The Roman Province


Caesarea

880/7-10. Atalaya, 13.60, 13.20, 11.20, 9.70

881/4. Musée Bardo, Tunis (see Amandry, ‘Bilan’), variant clearly inscribed with the alternative reading CAESAREA (rather than KAESAREA); 5. H.J. Berk 109, 20 July 1999, lot 422, 5.23 (another specimen with the reading CAESAREA).

Cartenna


Africa: uncertain city

886/7. Private coll.
Crete (I)

901/1. The correct weight of the coin is 15.94 g, not 11.99 g as given by Svoronos. See Dressel, ZfN 21, 1898, p. 214, n. 2.

Cyrenaica and Crete

904-6. See now M. Asolati, ‘A proposito di alcune questioni di numismatica cirenaica’, AmC XXXVIII (2009), pp. 179-203 who stresses rightly that 4 provenances (all from Cyrenaica) were known before the publication of RPC I (although it is said, p. 217, that provenances are lacking). He adds 9 new specimens, located in the Archaeological Museum of Cyrene, illustrated Tav. 1, p. 197, n° 3-11. The metal analysis of the Padua specimen reveals a composition of copper and tin (Cu: 96.34%; Sn: 3.66%). With a mean weight of ca. 13.25 g (15), these coins resemble semiuncial asses.


908/H.3. RBW (ex CNG MBS 78, 14 May 2008, lot 1243), 22.84.


910 Β/Δ. 6. RBW, 4.10.

911 II: 1. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 930.

912 Uncertain 6: see Rahmouni p. 25, no. 41 and p. 34, pl. III.

913/3 (Α/Α). Now RBW.

914/41. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1050; 42. now = MM Numismatics Ltd. Auction I (December 1997) lot 314.

916/5. RBW, 8.73.

917/6. Now RBW.

918/4: see Rahmouni p. 25 no. 42 and p. 3, pl. III.

Cyrenaica (II)

919 corr. The correct reading of the obv. legend is AYAOC ΠΟΥΠΕΟΟC L.

921/11: see Rahmouni p. 25, no. 23 and p. 35, pl. IV.

922/7: see Rahmouni p. 26, no. 44 and p. 35, pl. IV.

925/5. RBW (ex Peus 386, 26 April 2006, lot 662), 5.23.

Crete (II)

Cyrenaica (III)

938/3. M, 8.42.

944/10. see Rahmouni p. 26, no. 45 and p. 35, pl. IV.

S3-I-947A AE. 19 mm, 3.80 g (1). Axis: 9 (1)

As 947
As 947

Crete (III)


Eleutherana

S3-I-953A AR. 16-17 mm, 2.43 g (1). Axis: ?

TIBEPIOC KAIACAP CEBACTOC E KOP ΛΥ (square sigmas); laureate head of Tiberius, r.
ΘΕΟC CEBACTOC ΚΠΙTHC IEPA (square sigmas); radiate head of Divus Augustus, r.

1. F. Künker 136, Traeger coll., 10 March 2008, lot 135 (ex Hirsch 245, 4-5 May 2006, lot 388), 2.70
2. Heidelberger Münzhandlung Herbert Grü 62, 14-15 Nov. 2013, lot 122, 2.28

Cretan bronze coinage

p. 233, after 975 A new specimen (private coll.) of the coins sometimes attributed to Ephesus for Livia indicates that the correct reading of the obverse legend is ΑΡΤ ΣΕΒΑ, presumably standing for ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ and suggesting the identification of the head as Artemis. An attribution to Dictynna seems quite possible (cf. the coin of Domitian with ΔΙΚΤΥΝΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ: Sv. Province 55; cf. 63?), or perhaps the Cretan Koinon. The style quite reminiscent of Julia on the coins of Titus/Julia (Sv -). See RPC II, 45.

Cnossos

980/7. P 2002/198, 4.64.
1002/24. Both this (M. 2, 178, 40 = SNG Glasgow 326) and RPC I pl. 56 have rev. with draped bust of Messali na rather than bare head.


S3-1-1029A. AE. 29 mm, 18.23 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

[ ΚΑΙΣ, bare head, l.
ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΣΕΒΑΣΤ, ] as 1029.

1. Private coll. (Greece), 18.23.

CIRENAICA AND CRETE: Cretan bronze coinage, Cretan Koinon

Coinage without governor’s name struck at Gortyn (?)


Cretan Koinon

1039/12-13 G (M. 2, 165, 7 & 8 = SNG Glasgow 344-5) and RPC I pl. 58 have obv laureate head of Nero rather than bare head

**Messene**


To the five series listed in *RPC* under (a)-(e), which obviously form a single issue, given by C. Grandjean to the Julio-claudian period (serie XVI), should be added another one (serie XV), earlier, dated to the end of the 1st century BC or the beginning of the 1st century AD.

**S2-I-1115A.** AE. 15 mm, 3.07 g (3). Axis: var. [0]

Grandjean serie XV 674-676 corr. and pl. XXIV

Bare-headed bust of Heracles, r., with lionskin. Club; to l. and r., ME and wreath


**S2-I-1115B.** AE. 18-19 mm, 5.58 g (10). Axis: var. [8]

*RPC* (a); Grandjean serie XVI α 677-684 and pl. XXIV

MECCHNİW ; veiled and draped bust of Tyche, wearing mural crown

Zeus standing, r., holding eagle on r. outstretched arm and thunderbolt in l.; in field, l. and r., wreath and tripod


**S2-I-1115C.** AE. 18-19 mm, 5.48 g (11). Axis: var. [6]

*RPC* (b) and (d); Grandjean serie XVI β 685-688 and pl. XXIV

As S2-I-1115B

Zeus standing, facing., holding long sceptre, eagle on l. arm outstretched; in r. field, wreath

1. LHS 96, *Coins of Peloponnesos. The BCD coll., 8-9 May 2006*, lot 761.2 ; 2-10. see Grandjean

**S2-I-1115D.** AE. 18-19 mm, 5.46 g (5). Axis: var. [1]

*RPC* (e); Grandjean serie XVI γ 689 and pl. XXV

As S2-I-1115B-C

Artemis standing facing, head r., wearing a short chiton, r. hand holding a spear, l. hand resting on column; at her feet, a dog

1. Formerly Cancio coll. ; 2-6. see Grandjean.
S2-I-1115E. AE. 18-19 mm, 5.35 g (22). Axis: var. [14]

**RPC** (c); Grandjean serie XVI ð 690-695 and pl. XXV

As S2-I-1115B-D

Asclepius standing facing, head l., holding serpent staff in r. hand; to r., wreath

1. L **BMC 44**; 2–22, see Grandjean.

### Aegium

J. Kroll, ‘Hemiobols to Assaria: the Bronze Coinage of Roman Aigion’, *NC* 1996, pp. 49-78 provides a full study of the coinage of Aigion/Aegium. He supports the dating of the coins (of four denominations) with the names of Theoxios and Kletaioi (BMC 4-10) to the Triumviral period, taking the head of Dionysus as an allusion to Antony and the eagle as a Ptolemaic symbol like that on the contemporary coins of Patras in the name of Cleopatra. He also dates the HMIOBEAIN coins to the early third century and suggests a full scheme of denominations for the Hellenistic and imperial coinage, in the context of the pattern of denominations used throughout Greece.

### Corinth

Hahn, *Frauen* p. 355 no. 224 accepts as a coin of Corinth the description of Cohen p. 313 no. 4. However, the description is fragmentary and unconvincing and there is no good reason to accept it as a reliable record, or indeed to suppose that it is an otherwise unrecorded coin of Corinth.


1135 Lanz 135, 21 May 2007, lot 495, reads M NOVIO BASSO M ANTO HIPPARC. Only 2 obverse dies were known for this emission, none of which with – ANTO.

### Patras

P. Agгалопулу has pointed that the statement on p. 258 that Pliny gives the name as Colonia Augusta Aroe Patrensis is incorrect. In her article, ‘Colonia Augusta Achaia Patrensis. Pseudoautonoma nomismata tes Patras apo tis anaskaphes’, *Archaia Achaia kai Eleia, Meletenata 13* (Athens, Institut fur Griechisches und Römische Antike. Nationales Hellenisches Forschungszentrum) (1991), pp. 211-16 she has examined the coins without emperor’s head (**RPC** 1246-51) found during the Patras excavations of 1970-82. She concludes that some types are connected with the cult of Cybele and Attis which flourished under the Antonines, others with the cult of Dionysos and with Calydon, also in favour under the Antonines. One type, known from 7 specimens from Patras, is not in **RPC**: cista with phrygian cap/pedum and syrinx. We are grateful to her for allowing us to publish this type and a similar anepigraphic one here (S-1244A and S-1244B).


See also Penelope Agrallopoulou, *Themata nomismatikês kai nomismatikês kublphorias tôn Patrôn 14 av. J.-C. – 268 ap. J.-C.*; Archaiologikô Instituto Peloponnesiakôn Spoudôn, Seira Monographôn kai Didaktorikôn Dia. 1 (Tripolis, 2012) who publishes stray finds from the Roman period found during excavations conducted at Patras between 1970 and 1982. 361 coins from Patras, ranging from Augustus to the Severan period, were unearthed and catalogued pp. 67-91. A concordance between Agalopoulou’s catalogue and **RPC** I is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agгалопулу</th>
<th><strong>RPC</strong> I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augustus 1-12, p. 67 and Pl. 1</td>
<td>1252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius 1-27, pp. 67-8 and Pl. 1</td>
<td>1253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudius 1-44, pp. 68-9 and Pl. 2</td>
<td>1256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero 1-4, p. 70 and Pl. 3</td>
<td>1279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero 5-6, p. 70 and Pl. 3</td>
<td>1268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero 7, p. 70 and Pl. 3</td>
<td>S3-I-1262A (see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero 8-9, p. 70 and Pl. 3</td>
<td>1260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero 10, p. 71 and Pl. 3</td>
<td>1258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galba 1-5, p. 71 and Pl. 3</td>
<td>1262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On this series, see now E. Haug, ‘Local Politics in the Late Republican: Antony and Cleopatra at Patras’, AJN 20, 2008, pp. 405-20. E. Haug suggests that the magistrate who signed the series was Agias, the son of Lyson, known from Cicero’s letters, a member of a leading family in Patras. The fact that Agias advertised that he was responsible for the coining of this series was ‘a bold political move, since it publicized the connections he and Patras possessed with an enemy of Rome’. The coin shows that the Lyson family ‘had redirected their allegiance to Cleopatra, to whom Antony was now allied, in order to protect their interests’.

**S3-I-1245A** AR. 15-16 mm, 2.27 g (18). Axis: var. [13]

Head of Aphrodite, r., wearing stephane, earring and necklace, her hair bound in a bun at the back

ΔΑ/ΜΑΙ above Patras monogram within laurel wreath tied at the bottom


**S3-I-1245B** AR. 18-19 mm, 4.46 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [1]

Head of Zeus, r.

ΑΓΥC; Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm ; at her feet, a dolphin ; on r., the monogram of Patras.

1. NY 68.57.54, 4.46

**S3-I-1245C** AR. 15-16 mm, 2.38 g (14). Axis: var. [10]


Head of Zeus, r.

ΑΓΥC/AICXPI/ΩΝΟC within a *corona navalis*; in the center, the monogram of Patras.


J. Warren, ‘More on the «new landscape» in the late Hellenistic coinage of the Peloponnes’ in M. Amandry and S. Hurter ed, *Travaux de numismatique offerts à Georges Le Rider* (London, 1999), p. 387, n. 55, suggested that the civic issue of hemidrachms in the name of Agys was struck after Agrippa took Patras in 31 BC and that the *corona navalis* refers to the crown awarded for naval victories. The depiction of the crown was ‘a flattering reference to Agrippa and to placate him and Octavian after the city’s previous support of Antony and Cleopatra’. The ‘discovery’ of a drachm struck by Agys (S3-I-1245B) with a Victory on the reverse gives even more weight to J. Warren’s suggestion.


**S-1248A** AE. 14 mm.

C A A P; cista with phrygian cap

Syrinx and pedum

**S-1248B**  As 1247A, but no inscription.

1. **Patras excavations 250;** 2-8. Patras excavations.

1254/7. Ca HUAM 1986.382.131, 10.11.

1255/5 = Finarte asta 995 [Fontana] (27.11.1996), lot 784; 1255/8 For L 1898-, read L 1893-.

1257/4. M, 8.61 (no IMP).


1260/2. **J. Noory coll.**, 8.46.


**S3-I-1262A** AE. 21-25 mm, ?

IMP NERO CAESAR; laureate head of Nero, l. GEN COL NER PAT; Genius with patera over altar and cornucopia

1. **Patras B.E. 572** (= Agallopoulou p. 70, 7 and Pl. 3).

1265/6. Berk 170th BBS, 29 July 2010, lot 503, 7.30 (same obv. die as 1265/1).

1269/2. **P 2001/66,** 7.59 (the obv. legend seems to be NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IM).

**1272/1** = Finarte asta 995 [Fontana] (27.11.1996), lot 794 (11.10, not 7.24 g).


Another specimen in G (Roman collection) has obv. legend IMP NERO CAES AVG. As it has been tooled, it cannot definitely attest this variant obverse legend.

**S-1275A** As 1275, but radiate head, l.

1. **Lerdahl,** 8.94. Same obv. die (small diameter) as 1268/1.

**Dyme**


1284 Specimen in Museo Civico, Verona (4.61; axis: 6); 6. CNG MBS 81/2, The BCD Collection of Coins of the Peloponnesos Part II, 20 May 2009, lot 2775, 4.74.

1285/1 **corr.** The correct legend of the obverse is CN OCTA M ANT ARIS II V[IR].

L. Keppie suggests that C I A D should be expanded Colonia Iulia Achaica (rather than Antonia Dumaecorum, on the analogy of Patras (*RPC* I, 1246-7), in which case there would be no evidence for a refoundation by Antony. The same could apply to the same legend on coins of Augustus and Tiberius (1287-9), in which case there would be no evidence for a refoundation by Augustus either.
1287/2. Private coll., 4.05.

1288/6. Found on the island of Antidagonara, close to Kythira, among 220 coins.

1289corr. The obv. legend should read: AVG(V) (C I A D).

Zacynthus


1292/3. RBW coll., 4.66 (axis: 3).

1293 A rather larger specimen (19 mm, 5.10) in private coll. I (ex Kunker 27, 1994, lot 527) is probably a forgery.

Melos

1294/5. G (p. 207, no. 7) has a star in front of Athena. It is also on a larger flan (30 mm, 14.97 g).

1295/2. Museo Civico, Verona, 11.06 (axis: 6): authenticity also seems doubtful.


Ceos

S-1300A AE. 17 mm, 4.87 g (1). Axis: 12.

CEBAC-TOC; bare head, r.
KHWN; Apollo(?), standing r. playing lyre


Tanagra


1305/5. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 308b, 3.49.


1317/12. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 309c, 4.88.


1324/7. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 312a, 1.81.


1326/2. Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 312b, 2.43 (the obv. legend seems to be TANARP and the head a female one, but it is not clear at all if this head is Livia).

1327/6. Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 312c, 2.91.

Thebes

1331, 1335 Countermark is GIC 489.

1332/1. Now CNG EAuction 290, 7 Nov. 2012, lot 249 (part of) (ex Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 389a, 6.10, 12h).
1333/4. Now CNG EAuction 290, 7 Nov. 2012, lot 249 (part of) (ex Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 589b, 7.25, 1h).

1334/5. Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 590, 9.64 (Nike on prow).

1335/5-6. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 588 (588a, 8.71, 7h and 588b, 7.32, 9h); 7. now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 589a, 8.71.

1336/9-10. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 587 (587a, 8.40, 11h and 587b, 5.65, 11h).

Locri (Opus)


S-1338A AE. 19-20 mm 6.12 g (3). Axis: var. 

TI KAICAP CEBACTOC; bare head of Tiberius, r.
OPIOYN] ; male figure standing l., as RPC I, 1339-40

1. NAC 55, the BCD collection, Lokris-Phokis, 8 Oct. 2010, lot 153.2, 5.97; 2. Now NAC 55, The BCD collection. Lokris-Phokis, 8 Oct. 2010, lot 153.1, 6.20; 3. BCD, 6.18. It is possible that the unique coin of Otho in Mu whose authenticity has been questioned (RPC I, 1340), has been altered from a coin of Tiberius such as this. Countermark: poppy head on the obverse (GIC :- 1-2).


S-1342A 14 mm, 4.12 g (1). Axis: 8. 

KAAY CEPAPIWNOC; caps of the Dioscuri OPIOYN(E) III; rudder


Elatea

S3-I-1342B AE. 20 mm, 6.48 g (4). Axis: 6(2), 12(1), 8(1) [1]

SNG Cop 166.

Helmeted bust of Athena Kranaiia, r.
EAATEIN; head of Poseidon, r.; trident on l. shoulder.

1. Cop SNG 166, 5.89; 2. A Alpha Bank, 7.34; 3-4. NAC 55, The BCD collection. Lokris-Phokis, 8 Oct. 2010, lots 436-7, 7.01, 5.67. RPC I omitted any coins from Elatea but it is probable that this coin belongs to the second half of the first century BC according to its style and fabric.
Chalcis

1343-54 O. Picard is sure that Picard 97-98, excluded from RPC I, belong here, since 97 has the ethnic and is stylistically similar to 95-6 and 98. 98/2 was found in a context of the end of the 1st century BC/beginning of the 1st century AD.

For a possible new coin from Chalcis for Augustus and Tiberius, see below on S5474.


S2-I-1350A. AE. 20 mm. 7.36 g. Axis: 9 (1). [0]

As 1349
As 1350


S-1352A AE. 20-23 mm. 9.97 g (1). Axis: 0

ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ - [ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ]; draped bust of Poppaea, r.
C[TPA TI KAAY] EYΘΥΚΑΙ ΧΑΑ; Hera seated l., holding patera and sceptre; to r., A[2]


Carystus


Cephalenia (Proculeius)

1360/12. Now RBW.

Delphi

J. Svoronos, BCH XX (1896), pp. 30-33, attributed
coins with no imperial portraits to the period of Augustus-Hadrian. Many of the coins he listed are quoted from old sources and need confirmation, but some do exist. A coin like his no. 37, with ΔΕΛΦΩΝ Apollo playing lyre/ΠΥΘΙΑ tripod, might be attributed to the reign of Nero and refer to Nero’s visit to Greece, as the obverse echoes RPC 1275 of Patras and 1371 of Nicopolis. But in view of the occurrence of these types on the reverse of Hadrianic coins (compare, e.g. Svoronos pl. XXVII, 2 and 19), it seems more likely that they all date from that reign.

Nicopolis


1368 For a variant, with, on the rev., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙΑ above the galley and ΝΕΠ [C]ΕΒΑΚΤ below: Padova, 10.12. See also G. Missere, F. Missere, *La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale*, Modena, 1999, no. 148, 10.4 g.

1371/10. M (uncertain), 9.86.

1373/1: NY 1944.100.17882 was bought from R. Ball Auction VI, 9 Feb. 1932, lot 670.

1374/2. M (uncertain), 9.91. Same dies as 1374/1.

S-1377A As 1377, but reverse legend ΝΕΠΩΝΙ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΩΝ ΠΑΤΡ

1. Vecchi 7 (1997) lot 1207, 9.64. The new legend presents Nero as *Nero Liberator* (in a form more akin to the IVPPITER LIBERATOR of Patras (*RPC* I, 1279-80) or NE ΚΑΙ ΖΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ of Sicyon (*RPC* I, 1238-44) although Zeus is not present.

Corcyra

Worn coin countermarked GIC 544 and 613/544 and head r. now in L (ex Thackray, 4.22).

Buthrotum


S3-I-1378A AE. 14 mm, 3.42 g (1). Axis: ?  [0]

Two fishes
NEPOS/ET SICIVVS/PRAE I D in 3 lines

1. Private coll., 3.42 (= S. de Maria and S. Gjongecaj ed, *Phoinike III. Rapporto preliminare sulle campagne di scavi e ricerche 2002-2003*, p. 175, no. 321 and fig. 10.3, 321, p. 176). This specimen was found ‘fortuitamente sulla collina di Phoinike’ (p. 161) and certainly belongs to Buthrotum. The obverse type recalls Neronian issues (*RPC* 1416-7), but due to the absence of ethnic, this issue probably dates from the Triumviral period, as *RPC* 1378 (see also below).

S3-I-1379A AE. 16 mm, 3.24 g (1). Axis: 6 (1).  [0]

[BVT?] PVB; two fishes.
D D; dolphin r.

1. Kovacs, 3.24. In view of the uncertain reading on the obverse, we cannot be sure of the attribution. F. Kovacs suggests (in litt.) Buthrotum. In favour of that attribution are: the two fishes (RPC 1416-1417: Neronian), and the dolphin (RPC 1392: Augustan) and the very unusual occurrence of the word PVBL (RPC 1395-1397 have PVBL: Claudian; this seems to be the only occurrence of the word, whatever its exact significance, in RPC I), while D D is too general to help. A date in the Triumviral or Augustan period seems likely.


1391/3. Found at Diaporit, near Butrint (SF 615), 6.75. The lituus is positioned differently in relation to the inscription on the reverse. Countermarks: CP on obv; AL retrograde on rev. (as 1391/2).

1393/2. Now Yale.

1394/2. Now RBW (ex CNG MBS 78, 14 May 2008, lot 1215).


1397/2. Verona, 7.80 (D. Calomino, loc. cit., p. 15 and Tav. [1], 4).


S3-I-1399A AE. 23 mm, 10.37 g (1).

[ ] CLAV[...]; laureate head, r.
[ ] – C C I B; figure of Artemis (?) standing l. with quiver and ?torch; behind, another smaller figure facing r.

1. Butrint, Forum Excavations (SF 1005), 10.37. The interpretation of the reverse design is uncertain. The identification of the figure seems plausible as a quiver does seem definite. The corroded area on the left of the reverse looks like a horse, perhaps suggesting Artemis is in a biga; on the other hand, there does seem to be a ground line beneath her legs (and feet?), suggesting that it is a standing figure. There is something to the left of the smaller figure (R. Abdy and S. Moorhead suggest perhaps the top of the arches of the aqueduct).


1405/1 = Finarte asta 995 [Fontana] (27.11.1996), lot 791.


S3-I-1415A AE. 15 mm, 3.26 g (1).

NE[RO CL]AVDI[VS] CAES[AR]; radiate head of Nero, r.
EX C […]
VICTORY walking r., holding out wreath and palm

Phoenice

S3-I-1417A AE. 16-22 mm, 3.57 g (7). Axis: 12 (1) [2]

ΦΟΙΝΕΙΚΑΙΩΝ; head of Zeus crowned with oak, r.
ΠΑΤΕΡΠΙΝΟ ΙΕΠΕΥ Ε; palm; all in a laur-wreath

1. L 1889-11-11-2, 3.12; 2. NY 1947.97.156, 8.31; 3-7. Phoenice, 4.10, 2.40, 2.06, 2.38, 2.80, 2.93

S3-I-1417B AE. 16-20 mm, 3.41 g (2). Axis: ? [1]

BMC 4

ΦΟΙΝΕΙΚΑΙΩΝ; head of Zeus crowned with oak, r.
ΠΑΤΕΡΠΙΝΟ ΙΕΠΕΥ Ε Π; Π ΜΕΜΟ in r. and l. field; palm; all in a laurel-wreath.

1. L BMC 4, 3.01; 2. Phoenice, 3.81

S3-I-1417C AE. 14-16 mm, 1.24 g (2). Axis: ? [0]

ΦΟΙΝΕΙΚΑΙΩΝ.
ΠΑΤΕ: palm.

1. Private coll., 1.70; 2. Phoenice, 0.78


pire romain’, RV 166 (2010), pp. 383-4. P. Gardner was the first to publish a specimen of these coins (BMC 4) and he dated it to the Roman times. The coins were omitted from RPC I errore, and recently more specimens have come to light thanks to S. Gjongecaj. Unfortunately, they don’t have any archaeological context, but a date in the second half of the first century BC seems likely. The mention of a iereus at this time on the coinage is an hapax. S. Gjongecaj divides S3-I-1417A-B into 3 different denominations, according to their weight. But the die study has probably to be revised and would prove that the dies used to strike the NY specimen on a heavy flan also used to strike lighter coins. No account is really made of S3-I-1417B, whose reverse legend is different and difficult to read; Gardner suggested Γ Μ ΜΕΜΟ, Π Π ΜΕΜΟ seems another possibility. S3-I-

1417C is no doubt a smaller denomination of S3-I-1417A-B.

1418/6-7. Phoenice inv. 8729-30, 10.67, 10.33 (= S. de Maria and S. Gjongecaj ed, Phoinike III. Rapporto preliminare sulle campagne di scavi e ricerche 2002-2003, p. 177, n° 336-7 and fig. 10.3, 336-7, p. 176). 6-7. The obverses of these two specimens are erased and it is therefore quite difficult to read the obv. legend as ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΖΕΒΑ ΓΕΡΜΑ (commentary p. 163), whereas the legend indicated in the catalogue (p. 177) follows RPC 1418. The reverse legend is read as ΦΟΙΝΕΙΚΑΙΩΝ ΑΠΙΟ ΗΠΙ(ΕΙΠΟΥ) (p. 163 and p. 177), but the photos clearly show that the legend is ΦΟΙΝΕΙΚΑ ΑΠΙΟ ΗΠΙ(ΕΙΠΟΥ) The reverse type is interpreted as Zeus standing facing, naked, holding thunderbolt and resting on sceptre.

1419/3. L. M. Ugolini, Albania Antica II. L’Acropoli di Fenice (Milan-Rome, 1932), pp. 159-60 and fig. 95; 4. Phoenice, 5.72 (= S. Gjongecaj, ‘Quelques réflexions sur la politique monétaire de la ville antique de Phoinikè’, in P. Cabanes and J.-L. Lambole ed, L’Illyrie méridionale et l’Épire dans l’Antiquité – IV (Paris, 2004), p. 172 and p. 174, fig. 13); 5-6. Phoenice inv. 8736/1 and 8736, 5.30, 5.72 (= S. de Maria and S. Gjongecaj ed, op. cit., p. 177, n° 334-5 and fig. 10.3, 334, p. 176); 4. The obverse of this coin, found in Phoenice in 2001, is erased, but the legend of the reverse is clear: ΦΟΙΝΕΙΚΑ ΑΠΙΟ [ΗΠΙ]ΕΙ, except one letter which the author wanted to correct as ΑΠΕΙ ‘(sur la pho-
to du n° 1418, la lettre est très large et pourrait faire croire à un H, mais il ne fait aucun doute qu’il faut lire un Α’). The reverse type is interpreted as Nero: ‘la tête
du revers est celle de Néron’; 5-6. The illustration of no. 334, p. 176, clearly shows that the reverse legend on this specimen (and on no. 335) is ΦΟΙΝΕΙΚΑΙΩΝ ΑΠΟ ΗΠΕΙΡΟΥ as indicated in the commentary (p. 163) and the catalogue (p. 177). But the reverse type is now described as ‘testa laureate di Artemide’, which certainly needs a commentary; 7. T. Cederlind BBS 171, 7 Oct. 2013, lot 176 (ex T. Cederlind BBS 161, 25 Oct. 2011, lot 106), 7.09.

A catalogue of this coinage is now provided by S. Gjongecaj, ‘Le monnayage de Phoinikè sous l’empire romain’, RV 166 (2010), p. 385-7 and 391-3. New specimens found at Phoinikè are published together with coins previously published and it is sometimes hard to make a link between the different publications as a same specimen may have a different weight and inventory number from one publication to the other. Dividing 1418 between two different denominations seems unlikely.

**Magnetes**

**S-1420A** AE. 22 mm, 7.53 g (1). Axis: 5. [0]

[ ]; laureate head (of Augustus?), r.

CEBACTOC ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; laureate head (of Tiberius?), r.

1. BCD, 7.53. If the coin depicts Augustus and Tiberius in the reign of Augustus, then the first word of the reverse legend is presumably carried over from the obverse (cf. S-1424A).

**S2-I-1420B.** AE. 11.19 g. Axis: 7. [0]

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; laureate head of Augustus, r.

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; bare head of Tiberius, r.

1. BCD, 11.19


1422A/1. This specimen = BCD (a cast in Winterthur gives further information about that specimen which was found in 1944 at Volos and sold in 1955 by Kriceldorf), 10.47 (Axis: 6).


The presence of a specimen in Fethiye is not, however, a reason to question the attribution to Magnetes rather than Magnesia in Ionia, as the design definitely belongs to the Thessalian mint.

1424/2-6. BCD, 9.60, 8.84, 8.57, 7.70, 7.49 (Axis: 6).

**S-1424A** AE. 25 mm, 24.65 g (1). Axis: 6. [0]

ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΝΕΡΩΝ; laureate head of Nero, r.

CEBACTOC ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; radiate head of Nero, r.

1. BCD, 24.65.

**Thessalian League**

See now F. Burrer, *Münzprägung und Geschichte des Thessalischen Bundes in der Römischen Kaiserzeit bis auf Hadrian (31 v. Chr.- 138 n. Chr.)* (Saarbrücken, 1993), who uses a more complete collection of material to present a die study and gives different attributions to emperors. A particular point of interest concerns the artist’s signature on 1443 and 1450, read as ΤΕΙΜΗΤΟC in RPC, but given as ΑΤΕΙΜΗΤΟC by Burrer (see also, for a discussion of the Neronian issues and the signature, see P.R. Franke, ‘Neron, Apollon kai Thessalia’, *Dietines Synedrio gia ten Archaia Thessalia (ste mneme tou Demetriou R Theocare)* (Athens, 1992), pp. 370-75. The concordance below notes alterations made by Burrer and lists out the varieties not included in RPC.

**RPC**

**Burrrr**

**Octavian**

1427 corr. Em 1, p.104, 1-6 (ΚΑ/ΕΣΑΡ not ΚΑΙΣΑΡ)

**Augustus**

1425 Em 1a, p. 105-8, 1-32 (series 1)
S-1425A  AE. 17-8 mm, 4.20 g (8).

Burrer Em 1a, p. 109, 33-7 (series 2)

ΣΩΣΑΝΑΡΟΥ; helmed head of Athena, r.
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ; horse trotting r.

1426  Em 1b, p. 110-3, 38-58 (series 1)

S-1426A  AE. 29-32 mm, 17.86 g (6). Axis: 12 or 6.

Burrer Em 2, p. 114, 59-62 (series 1)

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; laureate head, r.
ΜΕΓΑΛΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ; [around laurel wreath]

SWSANΔROU

QESSALWN

SEΒAS

[   TOS

1426  Em 1b, p. 110-3, 38-58 (series 1)

1428  Em 2, p. 114-21, 63-106 (series 2)

1429  Em 2, p. 121, 107-8 (series 3)

S-1429A  AE. 16 mm, 4.72 g (9). Axis: 6.

Burrer Em 2, p. 122, 109-11 (series 4)

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩ; bearded head of Zeus, r.
ΜΕΓΑΛΟΚΛΕ ΚΑΕΙ; head of Apollo, r.

1-2. ANS, ex Newell (= Rogers 67a), 5.16, 5.14; 2-9: see Burrer.

S-1429B  AE. 16 mm, 4.05 g (3).

Burrer Em 2, p. 122, 112-3 (series 5)

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩ; helmed head of Athena, r.
ΜΕΓΑΛΟΚΛΑ ΚΑΛΙΤ; Artemis with torches, r.

S-1430  Em 1, p. 123-4, 1-11 (series 1)

1431  Em 1, p. 125-7, 12-28 (series 2)

S-1431A  AE. 22-4 mm, 8.71 g (11).

Burrer Em 1, p. 127-8, 29-35 (series 3)

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΑΗΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ; laureate head, r.
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΛΥΚΟΥΤΟΥ; Athena with Nike, spear and shield, l.

S-1431B  AE. 17-8 mm, 4.44 g (3).

Burrer -

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ; helmed head of Athena, r.
ΛΥΚΟΥΤΟΥ; Athena standing l., with Nike, spear and shield; in l. field, monogram

1. BCD, 4.24; 2. BCD, 4.92; 3. BCD, 4.24; 4. P 81 (= Burrer pl. 21.7), 4.17; 5. Athens. Burrer (p. 49 and n. 142) knew three coins of this series, which he dated to the first century (?) but they were too worn to be identified precisely. The new specimen (1431B/1) is clear and allows an attribution to the strategos Lykoutos under Tiberius, as a new denomination.

1432  Em 1, p. 126, 36 (series 4)

Clauudius (but Tiberius in RPC)

S-1433  Em 1, p. 129-31, 1-14 (series 1a) and p. 132-3, 15-26 (series 1b)

1434  Em 1, p. 134-6, 27-41 (series 2)

1435  Em 1, p. 138-42, 53-86 (series 3, 1b)

1436  Em 1, p. 136-7, 42-52 (series 3, 1a)

1437  Em 1, p. 143, 87-90 (series 3, 2) and p. 143-4, 91-5 (series 4)

1438  Em 1, p. 144-5, 96-7 (series 5)

S-1438A  AE. 17 mm, 4.07 g (1).

Burrer Em 1, p. 145, 98 (series 6)

ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ; helmed head of Athena, with aegis, r.
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ; horse galloping l.; above, corn ear
Since the publication of Burrer’s book, two new types have come to light; both are signed with the same name, Lykos, and probably belong to the Julio-Claudian period:

**Claudius**

S-1438B  AE. 15-17 mm, 5.54 g (5).

ΛΥΚΟΥ: laureate head of Apollo, r. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ; wolf, r.

1. **BCD**. 9.46; 2-5. BCD, 5.20, 4.93, 4.19, 3.93 (same dies). The reverse is clearly a *type parlant*. The coins might represent an assarion; a date in Claudius’s reign is suggested by the form of the N (see Burrer p. 85).

S-1438C  AE. 16 mm, 3.54 g (3).

ΛΥΚΟΥ: helmeted head of Athena, r. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ; horse, r.


1447-1452 The head of Eirene is regarded as that of Agrippina the younger by Hahn, Frauen p. 348 no. 177.

**Mark Antony’s ‘fleet coinage’**

L. Sempronius Atratinus


1462/4 = Finarte asta 995 [Fontana] (27.11.1996), lot 791.

1467/4. NAC 59, 4-5 April 2011, lot 1813, 1.91 (described as a quadrans of Bibulus!).


1470. Another specimen found in Athens during excavations: Το Μουσείο και η ανασκαφή. Ευρήματα από τον χώρο αναγερσής του νεο μουσείου της Ακρόπολης (Athens, 2006), p. 43, n° 90.
Dyrrhachium

S. Gjongecaj, ‘Le trésor de Lleshan (Elbasan)’, RV 163 (2007), pp. 111-2, considers that the coinage of Dyrrhachium ceased in the thirties (and not after Pompey’s defeat, as stated in RPC I, p. 289) and that the bronze coinage was reformed in 38/37 BC and adapted to the Roman monetary system created by Mark Antony as was the case at Apollonia (see S. Gjongecaj and O. Picard, ‘Le trésor de Dimalla 1973 et le passage du monnayage hellénistique au monnayage impérial à Apollonia d’Illyrie’, BCH 122 (1998), pp. 511-27).

Apollonia


p. 289 The hoard from Le Mans has now been published by M. Amandry and G. Aubin, Rev. archéol. Ouest 10, 1993, pp. 115-21

Augustus

1501 gives ‘head r.’; some have a bare head (RPC pl. 75), and some a laureate (RPC 1501/5 = M. 2, 3, 25 = SNG Glasgow 633).

S3-I-1501A AE. 24-25 mm, 15.04 (5). Axis: var. [0]

Ceka 109

CEVACTOY ; bare head of Augustus, r.
ΑΠΟΛΛΩ Τ to r. NIATANI to l.; cornucopia, bound with fillet

1. A BG NP 3157, 14.75; 2. Tirana 4357, 16.80; 3. Tirana 4357 (2) (= Ceka pl. VIII, 1), 15.75; 4.

Tirana 4565, 14.47 ; 5. Tirana 4357 (3), 13.54


Ceka 111

CEVACTOC ; laureate head of Augustus, r.
ΑΠΟΛΛΩ Τ to r. NIATANI to l.; cornucopia, bound with fillet, in wreath


1502 AE. 24-25 mm, 13.36 (3). Axis: var. [1]

Ceka –

CEVACTOC ; laureate head of Augustus, l.
ΑΠΟΛΛΩ Τ to r. NIATANI to l.; cornucopia, bound with fillet, in wreath

Tiberius (?)

S3-I-1502A AE. 24-25 mm, 10.65 (3). Axis: 6

Ceka 110 (Augustus) and 112 (Tiberius)

CEBACTOC; bare head of Tiberius (?), r. AΠΩΑΛΩ 1 to r. NIATAN 1 to l.; cornucopia, bound with fillet, in wreath

1. P 90 (= RPC I, pl. 75), 11.90; 2. Tirana 1853 (= Ceka pl. VIII, 4), 10.33; 3. Tirana 3079 (= Ceka pl. VIII, 2), 9.71

The important number of coins discovered at Apollonia leaves no doubt (pace RPC I, p. 289) that the coins inscribed CEBACTOC / CEBACTO with AΠΩΑΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, cornucopia were issued at Apollonia in Illyria. Gjongecaj and Picard distinguish 5 series, without giving a precise catalogue. Here they are catalogued under 4 entries. The series with CEBACTOY (S3-I-1501A) is much heavier than the 3 others and might have been struck first. The series with CEBACTOC, bare head (S3-I-1502A) is here tentatively attributed to Tiberius as the portrait of the emperor looks more like Tiberius than Augustus.

Coinage without imperial portrait

Gjongecaj and Picard (loc. cit., pp. 136-8 and pp. 99-100) assign to the reign of Nero (?) 10 emissions without imperial portrait, representing 4 different denominations, which are signed with Greek names (Alexiôn, Kallén, Philonidas-Biôn, Teisiôn-Theophilos, Biôn-Herakleidas, Stephanos, Nikan-Arkélas) but also Roman names: Ti. Claudius Forianus, T. Pedoukaius Cestianus. These coins were not mentioned in RPC I for the good reason that almost all the material is at Tirana. But again no real catalogue is given and some denominations are missing from their list: a series signed Ti. Claudius Forianus with Apollo/obelisk (Ceka 108), a series signed Gaius and Stephanos with Artemis/tripod (Ceka 104) or a series signed by Gaios with Apollo/obelisk (Ceka 105).


RPC Kremydi (with relevant comment)

1503 Without imperial portrait 7-11. Diana is not trampling over a vexillum. Average weight: 3.31 g (12); new specimen: PV, 3.97 g.; 12. Now RBW.

S-1503A AE. 12 mm, 2.71 g (1).

Kremydi -

As 1503, but smaller (12 mm) and D D in reverse field

1. RBW (ex PV), 2.71. Probably a smaller denomination.

1504 Augustus 1-5. Average weight: 8.09 g (8).


1505 Augustus 6.

S-1505A AE. 15 mm, 3.34 g (3). Axis. 12.

Kremydi ‘Without imperial portrait’ 1

COL IVL AVG DIEN; jug between strigiles C I A D in a laurel wreath

S-1505B AE. 15 mm, 4.20 g (1). Axis: 12.
Kremydi ‘Without imperial head’ 2
COL IVL; jug
D D; two strigiles
1. Dium excavations, 4.20.

S-1506A AE. 17 mm, 4.15 g (2). Axis: 12.
Kremydi ‘Without imperial portrait’ 6
COLONIA DIENSIS; plough to r.
D D; Athena holding patera and spear, l.
1. Dium 7249, 3.70; 2. Dium 151a, 4.60.

1507 Claudius 1-3. Legend can be completed and corrected: TI CLAVDIVS CAISAR AVG GER. Average weight: 9.39 g (3).
S-1507A AE. 21-3 mm, 8.52 g (16). Axis: 12, 6.
Kremydi Claudius 4-9
TI CLAVDIVS CAE; bare head of Claudius, l.
COL AVG DIENSIS D D; Athena holding patera and spear, l.

S-1507B AE. 17-9 mm, 4.42 g (5). Axis: 11.

1508 Nero 1-14. Cmks PVB or PCP occur on 7 specimens out of 17. Average weight: 9.19 g (17)
S-1508A AE. 17 mm, 5.40 g (1). Axis: 12.
Kremydi ‘Without imperial portrait’ 4
COL DIENSIS; horse’s head, r.
No legend; sickle and vase with handle

Cassandrea or Dium

1509-1511 See now S. Kremydi-Sicilianou, ‘Quintus Hortensius Hortalus in Macedonia (44-42 BC)’, Tekmèria 4, 1998/9, pp. 61-76 and pl. 1-3 where a full list of the specimens known is given. In addition, S. Kremydi argues that Hortensius’ activity as founder of a colony should be assigned to Caesar’s initiative, not to Brutus’ and, therefore, his emission dated to 44 BC, not 43/42 BC. But the question to which colony these coins refer still remains open; though provenances favour Dium (where eleven out of the thirty-two known coins of Hortensius were found), the obverse type of the smaller denomination favours Cassandrea.

1509-10 are discussed by S. Kremydi, E nomismatokopia tes ronaikes apoikias tou Dio (Athens, 1996), pp. 217ff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPC</th>
<th>Kremydi</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1509</td>
<td>Hortensius p. 217, 1-13</td>
<td>15.28 g (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td>Hortensius p. 218, 1-6</td>
<td>Obv: reads COLONIA FELIX; 8.25g (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1511</td>
<td>Hortensius p. 219, 1-5</td>
<td>4.33 g (5); new speci-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

82
men in PV coll. (6.54 g, axis: 6).


Cassandrea


1514 New specimen in PV coll. (2.81 g, axis: 6).

8-1515A AE. 20-23 mm, 9.23 g. Axis: 6. [1]

TI CLA CAESAR AVG GERM; laureate head of Claudius, r.
COL IVL AVG CASSANDR; head of Ammon, l.

1. Spink Geneva (15 Feb 1977), lot 282, 7.73; 2. L 1995-8-5-118 ex Thackray ex Glen-dining 2.3.1994 lot 459, 10.73.

S3-I-1515B AE. 22 mm, 9.33 g (2). Axis: ? [0]

As 1515
COL IVL AVG CASSANDR; head of Ammon, l.


1516 The G specimen (1516/2) has CASSANDRE (and perhaps CASSANDREN) at the end of the reverse legend.

1517/4-5. G (= M. 1, 273, 4-5 = SNG Glasgow 640-1) are listed as having IMP but have no IMP.

Edessa

See now Eleni Papaefthymiou, Edessa de Macédoine. Etude historique et numismatique (Athènes, 2002).

RPC

1518 Augustus 1 obv. die 4.97 g (1)
1519 Augustus 2-12 6 obv. dies 8.84 g (14)
1520 Augustus 13-25 5 obv. dies 8.19 g (22)
1521 Tiberius 1-6 1 obv. die 8.31 g (8)
1522 Tiberius 7-9 1 obv. die 7.93 g (3)
1523 Tiberius 10 1 obv. die 10.28 g (1)
1524 Tiberius 11-13 1 obv. die 7.55 g (7)
1525 Tiberius 14-18 1 obv. die 8.79 g (8)
1526-7 Tiberius 19-31 6 obv. dies 7.92 g (18)


Pella or Dium

1530/8. Israel Museum 4914, 3.73.


1532corr. /2. Šeldarov coll. 70, 5.39; 3. P 2004/432, 4.98. The obv. legend can now be read as NER[ ... ], a reference to Nero Claudius Drusus, son of Tiberius.

1534-44 These are discussed by S. Kremydi, E nom-ismatokopia tes romaikes apoikias tou Dio (Athens, 1996), pp. 220-29 nos. 1-65. The attribution to Dium seems unlikely as only 2 out of the 87 specimens known were
found in the course of the excavations conducted at Dium by the University of Thessaloniki.


1549/10. SVG Evelpidis 1214, 5.12.

Pella


Thessalonica

S2-I-1551A AE. 27 mm, 15.10 g (1). [0]

ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΣΙΑ; head of Agonothesia, r. [ΜΑΝΤ ΑΥΤ] ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤ; Nike advancing, l., with wreath and palm.

1. CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 825, 15.10. A hybrid with the obv. of 1552 and a rev. of 1551. The diameter and weight are right for 1551.

1555 Countermark A to be deleted: one ex. not countermarked, the other uncertain.

S2-I-1561A. As 1562, but laur. head of Tiberius, l. [1]
**Macedonian Koinon**

**1610/3.** CNG MBS 55, 13 Sep. 2000, lot 925, 19.84.

**1612/49.** Righetti.

**1613/8.** CNG MBS 53, 13 March 2000, lot 1025, 19.00.

**S3-I-1616A** AE. 23-24 mm, 9.69 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

ΟΥΠΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; laureate head of Vitellius, l.
As 1616.

1. **Gorny and Mosch 152, 9 Oct. 2006, lot 1675, 9.69**

**1618/4.** CNG MBS 55, 13 Sep. 2000, lot 926, 9.41; 5. Righetti, 8.92.

**Amphipolis**

Hahn, Frauen p. 327 no. 55 regards a coin with a head of Artemis as possibly representing Livia. But the coin is earlier.

The coin described by Classical Cash (Boston) Auction IV (1997) lot 456 (with emperor riding down enemy/Artemis) as a coin of Caligula is actually a coin of Trajan; a coin in L. (1974-1-2-8) shows that the correct reading of the obverse inscription is KAICAP TRAIANOC.

**1628/6.** CNG MBS 54, 14 June 2000, lot 1071 (Φ in exergue), 10.02.

**Macedonia: Thessalonica, Macedonian Koinon, Amphipolis**

**1630/1.** Now CNG MBS 78, 14 May, 2008, lot 1183, 6.58.

**S3-I-1630A** AE. 19 mm, 5.96 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head of Caius Caesar, r.
AMΦΙΠΟΛΙΣ upright l., ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ down l.; Caius riding, r.; feet of horse on altars (?).

1. **Gorny and Mosch 186, 8-9 March 2010, lot 1562, 5.96**

**S3-I-1632A** AE. 20-21 mm, 9.66 g (1). Axis: 1 (1) [0]

As 1632.
Same legend as 1632; Artemis Tauropolos on bull, l.

1. **Lanz 135, 21 May 2007, lot 504, 9.66**

**S3-I-1632B** AE. 20-22 mm, 6.50 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

Same legend as 1632; laureate head of Tiberius, r.
As 1632.

1. **Rauch Sommerauktion 2009 Katalog I – Antike, 17 Sep. 2009, lot 609, 6.50**

**S3-I-1635A** AE. 21 mm, 6.68 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

As 1635
As 1631

1. **Effler coll., 6.68.** This coin, from the same obv. die as 1635/8 (illustrated on pl. 80), associates the reverse of RPC 1631 (reverse legend as ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΣΙΟΝ), which proves that RPC
1631 and 1635 were contemporaneous.


**Philippi**


Countermark: clasped hands (GIC-) on 8-9.

1647/18. RBW (ex Van der Dussen 24, 1 June 1995, lot 3864), 7.32; 19. RBW, 10.03; 20. RBW, 4.62; 21. RBW, 7.15; 22. RBW, 8.17

Countermark: hand holding caduceus (GIC-) on 20. Same cmk as on 6, 9, 14-15.

1648/9. RBW, 3.96.

1649/6. RBW, 3.27.

1651 Variant with PHILIP now in L (1995-6-5-84 ex Thackray, 5.18 g). Walter Holt Old Money VCoins 396109 with the legend PHILIP on the reverse (and not the usual PHIL).


**Uncertain (Philippi?)**

D. Savas Lenger, ‘Parium o Filippi? A proposito di una discussa attribuzione’, Annali 54, 2008 [2010], pp. 255-9, publishes the finds from Assus: the 28 coins include 12 of this group (7 Augustus, 4 Tiberius, 1 Tiberius and Drusus). He also surveys other finds from the Troad: Illium, Akpinar, ‘Troader’, Apollon Smintheus, Parium (30/51 coins from the necropolis and 21/72 coins from recent excavations) and the 71 coins in the Çanakkale museum; and so suggests Parium was indeed the mint (though perhaps another mint in Philippi).

A sequestration from a lorry coming from Bulgaria and stopped in Brindisi is reported in Annali 46, 1999, pp. 240-1, and the coins were in the Museo Provinciale di Brindisi: they include 2 of Augustus; 6 of Tiberius, together with other Greek coins (2 of Severus from Nicopolis; 1 of Augustus from Amphipolis; 1 of Augustus and 1 of Domitian from Philippi, as well as other Hellenistic Greek and Roman coins down to the Byzantine period). This group seems to support a northern Greek source for the coins.


1656/89. PV coll., with countermark PHLP (GIC-) = Philippi?; 90. Sinop Museum (no. 7-47-71: information from John Casey); 91-3. From ‘Istanbul’, from Çankırıkapi, and Amasra Museum (see A.T. Tek and M. Arslan, M. Arslan, and S. Ireland and S. Atessogullari, in ed R. Ashton, Studies in Ancient Coinage from Turkey, London, 1996, p. 25 no. 138, p. 109, no. 19, and p. 121 no. 26); 91. L 1999-3-8-2, 5.03. The coin has the cmk. on rev. HPA (GIC-); 90 (see Supplement 1) For the specimen from Sinope, see J. Casey, Sinope. A Catalogue of Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins in Sinop Museum (Turkey) and Related Historical and Numismatic Studies (London, 2010), p. 13 no. 5. (Augustus/priests ploughing). Another specimen was found in Akurgal’s excavations at Kyme in the early 1950s (E. Ünal, NC 2009, 412 no. 70).

1657/29. P 2004/34, 4.84. On the obverse, a rectangular countermark inscribed HPAK (GIC-).

1660. For a specimen from Sinope, see Casey, op. cit., p. 13 no. 6.
**THRACE**

### Thracian kings

**Koson**

1701. See now C. Preda, ‘Ein neuer Vorschlag zur Chronologie der Koson-Münzen’, in (ed) U. Peter, Stephanos nonismatikos. Edith Schönert-Geiss zum 65. Geburtstag (Berlin, 1998), pp. 555-61. J. Hourmouziadis, ‘ΚΟΣΩΝ Gold staters and silver drachmae – a die study’, *RV* 166 (2010), pp. 287-96. For the (declining) fineness of the gold, see now A. Vilcu et al., ‘Some considerations on Dacian gold coins of Koson type in the light of compositional analyses’, *RV* 166 (2010), pp. 297-310. Hourmouziadis and Vilcu et al. have differing views as which is the obverse; probably the side with lictors as there are only 3 dies, but more for the eagle side. Silver drachms with the same designs, and from the same dies, appeared on the market in the 2000s, for which see Hourmouziadis. There are also some new silver coins, based on coins of the Roman province of Macedonia, with the same name (e.g. Triton XI (2008) lot 84; Lanz 150 (2010) lot 87, 4.18); Macedonian shield with bust of Artemis, r. ΚΟΣΩΝ ΔΡΟΥΕΙΣ; club in oak wreath

1703 The correct description is ‘trophy’. Another specimen (1703/4) in Museo Civico, Verona (3.28; axis: 12).

**Rhoemetalces I**

1704/5 Add ‘with globe’ to description of capricorn.

1705/3. RBW (ex Hirsch 256, 5 May 2008, lot 457), 3.02. The reference to Cop 1196 has been placed under 1704 in error.

1711 Countermark is GIC 632.

1715 Laureate not bare.

1717 Countermark = GIC 54?

1718 Countermark **PK** (= GIC 632); SNG Evelpidis 1125.

**Rhoemetalces III**


1725/5. Gorny and Mosch 126, 13-14 Oct. 2003, lot 1659, 5.84 (Victory is on globe).

### Abdera

On the coinage of Abdera, see now K. Chryssanthaki, *L’histoire monétaire d’Abydos en Thrace (VIe s. avant J.-C.-IIe s. après J.-C.)*, Meletêmata 51 (Athènes, 2007). The figures concerning the Julio-Claudian coinage are:

1727 7.49 (11) 4 obv. dies
1728 6.24 (10) 4 obv. dies
1729 3.42 (7) 1 obv. die
1730 5.61 (17) 3 obv. dies
1731 2.57 (5) 1 obv. die

**S3-I-1731A** AE. 17 mm, 4.37g (1). Axis: 6 (1)

As 1731, but Nike r.

**Lemnos: ‘Hephaestia’**

p. 316 Evelpidis 1079 [Nero/horseman] is wrongly attributed to Hephaestia; it is a coin of Julia (RPC I, 3191).

**Imbros**

1734/5. Rosenberger (Gadara) 11.


S3-I-1737A AE. 16 mm, 4.27 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)

[ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ], laureate head r. 
jugate and helmeted busts r.

1. Kovacs, 4.27. Cmk. Incuse star (GIC 431 or 440). The tentative attribution to Imbros (F. Kovacs) depends on the countermark which seems like those used there; the style of engraving is similarly crude. Kovacs thinks the heads are one male and one female, but, if they are, rather, both male, then an identification as the Dioscuri is possible (pilci occur on RPC 1736). Kovacs identifies the emperor as Caligula since he reads the first word as [ΓΑΙΟΣ; however it is very unclear.

Aegospotami

S-1738A The coins attributed to Aegospotami in RPC Supplement I are probably coins of Artaxata in Armenia: see below, S2-I-3844A-D. So there are no coins from Aegospotami after all.

**Sestos**

1742/5. Righetti, 5.83 (axis: 12) (very good specimen, unlike that illustrated in RPC).

**Perinthos**


1753/5. CNG MBS 53, 13 March 2000, lot 1042, 19.81; 6. Yale (ex PRF), 18.78.

1757/2 corr. Lanz 123, 30 May 2005, lot 469, 20.58 (the obv. legend can be read as ΝΕΡΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; laureate head of Nero, to r. [not l]).

S2-I-1758A AE. 25 mm, 27.12 g (1). Axis: 9(1).  
[ ]CAESAR AVG GERMP M TR P IMP
P P; laureate head of Nero, r.
Two horsemen galloping r.

   Countermark: Standard ? and GA AU (GIC 525). The coin belongs to the group of coins with Latin legends but attributed to ‘Perinthus’ in RPC I, 1758ff., on the basis of countermarks. However the new piece has a countermark that suggests Nicomedia and is reminiscent of a similar coin with Greek inscriptions (RPC I, 2103-4).


S3-I-1759A AE. 28 mm, 12.83 g (4). Axis: 12  
As 1759 (Securitas Augusti), but dupondius with radiate head.


In fact, 1759A and 1759 might refer to the same coin. The coin published by MacDowall (NC 1960, 107/2), whose weight is 16.56, must have been a dupondius, but is described as ‘laureate head’. Unfortunately, the coin kept in Sofia is not illustrated.


S-1760A As 1760, but with a legend that is perhaps different


S-1761A As 1761, but obv. legend NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M


S2-I-1762A AE. 26 mm, 8.95 g (1).  
[NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM]

PM TR[ ]; laureate head, l.
GENIVS AVGVSTI; Genius standing l., holding patera over altar and cornucopia

1. CNG MBS 49, 17 March 1999, lot 1486, 8.95. The rough fabric and unusual obverse legend show that this is not a coin of Rome or Lyon, and that it belongs with the group of similar style given to Perinthus in RPC I. (It may well originally have had SC in the exergue.)
Countermark: capricorn r. The capricorn in this large square(ish) punch does not seem the same as any in GIC 297-311.

S2-I-1763A As 1763, but with HPA on the obv.: CNG 51, 1999, lot 845, 6.12.

S3-I-1764A AE. 23 mm, 5.77 g (5).

As 1764
ΠΕΠΙΝΘΙΩΝ; Hera advancing r.
1. Sch 81; 2. CNG EA 188, 28 May 2008, lot 179, 5.28; 3-5. Sch 82-84 (but thyrsos on Dionysus’ l. shoulder). RPC I incorrectly grouped Schöner 76-84 into one type, but there are indeed two varieties of Hera: one with a statue of Hera facing (RPC 1764, Schöner 76-80) and one with Hera walking r. (S3-I-1764A, Schöner 81-84)

Byzantium


1777 Is this the same as Calchedon 1784?

1778/2. A Stamules 194, 11.97 (11.79 by error).

S2-I-1782A AE. 20 mm, 5.76 g (1). Axis: ?
NE[ ] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ; laureate head of Nero, l.

THRACE: Perinthus, Byzantium, Calchedon, Mesambria

BYZANTIΩΝ; prow, r.


Calchedon

1787/2. Gorny 95, 9 March 1999, lot 547, 7.07; 3. Freeman and Sear MBS 5, 15 May 1999, lot 93, 6.80;
4. Gorny 101, 6 March 2000, lot 586. 6.21 3 allows the obv. legend to be completed: ΤΙ ΚΛΑΙΑΔΙΟΥ ΚΛΙΧΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ.
Countermark PKA (cf. GIC 611: 2; ??? also on 3??, 4).

Mesambria

No Julio-Claudian coinage was known to the authors of RPC I. But thanks to the recent publication of I. Karayotov, The Coinage of Mesambria. II. Bronze Coins of Mesambria (Burgas, 2009), rare coins struck by Augustus and Rhoemetallaces have come to light.

S3-I-1789 AE. 27 mm, 18.40 (2). Axis: ?

Karayotov 1-2

Κ[ΑΙΧΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ]; bare head of Augustus, r.
ΜΕΣΑΜ[ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ]; bare head of Rhoeometalaces, r.

1. Nesebar N 922, 14.49; 2. Sofia, 22.30
cmks : ear of corn (GIC -), veiled female head, l. (GIC -) on 1-2.
S3-I-1790 AE. 27 mm, 11.40 (1). Axis: ? [0]

Karayotov 3-4

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ [ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ]; bare head of Augustus, r.
ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ; Apollo standing l., holding plectrum (?) in r. hand and lyre in l.

Odessus


Dionysopolis

For a conspectus of the rare coinage of Dionysopolis, see D. Draganov, ‘The bronze coinage of Dionysopolis’, NCirc 1982, pp. 371-77. It is possible that some of the coins he lists may belong to the Julio-Claudian period, but there seems to be no good dating evidence. No coinage was attributed to Dionysopolis in RPC I or II, but it is possible that pseudoautonomous coins were struck during the first century; see D. Draganov, ‘The bronze coinage of Dionysopolis. Typology’, in eds B. Kluge and B. Weisser, XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress Berlin 1997. Akten - Proceedings - Actes (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000), p. 279, nos. 39-41. The three series have stylistic resemblances with coins of Tomi dated to the first century AD. They have in common to be countermarked with an object variously described as a ‘T’, a ‘hammer’ or a ‘poppy head’ (GIC 484).

S3-1-1801A AE. 24 mm, 6.28 g (4). Axis: 12 (1) [2]

AMNG 371, Draganov 41
Veiled head of Demeter, r.; to r., torch
ΔIONY/COΠO/ΛΙΤΩΝ in wreath


DIONY/YΠOΠI/OAEI in wreath on 4.
Cmk: T, hammer or poppy-head (GIC 484) on the obv. of 1.

Callatis

Coinage with imperial portrait was struck under Nero (RPC I, 1802) and maybe under Vespasian (RPC II, 2810). It was then resumed under Antoninus Pius. Many series without imperial portrait were catalogued by Pick, loosely dated to the Roman times. None of them was catalogued in either RPC I or II. But is seems obvious that certain series belong to the first or...
beginning of the second century.


S3-1-1802A AE. 21-22 mm, 7.58 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

Veiled and draped bust of Demeter, r.; to l. and r., ear of corn
KAA/AATI/NON (sic) in wreath

1. Stancomb coll., 7.58.
Compare the style of the letters with RPC I, 1802

S3-1-1802B AE. 25 mm, 9.25 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

Veiled and draped bust of Demeter, r.; to r., ear of corn
KAA/AATI/A/NON in wreath

1. SNG Stancomb 864, 9.25

Tomi

Over the last few years several new specimens have appeared suggesting the following imperial attributions:

Augustus S-1823A (no personal name)
Tiberius S2-I-1829corr (Dionysios)
    S2-I-1831A, 1805-6 (Chairion)
    perhaps 1828 (Chairoxenos)
    1830-31 (Mikkos: attributed to Claudius in RPC I)
Caligula 1825-7 (Hegetoris)
Claudius S2-I-1831B and 1834 (Britannicus)
    (Hero[nos]) 1832-3 (Antonia, no personal name)

1823 The obverse legend can be read OMONOIA EYETHPIA: sec. 7. Ex PV, 3.37 (axis: 6) = Kovacs List 29 (1997), lot 30 = Triton XI, 8-9 Jan. 2008, lot 432; 8. RBW, 2.06; 9. Stancomb, 2.78. On 7, only JONOIA could be seen, and the restoration ΠΙΟΝΟΙΑ was suggested. In fact, the type was published in full by M.C. Sutzu, Analele Academiei Romane, Memoriile Sectiei Istorie 38 (1916), 1-11 (continuous pagination 523ff); see also M. Paucker, ‘Monete Pontice Inedite Sau Putin Cunoscutes’, Cronica numismaticica si arheologica: fonte de informatii a Societatii Numismatici Romane, Anul XII, 109 (Jan-March 1938), pp. 22-3, who published a variant with a corn ear below the cornucopia (both references are owed to W.M. Stancomb). As Kovacs points out, the heads can now be seen both to be female, presumably identified by the legend as the two personifications, but possibly assimilated to, e.g., Julia and Livia. An Augustan inscription from Halicarnassus records how the cities [of the empire] flourish as a result of the same two concepts of concord and plenty (homonoia and eueteria), together with good order (eunomia) (IBM IV.894 = V. Ehrenberg and A.H.M. Jones, Documents illustrating the Reigns of Augustus and Tiberius (Oxford, 1955) no. 98a).

1823/7

1823/8

S-1823A AE. 19 mm, 2.77 g (1). Axis: 6. [0]

[ ] KAΣAP; bare head (of Augustus?), r.
[ ]-MI; temple with four columns; inside, an eagle on altar

1. CNG MBS 78, Villemur coll., 14 May 2008, lot 1173 (ex Kovacs List 29, 1997, lot 29), 2.77. The identification of the head seems likely but not certain. There may well be more legend on the obverse.


1828/2. Stancomb, 3.32 (with obverse legend [ ] KAISAP), 3.32.

S2-I-1829corr. /5. Lanz 86, 18 May 1998, lot 384 (this new specimen reads [ ] KAICAP / TO[MI], ΔI[ONY]ΣIOY), 4.57.

1830/2. Stancomb, 3.73.

S3-I-1830A AE. 20 mm, 4.08 g (1). Axis: ?  
TIBEPΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΟΥ; laureate head of Claudius, r. 
TOMI-TΩΝ/HPΩ-ΝΥ/ΜΟ-Υ; Nike with wreath and palm on globe, l. 
1. Helios 7, 12 Dec. 2011, lot 474, 4.08. The magistrate Èrônumos probably struck the coin of Britannicus (RPC 1834).

S2-I-1831A 20 mm, 2.98 g (2). Axis: 6 or 12.  
TIBEPΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΟΥ; laureate head, r. 
TOMI-TΩΝ/HPΩ[ ]ΑΟΥ; Nike on globe, l.

1833corr. On the reverse, three ears of corn between torches (not caps of Dioscuri); 3. Münz Zentrum-Rheinland 143, 16-17 April 2008, lot 307, 2.62. On the reverse, in the field, read MIKKΟΥ.


1836/4. Righetti, 3.81; 5. Righetti, 4.15. Both from same obv. die as 1836/1.

S3-I-1837A  AE. 15-16 mm, 3.90 g (1). Axis: ?  

ΝΗΡΩ ΚΑΙΚΑΠ; laureate and draped bust of Nero, l., seen from rear
ΤΟΜΙΤΩΝ; Hermes standing l., nude but a mantle floating, holding purse in r. hand and caduceus in l.

1. La Galerie Numismatique Bogdan Stambuliu Auction IX, 14 Jan. 2007, lot 322, 3.90

S3-I-1837B  AE. 15-16 mm, 3.36 g (1). Axis: ?  

ΝΗΡΩ ΚΑΙΚΑΠ; laureate and draped bust of Nero, l., seen from rear
ΤΟΜΙΤΩΝ; Pan seated r. on rock, his r. arm resting on panther’s skin and holding thyrsos in l. hand

1. La Galerie Numismatique Bogdan Stambuliu Auction IX, 14 Jan. 2007, lot 323, 3.36

Istrus

S-1841A  AE. 19 mm, 4.72 g (1). Axis: 6.  

[ΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ] ; laureate head, r.
Illegible; eagle attacking dolphin

1. Private coll., 4.72. The coin, in a private German collection, seems to be a coin of Augustus from Istrus. Although the ethnic cannot be read, the reverse type of an eagle and dolphin is the characteristic design of coins of that city. The obverse is probably Augustus, to judge from the appearance of

S2-I-1841B  19 mm, 4.28 g (1). Axis: 6  

Head of Dionysus, r.; behind, thyrsus
Illegible; eagle l. and dolphin

1. Righetti, 4.28. The style and appearance of the rev. is very similar to S-1841A.

S2-I-1841C  21 mm, 5.39 g (1). Axis: 12.  

Laureate head, r.
ΙΣΤΗΠΗΝ[ ]; eagle r. and dolphin

1. Righetti, 5.39. The form of the sigma indicates a date before Antoninus Pius (AMNG 485), and the portrait has a first century look.

MOESIA: Tomi, Istrus
**Kings of Bosporus**

See now N. Frolova, *Coins of the Bosporus* (Moscow, 1997), which includes much material.

*Asander*

We failed to take account of V.A. Anokhin, *Monetnoe delo Bospora* (1986), and see now K. Nawotka, ‘Asander of the Bosporus: his coinage and chronology’, *AJN* 3-4 (1991-2), pp. 21-48. He gives a much fuller listing, with fuller descriptions, and a discussion of chronology. There is also now N.A. Frolova, P.O. Karyskovskij and M. Delfs, ‘Zur Chronologie der Herrschaft Asanders im Bosporos’, *Chiron* 23 (1993), pp. 63-81, who publish a die study and date his coinage to 49/8 BC to 21/20 BC. The chronology has also been discussed by W. Leschhorn, *AA*, pp. 44-64, 439-57, who dates the beginning of the era of Asander to 50/49 or 49/8 BC. The following points arise:

1842 Year 4: it is arguable that Nawotka’s 3a (ET Δ) is actually ET A (as *RPC* 1842), though see Nawotka pp. 31, 41. Frolova et al. also read ET Δ, as does Leschhorn.

1843/2. CNG 84, 5 May 2010, lot 576, 8.22.

**7S-1849A** Add year 8: accepted by Nawotka (8a) on the basis of a lead proof in NY.

**S-1851A-B** Add years 11 and 12: specimens in Tiflis with AI and with BI are illustrated by Frolova et al. nos. 19-20.

**S-1851C** Add year 13 (IΓ): specimen in St Petersburg; see Nawotka 11a, Frolova et al. no. 21.

**S-1855A** Add year 19 (ΙΟ): specimen in Baku illustrated by Frolova et al. no. 35.

**1860** Year 25: not accepted by Nawotka.

**S-1863A** Nawotka adds a bronze coin in С (SVG 1604, 2.12 g) with Helios/pegasus ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

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**Aspurgus**

1882 Year 312 (ΒΙΤ) is not accepted by Leschhorn.

**S-1883A** Add year 314 (ΔΙΤ): see Anokhin 299.

1903 The head of the king is diademed, not bare. A specimen of rough style (an imitation?) now in L 1995-6-5-88 (ex Thackray) 9.75.

1903var: as 1903, but on the reverse, the head is turned l., BI in l. field and monogram ΒΑΡ in r. field: *Hirsch* 214, 2001, lot 1606.

**1904** The head on the reverse is diademed. 3. G = M. 2, 229, 1: (Rhescuporis Ι) = SVG Glasgow 1027) has rev. Aspurgus diademed head not bare head; 15. NAC 72, Coll. P 16 May 2013, lot 1487 (ex Peus 368, 25 April 2001, lot 80).

**Mithradates**

**S-1908A** Add year 337 (ΖΑΤ): see Anokhin 328.

1910 Rev has bow in case, rather than bow. Coin illustrated is 1910/7 not 1910/5.
Cotys I

1924 Another example in Donovan coll.

S-1924A As 1925 (Claudius/Agrippina), but head r.


1928 Another example: P, 5.48.


1934 Obv. Chair with crown and sceptre = Curule chair with wreath and sceptre?

Chersonesus

The era is discussed by Leschhorn, AJ p. 64-72 and 457-8. He also includes coins with O, regarding it as a date.

S2-I-1936A AV. 19-20 mm, 7.95g (1). Axis: 12 (1). [0] XEP; laureate head of Chersonas, I. Maiden standing l., with bow and arrow; to l., monogram of ΠΑΡ; above, BN


Olbia

1946 Leschhorn, AJ p. 77 rejects the idea of an era on the coinage of Olbia. Karyshovski, however (unpublished translation of manuscript), compares the two weight standards for the gold of Pharnax (8.35, 7.7 g, 7.1 g, below 7 g) with the changes made to the aureus under Nero, and compares their style with bronzes of Olbia, which he regards as contemporaneous.

1946-7 See V.A. Anokhin, Ancient Coins from the North-western Black Sea (Kiev, 1989) no. 340 for variants.

Tyra

Zograph, Ancient Coinage (1977), p. 176, mentioned copper coins of Augustus (with the head of Augustus on the obverse and an eagle with the inscription TYPAWN on the reverse) found at Belgorod Dniestrovski, but no illustration was provided. We failed to take account of V.A. Anokhin, Moneti Antichich Gorodov. Cerebro-Za-padnogo Pritchernomoria (Kiev, 1989), where such a coin is illustrated as no. 483, but attributed to Vespasian. Given the fact that the obverse legend is KAICAPOC CCBACTO[Y], an attribution to Augustus seems more likely. There are two such coins in P, but ticketed as Severus Alexander! A third coin, also ticketed as Severus Alexander, might even provide a larger denomination of this Augustan issue (same legend, same designs, but with larger diameter and the mark of value H in the reverse field). However, V. Bárca, ‘Considérasions concernant les monnaies du Ier siècle ap. J.-Chr. à Tyras’, Thraco-Dacica XX 1-2 (1999), pp. 369-382, considers that the coins with the legend KAICAPOC CCBACTOY must be attributed to Claudius I.

S2-I-1947A AE. 33 mm, 16.92 g (1). Axis: 6. [1] KAICAPOC CCBACTO[Y]; laureate head of Augustus (or Claudius?), I. TYPANWN; eagle, with wings spread, standing to r. on palm; in field, H

1. P 967, 16.92.

KAICAPOC CCBACTO[Y]; laurate head of Augustus (or Claudius?), l.
TYPANWN; eagle, with wings spread, standing to r.

1. Anokhin 483 (pl. XXVII), 18.02; 2. Elsen auction 62, 24 June 2000, lot 305, 12.24; 3-4. P 965-6, 14.04, 10.34.
For a discussion of the issues referring to Roman governors, see G. Stumpf, *Numismatische Studien zur Chronologie der Römischen Statthalter in Kleinasien* (1991). For different readings, see comments on 2092 below. Like *RPC*, Stumpf did not include C. Sertorius Brocchus (see below, 2101A), proconsul of Bithynia under Claudius.

For a concordance between Stumpf and *RPC*, indicating different dates and attributions, see p. ix.

### Apamea

See also 5460.

2001/6. RBW, 3.70.

2002/4. Now RBW.

**2007corr./5. P 2013/489** (ex CNG EA 310, 4 Sept. 2013, lot 217), 9.56. The new specimen gives the exact and complete reading of the reverse legend: AVGVSTVS DIVI F COS VII IMP C DI F S C C RVF.


2012/6 = E. Waddell list (December 1982) lot 30, 13.41.


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### Caesarea Germanica

2017 Th. Corsten, ‘Caesarea Germanica’, *Epigraphica Anatolica* 15 (1990), pp. 19-48, dates the coin of Germanicus to the reign of Hadrian, by comparing the monogram with the letters in field found on coins of Hadrian (Rec 3), and interpreting Σ as a regnal date. He also argues that the absence of a governor’s name indicates a date later than Domitian. These arguments are not compelling. There are several instances of Bithynian coins without a governor’s name. It is hard to believe that the Germanicus coins are Hadrianic since Hadrianic coins have the ethnic in a different case (the genitive) and with a different spelling (*ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΣ ΕΡΜΑΝΗΚΗΣ* rather than *ΚΑΙΣΑΡΗ ΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗ*). The monogram on 2017 does not seem like the letters in field on the Hadrianic Rec 3. Rec, tentatively, gave these as KE Σ, but another specimen (L 1919-4-17-58) gives a fuller form ΚΕΡΣΟ (Rec had already raised the possibility that E might be a ligature for EP). The significance of this abbreviation is unclear, unless it is an epithet of Zeus, who is depicted on both coins: see *RE* 330 sub Kersullos (Κερσούλλος). If this interpretation is correct, then the letters can have no connection with those under the city gate on 2017. But, even if a Hadrianic date is unlikely, it remains true that the date of issue is not certain.


### Cius

2023-25 Reverse legend reads ἩΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ, not ἩΡΑΚΛΗΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ. The legend given correctly for 2022.

2024/6. Holyland Numismatics Vcoins 00701, 6.86.

**Nicaea**


2027/4. cast in Winterthur.

2030/8. RBW, 5.83 (with the monograms and letter of RPC 2030/1-2)

2031 (cf. 2065-9) J. Nicols, ‘Patrons and Provinces in the early Principate: the case of Bithynia’, *ZPE* 80 (1990), pp. 101-8, argues that the coins attributed by Rec to the Bithynian Koion are all coins of Nicomedia, and points out that they would otherwise be the only cases known of provincial patrons in the early empire.

1. The unique coin in F has been published by D. Williams, NC 2009, p. 122 no. 58 and pl.23.

2036/4. Winterthur 7074, 7.16.


2038/5. Gorny and Mosch 138, 7-8 March 2005, lot 1729, 14.00.

**BITHYNIAN AND PONTIC: Cius, Nicaea**


2049/7. Museo Archeologico di Bergamo (N. Vismara and R. Martini, *Notizie Archeologiche Bergomensi* 5, 1997, p. 242, no. 16), 5.27 g (the altar seems to be inscribed with KA).

2050/5. Gitbud and Naumann Vcoins 11105, 27.00.

2051 C. Howgego (*JRS* 1995, p. 202) suggests that the erasure of the legend makes it more likely that this is a coin of Tarquitius Priscus, for whom erased coins are known.


S2-I-2052A AE. 29 mm. [0]

N[ ]ΛΑΥΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[ ]
MANIKOS, laureate head of Nero, I.
ΕΠΙ ΑΤΤΙΟΥ ΛΑΚΩΝΩΣ ΑΝΘΟΥΠΙΑΤΟΥ
NEIKAIIEON; cista bearing capricorn with globe, cornucopia with wreath and thyrsus

1. Gotha (cast in Winterthur). Same size and designs as 2057 (Tarquitius Priscus).


2056 Another specimen with partly erased inscription: Kovacs coll. (22.32 g, axis: 12).

S3-I-2056A AE. 30-32 mm, 26.32 g (1). Axis 12 (1) [0]

[ ] ΚΑΛΑΥΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; laureate head of Nero, r.
Ε Μ ΤΑΡΚΥΠΙΟΥ ΠΡΕΙΣΚΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΩΝΟΣ
ANΘΩΝΕΙΚ in field, r.; goddess standing l., holding patera? over lighted altar? and cornucopia in l.

BITHYNIA AND PONTUS: Nicomedia

**2057/3**. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1056; 5. Gorny and Mosch 138, 7-8 March 2005, lot 1730, 9.56. For a specimen with an erased reverse inscription, see Vecchi I (February 1996) lot 845, 13.34 g.

**S-2057A** AE. 27 mm. 10.92 g (2) [0]

NERΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΔΙΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ; laureate head of Nero and draped bust of Agrippina II, jugate, l. 
ΕΠΙ Μ ΤΑΡΚΥΝΙΟΥ ΠΡΕΙΣΚΟΥ ΠΑΤΡ ΩΝΟΣ ΑΝ; cista inscribed NEIK bearing capricorn with globe, cornucopia with wreath and thrysus


2060/3. Münz Zentrum 91 (1997) lot 178, 10.1. This coin allows a fuller reading of the obverse legend: ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ. The reverse legend too has a fully legible legend; curiously the *signa* are both retrograde (Poppaea is seated l.).

2062/4. Now Yale (ex PRF).

**2065corr./3.** Weigel coll., 8.56. The new specimen confirms the reverse legend and shows that Claudius’s head is laureate, not bare.

**S-2068A** AE. 24 mm, 9.87 g (1). Axis: 1. [0]

[ΤΙ ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΥΤΟΚ ΜΕΓ; laurate head of Claudius, l. 
ΕΠΙ Α ΜΙΝΔΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΑΙΩΝΟΣ Α] ΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ Π; as 2068 (head of Zeus, r.)

1. Tübingen SNG 2172, 9.87 (see *RPC* I, plate 195, 2068A).

2073/3. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 980, 10.59 (8h) = NAC 64, 17-18 May 2012, lot 2487.

2074/4 Peus 400, 22 April 2010, lot 322, 11.74
2076/3. Lanz 153, 12 Dec. 2011, lot 394, 27.64.


S3-I-2077A AE. 27-28 mm, 10.70 g. Axis: 11 (1) [0]

[ ] ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΒΡΕΤΑΝ[ ]; bare head of Britannicus, l.
As 2077

1. Private coll., 10.70. Reinach’s annotated copy of Rec had recorded a variety with head l., but had given no source.

2079 The obv. legend on SNG Bern 658 is certainly ΤΙ ΚΑΛΥΔ[ ]ΕΙΚΗ, suggesting that the correct reading is ΤΙ ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΥ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΝΕΙΚΗ; see commentary in RPC:

2080/4 Delete ‘(Nicomedia’).

2081 Specimen in Museo Civico, Verona (4.70; axis: 6).

2083/3. Weiss (cast in Winterthur).

S2-I-2083A AE. 35-36 mm, 26.85 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

[ ]ΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜ; laureate head of Nero, l.
NEΙΚΟΜΗΛΗΕ; Nero on horseback, r., followed by a soldier on horseback.

Countermark: ΓΑΛ (GIC- cf. 525-6). This is a sestertius size coin from Nicomedia belonging to the group from Bithynia copying bronze coins from the mint of Rome (see RPC 2060-1, 2084 and 2103-4).

2092 The correct reading of the reverse legend is ΕΠΙ ΤΙ ΑΤΤΙΟΥ ..., as given by G. Stumpf, Numismatische Studien zur Chronologie der Römischen Statthalter in Kleinasien (1991), no. 295. As a result we know that the proconsul’s praenomen was Tiberius.

S-2092A AE. 19 mm, 4.87 g (1). Axis: 6 [0]

NE ΚΑΛΥΔΩ [ ]ΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ; laureate head of Claudius, r.
[ ]ΔΑΚΩΝΟΣ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ[ ]; Artemis running r. with torch

1. BCD (from Thessaly), 3.92; 2. Weigel coll., 4.54. Despite the provenance of 1, the
name of the proconsul makes the attribution to Bithynia certain. An attribution to Heraclea seems likely in view of the use of the dative and the ligature for NE on the obverse, both of which are characteristic of Heraclea.

2093/2. Now SNG Stancomb 1068.

**Uncertain of Bithynia**


2099 **corr.** The obv. legend ends with KAICAP. Specimen 2099/5 is illustrated.

2099/7. M. Arslan, ‘Bithynia Bölgesi Şehir Sikkeleri’, *Anadolu Medeniyetleri Muzesi 1996* (Ankara, 1997), p. 133 no. 71 with pl.VI.71, 10.48 g. The coin has two countermarks (no other specimen is countermarked); once with eagle facing, wings open, head r. (GIC-) and once with another countermark, probably the same one eagle. The countermark is similar to GIC 343, though that is found from the eastern limes (cf. C.J. Howgego, ‘The XII Fulminata: countermarks, emblems and movements under 'Trajan or Hadrian', in (ed) S. Mitchell, *Armies and frontiers in Roman and Byzantine Anatolia* (BAR 156, Oxford, 1983, pp. 41-6).

2100 A further specimen has been published by T. Gökyıldırım (*Annotazioni Numismatiche* 11, 1993, pp. 223-6) from excavations at Maltepe near Istanbul. He interprets the coin as a piece of Perinthus (reading the monogram as a monogram of Perinthus) and interprets the reverse as Agrippina I (presumably wrongly as she was never Augusta). The attribution to Perinthus is possible, as Peritian coins are very similar to those from Bithynia, but by no means certain: the absence of an ethnic and the use of a monogram are more characteristic of Bithynia.

2100/4 Now Donovan coll.; 5. Gotha (cast in Winterthur incerta).

S-2101 A. 39 mm, 29.49 g (1). Axis: 12. [1]

|Τ Π ΚΑΛΑΝΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; laureate head of Claudius, l. |ΕΠΙ Γ ΣΕΡΠΩΡΙΟΥ ΒΡΟΧΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ; Zeus seated on throne to r., holding sceptre; below feet, uncertain object; to r., same monogram as on 2101. |

1. **P (Pergamum)** 1205 = Mi 2,596.549, 29.49. This coin, dismissed on p. 402 of RPC, does exist in P (among large coins). Neither it nor 2101 belong to Pergamum, where they were attributed because of the monogram. They are, for example, the wrong size and weight for coins of Pergamum, but their metrology, style, long obverse legends and use of a proconsul’s name fit very well in Bithynia. The proconsul is otherwise unknown, and is not mentioned by B. Thomasson, *Lalerculi Praetidum*, B. Rémy, Les Fastes Sénatoriaux or G. Stumpf, *Numismatische Studien zur Chronologie der Römischen Statthalter in Kleinasiens* (1991); Mionnet’s entry is cited in PIR (1st ed.) no. 394, with the comment that the attribution to Pergamum is implausible. The associated issue of Agrippina places his governorship in the last five years of Claudius’s reign. The mint is uncertain, since a seated figure of Zeus is un-specific and occurs elsewhere in Bithynia (e.g. Heraclea 2094; Uncertain 2098). The style is not the same as at other Bithynian mints such as Nicaca or Nicomedia. As noted in RPC, the monogram seems to include the letters E, Y, P and R. Its resolution is not clear, though it could be compared with that on coins of Caesarea (2017). The coin has now been published by A. Burnett, ‘Two missing governors’, in *Character. Aphieronse st Mando Oconomidou* (Athens, 1996), pp. 61-2.

Amastris


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<td>2106b</td>
<td>43</td>
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Sinope

The dates and era have been discussed by Leschhorn, *AA* pp. 150-62 and 475-79 (he begins the era in 45 BC). For a supposed coin of Agrippina (Hahn, *Frauen* p. 339 no. 127), see on Philadelphia.

A list of relevant material in Sinop Museum has been provided by John Casey (19.4.1991).

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<td>2107</td>
<td>Sinope: same dies as the only other specimen (in Berlin); confirms the attribution to Sinope. See now Casey, p. 27 no. 297, 5.86.</td>
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2110/2. Sinop 5-2-73. First available specimen; the portrait looks like Antony. The date is read as XVIII by Casey, p. 27 no. 300, but the X is not clear on the illustration.


2115/5-6. Sinop 6-1-72, 5-5-72 (same dies?).

2116/4-5. Casey, p. 28 nos. 305-6


2120/5. Sinop 8-78-74; 6. Amsterdam, 7.51.

2121/2. Sinop 7-13-71 (different reverse die from the specimen in C; both dies read year XXXVII, so they are both mistakes for [L]XXXVII, presumably); 3. Samsun Museum (8-3-1984); 4. Amsterdam, 5.80.

2122/5-7. Casey, p. 28 nos. 310-2.

2123/3. Sinop 24-6-80. Different dies from the only other specimen; different portraits.

2124 Reverse type may be an altar rather than a vase.

S3-I-2125A AE. 30-33 mm, 20.95 g (1). Axis: 5 (1) [0] DIVO AVGVSTO EX DD; laureate head of Divus Augustus, l.; in l. field, thunderbolt.

AVG [ ] C I F AN LXIII; male figure standing l., holding patera over altar
1. J. Aiello coll., 20.95. This coin is dated year 64 = AD 18/19 and represents the largest denomination struck in AD 18/19 under Tiberius. A type for Tiberius might be expected. It is interesting to note that this denomination is similar to the coins of Divo Augusto under Nero (RPC 2136 and 2141).

2127/2. Sinop 16-1-80. Same dies as the only previously known example of Drusus (less clear, in C). Casey, p. 29 no. 313.


2130/1. Now UBS 78, 9-10 Sep. 2008, lot 1466, 11.34; 2-3. Casey, p. 29 nos. 319-20; 4. MM Deutschland and Nemos Auktion 12, 11 Apr. 2003, lot 156 (ex Auctiones 10, 12-13 June 1979, lot 170), 12.73. Messalina is misspelled MESSALLINA. She is probably given the title AVGVSTA, in error (but it is not really visible on any specimen, including 1 (Augusti cannot be ruled out).

2131/2. Casey, p. 29 no. 321.


2134/2. Now CNG MBS 76/1, Wagner collection, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1054.


2138/2. Casey, p. 30 no. 325.

2139/4 Sinop 7-33-71. Same dies as RPC 2139/3. Casey, p. 30 no. 326.

BITHYNIA AND PONTUS: Sinope, Amisus, Uncertain of Pontus

S-2139A As 2139, but Octavia r.

1. Sinop 5-4-72.

2141/2. O (formerly under Orthosia), 13.98. Both the obverse and reverse legends on 2 are illegible.

2142/3. Casey, p. 29 no. 323.

Amisus

For a discussion of the era, see Leschhorn, AD pp. 106-15 and 463-5.

2143/6. CNG 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 841, 22.36.

2144/8-9. SVG Stancomb 1042-3, 19.55, 12.73.


2146/1. This coin (Rec 50a = pl G.11) is housed in P 1176, under Pius, 2.93. The obv. design and legend are obscure; the reverse reads AMICHN[ΩN] ĖTOYC[ ]. V. Heuchert informs us that the form of the A with a dropped bar would be unusual for the Antonine period, as would the form of the ethnic. On the other hand the A-form does not occur in the Julio-Claudian or Flavian periods, and during the first century we always have Σ rather than C. Perhaps a date early in the second century is possible. The question will be resolved when a specimen turns up with a clear date.

2148/8. NAC 72, 16-17 May 2013, lot 1419, 4.90.

2149 There is a specimen in Sinop Museum (accession no. 33-3-80: information from John Casey).


Uncertain of Pontus


Leschhorn, AÄ p. 124 agrees with the dating of the era to 34/5.

**S-2156A** As 2157, but A = year 1 = AD 34/5

1. P 2013/31 (ex CNG 35, 20.9.95, lot 249), 7.16 (axis: 12).
For a new discussion of the issues referring to Roman governors, see G. Stumpf, *Studien zur Chronologie der Römischen Statthalter in Kleinasien* (1991). Stumpf does not discuss *RPC* 2268, 2623 and 2887. For a concordance between Stumpf and *RPC*, indicating different dates and attributions, see Introduction, p. ix.

p.366 bottom of left hand column: add ‘governor’ to read ‘... identification with a governor (rather than a local ...’

### Cistophori


### Atratinus

**S-2226A** Bronze. 19 mm, 4.39 g (1). Axis: 6 (1).  
Beardless laureate head of Janus  
ANT AVG; prow r. with lituus above  
1. RBW, 4.39. Neutron absorption analysis: Cu: 93.55, Sn 5.68. The style and typology of the coin make it likely that it is related to the series struck by Atratinus in 40/39 BC (*RPC* I, 2226). The lituus recalls Atratinus’ election to the augurate. It is perhaps a fraction of 2226.

### CA coinage

- group A: Cu: 99.8% (pure copper);  
- group B: Cu: 89-90%; Zn: 9-10% (brass);  
- group C: Cu: 90%; Sn: 7%; Pb: 2% (brass)  
- group D: Cu: 90-91%; Sn: 8-9% (brass)

**2233/19-21.** Afyon museum 4301, 330 from Dinar, 331 from Afyon, 23.7, 25.34, 25.85.

**2234** Another specimen in Stuttgart, MK 1998/89, 12.87.

**2235/23-24.** Afyon museum 6268, 922, 10.55, 8.55;  
One specimen analysed by XRF (R. Martini, loc.cit.) is assigned to group C: Cu: 88%; Sn: 8%; Pb: 3%.

### Miletopolis

**2237/3.** Now Triton XI, 8-9 Jan. 2008, lot 471, 5.50;  
5. Giessener 90, 12-13 Oct. 1998, lot 590, 8.89 (with owl cmk.).

### Cyzicus


**2240** Add ‘all within wreath’ to reverse description; vA 1245 and 7356 are two more examples, requiring an alteration of the average weight to 4.92 g (5).

**2241** For another example, see Lindgren 226.

**2242** Delete this entry, mistakenly taken over from von Fritz. It is actually a coin of Mytilene, as BMC 146, Cop 400.
The four specimens found in the excavations at Cyzicus now finally confirm the attribution to Cyzicus (H. Köker, *NC* 2007, p. 306 nos. 4-7: one with *cmk* of an oinochoe on the obv.).

Another example in Donovan coll.

**Poemanenum**

SYG Leypold 440 includes a coin of Caligula from Poemanenum. Although the reverse reading given in the text [*] MAXIM is altered to ...MANH ... on the errata slip in the book, a reading MAXIM is quite possible, and raises the possibility that it is the bronze core of a plated denarius, and the letters read as *LAIV...AV[*] could as well be the Latin *TI CAES[AR DIVI] AV*[G F etc.]


**Parium**


**S3-I-2253A.** AE. 32 mm, 17.16 g (1). Axis: 3 [ ] POBLICI P MVCI IIIIVIR I D QVINQ; founder ploughing with two oxen, r.

1. RBW (ex CNG 93, 22 May 2013, lot 783), 17.16. This new and extraordinary coin might commemorate the foundation of the colony. The name [ ] Poblici(us) is new but P. Muc(i)us) is presumably the same man as Muc who is named as one of the IIIIVIR on *RPC* 2253-4. The formula IIIIVIR (iure) D(icundo) is the same. What is new is QVINQ (unciales). The name of the colony C I P P must stand for Colonia Iulia Pia Pariana, Pia being appropriate for a colony founded by Caesar. The absence of G (Gemella or Gemina) is curious, but II must be some reference to Gemella/Gemina.

**S3-I-2253.** AE. 32 mm, 17.16 g (1). Axis: 3 [ ] POBLICI P MVCI IIIIVIR I D QVINQ; founder ploughing with two oxen, r.

1. RBW (ex CNG 93, 22 May 2013, lot 783), 17.16. This new and extraordinary coin might commemorate the foundation of the colony. The name [ ] Poblici(us) is new but P. Muc(i)us) is presumably the same man as Muc who is named as one of the IIIIVIR on *RPC* 2253-4. The formula IIIIVIR (iure) D(icundo) is the same. What is new is QVINQ (unciales). The name of the colony C I P P must stand for Colonia Iulia Pia Pariana, Pia being appropriate for a colony founded by Caesar. The absence of G (Gemella or Gemina) is curious, but II must be some reference to Gemella/Gemina.

**Parium**


**S3-I-2253A.** AE. 32 mm, 17.16 g (1). Axis: 3 [ ] POBLICI P MVCI IIIIVIR I D QVINQ; founder ploughing with two oxen, r.

1. RBW (ex CNG 93, 22 May 2013, lot 783), 17.16. This new and extraordinary coin might commemorate the foundation of the colony. The name [ ] Poblici(us) is new but P. Muc(i)us) is presumably the same man as Muc who is named as one of the IIIIVIR on *RPC* 2253-4. The formula IIIIVIR (iure) D(icundo) is the same. What is new is QVINQ (unciales). The name of the colony C I P P must stand for Colonia Iulia Pia Pariana, Pia being appropriate for a colony founded by Caesar. The absence of G (Gemella or Gemina) is curious, but II must be some reference to Gemella/Gemina.

**S3-I-2253.** AE. 32 mm, 17.16 g (1). Axis: 3 [ ] POBLICI P MVCI IIIIVIR I D QVINQ; founder ploughing with two oxen, r.

1. RBW (ex CNG 93, 22 May 2013, lot 783), 17.16. This new and extraordinary coin might commemorate the foundation of the colony. The name [ ] Poblici(us) is new but P. Muc(i)us) is presumably the same man as Muc who is named as one of the IIIIVIR on *RPC* 2253-4. The formula IIIIVIR (iure) D(icundo) is the same. What is new is QVINQ (unciales). The name of the colony C I P P must stand for Colonia Iulia Pia Pariana, Pia being appropriate for a colony founded by Caesar. The absence of G (Gemella or Gemina) is curious, but II must be some reference to Gemella/Gemina.
**Lampsacus**

2268/3 (G) is M. 3, 738, 60 (pl. 102.26) (uncertain) = SNG Glasgow 1235, not G uncertain 59, as cited; 15. RBW (ex Lanz 82, 24 Nov. 1997, lot 248), 6.80; 16. RBW (ex Hirsch 236, 23 Sep. 2004, lot 2123), 8.00.  
Countermark: cornucopia between C C on the obv. of 15.


2272/2. RBW, 4.19 (not 4.11); 3. RBW, 4.26.


2276/6. CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1061, 2.49.

2278 Countermark is uncertain.


2279 Uncertain object is perhaps bunch of grapes (on side).

**Abydus**

S2-I-2285A AE. 12 mm, 1.90 g (1). Axis: ?  [0]  
CEBACTOY; bare head of Augustus, r.; to r., star  
ABY; eagle, r.

1. Munthandel G. Henzen lijst 161, 2005, lot 279, 1.90

2289 may well be the same as 2288. For an example from Erdek (= Cyzicus), see A.T. Tek and M. Arslan, in (ed) R. Ashton, *Studies in Ancient Coinage from Turkey* (London, 1996), p. 21 no. 52: ‘[AB]YΔH (no N., pace RPC)’

**Ilium**

2302-3 Countermarks on 2303 are GIC 362 and 368; those on 2302 are probably the same.

2305 or 2307 Add Cop. 384, 2.21 (but a different monogram).

2314corr. Small figure to r. field of reverse.

**Gargara**

S2-I-2324A AE. 19 mm, 4.42 g (1). Axis: 12.  
ΣEB; laureate head, r.  
ΓΑΡΙ; bull, butting, r.

1. L 2000-3-35-1, 4.42. No coins have previously been recorded for the Julio-Claudian period for Gargara, the earliest imperial issue otherwise being for Vespasian (*RPC*II, 901). The head is presumably Augustus. Coins of Augustus are mentioned by Head and BMC (p. xxxviii), but not actually attested before this.  
Cmk: incuse R (GIC -). A Latin letter would be a bit unexpected, so perhaps B is a possibility. KM 39, 7 mentions a K on its side ‘im Felde eingravit’ for a coin of Vespasian, omitted in error for *RPC*II, 901/2, but visible on the illustration at the top of the reverse.

**Scepsis**

p. 293-4 Refer to omission of vA 7652 (capricorn r. with globe/tree).

2325/2. RBW, 3.40 g. RBW comments ‘Interestingly, the obv. die is the same as the Berlin specimen illustrated in *RPC*, but the legend features Σs, rather than Cs (presumably strengthening the attribution to Augustus rather than Tiberius)’: the obv. legend must be read as ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, not CEBACTOC.
2329 Capricorn (with cornucopia?).

Adramyteum


2332corr. /3. Plankenhorn. ΠΕΣΣΙΟΣ is legible on the reverse, confirming the attribution to Augustus, and bringing the coin into relation with 2330-31. As noted in RPC I, p. 394, the portrait on 2332 seems different from that on 2330-31; unless it is just an aberrant die, then it was probably made at a different time showing that Gessios signed coins on more than one occasion.

S-2332A AE. 18 mm, 4.06 g (1).
Stauber 163

ΣΕ[ ]; bare head (of Augustus?), l.
Laureate head of Zeus, l.
1. Plankenhorn, 4.06. Stauber comments: 'Einteilung aufgrund der kaum erhaltenen Legends und des Porträts bleiben fräglich; das Rs.-Bild ist dem vorhergehenden (RPC I 2330) sehr ähnlich. Nach Angaben des Vorbesitzers soll das Stück ursprünglich aus Edremit stammen.'

S-2332B AE. 19 mm, 4.47 g (1).
Stauber 118

ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ [ ]ΦΥ ΠΡ ΑΑΡΑΜ; turreted bust of Roma, r.
ΘΕΟΝ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑ ΑΦΙΑΝΟΥ; draped bust of Senate, r.
1. Münz Zentrum 74 (1992) lot 206, 4.47. Stauber quotes the dating of the coin 'Frühe kaiserzeit, wohl augusteisch' and makes the comparisons with the similar coins of Pergamum and Perperene (RPC I, 2373-78 and 2350), which perhaps suggest slightly later date, in the mid first century. It is not clear what the additional letters on the obverse might stand for.

Eresus

2336/2. Münz Zentrum-Rheinland 143, 16-17 April 2008, lot 325, 4.18

Mytilene

2343 Another specimen from the Canadian excavations at Mytilene (Echos du Monde Classique/Classical Views 1991, 175-6).

2345 Specimen with cmk. of terminal figure of Dionysus on prow (GIC 248), which otherwise occurs on Mytilenian coins of the Flavian period: Hudson coll., 4.56. Wrongly under Divus Augustus in index 2.1.

S2-I-2332C AE, 20 mm, 5.59 g (1). Axis: 12.

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ; bare head, with drapery (of Augustus?), r.
Helmeted head of Athena, r.; monogram AΑΡ, l.; legend (?), r.
1. Hoyland coll., 5.59. For the obv., see S1, 2332A; for the rev., see RPC I, 2332. The portrait does not look like Augustus.


Perperene

The coinage of Perperene has now been listed by M.B Barth and J. Stauber, *Die Münzen von Perperene*, Epigraphica Anatolica 23 (1994), pp. 39-82; and also J. Stauber, *Die Bucht von Adramyteion* (Bonn, 1996), pp. 308-24, which uses the same catalogue numbers as Barth/Stauber. Barth and Stauber add some further specimens. The description of the head of Nero on 2353A (RPC I, p. 722) should be corrected to 'bareheaded'. Their
no. 13 probably belongs to the Julio-Claudian period: it is a coin in the Weber coll. (5235) with ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ bust of Roma, r./ΠΕΡΙΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ bunch of grapes; it has a reversed N as on RPC 2350, and is probably a smaller denomination (2.26 g) (though it was assigned to the reign of Domitian by Forrer in the Weber catalogue).

RPC Barth/Stauber

2350 12
2350 13-14
2351 25
2352 26
2353 27

S-2353A AE. 19 mm, 4.46 g (2). Axis: 12 (1).

Barth/Stauber 28

ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΚΑΠ ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟΚ; bare head of Nero, r.
ΠΕΡΙΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ; bunch of grapes with vine-leaf

1. Tübingen SNG 2492, 3.72 (see RPC I, plate 195, 2353A; 2. Amsterdam, 5.20; 3. G. Terzian coll., 5.42. The head was mistakenly described as laureate on RPC I, p. 722.

Pergamum

Hahn, Frauen p. 328 no. 62 seems to accept the authenticity of the coin in L (BMC 250) with Gaius and Lucius, but see RPC I, p. 401.

p. 398 The attribution of the anonymous issues is confirmed by the recent excavation and stray finds from Pergamum (see H. Vögtli, Die Fundmünzen aus der Stadtgrabung von Pergamon (1993), pp. 29, 83, 31 and 44):

Roma/Senate 47 in excavations and 17 stray (unfortunately, the different varieties are not differentiated)
Drusus/Germanicus 4 in excavations
Nero/Britanicus (‘uncertain’) 1 in excavations.

There are also 2 specimens of 2374 and 1 of 2375 in Afyon museum (6061, 6093, 4960), the last found at Gebceler village near Afyon.

2354/1 has an altar rather than an owl.

2361/1. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1063.


2365 Specimen in Fethiye museum, no. 726 (information from R. Ashton).

2367/17. Winterthur 6917.

S3-I-2370A AE. 18 mm, 5.20 g (1).

KA[ΔΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΑ Κ]ΕΒΑΚΤΟΝ; bare
head of Claudius, r.
ΘΕΟΝ ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟΝ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ
CTΠΑΘΗΝΩΝ; temple with four columns enclosing statue of Augustus.

1. CNG EA 68, 9 July 2003, lot 150, 5.20.
The attribution to Pergamum is plausible, in terms of style, designs and epigraphy (including the use of the accusative case). The magistrate is not otherwise recorded for Pergamum, and it is the first use of the name of a strategos on the coinage of Pergamum, the magistracy which became the standard one used on the coinage of the city from the Flavian period onwards. Until this coin, no magistrate had been recorded for Claudius. CNG suggested that it was a commemorative issue struck under Domitian, because of the appearance of a strategos; but this seems implausible, and an attribution to Claudius seems simpler.

2373-78. For two groups of excavation coins from two different sites from near Pergamum see A. Yarar and D.S. Linger, NC 2009, 402 (16 coins), and 405 (6 coins).

2374 For countermark, see GIC 644.

Germe

The coin classified as a coin of Claudius from Germe in SNG Bern 710 is, in fact, of Titus.
Thyatira

2381/26. G Rohde VCoins 10029 (with cmk = GIC 641).


Hierocaesarea

S-2384A AE. 19 mm, 5.35 g (1).
NEPWN KAAYAIOC KAICAP CEBACTOC; draped bust of Nero, r. IEPOKECAPEWN; Artemis pulling down stag by horns

1. Lindgren III, 471, 5.35 = Berk 170th BBS, 29 July 2010, lot 506. A hybrid of 2384 with 2388 (though different spelling of ethnic). Not the same dies, as stated in Berk's catalogue, but the same coin, with a much better illustration.

S3-I-2385A AE. 18 mm, 4.62 g. Axis: 12
NECPWN KAAYAIOC KAICAP CBACTOC; draped bust, r. ICPOKAICAPCWN IIP III KAIITWNOC; Artemis standing r. with stag behind.

1. Goddard coll. G297, 4.62. Appears to be a new but feasible type, with bust of Nero (as RPC I, 2384/5) and reverse as that previously known only for Agrippina II (RPC I, 2388).

Pitane


2395/2. L. 1999-3-8-1, 3.20.

S3-1-2395A AE. 19 mm, 4.30 g (1). Axis ?
ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩ-ΜΗΝ; turreted head of Roma, l. ΕΠΙ Γ ΦΟΥΡΙΟΥ ΠΙΤΑ[ΝΑΙΩΝ]; head of Zeus Ammon, l.

1. MM Deutschland 27, 28 May 2008, lot 2199. 4.30. A new type, without imperial portrait, with the name of the magistrate who signed RPC I, 2394-5.

Elaea

See also 5462 and S-5480 below.

S-2398A AE. 15-16 mm, 2.62 g (2).
ΕΛΑΙΩΝ; laureate head (of Augustus? of Elaea?), r. ΕΠΙ Π ΣΑΛΩΝΙΟΥ; basket with poppy.

1. Kovacs coll., 2.35; 2-3. P 386 = Wa 1322, P 334(7); 4. Jacquier, 2.89. The style of these specimens of Salonios (otherwise regarded as second century in RPC introduction) is very close to 2401, suggesting that it may be Augustan.

2399/2. Trade (June 1991), 5.77 (reverse clear); 3. Plankenhorn, 4.64 (axis: 12), which can be read ΣΕ[-]ΕΛΑΙΩΝ; laureate head r./Α[    ], poppy between ears of corn; 4. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 285, 5.25.

2400/2. Plankenhorn coll. (4.81; axis: 12).


S3-I-2407A AE. 15 mm, ?. Axis: ? [0]

ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩ[MHN]; turreted and draped bust of Roma, r.  
ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΑΝΑΡΟΥ; basket with poppy between two ears of corn


**Chios**

See K. Lagos, ‘Chian coins and amphorae during the Hellenistic and Roman periods’, *Nomismatika Chronika* 18 (1999), pp. 77-100, for the relationship between the shapes of real amphorae and those depicted on coins.

2412-24 C. Lagos informs us that, on grounds of style, the following drachms should be associated with the issue of Rabirios (2414): ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ (BMC 53, C McClean 8373, P Wa 2009, B; 3.05, 2.68, 3.22 and 2.97 g), ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ (L, V 33586; 2.95, 2.82) and ΣΚΥΜΝΟΣ (P 3032, V 179925; 2.97, 3.15). He would also add some bronzes to this period, those signed by ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ, ΣΩΚΙΝΙΚΟΣ, ΠΥΘΩΝ, ΠΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ, ΑΡΙΣΤΑΙΜΟΣ, ΑΡΩΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ, ΑΡΙΘΙΟΣ and ΣΩΣΙΤΡΑΤΟΣ.


**Myrina**

The coin in Paris with ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩ[MΗ] bust L/ ΜΥΠΙΝΑΙΩΝ helmeted head r. (P 383) might well belong to the Julio-Claudian period: the line border suggests an early date (cf. Pergamum).

S2-I-2424A AE. 18 mm, 5.58 g (3). Axis: 1. [3]

CEΒΑCTΟC; laureate head of Augustus r.

S2-I-2424B AE. 18 mm, 5.58 g (3). Axis: 1. [3]

MΥΠΙΝΑΙΩΝ; Tripod

1. P Incertaines (= *RPC* I, 5426, illegible rev.), 5.68; 2. Lindgren 3, 1657 (= *RPC Supplement* 5426/2; CΕΒΑCTΟC/[πΙ]/Α[Ζ]Ν). 3. L 2002-2-1-1 (CΕΒΑCTΟC/[ΜΥΡ]ΙΝΑΙΩΝ), 5.64; 4. P 2002/387 (CΕΒΑCTΟC/ΜΥΠΙΝΑΙΩΝ), 5.42. The coins seem all to belong to the same dies. They are distinct from the enigmatic 2424, whose attribution remains unclear.

2425/3. NY 2009.17.1, 3.57; 4. NY 2010.53.1, 3.67; 5. NY 2010.57.1, 5.33. On this series, see now D. L. Vagi, ‘Tiberius Claudius Drusus (✝ AD 20), Son of Claudius and Urgulanilla’, *AJY* 22 (2010), pp. 81-92. The new specimens complete the obverse legend which is now read as ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΟΥΝΣΙΟΣ and confirm the proposed reading in *RPC*.

S3-I-2425A AE. 17-19 mm, 3.76 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

ΝΕΡΩΝ[Α ΕΒΗΛΑΣ]ΟΝ; bare head, l.  
ΜΥΠΙΝΑΙΩΝ; tripod with lebes on which laurel branch; in field, l., omphalos.

1. A BG NP 2123, 3.76.

**Aegae**

2427/5. Athens (cast in Winterthur) (under Aegae, Cilicia).


2430corr. The obv. inscription has only one sigma, thus misspelling Messalina’s name (*Mesaleina*), as well as erroneously styling her *Augusta*. Another example in Donovan coll.


S2-I-2431A AE. 20 mm, 4.31 g (1). Axis: 12. [1]

CΠΙ ΝΩΜΕΟΝΙΚΟΥ; helmeted bust of Roma
1. L 2002-2-1-2. 4.31. The name on the obverse is perhaps the father of the Apollonios Nemeonikos who appears on coins of the reign of Vespasian (RPC II, 965-9). Nemeonikos is there translated as referring to a Nemean victor, but this coin shows that it is actually a name. The possibility was considered that this might be the same man as the one who appears on the Flavian coins (cf. on the Claudian coins we have both ΠΠΙ ΑΠΟΛΑΛΑΟΡΟΥ ΠΟΙΟΙ ΥΙΩ ΧΑΛΑΘΩΥ as well as just ΠΠΙ ΧΑΛΑΘΩΥ, both referring to the same man: RPC I, 2429-31), but the reverse design and epigraphy is different from the Flavian coin, and in fact very similar to that on the Claudian coins. If Nemeonikos is the father of the Flavian Apollodoros, then a date for this coin in the Claudian period (plus/minus) would fit well with the coin's appearance. It is hard to be sure, as ever, whether the head is of Roma or Athena.

(Athena?), wearing aegis, l.


Cyme

2432 The name should be read ΚΚΟΥΝΩΗΜ, not –ΑC (RHJA).


Phocaea

S3-I-2443A AE, 19 mm, 5.76 g (1). Axis: 12h (1) 

NEΠΩΝ ΚΕΒΑΚΣΤΟΣ (sic); laureate head of Nero, r. 

Same type as 2444.


Temnus


Magnesia ad Sipylum


2458 was incorrectly read as a coin of Nero with Agrippina, whereas it is correctly a coin of Nero with Poppaea, as has been pointed out by D R Smith, who has a second specimen (3.55 g), which also allows the ethnic to be completed: ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΝ ΣΣΒΑΣΤΗΝ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΙΝ. It should be regarded as a smaller denomination corresponding to 2459, not 2457.

2459 The text erroneously describes the second obverse figure as Agrippina II, whereas it is Poppaea as the inscription indicates.

Mostene

2462/3. Yale (ex PRF), 2.48; 4. A new specimen (SNG Leybold 1082) has the variant obverse reading ΝΕΠΟΝ [   ] (rather than the more common ΝΕΟΝ), confirming the identification of the head as the young Nero, and suggesting that ΝΕΟΝ may in fact be a die engraver's mistake.

Smyrna

2469 Diameter should be 22 mm not 12 mm

2474 Hirsch 191 (1996) lot 914 has no star on obv.

S3-I-2490A AE. 23 mm, 4.29 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) 

[   ] ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜ[   ]; temple with six columns [   ] ΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΥ; river-god reclining l.; in field, below river-god, [ZΜ]YP

1. Private coll., 4.29. This mule combines the reverse s of RPC 2489 and 2490. The letters ZM of ZMYP appear to have been obliterated by the impression of the edge of another coin. Both
sides have distinctly different legend placements from those recorded by Klose.

**Clazomenae**

2497/4. **Kovacs**, 7.06. This shows clearly that there is no legend on the obverse; 5. **Kovacs**, 7.57. This new, and better, specimen suggests that the head is wearing a diadem rather than a wreath. If so it should presumably be attributed to an earlier king of Asia, presumably in the second century.

2497/5

**Teos**

2512/10 and /11 are the same coin.


2518/8. CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1072, 4.66.

**Lebedus**

2521/3. Yale (ex PRF), 5.73.

S-2521A AE. 19 mm, 4.95 g (1). Axis: 12 (1).

TIBE - [PIOC? as on 2522]; laureate head, r. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥΔΡΟΥ ΑΕΒΕ; Dionysus stg. l., holding calathus and thyrsus

1. C SNG 4499 corr. 4.95. Omitted from RPC I.

**Colophon**

2523/2. R. Weigel coll. (5.2 g).

**Metropolis**


**Hypaepa**

2527, S-2527A Re-examination of the previously known specimens and a new specimen in the Weigel coll. suggest a modification to the position summarised in RPC Supplement, but the problem is not solved. We have (all inscribed sebastos on the obv.):

2527 ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ; bare head.


S3-I-2527A AE. 14 mm, 3.71 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; bare head, r.

WAP ΙΠΝ ΟΝ ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ; facing cult statue of Artemis Anaitis.

1. Hoyland coll., 3.71. This coin is very well preserved and the legend is absolutely clear. The reverse type was only known for the second group (RPC 2530, 2532, 2534). The magistrate name confirms the reading of RPC 2527.

S-2527B
1. Plankenhorn coll., 4.16 (ὙΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ/ ΞΕΝΟΥΣ/ ΠΑΤΟΥΣ); 2. Plankenhorn coll., 4.37 (ἉΡΙΖΕΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ/ ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ); 3. Plankenhorn coll., 4.48 (as 2). See remarks on 2527 above.

S2-I-2527C

Laureate head, ΧΑΡΙΖΕΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΣ; ΤΟΥΣ; to r., A on side.

1. Lindgren 3, 472 (ΧΑΡΙΖΕΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΣ ΑΟΥΣ); 2. Weigel (ΕΝΟΣ ΑΟΥΣ) (same rev. die as Lindgren 3, 472).

The simplest explanation is to assume that the engraver of the reverse die of S2-I-2527B has omitted the T from the patronymic. It would then be the same name as on S-2527A. However, it is far from certain that it represents the same man since the style and epigraphy of S2-I-2527B suggest that it might be rather later, and that the person mentioned is perhaps even a grandson. The mystery of the different patronymics on 2527 and S-2527A, coins that are stylistically similar, remains.

The P coin (2527) does not seem to have been altered, so we seem to be left with two different men with the same first name signing coins at more or less the same time. The discovery of new specimens may help to bring some further explanation.

S3-I-2527D AE. 20 mm, 4.05 g (1). Axis: ? [1]

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; laureate head of Augustus, r. ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ ΠΑΟΥΠΙΑΗΣ ΣΑΚΑΙΟΥ; Zeus standing l, with thunderbolt


S-2528A AE. 14 mm, 2.01 g (1).

ΣΕΒΑΣ-ΤΟΣ; bare head r. ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ - ΑΘΗΝΑ/ΓΟΡΑΣ; head of stag with antlers in shape of 6-stringed lyre; to l., monogram ΟΠΙΑ

1. Plankenhorn coll., 2.01. See also S-2528B.

S-2528B AE. 17 mm, 5.23 g (1). Axis: 12 (1).

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; bare head, r. ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑ/ΓΟΡΑΣ; laureate head of Zeus, r., monogram ΟΠΙΑ

1. PV, 5.23. See also S-2528A; 2. MM Deutschland 15, Righetti coll., 21-22 Oct. 2004, lot 742, 4.70.

2535 The obverse is bare, not laureate.

2535/2. Leypold ΣΝΓ 980, 4.20. For Lindgren 2527, described as a coin with obverse as 2535 and reverse as 2527, see 2527 above.

2535/3. AE. 20 mm, 4.19 g. Axis: 12 (1) [0]

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΟΙ; bare head, r. [Ε]ΠΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΑ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ[?] ΣΤΡΙ; Zeus standing l., with thunderbolt; in field, ΤΟ

1. Kovacs, 4.19. The new coin creates a problem with 2535, to which it is very close. The third word on the reverse is written around the coin (on 2535 it is vertical) and seems to read Demetrio(u). It is just possible that this word was also present on 2535, but off flan; and there are very faint markings which allow (just) the possibility that 2538A may also
have had the same word vertically, originally. It would otherwise seem to be too much of a coincidence to find a different name preceded by Philopatris and followed by ΣΤΡ and ΤΟ Γ. If so we would presumably have the name of two people, Philopatris Demetrios and Kapnas, but this would be the only instance of this at Hypaepa. New specimen(s) may help clarify the question.

2537, 2537A Zeus is holding branch (?)

2538/2. CNG 38 (1996) lot 669, 5.68 (with obv. legend ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ (ιω); 3. Plankenhorncoll., 2.59. The coin confirms the reading ΣΑΚΑΝΤΗΣ:

S-2538A AE. 19 mm, 4.64 g (1).

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ - ΥΠΑΙΠΙ[; bare head, r.
ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΟ Γ - [ΔΗ]ΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ;
Zeus standing l.; monogram ΠΟ
1. Plankenhorncoll., 4.64.

S3-I-2538B AE. 19 mm, 4.24 g (1). Axis: 11 (1)

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ; laureate head, r.
ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΣΤΡΑ ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ; bearded male figure standing l., with branch (?) and uncertain object
1. Kovacs, 4.24. The name is new; the identity of the reverse figure is puzzling, as it does not seem to be the normal Zeus or Dionysus.

2541 The coin illustrated as 2541/1 is the coin in Ber-

2541/3. E.J. Waddell 75, 1999, lot 179, 2.36.

S2-I-2543A As 2543, but ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ
1. MMAG 86, 3-4 June 1998, lot 75, 13.67.

S3-I-2543B AE. 24 mm, 6.49 g (1). Axis: ?

As 2543
[ΙΟΥΑΙΟΣ ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ; facing cult statue of Artemis, with supports; in field, Γ–P
1. CNG EA 95, 4 Aug. 2004, lot 95, 6.49

2545/5. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 281, 10.44.

2546-8 Variant of reverse legend ΙΟΥΑ ΥΠΑ [ΓΡ] ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ: P-F, Jacquier 20 (Herbst 1997) lot 332, 5.60 g.

S2-I-2546A As 2546, but ΙΟΥΑ ΥΠΑ ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΙ[ ]


Dioshieron


2557/2. Private coll. I, 2.56 g.

2558/7. Museo Civico, Verona, 2.84 (axis: 12).
2558A/1. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1073; 3. Gidbud and Naumann ebayitem.com/360708315527, 2.40


Nicaea (Gilbianorum)


Gilبياني Supriores

F. Leypold, ‘Unedierte Münzen aus Lydien’ MONG 32 (1992), pp. 5-12, at p. 7 no. 7 publishes a new coin in his collection (7.20 g) which purports to be of Nero: AYT NEP KA; laureate head, r KIAB TΩN ANΩ in wreath. The portrait does not, however, look much like Nero, and the obverse legend unexpected (hardly any coins of Nero have an obverse legend beginning AYT). The coin should probably be re-attributed to Trajan; for a coin of Trajan reading AYT NEP KAI CEB TPAI NOC ΓΕΠ ΔΑΚ, see LS p. 56 no. 2.


Mysomacedones

2567/3. Ca HUAM TL 36479, 5.71. On the obv., cmk (GIC 300).


Ephesus

On the coinage of Ephesus, see now S. Karwiese, Die Münzprägung von Ephesus (Wien, 2012). Concordance between Karwiese and RPC I is the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karwiese</th>
<th>RPC I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASIA: Dioshieron, Nicaea, Cilbiani Sup., Mysomacedones, Ephesus
It is unfortunate that Karwiese's doesn't explain his classification. Another volume will be devoted to commentaries!


S-2572A As 2572, but ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΟΣ


2579/5. Α 1892-93 Α’ 54, 3.28 (no specimen was illustrated in RPC I).


S-2584A Denomination: 1-unit.

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ ΜΕΜΝΩΝ ΕΦΕ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ


2585/5. Amsterdam.

2586/3. RBW, 3.89.

2587/8. A 5279, 7.82.

S3-1-2597A AE. 20 mm.

As but with ΦΙΛΩΝ ΚΩΚΑΣ.

1. W. Holt. The name Kokas is known with Philon from the different denomination RPC 2594.


2617/2. SVG Leypold 548, 3.91; 3. Yale (ex PRF), 3.06. These specimens complete the personal name; previously read ANT[    ], the reading given by SVG Leypold is ANT-ΛΙΟΣ, Antilios. But ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣ, Antaios, is a more likely possibility, confirmed by the Yale specimen.

2624/25. Amsterdam.

S3-I-2624A

As Claudius and Agrippina 2624, but with [E]-Φ on the obverse (as on RPC 2623: a mule?).

1. W. Holt.


2628 Head is laureate, not bare.

E. F. Vink suggests that the prominent bees symbolize the temple of Artemis. At the same time, they might just be symbols of Ephesus. However, if we accept the idea that bees = temple of Artemis (the bee was sacred to Artemis), then all the temples on this group of coins are more likely to be the same temple, hence Artemis. But it is actually quite possible that a temple of Nero might in fact be the temple of Artemis with an image of Nero added.

S3-1-2628A. 25 mm, 11.40 g (1). Axis: 7 (1) [0]

NERΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, above EP (?); laureate head r. [ Ν]ΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ, ΕΦΕ; temple with six columns.

1. E. F. Vink (ex CNG EAuction 206, 11 March 2009, lot 241), 11.40. The letters above Nero’s head seem to be EP, whose significance is unclear; unless they are actually ΕΦ[E], as on 2631 (though oddly repeated from the reverse); less plausibly perhaps they might be [Σ]ΕΒ[A], but there is no trace of the sigma, and Ephesus does not use this title for Nero. The letters around the reverse design are not legible, but presumably are the same as on 2626-7 etc., referring to the proconsul Aviola and to Aichmokles.


2630/12. Amsterdam.

2631/5. CNG 53, 15 March 2000, lot 1083, 7.72.

2632/8. MM 86, 3-4 June 1998, lot 69, 7.23, may well have Roma in a somewhat different pose on the rev. from normal, but does not seem at all to depict ‘Zeus mit Szepter und Adler’. The figure is surely female and the inscription identifies her as ΡΩΜΗ, as is normal. However the inscription is probably variant, since ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ clearly appears to the r. of the figure, and it may well be that the coin omits any reference to the proconsul or the local ‘magistrate’, although there may be traces of some additional legend to the r. 9. Lanz 147, 2 Nov. 2009, lot 281, 6.41. In RPC I, it was guessed that the obv. legend was incomplete, but the Lanz specimen clearly demonstrates that the legend is only ΜΕΣ-ΣΑΛΙΝΑΝ.

Tralles (Caesarea)


2645 Delete this entry. The legend, clearer on an example now in L [2.87 g, ex Thackray], reads ΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΑΣΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΟΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ. It is an earlier coin, as LS 169, no. 4. Another example in Kovacs coll. (3.39 g, axis: 12).
2654 The figure of the reverse is conventionally described as Britannicus, but it is an adult togate figure, so presumably it is more likely to be a figure of the emperor Claudius; the inscription Brettanikos would then be a continuation of the obverse, carried over onto the rev.: Ti Klau Kai Sebas/Brettanikos Kaisareon.

Nysa

S-2660A Æ. 15 mm, 3.78 g (1). Axis: 12.
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head of Gaius, r.
ΝΥΣΑΕΩΝ; bare head (of Lucius?), r.

1. Coll B., Paris (see RPC I, plate 195, 2660A). The identification of the head on the reverse is tentative. In view of the letter forms Ε, Σ and Ω, the coin should perhaps be associated with 2659 or 2660. It seems to be the same denominations as 2659.

2671 Mention should have been made of the discussion by L. Robert, RV 1936, pp. 273-4. He shows that Julius Antoninus was almost certainly a known senator and benefactor of the Antonine period, and that the coin should therefore be dated to the second century; this certainly fits the general appearance and style of the coin much better.

Mastaura

2673/3. Weight is 4.06. There is also a cast in Winterthur.


Anineta

The misattributed coin of Agrippina is still accepted by Hahn, Frauen p. 351 no. 206.

Briula

2679 See also 5444 below.

Priene

2687/2. O, 1.60. Same dies as 1, and the obverse can again be read only as JOC MAKEP.

Magnesia (ad Maeandrum)

2690/5. RBW, 3.33.


2693 The reverse is regarded by Hahn, Frauen p. 327 no. 57 as possibly being a representation of ‘Livia? als Artemis’, but while the figure is identified as Artemis (a standard deity on the coinage of Magnesia) by the bow and quiver, it is not surprising that her hairstyle is like that of Livia; 4. Private coll., 4.11 (axis: 12); 5. RBW (ex Rauch 92, 22 April 2013, lot 1213), 3.56.


S2-I-2695A Æ. 21 mm, 5.06 g (1).
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; laureate head of Augustus, r.
[check letter forms]
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; laureate head of Gaius Caesar, r.


Miletus

2704/7 = Finarte asta 993 [Fontana] (27.11.1996), lot 758.
S-2704A As 2704, but bust of Caligula is to l., and there is no star visible (tooled off?)

1. CNA XXI 26 June 1992, lot 465, 6.15.

2706/3. Yale (ex PRF), 4.72.

S-2712A AE. 26 mm, 13.00 g (2).

NEPΩN CEBACTOC; laureate head of Nero, l.
ΕΠΙ ΤΙ ΔΑΜΑ ΜΙΛΗΤΟΣ; hero Miletos with aphacontinent and spear standing l.; r. foot on prow; river-god behind


Halicarnassus

2720/4. Venice, Museo Civico (cast in Winterthur).

Cos

See also under ‘New Uncertain’ (S-5481).

2724-31 The coins of Nicias have been discussed by K. Buraselis, Kos. Between Hellenism and Rome (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 90, Philadelphia, 2000), pp. 30-7. He also mentions three specimens in Cos museum: 1 as 2724 (Antiochos), 1 as 2729 (Olympichos), and 1 with illegible name. He discusses the wreaths worn by Nicias and by Asclepius and suggests that Nicias wears a band of Asclepius. However, the band worn by Nikias seems slighter than the band (whatever it is) worn on the same coins by Asclepius. Nevertheless, some sort of heroic band, as suggested by Buraselis’s discussion, seems quite likely. Buraselis also argues that the coin recorded by Sestini from the Wiczay coll. with the obv. inscription ΝΙΚΙΑΣ o ΔΑΜΟΣ should be accepted as authentic, and theorises that Nicias was closely identified with the people. However, this seems implausible and we prefer to think that Sestini was misdescribing a worn specimen. Sestini gives a reference to Wiczay’s earlier publication, Musei Hedervarii Numos Antiquos (Vienna, 1814) no. 5182, with the comment ‘sed ibi male descriptus, et perperam sub Augusto’. The Wiczay publication describes the coin as ‘ΚΑΙΣ... Caput Aug nudum sm’. That the same coin could be read in such different ways suggests that it was very worn, and we should hesitate before accepting Sestini’s view.

For further discussion of the magistrates and date (30s BC) of the coinage of Nicias, see W. Leschhorn, ‘Die Antiken Münzen von Kos. Aufschriften und Beamtennamen’, in To Nomisma sta Dodekanesa, OBOLOS 8 (Athens, 2006), 90-1. See also B. E. Stephanakē, Nomismata-Nomismatikē Ageiou. Kos I (Athens, 2012), a die study of the coinage of Kos from the end of the sixth century until the end of the first century BC, including the coinage of Nicias (Series XIX, 31e emission). A concordance between RPC and Kos I is given below:

S-2712B As 2712A, but head r.

1. P Incertaines, 11.77 (axis: 12).
19 obverse dies and 44 reverse dies were identified, all illustrated on p. 493-7. The mean weight of the series is 20.97 g (65) (against 20.70 g [30] in RPC). In Series XIX, B. Stephanakè also includes coins of the type BMC Caria 194-5 (Laureate head of Asclepius, r./ΚΩΩΝ; coiled serpent, R. and magistrate’s name ΕΥΑΡΑΤΟΣ ΔΙ [BMC 194], ΕΥΑΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΙ [BMC ] and ΠΥΘΟΚΛΗΣ [BMC 195 and Pl. XXXII, 12]), which she dates from c. 20-10 BC.


2737/33 is actually a specimen of 2733; 39. Winterthur 7082, 10.05.

2741/2 = Finarte asta 995 [Fontana] (27.11.1996), lot 788 = Requier coll. (6.81; axis: 12). Hahn, Frauen p. 125 seems to cite a similar specimen for Publius Optimos B, from the Franke coll.

2742/2. Yale (ex PRF), 9.68.

Astypalaea


Rhodes


2746 dolphin and corn-ear, rather than palm branch?

2747 with a poppy and corn ear (?), rather than a poppy.

S-2773A AE. 12-13 mm, 3.15 g (1). Axis: 12.

S-2773B AE. 16-17 mm, 4.07 g. Axis: 12.

Ceramus

S-2773A AE. 12-13 mm, 3.15 g (1). Axis: 12.

1. L 1990-7-17-1, 3.15 (see RPC I, plate 195, 2773A). For other coins with the name Ἐρμόφαντος, see S-2773B and Münsterberg (pre-imperial and under Commodus). The identification of the emperor is uncertain, though it looks Julio-Claudian; perhaps Tiberius.

S-2773B AE. 16-17 mm, 4.07 g. Axis: 12.

1. JSW, 4.07 (axis: 12). The coin has the same name as that on the piece with an imperial head, but the identification of either head on S-2773B as an empress is not obvious. Perhaps earlier?
**S3-I-2774A** AE. 23 mm, 7.40 (1). Axis : ? [0]

NERΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; laureate head, r.  
ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗΤΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΣ ΕΥΑΝΔΡΟΣ; male head with long locks of hair falling at the base of the neck, r.

1. Pecunem Gitbud and Naumann 15, 6 April 2014, lot 431, 7.40. A smaller denomination of *RPC* 2774. The reverse type, new for that period, is used under Trajan.

**Stratonicca**

2781/2. Bodrum Museum (1196/25-18-82); 3. Donovan coll., 6.29. Both confirm the reading of the reverse inscription as CTPATO CABEINIANOC ΠΥΘΕΑC.

2781/2

2781/3

**Mylasa**

2793/2. Winterthur G 7118, 7.84.

**Iasus**

For a possible new coin of Iasus, see below Uncertain S-5479.

**Alinda**

2801/4. Yale (ex PRF), 3.52.

S-2802A AE. 16 mm, 3.51. [0]

ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare bust r.  
ΑΛΙΝΑΔΕΩΝ; lionskin around club

1. Plankenhorn coll., 3.51. This new coin for Caligula may perhaps suggest that 2803 is Agrippina I.

**Alabanda**

R. Martini, ‘Note sulla monetazione provinciale romana. I.‘, *Homenage al Dr J. Villaronga*, AV 21-23 (1991-93) [1993], pp. 259-66 has published two bronzes with the name ICOTIMOC, which he assigns to the Julio-Claudian period:

Apollo bust r. / Apollo standing 16.86 (Winsemann Falghera 446)  
Apollo bust r. / Ceres standing l. 8.41 (Winsemann Falghera 447)

It is not clear what the date of these pieces is. See also B. Kapossy, *Römische Provinzialmünzen aus Kleinasien in Bern* (Milan, 1995), no. 30.


2810/3. RBW coll., 4.13 (axis: 12). This has a different monogram on the reverse; 4. RBW (ex Lanz 92, 4-5 June 1999, lot 351), 2.43 (axis: 12).


**S2-I-2807A** AE. 15 mm [0]  
[ ]ΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ; two small bare jugate heads, r.  
ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ; female head r.

1. Winterthur 6947 (ex Schulten 18 Nov. 1989, lot 422). The female head seems very similar to that on 2807 (possibly even the same die??). The remains of the obv. legend suggest that the two
heads are Gaius and Lucius, thereby confirming the identification of the head on 2807 as Augustus, assuming that it is correct to associate the two issues. This association is based on the stylistic similarity of the head on the reverse and the same very small module of the coins.


2821/1. The original from which a cast was made by Mionnet surfaced recently: P 2007/463, 7.58 (axis: 6).

2822. J. Goddard points out that all three specimens have identical flans and metal breaks. So two at least must be old cast forgeries, perhaps all three if there is another as yet untraced original. On the other hand the brass used for the L specimen is found for other Alabandian issues.

Harpasa

2823/1. It is impossible to assign this to any particular emperor, since the portrait could represent any of them from Augustus to Trajan. We know coins of Harpasa for Domitian and Domitia (RPC 2, 1214-5), which have a similar lettering and general appearance, so perhaps a later date, say in the reign of Trajan, is possible.

Euippe

S-2823A AE. 17-19 mm, 4.84 g (1). [0]

CEBACCTOC (sic); laureate head, r.
APTIACHON; veiled female figure seated r., holding sceptre (?) and uncertain object in outstretched hand

1. JSW, 4.84.

Orthosia

S2-I-2826A AE, 18 mm, 4.31 g (1). Axis: 12. [1]

NERωNCΕΒΑCΤΟC ΑΓ[ΠΙΠΙΠ]; jugate draped busts of Nero and Agrippina II, r.
[ΟΡΘΟCΙ]ΕΟΝ; Dioscuri standing facing, between two horses


Bargasa

2827/2. NY 2001.21.11 (AJV 13 [2001], p. 179, no. 7 and pl. 11, no. 6), 10.28. This specimen is in better condition than the Munich one (2827/1) and offers complete obv. and rev. legends.
Antioch

See also, perhaps, ‘New Uncertain’ S-5478.

2832/2. P Incertaines 2832.

Aphrodisias-Plarasa

See now D. MacDonald, The Coinage of Aphrodisias (London, 1992). For the Julio-Claudian period, a number of different attributions are given (those of RPC are in general favoured by A. Johnston, NC 1994, p. 307 and NC 1995, p. 45).

RPC MacDonald
2837 Augustus 38 Augustus
2838 Augustus 45 Augustus
2839 Tiberius 41 Augustus
2840 Livia (under Tiberius) 42 Livia (under Augustus)
2841 Roma (under Tiberius) 40 Roma (under Augustus)
2842 Tiberius and Livia 43 Augustus and Livia
2843 Tiberius 44 Augustus
2844 Divus Aug, under Caligula 46 Divus Aug (under Tiberius)
2845 Caligula 39 Gaius Caesar; not Caligula; Gaius
- Domitian and Domitia 47 Nero and Agrippina

2839/3. P 1993/441, 8.32. Same dies as 2839/1-2.


Attuda

See also New Uncertain S-5482 for a possible new coin of Attuda.

2846/3. SNG Leypold 819, 3.73.

Trapezopolis


2851 The coin of Klaudios Orontes should be re-assigned to the reign of Vespasian (see RPC II).

Cibyras


Attica


Colossae

2891 JSW has pointed out that the obverse is the same as for the coins of Rhoemetakes in the name of Caligula (RPC 1725). The obvious conclusion is that the ‘Colossae’ coin has been altered in modern times from a Thracian one. As it is unique, RPC 2891 should be deleted (and so Colossae would disappear from RPC I). Apart from a few hellenistic bronzes, the first coins were made for Hadrian (vA Phrygiens II, 546-60; cf. 447-54).
Laodicea ad Lycum


2903 Rev. Altar surmounted by headdress of Isis; probably cista mystica rather than altar and there does appear to be a snake emerging l. (see G: = RPC I, 2903.15 = M 2, 490, 7 (‘cista mystica’) = SNG Glasgow 1940).


S-2913A AE. 19 mm, 6.04 g (1). [1]

As 2913, but obv. legend ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ

1. L 1991-2-7-4 ex Schulten (15.10.90) lot 512, 6.04 (see RPC I, plate 195, 2913A). The reverse legend is misread in the auction catalogue, but the obverse is a variant from the usual ΚΑΛΑΥΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. This suggests, in turn, that the coins signed by Pythes and Dioscourides (RPC I, 2901-11) should perhaps be reattributed to Claudius.

2920-22 Delete the word ΛΑΘΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ from the reverse description.


2921 Obverse portrait is laureate.


2928 See now Franke-Nollé pp. 118-121 nos, 1162-1197.

Hierapolis

S3-1-2937A. AE. 15 mm, 3.65 g (1). Axis: 12 [0]

As 2936

IΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ/ΑΡΤΑ/ΜΩΝ


2941/5. Gorny and Mosch 156, 6 March 2007, lot 1781, 3.85.


2945/4. Giessener Münzhandlung 92, 20-21 Nov. 1998, lot 41: also has a monogram on the rev., perhaps combining ΠΤΑ or TO A.

2948/2. NAC 72, 16 May 2013, lot 1416, 2.79; 3. Rauch EAuction 14, 14 Dec. 2013, lot 156, 2.86.


S-2953A AE. 14 mm, 2.33 g. Axis: 12. [0]

ΓΑΙΟΣ; bare head of Gaius r.

ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣ; laurel branch.

1. Kovacs coll., 2.33 (the smaller denomination for 2953); 2. Lanz 117, 24 Nov. 2003, lot 523, 4.06.

2965 Specimens in Afyon museum (1545) with branch before head of Apollo and with countermark: radiate head (GIC 11).

2973 Specimen in Afyon museum with countermark: radiate head (GIC 11).

2982/6. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1238, 5.72 (cmk: GIC 11).


2994-5 One specimen of 2994 and two of 2995 (Drusus and Germanicus KOINΩ ΑΣΙΑΣ) were found at Pergamon: see H. Voegli, Die Fundmunzen aus der Stadtgrabung von Pergamon (1993), p. 42.

2995 The variant legend ΦIΛAΔΕΛΦ occurs on a specimen in Brussels (11.25 g). For the date of Asinius Pollio, see now B. Levy, 'The date of Asinius Pollio's Asian proconsulship', JNG 44 (1994), pp. 79-89.

2997/5 reads ΣΑΡΔΙΑΩΝ (sic).

3005/1. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1077.

S-3007A As 3007, but ΕΠΙΙ ΤΙ MNACEA CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ

1. Leypold SNG 1214, 4.20. It has the unexpected reverse legend ΚΑΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΔΙΓ ΝΟΚΟΡΩΝ instead of the normal ΚΑΠΑΙΑΝΩΝ ΕΠΙΙ ΤΙ MNACCYΩ. The inscription seems clear from the illustration in SNG Leypold, and, although there is no personal name on the coin, it is stylistically like the coins of Mnaceas, of c. AD 65. However it is very surprising to find the phrase ‘twice neocorate’ as early as the reign of Nero, and it is very hard to interpret it in the case of Sardis, whose second neocorate is not attested until the reign of Septimius Severus (BMC 205). The suspicion arises that there is something wrong with the coin.

3009 correct reverse description to ‘bust with wreath and lion-skin’

Maeonia

3011 For a specimen with NEΡΩΝ rather than ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, see Aufhäuser 13 (1997) lot 307 (2.86 g).

Philadelphia (Neocaesarea)

Hahn, Frauen p. 339 n. 127 accepts from Trillmich, Familienpropaganda p. 138 the report in Mi 6.673.430 (ex Thesaurus Morellianus) a coin of Agrippina as perhaps a coin of Sinope. However, the description is poor and strongly suggestive of a misread coin of Philadelphia as RPC I, 3032 (as Trillmich more or less accepted on p. 139 note 502).


3024/5. Giessener Münzhandlung 82, 29 April 1997, lot 199, 3.80. The reverse reads ΦIΛAΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΜΙ[...
Although the personal name is still not clear it shows that it begins Mi[ rather than L[ ; 6. Jacquier Katalog 35, Sommer 2007, lot 311, 4.48; 7. G. Boersena Ancient Coins, accessed by www.vcoins.com, 3.45; 8. G284, 3.44 g; 18 mm; axis 12. On 7-8 the personal name MENEKΛΗΣ is clear.


S-3027A AE. 15 mm, 3.22 g. [0]
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r.; to r., lituus ΦΙΛΑΔΕΑΦΕΩΝ ΜΟΧΙΩΝ; winged thunderbolt

1. CNG XXIV, 9 Dec. 1992, lot 496. 3.22. The small denomination corresponding to 3027.

S-3028A AE. 15 mm, 3.20 g. [0]
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r.; to r., lituus ΦΙΛΑΔΕΑΦΕΩΝ ΚΛΕΑΝΑΡΟΣ; winged thunderbolt


S-3029A AE. 13 mm, 3.54 g. [0]
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r.; to r., lituus ΦΙΛΑΔΕΑΦΕΩΝ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ; winged thunderbolt


S2-I-3029B AE. 17 mm, 3.35 g (1). Axis: 12. [1]
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΑΦΕΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΤΗΣ; laureate busts of the Dioscuri, jugate, r.

1. V SNG Leypold 1113. 3.35. The obverse belongs to group II, but the reverse belongs to group I. The name Apollodotos occurs as a patronymic on RPC I, 3029, but this is probably a different (and new) person; there are several possibilities beginning Apoll[ .


S2-I-3030A AE. 15 mm, 3.46 g (1). Axis: 12. [1]
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r.; to r., lituus ΦΙΛΑΔΕΑΦΕΩΝ ΖΗΝΟΝ; winged thunderbolt

1. P 2002/202. 3.46. The small denomination corresponding to 3030; 2. Ramage coll., 3.68.

3031/1. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1076.


S2-I-3039A AE. 15 mm, 2.31 g (2). Axis: 12. [1]
ΓΑΛΑΔΕΑΦΕΩΝ ΧΟΝΑΡΟ; grapes

1. P 2001/10 (= Jacquier Katalog 25, Herbst 2000, lot 341), 2.06; 2. Terzian coll. USA, 2.55. For the name Chondros, see RPC I, 3039. The coin represents a smaller denomination.

S-3041A AE. 18 mm, 5.84 g.  

NEΡΩΝΑ [ΞΕΒΑΣΤΙΩΝ; draped bust, r. NEΙΚΑΝΩ[sic] ΦΙ - ΛΛΛΕ[ ] ; as 3041.


S2-I-3042A As 3042, but ΤΙ NEΙΚΑΝΩ[Π]

1. Hauck and Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 298, 3.55. The praenomen was previously attested on 3041.

Tripolis

3051/5. Yale (ex PRF), 5.59.


3057 Laureate and draped bust, not head.

Cadi

3062 Monogram is misdrawn.

Aezani

Lindgren 870 is actually a coin of Crete (RPC 1034).


3073-4 Correct obverse legend is: Γ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ.

3081 Afyon museum 108 has spelling ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΕΙΝΑ and no ethnic.

3083 Countermark is not uncertain, but GIC 715 (monogram).

3084 Reverse is probably Apollo.

3089/2. CNG EA 127, 23 Nov. 2005, lot 151, 5.43.

3094/7 The reverse die has a large (23 mm) diameter; so the reverse die, as well as the flan, is unusually large.

3096/2 Legend is TO NANNA (not TOY NANNA).


3100/15. P 2007/74, 4.41 (reverse legend straight upwards on l. field).

130

3105/4-5. M. Fox coll., 4.05, 2.49 (a XRF analysis on 3105/4 conducted at EDAX in New Jersey attests that these coins are made of orichalcum).

**S3-I-3105A** AE. 19 mm, 3.45 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)  
Same legend as 3105, but draped bust without diadem of Senate, r. (as 3106)

1. M. Fox coll., 3.46


3108-13 C. Howgego (JRS 1993, p. 202) suggests reversing the order of the two issues (following Robert’s suggestion that the request for permission normally followed a gap in the coinage of a city). As for 3111-3 he suggests that the Artemis of Ephesus is represented because the embassy went to Ephesus, that ΕΦ refers to the visit to Ephesus rather than the magistracy (ephor: this should therefore be deleted from the index of magistracies), and that the third type represents a stele which was set up with an inscription recording the permission which had been granted. However, a stele also appears on undated coins (BMC 3): either the stele has some local significance, or else the grant of coinage was so important that it was celebrated at other times. In addition the cult statue of Artemis of Ephesus reappears on coins of Domitian (RPC 2, 1071). The coins have also been discussed by P. Weiss, ‘Zu Münzprägungen mit den Formeln ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΥ und ΕΙΣΑΝΤΕΙΛΑΝΤΟΣ’, in ed E. Schwertheim, Studien zum antiken Kleinasien II, Asia Minor Studien 8 (Bonn, 1992), pp. 167-80. He has pointed out that Basilaos is not attested as a name, but that Basillos is, and that therefore we should correct the reading ΒΑΣΣΙΛΙΑΟΥ to ΒΑΣΣΙΛΑΟΥ, as is clear on a new specimen of 3112, which can now be read as ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, ΟΥΛΙΑΣΕΝΝΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩΙ ΙΟΥ ΑΝΚΥΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝ ΤΙ ΒΑΣΣΙΛΑΟΥ ΕΦ (= Aufhäuser 8, 1991 lot 361, misread). J. Nollé, ‘Städtisches Prägerecht und Römische Kaiser. Suchten die Städte Kleinasiens beim römischen Kaiser um das Recht nach, Bronzemünzen zu prägen? Überlegungen zu dem Formular αἰτησαμένου τοῦ δείνου’, RIN 1993, 487-504, at p. 494, suggests reading ΤΙ as an abbreviation for Τιβ. (Julius), but Τι seems more likely. Weiss also rejects the expansion of ΕΦ as Εφ(οροῦ), and prefers the more plausible Εφ(ορέων), while Nollé suggests Εφ(οστόπος), meaning more or less the same as ἐπιμεληθέντος, however, Howgego’s association with Ephesus is very tempting, given the portrayal of Artemis. Weiss does not agree with Howgego’s suggestion that the order of Basillus’ coins (3111-13) and of Claudios Artemidorus (3108-10) should be reversed, and agrees with the order given by RPC, mainly on the grounds of the more youthful portrait.

3110/1. Actually reads ΕΠΙ ΤΙ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΑΔΡΟΥ, thereby attesting the otherwise unknown praenomen Τι for Klaudius Artemidorus (see also above); 4. Hauck and Aufhäuser 18, 5-6 Oct. 2004, lot 443, 2.58 (for the correct reading of the obv. legend, see Supp. I).

3115 Variant with ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΟ or ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝ: now L 1995-6-5-95 ex Thackray, 4.93 (axis: 1). Another example, as 3115: P 321.

**Ancyra**

3108-13 C. Howgego (JRS 1993, p. 202) suggests reversing the order of the two issues (following Robert’s suggestion that the request for permission normally followed a gap in the coinage of a city). As for 3111-3 he suggests that the Artemis of Ephesus is represented because the embassy went to Ephesus, that ΕΦ refers to the visit to Ephesus rather than the magistracy (ephor: this should therefore be deleted from the index of magistracies), and that the third type represents a stele which was set up with an inscription recording the permission which had been granted. However, a stele also appears on undated coins (BMC 3): either the stele has some local significance, or else the grant of coinage was so important that it was celebrated at other times. In addition the cult statue of Artemis of Ephesus reappears on coins of Domitian (RPC 2, 1071). The coins have also been discussed by P. Weiss, ‘Zu Münzprägungen mit den Formeln ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΥ und ΕΙΣΑΝΤΕΙΛΑΝΤΟΣ’, in ed E. Schwertheim, Studien zum antiken Kleinasien II, Asia Minor Studien 8 (Bonn, 1992), pp. 167-80. He has pointed out that Basilaos is not attested as a name, but that Basillos is, and that therefore we should correct the reading ΒΑΣΣΙΛΙΑΟΥ to ΒΑΣΣΙΛΑΟΥ, as is clear on a new specimen of 3112, which can now be read as ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, ΟΥΛΙΑΣΕΝΝΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩΙ ΙΟΥ ΑΝΚΥΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝ ΤΙ ΒΑΣΣΙΛΑΟΥ ΕΦ (= Aufhäuser 8, 1991 lot 361, misread). J. Nollé, ‘Städtisches Prägerecht und Römische Kaiser. Suchten die Städte Kleinasiens beim römischen Kaiser um das Recht nach, Bronzemünzen zu prägen? Überlegungen zu dem Formular αἰτησαμένου τοῦ δείνου’, RIN 1993, 487-504, at p. 494, suggests reading ΤΙ as an abbreviation for Τιβ. (Julius), but Τι seems more likely. Weiss also rejects the expansion of ΕΦ as Εφ(οροῦ), and prefers the more plausible Εφ(ορέων), while Nollé suggests Εφ(οστόπος), meaning more or less the same as ἐπιμεληθέντος, however, Howgego’s association with Ephesus is very tempting, given the portrayal of Artemis. Weiss does not agree with Howgego’s suggestion that the order of Basillus’ coins (3111-13) and of Claudios Artemidorus (3108-10) should be reversed, and agrees with the order given by RPC, mainly on the grounds of the more youthful portrait.

3110/1. Actually reads ΕΠΙ ΤΙ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΑΔΡΟΥ, thereby attesting the otherwise unknown praenomen Τι for Klaudius Artemidorus (see also above); 4. Hauck and Aufhäuser 18, 5-6 Oct. 2004, lot 443, 2.58 (for the correct reading of the obv. legend, see Supp. I).

3115 Variant with ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΟ or ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝ: now L 1995-6-5-95 ex Thackray, 4.93 (axis: 1). Another example, as 3115: P 321.

**Dionysopolis**

3108-13 C. Howgego (JRS 1993, p. 202) suggests reversing the order of the two issues (following Robert’s suggestion that the request for permission normally followed a gap in the coinage of a city). As for 3111-3 he suggests that the Artemis of Ephesus is represented because the embassy went to Ephesus, that ΕΦ refers to the visit to Ephesus rather than the magistracy (ephor: this should therefore be deleted from the index of magistracies), and that the third type represents a stele which was set up with an inscription recording the permission which had been granted. However, a stele also appears on undated coins (BMC 3): either the stele has some local significance, or else the grant of coinage was so important that it was celebrated at other times. In addition the cult statue of Artemis of Ephesus reappears on coins of Domitian (RPC 2, 1071).

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3115 Variant with ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΟ or ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝ: now L 1995-6-5-95 ex Thackray, 4.93 (axis: 1). Another example, as 3115: P 321.

**Apamea**

3124 Wreath on reverse is of oak, not laurel.

3130/3. Afyon Museum 841, 2.99. The ethnic ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ can now also be read on this new specimen, confirming the attribution.
Monogram not drawn correctly.

**Fulvia Eumenea**

3139-41 R.A. Fischer, *Fulvia und Octavia* (Berlin, 1999) has provided a die study and commentary (pp. 141-9, 227-41, 283-93): 45 specimens from 11 dies. See also Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 273, 7.78.


3140/6. P 2013/497 (ex RBW), 6.11 (3140/4-6: axis is 9).


3142/3. Kovacs coll., 4.72 (axis: 12); 4. PV, 3.96 g.

3143/6. RBW (ex Classical Numismatic Review, 1993 First Quarter, lot 355), 2.45; 7. Yale (ex PRF), 3.20; 8. RBW (ex Künker 124, 16 March 2007, lot 8803), 2.97 (the reverse legend is in 5 lines, not 4 as usual: "ΕΥΜΕΝΗ/ΚΑΣΤΟΡΙΣ/ΖΩΝ/Ν/Α").

3147/15. Goddard coll. R 217, 4.14 g (19 mm; axis 12). *RPC* 1, 3147 has rev. 'Zeus, standing l., holding flower; to l., eagle', and cites BMC 37 corrected. This coin fits the unrevised description of BMC 37 (also illustrated in Sear *GIC* 277) and that of *SNG Cap* 391 (i.e. no eagle to l of Zeus).

3151 Specimen with countermark: CNG MBS 57, 4 April 2001, lot 818, 2.76. Cmks: draped bust r. (GIC -).

3151/15. Münz Zentrum 90 (1997) lot 229, with countermark: head r. (GIC -).

**Sibilla**

3162A AE. 17 mm, 2.26 g (1). As 3162, but ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΑΟΥΣ ΣΙΒΙΛΙΑΝΗΙΝ

1. *Private Coll.* I ex Münz Zentrum 84 (1995) lot 184, 2.26. This is struck from the same die with ΓΑΙΟΣ as the L specimen of 3162, but 3162/1-2 have a reverse signed by ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ. It seems hard to accept the coincidence of two different men with the same name, and so one should perhaps conclude that one of the patronymics is a mistake (presumably Kallikles Kalliklous, by dittoigraphy).

3163/3. Now Winterthur G 7125, 7.84. The obv. legend is ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ; 4. CNG MBS 54, 14 June 2000, lot 1118, 6.10.

**Acmonoea**

3168A AE. 17 mm, 4.46 g (1). Axis : 11 (1)

ΓΑΙΟΣ; bare head, r.
ΚΡΑΘΗΣ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ; Artemis advancing r., drowing arrow from quiver with her r., holding
bow in his l.; stag to r.

1. CNG EA 195, 10 Sept. 2008, lot 154 (ex A. Malloy 6, 12 March 1976, lot 383), 4.46. Probably a coin of Gaius Caesar, as the magistrate Krates is known under Augustus.

3173 Add Cop 25 to list of specimens.

3176/1 has [ΝΕΡΩΝ] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΙΚ, though most other specimens have ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΙΚ, as catalogued (so also, e.g., Afyon 1200, 1308).

Synnada

A study of the coins of Synnada has been made by K. Stabler, *The Roman Coinage of Synnada*, Phrygia (unpublished MA dissertation, University of Durham, 1997). Many new specimens are included, especially from Afyon museum.

3179/2. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1981.74.159 (H.B. Wells coll.), 4.48. On this specimen, it is clear that there is a lituus on the obv. before the head.

3186/2 is P 2032 (= Wa 5622), not P 2033 (= Wa 6522); move P 2033 to RPC 3189. Not all the later coins have a 6 o’clock axis.

3189 Add P 2032 (= Wa 6523) from RPC 3186.

Iulia

3192/6. Gorny and Mosch 156, 6 March 2007, lot 1782, 1.95

Prymnessus

3195corr. Reverse legend is ΚΑΙΙΙΙΟΣ ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΥ

2. Afyon museum 2779, 3.33. This new clearer coin shows that the original restoration [ΙΟΥΑ]ΙΟΣ ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΣ was incorrect. The coin should presumably be associated with RPC I, 3204 with ΚΑΙΙΙΙΙΟΣ [ ]ΟΝ, although the coins are of rather different style (and so were tentatively attributed to different emperors in RPC I).

S-3200A As 3200, but ΑΡΤΑΣ ΠΡΥΜΝΗΣΣΕΩΝ

1. Afyon museum 859, 4.57.

3205/5. Now Winterthur G 6549. The rev. legend ends with ΠΡΥΜΝΗ.


Docimeum

3212/12. Lambros 1884 (cast in Winterthur), with the cmk. GIC 224.

3213/7. Countermark GIC 224 on the G coin = M 2, 485, 2 = SNG Glasgow 2042) is not noted; 10. Gotha (cast in Winterthur).

S-3213A AE. 15 mm, 4.87 g (1). [0] ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; draped bust, r. ΔΟΚΙΜΟΣ; temple with six columns


3215 The obverse of Bankhaus Aufhäuser 12, 1-2 Oct. 1996, lot 492 reads ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ (3.33 g).
**Cotiaeum**

See also 5435, below.


S-3226A AE. 15 mm, 4.07 g (3). Axis: 12. [3]

BMC 3

ΡΩΜΗΝ ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙΣ; bust of Roma, turreted, r. ΕΠΙ Κ ΣΕΚΟΥΝΑΟΥ; Cybele seated, as 3226. 1. L = BMC 3, 4.72; 2. P 852bis, 4.09; 3. L 1995-6-5-96 (ex Thackray), 3.40. Omitted in error; this is the companion piece to 3226 (Senate) minted under Galba. Not in Cop or vA.

**Amorium**

See below, Uncertain 5457 (in fact a coin of Amorium, under Claudius).


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<td>C29-49, pp. 64-5 and Pl. 4</td>
<td>3233</td>
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<tr>
<td>C30-1, p. 65 and Pl. 5</td>
<td>certainly Methymna 2337</td>
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<tr>
<td>C32-9, p. 65 and Pl. 5</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C60, p. 66</td>
<td>no explanation and no illustration for the inclusion of this coin described as CEBACTOC, head of emperor; before, lituus/CEBACTOC, head of emperor; r; before, lituus, Mi Laffranchi 696</td>
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<tr>
<td>C61, p. 67</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>D1-24, pp. 67-8 and Pl. 5</td>
<td>3235</td>
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<td>D25-31, pp. 69-9 and Pl. 5</td>
<td>3236</td>
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<td>D32-3, p. 69</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>E1-21, p. 69-70 and Pl. 6</td>
<td>3237</td>
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<td>E22-28, pp. 69-70 and Pl. 6</td>
<td>3238</td>
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<td>E29-33, p. 70 and Pl. 6</td>
<td>3239</td>
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<td>E34-5, p. 70</td>
<td>Supp. 5457corr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1-12, pp. 70-1 and Pl. 6-7</td>
<td>3240</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Philomelium**

3245/4. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1981.74.149 (H.B. Wells coll.), 2.34.


3235/3 No trace of monogram and no final N to OYEΨΑΝΙW.

3235/2, 3236/3, 3238/2: monogram is AMOP.

Lycian League


S-3308A AR drachm.

ΛY; head of Augustus, r.
MA; cithara; to l., aphiastron

1. MM 81, 18 Sep. 1995, lot 186, 3.56.

S-3309A As 3309, but head l.


3317 (Troxell 190). Another example in Fethiye museum, 25.7 g

3324 Artemis does not always have a quiver.

S2-I-3339A AR. 18 mm, 3.21 g (1). Axis: 2(1) [0]

As 3334-9

S-3340A AR drachm.

1. MM 81, 18 Sep. 1995, lot 186, 3.56.

Same legend as 3334-5; Apollo Patroös standing l., holding bow in his r. hand

1. Hauck and Aufhäuser 18, 5-6 Oct. 2004, lot 433, 3.21

3341 For a specimen with the countermark P in a circle on the obverse, see C Leake p. 150 (Nicaea) = SNG 1883.

3345 Specimens countermarked M in circle and B in circle in NY (Uncertain ex Holzer).

S2-I-3351A. AE. 17-18 mm, 4.00 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

As 3351-2

ΛΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΠΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; Apollo Patroös

1. Yale (ex PRF), 4.00.

S-3352A AE. 15 mm, 2.79 g (1). Axis: 6. [0]

[ΤΙΒΕΡ]ΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΣ[ ]; tripod
ΛY; clasped hands with 2 corn ears and poppy

1. P 9 (= Wa 3011), 2.79. A unique quarter unit?
Balbura

3354/3. Yale (ex PRF), 5.52.

3355/2. CNG 38 (1996) lot 676, 5.11. This confirms the reading of the obverse as ΠΑΙΟC.

Termessus by Oenoanda

3358-61 J. J. Coulton, ‘Termessians at Oinoanda’, Anatolian Studies 32, 1982, pp. 115-31, discusses the site of Termessos. He thinks that the Lycian Termessians established themselves at Oinoanda, so that the city was inhabited by two groups which retained their political structures.

A corpus of the coinage is given by E. Kosmetatou, ‘The coinage of Lycian Termessos pros Oinoandois’, QF 27, 1998, pp. 161-83:

RPC I Kosmetatou
3358 XIV
3359 XII
3360 XI
3361 III (1st century BC).

Kosmetatou regards her series XIII and XV as smaller denominations of series XI, XII and XIV; their obverses are described as heads of Augustus and Tiberius, but look like busts of Artemis with a quiver on shoulder (and with a zebu rather than a horse on the reverse), as on series VI no. 2, which she dates to the 1st century BC.

Attalea

p. 530 A. Johnston has pointed out that Baydur 161 (attributed to Nero), regarded in RPC I as doubtful is in fact a coin of Attalea in Lydia of the third century AD (cf. Cop 38).


Perga

3371 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 444, 3.1 g.

3373 Pfälzer Privatsammlungen ŠNG 263-7 has specimens countermarked with Artemis head (264, 266) and cult statue of Artemis (265). Some pieces have a different style.

Sillyum

S2-I-3373A Keckman ŠNG 655 has a rather peculiar variant legend, adding TO Δ at the end of the obv. legend after NCPΘΝ KAICAP; presumably it denotes his 4th regnal year.

Aspendus

3382ff Pfälzer Privatsammlungen ŠNG 54-9 include further specimens. Pf. 54-55 (and 57?) are as RPC 3382; Pf. 56 as RPC 3385; Pf. 57 may be as RPC 3384 (or 3382); Pf. 58 seems to be different; Pf. 59 is as RPC 3389.

Side

3395ff Many more specimens and variants can be found in Pfälzer Privatsammlungen ŠNG 579-621; some (as RPC 3395) are attributed to Tiberius under Augustus.

C Mossop collection has several Julio-Claudian pieces, including:
- Tiberius, as 3391/B1, but C: 5.71
- Claudius, as 3398 (probably same dies), 3.93. Formerly identified in RPC as ‘Uncertain emperor’, but - KAΑΑΙΟC can be read.
- Nero, as 3399: 4.80.
  as 3400, but pomegranate in different place (below arm): 9.29.
  as 3401: 5.07.
  as 3403: 9.21.
  as 3404: 5.18.

S2-I-3396A AE. 15-6 mm, 3.74 g (1). Axis: 1. [1]

Traces of letters; bare head r.
[ ]I Α: half-length helmeted bust of Athena r., wearing aegis; before, pomegranate.

1. **L 2002-2-1-3**, 3.74. The portrait might be Tiberius, Claudius or Nero; it looks most like 3397 (Claudius) but the identification is not at all certain.


3399/4. Hirsch 183 (1994) lot 955 (5.64 g).

**S-3401A** As 3401, but reverse legend is [ ]IΑ-HTWN

1. **Lerdhal coll.**

**Syedra**

Kings of Galatia

The question of the date of the formation of the province of Galatia and of the dates used on the coins of cities there is discussed by W. Leschhorn, ‘Die Anfänge der Provinz Galatia’, Chiron 22 (1992), pp. 315-36. He argues that the province was founded in 25 BC, that the dates on coins of Tavium date to an era beginning in 21/0 BC; his conclusion that the era of Pessinus and that of the province were the same depends on the interpretation of the coins probably minted there as provincial issues (since they lack an ethnic). See also Leschhorn, AÄ pp. 398-410 and 539-41.


p. 536 The coins of Deiotarus with Nike/eagle are sometimes thought to have a portrait of Fulvia as Nike and to have been minted at Eumenea: see S. Mitchell, Anatolia p. 140 n. 160, A. Zwintscher, De Galatorum tetrarchis et Amynta rege quastiones (Leipzig, 1892), pp. 29-30. This is as likely as the Phrygian cities mentioned on p. 536.

Amyntas

3502 Delete 3502/7 = vA 6106. Three specimens in Fethiye museum.

Kings of Paphlagonia


Isinda

For a discussion of the era, see Leschhorn, AÄ pp. 395-97 and 538-39. He assigns the coins dated 1, 2, 3 and 4 (RPC 3510-11) not to the era of Polemo, but to an era of Amyntas or a local era starting perhaps in 38/7 BC; and the coins dated 1-23 (RPC 3512-13) to the era of the province of Galatia or a local era.

Termessus

For a discussion of the era, see Leschhorn, AÄ pp. 392-5 and 537-8 (starting perhaps in 72/1 BC, so RPC 3514 would date to AD 58/9).

3514 The thunderbolt seems to be a countermark; another specimen now in L (ex Thackray: 19 mm, 5.22 g, axis: 6); could the letters be AB?

Ariassus

3516/2. SNG Bern 1381, 3.19; 3. C Mossop, 2.95. Leschhorn, AÄ p. 397 does not accept that the coins refer to an era.

Uncertain (Pisidian?) colony

3517/3. Now Lanz 88 (Benz), 23 Nov. 1998, lot 813; 4. RBW coll., 3.90 (ex Dorotheum, 29 Nov. 1996, lot 39), this specimen suggests that the name of the colony might begin with the letter A, since the reading could be ... COL IVL A[ ...]; but the A is not certain, and 3517/3 had suggested a rounded letter like a C, G or O; 5. Mu (ex Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 11-12 March 2000, lot 268), 6.77. The name of the colony is still missing.

Cremna

For a discussion of the era, see Leschhorn, AÄ pp. 397-8 and 539. He assigns the dated coins (RPC 3518-22) to the era of Amyntas or a local era, perhaps from 38/7 BC.

Sagalassus

S2-I-3522A AE. 24 mm, 11.60 g (1). Axis: 12. 1

ΣΕΒΑΣ[ ]; bare head of Augustus, r.
CAΓΑΑΑΑΑ[ ]N; Zeus seated, l., with Nike and sceptre

1. L 2001-3-35-2, 11.60. The portrait is different from RPC I, 3523; same reverse type as

Apollonia (Mordiaeum)


Lystra


Claudiconium (= Iconium)

3542/6. Warsaw 88354 (among Uncertain), 5.05.


3545/10. Amsterdam (Uncertain, Six 606), 4.70 (axis: 12).

(Koinon of) Galatia


Pessinus

3555/9. St Petersburg [J. Devreker, ‘Les monnaies de Pessinouthe: un supplément’, EA 24, 1995, pp. 85-90, at p. 85 no. 2, with Taf. II.1, 2), 9.73. Devreker says it is a variant without the word ΚΕΒΑΣΤΟC, but the illustration suggests that there is a trace of letters below the emperor’s bust, so the coin would seem to be a normal one.

(Koinon of) Galatia

3560/1. Now CNG EA 244, Wagner coll., 10 Nov. 2010, lot 329.

3562 Van der Dussen 24, 1-2 June 1995, lot 3970 reports a second countermarked example (but unillustrated).

3563 S3-I-3563A AE. 18 mm, 4.35 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0] ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟY; laureate head, r. [ ] ΣΕΒΑΣΘ; Nike advancing l. with wreath and palm

1. Kovacs, 4.35. Although there is no place name, the style and legend are exactly the same as 3562-3, and so an attribution to Galatia must be right. This coin would, then, seem to be the smallest denomination (rather than the probably false 3564, with Poppea).

Tavium

3568corr. The correct description is as follows:

ΤΡΟΚΜΩΝ; Zeus seated, facing, with vertical sceptre in r. hand

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ; bull standing l.

Amasea

For the era, see Leschhorn, AÄ pp. 115ff and 466-69.


3571corr Reverse legend is ἈΜΑΣΕΩΝ ΕΠΙΒΑΣΙΛΑ

3. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1052; 7. P 867 (Grand Duc). The correct description and reading of the reverse are clear on this specimen (the ‘uncertain object’ seems actually to be some sort of a fold in a veil). This coin is struck from the same reverse die as P 838 (= RPC 3571/4). The reference in the inscription is to Basila, the legate of Galatia, whose name appears on other coins (RPC 3546-51). For a discussion of his date and hence the identity of the emperor, see the discussion in RPC. The coin has now been published by A. Burnett, ‘Two missing governors’, in Characters. Aphiromata ste Mando Oconomidou (Athens, 1996), pp. 61-2.
Caesarea

3609-19. F. Kovacs, *Essays in Honour of Roberto Russo*, eds P. van Alfen and R.B. Witschonke, Numismatica Ars Classica, Zurich / London, 2013, pp. 397-404, plausibly suggests that the dates on the civic bronze coinage of Eusebeia are according to a Pompeian era, rather than the regnal years of Archelaus.


S-3610A As 3610 but dated ΙΔ (year 16 = 21/0 BC)


3612 might be a coin of Tripolis in Phoenicia.


3643/3 Leu 54, 28 April 1992, lot 229, 2.31 (Nero, AC IT IB: Agrippina).

S3-I-3643A AR. 18 mm, 2.14 g (1). Axis : 12

As 3635.


2.14 = Kovacs (since cleaning the weight is now 2.07). A denomination of 12 asses, only known so far for Nero and Agrippina (RPC 3643).

3647, 3652-53 The rev. legend should be corrected to DIVOS CLAVD AVGST GERMANIC PATER AVG.


3653 A variant with .. CLAVDIVS AVGST ... (sic): MM 81, 18 Sept. 1995, lot 658, 5.77.

3655/5. This specimen, which was formerly in the Oberhummer coll. of Munich, is now in Stuttgart, MK 1998/43, 12.35.

Tyana


Hierapolis (Comana)


Cmk: NE / ·Z· in circular incuse (GIC -: 2-3). See the discussion by K. Butcher in NC 2011, p. 75: ‘The type was first published in RPC I, when a single specimen was known (our specimen appears to be from different dies). There it was tentatively proposed that the letter B on the reverse was a date (‘year 2’), with reservations, because - unusually - there was no formula for ‘year’ preceding the number. A larger denomination with similar types, but with B at the end of the obverse legend, was published in the RPC Supplement I, S-3661A. The likelihood that B is indeed a date is reinforced by the new countermark on our specimen, which presumably refers to regnal year seven of Nero (NE[PWNOC] Z). If this interpretation is correct, the coinage with ‘year 2’ was produced in the first years of Nero’s reign, between AD 54-56 (Nero’s portrait is clearly a young one), and the countermark ‘year 7’ between AD 59-61.’

S-3661A AE. 27 mm.

NEPWNOC] ΚΑΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΚΑΪΚΑΡΟΣ
CEBACTOY B; laureate head, r.
I[ ]TWN[I]TW CAP; two mountains; that to r. surmounted by a statue

Selinus

S-3702A AE. 21 mm, 8.59 g (4). [2]

Levante NC 1990, p. 229 nos. 19-22

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ ΣΕΛΗ; draped and diademed bust of Epiphanes, r.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΣ; draped and diademed bust of Callinicus, r.


S-3702B AE. 12 mm, 1.71 g (1). [0]

Levante NC 1990, p. 229 no. 23

ΦΙΛΟΠΑΠΠΟ; draped and diademed bust of Philopappus, r.
CEAINOYC; helmeted head of Athena, r.

1. Krengel coll. (see Levante), 1.71.

Anemurium

Pseudo-autonomous coins were probably struck during the first century, as shown by the hoard published by R. Ziegler, ‘Zum Geldumlauf in Asia Minor’, Coin Finds and Coin Use in the Roman World, eds C. E. King and D. G. Wigg (Berlin, 1996), pp. 437-460.

3704ff Antiochus IV. For a new variety, see Lindgren III, 790a (6.61 g); Levante Supplement SNG 99.

S-3707A AE. 25 mm, 12.76 g (1). [0]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; diadem bust of Antiochus IV, r.
ΘΑΙΣΣΑ ΙΟΤΑΠΗ ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΕΩΝ; diademed head of Iotape, r.


3708/3. L 1991-1-30-50, 2.71 g.

S2-I-3708A AE. 18 mm [1]

Helmeted bust of Athena, r. with aegis
ANEMOUREWN ET ZI; Poseidon standing l., holding dolphin and trident

1. C (ex Mossop coll.)

S2-I-3708B AE. 18 mm, 4.82 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

Helmeted bust of Athena, r. with aegis
ANEMOUREWN ET HI; Poseidon standing l., holding dolphin and trident

1. Bankhaus Aufhäuser 6, 5-6 Oct. 1989, lot 201 (= Ziegler, p. 450, no. 6), 4.82. These coins are dated year 17 and 18 of the reign of Antiochus IV, which correspond to AD 53/54 and 54/55. RPC I, 3705, was dated year 12.
Other pseudo-autonomous coins, which lack a date, but whose style is close to S2-I-3708A-B, might also have been struck under Antiochus IV (though a date in the Flavian period might also be considered: compare RPC II, 1705).

S2-I-3708C. AE. 22 mm. Axis: 12 (1)  

Helmeted bust of Athena, r. with aegis ANEMOYPEWaN; Poseidon standing l., holding dolphin and trident, r. foot on prow.

1. Ziegler, p. 450, no. 6 and Tafel 1, p. 458

Corycus

3711/1. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1090; 3. NAC 64, 17-18 May 2012, lot 2440, 12.94.

S-3711A AE. 24 mm, 8.23 g (1). Axis: 12.  

Laureate head (Tiberius?), r.  
ΚΟΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ; Nike standing l., l. foot on prow, holding transverse sceptre and aplus tre

1. Triton XI, 8-9 Jan. 2008, lot 502 (interpreting the reverse figure as Aphrodite Euploia, not Nike), ex PV = Kovacs List 29 (1997) lot 37 (identifying the aplus tre as an ‘eagle?’), 8.23.

S-3712A AE. 24-5 mm, 9.74 g (1). Axis: 12.  

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙ[ ]; diademed head of Antiochus IV, r.  
ΒΑΣΙΛ[ ] ΙΩΤΑΠΗ ΚΩΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ; female figure (Iotape) seated l., holding patera


Elaeusa-Sebaste

The coins in P attributed to Elaeusa (SNG 1164-65) are coins of Nicaea (RPC 2061) and Caesarea Maritima (RPC 4860).

3721/4. Jacquier, Münzliste 16, Herbst’94, lot 368, 6.24 (the position of the reverse legend is different).

Olba


3738 The reverse reads ΚΕΝΝΑΤ not ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ.


Kingdom of Pontus

The dates on the coins have been discussed by Leschhorn, *AA* pp. 78-106 and 459-61. He dates the coinage of Pythodoris (*RPC* 3803-7) to 23/4 or 22/3 (year 60) until 26/7 or 25/6 (year 63).

**Pythodoris**

**3807** Confirmation is provided by the coin illustrated in Schulten (Köln) Oct. 1981, no. 102 = Leschhorn, *AA* Taf. 1.11.

**Nero (?) and Tryphaena**

**S2-I-3809A** AR drachm. [0]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΑΙΝΗΣ; in lines in a diadem
ΕΤΟΥΣ [I]Η; laureate head of Nero (?), r.

1. Giessener Münzhandlung 95, 9 March 1999, lot 546, 3.61. An intriguing coin. The date year 18 is found on coins with portraits of Polemo and Tryphaena (*RPC* 3809) and on coins with portraits of Nero and Polemo (*RPC* 3830). There are also coins with a portrait of Claudius and Polemo’s name written out in a diadem for years 12-17 (*RPC* 3816-20). So the combination of Tryphaena and emperor is slightly surprising. However that may be the coin demonstrates that the years on coins of Tryphaena are the same as the regnal years on coins of Polemo and of Nero (cf. *RPC* pp. 567-8).

**Polemo II**

**S-3820A** As 3820, but bust of Polemo rather than Claudius


**3838/2. Donovan coll.,** 3.21; 3. Kovacs FPL 29 (1997) lot 31, 3.07. These coins confirmed the existence of this type.

Kingdom of Armenia Minor

For the era, see Leschhorn, *AA* pp. 144-49 and 475.

**3839** The date on the P coin now is read as ET Γ by Y. Meshorer, ‘Ancient Jewish Coinage. Addendum’, *IJA* 11 (1990-91), p. 112, which would date it to AD 56/7.

**S3-1-3840A** AE. 21 mm, 7.64 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΘΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ ΕΓ ΙΓ; diademmed bust of Aristobulus, l.

As 3840.

1. CNG 93, 22 May 2013, lot 953, 7.64. A new date: year 13 = AD 66/7.

Kingdom of Armenia

A summary of the coins of the ancient Armenian rulers can be found in Y.T. Nercessian, *Armenian Coins and their Values* (Armenian Numismatic Society Special Publication no. 8, Los Angeles, 1995). This is based largely on the works of P. Bedoukian and should be read with the article by F. Kovacs, ‘Additions and corrections to Armenian Coins and their Values’, *Armenian Numismatic Journal* 30.3 (2004), pp. 83-6. Nercessian gives *RPC* 3841-2 to Tigranes V and 3843 to Artavasdes IV.

Kovacs adds some extraordinary new coins and at-
tributions: Nercessian 178-9: traditionally attributed to Tigranes IV and Erato, are redated to AD 66/7 (TEK = Seleucid 325) and so to Tigranes VI; and attributed to Aradus (on the basis of the similarity of the reverse design, Tyche on a rudder). The new description of the reverse is plausible and clear on the coin illustrated by Kovacs pl. 5.8, but the attribution to Aradus is difficult, since the coin is stylistically different from coins of Aradus and since Aradus uses the date in the form TKЄ (RPC I, 4491-3). It is not clear who the king Tigranes might be: a Tigranes was appointed to Armenia in 60, but seems to have disappeared by 63. So it must be a possibility that TEK is not a date.

F. L. Kovacs, ‘Tigranes IV, V and VI : New Attributions’, AJN 20 (2008), pp. 337-50 and pl. 81-82. The author considers a number of coins traditionally attributed to Tigranes the Great, Tigranes III, Tigranes IV, and Tigranes V and reassigns them to the reigns of Tigranes IV, Tigranes IV with Erato, Tigranes V (Herodian Tigranes I) and Tigranes VI (Herodian Tigranes II). RPC 3841-2, attributed to Tigranes III ?, c. 10-5 BC, or V, c. AD 6 with Erato, are given to Tigranes IV, Second Reign (pro-Roman) with Erato, c. 2 BC and a new series attributed to their short reign (Kovacs p. 340, n° 5 and pl. 81).

See also J. Nurpetlian, ‘Ancient Armenian Coins: the Artaxiad Dynasty (189 BC – AD 6)’, Berytus LI-LII (2008-9), pp. 117-67: he rejects the RPC view that the coins ascribed Tigranes IV and V may have been coins of the same ruler, and suggests that neos means ‘young’, i.e. Tigranes V. On the question of Artaxias III and IV, he prefers the attribution to Artaxias IV (since he was not an Artaxias, he thinks this might explain the lack of a tiara).


3841/4. History Museum of Armenia 19878/6, 15.03 (illustrated by F. Kovacs in AJN 2008, pl. 81, 3a).

S2-I-3843A. AE. 25 mm, 8.84 g (1).

Nercessian – (numbered 186A by Kovacs)
BACIACYC TIPIDATHC € A; bust of Tigrades, r.
BACIAICCA KACOIPAAPA € A; female figure seated on throne, l., holding ??

1. Kovacs pl. 8.10, 8.84 (axis: 11).

These two extraordinary coins are attributed by Kovacs to Tiridates I of Armenia and queen Cleopatra; he interprets the letters E and A and indicating year 1 = AD 63 (though presumably Tiridates could have counted from a variety of dates, including AD 54).

The Cleopatra is otherwise unknown.

The two coins are stylistically so different that we are probably dealing with either different mints or different periods.

3844/2. MM Deutschland 19, Sammlung Righetti 7, 16 May 2006, lot 334, 9.22 (axis: 6); 3. Gemini VI, 10 Jan. 2010, lot 133, 6.56.

Artaxata

S2-I-3843B AE. 26 mm, 10.80 g (1).

Nercessian – (numbered 186B by Kovacs)
BAC TIP; bust of Tiridates, r.
BACI[ ]ATPA[ ]; bust of Cleopatra r.

1. Kovacs pl. 8.11, 10.80 (axis: 12).

For civic coins of Artaxata, including one erroneously
attributed to Aegospotami (?) in RPC S-1738A, see M. Amandry, ‘Du monnayage d’Artaxista et de soi-disant monnaies d’Aegospotami’ BSFN 57:1 (2002), pp. 173-7, with discussion of date. The attribution of these coins to Armenia was confirmed by R. Vardanyan, as specimens of S2-I-3844B and S2-I-3844C were discovered on the site of Artaxisata. R. Vardanyan’s article was published in Armenian in Handès Amsorea 2003 (2004), pp. 143-64 (for an English short résumé, see Armenian Numismatic Journal 1, 2, June 2005, p. 50 and a French translation under the title ‘Monnaies municipales frappées en Arménie de 1 à 4 ap. J.-C.’ is available at the Coin Cabinet, Paris). For a new dating of these series (between 34 and 31/30 BC, when there was a gap in the rule of the Artaxiad dynasty in Armenia), see now J. Nurpetlian, ‘The Dating of the Civic Coins of Artaxata’, NC 170 (2010), pp. 9-16 and Pl. 2, but offering no explanation to the two sets of numbering on the reverses of the coins.

S3-I-3844a/b. 1. L (deposit), 7.07; 2. L (deposit), 6.73 1-2. As S2-I-3844C, but H instead of AI in l. field and monogram below. If H is a date (= 8), these coins precede the group published in Supp. 2 and date from 2/1 BC.

S2-I-3844A Tyche head r./AΠTΛΩΣΙΣΙΑΤΩΝ ΜΗΠΟΠΟΙΟΠΟΙΟACWC; Victory l.; in field, l. and r., 10 (I) and 67 (ΖΩ). Amandry A.


S2-I-3844B Tyche head r./ in field, l. and r., 11 (AI) and ΠΟ in wreath. Amandry B1.

1. NY 1984.66.385. 11.03; 2-5. see Amandry; 6. CNG MBS 82, Wagner coll., 16 Sep. 2009, lot 696, 14.49.


S2-I-3844D Tyche head r./AΠΤΛΩΣΙΣΙΑΤΩΝ ΜΗΠΟΠΟΙΟΠΟΙΟACWC; Victory l.; ./ in field, l. and r., 12 (IB) and 69 (ΖΩ), and monogram. AD 3/4. Amandry C1.

1. P M 7981, 14.62

S2-I-3844E As last but rev. type is corn ear not Victory. Amandry C2.

1. CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 770, 7.09; 2. Formerly Renner coll., 7.45

S2-I-3844F/1. CNG MBS 85, 15 Sep. 2010, lot 59 (ex CNG MBS 82, Wagner coll., 16 Sep. 2009, lot 698), 3.58 (as 3844E, but smaller denomination).
Commagene

Antiochus I

3846 Butcher, CRS, p. 454, suggests this is just a light example of 3483.

Samosata

3848 For an example weighing 6.51, see Harlan Berk (April 1993), lot 526, now Nercessian coll..

3850 An example weighing 2.89 in the Nercessian coll..

Antiochus IV

3852-67 For the coinage of Antiochus IV, see Butcher, CRS, pp. 455-9.

3857 For a variety with the reverse legend in horizontal lines, see G. Hirsch 175, 24 Sept. 1992, lot 520, 14.02.

3859 For a specimen with BACI not ΒΑΣΙ, see SNG Bern 10932.

Commagene?

3868 Specimen now in L (1995-6-5-116 ex Thackray, 15.77) countermarked on rev. with imperial head r.

Kingdom of Cilicia

Philopator

S3-I-3872A AE. 18 mm, 2.46 g (1). Axis: 11 (1) [0]

Head of Apollo, with bow and quiver, r.
BACIAEIOC and a monogram ΦΙΑ; tripod

1. Kovacs, 2.46. Kovacs interprets the monogram on 3872A and 3872B as ΦΙΑ(σπυτιρος) and regards them as a smaller denomination of the coins of Philopator (3872). Taking them together, this does not seem implausible.

S3-I-3872B AE. 15 mm, 1.80 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

3902-3 are attributed by I. Nicolaou, Paphos II. The Coins from the House of Dionysus (Nicosia, 1990) to Ptolemy, king of Cyprus in 80-58 BC (see no. 419-24). Other issues are attributed there to the reign of Cleopatra: Sv 1843 (nos. 425-61), Sv 1874 (nos. 462-68) and Wa 4838-9 (nos. 469-509. See pp. 114-16.

3906-7 The proconsulate of A Plautius is dated by R. Szramkiewicz, Les Gouverneurs de Province à l’Époque augustéenne; Contribution à l’Histoire administrative et sociale du principat (1975) to AD 1/2. If this is correct then 3906-7 were struck at the same time as 3914-5 and 3908-13. They would then comprise an issue of three denominations, perhaps during Gaius’ visit to the island.


3916 is attributed by Nicolaou, op. cit. to Commagene (AD 38-72); see nos. 587-90 and p. 117, where it is said that these coins are found sporadically, not in large quantities, on the island (but there are 24 specimens in Nicosia Museum). If the reverse of this coin is orientated with star above (to match obverse) it has a die-axis of 12, which is the same as other Cypriot coins of Augustus: see I. A. Carradice, ‘The Coinage of Roman Cyprus’, in (ed) V. Tatton-Brown, Cyprus and the East Mediterranean in the Iron Age (London, 1989), pp. 182-87.


3927/10. Mu, 23.75.


3929/16. Mu 26847, 15.44.

**Pompeiopolis**


**4003/6a. RBW** (ex CNG 88, 14 Sept. 2011, lot 989), 13.09. The reverse has two series of letters. The first series is numbered 4003/1-6; the second 4003/7-11. The RBW specimen corrects the reading of the first series of letters as it is from the same reverse die as the one illustrated Pl. 151, 4003/1. In l. field, AI AN NI; in r. field, A LΠΓΔΗ. The significance of these letters remains very uncertain.

**Tarsus**

**S-4003A** AE. 34 mm, 24.36 g (1). Axis: 12.  

ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΣΕ[ΒΑΣΤΗ]; head of Livia, r.  
[TAP?]ΣΕΩΝ; Zeus seated l., holding Nike(?), and sceptre  

1. Private coll. 1, 24.36. The attribution to Cilicia seems likely in view of the size of the piece; Tarsus or Rhous is the obvious possibilities for the restoration of the legend, but the coin is not like the contemporary coins of Rhous.

**Augusta**

A die study has been published by F-B. Karbach, ‘Die Münzprägung der Stadt Augusta in Kilikien’, *JNG* 40 (1990, published 1992), pp. 35-68. A concordance between *RPC* and his listing:

**RPC**  

**4006** 29-34 (4 obv. and 6 rev. dies)  
**4007** 4-19 (11 obv. and 15 rev. dies; on his 5 the legend is only AYTOY)  
**4008** 1-3 (3 obv. and 3 rev. dies)  
**4009** 35 (RPC mistakenly gives year 6 as AD 26/7, instead of AD 25/6)  

**4010** -  
**4011** 36-8 (2 obv. and 2 rev. dies)  
**4012** 40-46 (3 obv. and 7 rev. dies)  
**4013** 39 (and 267: cf. footnote 13 on p. 42)  
**4014** 20-25, 27-8 (6 obv. and 8 rev. dies)  

*RPC* 4007 includes Karbach 5 and 4, 6-19. Karbach 5 should be separated since its reverse legend is only AYTOY and since it seems to be a smaller denomination. *RPC* 4014/3 should be listed under 4013, since Levante (*SNG* Paris Cilicie 1893) notes that it is the same dies as Levante 1238.

**4010/1.** Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1089.  

**S-4011A** AE. 32 mm, 22.43 g (1).  


**4005/2.** Weight is given correctly as 15.16, but *SNG* Paris 1390 has 13.18 in error; 3. Triton V, 15-16 Jan. 2002, lot 1752, 14.79 (same obverse die as 3005/1-2).
[ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ Κ]ΑΛΥΛΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣ[ΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ]; laureate head of Claudius, r. [ΑΥΤΟΥΣΤΑΝ]ΩΝ; Nike holding wreath and palm, walking r.

1. Münz Zentrum 88, 7 Jan. 1997, lot 248 ex Münz Zentrum 81, 30 March 1995, lot 212, ex Hirsch 187, 19 Sept. 1995, lot 1078, 22.43. The coin should probably be attributed to Augusta, although little can be read of the reverse legend, and the restoration must remain tentative. No coinage was previously known for Claudius, and, if the attribution is correct, then this large denomination (not previously known for Augusta at this period) would parallel the large denominations struck for Claudius at Anazarbus (RPC I, 4059).

Countermark: laureate head r. (GIC 111ii). The countermark might be the same as on 4006/9, thereby supporting the attribution, but this is not certain.


Mallus

S-4016A 24-5 mm, 9.70 g (2). Axis: 12. [0]

CΣΒΑΣΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΚΑΠ; laureate head r.
ΜΑΛΛΩΤΩΝ [ ] ; Figure standing r., holding branch; uncertain object at feet to r.

1. C Mossop (= K. Butcher, NCire April 1993, p. 75, though the object he describes as a ‘boar (?)’ does not look like a boar on 2), 10.89; 2. Weigel coll., 8.51; 3. Hatay Museum (so Butcher, op. cit). 2 is from a different reverse die from 1, but is perhaps from the same obverse die. Butcher suggests an attribution to Tiberius, but he notes that the style is very different from that of other coins of the Julio-Claudian period. He identifies the figure on the reverse as Amphilochus.

4016A/1

4016A/2

S3-I-4016B AE. 26 mm, 10.70 g [2]. Axis: 11 (1) [0]

ΚΑΙΚΑΠ ΣΕΒΑΣΣΤΟΣ; laureate head, r.
ΜΑΛΛΩΤΩΝ; EΤΟΥΣ ΗΜ[Π? ]; seated figure of Roma or Athena, holding out nike and with spear and shield; to l., KYP

1. Kovacs, 9.61; 2. Gorny and Mosch 118, 14 Oct. 2002, lot 1788 (with clear city name, but identified as Commodus), 11.78. Kovacs suggests Mallus. Cilicia seems likely, in view of the size and elements of design and inscriptions. Mallus later used a Pompeian era, starting in 68/7 BC, so year 48 would be 21/20 BC. However it cannot be excluded that there is another numeral after HM. The coin published as S-4016A has a similar portrait (perhaps Tiberius?); but, as pointed out there, the style of portrait seems different from other examples of Julio-Claudian portraiture.

4018/5. Winterthur G 6479, 3.28.


4020/5. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1980.86.184 (H.B. Wells coll.), 7.18.

S-4021A As 4021, but head left

1. Leypold SNG 2527, 8.45 (axis: 12); 2. Le-
vante, 13.59. Same obv. die as S-4021A/1. A snake can be seen in the l. field in front of the neck; on the rev., the letters ΔΦ POY are clear and should be added also to 4021.

4022/1. Now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1092.


S3-1-4024A AE. 24 mm, 7.95 g (2). KAI ΚΑΡΜ; laureate head, r. ΜΑΛΑΩΤΩΝ; facing figure of Athena Magariss, with spear

1. Muona coll. (Finland) = Scripta varia Numismatico Tusciae Tuulio scuengameno dedicata (Helsinki, 2008), pp. 29-30, 8.49; 2. Heritage Auction 18.04.2013, lot 24793, 7.40. No date is very obvious on the reverse, though there may be traces of letters to the left of the figure of Athena on 1. J. Muona regards it as a coin of Otho, strongly influenced by coins of Antioch. However, the shape of the nose is more reminiscent, if anything, of Galba. It is hard to make sense of the apparent M in the obverse inscription. What seems to be the letter M could also possibly the letters AA, as ΓΑΑ/ΒΑ) but that is only conjectural, and it does not really look like there is another letter before.


Aegeae

4025-9 Add ΙΔ.

4030/2. Afyon museum 5256, 11.54 (axis: 12). The reading on the reverse of this new second specimen is ΕΠΙ ΚΟΥΛΕΩΝΟΣ ΑΙΓΕΛΙΩΝ ΔΗΜ. The coin seems to have only the letters ΔΗΜ in the ligature, and re-examination of the original B coin suggests the same. If this is right, then the legend should perhaps be completed ΔΗΜ(αρχυου); the name ‘Demanthes’ should be deleted, and Culleo regarded as the demarch of Aegeae rather than as a Roman official. New specimens confirm that the coin is of Tiberius and that there is an obverse legend TIBEΠΙΟY ΚΑΙCAPOC CEBACTOY. 3. Museo Archeologico di Bergamo (N. Vismara and R. Martini, Notizie Archeologiche Bergomensis 5 (1997), p. 240, no. 10) (reading TIBEΠΙΟY ΚΑΙCAPOC CEBACTOY) 10.99; 4. Winterthur 6287 ex Vecchi 1979, 9.83 (reading ΠΟC ΕΒΑ; axis: 12); 5. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1980.86.151 (H.B. Wells coll.), 9.29 (obv. ends with ΠΟC ΕΒΑ; [ ]); rev. reads ΕΠΙ/ΚΟΥ/ΔΕΙΝΟΣ/ΑΙΓΕΛΙ/ΝΔΗ.


4037 See on S2-1-4037A.

S2-I-4037A AE. 26 mm, 9.17 g (1). Axis: 12 [0]

[ ]ἈΡΩΣ Σ[•]ΒΑΣ[ ]: laureate head, l. ΑΙΓΕΛΙΩΝ ΑΝΔ; in three lines in wreath

1. Yale, New Haven (cast in Winterthur), 9.17. The reading of the obv. legend is uncertain. The obv. die is the same as that used for 4037. The legend on 4037A was read as ΓΑΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ by Bloesch (ticket with cast in Winterthur), but this seems less likely than the reading given here. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ as on 4031 would be a possibility.

4038/2. Cast in Winterthur, 11.34.


4040/5. NY ex Kreling (cast in Winterthur), 12.78; 6. NGP Fläder Privatsammlungen. Kilikien 56, 11.41.


4043/2. Now Donovan coll. (ex Levante 1699).


4048/2. Cast of the Venice specimen in Winterthur.

4049/2. V. SNG Leypold 2535, 12.42; 3. CNG EA 296, 13 Feb. 2013, lot 161, 15.21 (the complete obv. legend is ΘΕΟϹ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟϹ ΜΟΨΕΑΤΟΝ; the rev. legend does not seem to include again ΜΟΨΕΑΤΟΝ, but letters can be seen under Livia’s bust which might be a date; in r. field, Τ).

4050/1. NY 73.191.129, 9.11 (the weight was not mentioned).

4051/2. CNG EA 272, 25 Jan. 2012, lot 243, 11.00 (different dies, same monograms in l. field, another monogram between stool and throne which could not be seen on 4051/1).


4058corr. AE. 13 mm, 1.86 g (1). Axis: 12 [1]

ΘΙΠ; draped bust of Apollo, r.
Same legend as 4057; tripod

1. NY 1944.100.75445, 1.86. Newell acquired this coin from Seltman and it is possible that this is indeed the Hirsch piece misdescribed in the Auction catalogue.

Anazarbus


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPC</th>
<th>Ziegler</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4061</td>
<td>29-34</td>
<td>Ziegler reads the reverse as ΚΑΙΑϹΑΡΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟϹ ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΩΝ; he had not seen the new coin 4061/8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4060</td>
<td>35-43</td>
<td>Ziegler identifies the obverse as ‘Claudius?’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4059</td>
<td>44-46</td>
<td>Ziegler identifies the figure on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the reverse as the emperor.

**S-4060A** 47-49
NEPΩΝ ΚΑΙΚΑΡ; laureate head r. ΚΑΙΚΑΡΕΩΝ ΕΤΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ; veiled head of Tyche, l.

**4063** 50-69
Ziegler identifies the reverse figure as Boule

4062 70-71


**S-4060A**/. Rauch Sommerauktion 2013 I, 18 Sept. 2013, lot D 523, 2.47 (GIC 102 on obv).


**4063** corr.: A high quality specimen offered by CNG MBS 70, 21 Sept. 2005, lot 638 clearly shows a tessera in the hand of the Boule.

**Hierapolis (Castabala)**

Tiberius?

**S-4065A** AE. 22 mm, 3.32 g (1).

Laureate head, r.
ΠΕΡΩΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡ ΤΩ ΠΥΡΑΜΩ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ; Tyche seated l., with river-god in front


**S2-I-4065B** AE. 16 mm, 4.05 g (1). Axis: 12.

**SYRIA: Anazarbus, Hierapolis, Epiphanea, Uncertain colony in Cilicia**

Laureate head, r.
ΠΕΡΩΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡ ΤΩ ΠΥΡΑΜΩ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ; Tyche seated l., with river-god in front

1. L 2002-2-1-4. 4.05. The smaller denomination corresponding to S-4065A.

**Epiphanea**


**4069**/1. Now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1133.

**4070**/2. L 1995-6-5-106 (ex Thackray: 18 mm, 5.17, axis: 12) confirms the date.


**Princeps Felix: uncertain colony in Cilicia**

**4082-3** K. Butcher in (ed) C. S. Lightfoot, Recent Turkish Coin Hoards and Numismatic Studies (1991), p. 183 lists one example of 4082 and one of 4083 in Antakya Museum; both countermarked with branch on obverse.

**4082**/4. This specimen is now in the collection of Stuttgart, MK 1998/90, 13.88. It was never in the I-B or B collection, but was published by I-B from a cast given to him: 9. RBW, 10.92; 10. RBW, 14.22. Countermark: trophy (?) on the obv. of 10.

inscription in the memory of D. and M. Billienus Rufus erected by their father, found in Lycaonia).

Countermarks: trophy (?) on the obv. of 24; a branch on the obv. of 23; uncertain on 26.

Uncertain Caesarea(s)

4085-6
K. Butcher in ed. C. S. Lightfoot, Recent Turkish Coin Hoards and Numismatic Studies, p. 190 lists 10 specimens in Antakya Museum (smaller, Tyche, denomination). Afyon Museum has two examples of 4086 (inv. 4943, 5825, 7.45, 10.4) which were bought from a dealer called Mehmet Ertash who was based in Adiyaman. Both groups help to support the attribution to an otherwise unknown Caesarea in Cilicia.

S3-I-4084A AE. 16 mm, 3.26 g (4). Axis: 12 or 1

KAICAP[ ]; Bust of Apollo, with bow behind shoulder, right. CTOY C; tripod.


1-2 were listed in Supplement I as S-3658A, with coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia; but K. Butcher (NC 2011, pp. 75-6) has made a plausible link with the year 3 coins of an ‘uncertain Caesarea’ (RPC 4984). 3 was recorded with a large group of coins mainly from eastern Cilicia, of Tarsus, Anazarbus, Mallus, Hierapolis, Aegeae etc., and the lot included a specimen of RPC I 4086, ‘Uncertain Caesarea’, of year 5. Butcher suggests that an attribution of the coin to the ‘Uncertain Caesarea(s)’ of eastern Cilicia under Claudius may therefore seem preferable to Caesarea in Cappadocia, and that it constitutes a smaller denomination accompanying RPC I 4084.


‘Sistripia’


S3-I-4087A AE. 17 mm, 4.68 g (2). Axis: 12 [1]

Bare head, r.; in l. field, monogram ANT? CICTPΠΠΕΟΝ; in ex., THC IE PAC; two altars?

1. Private coll. (= K. Butcher, ‘Miscellaneous Provincials’, NC 171 (2011), p. 77 and Pl. 6, 9), 4.40; 2. P 2012/275 (ex Künker 216, 8 Oct. 2012, lot 766), 4.95. Butcher comments (NC 2011, 77) that the coin appears to be a new type, a smaller denomination accompanying RPC I 4087. He points out that the reverse legend on the new type is much clearer, however, and must read something like CICTPΠΠΙΠΙΟΝ (or just possibly CICTPΠΠIΠIΟΝ; see enlargement at Plate 6, 10). No ethnic remotely like this can be identified in the ancient sources (including Stephanus of Byzantium), even allowing for differences in spelling. Butcher notes that the reverse type is difficult to identify with certainty, and the identification of two altars may be disproved by the discovery of a better specimen.

SYRIA: Uncertain colony in Cilicia, Uncertain Caesarea(s), Sistripia
‘Fleet coinage’

Bibulus

4088-93 See R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999), pp. 191-211.


Cleopatra and Mark Antony

4094-6 See M. and K. Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 6, where the coins are given to ‘Antioch’s secondary mint’ (but with no arguments for the attribution). Butcher, CRX, pp. 55-8, agrees with a date of 36BC, and is also uncertain about mint attribution.

C. Howgego (JRS 1993, p. 203) queries the interpretation of ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΠΑ as meaning the younger queen Cleopatra Thea (of Syria), and suggests a return to the old interpretation as ‘the younger goddess’. 4095/4. (variety with horse head behind Antony) Numismatica Ars Classica 51, 5 March 2009, lot 127, 14.96.

Regulus


The enigmatic coinage, in three denominations, was catalogued in RPC 1, 4097-9. It was originally attributed in 1946 to Sidon (?) by Grant (FITA 125-6), on the grounds of stylistic similarity between the obverse portrait and those on coins of Balanea and Berytus. One piece (4097/4) was found after Grant had expressed his views in the excavations at Tarsus. A second specimen ‘zusammen mit Münzen überwiegend ostkiliker Städte erworben wurde’ (sic) were found in Curukova near Tarsus (R. Ziegler, Münzen Kilikien aus kleineren deutschen Sammlungen, no. 1430). This is presumably the Çurukova in Adana province, not far away indeed from Tarsus. These suggested to RPC 1 that, if not indeed minted at Tarsus, they came from the Roman province of Syria, which in the early imperial period embraced Cilicia.

Körpinik Hüyük (4097/8) is in the far east of Cappadocia (see Barrington Atlas, map 64, grid H3: commentary by T. B. Mitford, citing the Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites (1976), 259; and Mitford ANRW II.7.2 1980, 1161-12281980, pl. 2, to the NW of Elazig). The new specimen thus provides a new, solid provenance, also in eastern Turkey, although it is some distance (about 400km) to the north east of Tarsus and Çurukova (and Anazarbus). We can now be very confident that the Regulus coins were minted in this general part of the world, even though greater precision is not possible at the moment.

Grant suggested that Regulus was a legate of Agrippa and tentatively identified him as Q. Articuleius Regulus, and dated the coinage ‘not long after 20 BC’, but in RPC 1 it was suggested that perhaps a slightly later date, late in the reign of Augustus, seemed more likely, in view of the parallel cited by Grant = RPC I, 4540 (Augustus, from Berytus under the legate Silanus). There is no new evidence for the identity of Regulus or the date of issue. Nor do we know if his title strategos means that he was a Roman official.

CA coinage


4102 IMP AVGVST TR POT not AVGVST TR POT.

Zeus tetradrachms

See also 4161, 4163.

4108-21 See M. and K. Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 6-8, where the coins are given to ‘Antioch’s secondary mint’ (but with no arguments for the attribution). The coins are also discussed by Butcher, CRS, p. 60, who suggests transferring 4161 and 4163 to this group.

4109/3 weight is 13.44 g; 6. CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1226, 12.73 (same obv. die as 1-5).

4112/2 weight is 13.09 g.

4113/9 ΣΣ AP: CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 994, 14.28. See also Hess 247, 29 June 1978, lot 290, 14.27.

S-4114A As 4114, but only HAI to left of Zeus


4118 Weight of 4118/4 is 13.54 g.

S-4119A As 4199, but EP in I. field and ΔI in exergue


4120/2 now = MM Numismatics Ltd. Auction I (December 1997) lot 248 = CNG MBS 82, 16 Sep. 2009, lot 833.

Tetradrachms of Divus Claudius and Nero

4122-3 See M. and K. Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 8, where the coins are given to ‘Antioch’s secondary mint’ (but with no arguments for the attribution). It is not clear that their no. 47A really does represent a new variety, as the ‘ivy-leaf’ is anyway perhaps the tie of the wreath. See also Butcher, CRS, pp. 68-9, who tentatively suggests that the coins may have been produced at Caesarea for use in Syria. Recent analytical work indicates that they were made in Caesarea, and presumably transported from there to Syria (see K. Butcher and M. Ponting, ‘The Silver Coinage of Roman Syria Under the Julio-Claudian Emperors’, Levant 41 (2009), pp. 61-80; pdf available at http://www2. warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/classics/staff/butcher/ levant_article.pdf).

Antioch

and aes types, with excellent plates.

p. 620 first column: year 26 mentioned for medium denomination, but it doesn’t appear in the catalogue or metrological table on p. 621. Delete.

Silver

Posthumous tetradrachms of Philip

4124-6. F. Kovacs has two tetradrachms in the name of Philip Philadelphus: one (as A. Houghton, C. Lorber and O. Hoover, Seleucid coins: a comprehensive catalogue. Part 2, Seleucus IV through Antiochus XIII, New York, etc., 2008, 2461 [3]) has monograms that he interprets as Sosius and Anthipatos, and which he attributes to Sosius in 38-36 BC; the other (as Houghton et al., 2461[1]) has monograms that he interprets as referring to Gabinius.

4125/4 Now in Pincock coll., Vancouver (monogram looks more like KA). 

4126/7. Now RBW; 8 is from Empire 4 (not 5), now McAlee coll.; 10. RBW, 15.00; 11. RBW (ex Albuquerque VSO 28, 20 June 1991, lot 52), 15.58.

4127-34 The presence of a monogram has been omitted.

4127 The existence of year 3 coins is confirmed by an example in the McAlee coll.

4127-49 A hoard of 677 pieces has been published by R. McAlee, ‘The Livia Hoard of Pseudo-Philip Tetradrachms’, AJV 11, 1999, pp. 1-12 (many pieces from the first hoard are presumably those in CNG 49, 17 March 1999, lots 1028-44). Coins are attested for year 23 (KT: 3 specimens), for year 26 with the variation in date of L KΩ (1 specimen; previously L ΚΩ was known) and almost certainly year 36 = 14/13 BC (1 specimen: the reading L ΛΩ does seem likely even though the specimen is not completely clear and even though it shares an obv. die with coins of years 31, 32 and 33). This gives the last date for which posthumous Philips were made, and the die sharing with previous years suggests that the coinage petered out. McAlee also discusses weights and ‘control marks’. He also refers to another small hoard of pseudo-Philips, some 25 specimens of years 3-6 (see his p. 6 note 9 for references to sale catalogues). His article was published too late to be taken account of by M. and K. Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), which follows RPC.

Augustus-Otho

4150-200 See M. and K. Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 9-14, which follows RPC with some variations, especially S2-I-4198A.

4150/11. McAlee coll., 14.90, now CNG MBS 63, 21
May 2003, lot 1046, 14.49.


_Tiberius_

4161 P. Lewis, ‘The actual tribute penny’, _Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia_ 10, 1999, pp. 3-13 suggests that this is the ‘tribute penny’. He illustrates a 4th specimen on p. 9, same dies as 4161/1. Butcher, _CRS_ p. 60, suggests associating 4161 and 4163 with the Zeus tetradrachms (4108-21). This is a good idea, though not conclusive (letter forms seem different).

4162/4. CNG MBS 82, 16 Sep. 2009, lot 841 (= Lanz 86, 18 May 1998, lot 386), 14.05, with variant reading [MH]ΓΡΟΠΟΙΑΙC; 5. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1295, 14.94. See also on 4161, above.

_Caligula_

4163corr./3. R. Whiting coll., Helsinki, correcting the obv. legend to ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΖΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; 4. NAC 64, 17-18 May 2012, lot 1104, 15.25.


4165/6. NAC 64, 17-18 May 2012, lot 1105, 15.33.

4167 weighs 14.65 g; it is not ex Coin Galleries 1979, but ex Empire 3 (1985) lot 180 which = _RPC_ 4168/5.

_Nero_

4172-3 Butcher, _CRS_ p. 64, plausibly suggests associating these coins with year 3.

4173/2. _SNG Bern_ 1928, 3.04; _3. Amsterdam_ (same dies as NY), 3.24 (holed).


4176/3 now McAlee coll., 6.16 g.

4183 Butcher, _CRS_ p. 65, regards this odd coin as a tooled example of 4182.


Butcher, _CRS_ p. 68, agrees with an attribution of late Neronian silver to Antioch, though points to links with Alexandria, but ‘a solution …cannot be provided here’. 

SYRIA: Antioch
Galba


4196 Variant with AYTOKPATΩP (sic) (McAle coll.).

S-4198A As 4198, but crescent between eagle’s legs

1. Prieur coll., 15.03 g.

Bronze

For a full picture of the Antioch bronze coinage, see Butcher, CRS, especially pp. 307-350 (catalogue) and 494-8 (concordance with RPC).

4201, 4203 Delete: probably misreadings for years 13 and 14.

4202 Attested by the cast from V GR 21089.

4207 The date on the specimen in L is off flan, so there is no good evidence for this entry, which should be deleted.

4209 Two examples in summary, but only one listed. Could it be pre-Roman (cf. Cop 72)?

4216-7 The thunderbolt is at the top.

S3-I-4234A As 4232 (Zeus/tripod) but year HI = 18 = 32/1 BC: RBW, 6.13.

S-4240A Perhaps add the civic bronze of year 29 (Cop 87: though date not very clear on plate).

p. 620-3 Mention should be made of the additional pellets sometimes found on the reverses of SC bronzes.

Augustus

S-4245A As 4243, but SK

1. JSW, 3.29 [this is a correction of RPC I, p. 723 no. 4245A].

4246/6. McAle coll., 18.29.


S-4247A As 4247, but with 10 leaves and portrait like tetradrachms of 5-1 BC

1. McAle ex Hirsch 169 (20.2.1991), lot 750, 18.69.


4250-51, 4255-59 read KAΣAPI, not KAΣAP.


4261/4. Another in McAale coll., 8.43.

Tiberius

4270/11. Trade, with a countermark that seems to read LII.

4271 A specimen in Winterthur (7130, 9.16) has an A at the beginning of the reverse legend, as 4270.

4274/5. McAle coll., 15.35 (29 mm).

Claudius


4277A AE. 20-23 mm. [0]

As 4277, but smaller denomination

4279/7. CNG EA 185, 2 April 2008, lot 223, 14.65
(cm: swastika within square incuse on obv.)

4281 corr. Obverse reads NERO GERMANICVS CAESAR


Butcher, CRS p. 359, suggests that this may date to the end of Claudius’ reign.


S-4283A AE. 20 mm, 7.82 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]

IM NER CL AV GER, as 4283 SC, as 4283.

1. McAlee, 7.82. A smaller denomination of 4283.

SYRIA: Antioch, Seleucia

4284/2. NAC 64, 17-18 May 2012, lot 2504 (ex NAC Q, 6 April 2006, lot 1690), 15.82. The beginning of the obv. legend is NERO GERM[ ... ].

4285 The obv. legend can be read IM NER CLA CAESAR on another specimen, in the McAlee coll., 7.58.

4295 probably does not exist (seems to be same dies as Cop 11 with date EMP = AD 96/7).

4298 does not exist (Cop 162 is a coin of Domitian: cf. Cop 181).

4301 perhaps does not exist: could be ZIP as 4323.

Otho

4316/6. Gemini VI, Dr. Stephen Gerson coll., 10 Jan. 2010, lot 787, 13.95 (with the cmk LVS = Israel Numismatic Research 1, 2006, pp. 97-9, fig. 1 [this coin]).

4318/15. L ex Thackray, 13.03. Countermarked with GIC 132 and 378.

4321/5. Triton III, 30 Nov. and 1 Dec. 1999, lot 792, 7.63.

Seleucia

4324-7 Butcher, CRS p. 417, adds some new years.


S2-I-4328A AR. 26 mm, 14.85 g (1) [0]
As 4328, but EIP (year 115 = AD 6/7)
1. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1378, 14.85. Previously known only for years 114 and 116.

S-4332A AE. 11 mm, 1.87 g (1). [0]
CEAEYKEW; veiled and turreted head of Tyche, r. III; anchor
1. McAlee ex Lindgren 3, 1211A corr., 1.87. If III is a date, then year 81 = AD 50/1.
Apamea

4336 Variant with MH in exergue (L. 1995-5-6-182 ex Thackray, 6.86).

S-4360A As 4358-60, but Demeter/car of corn with ΕΛΣ and ΧΡ

1. L. ex Thackray, 5.90.


Laodicea


4382/3 (Cambridge) was published as SNG 5955, 13.82 g. Butcher, CRS p. 62, suggests a date in the reign of Caligula.

S2-I-4382A AR. 26 mm, 12.26 g (1).

Gabala

4455 K. Butcher reports other specimens with clear laureate head (NC 1993, p. 298).

Balanea-Claudia Leucas

4456 Is there actually ΔΙ in the exergue, or is this an error (point raised by MM 85, 11 April 1997, lot 177).
Nov. 1991, lot 262), 8.77; 9. RBW, 7.84; 10. RBW (ex MM 85, 11 Apr. 1997, lot 177), 7.70.

ΔI is not in the exergue, but under the forelegs of the quadriga.

4460/13. Kovacs, 8.26. This is a fine example, but where the letter N is unclear; it looks more like an A; but perhaps it is just the remains of a retrograde N (for which, see RPC).

4465B corr. The legends must probably be read as AΕYKAΔΙΕWN/XPYC AΕYKAΔΙΕWN: see CNG MBS 57, 4 April 2001, lot 862 (3.38).

Arados

4466/8. RBW (ex CNG MBS 64, 24 Sep. 2003, lot 739), 7.76.

4473 but ΣΚΘ (not ΚΘ): RBW, 9.95.

S3-I-4481A AE. 15 mm, 2.70 g (1). Axis: 12 1 [1]

Turreted and draped bust of Tyche, r.
Aphlaston; on l., ΣNB; on r., kof and Phoenician letters

1. P 2004/38, 2.70. This coin, dated year 252 = 8/7 BC, introduces a smaller denomination of types without imperial portrait at Arados. A coin dated 252 was already known for Augustus (RPC I, 4482).

S2-I-4483A. AE. 22 mm, 7.65 g (1). Axis: 12 0 [0]

As 4482-3
APΑΔΙΩΝ; bull galloping, l.; above, ΣΣΙΓ


Marathus

4494/6. RBW, 7.37.

Orthosia


S2-I-4503A As 4503, but LHA (year 38 = 27/6 BC)

1. L 1999-3-8-3, 6.11.

S2-I-4505A As 4505, but IΔM (year 44 = 21/0 BC)

1. L 1999-3-8-4, 7.70.

S3-I-4505B AE. 19-21 mm, 7.14 g (4). Axis: 12 1 [1]

Laureate head, l.; in l. field, LΔ; in r. field, N[TP]
ΟΡΘΟΔΙΕΩΝ (with square sigma); Baal of Orthosia in chariot pulled by two griffins, r.

1. CNG MBS 75, 23 May 2007, lot 857, 8.02; 2. Ronde coll. (= BSFV6i-9, Nov. 2006, p. 238), 7.20; 3. P Y 28455/95 (ex Seyrig), 6.13; 4. CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1264, 7.21. RPC I, p. 645, was sceptical about Seyrig’s attribution of this type to the reign of Tiberius. Seyrig based his attribution on ill-preserved specimens to year 4 of Tiberius. In 2006, A. Ronde published a coin belonging to his collection on which the date LΔ/N (54) was clear and also attributed the coin to the reign of Tiberius, dating it according to the Actium era to AD 23/24. On the specimen auctioned by CNG 75, N is absolutely clear and is likely followed by another letter, probably a T, which gives the year 354 of the Seleucid era, making this coin of Claudian date (AD 42/3), an attribution confirmed by Claudius’ portrait on the obverse.
Tripolis

4509 R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999) has provided a detailed study (pp. 165-8).

4510/5. RBW (ex Peus 336, 28 Apr. 1993, lot 166), 8.54; 6. RBW (ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 10, 5 Oct. 1993, lot 316), 8.77; 7. RBW, 8.85.

S2-I-4511A AE. 15/16 mm, 4.19 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)

Veiled head of Tyche, r.
ТРΠΠΟΤΤΩΝ Λ. Τ[Π] [C]; Tyche

Botrys

4523 corr. This issue should be dated to 37/36 BC, not 36/35, and the reverse type described not as a shield but as grapes.

Berytus

The coin of Divus Claudius (Lindgren III, 1364) presumably dates to the second century, like the coins of Divus Augustus (see RPC p. 648).


Year 50 should be 31/30 BC, whereas the other dates (year 6 of Cleopatra’s rule in Phoenicia and year 21 of her rule in Egypt) are 32/31 BC. These could perhaps be made compatible by supposing that the eras begin at different times of the year (suggesting that the coin was made in 31 BC), but this is not altogether convincing.

S-4530A As BMC 26, Rouvier 474 (for brief discussion, see RPC I, p. 648), but date L AN (51 = 30/29 BC)


S2-I-4532A AE. 19-20 mm, 6.37 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)

Veiled head of Tyche, r.
BH[PY]TI Λ. Γ[N]; dolphin and trident; on either side, pileus
1. RBW, 6.37.
4544/13. Now Lanz 94 (Benz), 22 Nov. 1999, lot 158.

4546corr Claudius’s head is bare, not laureate.

Sidon

For coins allegedly of Augustus in year 104, see AMC 1490 and SNG Bern 2289. However, the date is not clear on either specimen and they are perhaps coins of Caligula, as RPC 4612.


4552 Delete. B. Levy tells us that the ‘date’ is in fact a control mark, which – like the obverse die - is otherwise recorded in c. 50 BC; she would date the issue to 49/8.

S2-I-4558a As 4558, but BII (30/29 BC). P de Clercq 363, 6.71.

S2-I-4560a As 4560, but ΣΑΡ (AD 25/6). Jerusalem Hebrew Univ. no. 6030, 5.47. B.E. Levy, who has informed us of this coin, says that it is ‘odd looking’.

4600 Add: Phoenician inscription on rev. (below).

S3-I-4601a AE. 20 mm, 7.75 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [1]

Turreted and veiled head of Tyche, r. ΣΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩΝΩν
picture of the direct link between the end of the shekels and the commencement of the Antioch silver; although it is still clear that Tyrian silver is very rare for the last few years, it does nevertheless seem to continue until the outbreak of the Jewish War.

Shekels

4629A ΨΓ 34/33 BC Qumrân no. 45-8
4635A PA 26/25 Qumrân no. 80-1
4636A ΨΓ 24/23 Qumrán no. 83-6
4638A ΨÇ 21/20 Qumrán no. 92, 93-6, 99
4639A PH 19/18 Qumrán no. 106
4642A PIB 15/14 Qumrán no. 112-23
4647A PIIH 9/8 Qumrán no. 153, Trade hoard
4647C PKA 6/5 Trade hoard
4650A PKZ AD 1/2 Levy
4650B PKH AD 2/3 1. P 2012A; 2. Trade hoard
4653A PAB AD 6/7 Levy
4653A PAA AD 8/9 Trade hoard
4654A PAÇ 10/11 Levy
4654B PAZ 11/12 1. P; 2. Trade hoard
4654C PAH 12/13 Trade hoard
4654D PAΘ 13/14 Trade hoard
4655A PMA 15/16 Levy
4655B PMB 16/17 Levy
4656A PNA 25/6 Levy
4656A PNE 29/30 Levy
4659A ΨÇ 40/1 Levy
4659B ΨΘ 43/4 Levy
4672A PΩΓ 47/8 Levy
4679A PIB 6/5 Levy
4680A PHΕ 59/60 Levy
4680B PRIÇ 60/1 Levy
4680C PRH 62/3 Levy
4680D PΘ 63/4 Levy
4681A ΨΖ 40/39 BC Qumrán no. 27, 31-3
4681B ΨΘ 39/38 Qumrán no. 35-6
4681C ΨΕ 32/31 Levy
4681D ΨÇ 31/30 Qumrán no. 56
4683A PA 26/25 Qumrán no. 79
4683B PB 25/24 Qumrán no. 83
4683C PI 24/23 Qumrán no. 84
4683D PC 21/20 Qumrán no. 93-4, 97-8, 101
4683E PZ 20/19 Qumrán no. 104

Half-shekels

4685A PIG 15/14 BC Qumrán no. 127
4687A PAA AD 5/6 Princeton
4687B PAB AD 6/7 Levy
4687C PAG AD 7/8 Levy
4687D PAA AD 8/9 Levy
4687E PAZ 11/12 Levy
4688A PMB 16/17 Levy
4688B PIG 17/18 Levy
4691A PHN 22/23 Glasgow 11
4692A PNA 25/6 Levy
4693A PΣ 34/5 Princeton
4695A PEG 37/8 Levy
4701A PΩ 44/5 Levy
4702A PΩG 47/8 Levy
4703A PΩÇ 50/1 Levy
4686B PPA AD 55/6 Princeton.

LHS 100, 23-24 April 2007, lots 331-9: a noteworthy collection of half-shekels ranging from year 137 (AD 11/12) to year 173 (AD 47/48).


S-4680B Another specimen: Keshet coll., Boston.

S2-I-4680Ba As 4680A, but year PIIZ = 187 = AD 61/2 [0]


S3-I-4702A POΘ (179), AD 53/4, Private coll., 13.79.

S2-I-4702Aa As S4701A, but year POB = 172 = AD 46/7 [0]

1. Trade, 6.56.
Ptolemais


S-4743A-B As 4743, but year 30 (perhaps) and 31 (certain). Information from Alla Stein.

S-4743C 20 mm.

Year 31 = 19/18BC

Laureate head of Zeus, r., with laurel(?)-branch over shoulder; all in wreath

ΠΤ[...]; Tyche (?) standing l., with (? sceptre/stylis) and cornucopia; L ΑΑ

1. Israel Museum 1687.

4749 corr./9 Sneh coll.. The new coin shows that the inscription begins with NERO and that there is a lituus before the bust as this new specimen shows clearly.

A specimen of this type of Nero was discovered on the site of Gamala, destroyed in August/September 67, thereby providing a terminus ante quem for the coin (D. Syon, ‘The coins from Gamala - Interim report’, IAJ 1992-93 [1994], pp. 34-55, at p. 54 no. 76.

SYRIA: Tyre, Ptolemais, Dora, Chalcis


4742/4. RBW (ex Superior, 8 Dec. 1993, lot 171), 8.64; 5. RBW, 10.30

Dora

4752/5. RBW, 8.22; 6. RBW (ex Heritage 3003, The Shoshana coll., 9 March 2012, lot 20607), 7.08 (Meshorer Dora 13: this coin).


Chalcis


4774/10-11. RBW (ex Triton XII, Wagner coll., 6 Jan. 2009, part of lot 1255), 6.22, 5.27

S-4774A AE. 19-21 mm, 4.13 g (2). Axis: 12.

Head of Zeus, r.

Nike walking r. holding wreath and palm; in field, l. and r., N - E; Ι. ΒΣΣ to r.


4776/1. Now RBW (ex Triton XII, 6 Jan. 2009, part of lot 1255).

S-4776A AE. 18 mm, 4.27 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]
Diademed head, r. 
ΖΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ; Athena standing l., holding Victory with spear and shield
1. Kovacs coll., 4.27.

S2-I-4776B AE. 13 mm, 2.42 g (1). Axis: 9. [0]
ΖΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ; bare head of Zenodorus, r. 
Athena standing l., with spear and shield
1. RBW, 2.42.

4777/3. CNG Triton XVI, 8 Jan. 2013, lot 736, 14.75.

Damascus

p. 663 Rosenberger 15 (Nero) is a coin of Hierapolis in Phrygia (perhaps under Commodus).


S-4785A As 4785 but ΛΠΙΣ
1. PV, 3.09.

4787 There are wide variations in lettering, weight and size; head is Apollo.

4804 Delete (it is an altered coin of Antioch, BMC 116-7).

4804/2. A. Spaer, 5.16 (axis: 12). The date seems to be OT, but might actually be a damaged version of ZOT, as there seems to be some sort of mark before the OT.

Gadara

4809-10 Monika Bernett has pointed out that the coins dated year 34 cannot date to 31/0 since they give Augustus the title sebastos. The era must in this case be not the normal Pompeian era but a different, probably Augustan one. A. Stein [= Kushmir-Stein], Studies in Greek and Latin Inscriptions on the Palestinian Coinage under the Principate (Ph.D. thesis, Tel-Aviv University, 1990), discussed Gadara on pp. 26-8, and after confirming, on the basis of inscriptions and coins of Elagabalus, that year 1 = 64/3 BC, she went on (pp. 27-8): Apart from a single issue all known dates conform to an era of 64 BC. The only exception is the series dated ‘year 34’ and bearing on the obverse the portrait of Augustus and the legend ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ. The era employed cannot be that of 64 BC since by this calculation the coins would have been struck in 31/30 BC - too early a date for Octavian to be called ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ (Augustus). The era in question is most probably that of 31 BC (often called ‘Actian’) used at the time by many other cities of Syria. This would date the coins to 3/4 AD. The use of the ‘Actian’ era was discontinued after the death of the first princeps. The next emission of the city - from the time of Tiberius - is dated by the city era, and so are all its subsequent issues.’

p. 666 Rosenberger 11 is a coin of Imbros (RPC 1734).

4811 Rev. illustration is upside down. This is perhaps anyway a coin of Selge.

4812 Palm branch to r. on obverse.

4820 SYG Bern 2202 seems to read CEΒΑΠΙ [ ]CΑΠΙ, suggesting a different obverse reading ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ in RPC was taken from Spijkerman, but is not, in fact, clear on any of the three specimens cited in RPC. But the date is not clear on the Bern piece.
Nysa-Scythopolis

Many more specimens in the RBW coll. (only unusual coins listed here); see also Lindgren III 1660 (‘Tiberius, uncertain’). On Gabinius, see D. Hendin, ‘Rare coins of Nysa Scythopolis portray Gabinius’, The Celator September 1992, pp. 46-7.

4825-8 Full studies have now been published by R. Barkay, ‘Coins of Roman Governors issued by Nysa-Scythopolis in the Late Republican Period’, IX 13, 1994-99, pp. 54-62; and R. Barkay, The Coinage of Nysa-Scythopolis (Beth-Shean), CNP V (Jerusalem, 2003). A concordance between RPC and her catalogue follows:

RPC  |  Barkay
---|---
4826  |  Gabinius (57-55 BC) 5.52 (10+)
4825  |  4.01 (9)
S-4825A  |  6.10 (10+)
4827  |  3.11 (3)
S-4828A  |  Crassus (54 BC) 6.00 (8)
4828  |  Bassus (46/5 BC) 5.06 (8)
4829  |  Caligula (AD 39/40) 5.50 (10+)
4830  |  2.00 (3)
4831  |  Claudius (AD 51/2) 8.20 (10+)
4832  |  5.07 (10+)
4833  |  5.00 (7)
4834  |  Nero (AD 66/7) 11.00 (10+)
4835  |  6.50 (10+)

Barkay’s figures are based on much more material than RPC. Barkay 2 are coins similar to RPC 4826, of poor style, with an ivy leaf behind Nike (see the illustration of 4826/12 in the Supp.), and with a die axis of 1 o’clock whereas the rest of the coinage is struck with dies adjusted at 12. Barkay 5 should include S-4828A as the coin illustrated under her no. 5 and the RBW coin illustrated in the Supp. are from the same obv. die, but she connects S-4828A with her no. 6 (pp. 38-9). Barkay 12a-e details the countermarks found on Nero’s coinage. Barkay plausibly suggests that the rev. figure on 4-6 is Dionysus with a thyrsus rather than a sceptre (as RPC). She identifies the heads on the obverses as portraits of Roman governors (i.e. 1-4: Gabinius; 5: Crassus; 6. Bassus). However, the heads on 1-2, described as ‘laureate (?)’ (RPC) or ‘diademed’ (Barkay) do not look like portraits, and probably represent a wreathed head of Dionysus. The heads on 3-4 certainly look like portraits and Gabinius is the obvious choice, especially in view of the letters ΓAB. The heads on 5-6 are dated to 55/4 BC and (probably) 46/5 BC but they are of a much poorer style, and though there is no inscription accompanying them, they could well be later portraits honouring him (so RPC) rather than portraits of later governors. As for the relative chronology of 1-2 and 3-4 Barkay is probably right in using the sequence of reverse legends as a criterion.


S-4825A AE. 17 mm, 4.31 g (1). Axis: 12.  
ΓAB; bare head, r.  
[TΩΝ ΕΝ ΘΗ ΝΥΣΗ]; Dionysus standing l., with cantharus and sceptre

1. RBW, 4.31.


4827/3. RBW, 5.78; 4. RBW, 7.13. 4827/1, 3 and 4: same obv. die.

4828/4-5. RBW, 4.77, 4.49. Both clearly have Ι. Θ. Coins 1, 4 and 5: same obv. die.

S-4828A As 4828, but probably dated L Η (year 8 = 57/6 BC)

1. RBW (= Celator p. 46, fig. 4), 5.70, same obv. die as 4827/1.

Marisa

Coins have been attributed to the city of Marisa by
S. Qedar, ‘The coins of Marisa: a new mint’, *INJ* 12 (1992-3), pp. 27-33. Some of these, with a helmeted head/eagle seem to read MAPICHNWN. Others read GA and MA, and bear the date L; there are two designs: Tyche/eagle and helmeted head/palm branch with snake. The second legend is plausibly restored Ga(βειειαν) Ma(ρισηαν), and indeed we know that the city was rebuilt by Gabinius. Qedar also identifies the helmeted head as possibly a portrait of Gabinius, but this does not seem very plausible. The first occurrence of the head is on coins with the legend only MAPICHNWN, which would naturally be dated before the reconstruction of the town by Gabinius; moreover the head seems to have earrings and drapery around the neck, both normal features of female heads. An Athena head is perhaps a more likely identification.

H. Gitler and A. Kushnir-Stein, ‘A new date on coins of Marisa in Edumena and its historical implications’, *SYR* 83 (2004), pp. 87-94, have added further coins, including some dated LB, and also interpreted the helmeted head as Athena. They also discuss the beginning of the era (year 1 = [60-]59 or [59-]58 BC), and discuss the role of the early governors in the region.

**Caesarea Paneas**


**Caesarea Paneas or Maritima**

4847-8. see on 4985. Barag (quoted there) states that 4848 is ‘fairly common among the finds from Caesarea [sc. Maritima] and its vicinity’, though he gives no precise evidence. If so, then the coins would be associable with Caesarea Maritima (or its port, see Barag), but the links with the coins of Caesarea Paneas would still need to be explained.

**Irenopolis Neronias Sephoris**

4849/14. The weight is 8.28; reference should be Hess-Leu 45 (not Leu 45).

4850/1. This coin illustrated by Meshorer, *A Treasury of Jewish Coins* (Jerusalem, 2001), no 128; 4. Triton VIII, 11-12 Jan. 2004, lot 798: 7.71 (on this specimen, the city name is ΝΕΡΩΝΙΑΔΙ, not ΝΕΡΩΝΙΑ).

**Caesarea Maritima**


4862-3, 4865: see on 4985.

**Ascalon**

p. 674 and 4866-7 Cleopatra’s coins are dated year 55, not 45, and 56 (or 53?), not 46 (or 43?); the BC dates given are correct. A. Spaer in the article cited on p. 673 follows a dating based on year 1 = 103/2, but year 1 = 104/3 (as G.F. Hill, in *BMC*) is preferred here; the latest Seleucid date known (see Spaer) is 104/3 and one would expect the last Seleucid date to be the same as the first year of autonomy. The dates given in *RPC* I
are based on Hill’s dating. A further problem exists with the interpretation of the portraits on silver coins of Ascalon, since, as A. Spaer has pointed out to us, the coin with a male portrait traditionally to year 50 (BMC 19) is actually of year 56 (= 49/48 BC; see also NFA Mail Bid sale 1989, no. 803.), in the middle of the Cleopatra portraits. These coins are published by A. Spaer, ‘The Royal Male Head and Cleopatra at Ascalon’ in M. Amandry and S. Hurter eds, *Travaux de numismatique greque offerts à Georges Le Rider* (London, 1999, pp. 347-50). Parallel to the silver coinage portraying Cleopatra, there exists a silver coinage portraying a male head which cannot be identified with certainty dated year 55 (50/49 BC) and 56 (49/48 BC) = Spaer p. 348, e and f (Plate 36, 5-7). H. Gitler and D. M. Master, ‘Cleopatra at Ascalon: Recent Finds from the Leon Levy Expedition’, *Israel Numismatic Research* 5 (2010), pp. 67-98. The authors publish all known specimens of the autonomous tetradrachms of Ascalon minted during the first century BC. They show that RFC 4867 should be deleted (4866/3 and 4867/1 refer to the same coin), that Spaer’s dating of an issue with a male portrait head to the year 56 is wrong (the coins should be dated to the year 55). They also publish a new series with Cleopatra’s portrait dated year 65: 40/39 BC.


53-1-4867 AR. 25-26 mm, 12.42 (3). Axis: 12 [0]

Diademed bust of Cleopatra, r.

ΑΣΚΑΛΩΝΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ; eagle standing l., on thunderbolt with palm over shoulder; in field, E/AA above dove to l. and L ΞΕ, to r.

1. Israel Antiquity Authority 122226 (= Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Reg. N° 55064), 12.83 (Cat. N° 93 and Pl. 20, 93); 2. Israel Museum 15392, 12.42 (Cat. N° 95 and Pl. 20, 95); 3. RBW, 12.01 (Cat. N° 94 and Pl. 20, 94).

4877-78 A specimen in the PV coll. seems to have the date L BA[ in the r. field. Same obv. die as 4877 (year 101) and 4878 (year 105?); year [1]32 (e.g.) seems impossible. A puzzle.

Gaza

4895 corr The date is ΞΣ = AD 5/6

For the rare countermark of a palm branch between letters CPI on some coins of the procurators, see K.K.A. Lönnquist, ‘New vistas on the countermarked coins of the Roman prefects of Judaea’, ISJ 12 (1992-93), pp. 56-70. He dates the application of the countermark to c. AD 36/7 and expands the letters to σπερα (= cohort).


A number of articles in D.M. Jacobson and N. Kokkinos (eds), Judaean and Rome in Coins 65 BCE – 135 CE (London, 2012) discuss Judaean coinage: and overview (A. Burnett), Roman influence (Barkay), Languages and scripts (Lykke), Galilean mints (Syon), Herod year 3 (Bracey), the prefects (Kokkinos) and the caduceus (Jacobson).

Herod


Herod Antipas

4918-37 M. Bernett has suggested that, if Antipas departed for Rome in spring 39, as Josephus may suggest, then it might be difficult to imagine a coinage for him in late 39/40. But it seems possible that coinage might have been made in his absence, and it is hard to believe that his era would be different from that of Philip. Moreover, as A. Kushnir-Stein has pointed out to us, Josephus’ account provides no clear chronology.

Philip

4934 The form of the sigma is probably lunate rather than 4-barred.


S-4952A As 4949, but year 37: Meshorer, Addendum.

4954 Date should be AD 6, not 6 BC.

Procurators

For metal analysis, see K. Lonnquist, A second investigation into the chemical composition of the Roman provincial (Procuratorial) coinage of Judaea, AD 6-66, Archaeometry 45 (2003), pp. 45-60.

Agrippa I

4975 Meshorer, Addendum reads the obverse of a new specimen as KYIPOC], and so identifies the portrait as that of Agrippa’s wife. For a specimen from the excavations at Gamala (Golan Heights), see ISJ 12 (1992-93), p. 48 no. 34.

4976-77 For further specimens from the excavations at Gamala (Golan Heights), see ISJ 12 (1992-93), p. 48 nos. 35-36.


4980 Meshorer, Addendum publishes a specimen on which he reads LB.

4981 K. Lonnquist (A re- attribution of the King Herod Agrippa I ‘Year 6’ issue, Liber Annum 47 (1997), pp. 429-440) has suggested a reattribution to Agrippa II and to Caesarea, but we still prefer Agrippa I and Jerusalem. This is not accepted by A. Kushnir-Stein, Some Observations on Palaestinian Coins with a Bevelled Edge, ISJ 14 (2000-2), pp. 78-83.
4982 A very well-preserved specimen was in the Spaer coll., which seems to have the expected date LH in the exergue of the obverse (R. Deutsch, Archaeological Center Auction 40 part 1, 4 April 2007, lot 60, 13.00). However the reading of the date is not absolutely certain. The same coin confirms the end of the obv. inscription (\[ \text{ΗΡΩΔΗΣ} \). The reverse inscription is also reasonably clear: one can read (outer ring) \[ \text{ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ} \ ΠΩΣ \\ ΧΑΣΑΡΑ \ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΣιΟΝ \ ] and (inner ring) \[ \text{ΜΡΩΜ ΦΙΛ ΚΑ ΣΥΜΑΝΤΙΑ} \].

4983/8. CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1032, 14.41.

S-4975 The obverse is probably to be read as \text{ΚΥΠΡΟΣ BACCI[ΔICCA]}. 4975/1 can be read better as \[ \text{POC BA-[C]} \], as M. Amandry has confirmed; 2. (see Maltiel-Gerstenfield) is illegible; 3. (Meshorer, \text{Suppl.}) can be read \[ \text{ΚΥΠΡΟΣ [ ]} \]; 4. (Gamala find) perhaps reads \[ \text{ΚΥΠΡΟ[ ]} \] (note that the illustrations of Gamala 33 and 34 have been mixed up, as the darkness of the relevant photos shows). The reverse can be distinguished from the similar coins of Philip; for Philip the reverse legend reads outwardly, whereas for Agrippa it reads inwardly.

4985-7 (see also 4847-8, 4862-5) D. Barag, ‘The legal and administrative status of the port of Sebastos during the early Roman period’, in A. Raban and K.G. Holm, \text{Caesarea Maritima. A retrospective after two millennia} (Leiden, 1996), pp. 609-14, distinguishes, for Agrippa, Claudius and Nero, between coins referring to the city of Caesarea and those referring to its port, Sebastos. He regards them as two distinct legal entities, even though he cites no parallel for this arrangement.
The most important new work is Catalogo Completo della Collezione Dattari Numi Augg Alexandrini, ed A. Savio (Trieste, 1999). Its complete series of rubbings of the coins listed by Dattari (and also the supplementary coins he acquired after the publication of the book) enables many uncertainties to be resolved. The following abbreviation is used: DS.


The coin excavated at the site of Bakchias, in the Fayyum, and published by A.R. Parente in D. Gerin, A. Geissen and M. Amandry eds, Aegyptiaca serta in Soheir Bakhoum memoriam. Mélanges de numismatique, d'iconographie et d'histoire, Collezioni Numismatiche 7 (Milano, 2008), pp. 167, 174 no. 75 as a possible coin of Antony from Alexandria is more likely to be a coin of Claudius, as RPC 1, 5123. The portrait seems unlikely to be Antony as there are traces of wreath ties, and Claudius is a possibility. If the reverse design is rotated 180 degrees from the way it is published on p. 184, one can make out the legs of the eagle.

**Augustus**

J.W. Müller, ‘Sur les années de règne d’Auguste et de Tibère en Égypte’, BSEV 55, 5 (2000), pp. 88-93, provides a discussion of the era used by Augustus and cites astronomical data that confirms the traditional era whereby year 1 = 30/29 BC.

S3-I-5002A AE. 35 mm, 34.30 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [1]

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; bare head of Augustus, r.
ΚΑΙΣΑΡ (with square sigma); in laurel wreath.


S3-I-5014A AE. 23 mm.

Bare head r.
L KH in oak wreath.

Emmett (see below) points out that this coin is listed by G. Fiorelli, Catalogo del Museo Nazionale di Napoli. Medagliere I. Monete Greche (Naples, 1870), no. 9510 (‘testa nuda di Augusto a dr./L KH in corona di alloro br. 23’). It sounds plausible enough but confirmation is required.

S2-I-5031A star / ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ around LAA: DS 6604. Other of the small denominations might include new things (e.g. DS 6600), but they are insufficiently legible to be included.

S3-I-5043A. Liv2, Athena standing l. L ΛΘ, DS Supp 1 (Livia. Athena, diobolo, anno scritto a fianco 39, non conosciuto).

A series of small denomination coins of Augustus, not included in RPC, have been published online by Keith Emmett, at http://www.coinsofromanegypt.org/html/library/emmett/emmett_aug.htm (ex The Celator, Vol. 17.8, August 2003) = E in the list below. Such coins are very small and usually in poor condition, so caution is needed before accepting many of them. The least plausible are:
The other coins, not in RPC, are (mostly requiring confirmation):

- E6 Star ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ/ΙKH
- E8 Star ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ; around LA
- E4 Crescent and Star ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ; around L/AE
- E13 Crescent Wreath around LΑE
- E2 Crescent ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ; around [L] AC
- E5 Crescent (and star?) ΙΛΗ in wreath

Tiberius

J.W. Müller, ‘Sur les années de règne d’Auguste et de Tibère en Égypte’, BSEF 55, 5 (2000), pp. 88-93 suggests that the traditional dates for Tiberius are wrong, since they ignore the last few days of August after Augustus’ death. These should correspond to year 1 of Tiberius, with AD 14/15 being year 2 rather than year 1 as is normally assumed. He looks for astronomical support for this view in some of the designs of Tiberius’ coinage. There is no compelling supporting evidence and he points out that in Syria year 1 = 14/15.

M. Shahin, ‘A Hoard of Alexandrian Billon Tetradrachms found in 1967 in Kom Ausin’, in D. Gerin, A. Geissen and M. Amandry eds, Aegyptiaca serta in Soheir Bakhoum memoriam. Mélanges de numismatique, d'iconographie et d'histoire, Collezioni Numismatiche 7 (Milano, 2008), pp. 155-64 lists 3 coins as belonging to year 11 of Tiberius (= AD 24/5). Two other coins attributed to year 11 have been published previously (see RPC I, p. 696): Milne 53 and Dattari 79. Milne 53 remains unclear, and D79 is definitely year 14 as we can now see in the rubbings in DS. Confirmation of the existence of tetradrachms for year 11 is still required.

5088 cites ‘Livia/peacock ΛΣ’ from ‘D107 (doubtful?)’. The rubbing in DS 107 reveals only a female head/bird r. The annotation in DS adds ‘LI’ but that is not clear. Both the attribution to Livia and to Alexandria are very doubtful.

‘Caligula’


5106 A coin cited in the note from D108, with the comment (see also RPC p. 698) that the date is more likely to be year 3 than the year 4 given in D’s text. DS 108 shows that the date is actually off flan! There is thus no evidence for pieces of year 4.

5110 Specimen in lead (Jarman coll.).

DS 6624a is supposed to be a coin of Caesonia. It has a head r., and ΙΛΑ in wreath. But the head is not definitely female, and it is probably a coin of Tiberius, as RPC 5076 (it would be rather small, but perhaps an Ε as part of ΣΕ is visible to the r. of the bust?).

Claudius


S2-1-5121A As 5121 but rev. lacks ΑΥΤΟΚΠΑ and obv. legend reads ]ΕΠ[ ]ΑΥΤΟ: 1. Jarman coll. (25 mm, 7.89: the legend definitely ends ΑΥΤΟ rather than ΑΥΤΟΚΠ); 2. DS133 is probably another specimen of the same thing. The variant belongs with 5119-20 as a rare initial group of Claudian bronze.

5125ff There is a tiny lituus to the right of the neck, presumably to denote the denomination. Another example (as RPC 5126) now in L. 1995-6-5-114 ex Thackray.
5133 D117 is cited wrongly under *RPC* 5134; see DS 117.

5134 Although D117 is wrongly cited here (see note to 5133), DS 6625 does attest the entry (and is the only known specimen; one wonders if coins 117 and 6625 were swapped by mistake?).

5136 Another example of the rare silver drachm of year 3: Lanz 133, 21 May 2007, lot 529, 2.06.

5152/2. Amsterdam, 5.69.

5166 DS 6626 is another specimen of the very rare tetradrachm of Antonia for year 6.

**S3-I-5166A.** 26 mm, 10.39 g (1)

AYTOKPA; Nike, l.


5182 *RPC* p. 703, after 5182: ‘D154 records a coin with eagle and thunderbolt and LIA on reverse: error for?’. DS 154 is annotated LIA, but LIA is equally possible.

5192 The unique specimen cited from D183 is confirmed by the rubbing in DS 183. DS 6634 is probably a (less clear) second example.

5194 Specimen with misengraved date (L.IIΓ): Hudson coll., 11.21.

5196 The citation of D182 should be deleted. The rubbing in DS 182 looks more like LIB = *RPC* 5190.

p.704, A refers to a supposed coin of Claudius, year 15, cited from D154. DS 154 shows that the reading is clearly LIA (as indeed stated by Dattari’s annotation). See also below.

p.704, B refers to a supposed coin of Agrippina, year 15, cited from D180. Dattari’s annotation to DS 180 has LIE, but this is very uncertain. In fact the second letter of the date looks more like B, as LIB = *RPC* 5188.

**Nero**


**S2-I-5201A** As 5201, but head of Agrippina l. DS 6655.


5219 D248 is wrongly cited here; it belongs to *RPC* 5229.

5234 D212 cited in error (should be D214)

5235 Add D220

5247 Add D239

**S-5250A** As 5250, but radiate bust of Helios, r. on reverse


**S-5262A** AE. 10 mm, 1.26 g (1).

Head of Zeus, r.

I in wreath

1. Kovacs (July 1992), 1.26; 2. **Kovacs**. This may perhaps be a coin of Alexandria under Nero (cf. *RPC* 5262); 3. The coin published as DS Supp 3 (Nerone. Corona, dichalkon, anno 10? = D283v) might indeed be another specimen of the rare D283 = *RPC* 1, 5262 (value mark I in wreath, rather than year 10), but the obverse does not look much like Nero, and it may perhaps rather be another example of the (probably Neronian) coins with head of Zeus/I in wreath.

**S2-I-5272A** AE. 25 mm. Date L CNATOY on rev. [0]
Eagle standing r. (head turned to l.)

1. DS plate 10, no. 6663.

S2-I-5276A AE. 26 mm, 10.25 g (1). LI on rev. [0]

F AYTOKPA; bust of Sarapis, r.

1. Pincock coll. (ex Monnaies Antiques, Geneva, 16 Nov. 1998, lot 585), 10.25; 2-3: see E. Christiansen, The Roman Coins of Alexandria (1988), p. 82, for specimens in Dresden and Stockholm. Christiansen regarded them as dubious, possibly bronze forgeries of the tetradrachms of the same year with the same reverse type, but the obverse is right for bronze coins. 1 looks like a bronze coin, so they must represent a new bronze denomination for year 10.

5285 DS 281 shows that the date is clearly year 14, not 11 (see R. Pincock, ‘Nero’s large bronze coinage for Egypt’, NC 1995, pp. 266-71 (6 specimens listed). See also 5286.

5286 DS 280 shows that the date is clearly year 14, not 11 (see R. Pincock, ‘Nero’s large bronze coinage for Egypt’, NC 1995, pp. 266-71 (3 specimens listed). See also 5285.

5297 Specimen with retrograde obv. legend (Jarman coll.).

S2-I-5300A As 5300, but head of Poseidon l. DS 245 (perhaps just an engraver’s error?).

5304 DS 6660 has the eagle’s head turned back to r.

S-5319A AE. 30 mm, 21.60 g (1). [0]

Obverse G
Nike advancing r. with wreath and palm

1. Kovacs coll., 21.60. This confirms the entry in D 276 (see RPC I, p. 710).

S2-I-5138A DS 276 shows clearly that (contra the statement on RPC p. 710: ‘existence uncertain’) the coin

Galba

5347 (Capitoline temple type). DS plate 11, no number, is a second example.

Otho


Vitellius

5374 It should have been noted that G 147 has a different and anomalous obv. legend (ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙΣ ΑΥΛΟΥ ΟΥΠΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΓΕΡ[ ]). As Macdonald notes in his catalogue, this can be disregarded since the obv. is reworked in modern times.
5402 (P Coscon) C. Stannard, ‘Overstrikes and imitative coinages in central Italy in the late Republic’, in A. Burnett et al., Coins of Macedonia and Rome. Essays in Honour of Charles Hersh (London, 1998), pp. 209-29, at p. 217 no. 38 identifies the undertype as a quadrans of Rome. This implies an origin from the western part of the Roman world, if not indeed somewhere in central Italy.

5405/1. Now P 2008/469; 2. CNG stock 2010 (ex Righetti coll.), 2.12. Same dies as 5405/1, but better preserved. The obverse legend seems indeed to read C.I.P.P., the last P being smaller, which points to Paterna (or Parium?). The reverse legend can now be read as VICI ANT AED. The letter after VIC was read as L in RPC I, but I seems preferable.


5409 (Q coinage) Four specimens in Amasya Museum (S. Ireland, Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins in the Amasya Museum (London, 2000), p. 53 nos. 2096-9. These, further specimens, in addition to the two in Samsun and Amasra (see RPC Supplment) indicate beyond any real doubt that the Q coins emanate from somewhere in northern Turkey.


5410/12. Now Triton V, 15 Jan. 2002 (Freedman coll.), lot 521; 15. RBW, 7.58. With a countermark: star on obv. (= GIC 434). The star seems to be the same as on the coins of Sosius from Zacynthus, but the two northern Turkish provenances make this puzzling; 16. CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 959, 8.18, where it is suggested that this and RPC I, 4082-3 portray Sosius, quaestor in 39BC. But the attribution of the Q coins to northern Turkey makes this difficult; 17. RBW, 8.60.

5411/3. (Q coinage) Stuttgart, MK 1998/91, 2.95.

5412/2. Now RBW; 4. (Vomanius) Afyon museum 5995, 10.5 (axis: 12). This new coin supports the attribution of the three denominations made in 26 BC with the names of the duoviri quinquennales to Turkey, though it does not help decide between the possibilities (e.g. Antioch, Olbasa, Comama, Cremna, Parlais or Lystra).


5414/3. Now RBW, ex PV coll.; 4. Jacquier Münzliste 17, Herbst’ 95, lot 389, 5.02; 5. RBW (ex Gorny and Mosch 126, 13 Oct. 2003, lot 1602), 3.76. This new specimen confirms the expected reverse legend of M MEMMIV; 6. RBW, 3.92; 7. RBW, 4.94.


Contermarks: head of ram l. (12, 14-15); head of boar
Uncertain coin with prow. A Gallic mint is favoured by *RPC*, but Richard Ashton points out some provenances that suggest Asia is also a possibility. Although 5416/7 was bought in Lyon, 5416/5 was found near Istanbul; two new specimens come from Turkey (12-13) and one other has a Balkan provenance (14).

5418 AE. 3.78 g (3). Axis: 3 (2) [1]


5419/3. Shown by Barag 22.5.91, 7.62; 4. Shown by Barag ‘from Jordan’, 6.84. Both from the same dies as the Glasgow piece (5419/2); 2-3 clearly have the aramaic legend shin nun taf (i.e. year) III followed by another character which might be aten, but might be something else. Probably not Nabatean (fabric, inscription). Cf. parallel of Zenodorus at Chalcis.


5425 In fact a coin of Nicopolis, under Hadrian. It has the same reverse die as Paris SNG Cilicie 1901 and M. Oeconomides, *E Nomismatokopia tes Nikopoleos*, p. 82 no. 10 which is linked to coins with the ethnic of Nicopolis (see *RPC* III forthcoming, 578).

5426/2. Lindgren III, 1657. The obverse legend reads C-E/B-A/CT-OC; the reverse PI-[ ]/IA-[ ]/Ω-[ ]. Still unclear. Two new specimens show that this is a coin of Myrina - see S2-1-2424A.

5428/2. RBW (ex Gorny and Mosch 208, 16-17 Oct. 2012, lot 1796), ex Plankenhorn coll., 1.97 (axis: 6); 3. Plankenhorn, 1.57 (axis: 6). These show that the legends are CEBACTOC/CEBACTH (not ICIN), though the attribution remains uncertain. Probably NW Asia.

5430 Delete: in fact a coin of Scepsis (same dies as *RPC* I, 2325).

S3-I-5430A AE. 14 mm, 2.42 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0] Bare head r. Unclear letters; bare head r.

1. Kovacs, 2.42.

S3-I-5430B AE. 15 mm, 3.29 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0] Unclear letters; bare male head, l.; behind, wing (?). Unclear letters; tripartite structure (altar?).

1. Kovacs, 3.29.

5432/6. A Soutzos coll. = SNG 306, 4.57 (6), where it is attributed, without comments, to Stobi.

5434 (The reference should be to FITA 371 n.9, not...
379 n.9.) The identification as Livia and Julia has arisen from the classification of the B coin as such by Friedländer in 1847. It does, in fact, seem to be a coin of Faustina II, and a second specimen is catalogued as Faustina II from Delphi by SNG Cop. Delphi 164 (pointed out by P. Thackray). A third specimen occurs in the Winsemann Falghera collection 1085 (attributed to Mallus; the city-name is unclear and the obverse legend can be read only as Ἃ-ϹϹΒΑϹϹΘΗ (pointed out by H.-D. Schultz). A generally similar coin (in B) was attributed by Svoronos to Faustina II at Delphi: see I. Svoronos BCH XX (1896), p. 49 no. 96 and pl. XXX.14. The coin published by Svoronos seems different from the others. None of them seems likely to be a coin of Delphi (the module is different; it would be later than any of the other coins of Delphi). The Svoronos coin has been re-examined by H.-D. Schultz, who is doubtful of the reading ΔΚΑϹΑ/. The city attribution of these coins seems uncertain at the moment.

5435 An attribution to Cotiaeum seems likely, as a re-examination of the P specimen suggests the reading ΕΠΙ ΠΕΔΩΝΟ-ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. The piece may correspond as a half denomination to 3219.

5436 Another clearer specimen is listed and illustrated in Mabbott 1715. This shows that the coin was made at Cnidus. The head on the obverse is of Demeter, with a poppy before; the reverse has the legends ΚΝΙΑΙ[aterno]\(\) and the magistrate’s name ΑΠΙΟΛΑΩΝΙΟΣ. The Mabbott catalogue gives the date as 100BC; without a fuller study of the coins of Cnidus, the only way of dating would still seem to be the analogy of fabric with a fuller study of the coins of Cnidus, the only way of dating to AD 14-19. She interprets the coins as a half denomination corresponding to RPC 642-3, which can therefore be safely identified as Tiberius and Livia. For a metal analysis, see on Panormus, 639ff. See also Martini, Sicilia nos. 395-96, who also attributed specimens to Panormus.

5452 Germanicus/Drusus: see S. Frey-Kupper, ‘Germanicus und Drusus auf einer Münze von Panormos’, Schweizer Münzblätter 164 (1991), pp. 90-95, for the definite attribution of this type to Panormus, Sicily and its dating to AD 14-19. She interprets the coins as a half denomination corresponding to RPC II, 5443. Unfortunately, the reverse inscription giving name of the city in alliance with Sardis is again obscured.

5456 (Caligula). Delete: actually a coin of Domitian from Anazarbus, as Lindgren 2192, catalogued as a coin of Caesarea Paneas; the attribution is changed to Irenopolis, Cilicia on Lindgren p. 187, but the legend ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ (also Rosenberger p. 39, no. 6) and the date, P, show that it is of Anazarbus. For the obverse, see also Levante 1369.

5457corr. AE. 17 mm, 3.91 g (2). Axis: 10. [1]

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟϹ ΚΑΑΥΔΙΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ; laureate head of Claudius, r.
ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ[α] ΤΟΥΑ ΖΕΥϹ ΣΕΤΗΡΑ; Zeus seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; to l., monogram AMP

5452/2. Goddard coll. G291, 4.45 (axis 12). This coin is the second example known of RPC I, 5443. Unfortunately, the reverse inscription giving name of the city in alliance with Sardis is again obscured.

5444corr. AE. 20 mm, 5.85 g (2).

ΣΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ; laureate head, r.
ΒΡΙΟΥΑΙΕΙΩΝ; Cybele standing facing with lion on either side; in field, to l. and r., NO-MH

1. Plankenhorn coll., 5.25 (found at Elaea); 2. C (= RPC 5444/1), 6.46. This can now be identified as a coin of Briula. Both specimens are probably from the same dies. 2679 may perhaps be a half denomination.
5458/2. Plankenhorn coll., 3.12. Apparently same dies. This new coin suggests that the reverse may read KAICAP CEBACTOC. The coin was acquired at Edremit/Adramytem.

5459/2. BCD, reading ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔ ΚΑΙΚΑΙ ΘΕ on the obverse; the reverse legend starts with ΘΕ[.]

5460 K. Sommer comments (NC 1996, p. 154 note 31); ‘The coin seems to be a coin of the Greek community of Apamea/Myrlea. The reasons given in RPC for not including the coin under Apamea are not compelling: (1) the fact that there was a colony at the place issuing coins does not necessarily mean that there was no Greek community still continuing in many of its old traditions; in fact, this coin could be taken as evidence that there was; (2) this would explain why the coin has Greek legends; (3) the type of Apollo Clarios is not strange at Apamea/Myrlea, as it was a colony of Colophon (cf. O. Hirschfeld, RE 1, 1894, s.v. Apameia (5), 2664), which is probably why Apollo and his symbols are very prominent on the coinage of Apamea (Rec 10-21, 28, 30f). Moreover Pliny refers to Apamea as ‘nunc Myrlea Colophoniorum’ (MH VII.143; he mentions the ‘colonia Apamena’ in 149), and whatever his source (probably Agrippa, cf. W. Kroll, RE 21, 1, 1951 s.v. Plinius (5), 271-439, 304f.), as he mentions Iuliopolis and Germanicopolis in the same context, it must be after the establishment of the colony at Apamea. Therefore as such an unexpected coin is unlikely to be a forgery, it should be accepted as authentic.’

5462/1 Weight 2.98 (axis: 12); 3. Plankenhorn coll., with obverse legend: ΝΕΡΩΝ ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ. The variant legend on 3 indicates the correct attribution of the coins; 4. A specimen has been found in a grave at Maymun Sekisi Hill, about 13.4km NE of Pergamum, thereby supporting the suggestion made in RPC of an attribution to the environs of Pergamum. It, together with other coins from the same necropolis, is published by A. Yaras and D. Lenger in NC 2009, 403 no. 22.

New Uncertain

S-5471 AE. 22-23 mm, 7.59 g (2). Axis: var. [0]

S-5472 ΑΕ. 28 mm, 15.43 g (1). Axis: 12 (1). [0]

KAI; bare head of Augustus, r.
ΘΕ; head of ?, r; before; ?

1. Kovacs coll., 15.43. The letter before ΘΕ might perhaps be Μ. The size and general appearance suggests a western origin.

S-5473 ΑΕ 29 mm, 10.79 g (1). Axis: 6. [0]

[ ]; bare head, r.
[ ]; bust of Perseus, l., with harpa

1. Kovacs coll., 10.79. Possibly western; possibly from southern Asia Minor, e.g. Cilicia.

S-5474 corr. AE. 21-22 mm, 10.13 g (2). Axis: 12 (1), 6 (1) [0]

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head of Augustus, r.
ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head of Tiberius, r.

M. Spoerri, ‘Une émission au nom d’Auguste et de Tibère attribuable à Chalcis’, *SM* März 2002/Heft 205, pp. 3-4, publishes 5474/3, a specimen found in 1967 at Eretria in the course of the excavations conducted there by the Swiss archaeological school. She is right to relate this coin to the two specimens in the BCD coll. published as *RPC* S-5474 (one of which comes from Thessaly). The Eretrian specimen shows a monogram, *XΑ*, on the obverse, in front of Augustus’ head. Because of the provenances and the monogram, M. Spoerri interprets the monogram as the abbreviation of Chalcis. But she rightly stresses the difficulties of inserting this coin into the provincial coinage of Chalcis.

**S-5475/1** is probably another specimen of S-1420A/1, possibly from the same pair of dies. Therefore S-5475/1 should be deleted and given to the Magnetes.

**S-5476** AE. 11 mm, 2.55 g (1).

CAESAR [ ]; bare head, r.
Star and crescent

1. **CNG 37, 20 March 1996, lot 1047** (‘Drusus? Pontos?’), 2.55; 2. L 2001-3-35-3, 2.27 (axis: 3). This second specimen shows that the complete obverse legend is CAESAR.

**S-5477** AE 14 mm, 4.87 g (1). Axis: 6.

Bare head, r.
Legend on two lines, apparently C[ ]/ΠΙΩ

1. **RBW**, 4.87. The head looks Augustan, or perhaps Triumviral.

**S-5478** AE. 14 mm, 2.84 g (1). Axis: 12 (1).

ANTIOXEΩN; bare head of Augustus, r.
Caduceus on prow; all in wreath

1. **RBW (ex Kovacs)** 2.84. Antioch in Caria seems the most likely candidate, but this is not sure.

**S-5479** AE. 22 mm. Axis: 12 (1).

[ ]CEΒΑCT[ ]/ [ ]CEΒΑCT[ ]; youthful male bust, dr. l.
[ ]ΙΑΣΕΩΝ (retrograde and not certain)[ ]; female bust l.

1. **C Mossop** (‘Iasus’). The legend seems to be appropriate for Iasus, but it is by no means certain, and the coin does not resemble other coins of that city.

**S-5480** AE. 18 mm, 3.52 g (1). Axis: 6.

ΓΑΙΟΝ[ ]/CEΒΑCT[ ]; bare heads of Gaius and Lucius(?), facing each other
ΕΠΙ ΤΡΩΙΑΟ[ ]/ΟΥ; basket with poppy and two ears of corn

1. **Plankenhorn coll.**, 3.52. An attribution to Elaea seems plausible, in view of the reverse type.

**S-5481** AE. 16 mm, 3.26 g (1). Axis: 12.

Inscription illegible; head in lionskin, r.
KΩ[; veiled head, r.

1. L 1995-6-5-184 (ex Thackray), 3.26. An attribution to Cos (ΚΩ = ΚΩΙΩΝ) seems attractive, but it is not like other coins of Cos. It is not clear if the heads are supposed to represent, for example, Augustus and Livia.

S-5482 AE. 20 mm, 4.72 g (1). Axis: 12.  
Inscription illegible; veiled bust, r.
Illegible; Cybele reclining on eagle flying r.

1. L 1995-6-5-185 (ex Thackray), 4.72. P. Thackray suggests an attribution to Attuda, reading ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ on the reverse, but this is not clear.

S-5483 AE. 13 mm, 2.26 g (1). Axis: 12  
NEΡΩΝ; bare head r.
CIEPOC [sic]; eagle facing (head r.)


S2-I-5484 AE. 21 mm. 7.80 g (1). Axis: 12  
ΤΙΒΕΡΙΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ; laureate head of Tiberius, r.
ΔΡΟΥΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ; head of Drusus, r.


S2-I-5485 AE. mm. 1.70 g (1). Axis: 12  
Head of Tiberius (?), r.

Three cornucopias

1. P 2004/181, 1.70.

S2-I-5486 AE. 21 mm. 7.90 g (1). Axis: ?  
Γ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ [ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ]; laureate head of Caligula, l.
ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΠΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; head of Germanicus, l.

For a coin with similar types, see RPC 1572 (Thessalonica)

S2-I-5487 (Uncert. of Thrace ?) AE. 19 mm, 3.60 g (1).  
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR; laureate head of Nero, r.
VICTORIA AVGSTI; Victory standing l., with wreath and palm branch

C. Howgego suggests that this might belong with the Thracian group of Neronian coins in Latin (RPC I, 1758ff). For the Flavian period, a smaller denomination was attributed to this source, similarly with designs which were not copied from Rome (RPC II, 510, 543).

S2-I-5488 AE. 23 mm, 8.81 g (3). Axis: 12.  
Jugate heads of Divus Augustus and Livia.
ΚΑΙ ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ Κ[...]; Armenian tiara with five peaks.

S2-I-5489 AE. 15-17 mm, 3.42 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

KAICA[ A(or A)[ ]; laureate head r. [ ]ANIAΣ M[ ]; eagle standing l. (head r.)

1. Winterthur 7060 ex Kunker 21, 16-18 March 1992, lot 572 (tentatively attributed to Myndus). It is not clear that the letter to the left of the bust of the obv. really is a letter; if it is then it seems to be an alpha or a lambda. The rev. is difficult to complete; a name like Paus- anias would fit but seems rather long given the relatively large size of the letters. If M begins another word (e.g. an ethnic) then one would expect only one more letter before -anias, to guess from the space available. It is not unlike the coin tentatively attributed to Ceramus (RPC I, 2773A: Uncertain mint in Asia).

S3-I-5490 AE. 16 mm, 2.94 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [1]

ΔΙΑΙΩΝ ΓΑΛΛΩΝ; bare head (of Didius Gallus), r.
[ ] to r.; ΤΩΝ to l.; Zeus seated l. with eagle and sceptre

1. P 2010/16, 2.94. The portrait might perhaps be of A. Didius Gallus who was governor of Britain in AD 52-57. The coin looks as if it comes from Syria or Cilicia; a non-imperial portrait suggests a date in Augustus’ reign (though not at Cibyra: see RPC I).

S3-I-5491 AE. 11 mm, 1.78 g (1). Axis: 1 (1) [0]

Bare head, l.
Female head, l. (uncertain letters before).

1. Trade, 1.78.
Roman Provincial Coinage

Volume II
I.A. Carradice and T.V. Buttrey, *The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. II – Part I. Second fully revised edition. From AD 69 -96, Vespasian to Domitian* (London, 2007) includes several coins previously catalogued in RPC 2, especially the eastern denarii and Latin coins for Syria. The most important groups are (all have some supplementary material, not listed here in this Supplement):

For a concordance between RPC and RIC, see below (pp. 230-1).

**RIC**  
**RPC**

**Vespasian**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIC</th>
<th>RPC</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1390-449</td>
<td>801-49</td>
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<tr>
<td>1450-51</td>
<td>859, S2-II-859A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1452-70</td>
<td>850-57</td>
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<tr>
<td>1471-521</td>
<td>1451-88</td>
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<tr>
<td>1522-63</td>
<td>1901-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1564-81</td>
<td>1985-2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Irregular dupondii, minted in association with ‘for Syria’ bronzes’

Aurei and denarii from Ephesus

Cistophori

Denarii from Ephesus

Denarii and orichalcum from Asia

Aurei and denarii from Egypt, Judaea and Syria

Orichalcum minted in Rome predominantly for Syria

**Titus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIC</th>
<th>RPC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>498-514</td>
<td>501-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>515-8</td>
<td>860-3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Thrace

Cistophori

**Domitian**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIC</th>
<th>RPC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>831-40</td>
<td>526-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841-55</td>
<td>864-75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thrace

Cistophori

See below, on 511-43 and 1982-3, 1992-4, 2001, for discussion of the attribution of the ‘restored’ coins of Titus and Domitian; and of the dupondii of Vespasian attributed to Syria. The other groups are not discussed further in this Supplement, but RIC lists a number of new varieties.
N. Litinas, ‘Ostraca Chersonessi. Preliminary report’, in A. Chaniotis (ed), From Minoan Farmers to Roman Traders: Sidelights on the Economy of Ancient Crete (Stuttgart, 1999), pp. 349-51, has published some ostraca which refer to denarii and their subdivisions. The subdivisions are indicated by the Greek letter χ, and it can be calculated that 1 denarius = 26 χ, possibly (he suggests) standing for tetrachalkia.

Gortyn (Koinon)

5/5. Wagner collection, 9.73. This specimen completes the legends as follows: ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ[ ]-[ΟΥΕΣ] ΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ Σ (retrograde) /ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΣΙΑΩΝΟΣ.


22/3. NY 0000.999.53782, 15.16.

S3-II- 23A AE. 25 mm, 9.18 g (1). Axis: 6 (1)  [0]

Cydonia

49/5. Bologna 48269 (Palagi), 14.10.
50/5. P 2009/268, 7.18.

S3-II-50A AE. 21 mm, 6.43 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)  [1]

As obverse of 22.
As reverse of 23.

1. Aiello, 9.18

1. P 2003/257 (ex Auctiones AG 29, Righetti coll., 12-13 June 2003, lot 346), 6.43. Though published by Mionnet (Supp. IV, 343/301) and Sv; quoting a specimen from B, this coin was omitted from RPC II. The specimen known to Mionnet derived from Sestini and its obverse legend was read as KAICAP ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC. The reverse legend was read as A.I.PHΝΘΟY by Sv.

ACHAEA

Corinth

S2-II-109A  AE. 26 mm, 12.40 g (1).

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM; radiate bust of Domitian, r.
VICT AVG COR; Victory standing l., crowning trophy; at its base, seated captive.

1. Lanz 105 (BCD), 26 Nov. 2001, lot 531 (ex CNG 38, 6-7 June 1996, lot 665), 12.40.
same obverse die as 107/1; same reverse die as 110/1.


S3-II-116A  AE. 27 mm, 16.68 g (1). Axis: 3 (1)

IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG GERM PP; laurate head of Domitian, r.
COL [IVL FLA V] AVG CORIN; Dionysus (?).

1. Pozzi 3857. Same obv. die as RPC 114-6. The reverse type is described as ‘Dionysos tenant un thyrse et un canthare; devant lui, une panthère?’


127/1. Illustrated in error on pl. 6 as no. 128; 2: Gorny and Mosch 104, 9-10 Oct; 2000, lot 647, 7.72 g (the reading of the rev. legend is COL IVL AVG COR).

128/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 533 (illustrated in error on RPC pl. 6 as no. 127).


134/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 536.


145/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 539.

146/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 540 (correct description of reverse: Victory standing facing on globe, holding shield over globe and rudder).


156/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 543.


S3-II-163A  AE. 21 mm, 7.18 g (1). Axis: 5 (1)

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM; laureate head of Domitian, r.
COL IVL AVG; chimaera, r.; below, COR.


166/2. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 549.
175/2. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 551, 7.35.
178/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 552.
180/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 553.

S3-II-186A AE. 19 mm, 7.88 g (1). Axis: 3 (1) [0]

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM; laureate head of Domitian, r.
COL IVL FLAV AVG CORINT; Victory standing on globe l., holding wreath and palm.

1. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 564, 7.28

S2-II-204A AE. 21 mm, 7.28 g (1). [0]

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM; laureate bust of Domitian, r.
COL IVL FLAV AVG CORINT; Victory standing on globe l., holding wreath and palm.

1. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 558.

S3-II-206A AE. 20-21 mm. [0]

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GER; laureate head of Domitian, r.
COL IVL AVG COR; Zeus standing r., holding eagle and thunderbolt.

1. Argos Excavations 77.520.1 (= P. Marchetti and K. Kolokotsas, Le nymphée de l’agora d’Argos, Études Péloponésiennes XI (Paris, 1995), p. 292, n° 4 and pl. 32, 191). The authors describe the type as ‘un homme debout tourné à dr., la g. tendue en avant, la dr. le long du corps tenant un foudre’. A man holding a thunderbolt is obviously Zeus, and the type is very close to RPC 206. The difference between RPC 206 and 206A is the obverse legend: on 206, the legend ends with – GERM. This is not obvious on the specimen illustrated pl. 8, but this specimen is struck from the same obv. die as RPC 199, whose reading is clear.

1. CNG EA 243, 27 Oct. 2010, lot 244, 7.88

192/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 559.
199/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 561.

210/10-11. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lots 569-70, 4.21, 3.89.
213/3. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 572 (on the reverse: the athlete holds a strigil (?) in his l. hand).

216/3. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 574, 3.46.

**Patras**

See also Penelope Agallopoulou, *Themata nomismatokopias kai nomismatikis kuklophorias tôn Patrôn 14 av. Í.-C. – 268 ap. Í.-C.*, Archaiologiko Institutio Peloponnesiakôn Spoudôn, Seira Monographôn kai Didaktorikôn Diatribôn T. 1 (Tripolis, 2012) who publishes stray finds from the Roman period found during excavations conducted at Patras between 1970 and 1982. 361 coins from Patras, ranging from Augustus to the Severan period, were unearthed and catalogued pp. 67-91. A concordance between Agallopoulou’s catalogue and RPC II is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agallopoulou</th>
<th>RPC II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domitian 1-24, pp. 71-2 and Pl. 4</td>
<td>253-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitian 25-46, p. 72 and Pl. 4</td>
<td>221-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitian 47-57, p. 73 and Pl. 4</td>
<td>236-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitian 58-63, p. 73 and Pl. 4-5</td>
<td>234-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitian 66-71, pp. 73-4 and Pl. 5</td>
<td>227-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitian 72-3, p. 74 and Pl. 5</td>
<td>247-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitian 74, p. 74 and Pl. 5</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


247/5. M, 9.95.


**Thespie**

266/6. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 617a; 8. Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 617b, 4.84, 1h (rev. legend clockwise from top right).

267/5. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 617c.

268/4. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 618a; 6. Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 618b, 3.70, 5 g (rev. legend clockwise from lower left).

269/1. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 618c, 4.43 (4.87 *error*).


271/2. Now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 619b.


**Magnetes**

276/2. Righetti 7745, 5.29 (axis: 6).
Stobi

A catalogue of the coinage of Stobi, mainly based on the collection of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (with more than 500 specimens!), was recently published by P. Josifovski, *Roman Mint of Stobi* (Skopje, 2001).

The concordance between *RPC* and his catalogue is as follows:

With imperial portrait

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPC</th>
<th>Josifovski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>08-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>01-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>11-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>308</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>309</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>40-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>14-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>31-39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Josifovski does not know *RPC* 307-8; conversely, Josifovski 10 and 46 were not known to *RPC*. If Josifovski 10 is a variety of *RPC* 307, Josifovski 46 is more important, as it is the only coin known for Domitia (if it is genuine: see commentary).

Without imperial portrait

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPC</th>
<th>Josifovski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>535-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Josifovski adds 4 series without imperial portrait, which are also dated tentatively from Vespasian’s reign.

**S2-II-302A** AE. 18 mm, 5.25 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

Josifovski 538.

STOBENSIVM; Victory standing r., on globe, holding wreath and trophy.

**S2-II-303A** AE. 18 mm, 3.29 g (2). Axis: 12 (1), 6 (1) [0]

Josifovski 539-40

MVNICIPI; ox to r.


**S2-II-303B** AE. 17 mm, 2.1 g (1). Axis: 7 (1) [0]

Josifovski 541

MVNI; wolf and twins

STOB; two crossed cornucopias; star in the centre.

1. Private coll., 2.1.

**S2-II-303C** AE. 15 mm, 2.41 g (2). Axis: 3 (1), 6 (1) [0]

Josifovski 542-3
No legend; horse to r.
STOB; three standards.

1. Skopje, National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, 2.46; 2. Skopje, private coll., 2.36


305/2. Šeldarov coll. 175, 6.05; 3. Münz Zentrum 135, 10-12 Jan. 2007, lot 181, 8.23.


S3-II-307A AE. 30 mm, 15.15 g (2). Axis: 4 (1)  
Josifovski 10.
As 307.
As 307, but Tyche standing l.


309/2. Skopje, Ohridska Bank 58, 15.38.


S2-II-310A AE. 25 mm, 8.09 g (6). Axis: 6  
T IMPERATOR AVG F COS VI; laureate head of Titus with small aegis, r.
MVNICIPI STOBENSIVM; tetraestyle temple on podium with two steps


S3-II-310B AE. 27 mm, 11.84 g (2). Axis: 6  
[T IMP VESP]ASIANVS AVG F COS VI; laureate head of Titus, r.
MVNICIPIVM STOBENSIVM; Tyche in short chiton standing l., holding Victory on her extended r. hand and cornucopia in l.; shield at her feet.


S2-II-310Bcorr. AE. 25 mm, 7.8 g (1). Axis: 6 (1)  
CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS V; laureate head of Domitian, r.
MVNICIPI STOBENSIVM; tetrastyle temple on podium with two steps

1. Private coll., 7.8 (= S2-II-310B/1); 2. Private coll. The new specimen corrects the obverse legend, providing Domitian’s exact title (= AD 77/8).

312corr. The obverse legend reads T IMP DOM CAES (not TITVS IMP DOM CAES)./8. CNG EA 257, 8 June 2011, lot 226, 8.32.

S2-II-312A AE. 20 mm, 4.83 g (1). Axis: ?  
Josifovski 46
DOMITIA AVGVSTA; draped bust of Domitia, r.
MVNNICI (sic) STOB; tetrastyle temple on podium with two steps.

1. St Petersburg 2948, 4.83. This is the only known coin of Domitia; moreover, the legends on obv. and rev. seem to be reengraved and the spelling of municipium on the reverse is odd. So some uncertainty must attach to the authenticity of the coin.

On the coinage of Stobi, see also now P. Josifovski, The Kuzmanovic collection. Stobi (Skopje, 2010).

Macedonian Koinon

334/7. Righetti, 8.15.

Amphipolis


Philippi

345/5. Winterthur G 6608, 8.61 (DOM); 6. Brindisi Museo Provinciale 17851 (DOM), 8.40 (= AlIN 46, 1999, p. 239 no. 10 and tav. IX); 8. A II 36 (DOM), 9.57.
S2-II-345A  AE. 25 mm, 9.10 g (2). Axis: 7 (1) [1]

**IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XV;**
laureate head, l.
As 345

Only coins dated COS XIII were previously known.

S3-II-345B  AE. 26 mm, 11.50 g (1). Axis: 12 [0]

**IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI PP;**
laureate head of Domitian, l.
As 345

1. Heidelberger Münzhandlung H. Grün 53, 20-21 May 2010, lot 184 (ex Heidelberger Münzhandlung H. Grün 44, 10-11 Nov. 2005, lot 1116), 11.50. The obverse legend was read – COS XVI, but there are 2 vertical letters after XVI: either COS XVIII or COS XVI PP. As Domitian was never COS XVIII, the legend must be read as COS XVI PP. He was **cos xvi** in AD 92-94.

S3-II-345C  AE. 26 mm, 8.60 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

**IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI [ ];**
laureate head of Domitian, r.
As 345

1. Private coll., 8.60. Again there are 2 letters after XVI, probably PP.
**THRACE**

**Philippopolis**


352/4. Gotha (cast of rev. in Winterthur). Several examples noted in trade (2002-4). The objects held in the left hand of the figure on the reverse are a bow and three arrows; 5. Lanz 132, 27 Nov. 2006, lot 369 (no weight). The figure on the reverse is interpreted as Apollo holding patera and lyre.


S3-2-354A AE. 15 mm, 2.18 g (2). Axis: 6

1. R. Effler coll., 2.14; 2. R. Effler coll., 2.22; 3. Hirsch 284, 26 Sept. 2012, lot 2219. This series without imperial portrait might date from the Flavian period, and has a parallel at Tomi (RPC II, 409).

**Abdera**

On the coinage of Abdera, see now K. Chryssanthaki, *L’histoire monétaire d’Abdère en Thrace: Viè s. avant J.-C. - He s. après J.-C., Melatémata 51* (Athènes, 2007). The figures concerning the Flavian coinage are:

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<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>5.77 (8)</td>
<td>3 obv. dies</td>
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<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>5.78 (10)</td>
<td>4 obv. dies</td>
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<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>2.66 (4)</td>
<td>1 obv. die</td>
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</table>


355/4. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 922, 3.29.

**Perinthus**


364/5. CNG MBS 53, 15 March 2000, lot 1044, 10.62.

**Byzantium**


**Calchedon**

S3-2-370A AE. 22 mm, 4.43 g (1). Axis: ?

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΚΕΙΒΑΚΣ (sic); head of Domitia, r. ΚΑΛΧΑΔΟΝΩΝ; poppy and two crossed corn ears; in field, l., monogram AB.

1. A. Tricarico coll. (ex Emporium Hamburg 70, 14-15 Nov. 2013, lot 152), 4.43. No coinage was known for Calchedon under the Flavian period.
MOESIA

Odessus

401/3. Aiello (ex Gorny and Mosch 170, 13-14 Oct. 2008, lot 1673), 8.60 (described as Agrippa!).

Callatis

See supra pp. 35-36.

S3-2-401A AE. 21 mm, 4.28 g (2). Axis: 12

AMNG 277 var.

Head of Heracles, r.
KAA/AA; club and three ears of corn.

1. SNG Stancomb 861, 4.91 ; 2. V GR 7808, 3.65
Compare the style of the head with the portrait of Vespasian on RPC II, 2810.

Tomi

403/10-11. Righetti, 4.24, 4.87. 11 from same obv. die as 403/1.


405/6. Righetti, 4.98.

406/3. Gitbud and Naumann VCoins 2566, 4.60.

S2-II-408A AE. 20mm, 5.31 g (1).

AMNG 2505 and var
Laureate head of Zeus, r.
TOMCITWN AΘAN(Ω); eagle
AΘAN: 1-6: see AMNG; AΘAN: 7. Righetti. The name AΘAN occurs on 408. The form of the ethnic occurs for Domitian.

409/2. Righetti (rev. inscription illegible).

411/7. Righetti.

S2-II-412A AE. 20mm, 4.56 g (4). Axis: 11

AMNG 2499
Laureate head of Apollo, r.; before, lyre
TOMITΩN Θ; Dioscuri
1. L BMC 4, 5.88; 2-8: see AMNG; 9. Righetti, 3.39. The style suggests a first century date; the form of the ethnic (with no epsilon) excludes Domitian and the form of the omega suggest a date after the Julio-Claudians.

S2-II-412B AE. 20mm, 3.90 g (3).

AMNG 2507
Laureate head of Zeus, r.
TOMITΩN Θ; eagle
1-6: see AMNG; 7. Righetti. See note on S2-II-412B.

S2-II-412C AE. 17 mm, 3.69 g (1).

AMNG 2512
Veiled head of Demeter, r.
TOMIT CMI; two torches
1. L BMC 5, 3.69; 2. Righetti (with TOMITΩN only). The letters CMI could as well be ΚΠΙ.
Kings of Bosporus


Tyra

The coinage of Tyra was catalogued by V.A. Anokhin, *Monetii Antichich Gorodov. Cerebro-Žejapdnogo Pritchernomoria* (Kiev, 1989):
As 508
VICTORIA AVGSTI, S C; Victory advancing r., with wreath and palm


511-43 The restored coins of Titus and Domitian have been studied by H. Komnick, *Die Restitutionmünzen der frühen Kaiserzeit* (Berlin, 2001). He attributes all the coins to Rome. His listing in one sequence is followed by I.A. Carradice and T.V. Buttrey, *The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. II – Part I. Second fully revised edition. From AD 69 -96. Vespasian to Domitian* (London, 2007), nos. Titus 399-497 and Domitian 822-30, but it is clear that they are unsure of the sole attribution to Rome (see commentary on pp. 191-3).

See also below, on Parium, for the possibility that ‘quadrantes’ also belong to this group of coins.

Koinon of Bithynia


604/9. CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 860, 11.39, also with the countermark MHTΒ (GIC 622); 10. Budapest (cast of rev. in Winterthur, where ticket says obv. legend begins ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ rather than ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ).

607/13. Righetti 5747, 6.25.

S3-II-608A AE. 18 mm, 4.41 g (1). Axis: ?. [0]
ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ [ ]; laureate head of Domitian, r.
As 608.

1. Gorny and Mosch 152, 9 Oct. 2006, lot 1775, 4.41. This piece proves the reading of L BMC 7 was right. See commentary of 608.

S3-II-610A AE. 16 mm, ? Axis: 7 (1) [0]
ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΥΙΟΣ; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΕΠΙ Μ ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟΥ ΑΣΙΡΗΝΑ ΑΝΘΟΥΠΑΤΟΥ; in field, ANΘΟΥ-ΠΑΤΟΥ.

1. Tieγον excavations S. 11-15 (= D. Savas Lenger, ‘Coins from the Tiegon Excavations, including an unpublished Koinon Bithynion Coin’, NC 172 (2012), pp. 343-6 (ill. P. 344). This small denomination is similar to others signed respectively by the proconsuls M. Macceius Rufus (RPC II, 610) and M. Salvidenus Asprenas (RPC II, 614).


S3-II-613A AE. 22 mm, 7.45 g (1). [0]
ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΥΙΟΣ; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΕΠΙ Μ ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟΥ ΑΣΙΡΗΝΑ Α; basket with 3 poppy heads (?) and 2 ears of corn

1. Humphries coll., 7.45 (die axis 1.30). This seems to be the missing denomination for Domitian for the proconsul Asprenas, parallel to 607 for Macceius Rufus and 616 for Naso, but curiously with a different design: one would have expected the spear and shield.

616/3. Delete PRF coll.

618/1. Now Yale (ex PRF, ex Emporium 54, 1987, lot 375), 5.04 (axis: 1).

Prusias ad Mare

625 corr. /3. Warsaw 49372, 5.85 (Domitian’s head is radiate, not laureate).

Nicaea

628/8. This specimen was also sold by Swiss Credit Bank Münzenliste n° 13, März 1974, lot 138 (136 on the plate!), now CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1057; 17. Münz Zentrum 161, 11 Jan. 2012, lot 277, 10.51 (cmk: ΤΟΝΖΟΥ [GIC 568] on the obv.)
S2-II-631A AE. 25 mm., 11.51 g (1).

DOMITIANOS KAISAR SEΒASTOY YIOS;
laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΕΠΙ Λ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΝΑΣΩΝΟΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΥ;
in field, ΝΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΡ ΒΙ; winged caduceus

1. Ebay 28/03/2003, # 3014590159, 11.51. Coins of the procurator L. Antonius Naso are known for the Bithynian Koinon (RPC II, 615-8), but this and 631B are the first city issues in his name.

S2-II-631B AE. 19-20 mm, 4.12 g (1). Axis: 6 (1)

DOMITIANOΧ KAISAR ΣΕΒΑΣΤ;
laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΕΠΙ Λ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΝΑΣΩΝΟΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΥ;
in field, ΝΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΡ ΒΙ; winged caduceus

1. Yale (ex PRF), 4.12. This is another denomination of an issue struck in Nicaea for Naso; 2. CNG EA 290, 7 Nov. 2012, lot 252, 5.37; 3. MNS VCoins 22081, 6.07 (same obv. legend as S2-II-631A).


634/2. Vatican (cast in Winterthur).


S2-II-641A AE. 25 mm., 7.78 g (1). Axis: 6

AUT ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΓΕΡ;
laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΝΕ ΠΠ; eagle on globe, head r.

1. Weigel coll. (ex K. Dorney website June 1998, lot 27), 7.78. The coin is a variant of 641, with a slightly different obv. legend, and two monograms instead of a legend on the rev. This is the first coin smaller than the sestertius-sized coins to have the monograms, which stand for ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ.

644corr. Domitian’s head is radiate.

Nicomedia


651/2. Tricarico coll., 7.17 (the legends are complete: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΟΥΣΙΠΑΣΙΑΝΩ ΝΕΙΚΟΔΟΜΗΔΕΩΣ/ΕΠΙ [ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΠΛΑΝΚΙΟΥ ΟΥΑΡΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΘΟΥ).

653/2. Warsow 49413, 22.40 (the legend ends in ΣΕΒΑ[ ]).

655/5. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1983.56.21 (H.B. Wells coll.), 12.08.

658/3. Forum Ancient Coins SH57026, 10.05 (reverse legend ends with - ΒΙΘΥΝΙΑΣ Κ).

S3-II-658A AE. 23 mm, 8.76 g (2). Axis: 6

AUT ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕ;
radiate head of Domitian, r.
Η ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΤΗ Β(Ε)ΘΥΝ;
eagle standing l., wings spread, looking r. with wreath in beak.

661/4. CGF, Monnaies IX, VSO, 30 Dec. 2000, lot 206, 10.76.

662 S. Middleton has pointed out that the figure on the reverse might be Astakos: see P. Weiss in *LIMC* II, p.902, C. Bosch, *Die Kleinasiatischen Münzen*, pp. 211-3.

S3-II-663A AE. 18 mm, 3.60 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) 0

ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ; poppy and two ears of corn

1. *Correa do Lago coll.*, 3.60 (this coin catalogued erroneously under *RPC* I, 664/2). Probably same obv. die as *RPC* I, 663.

Julioptolis


667/2. A (under Apamea), 7.43, 6h

Prusias ad Hypium

671/3. Brussels II, 55.520, 25.35 (obv. legend ends with ΓΕΡΜΑ Σ; on the obv. cmk = *GIC* 608).

675/2. L. 1999-10-7-2 (ex Giessener Münzhandlung 97, 11 Oct. 1999, lot 736), 25.21. This new specimen has a legible obverse ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, thus confirming the attribution to Domitian.

676/7. G. Rohde Vcoins 17287, 26.31 (obverse legend: ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜ).


S2-II-678A 33 mm, 23.6 g (1)

As *RPC* 675 but ends ΓΕΡ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ; Tyche seated l. (as *RPC* 683 but larger denomination)

1. eBay 3 Oct 2004, #3932675544.

681var Obv. legend is ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΓΕΡ: 1. Righetti, 12.22 (axis: 6).
684/3. Lambros 1886 (cast in Winterthur), with variant obv. legend ending ΠΕΡΜ rather than ΠΕΡ.


**Claudiopolis**

690/4. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 981, 22.75.

S3-II-698A AE. 21 mm, 3.76 g (1). Axis: ?  

Same legend as 698; laureate head of Domitian, r.
As 698.

1. T. Cheesman coll., 3.76.

**Tium**


S3-II-701A AE. 24 mm, 7.21 g (1). Axis: 6  

ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕ; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΣ ΤΕΙΑΝΩΝ; Asclepius standing facing, head l., resting on serpent staff.

1. Moneta Numismatic Service VCoins 22080, 7.21. The design of Asclepius was not yet found on coins of Bithynia. The denomination seems to be intermediary between RPC II, 701 and 702.

702/3. Warsaw 57181, 4.95 (the obverse legend ends with ΣΕΒ Γ).

S3-II-703A AE. 19 mm, 3.46 g (1). Axis: ?  

ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Σ; radiate head of Domitian, r.
ΤΕΙΑΝΩΝ; poppy between two corn ears.

1. G. Rohde, accessed via www.vcoins.com 2007, 3.46. The obverse is identical (though it is a different die from the P coin illustrated) to RPC II, 703, and it is the same denomination.

**Uncertain of Bithynia**

709/3. A Tricarico coll., 11.05; 4. A. Tricarico coll. (ex CNG EA 222, 11 Nov. 2009, lot 302 (obv. legend ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡ)), 12.82.

709var. Obv. legend is ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ: 1. Ebay 4 May 2003, #3020861288; 2. A Tricarico coll., 11.33 (5h)
710var. Obv. legend is ΑΥΤ ΑΩΜΠΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Γ: 1. Private coll., 7.28 (axis: 7); 2. Private coll. (the reading –ΤΑΙΟΥ on the reverse legend is confirmed).

Sinope


717/2. See now Casey, p. 30 no. 330 (misread and mis-dated).

722/2. See now Casey, p. 30 no. 327.

S2-II-723A AE. 21 mm, 7.60 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0] IMP CAES DOM AVG GERM; laureate head of Domitianus, r.; C I F AN CXXIIIX; Marsyas standing l., holding wine skin over shoulder

1. CNG EA 126, 9 Nov. 2005, lot 165, 7.60.
It is possible that this coin represents in fact a good specimen of RPC 723.

Casey p. 30 no. 328 attributes a more or less illegible piece with wolf and twins on the reverse to the Flavian period, but this is not compelling.
Asia: aurei and denarii

801-58. The revised edition of RIC 2 makes a number of changes to this section, and several new varieties are now known. One group may not exist (RPC 814-5), and there seems to be an additional group with a star and an annulet, as well as the coins with a star, also for Vespasian as cos v and Titus as cos iii (see RPC 852/3 and 6; and 856).


827/2. Lanz 112, 25-26 Nov. 2002, lot 395, 3.10 (the end of the obv. legend is off-flan and might read COS II as well)

831 Lanz 135, 21 May 2007, lot 594 has the head of Domitian missing ('sekundär eradiert' [Damnatio memoriae]).


Cistophori

82-II-859A AR. 25 mm, 10.36 g (1) [0]

IMP VESP CAES AVG PONT MAX TRIB POT COS IIII; laureate head of Vespasian, r. COM ASIA; temple with four columns


This is the second non-plated cistophorus of Vespasian, with a somewhat different reverse from RPC II, 859. Although it is from a different obverse die, it confirms the COS IIII reading for 859.

Cyzicus

880/3. Righetti [long legend]. The coin from the Huston catalog 134, 1994 (given as 1998 in error), lot 48, was listed in RPC II as possibly the third example known of the type 880. It is in fact a coin of Anazarbus, type RPC 1749, now in NY (inv. 2001.21.9): see AJN 13 (2001), p. 181, no. 13 and pl. 11, no. 7.

Parium ?


888corr./8: SNG Leypold 381, 6.40. This coin, together with a reexamination of the other specimens, suggests that the correct reverse legend is COS XVII (not XVI), which means that the series was struck in AD 95.

p. 137 AE. 18 mm, 2.91 g (1). Axis: 6.

IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG; head laureate, r. IVLIA AVGVSTA; veiled female figure (Julia as Vesta?) seated l., holding (?) and sceptre

1. JSW 1984 (BM photo-file), 2.91. An attribution to Rome was suggested for this and similar small bronze coins in RPC II, but I. Carradice suggests that an alternative possibility is the similar ‘Latin aes from Thrace’ (after RPC II, 510): similar obverse titles.
Alexandria


897/2. Now Winterthur G 6086; 5. O (published by J. Milne, NC 1953, p. 23, n° 7 and pl. I)

Assus

899/2. Winterthur 6338, 5.87 (axis: 12). A second example, from the same dies though very worn, of the somewhat enigmatic ‘Ioulia Augousta’ coin.

Gargara

901/2. Countermark: KM 39, 7 mentions a K on its side ‘im Felde eingeritzt’ for a coin of Vespasian, omitted in error for RPC II, 901/2, but visible on the illustration at the top of the reverse.

Antandrus

906/8. Helios 5, Vogl coll., 25 June 2010, lot 692 (ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 8, 9-10 Oct. 1991, lot 375), 5.10 (if it is the same piece as 906/6, then the photos Pl. 39 are wrong; anyway Bankhaus Aufhäuser 7, 1990, lot 405 is not the same coin as Bankhaus Aufhäuser 8, lot 375, as stated in RPC II, as it is a coin of Ancyra).

Germe

K. Ehling’s corpus, Die Münzprägung der mysischen Stadt Germe in der römischen Kaiserzeit (Asia Minor Studien 42, Bonn, 2001), has now been published
The equivalence between RPC and his catalogue is as follows:

RPC  Ehling

925 32-34  1 obv. die
926 35-46  4 obv. dies
927 31  1 obv. die
928 30  1 obv. die
929 26-29  3 obv. dies
930 1-19  18 obv. dies
931 20-25  5 obv. dies


Nacrasa


Thyatira


S3-II-946A AE. 16 mm, 3.40 g. Axis: 6 [1] [0]
Laureate head, r. ΘYATEIΠHΝΩΝ in wreath.

1. Goddard coll. G293, 3.40. Very close to RPC II, 946 with anepigraphic portrait of Heralkes. John Goddard suggests that this is a similarly anepigraphic portrait of Titus. If correct, this would support the attribution of RPC II, 946-9 to the Flavian period.

949corr./2. M. Fox coll., 2.85 (Roma is draped).

S3-II-949A AE. 16 mm. 4.27 g (2). Axis: 12 [0] As 949.
As 944.


Elaea

957/8. Gorny and Mosch 204, 5 March 2012, lot 1752, 2.57 (same pair of dies as 957/6 and 7).

S2-II-957A AE. 21 mm. [1] [ ] CCBACTON; emperor laureate r. facing empress l.
ELAΙΤΩΝ; Persephone standing l., holding up corn ears and torch; to l., two corn ears

1. V. The identities of the emperor and empress are not sure, but could be Domitian and Domitia

Myrina


S3-II-964A AE. 16 mm, 3.12 g (3). Axis: 12 (1), 9 (1) [2]

ΛΥΤΟΚΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟϹ; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ; laureate and draped bust of Apollo, r.; in front, lyre.


Aegae

965-9 See also S2-I-2431A, for a coin with the name Nemeonikos, showing that the translation given in RPC II is incorrect and the word should be regarded as just a name.

965/5. G Rohde website March 2009, 10228.

966/4. Osman 1905 (cast in Winterthur), with variant reading ΟΥϹϹΙΠΑΙΑΝΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ; 5. Yale (ex PRF), 4.00.

S3-II-967A AE. 18 mm, 3.53 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

As 967.
As 969.

1. CNG EA 257, 8 June 2011, lot 238, 5.33.

Phocaea

973/1. Now I. 2001-3-35-4 (ex Kovacs), 4.98.

979 V. Heuchert suggests that the reverse depicts Dionysus rather than ‘Phocaea (?)’.

Temnus

980/4. A new specimen (private coll., 22 mm, 6.26) shows that the missing magistrate’s name is ΔΙΟΝΥϹΩΔΡΟΥ. This shows that the coins with the same name given by RPC II, 1038 to Teos must be misread: ΘΗΩΝ must be ΘΗΜΝΙ. RPC II, 1038 should therefore be deleted.

S3-II-980A AE. 18 mm, 3.59 g (1). Axis: 6 (1), 12 (1) [0]

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ; laureate head of Domitian r.
ΕΠΙ ΑΓΝΟΥ ΦΙΑΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟϹ ΚΤ[ ], ΘΗΜΝΙ; Dionysus standing l. with cantharus and thyrsus.

1. Private coll. (ex eBay 17/3/07), 3.59; 2. A. Tricarico coll., 3.44. A new and hitherto missing (for Temnus) denomination between the larger coins for Titus (RPC II, 980) and the smaller for Julia (RPC II, 981). A head of Dionysus appears on earlier coins, in the name of Asinius Gallus under Augustus (RPC I, 2447).
Mostene

990/1. Now Yale.

S2-II-990A AE. 16 mm, 2.50 g (1). Axis: 12. [1]

MOSTHNH; draped bust of Mostene, r.
ΕΠΙ ΒΔΛΑΝΟΥ; Nike standing r., with wreath and palm

1. L. 2001-3-35-5, 2.50. For city personifications and the use of the nominative singular to identify them, see RPC II, p. 33. For the name of the proconsul, see RPC II, 989-90.

S3-2-991A AE. 22 mm, 7.69 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

ΟΥΤΩΧΙΑΙΑΝΟΚ KAICAP; laureate head, r.
ΜΟΣΤΗΝΩΝ; radiate hero with fouble axe on horse, r.; cypress, r.

1. CNG 90, 23 May 2012, lot 994, 7.69

1038. Should be deleted. The coins are misread coins of 980 (see above, with Dionysodorus).

S2-II-1037A AE. 25 mm, 10.84 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]

ΚΟΒΑΣΤΟΚ ΘΗΙΩΝ; laureate and cuirassed (or draped?) bust of Vespasian, r.
ΤΙΤΟΚ ΚΑΙΚΑ (above) [ ]; bare head r. of Titus facing bare head l. of Domitian

1. Winterthur 6360 (ex Rhousoopolos), 10.84. Although the coin is not in good condition the readings do seem definite. This is the first coin of Teos for Vespasian’s own reign, and is the same large denomination as is found for the first time otherwise only under Domitian (RPC II, 1039).

S3-2-992A AE. 19 mm, 5.29 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

As 992 corr.
KAICEПΩΝ ΜΟΣΤΗΝΩΝ; hero with double axe on horse, l.

1. Rauch 89, 5 Dec. 2011, lot 1420, 5.29

1042/5. Winterthur 6942 ex Schulten 1990 lot 333. Overstruck on a coin of Nero (cf. commentary on 1042-3).

Ephesus

On the coinage of Ephesus, see now S. Karwiese, Die Münzprägung von Ephesos (Wien, 2012). Concordance between Karwiese and RPC II:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karwiese</th>
<th>RPC II</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>1066</td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>1067</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>91A</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>


S3-II-1073A AE. 31 mm, 19.69 (2). Axis: 1 (1) [0]

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; laureate bust with aegis, r. ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΙΑ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΗ ΑΙΩΝΙΟC, ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ; ephebe standing half-naked r.

1. Berk, 20.92; 2. Tire Museum inv. 2411, 18.46. These coins attest the foundation of the ‘perpetual gymnasiarchy of Domitian’.


Tralles

1096/19 with variant obv. legend ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ: G.

Rohde VCoins 12959, 7.24.

1097/19 with variant obv. legend ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ: G.

Rohde VCoins 12959, 7.24.

S3-II-1097A AE. 28 mm, 10.44 g (1).

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; laureate head of Domitian r. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ; Herakles seated on rock, l.

1. G. Rohde VCoins 12959, 10.44

Briula

1122/1. Tricarico coll., 6.9 (axis: 12). This may well be the very specimen cited by Imhoof-Blumer from the trade, since exactly the same letters are missing on the obverse.
Samos

1127/5. CNG EA 257, 8 June 2011, lot 240, 9.55.

Priene


Miletus


Cos

1163/4. Göttingen CR coll. 93.16, 3.96 (axis: 6). Thanks to this specimen, the obverse legend can now be read as OYΕΙΙΑΙΑΙΟΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC.


S3-II-1168A AE. 15 mm, 2.21 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]
[ΑΟΜΙΤΙΑΙΟΝΟΣ] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC; laureate head, r.
[KΩΙΩΝ]; palladium.

1. Göttingen CR coll. (D27 108.15), 2.21. Though the beginning of the obverse legend is missing, there is no doubt that it is a coin of Domitian. The design of the palladium is common under Trajan and Hadrian.

S3-II-1171A AE. 15 mm, 1.78 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]
[ ]; laureate head, r.
KΩΙΩΝ; serpent staff.

1. Göttingen CR coll. (D23 101.11), 2.21. Though the obverse legend is missing, the portrait is Domitia.

Rhodes

1184/2. Weight is 3.94. Axis of both 1184/1-2 is 6.

1185/3. RHJA, 3.04; 1-3. Inscription is POΔΙWN, not POΔΙΩΝ. Axes of 1 and 3 are 12, 6.


Stratonicea

1196/2. Cast in Winterthur, showing that 2 is from the same dies as 1.

Iasus


Orthosia


S2-II-1213A AE. 19 mm, 5.02 g (2). Axis: 12 [1]
ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ; draped bust of Senate, r.
ΟΡΘΩΣΙΕΩΝ; Dioscuri between horses

1. B B-I, 5.68; 2. Private coll., 4.36. This series was not included in RPC II but probably belongs to the Flavian period.

Antioch (ad Maeandrum)

1220/6. Athens (cast in Winterthur).

Aphrodisias

**Sebastopolis**

1248/3 : Moruzzi Numismatica, Flavia 2007, Cataloghi di vendita a prezzi netti, lot 6, 8.60.

**Cibyra**

S3-II-1262A AE. 24 mm, 8.67 g (2). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

As 1262
Same legend as 1262; Zeus seated, r., holding out r. hand, l. resting on sceptre

1. Gorny and Mosch 152, 9 Oct. 2006, lot 1798, 8.89; 2. Lanz 147, 2 Nov. 2009, lot 304, 8.44.


**Laodicea**

1280/5. A Mavromichalé coll. 1904/05 i€ 768, 5.35, 6h.

1282/3. Ex Myers, 11-12 May 1972, lot 134.


**Sardis**

1306/7. Now Yale; 9. Yale (ex PRF), 2.98.

1307/4. SNG Leypold 1192, 4.20.

1308/5. SNG Leypold, 1215, 3.92.


S2-1315A AE. 22 mm, 9.06 g (1). Axis: 6. [1]

Τ [             ] ὪΡΟΣ; laureate and cuirassed bust of Titus, r.

ΣΠΙ Τ ΦΑ ΕΙΣΙΓΩΝΟΥ [        ]; Demos of Sardis standing, r., with Demos of Smyrna (?) standing, l.


The obverse legend is presumably Τίτου Αυτοκράτορος; Καίσαρος would be possible as the second word, but it does look like an Ὢ before the Π. The title occurs at Assus and Smyrna under Vespasian, but the genitive form is unusual and contrasts oddly with the dative, which is used on the coins of Eisigonos for Vespasian. The reverse design is much the same as on the coins for Domitian as sole emperor (RPC II, 1317), although the two demoi are not clasping hands. The similarity of design suggests the identification of the other demos as that of Smyrna, even though they are not named as on RPC II, 1317. This is only the second ‘alliance’ coinage from the reign of Vespasian (RPC II, pp. 6-7, 34).

Daldis


S2-1327A AE. 17 mm, 3.97 g (2). Axis: 12. [0]

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCAP CC]; laureate head of Domitian, r. 
ΔΛΛΔΙΑΝΩΝ; Zeus standing l., holding eagle and sceptre.

1. Tübingen *SVG* 3678, 5.34; 2. Tübingen *SVG* 3679, 2.59. Same dies. Coinage is not otherwise known for Daldis under Domitian.

Flavia Philadelphia

1330/10. Variant with ΦΛΑΒΙ not ΦΛΑΒΙΩΝ: *SVG* Leypold 1124, 4.23.


1332/1. Now Winterthur 6711; 3. Yale (ex PRF), 10.75 (axis: 12).

1335/2. Now *SVG* Leypold 1127.

1339/2. A. Tricarico coll., 2.61. This second specimen confirms the reading of 1339/1.

Silandus


Cadi

1360/8. Boston MFA 64.1172, 16.05.

1361/9. Now Boston MFA 64.1166.

Aezanis

1364/4. Now CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 1022

Synaus

S2-II-1371A AE.18 mm, 5.10 g (1). [1]

ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ ΘΕΟC ΣΥΝΚΑΝΤΟC; turreted and draped bust of Roma r. facing draped bust of Senate l.

ΔΥΝΑΤΗΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟY ΑΡΧΟ; Apollo standing naked r., drawing arrow from quiver and holding bow.

1. P 2002/151 (ex Gorny and Mosch 115, 5 March 2002, lot 1387), 5.10. For the name of the magistrate, see *RPC* II, 1371 (under Marcellus, reign of Vespasian).

Iulia Gordus

1385/4. *SVG* Leypold 945, 3.92 (with ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ; see the reference to I-B, LS given in *RPC*).

Eumenea

1386/15. Now Yale (ex PRF), 4.15.

1388 P. Weiss points out that the woman called Kl Terent Hylla is actually Kl Terentulla, the mother of a man known from an inscription, Kl. Valerianus Terentullianus (see ‘Eumeneia und das Panhellenion’, *Chiron* 30 (2000), pp. 617-39).

Cidyessus

1391/6. A 5894Δ, 4.55, 6h.

Cotiaeum

1404/2. Lanz 92, 1999, lot 479, 12.10.

1409/4. Yale (ex PRF), 2.96.

Midaeum

S2-II-1415A AE. 33 mm

AYΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ; laurate head of Domitian, r.
ΑΘΗΝΑ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ; Athena standing r., with spear and shield


Amorium


Katsari

| G1-15, pp. 72-3 and Pl. 7 | 1420 |
| G16-33, pp. 73-4 and Pl. 7 | 1421 |
| G34-41, p. 74 and Pl. 7-8 | 1422 |
| G42-45, pp. 74-5 and Pl. 8 | 1423 |
| G46-49, p. 75 and Pl. 8 | 1424 |
| G50-54, p. 75 and Pl. 8 | 1425 |
| H1-2, pp. 75-6 and Pl. 8 | S3-II-1425A (see below) |

RPC

1420/13. Now Boston MFA 63.794, 10.93.


S3-II-1425A AE. 19 mm, 4.28 g [2]. Axis: 5 (1) [0]

ΕΠΙ Α ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΛΟ; helmeted bust of Roma, r.
ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΜΟΡΙ; two hands clasped

**UNCERTAIN OF ASIA MINOR**

**Denarii with o**

1451-69. The revised edition of *RIC* 2, by I. Carradice and T. Buttery, makes a number of changes to this section, including a few new additions.


**Orichalcum coins of AD 77-8**

1470-88. The revised edition of *RIC* 2, by I. Carradice and T. Buttery, makes a number of changes to this section, including a few new additions.


1483/2. CNG 61, 25 Sep. lot 1705; 3. CNG MBS 64, 24 Sept. 2003, lot 1022, 2.83. 1483/1-3 are all struck from the same obv. die whose legend must be read T CAESAR (and not CAES) IMP (sic) PONT.

Lycia


Aspendus

For the correct attribution of the previously Uncertain 2804, and the new larger specimen, see D. Salzmann, ‘Vespasian in Aspendos’, SM 201 (2001), pp. 8-9. They are now listed as S2-II-1520A and B.

S2-II-1520A AE. 23 mm, 7.50 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]

KAIICAP; laureate head of Vespasian, r.
AC; Apollo, radiate, standing facing with laurel branch; to l., lyre; to r. tripod

1. Private collection, 7.50.

S2-II-1520B (= RPC II, 2804) AE. 20mm, 7.35 g (1). Axis: 12 [0]

KAIICAP; laureate head of Vespasian, r.
AC; facing busts of Hera and Zeus

1. Trade, 7.35.

S2-II-1520C AE. 20mm, 5.13 g (1). Axis: 1. [0]

KAIICAPS- [ ]CPIACIANO; laureate head of Vespasian, r.
AC-II[ ]; cult statues of the Aphroditai Kastnietides

1. Private coll.

Side


S2-II-1523A AE. 27 mm, 13.48 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

As 1523
CIAHTWN; Athena standing l., holding nike and spear with shield; owl (?) at her feet, l.

1. Yale (ex PRF), 13.48.

1525/1. now Burstein (Peus 366, 2000) lot 841.

S2-II-1524A AE. 23 mm, 8.14 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

ΔOMI[ ]TEPMANIK; laureate head of Domitian, r.
CIAHTW[ ]; Athena standing l., crowning a trophy, thunderbolt in l. hand.

Apollonia

1601/2. H Sneh coll. H Sneh suggests that the coin depicts Vespasian, not Titus as described in *RPC* II, reading the beginning of the obverse legend as AYTO-KPATOP KAICAP... and not as TITON AYTOKPAT-OPA... But the interpretation of the inscription is very difficult.

![Image of coin](image1)

Antioch

1604/4. P 2003/487 (ex Gorny and Mosch 126, 13-14 Oct. 2003, lot 1870), 8.75. The reverse legend is COL ANT, as on 1604/2; 5. A Mavromichalè coll. 1904/05 iç' 442, 7.23 (axis: 12).

![Image of coin](image2)

S2-II-1605A AE. 21 mm, 5.81 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [1]

[ ]ITIANO CAESARI [ ], laureate head, r. As 1604-1605.


![Image of coin](image3)

Lystra


S2-II-1606A AE. 18-9 mm, 4.24 g (2). Axis: ? [1]

vA Lys., p. 516

IMP. T. CAE. AV[ ]; laureate head of Titus, r. COL IVL LVS; helmeted bust of Athena, l.

1. Kovacs MBS XVI, 29 Sep. 2004, lot 267. 4.37; 2. B.I-B (= vA, Taf. 26, 8), 4.10. I-B hesitated between Domitian and Trajan. The Kovacs specimen, from the same pair of dies as the B specimen, proves in fact that this is another issue for Titus; 3. Rauch 90, 4 June 2012, lot 308, 4.86.

Claudiconium (= Iconium)

1607. The reverse is more likely Cybele than Hades.


S3-II-1608A AE. 19 mm, 3.54 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

ΔOMITIANOC K[ ]; laureate head of Domitian, r. [KA]AYAİKONIE[ÖN]; Victory holding wreath and palm walking r.

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Koinon of Galatia


1617/3. CNG 84, 5 May 2010, lot 859 (ex Gorny 181, 12-13 Oct. 2009, lot 1855, 12.58 (the obv. legend as Σ and not C, ΚΑΙΣΑΡ instead of ΚΑΙ; on the obverse, the legend ends in ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΟ).

Ancyra


S2-II-1623A AE. 20mm, 3.08 g (1) [1] Draped bust of Men, on crescent, r. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΕΚΤΟΣΑΓΩΝ in four lines

1. B = L-B, GM 750/747; 2. vA 6129, 3.08. This series without imperial portrait was omitted from RPC II, but probably belongs to the Flavian period as the legend ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΕΚΤΟΣΑΓΩΝ figures only on RPC II, 1620-3.

Tavium

1624/6. Warsaw 84060, 19.00 (same obv. die as 1624/1-2).

Pessinus (?)

1627/5. Boutkowski 1886 ; 6. St Petersburg (5-6 : casts in Winterthur) ; 7. Warsaw 66521, 5.14 ; 8. G. Rohde VCoinss 7302, 9.05 ; 8-10. Amasya Museum 76.15.23, 78.2.21, 84.8.31, 6.67, 5.84, 6.90 (= S. Ireland, Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins in the Museum at Amasya (Ancient Amasia), Turkey, London, 2000, no 1762-3, 1998). No 1998 is placed among the uncertain but the photo of the obverse suggests RPC 1627 (probably the same obv. die as 1627/1) as indicated in the text ; 11 = 1722/1 (see note below on 1722), with variant of obv. legend.

1628/1. Now CNG 93, 22 May 2013, lot 946; 2-3. Amasya Museum 74.39.3, 80.4.1, 7.52, 7.51 (= S. Ireland, Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins in the Museum at Amasya (Ancient Amasia), Turkey, London, 2000, no. 262-3). Thanks to Amasya 80.4.1, illustrated, the reverse legend of 1628 can be completed as ΕΠΙ ΝΕΡΑΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΣΑ. On the obv., the round countermark with ÇB seems unknown to GIC.

The fact that one specimen of 1627 was probably found at (or around) Samsun, three others at (or around) Amaseia) and two of 1628 at (or around) Amaseia, quite far from Pessinus, may indicate that the attribution to Pessinus (?) needs to be seriously questioned.

Amasea


Caesarea

1636 For CYOYC, read CTOYC!


1651/20. CNG 88, The Sierra coll., 14 Sept. 2011, lot 1015, 6.83 (the reverse legend reads ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙΚΑΠ ΚΕΒΑ ΨΕΒ ΑΤ, not ΚΕΒ ΑΤ ΨΕΒ ΑΤ). It is possible that other coins cited by RPC have this legend. RPC 1651/18 (= Metcalf Hoard 51 and Pl. 3) has – ΚΕΒΑ, though it was not noticed by Metcalf.

S3-II-1661A. AR. 13 mm, 1.65 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

AYΤΟΚΠΑΤΩΡ ΤΙΤΟC ΚΑΙΚΑΠ ΑΕ; laureate head of Titus, r.
As 1661.

1. A 5949, 1.65.


1664/1. Now Boston 63.80.

1665/6. Now Boston 63.79.

S2-II-1665A AR. 20 mm, 6.38 g (1). [0]

AYΤ ΚΑΙ ΔΟΜΙΤ ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟC ΓΕΡΜ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΚΕΒΑΚΤΗ; laureate head of Domitian r. facing draped bust of Domitia l.
No legend; emperor in quadriga r., holding laurel branch in r. hand and sceptre in l. hand


1671/16. Now Boston 63.78.

1680/2. A 5948a, 15.82 (axis: 1).

GALATIA-CAPPADOCIA: Caesarea, Uncertain mint

1681/5. Now Winterthur G 6656.


Uncertain mint


Kingdom of Armenia Minor

1692/4. NY 1944.100.62306, 11.67 (countermark: uncertain on obv).
Anemurium

‘Pseudo-autonomous’ coins were probably struck during the reigns of Titus and Domitian. To those already published (RPC II, 1705, 1712, 1713) must probably be added a type close to RPC II, 1713 which belonged to the hoard published by R. Ziegler, ‘Zum Geldumlauf in Asia Minor’, Coin Finds and Coin Use in the Roman World, eds C. E. King and D. G. Wigg (Berlin, 1996), pp. 437-460.


S2-II-1713A AE. 15 mm, ?. Axis: 6 (1)

No legend; Apollo standing l., holding branch in r. hand
No legend; stag standing r.

1. Ziegler p. 450, no. 5 and Tafel 1, p. 458.

Titiopolis


S2-II-1714A AE. 24 mm, 8.05 g (1).Axis: 12.

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟ[ ]; laureate head of Domitian, r.
[ ΤΙΟΠΟΛΗ[ ]]; Ares (?) standing l., holding out uncertain object and raising arm behind head

1. L. 2002-2-1-5. 8.05. The obv. die is very close to that of 1714.

Myus

Myus in Cilicia supposedly has an issue in the reign of Domitian (ZfN 12, 1885, pp. 334-5; cf. BMC p. xlv), but this is in fact a misread coin of Nacrasa in Berlin (RPC II, 932/12).

Celenderis

1715/7. Yale (ex PRF), 10.11.

Coropissus


Olba


Pompeiopolis

1722/1. The unique coin of Vespasian attributed to Pompeipolis by Levante, and accepted as such in RPC, is in fact a coin of Pessinus (?). The entry should be deleted from RPC II. The reverse legend was read as ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠ[ ], but ΕΠΙ N can be read before ΠΟΜΠΗ[ ], and the similarity of reverse type with 1627 makes it likely that the Levante coin is another specimen of RPC 1627. The obv. legend reads in fact ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΟΥΣΙΩΣΙΑΝ[W] which is a variant of 1627.


**Tarsus**


1729 To the list of names in the l. field should now be added AAE/NIK: Triton V (Freedman), 15 Jan. 2002, lot 518, 13.97 and XAP/ΔIO (J. Noory coll.).

**Mopsus**


1740/3


1743/ 9. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1257, 20.45; 10. Triton X, 9 Jan. 2007, lot 606, 19.80. This fine specimen proves that the obv. legend ends with – ΓΕΡΜ and the rev. legend with – ΒΕΡ. It was not noted that the sigmas are square.


**Anazarbus-Caesarea**


1753/1. Now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1108.

1755/1. Now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1107.

**Flaviopolis**


S3-II-1757A AE. 26 mm, 15.79 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0] As 1758.


**Eirenopolis**


21 Nov. 2012, lot 219, 2.77 (star behind Asclepius’ head on the reverse); 5. CNG EA 294, 16 Jan. 2013, lot 464, 4.10.

1768/5. CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1091 (ex Waddell I, 9 Dec. 1982, lot 493), 11.94.


Aegeae

1770/1. Now CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 484; 3. B Fox (= IB, KM 427/15 and Taf. XVI, 16), 14.61. I-B reads EI API AM in field, r., but there is probably a third letter after EI, possibly P. 4. Gorny and Mosch 129, 8 March 2004, lot 240, 13.83 (with same letters as 1770/3).

S2-II-1770A AE. 31 mm, 23.83 g (1).

BMC 20

Head of Asclepius, r.; before, serpent staff
ALΓΕΑΙΩΝ; Hygieia standing l. feeding serpent
from patera; in field, CIP (?), ΦΙ (?) and ΒΩΝ (?)

1. L = BMC 20, 23.83. The tentative readings of the letters in the field including year 115 = AD 68/9 were made by Bloesch (noted under cast in Winterthur), but are very uncertain.

1771/2. Winterthur G 7062 (ex Kunker 21, 1992, lot 648), 17.51. This specimen seems to be from the same obv. die as 1771/1. Therefore the obv. legend should be read as ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ]. In RPC. II, ΦΙΛΩΣΑ should of course replace the mistaken ΓΙΑΩΣΑ in this entry.

1772/3. Winterthur G 6456, 14.23. The obv. legend is ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ; 4. H. Wells collection (cast in Winterthur). The obv. legend should be ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑ[ ] [ ]ΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ. ΣΕΒ can be read on 3, while ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑ[ ] can be read on 1 (illustrated in RPC). The complete legend would presumably have been something like ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ.

Epiphanea

1789/4. Private coll.

S3-II-1790A AE. 17 mm, 4.26 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)

KAICAP; laureate head of Domitian r.
ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΩΝ; Tyche seated r. holding ?poppies; to r., ΑΞ.


Carallia

The coin attributed to Carallia in SNG Pfälzer Privatsammlungen. Kilikien 672 is a regular coin of Cilicia, as RPC 2092.


1819/3. Leu 77, 2000, lot 536, 25.22.
Much new light has been thrown on the coinage of Syria by K. Butcher, *Coinage in Roman Syria: northern Syria, 64BC-AD 253* (London, 2004). Although Butcher, *CRS* was published after *RPC II*, account had already been taken of his views as he had kindly allowed access to his (then unpublished) PhD thesis.

**Aurei and denarii**

1901-35. The revised edition of *RIC 2*, by I. Carradice and T. Butrey, makes a number of changes to this section. For example, 1920 has been deleted, and some new varieties have been recorded.

S2-II-1905A AV 7.30 g (1) [0]

As 1904-5
COS ITER FORT RED; Fortuna standing, l., resting on prow and holding cornucopiae


1910/2. LHS 100, 23-24 Apr. 2007, lot 471, 7.53 (same dies as BMC 523).

1912/3. Heritage, The Shoshana Collection of Ancient Judaean Coins, 8-9 March 2012, lot 20531, 7.49 (same obv. die as *RPC* 1911/1, reverse legend outward from top l.).


**Tetradrachms of Syria**


**Antioch: Vespasian, orichalcum coinage**

1982-3, 1992-4, 2001 In the new edition of *RIC 2.1* (2007) the coins of Vespasian, Titus and Domitian with caduceus between crossed cornucopiae are listed under the mint of Rome as ‘irregular dupondii, minted in association with ‘for Syria’ bronzes’ (nos. 756-64, 767). They are separated from the other denominations (*RPC* 1984-90, 1995-2000, 2002-5 = *RIC* 1564-81). The discussion on p. 28 confirms the mint at Rome (and adds convincingly on this point the hybrid coins with ‘normal’ Rome reverses [RIC 765-66]). T.V. Buttrey has now published ‘Vespasian’s Roman orichalcum: an unrecognised celebratory coinage’ in D.M. Jacobson and N. Kokkinos (eds), *Judaean and Rome in Coins 65 BCE – 135 CE* (London, 2012), pp. 163-86, where he demonstrates many western provenances, and so rejects the attribution of intended circulation in Syria. We prefer to regard the whole group of all denominations as a single group, minted at Rome and originally intended for circulation in Syria (so *RPC II*), and would explain the western provenances as resulting from the transfer back to the west of coins previously transported to Syria from Rome. We would support the view from the Syrian countermark XF recently discovered on one piece of 1983/21 (see below) and from the parallel of the orichalcum coins of Trajan which were originally made in Rome, then circulated (and were countermarked in Syria) and then transferred to Britain, where many are found today (see B. Woytek, *Die Reichsprägung des Kaisers Titus (98-117)* (Vienna, 2010), pp. 171-2, 539-43, nos. 931-39, although he does not discuss the western and British finds or list them in his catalogue; but see D.R. Walker, ‘The Roman Coins’ in *The Temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath Vol 2 The Finds from the Sacred Spring* ed B. Cunliffe (Oxford, 1988), pp. 281-358, at pp. 288-9; A.S. Hobley, *An examination of Roman Bronze coin distribution in the western empire, A.D. 81-192* (Oxford, 1998), pp. 40).

**S3-II-1983A** As 1983 but rev. TR POT COS III
CENSOR = *RIC* 2.1 no. 760 (hybrid with rev. for Titus).

**S3-II-1989A** As 1989, but PON TR POT: *RIC* 2.1 no. 1570.

A. Kushnir-Stein, ‘The coinage of Agrippa II’ Scripta Classica Israelica. Yearbook of the Israel Society for the Promotion of Classical Studies 21 (2002), pp. 123-31 has argued convincingly that the problems of the dated coins of Agrippa can be solved by suggesting that they were struck according to two different eras (49 and 60) and so at two different mints (era of 49 at Paneas; era of 60 unsure). It is not clear, however, according to which of the two eras his latest coins (years 34 and 35) are dated; thus coins cannot make a definite contribution to the date of the end of his kingdom at the moment. Her views are not accepted by N. Kokkinos, Justus, Josephus, Agrippa II and his Coins, Scripta Classica Israelica. Yearbook of the Israel Society for the Promotion of Classical Studies 22 (2003), pp. 163-80.

Neapolis


2224/2. Gemini VI, 10 Jan. 2010, lot 718, 15.70. This specimen, much finer than the Berlin one (2224/1), provides an almost complete legend of the coin: ΑΥΤΟΚ ΑΔΩΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ [ΓΕΡ?]/ΦΛΑΟΥΙ/ΝΕΑΠΙΣΑΜ Ι. ΕΑ.

Gaba

2238/5. Gemini VI, 10 Jan. 2010, lot 707, 13.52.


Agrippa II

2258 In obv. legend read ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟC not ΚΕΒΑΚΑΚΤΟC!

2261 On this series, see now A. Burnett, ‘Wife, Sister, or Daughter?’, IJR 6 (2011), pp. 121-5. The female head labelled CEBACTH on coins of Agrippa II of year 19 is interpreted as Julia, the daughter of the Emperor Titus, and all the coinage of Agrippa II, apart from the Latin series of years 25-26, is to be attributed to Tiberias, according to the late Alla Kushnir-Stein.


Gaba

2281 Add ΓΕΡΜΑ to end of rev. legend.


2291 Obv. legend should read ...ΤΙΤΩ ... ΚΕΒΑΚΤΩ.

2292/5. Add sic after ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.

2293 Same comment as for 2291.

2296 Obv. legends reads ..ΚΑΙΚΑΒΑ... not ..ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ...

Domitian’s provincial Judaean coinage


The Judaea Capta coinage of Vespasian and Titus

As for RPC I, the most important new work is *Catalogo Completo della Collezione Dattari Numi Augg. Alexandrini*, ed A. Savio (Trieste, 1999). Its complete series of rubbings of the coins listed by Dattari (and also the supplementary coins he acquired after the publication of the book) enables many uncertainties to be resolved. The following abbreviation is used: DS. Some of the smaller denominations (with no obverse legend) are poorly preserved, and not considered in detail here.

**Vespasian**

T.V. Buttrey has pointed out that eBay 350401581940 (October 2010 = Amphora Coins) seems to be a year 1 tetradrachm with Vespasian as *sebastes*. In *RPC* p. 324-5 two other coins are mentioned, one in C (748-1950) and one in BM = BMC 224, which both seem very similar. The BM one was given to year 4 by BMC, but in *RPC* (p. 324, n. 14) it was taken to be of year 2. The C coin, seemingly of year 4, was also read as year 2 (*RPC* p. 325 n. 21). The ebay coin too might possibly be a bad year 2 (B). Alternatively, and indeed more plausibly, all three coins might be coins of year 4, but as yet no tetradrachms are definitely attested for that year.

**2426** The only coin cited was D 346, but DS 346 shows that it is a very corroded coin; the date seems to be LF, but the rev. is illegible and the obv. does not definitely seem to be Vespasian. Thus 'confirmation required' still.

**2446** The only coin cited was D373 and DS 373 shows that the date is not clear, though it could be LE = *RPC* II, 2439. So the entry for year 7 needs confirmation.

**S3-II-2452A** AE. 24 mm, ?

ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΥΕΣΠΙΑΣΙΑΝΟ, laureate head of Vespasian, r.

As 2452.

1. Didyma excavations.

**S3-II-2461A** AE. 28-29 mm, 14.24 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)[I]

ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΙΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ;

laureate head of Vespasian, r.

ΖΕΥΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ; Zeus-Sarapis seated, l.; at feet, Cerberus; in l. field, ΛΙ.


**2758A** AE. 10 mm, 1.17 g (1).

As 2578, but rev. cornucopia

1. L 2001-5-10-2 (ex Hudson coll.), 1.17.

**Domitian**

2474 A second specimen (DS 6713) confirms the entry, but is insufficiently clear to help decide whether the legend is ΝΙΑΟΣ or ΝΕΙΑΟΣ.

2478 was cited from only D435. The rubbings of DS 435 and of the second and third specimens DS 6709 and 6711 provide the confirmation required.

**S3-II-2479A**

Obv. A. Helmeted bust of Athena, wearing aegis, r.

2485 is one of the rare coins for Domitian with the title "gemi" in year 2. It is uniquely cited from D583, but DS 583 shows that the presence of "gemi" is uncertain; only "ΣΑΡ ΔΩΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ" is clear from the rubbing.

2488 is the other of the rare coins for Domitian with the title "gemi" in year 2. It is cited from two specimens. One of these, in New York, is illustrated in RPC II, and seems clear. The second was D618, but DS 618 shows that the reading is not clear.

2500 was cited uniquely from D491, but DS 491 shows that the date is not clear, so the entry requires confirmation.

S2-II-2512A Year 5, bust of Alexandria r. DS 6729. The type is known for other years (e.g. RPC II, 2501 for year 4).

2525 was cited from only D434. DS 434 shows that the date is not illegible, so confirmation is required.

2536/2. CNG MBS 76/1, 12 Sep. 2007, lot 1145, 8.68.

2537 was uniquely cited from D493, and DS 493 confirms the reading.

2541 The citation should be D578, not 579.

2543 was cited uniquely from D486, but DS 485 shows that the date is not clear.

2551 DS 444 shows that the coin has no rev. legend, so it is the same as RPC II, 2550. Delete 2551.

2552 Second and third specimens: DS 6717-8.

2555 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 470.

2561 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 511.

2565 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 467.

2569 was cited from two specimens neither of which had been illustrated, but DS 624 is sufficiently clear to provide confirmation.

2574 was cited uniquely from D508, but DS 508 shows that the date is not clear and might be year 11.

2575 was cited uniquely from D524, but DS 524 shows that the date is not clear.

2584 D568 is actually a specimen of RPC II 2585, as DS 568 shows.

S2-II-2587A 20mm, with hawk reverse (as 2569 for year 9). Year 10 is attested with two forms of the obverse: E from DS 6842 (plate 23) and El from DS 6843.

2589 A second specimen: DS 6822 (plate 23).

2595 was cited uniquely from D537, but DS 537 shows that the date is not clear.

S2-II-2595A Griffin seated r with wheel (LI in exergue: Jarman; cf. BMC Suppl. 2751). Perhaps also DS 6831 (plate 23).

2601 is obverse E, and there is no rev. legend. A new specimen from Umm Balad, also obv. E, is much clearer and shows that the figure is Demeter standing l. with corn ears and long torch (as was found standing r. for year 10: RPC 2576).

2617 DS 549ff provides 13 more illustrations of Pharos coins, for years 11 to 15.

2632 Despite note 69, D 473 has the normal obverse, as DS 473 shows.

S2-II-266A As 2666 but obv. bust to l.: DS 539-40.

2686 D471 is an error for D474.

2678 DS 456 is also quadriga to l.

2694 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 460.

S2-II-2702A 20mm, with uraeus reverse (as 2664-5 for year 12). Year 13 is attested by DS 6846 (plate 23).

2709 was cited uniquely from D500; confirmed by DS 500 and 6744.

2711 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 457.

2719 was cited from only 1 specimen: DS 6745 is a second.

p. 338 note 16: two coins were cited for Domitian with dates later than year 15, but not accepted by RPC II: (i) D459 was described as year 16, but the coin, as DS 459 shows, has an illegible year; and (ii) D553 was described as rev. design Pharos with the impossible year 19, but the date on DS 553 is not illegible. It is described by DS...
as LIE, which is possible (RPC II, 2732).

**Small denominations**

14 mm, 1.37 g (axis: 12) caduceus between corn ears L IA could also be Trajan L 2001-5-3-3.

11 mm, 0.90 g (axis: 12) three corn-ears LΘ S2-2759A. The type is recorded in RPC for Vespasian year 8. = L 2001-3-35-7.

11 mm, 1.11 g (axis: 12) cornucopia [L] Γ S2- 2766A. The type is recorded in RPC for Vespasian years 8-9. The portrait is clearly Vespasian = L 2001-3-35-6.

**Nomes**


**Upper Egypt**

**Arsinoite**

*S3-II-2770A* AE. 28 mm.

AYT KAIC ΘΕΟ YIOC ΔΟΜΙΤ CEB; laureate head of Domitian, r.

Uncertain legend; Sobek-Geb/Kronos standing l., with bust and harpa .


**Hermopolite**

*2771*. Weber and Geissen, p. 180, no. I.

**Lower Egypt**

**Memphite**


**Saite**

*2778*. Weber and Geissen, pp. 243-4, no. I.

**Sebennyte**

*2779*. Weber and Geissen, p. 311, no. I.

*2780*. Weber and Geissen, p. 311, note 36 also incline to an attribution to the Sethroite nome.

**Sethroite**

*2781*. Weber and Geissen, p. 329, no. I.

2804 is a coin of Aspendus. See S2-II-1520A and B above.

2805 now L 2001-5-1 (6.90 g: axis: 2).

2807/2. Rauch 9. e-live Auktion, 24-25 March 2011, lot D 241, 7.44. The legend of the reverse (?) seems to be ΑΥ ΤΙΤΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ.


S3-II-2809A AE. 18 mm, 4.82 g (1). Axis: 12 (1) [0]

As 2809.
Same legend as 2809; laureate heads of Titus and Domitian facing each other.

1. Private coll., 8.42.

2811/4. Yale (ex PRF), 9.57.


S2-II-2818 AE. 17 mm, 4.90 g (1). [0]

ΣΕΒΑΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r.
Athena standing facing with spear and shield on basis

1. Lindgren I, 359. 4.90 (attributed to Dardanus). The portrait is identified as Tiberius or Augustus by Kovacs in the Lindgren catalogue, but it might be Flavian.

S2-II-2819. AE. 18 mm, 4.97 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΝΕΙΚΗ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΣΕΒ; Victory walking
r., holding wreath in r. hand and trophy on l. shoulder


S2-II-2820 AE. 29 mm

T ET DOMITIANVS CAESARES; jugate draped busts of Titus and Domitian l. SENATVS; Senate seated l., with branch and sceptre?

**Concordance RPC II / RIC II, 1²**

*Latin Coins from Thrace*

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**Uncertain of Asia Minor (RPC)**

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**Syria, Aurei and denarii (RPC)**

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Roman Provincial Coinage

Volume VII. 1

For publications of general interest for the material covered by *RPC* VII.1, see now:

L. Bricault (dir.), *Sylloge Nummorum Religionis Isiacae et Sarapiciæ* [= SNIRES] (Paris, 2008).

For new material collections, see:


*SNV* *Turkey* 3, O. Tekin, S. Altunoluk, E. Korpe, *Çanakkale Museum*, vol. 1: *Roman Provincial Coins of Mysia, Troas, etc.* (İstanbul, 2009).
*SNV* *Turkey* 5, O. Tekin, S. Altunoluk, E. Sağır, *Tire Museum*, vol. 1: *Roman Provincial Coins from Ionia, Lydia, Phrygia and etc.* (İstanbul, 2011).
*SNV* *Turkey* 7, O. Tekin, S. Altunoluk, *Ödeniș Museum*, vol. 1: *Roman Provincial Coins of Ionia, Lydia and etc.* (İstanbul, 2012).

**Alexandria Troas**

2/33. Çanakkale Museum 4931 (*SNV* *Turkey* 3, 366), 5.10, 21 mm, 60° (as 2/7-15); 34. Tire Museum 1991-8 (*SNV* *Turkey* 5, 555), 4.74, 20 mm, 60° (as 2/16-26).

**Cyzicus**

7/5. CNG EA 68, 9 July 2003, lot 147, 9.37.
26/4. CNG EA 282, 11 July 2012, lot 157, 5.35, 22 mm, 30° (same dies as 26/3).
27/22. Çanakkale Museum 6187 (*SNV* *Turkey* 3, 60), 5.20, 22 mm, 210° (as 27/1-9); 23. Çanakkale Museum 12129 (*SNV* *Turkey* 3, 61), 5.30, 21 mm, 30° (as 27/10).
31/2. CNG Coin Shop 774228, 4.44, 22 mm, 210° (same dies as 31/1).
**Ilium**

38/21. CNG EA 288, 10 Oct. 2012, lot 303, 3.02, 17 mm, 360° (reverse type as 38/1-11); 22. Gitbud&Naumann 20, 3 Aug. 2014, lot 423, 4.54, 20 mm (as 38/1-11).


45/5. Çannakale Museum 1772 (SNG Turkey 3, 642), 3.90, 18 mm, 330°.

**Adramyteum**

53/4. Çannakale Museum 5826 (SNG Turkey 3, 41), 4.70, 27 mm, 150° (obv: die unclear, new reverse die with legend reading CTP ΑΠΟΙΑΝΙΠΟ – Β ΑΔΡΑΜ – Ν). 64/1-3 corr. CTP • Α • ΙΟV • ΑΠΟ–ΑΙΝΙΑΠΟY ΒΟV Α/Cl/ΑP–X/O/V; 1. Now F. Jarman coll.

65/3. Yale 2004.6.2343, 6.80, 25.0 mm, 180° (ex PRF).

**Apollonia ad Rhyndacum**


67/2. Yale 2008.83.129, 10.91, 27.9 mm, 180° (same dies as 67/1).

**Hadrianeia**


**Miletoupolis**


112/6. CNG EA 300, 10 April 2013, lot 146, 20.04, 37 mm, 180° (same dies as 112/1-2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>119/5</td>
<td>C. Rhodes coll., 11.88, 29 mm, 180°.</td>
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<tr>
<td>129/2</td>
<td>Tire Museum 89-110 (SNG Turkey 5, 358, where it is suggested that Zeus holds an eagle and not a Nike), 5.60, 25 mm, 180°.</td>
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<tr>
<td>131/16</td>
<td>Fonds Robert 183 (bought in Istanbul, 1946), 7.41, 210° (as 131/1-9).</td>
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<tr>
<td>141/24</td>
<td>Gitbud&amp;Naumann 21, 7 Sept. 2014, lot 377, 8.48, 25 mm (same die as 141/15-18).</td>
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<tr>
<td>S4-VII.1-141A</td>
<td>AE. 25 mm, 9.3 g (1). Axis: ? [0]</td>
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<tr>
<td>142/6</td>
<td>Harvard Art Museums 1996.226, 8.25 (as 142/2-5); 7. Fonds Robert 186 (bought in Balikesir/Mysia, 1960), 5.99, 360° (as 142/1); 8. C. Rhodes coll., 8.44, 26 mm, 360° (as 142/1).</td>
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<tr>
<td>146/13</td>
<td>C. Rhodes coll. (ex CNG EA 201, 17 Dec. 2008, lot 238 where weight is given as 3.22), 3.60, 19 mm, 360° (as 146/1-9); 14. CNG EA 279, 16 May 2012, lot 170, 3.74, 19 mm, 330° (as 146/1-9); 15. Harvard Art Museums 1981.74.270, 2.96 (as 146/1-9); 16. C. Rhodes coll., 3.62, 18 mm, 360° (as 146/1-9);</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. C. Rhodes coll., 3.32, 18 mm, 330° (with a new obverse die, reverse seems to be R1).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>149/3</td>
<td>Peus 366, M. Burstein coll., 25 Oct. 2008, lot 577, 10.62, 29 mm (as 149/1-2, but with slightly different reverse; ΠΠΙ ΑΙΑ ΑΠΙ ΤΟΝ ΚΙΟΚΟ / ΑΤΡΗΜΗ; Apollon sitting l. on rock, l. arm on tripod and branch in r. hand. No table with amphora or griffin on this specimen; Spoerri Butcher, ‘Εφεσε, Γερμη και Κάδοι’, pp. 250-251, n° 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>150/1</td>
<td>Now Lanz 100, 20 Nov. 2000, lot 253.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pergamum</td>
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<td>170/4</td>
<td>Harvard Art Museums 1983.56.34, 11.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pergamum and Nicomedia, alliance</td>
<td>173/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>175/6</td>
<td>Now Lanz 154, 11 June 2012, lot 440.</td>
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<td>Acrasus</td>
<td>178/1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thyatira and Smyrna, alliance</td>
<td>192/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Thyatira

198/9. Izmir 70, 7.40, 29 mm (as 198/1-5).

Daldis

201A corr. On the correct interpretation of the type, see M. Spoerri, ‘Apollon et Cybèle à Daldis (Lydie)’, SM Heft 226, Juni 2007, p. 59. The two deities facing each other are Apollo citharoedus l. and Cybele with tympanon and lion at her feet r.

S3-VII.1-203A AE. 22 mm, 5.16 g (2). Axis: 6 (2) [0]

ΦΟΥΠ ΤΠΑΝ–ΚΒΑΛΑΚΙΝΑ – CA; draped bust of Tranquillina r. with stephane, seen from front.
Δ–ΑΑ–ΔΙΑΝΩΝ; Artemis to r. holding recumbent stag by its horns.

1. CNG 93, 22 May 2013, lot 796, 4.50; 2. Forum Ancient Coins 27190, 5.81. Both coins are from the same pair of dies. These are the only coins of that denomination known so far in Daldis for the period 238-244.

Cadi


209/5. CNG EA 127, 23 Nov. 2005, lot 163, 23.87, 38 mm.

210/2. Roma Numismatics Ltd 4, 30 Sept. 2012, lot 2442, 20.28, 38 mm, 180°. Very clear specimen showing indeed an altar r. of Tyche.

Saitta


223/11. Lanz Auction 159, 8 Dec. 2014, lot 541, 8.5 (as 223/9-10).

Sardis

231/6. Harvard Art Museums 1985.159, 10.92 (reverse as 231/4-5); 7. Athens MN 1891/92 ΚΞ 618, 14.15, 30 mm, 180° (as 231/1-3); 8. Fonds Robert 734, 12.50, 180° (as 231/1-3).

233/34. Harvard Art Museums 1981.74.51, 6.44 (as
233/7-21; 35. Odemiş Museum 8457 (SNG Turkey 7, 422), 7.85, 25 mm, 180° (as 233/7-21); 36. GubukNaumann 21, 7 Sept. 2014, lot 413, 7.24, 24 mm (as 233/7-21).

234/3. CNG EA 195, 10 Sept. 2008, lot 147, 46.35, 38 mm, 180° (As 234/1-2, but slightly different reverse: ΠΠ[...]–Α ΣΡΜ –ΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΑΡΧ // ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ // Β ΝΩΚΩΚ; figure of Demeter standing r.[and not l. as for 234/1-2] facing seated Kore. No altar visible).

235/1-4 corr. The magistrate’s name should probably read ΠΠΙ ΠΡΟΦΙ on all the specimens; 4. Yale 2007.27.1, 7.33, 27.0 mm, 360° (ex Gorny & Mosch 156, 5 March 2007, lot 1775); 5. C. Rhodes coll. (ex CNG EA 316, 4 Dec. 2013, lot 315), 7.16, 26 mm, 180° (as 235/2, but much clearer reverse inscription).

237/20. Tire Museum 90-5177 (SNG Turkey 5, 485), 4.82, 25 mm, 180°; 21. C. Rhodes coll., 7.34, 24 mm, 180° (as 237/1-6, with good example of obverse A5).

239/15. Tire Museum 85-146 (SNG Turkey 5, 484), 6.36, 26 mm, 180° (as 239/1-6).


S4-VII.1-235A AE, 24 mm, 7.06 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

AVT • K • M • ΑΝΤ • ΓΩΡΔΙΑΝΟ; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind;
ΠΠ ΠΡΟΦΙΑΟΥ ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝΟΝ Β ΝΩΚΩΚΩΝ; Zeus standing to l., eagle on his r. and sceptre in his l.

1. C. Rhodes coll., 7.06, 24 mm, 180° (obverse is A6).


Philadelphia and Smyrna, alliance

268/6. Art Coins Roma 4, 5 Dec. 2011, lot 324, 20.74, 37 mm, die break on obv. (reverse as 268/4-5).

269/10. İzmir 68, 13.30, 34 mm (same as 269/5-6).

269A/2. Tire Museum 2749 (SNG Turkey 5, 456), 15.22, 32 (?) mm (described and illustrated as 23 mm), 180°.
Cyme


277/7. CNG EA 160, 14 March 2007, lot 182, 12.81, 28 mm.

279/11. CNG EA189, 11 June 2008, lot 82, 4.96, 20 mm, 180°.

Magnesia ad Sipylum

286/1. Now CNG 93, 22 May 2013, lot 801.

288/14. CNG EA 307, 24 July 2013, lot 177, 12.83, 29 mm, 360° (same dies as 288/11-13).

290/23. Gorny & Mosch 200, 10 Oct. 2011, lot 2175, 5.57 (reverse as 290/1-10).

Phocaea


Smyrna


311/8. Tire Museum 1660 (SNV Turkey 5, 295), 5.60, 26 mm, 360°.

315/101. Tire Museum 2645 (SNV Turkey 5, 296), 4.84, 23 mm, 180°; 102. Tire Museum 2007-175 (SNV Turkey 5, 297), 3.50, 22 mm, 180°; 103. Tire Museum 91-1307 (SNV Turkey 5, 298), 4.50, 21 mm, 180°.


334/7. CNG EA 160, 14 March 2007, lot 200, 11.52, 28 mm.

Temnus

S3-VII.1-339A AE. 29 mm, 11.70 g (1). Axis: 6h (1)  

AY • KAI • M • ᾽ ᾳΩΠΔΙΑΝΟC; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.

ASIA: Cyme, Magnesia, Phocaea, Smyrna, Temnus, Colophon

CT AY NEIKO-CTPATOY B THME/IT-ΩN in l. and r. field; Demeter standing facing, head l., holding stalks of grain in r. hand and torch in l. Same obv. die as 340, but new reverse type.

1. C. Rhodes coll., 11.70.

343/20. Tire Museum 384 (SNV Turkey 5, 20), 4.74, 23 mm, 180° (reverse legend unclear); 21. Tire Museum 1510 (SNV Turkey 5, 21), 4.92, 22 mm, 180° (as 343/11-18).

Colophon


S3-VII.1-351A AE. 30 mm, 10.94 g (1). Axis: 6 (1)  

AYT K Μ ANT • • ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.

ЄΠΙ ΚΕΡΟΜΩΣ ΚΟΛΟΓΡΙΩΝ; Athena standing to front, head turned l., with shield and long spear.

1. CNG EA 288, 10 Oct. 2012, lot 306, 10.94. Not only is the reverse type new for Gordian III, but the strategos Onesimos is so far also unrecorded for that period. The obverse die is already known [A4].
Ephesus

On the coinage of Ephesus, see now the catalogue presented by S. Karwiese, *Die Münzprägung von Ephesos 5: Katalog und Aufbau der römischen Stadtprägung. 1. Katalog* (Vienna, 2012) which includes references to coins found during the excavations in Ephesus.

Table of concordance between Karwiese and RPC VII.1:

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<td>389, rv 2</td>
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</table>

1 *FORPΙΑΙΑΝΟC / [ΦΩΣ]CI-ΩΝ; Nike standing to l., 3.5 g, 18 mm, Ephesus excavations 40/69, Stiegenegasse 3, ‘kein Foto vorhanden, Lesung etwas unsicher’. With 3.5 g, this coin seems slightly heavy for the time of Gordian. As the identification is insecure, we have decided not to include it in our supplement.

2 For this entry, Karwiese gives a reference to Munich SNG 224, where this coin is now given to Philip II Caesar.

3 The reverse of this coin belongs to Elagabalus (Munich SNG 183, erroneously given as ‘München 197’). The obverse however might well be of Gordian, but certainly not Ephesus.

S3-VII.1-379A AE. 22 mm, 5.07 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

M ANT Δ ΠΟΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.

[ЄΦЄΙΩΝ – Γ ΝΚΩΚΩΡΩΝ; Artemis huntress standing to front, a bow in her r. hand, drawing an arrow out of her quiver.


381/6. Yale 2001.87.11862, 3.61; 21.2 mm, 180° (reverse as 381/1-2); 7. Yale 2001.87.11863, 5.25; 21.8 mm, 180° (reverse as 381/4, with star in exergue); 8. CNG EA 168, 11 July 2007, lot 113, 5.23, 22 mm (reverse as 381/4, with star in exergue).


384/10. Tire Museum 2007-16 (SNG Turkey 5, 178), 4.30, 23 mm, 360° (as 384/1-7).

385/14. CNG EA 273, 8 Feb. 2012, lot 120, 5.07, 21 mm, 30°, as 385/11-12, but with shorter reverse legend: ΕΦΕ – ΘΝ. Tyche standing l. with horn of plenty, holding statue of Artemis Ephesia in her r. hand. Spoorri Butcher, 'Ephèse, Germè et Kadoi', pp. 249-50, n° 4; 15. Tire Museum 92-1999 (SNG Turkey 5, 175) 4.38, 23 mm, 180° (as 385/1-2, Tyche with cornucopia and patera over flaming altar, but with shorter reverse legend Ε – ΦΩΙ – ΘΝ); 16. Ödemiş Museum 1751 (SNG Turkey 7, 88), 4.10, 21 mm, 180° (as 385/1-2 but with shorter legend Ε – ΦΩΙ – ΘΝ like 385/15); 17. Tire Museum 83-14 (SNG Turkey 5, 173), 3.84, 22 mm, 180° (as 385/3-9); 18. Tire Museum 91-2067 (SNG Turkey 5, 174), 5.54, 22 mm, 180° (as 385/3-9); 19. Tire Museum 92-2031 (SNG Turkey 5, 176), 3.94, 22 mm, 180° (as 385/10); 20. Tire Museum 85-161 (SNG Turkey 5, 177), 4.42, 21 mm, 180° (as 385/10).

ΦΡΟΒ ΚΑΒΤΟΙ – ΤΠΑΝΚΒΑΛΚΙΝΑ; draped bust of Tranquillina r. with stephane, seen from front (obverse die A36).

ЄΦЄΙΩΝ – ΤΠΙϹ ΝΚΟΡΡΩΝ; processional wagon drawn by two horses to r.

1. Ephesus excavations, Magnetisches Tor, 67/81 (= Karwiese 937), 8.61, 31.5 mm, 300°. This would be the only coin of Tranquillina mentioning the third neocoria of Ephesus (all others emphasise the title ΠΡΩΙΩΝ ΑϹΙΑϹ).
391/5. Tire Museum 85-11 (SNG Turkey 5, 186), 11.66, 31 mm, 180°.

392/8. Tire Museum 1179 (SNG Turkey 5, 185), 9.52, 29 mm, 180° (as 391/1-7, but with reverse legend ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ – Α ΑΣΙΑ)


396/7. Peus 366, M. Burstein coll., 2000, lot 629, 10.78 (same obverse and reverse as 396/3).

398/7. Gorny & Mosch 186, 8 March 2010, lot 1596, 10.59 (ex Peus 398, 28 April 2009, lot 675, 10.61 g) (same dies as 398/2-5).

S3-VII.1-398A AE. 30 mm, 12.01 g (2). Axis: ? [0]

ΦΡΟΥΣ ΧΑΒΙΟΣ – ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ; draped bust of Tranquillina r. with stephane, seen from front (A36).
ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑΣΙΑ; Artemis standing r. with long torch.

1. Rauch 87, 8 Dec. 2010, lot 705, 12.51, 29 mm; 2. Ephesus excavations 133/93, Stadium (= Karwiese 935), 11.5, 31 mm. This reverse type is new for coins issued from 238 to 244. The obverse die is A36 for both coins.

Ephesus and Alexandria in Egypt, alliance

Table of concordance between Karwiese and RPC VII.1 for the homonoia coins:

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<th>RPC VII.1</th>
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400/2. CNG Triton VI, 14 Jan. 2003, lot 566, 50.37, 52 mm.

S3-VII.1-400A AE. 48 mm, 54.30 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

ΑΥΤΩ • Κ • ΑΝΤΙΩ – ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ • ΤΕΒ; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from front.
ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ / ΑΑΚΖΑΝΑΡΗΣ / ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ; Artemis Ephesia and Sarapis standing on base between the Tyche of Ephesus and the Tyche of Alexandria, sitting on either side, and the river gods Caystrus and Nile, reclining on the ground beneath the two Tyche. In the centre, bull Apis standing to r.

1. Lanz 154, 11 June 2012, lot 441, 54.30.
Spoerri Butcher, *Ephèse, Germê et Kadoi*, pp. 243-245, n° 1 (where obverse legend is erroneously recorded as ΑΥΤ • Ι • Κ • ΑΝΤΙΩ – ΓΟΡΔΙΑνΟΣ • ΤΕΒ). See also W. Leschhorn, *Zur Verbreitung ägyptischer Gottheiten in Kleinasien*. Eine bisher unbekannte Homonoia-Prägung aus Ephesos, in R. Lehmann et

### Hypaepa

Table of concordance between Altınoluk and RPC VII.1:

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423/3. CNG EA 248, 26 Jan. 2011, lot 278, 20.01, 33 mm, 180° (same reverse die as 423/1).


S4-VII.1-427A AE. 30 mm, 11.27 g (2). Axis: 6 (2) [0]

AVT Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ΤΕΒ; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.  
VIΛΑΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛΙΛI
1. **Efes 177-26-93** (= Altunoluk type 143.1), 12.78, 30 mm, 180° (obverse is A5); 2. Tire Museum 702 (SNG Turkey 5, 424), 9.76, 33 mm, 160° (obverse and reverse legends slightly unclear as this coin is very worn. The obverse legend is said to end in AV according to SNG Turkey, but is nevertheless quite similar to 427A/1).

429 corr. This coin represents Torrhebos with a pektis and not Apollon with cithara, cf. Nollé, JNG 62, 2012, p. 191, fig. 15c.

S4-VII.1-430A AE. 21/22 (?) mm, 5.87 g (1). Axis: 6 (1)

AYT K M ANT – ΠΟΙΩΝΟΣ; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.

VIII[ΠΟΝΟΣ] – ΚΑΙ[ΠΟΝΟΣ] || ΑΠΟΚΑΙ[ΠΟΣ]; Heracles standing r., leaning on club covered by lion-skin and resting on herme, his r. behind his back.

1. **Athens MN 5823a**, 5.87, 26 mm, 180°. This coin is struck on a flan (25 mm) that is larger than both its obverse and reverse dies (21/22 mm). One can assume that it was possibly intended to belong to the 21/22 mm denomination commonly used at Hypaipa, as no coins of 25 mm are otherwise known for Gordian III for that city. The obverse die used here (A9) is also found on issues of Acrasus and Stratonicea (cf. RPC VII.1, p. 143) where it is coupled with coins of 25 mm (associated with reverse dies of matching size). It is therefore possible that this coin was struck in the same workshop that manufactured coins for Acrasus and Stratonicea (on this, see as well M. Spoerri Butcher, SNG 85 [2006], pp. 102-104).


### Mastaura

S3-VII.1-435A AE. 29 mm, 9.67 g (1). Axis: 6 (1)

AYT K M ANT – ΓΟΔΙΑΝΟΣ; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.

ΕΠΙ ΠΟΝΟΣ – ΑΠΟΚΑΙ[ΠΟΣ]; male figure standing r. with axe (?) in his raised r. hand, holding with his l. hand the horns of a humped bull kneeling in front of him.

1. **P 2011/228**, 9.67. The obverse die is identical to the one used for 434-435 (A1) and the grammateus mentioned on the reverse is the one who signed the other Mastaura coins issued for Gordian III. The reverse type is so far unknown for Gordian. It shows the sacrifice of a humped bull. An almost identical representation can be found on a coin issued under Commodus (RPC IV online, temp. no 1299; Glasgow SNG I, 1774). According to Stephanus of Byzantium (s.v. Mastaura), these religious ceremonies were organised in honour of the goddess Ma, also called Rhea, and the name of the city derived from them.

#### Metropolis

**440/1.** Now Art Coins Roma 4, 5 Dec. 2011, lot 321.

**448/7.** Tire Museum 91-930 (SNG Turkey 5, 266), 9.34, 30 mm, 180° (as 448/4-6).

S3-VII.1-449A AE. 36 mm, 14.93 g (1). Axis : 6 (1)

AYT • K M ANT–ΓΟΔΙΑ[ΝΟΣ]; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind (obverse 4 of Metropolis).

ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΡ–Κ Π[Ρ]…ΜΠΡ–ΟΠΟΛΙΤΩ–[Ν]?; tetrastyle temple within which Ares, holding spear in his r., l. resting on shield. For a similar reverse type, see 439 (different magistrate).

451/6. Tire Museum 2715 (SNG Turkey 5, 264), 18.06, 36 mm, 180° (very nice specimen); 7. Tire Museum 2717 (SNG Turkey 5, 265), 17.78, 36 mm, 180°.

455/15. Tire Museum 91-6 (SNG Turkey 5, 267), 2.14, 19 mm, 180° (as 455/4-7); 16. Tire Museum 94-108 (SNG Turkey 5, 268), 2.64, 18 mm, 180° (as 455/12, but reverse legend reads ΜΗΤΡΟ–ΠΟ–ΛΙΕΤΩ[N]).

456/6. Ödemis Museum 8035 (SNG Turkey 7, 120), 5.46, 21 mm, 180° (as 456/4-5); 7. Ödemis Museum 2009-11 (SNG Turkey 7, 121), 3.95, 21 mm, 180° (as 456/4-5).


460/7. Tire Museum 79-37 (SNG Turkey 5, 269), 8.62, 30 mm, 180°.

Nysa

476/10. Ödemis Museum 1775 (SNG Turkey 7, 397), 2.52, 17 mm, 360°.

Tralles

487/7. CNG EA 266, 19 Oct. 2011, lot 253, 22.10, 33 mm, 360°.


490/3. Ödemis Museum 6668 (SNG Turkey 7, 434), 6.20, 22 mm, 180°.

493/6. Private coll. LB, 4.96, 20 mm, 180° (≈ SRIS 06, 4).

497/13. Anamur Museum 5.199.2004 (SNG Turkey 2, 10), 5.50, 21 mm, 360°; 14. Tire Museum 91-9 (SNG Turkey 5, 497), 3.38, 20 mm, 180° (as 497/1-6).


527/5. Ödemis Museum 4295 (SNG Turkey 7, 113), 10.81, 30 mm, 180° (as 527/1-3).


ASIA: Metropolis, Nysa, Tralles, Magnesia


Magnesia ad Maeandrum

S3-VII.1-525A AE. 29 mm, 10.60 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

AYT K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.

ΜΑΓΝΗΤΟΝ ΕΙΙΙ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΥC B; infant Dionysus seated on cista mystica inside crescent, stars in field on either side of Dionysus


527/5. Ödemis Museum 4295 (SNG Turkey 7, 113), 10.81, 30 mm, 180° (as 527/1-3).

reverse type is already known at Magnesia for the magistrate Democrats (RPC VII.1, 525).

533/7. C. Rhodes coll. (ex CNG EA 329, 25 June 2014, lot 262), 8.52, 29 mm, 30° (as 533/1-2).

**S4-VII.1-540A** AE. 30 mm, 10.02 g (2). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

AYT • K • M • ANT • ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.

ΕΠΙ • ΠΡΑΚΤ–ΙΚΟΥ • ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ •; infant Dionysus seated on round object (cista mystica or, perhaps, globe) inside crescent, three stars in field on either side of Dionysus.

1. **Private coll.**, 9.91, 29 mm, 180° (by courtesy of U. Klein). The obverse is A5; 2. Helios 5, 25 June 2010, lot 729, 10.14 (same dies as 540A/1). For a similar reverse type, see S3-VII.1-525A.


**S4-VII.1-556A** AE. 21/22 mm, 4.98 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

AYT K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from front (prob. A15).

ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; Apollo standing to front, head l., with bow in l. and branch in r.

1. **Tire Museum** 756 (SNG Turkey 5, 245), 4.98, 23 mm, 180°. Cmk GIC 324 on obv.

559/8. Ödemiş Museum 2726 (SNG Turkey 7, 114), 4.85, 23 mm, 180° (as 559/6-7).

562/7. CNG EA 137, 12 April 2006, lot 47, 2.36, 17 mm (reverse as 562/1-5); 8. Forum Ancient Coins, added 8 Oct. 2014 (www.forumancientcoins.com/board/index.php?topic=98100.msg605764 - msg605764), 18 mm (as 562/6).

**Miletus**


**Samos**

580/26. Heritage Auctions 3035, 3 Sept. 2014, lot 32133, 10.82, 28 mm.

Halicarnassus


Antioch ad Maeandrum

603/2. Art Coins Roma 4, 5 Dec. 2011, lot 322, 16.71, 34 mm.

S3-VII.1-604A AE. 35 mm, 18.24 g (2). Axis : 6 (1) [0]

AYT K M ANT – ΓΟΨΑΙΑΝΟϹ; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind.
ANTI-OΞ-ΩN; tetrastyle temple with statue of Tyche on podium.

1. CNG 90, 23 May 2012, lot 1022, 17.46;
2. Fonds Robert 398 (bought in Inebolu/Caria, 1947), 19.02, 180° (from the same dies).

The obverse die used here is so far unrecorded for Antioch ad Maeandrum. However, it was also used in Ephesus (A3), Nysa (A1) and Magnesia ad Maeandrum (A1) and definitely links Antioch to the «Ephesus» workshop, see M. Spoerri Butcher, ‘L’organisation de la production monétaire de la province d’Asie sous Gordien III’, SVR 85 (2006), p. 108sqq.

Aphrodisias

622/11. CNG EA 123, 28 Sept. 2005, lot 88, 17.06, 36 mm, cmk Δ (GIC 796 ?) on obv.

Harpasa

For Harpasa, see now F. Delrieux, Les monnaies des cités grecques de la basse vallée de l’Harpasos en Carie (IIe siècle a.C. - IIIe p.C.) (Bordeaux, 2008), for which we give here a table of concordance :

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Hydisos

On the coinage of Hydisos, see now F. Delrieux, ‘Les monnaies hellénistiques et romaines d’Hydisos en Carie’, in: P. Brun (ed), Scripta anatolica. Hommages à Pierre Debord (Bordeaux, 2007), pp. 57-86, where, on p. 71, additional references of publications mentioning RPC VII.1, 649 are given.

ASIA: Samos, Halicarnassus, Antioch, Aphrodisias, Harpasa, Hydisos
Mylasa


Neapolis

For Neapolis, see now F. Delrieux, *Les monnaies des cités grecques de la basse vallée de l’Harpasos en Carie (IIe siècle a.C. - IIIe p.C.)* (Bordeaux, 2008). Table of concordance between Delrieux and *RPC VII.1* :

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658/5. C. Rhodes coll., 21 mm, 360°.

Cibyra


663/22. V *SNG Leybold* 2, 1617, 12.05, 28 mm, 180°.


665/11. CNG EA 188, 28 May 2008, lot 248, 7.92, 22 mm.


Accilaeum

675/17. V *SNG Leybold* 2, 1374, 6.35, 24 mm, 180°.

Acmonia

684/6. V *SNG Leybold* 2, 1396, 6.60, 25 mm, 180°.


689/12. V *SNG Leybold* 2, 1400, 5.40, 24 mm, 180°;


Alioi

692/17. Athens MN 25/5879, 9.96, 26 mm, 360° (as 692/11-16).

696/38. V *SNG Leypold* 2, 1408, 6.25, 23 mm, 180°.

Apamea


706/2. V *SNG Leybold* 2, 1464, 7.13, 26 mm, 180°.

Bruzus

707/18. V *SNG Leybold* 2, 1479, 8.85, 28 mm, 180° (reverse as 707/7-16); 19. Githbud&Naumann 14, 2 March 2014, lot 495, 10.6, 30 mm (as 707/7-16); 20. C. Rhodes coll., 8.27, 29 mm, 180° (as 707/12-16), ind. cmk on obv.


Eucarpeia


720/6. V *SNG Leyold* 2, 1506, 10.95, 27 mm, 360°.

Eucarpeia and Eumeneia, alliance

S3-VII.1-720A AE. 35 mm, 26.05 g (1). Axis: 7 (1) [0]

AYT K MAN – ΠΟΠΑΙΑΝΟC; radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from front, cuirass decorated with gorgoneion.
EYKAPÍΩΝ KAI EYMENEΩN // OMONOIA: Tyche of Eucarpeia and Tyche of Eumeneia standing facing each other, shaking hands above lighted altar; Tyche of Eucarpeia holds statue of Artemis huntress; Tyche of Eumeneia holds statue of Athena.


Lysias

722/30. Now V SNG Leypold 2, 1685, 7.57, 28 mm, 360° (= vAulock, Phrygien II, 677); 40. V SNG Leypold 2, 1686, 9.08, 26 mm, 360°; 41. Fonds Robert 799 (bought in Izmir), 11.31, 150° (disposition of reverse legend unclear); 42. Tire Museum 93-58 (SNG Turkey 5, 541), 9.24, 28 mm, 360° (as 722/21-27); 43. Tire Museum 93-61 (SNG Turkey 5, 542), 8.18, 27 mm, 360° (as 722/21-27).


724/35. V SNG Leypold 2, 1687, 6.25, 23.5 mm, 360°.

727/19. Tire Museum 93-74 (SNG Turkey 5, 540), 3.96, 21 mm, 180° (as 727/1-11).

Okokleia

730/6. V SNG Leypold 2, 1699, 8.90, 27 mm, 180° (reverse as 730/3-5).

731/15. V SNG Leypold 2, 1698, 10.73, 25 mm, 180° (reverse as 731/3-6).

Sebaste


Tripolis


741/8. C. Rhodes coll., new reverse die with legend reading TP[1]–ΠΟ–Λ–ΕΙΩΝ, although—as the rudder is barely, if at all, visible—the deity represented could potentially be Homonoia and not Tyche.

Docimeion


Dorylaion

760/3. V SNG Leypold 2, 1494, 3.25, 17.5 mm, 180°.

Midaion

762/2. V SNG Leypold 2, 1695, 11.60, 31.5 mm, 180°.

763/2. Elsen 117, 15 June 2013, lot 410, 15.44 (same dies as 763/1, much clearer specimen).

766/2. Collection M.C. Sutzu 457 (inv. 8364 [2145]), 9.45, 27 mm, 180° (as 766/1, but reverse legend reads Μ-ΙΑ–ΑΕΩΝ).

769/2. C. Rhodes coll., 2.84, 19 mm.
Nacolea

775/2. Tire Museum 2003-552 (SNG Turkey 5, 543), 2.60, 20 mm, 360°. As 775/1, but with new obverse die: ΜΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΤ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r., seen from behind. This die is already known for Midaion (A4), see RPC VII.1, 769 (= Winterthur II, 4190).

Hadrianopolis-Sebaste

800/9. CNG EA 181, 6 Feb. 2008, lot 152, 25.69, 33 mm, 180°; 10. CNG EA 237, 27 July 2010, lot 100, 23.50, 32 mm, 210° (new obverse die).

803/2. Art Coins Roma 4, 5 Dec. 2011, lot 325, 26.34, 33 mm.


Philomelium


808/7. Heidelberger Münzhandlung H. Grün 64, 20 Nov. 2014, lot 2079, 4.86.

809/5. Yale 2004.6.3078, 2.36, 17 mm, 210° (ex PRF); 6. V SNG Leypold 2, 1714, 2.34, 15.5 mm, 180°; 7. CNG EA 254, 20 April 2011, lot 193, 2.37, 17 mm, 180°; 8. Gorny & Mosch 212, 5 March 2013, lot 2460, 2.38.

ASIA: Midaion, Nacolea, Hadrianopolis-Sebaste, Philomelium
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