A CATALOGUE

OF

THE GREEK COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

CATALOGUE

OF THE

GREEK COINS OF ARABIA MESOPOTAMIA AND PERSIA

(NABATAEA, ARABIA PROVINCIA, S. ARABIA, MESOPOTAMIA, BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA, PERSIA, ALEXANDRINE EMPIRE OF THE EAST, PERSIS, ELYMAIS, CHARACENE)

BY

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WITH A MAP AND FIFTY-FIVE PLATES

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PREFACE

THIS volume of the Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum (the twenty-eighth of the series begun in 1873) contains descriptions of the ancient coins of the districts and empires named on the title-page. In accordance with numismatic usage, certain classes of coins, which have very little that is Greek about them except the inspiration of their origin, are included here rather than in the series of Oriental catalogues.

As in the preceding volume (Palestine), the sizes of the coins are given in inches and tenths, and the weights in grains troy and grammes (the latter in italic numerals). The recent publication 'Grains and Grammes' has made it unnecessary to include the concordances of weights and measures. The axes of the coins, i. e. the relative positions of the obverse and reverse dies in striking, are indicated, where possible, by arrows; and attention has been devoted to the identification of dies.

The rendering of the inscriptions in the obscure and often but partially literate scripts to be found on the coins has been a matter of great difficulty. The drawings from which facsimiles have been made for use in the text are not the work of a professional draughtsman, and some of them, it may be thought, might have been made somewhat larger; but they possibly give a better idea of the actual appearance of the legends than more artistic copies would convey.

A large number of additional coins from other collections have been described and discussed in the Introduction, and a selection from these has been reproduced on Supplementary Plates. This feature would have been more prominent but for the war, at the outbreak of which only the Nabataean section was complete in manuscript. When relations were resumed with Germany and Austria, it seemed too late to revise what had been written in the

light of information which might have been obtained from those countries, although this opinion might have been modified had a juster estimate been possible of the subsequent delays which have attended the production of the book. In all, more than eight years have gone to its making, instead of the three or four which sufficed for its predecessors. This longer interval has not meant, as in happier conditions it might have meant, more opportunity for deliberation, but may rather, it is to be feared, have opened the door to unevenness of workmanship and inconsistencies of view. Among such faults are certain discrepancies in the transliteration of Oriental words, always a difficult problem. Those which it seemed worth while to correct are noted in the Errata; the others, it is hoped, will neither mislead those who are not specialists nor cause difficulty to those who are. Semitic specialists will perhaps be ready to forgive weakness on this side, in view of the fact that a great deal of material hitherto with difficulty or not at all accessible is now brought together for their consideration.

In correcting the proofs I have had the valuable assistance of my colleagues, Mr. John Allan and Mr. Stanley Robinson, and also of Mr. A. S. Fulton of the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, whose Arabic scholarship has been of great service in correcting the Introduction. Monsieur le Colonel Allotte de la Fuÿe and Monsieur Jacques de Morgan have been ungrudgingly helpful with their advice on the series of Persis, Elymais, and Characene. Finally, it remains to thank those who have provided casts of coins not in the British Museum, viz. Dr. K. Regling, Director of the Berlin Münzkabinett; Dr. G. Macdonald, Hon. Keeper of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow; MM. Babelon and Dieudonné of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; Mr. C. R. Morey of Princeton University; Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe, the late Dr. Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer, Monsieur Jacques de Morgan, and Mr. E. T. Newell. Other acknowledgements of help are made in the foot-notes.

GEORGE F. HILL.

January, 1922.

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INTRODUCTION

KINGS OF NABATAEA

LITTLE modification, except in small details, seems to be required in the arrangement of the Nabataean series proposed by R. Dussaud in his excellent study published in 1904,[1] to which reference may be made for earlier numismatic literature.

ARETAS III (*c.* 87–62 B.C.).

The coinage begins with Aretas III Philhellen (about 87–62 B.C.), who acquired Damascus in 85 B.C., having defeated Antiochus XII. His coinage[2] is for the most part a close copy of the bronze coins issued at Damascus (under the name of Demetrias) by Demetrius III Eukairos; indeed, even the portraits on the obverses of the two sets of coins are strikingly similar. In addition to the two types of coins described in this Catalogue, there is also a third similar to a type of Demetrias, viz. a female figure standing l., r. extended holding uncertain object, l. resting on sceptre (Dussaud, no. 5, Pl. I. 3; here **Pl. XLIX. 1**, from the Paris specimen).

All the bronze coins of Aretas bear in the field the letters **AP**, which are not likely to be a date, a mark of value, an abbreviation

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[1] *Journal Asiatique*, Mars–Avril 1904, pp. 189–238. The admirable summary of Nabataean history in E. Schürer, *Gesch. des jüdischen Volkes*[4], I, pp. 726 ff., should also be consulted. For the dedication at Miletus by Syllaeus, the minister of Obodas III, see Kawerau u. Rehm, *Das Delphinion in Milet*, pp. 387 ff. (K. Mus. Berlin, *Milet*, Bd. III). Many Nabataean inscriptions, old and new, are dealt with by RR. PP. Jaussen and Savignac, *Mission archéologique en Arabie* (Paris, 1909 and 1914 [1920]).

[2] P. von Rohden, *de Palaestina et Arabia*, &c. (Berlin Diss. 1885), p. 7, attempts to give these coins to Aretas IV; his view has not been accepted, so far as I know, by any one else.

of the name of Aretas, or (least of all) of ἱερᾶς, all possibilities discussed by Dussaud. It is possible that Aretas may have renamed Damascus after himself, as Demetrius had done, and that AP represents this new name. In any case Aretas does not seem to have held Damascus very long, since it appears that the coins of Tigranes' third period (71–69 B. C., see Macdonald in Head's *Hist. Num.*[2], p. 773) were struck there,[1] and in 66 it was occupied by Pompeius's legates. The later coins of the Nabataeans were therefore presumably struck at their old capital, Petra.

No coins with Nabataean inscriptions can be attributed to Aretas III. On the other hand, all trace of Greek disappears from the coinage of his successors, if we except the puzzling letters IKC on a coin of Malichus I (see below). How long Aretas III reigned after the expedition of Scaurus (62 B. C.) is not known.

OBODAS II (*c.* 62–60 B. C.).

Obodas II has been proposed by Clermont-Ganneau to fill the gap between Aretas III[2] and the next king who appears in history, Malichus I (first mentioned as assisting Julius Caesar in 47 B. C., last mentioned in 30 B. C.). To this Obodas, Dussaud attributes silver didrachms (see **Pl. XLIX. 2, 3**),[3] dated in years 2 and 3; the elderly short-haired head on the obverse is quite different from the portrait on the coins attributable to Obodas III. Fabric and style show that these didrachms are not far removed in date from the didrachm attributed to Malichus I.

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[1] Various writers cite an autonomous coin with the Seleucid date 243 = 70-69 B. C. as proof of the independence of Damascus; but the only authority for this coin is Sestini.

[2] The existence of a king 'Obodas son of Aretas' is proved by the Petra inscription, Dalman, *Neue Petra-Forschungen* (1912), p. 99.

[3] **Pl. XLIX. 2** is from Mr. E. T. Newell's Collection (wt. 6·25 gm.), and appears to be of year 2, as Dussaud, p. 209, no. 6. **Pl. XLIX. 3**, formerly in the Windischgrätz Collection, was acquired by the British Museum after the Nabataean section of this Catalogue was printed off (see p. 314).

MALICHUS I (*c.* 60–30 B. C.).

Although Malichus I is not mentioned before 47 B. C., he may have been reigning for some time previously. Since the coins just mentioned, if rightly attributed to Obodas II, show that that king came to the throne at a ripe age, and did not perhaps reign more than three years, it may be suggested that Malichus I may have succeeded him in or soon after 60 B. C. If the date on the bronze coin to be mentioned immediately can be read 28, it seems necessary to assume this.

Dussaud assigns to Malichus I only the didrachm illustrated in **Pl. I. 5.** This bears, in addition to the two Nabataean letters which occur constantly on coins of Obodas III and Aretas IV, the mysterious letters **IKC**. Neither of the interpretations hitherto suggested, *ί*[*ερᾶς*] *κ*[*αὶ ἀ*]*σ*[*ύλου*] nor *ί*[*ερᾶς*] *Κ*[*οιλ*]*ης Συ*[*ρίας*], commends itself. It is true that Dussaud's objection, that *ἱερᾶς καὶ ἀσύλου* are titles applicable only to a city, falls to the ground, since the coins were presumably struck in some city which might bear those titles; but the use of such a formula without a city-name is unparalleled; and the blunder presupposed in the abbreviation provides another objection. With regard to the second interpretation proposed by Dussaud, it is not clear whether he regards *ἱερᾶς* as an epithet of *Κοιλης Συρίας* (for the use of such an epithet to describe a large province he does not give any authority) or of some unnamed city in the province. In the second case the objection to the interpretation just rejected applies again. It is to be noted that all the other coins of the period are dated, and bear the date across the field; it may therefore be suggested that **IKC** is the attempt of a person, but slightly acquainted with Greek, to date the coin. **C** may possibly be meant for *Ἔ*(*τους*), and **IK** for 30, since a Nabataean, accustomed to write 30 as 20 + 10, might conceivably construct a Greek date on the same plan. Another possibility, more remote however, is that he used **I** for 1, and meant the date to be 21.

Among the coins of Aretas IV, with which it has no affinity in portraiture, style, or arrangement of inscription, Dussaud, following Clermont-Ganneau, places a large bronze coin (here **Pl. XLIX. 4**), on which the king's name is obliterated. It bears across the field—like the coins of the period with which we are dealing—a date which has been read as 43. So high a date would certainly point to the reign of Aretas IV; but the middle numeral seems to me to be possibly not 20, but 5. This reading—yielding the date 28—is confirmed by M. Babelon, who has kindly re-examined the original. Now in fabric, portrait, general style, and arrangement of inscription this coin is as closely allied to the silver of Malichus I as it is unlike the coins of Aretas IV. It would thus seem that Malichus I reigned at least twenty-eight years; possibly thirty, if my interpretation of IKC is correct. There is just room for such a term of years between the date suggested above for his accession and 30 B. C., when he is last mentioned.

In addition to the letters IKC the didrachm of Malichus I bears the Nabataean ת and also a circular sign. These two occur frequently on the succeeding coins, both silver and bronze, and no explanation of their meaning is forthcoming. The ת might possibly be the initial of a mint, as was suggested for the AP on the coins of Aretas III.

OBODAS III (*c.* 30–9 B. C.).

If the reign of Malichus I really extended from about 60 to 30 B. C., it is not possible to accept a proposal of Dussaud's,[1] by which he would interpolate between Aretas III and Malichus I not one but two kings of the name of Obodas. His reason for the interpolation of this new Obodas (who would be Obodas III, the Obodas who reigned *circa* 30–9 B. C. becoming Obodas IV)

[1] In *Florilegium Melchior de Vogüé* (1909), pp. 210 ff.

is the following. To this Obodas of 30–9 B. C. had been attributed two classes of coins:

1. 'Ptolemaic' coins of years 3 and 5,[1] weighing 6·90 gm. and 6·94 gm. (*obv.* head of king and queen, jugate; *rev.* eagle).

2. 'Attic'[2] coins of years 10 to 20, weighing 4·50 gm. max., average 4·386 gm. (*obv.* head of king; *rev.* head of king and queen, jugate).

Now, however, it has been discovered that there exist coins of this latter class dated in the first year of Obodas (weights 4·75 gm., 4·15 gm.). It seems to Dussaud better, therefore, to transfer the Ptolemaic coins to an earlier Obodas, whom he places after Obodas II and before Malichus I, with a reign of at least five years, leaving coins of uniformly 'Attic' weight to the old Obodas III, who now becomes Obodas IV. From a metrological standpoint this new arrangement is certainly advantageous. But it is open to the following objections:

(1) It leaves no time for the long reign which, if the bronze coin which I assign to Malichus I is rightly attributed and the date rightly read, that king must have enjoyed.

(2) It invents a new king of whom nothing is otherwise known. (This, of course, in the fragmentary state of our information, is not a strong objection.)

(3) While making a good metrological sequence it breaks the sequence of types; since the coins which Dussaud transfers to before Malichus I bear on the obverse two heads jugate, as in the later fashion, whereas the coins of Malichus I have only one head.

I prefer therefore to adhere to Dussaud's older arrangement. The appearance of coins of the 'Attic' standard early in the king's reign, before the Ptolemaic standard had been discarded, would point merely to his making experiments with a new standard before giving up the old. As the coins were of very different

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[1] The Paris specimen of this year is figured here on Pl. XLIX. 5.

[2] On these weights, see below, p. xxf.

weights and sizes, no confusion would result; the double standard of the coins of Croesus, for instance, must have been much more likely to cause trouble.[1] They may have been meant, as it is supposed the coins of Croesus were meant, for commerce in two different directions. In any case, since the average weight of all the known coins of the Ptolemaic standard struck by the Nabataeans is 6·70 gm., and that of the 'Attic' drachms of Obodas III is 4·41 gm., two of the older coins (13·40 gm.) would be worth little more than three of the new (13·22 gm.), so that the two sorts could be used together.

On the so-called 'Attic' drachms of Obodas III of his first year, one side, which bears the king's name and the date, has a diademed portrait; on the other are the jugate busts of a queen, veiled, and of the king. The queen's head is placed in the first plane. On the later coins of this king,[2] whether 'Ptolemaic' or 'Attic', the king's head takes its place in the first plane. Dussaud suggests[3] that Obodas came to the throne as a minor; that the female bust on the coins of year 1 is his mother's, on the later coins his wife's[4]; and that it was during the regency that the notorious Syllaeus, who really ruled in Nabataea during the reign of Obodas, was first appointed epitropos.

There can be little doubt that the single bust represents a king, the jugate busts a king and queen throughout the Nabataean series henceforward.[5] There is probably no particular significance

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[1] For a still more inconvenient double standard in Crete, see G. Macdonald, *Silver Coinage of Crete* (*Proc. Brit. Acad.*, Dec. 10, 1919), where other double standards are mentioned.

[2] In addition to nos. 2 and 3 in this Catalogue, a good specimen (unfortunately the date is off the flan) is figured in **Pl. XLIX. 6**; it is in the Berlin Cabinet, and weighs 4·44 gm.

[3] *Floril. Melchior de Vogüé*, p. 213.

[4] It should, however, be noted that on the coins of Rabbel II during his minority (Dussaud, *Num. des Rois de Nabatène*, Pl. IV. 6) the queen-mother's head does not seem to be placed in the first plane.

[5] C. R. Morey (*Rev. Num.*, 1911, p. 79; *Bostra*, p. 5) suggests that the single bust may represent Dusares; but it is quite indistinguishable in details from the regal portraits, and the king's name is inscribed against it. Kubitschek,

in this repetition of the king's bust alone. The eagle on the didrachms was merely a copy of the Ptolemaic or Tyrian type; as Dussaud remarks, it disappeared when the Ptolemaic didrachm was superseded by the new drachm, and was succeeded, 'sans grands frais d'imagination', by the king's head.[1] The appearance of the jugate busts may, as Dussaud remarks, point to the queen's being queen by the right of birth and not merely as consort; in other words, as in Egypt, the king married a sister or a cousin german. But it is noticeable that it is not until we come to the reign of Malichus II that the queen is described as sister of the king; the fact that this description was thought necessary would rather indicate that in previous reigns the king did not marry his sister.

ARETAS IV (9 B. C.–40 A. D.).

The most plentiful issue of coins in the Nabataean series was in the reign of Aretas IV[2]; hence doubtless the fact that the silver coins with his bust came to be known as סלעין חרתי,[3] which the editors of the *C. I. S.* (II. 198) render *sicli Ḥaretici*.

The dates on the coins of Aretas IV, even when they are not off the flan, are frequently very obscure. I am compelled to differ from Dussaud in the reading of some of these dates.

Of the wives of Aretas, Ḥuldu seems to have lived until at least the sixteenth year of her husband's reign, and Shaqilath to have

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however (*Num. Zt.*, 1916, p. 191), accepts Morey's identification. [The article which is here and henceforward cited as *Bostra* is the Appendix to Div. II, Sect. A, Part 4 of *Publications of the Princeton University Archaeological Expedition to Syria in 1904–5 and 1909*, which contains a revised version of the article in the *Rev. Num.* and a Catalogue of the Coinage of Bostra. I have to thank Mr. Morey for a copy of this Appendix.]

[1] As we shall see, something of the same kind seems to have happened on the Himyarite coins.

[2] On this king and his descendants, see Dalman, *Neue Petra-Forschungen*, p. 106 f. The existence of a wife of Aretas called Hagiru is very problematical.

[3] Cp. חמם אסלעם (five *sela'im*) in a Himyarite inscr. (Halévy 152) cited by Mordtmann, *Num. Zeit.*, XII (1880), p. 319.

become queen as early as the twentieth year. This latter date depends on no. 7 (p. 6), which appears to read clearly '20', although Dussaud reads it '40', presumably regarding the numeral, the top of which has run into the border of dots, as having three curves instead of the usual two. The date 24 on no. 8 he reads as 30, whereas the cross (representing 4) attached to the tail of the 20 is fairly clear on the original. The other dates on coins of this couple in the British Museum are doubtful. The name of Shaqilath is not legible on any coins later than that of year 24, unless no. 13 is really of year 27; but the types continue the same until year 48 of Aretas, so that we may assume that she shared his throne to the end.

Among the types of bronze coinage of Aretas IV not represented in this collection are the following:

α. *Obv.* Head of Aretas r., laureate.
Rev. Draped and turreted figure (City-goddess) standing r., holding palm-branch in l., r. hand raised. Remains of inscr. 'king of Nabataea, year 4'.
Æ 18 mm. Paris; Dussaud, p. 218, no. 25; here **Pl. XLIX. 7.**

β. *Obv.* Head of Aretas r., laureate; name and titles of Aretas.
Rev. Eagle standing l.; inscr. 'half (obol) of silver, year 10'.
Æ 19 mm. Paris (two specimens). Dussaud, p. 221, no. 32; here **Pl. XLIX. 8.**

This is the half of the bronze 'obols of silver' represented by nos. 5, 6 (see below, p. xxi).

γ. *Obv.* Head of Aretas r., laureate.
Rev. Two cornuacopiae and palm-branch; in field l., פץ
Æ 14 mm. Dussaud, p. 231, no. 57. Here **Pl. XLIX. 9.**

The letters פצ are unexplained. Possibly they may represent פצאל, one of the children of Aretas IV.[1]

ש, שם, and שלם (nos. 14 ff.) probably all stand for the same word, in the sense of 'concordia'.

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[1] *C. I. S.*, II, 354; Dalman, *Neue Petra-Forschungen*, p. 107.

Aretas IV seems to have held Damascus for a time,[1] but there is no evidence that he struck coins there.

Mr. E. T. Newell possesses a bronze coin with ꟾ between the two cornuacopiae on the reverse, and, on the obverse, = behind a head (to r.), which by its style and dressing of the hair in long ringlets may be of Aretas IV, or even earlier. It is unfortunately too badly preserved to be worth reproducing.

MALICHUS II (*c.* A. D. 40–71).

Under Malichus II[2] the practice of placing the busts of king and queen jugate on the silver disappears, although it is retained on the bronze. Shaqilath, the queen, is described on the coins as sister of the king.[3] As Dussaud has pointed out, on the coins of this reign the date is placed on the obverse after the king's name, not on the reverse as in the reign of Aretas IV. There is, however, doubtless no significance in this arrangement; the title 'lover of his people' borne by Aretas made it difficult to find space for the date after his name.

RABBEL II (*c.* A. D. 71–106).

Rabbel II[4] reigned for a short time as minor under the regency of his mother Shaqilath, as is proved by bronze coins from

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[1] 2 Cor. xi. 32.

[2] Malichus II (son of Aretas IV and Shaqilath I) reigned over thirty years. Littmann (*Princeton Univ. Arch. Exped.*, Div. IV, Sect. A, p. 21) reads a date as 'year 33 of Malik', but the number of units seems doubtful, and the date is perhaps 31.

[3] Half-sister, if Dalman (*Neue Petra-Forschungen*, p. 106) is right in his genealogical list.

[4] Son of Malichus II and Shaqilath II. His accession is fixed to A. D. 70–71 by an inscription (*C. I. S.*, I, 161), which equates his twenty-fourth year to year 405 of the 'Roman' (i. e. Seleucid) era. This Seleucid date has also been read 410 (giving A. D. 75 as Rabbel's first year), but 405 seems to be correct.

the collections of the Marquis de Vogüé and of Dussaud himself.[1] One Oneishu, described as 'brother of the queen Shaqilath', in the sense of *ἐπίτροπος*,[2] assisted the queen in the government. Subsequently Rabbel married Gamilath, and all the coins (on none of them are any dates legible with certainty) were issued in their joint names.

The existence of a Malichus III in succession to Rabbel II, assumed by Dussaud, is, as Schürer has argued, very doubtful. The dynasty came to an end with the creation of the province of Arabia in 106.

The Berlin Cabinet possesses three bronze coins procured recently at Bostra; one is of Malichus II and Shaqilath, of the usual types; the second is an unusually rude specimen of Rabbel II and Gamilath; but the third is a new variety:

Obv. Figure standing l., r. raised; border of dots.

Rev. Similar type; in field r. inscr., apparently שק / יל / ת border of dots. Here Pl. **XLIX. 11.**

This is therefore to be attributed to Malichus II and Shaqilath, or, less probably, to Rabbel with his mother.

THE STANDARD OF THE SILVER.

The weights of the didrachm are as follows:

Obodas II	6·78 gm., 6·76 gm.
Malichus I	6·51 gm.
Obodas III	6·90 gm., 6·54 gm.

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[1] Dussaud, no. 65, Pl. IV. 6: *Obv.* Two laureate heads, jugate; *Rev.* Two cornuacopiae crossed; inscr. רבאל שקילת אמה (Rabbel, Shaqilath, his mother). Here Pl. **XLIX.** 10 (from M. de Vogüé's Collection, now in the Paris Collection).

[2] So Clermont-Ganneau, quoting Strabo XVI. 4, 21, p. 779: the king has as *ἐπίτροπον τῶν ἑταίρων τινὰ καλούμενον ἀδελφόν*. Cp. Brünnow-Domaszewski, *Provincia Arabia*, i, p. 402.

This is obviously the didrachm of the Tyrian or Ptolemaic standard.

The weights of the drachm are as follows:

Obodas III, maximum 4·75 gm.; average 4·41 gm.

Aretas IV,[1] maximum 4·79 gm.; average 4·204 gm.

If the four very light coins below 4 gm., evidently underweighted, are omitted from the calculation, the average is 4·36 gm. The coin was thus two-thirds of the Ptolemaic didrachm. It is obvious that so high an average is unlikely if the standard is supposed to be Attic. The evidence of contemporary coinages, such as those of Aradus or Parthia, shows that the level of the 'Attic' standard in these parts is much lower. The standard is evidently some independent, doubtless local one, with which we are not acquainted.

These 'drachms' are the סלעין of Aretas mentioned above.

Malichus II, maximum 3·98 gm.; average 3·52 gm.

Rabbel II, maximum 3·59 gm.; average 3·40 gm.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that these were intended to conform to the Roman denarius, which from the close of the First Punic War until the time of Nero was normally 3·90 gm.[2]

The terms 'obol of silver' (מעה כסף) and 'half of silver' (חצי כסף), which occur on coins of the tenth year of Aretas IV, evidently mean that the pieces in question were to pass current for $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$ of a drachm of silver respectively.[3] The pieces in question weigh from 11·26 gm. to 9·20 gm. and 5·35 gm. respectively, but owing to the inexactitude of the weights of token money at this period it is difficult to guess what denominations

[1] Dussaud's weights corrected by the material available in the British Museum. The data are hardly sufficient to allow of making a 'curve of frequency', but so far as this can be done, the top of the curve practically coincides with the average, and while it rises suddenly from 4·15 gm., it descends very slowly to 4·79 gm.; in other words, the mass of the coins is above the average.

[2] Only two coins of Malichus II exceed this weight (3·98 gm., 3·95 gm.); Dussaud's statement (p. 201) that his drachms are of a weight notably higher than that of the denarius, assumes that the Neronian denarius (3·41 gm.) had made itself known in Nabataea as early as the time of Malichus II.

[3] See Dussaud, p. 222.

they were meant to represent. Normally the silver obol was worth eight chalkoi. Babelon gives the average weight of the chalkous of the Syrian kings (Antiochus IV and Alexander Bala) as barely 6 gm.[1] But the coin inscribed ΧΑΛΚΟΥΣ, attributed to Agrippa II, and apparently struck in A.D. 86,[2] weighs only 1·46 gm. Eight of these would weigh 11·68 gm., which is a little more than the highest weight of the obols of Aretas IV. It is probable, however, that in his time the normal weight of the chalkous was considerably higher than in the time of Agrippa II, and the object of the inscriptions on his bronze was evidently to give it a forced value. It was in fact mere token money.

ARABIA PROVINCIA[3]

The Arabian cities whose coins are catalogued in this volume are those which happened to be comprised in the province from the time of its institution in A.D. 106 down to the end of the period of the Greek coinage.[4] Thus the mints of Philadelphia, Gerasa, Dium, and Philippopolis are included, although they were originally in the Decapolis,[5] and were only transferred to Arabia in the reign of Severus at the earliest. But Canatha, which was transferred at the same time, had then ceased to issue coins[6]; it is therefore omitted from this volume. Eboda, of which a solitary coin of Nero's time is known, might have been omitted on the same grounds, but is included because its coinage does not find

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[1] *Traité*, I, 462.

[2] B. M. C., *Palestine*, p. 247, no. 62.

[3] The substance of this section has already appeared in the *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. vi (1916).

[4] On the boundaries at various periods see Brünnow-Domaszewski, *Provincia Arabia*, iii, pp. 264 ff.

[5] Under which head their coins, so far as represented in the British Museum up to 1899, have been catalogued by Wroth, B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c. (1899).

[6] See Wroth, *op. cit.*, p. 302.

a place in the series of any other province. The latest Greek coins issued by any Arabian city are of the time of Valerian and Gallienus.

ADRAA.

Adraa (*Adri'át* in the Hauran, the Biblical *Edre'i*) was a minor centre of the cult of Dusares, whose baetyl is represented on the coins.[1] It was originally in the Nabataean kingdom, and was doubtless included in Provincia Arabia at the time of the constitution of the province, whose era is employed on the coinage.[2]

The coinage[3] begins in the Antonine period (Marcus Aurelius, Lucilla, Commodus) and continues to Valerian and Gallienus. The chief types are:

Baetyl of the god Dusares (ΔΟΥCΑΡΗC ΘΕΟC) placed (sometimes) between two ornaments (horns of the altar?)[4] on a square basis, probably a *ka'bah* or *môtab* (Pl. III. 5). This is the type which has usually been described as a wine-press, but has been at last recognized for what it really is by Dussaud.[5]

Bust of City-goddess, turreted (ΤΥΧΗ).

City-goddess (ΤΥΧΗ), standing, turreted, resting on spear or sceptre, and holding human head. On a coin in the British Museum (Pl. III. 4) this figure appears in a shrine. The head

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[1] See especially Dussaud, *Notes de Mythologie Syrienne*, pp. 167 ff. and below, under Bostra. It is supposed that the panegyriarchs of Adraa whose dedicatory inscriptions appear at Petra (Brünnow, i, p. 220, no. 60, 2-4) represented Adraa at the annual festival of Dusares; and one of the inscriptions accompanies the figure of an omphalos-shaped baetyl like that shown on the coins of Adraa. It is, however, noticeable that the neighbouring dedications of panegyriarchs are to θεὰ μεγίστη, presumably Allât, who may be the paredros of Dusares.

[2] Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, p. 265; Dussaud, *Notes*, p. 117.

[3] See especially de Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, pp. 373 ff., and Dussaud, *loc. cit.*

[4] Dalman, *Petra u. s. Felsheiligtümer*, p. 50, thinks they are the remains of pillars supporting an arch over the baetyl.

[5] The coin of Elagabalus representing three baetyls on a platform approached by steps, with ΔΟΥC . . . . ΘΕΟC, which Dussaud (*Notes*, p. 170) ascribes to Adraa, is more probably of Bostra.

which she holds is that of the emperor; see B. M. C., *Palestine*, p. xix.

Herakles seated on rock, r. resting on club.

Two deities, one lying down, the other seated behind (apparently a river-god, presumably the *Wadi Zeidi*, and Tyche). Inscription ΑΔΡΑΗΝΩΝ . . Ο ? Μ ? ΤΥΧΗC Ε(τους) ΒΟ (Paris). See **Pl. XLIX. 12.** The doubtful letters may point to the title *Κομμοδιανῶν*, of which there seems to be a trace on another coin of Commodus recorded by Hardouin.[1]

The inscription ΔΟΥCΑΡΙΑ which is supposed to occur on a coin of Adraa is perhaps really ΔΟΥCΑΡΗC.[2] The description: 'Table on which is an urn, between two small figures; under[3] the table, a press', suggests that the 'urn' is not a prize-crown or vase, but the baetyl of Dusares.

BOSTRA.

Bostra, the modern *Boṣra*,[4] belonged to the Nabataean kingdom and was included by Trajan under the name *Νέα Τραϊανὴ Βόστρα* in the Provincia Arabia. Its era dates from this incorporation, beginning March 22, 106.[5]

The earliest coins which can with certainty be assigned to Bostra are of Antoninus Pius; but it is generally supposed that the coins of Hadrian, with the bust of Arabia holding two small figures[6]

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[1] De Saulcy, p. 374, note on no. 2.

[2] See de Saulcy, p. 375, under Caracalla.

[3] Not *upon* the table, as de Saulcy says.

[4] For the remains see especially Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, pp. 1–84. C. R. Morey has made a useful list of the known coins of Bostra in the appendix to Div. ii, sect. A, part 4 of *Publications of the Princeton Univ. Archaeol. Exped. to Syria in* 1904–5 *and* 1909; this appendix is hereafter cited as Morey, *Bostra*. It supersedes the same author's article in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1911. The latest contribution to the subject is the article on Bostra by Kubitschek in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift* in 1916.

[5] Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, p. 303.

[6] Possibly personifying the Auranitis and Arabia Petraea. The type is not included by M. Jatta in his *Rappresentanze figurate delle Provincie Romane* (1908).

in her arms (Pl. III. 1–3), were struck at this mint. There are a few quasi-autonomous coins (p. 16, nos. 1, 2) which seem to bear the date[1] ϵ(τους) ϛΟ, i.e. 76, which would place them in the reign of Commodus; and another, apparently not dated, is mentioned below.

The date of the erection of Bostra into a colony is in dispute. Eckhel[2] is inclined to refer the statement of Damascius, that it was made a colony (πολίζεται) by 'Severus', to Septimius Severus rather than Severus Alexander. This must have been after A. D. 209–10, as the existence of Greek coins of Septimius Severus and Domna shows. Some of the small coins of Caracalla inscribed COL·MET·ANTONINIANA·AVR·.. (in various forms), and usually classed under Carrhae, have been attributed to Bostra; for they are said to read B, and one of them BOSTRA in full, after the other titles.[3] These readings, up to the present, entirely lack confirmation; and it may be remarked that, if Bostra was already called Metropolis in the reign of Caracalla, it would hardly have dropped the title only to resume it under Philip. Further, while these coins of Caracalla do not resemble in style or fabric those of Bostra either before or after his reign, they are extremely close to those of Carrhae. De Saulcy[4] seems therefore to have been justified in rejecting the attribution to Bostra altogether.[5] Nor is it probable that Elagabalus was responsible for the foundation; for the one coin which seems to show that the place was a colony

[1] For the form of ϵ for ἔτους compare the coins of Olba in Cilicia, B. M. C., *Lycaonia*, &c., pp. 119 ff.

[2] *Doctr.*, iii, 500. Kubitschek, *op. cit.*, p. 189, argues that the authority of Damascius on such a point is worthless.

[3] *Mus. Sanclem.*, iii, pp. 8, 9; Mionnet, Suppl. viii, p. 385, nos. 9–14; Morey in *Rev. Num.*, 1911, p. 81 f. The reading BOSTRA is given in *Mus. Sanclem.* on the authority of Cousinéry. Morey, who had previously (*Rev. Num.*, *loc. cit.*) accepted the attribution of these coins to Bostra, now recognizes its improbability.

[4] *Terre Sainte*, p. 366.

[5] Another coin of Caracalla that has probably been misread seems to give the name ANTΩNI . . . to Bostra (de Saulcy, p. 365, no. 2). As regards an alleged later coin with Greek inscription, see Kubitschek, *op. cit.*, p. 186 (Maximinus, Thessalonica).

in his time is equally unverified.[1] In fact, there is no satisfactory evidence of the foundation of the colony before Severus Alexander.[2] It then takes the title *Colonia Bostra Nova Traiana Alexandriana.* Under Philip it receives the title *Metropolis,* and the titles acquired from Trajan and Severus Alexander disappear. The coinage comes to an end with Trajan Decius or Trebonianus Gallus.

The types are as interesting as they are puzzling. Of chief importance is the god Dusares.[3] There is an anthropomorphic representation of this god on a coin of Commodus:—

Obv. ΑΑΥΡΚΟΜΟΔΟCΚΑΙCΑΥΤΟΚΥΙΟΓ (?) ΕΥ.[4] Bust of Commodus r.

Rev. ΒΟCΤΡΗΝ ΩΝΔΟΥCΑΡΗC. Beardless male bust r. draped, wearing diadem or fillet.

Æ 22 mm. Princeton Art Museum. C. R. Morey, *Rev. Num.*, 1911, p. 69 = *Bostra*, p. 12, no. 12, fig. 11 (here **Pl. XLIX. 13**).

The bust on the reverse of a badly preserved coin of Philip, which Morey takes for Philip Junior, perhaps represents the same god (p. 23, no. 39).

Since Dusares was identified with Dionysos,[5] it has been thought that he is to be recognized in the god who appears on a coin of

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[1] Pellerin, *Mél. de Méd.* i (1765), p. 300, no. 6. *Obv.* IMP. M. AVR. ANTΩNIN. Bust of Elagabalus laureate. *Rev.* N. TRA. BOSTRA. Founder ploughing with two oxen. Cf. Mionnet, v, 582, 20 (who gives N. TPA. BOSTRA). The mixture of Latin and Greek on the obverse is, of course, possible, but does not add to our confidence in the reading. Kubitschek, *op. cit.*, p. 187, thinks that Bostra may have been made a colony in the last days of Elagabalus, while Alexander was Caesar.

[2] P. Meyer, *Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher f. class. Philol.*, xliii, 1897, p. 595, note, cuts the difficulty by saying that Bostra received 'Stadtrecht' under Septimius Severus, and became a colony under Severus Alexander.

[3] See especially Baethgen, *Beitr. z. semit. Religionsgesch.*, pp. 92 ff.; Cumont in Pauly-Wissowa, v, 1865 f.; Dussaud, *Notes de Mythologie Syr.*, pp. 169 ff.; C. R. Morey, *Rev. Num.*, 1911, pp. 69 ff. = *Bostra*, pp. 1 ff.

[4] Cf. the inscription on the coin of Commodus in the British Museum (no. 12): ΑΑΥΡΚΟΜ[ΚΑ ?]ΙCΑV(?)ΤVΙΟCΕΒ. On Γ for C and S, see Kubitschek, *op. cit.*, p. 190, n. 3.

[5] See *e.g.* G. Dalman, *Petra u. s. Felsheiligtümer* (1908), p. 50. In the dedication by Syllaeus at Miletus he is identified with Zeus.

Elagabalus (**Pl. IV. 3**), on which the attribute of the god has been taken for a panther. But there is little doubt that that god is the same as the one who appears under Trajan Decius (**Pl. IV. 13**),[1] where the animal accompanying him seems to be more like a ram than a panther; in fact he is no other than Zeus Ammon (see below).

Dussaud has explained the type, usually described as a wine-press, which is found on various coins of Bostra (**Pl. IV. 12** and **XLIX. 14**), as three baetyls sacred to Dusares. Kubitschek[2] dismisses this interpretation as a 'verlorene Sache'; and recently Morey has endeavoured to revive the wine-press theory.[3] I confess that the arguments against Dussaud's views seem to me to be quite baseless. The fact that an anthropomorphic representation of the god occurs under Commodus is certainly no reason for supposing that an aniconic representation would not occur later; the evidence of coinages, such as those of Perga or Ephesus, where primitive cultus statues existed, proves the precise contrary. Secondly, the object does not, apparently, bear any very close resemblance to any known form of ancient wine-press.[4] If the central portion is a press, the two objects at the sides are certainly not in the least like vases. It is true that no satisfactory explanation has been given of the flat objects[5] of which seven are piled on the central baetyl, and one on each of the side ones; but such

[1] Cf. the coin of Etruscilla, de Saulcy, p. 370, where the type is also described as Dionysos (cf. Morey, *Bostra*, p. 16, no. 51).

[2] *Num. Zeit.*, 1908, p. 131. He still adheres to his view in *Num. Zeit.*, 1916, p. 192.

[3] He publishes an interesting variation of the type, his fig. 20, on which the base looks rather like a throne (here **Pl. XLIX. 14**). On the left, upwards, is ΔΟΥ; in the exergue ΟC (which is probably for ΘЄ [ΟC] as in Dussaud's reading of the Rouvier specimen).

[4] Since the above was written, the technical objections to the wine-press theory have been put with convincing force in *Rev. Num.*, 1916, p. 184. All the constructional parts of a press (the two summers, the two posts) are lacking; so also are all the essential elements of the screw (such as transverse lever, hole therefor in the head of the screw, inclination of the thread, &c.); and the base, instead of being solid, as is essential, is a platform.

[5] Dussaud's suggestion of shewbread does not seem very probable.

caps to baetyls are known in other cases, and occur both singly and doubly at Paphos.[1] The number seven may have some religious significance, as Dussaud remarks.

The platform on which the baetyls rest, and the top of which is approached by steps, is doubtless, as Dussaud has shown, a sort of altar, *môtab* or *ka'bah*. It is true that Suidas or his source (s.v. *Θενσάρης*) says that the baetyl of Dusares had square faces and rested on a golden base; but possibly he confused the omphalos-shaped baetyl itself with the square base on which it rested. The coins of Adraa show the baetyl in a simpler form (see above).

The fact that two camels (or rather the figures thereof) were dedicated by Nabataeans to Dusares, according to an inscription at Puteoli,[2] does not prove, though it does suggest, that the camel was his sacred animal; nor is that necessary to explain the appearance of the camel on the coins of Bostra. A quasi-autonomous coin (here **Pl. XLIX. 15**) in the Paris Cabinet (*obv.* head of City-goddess) is described by Morey (no. 1) as having on the reverse two camels, one with a rider (possibly Dusares). But the animals, and the type as a whole, bear an extraordinarily close resemblance to the type on the coins of Orthosia in Phoenicia[3]; and the animals, whether they be panthers or griffins, are almost certainly winged. On the other hand, a camel-rider appears on a coin of Caracalla or Elagabalus (**Pl. XLIX. 16**) with the half-read and unexplained inscription **ΘЄΘKANI** (? ?),[4] which seems to contain the element **ΘЄΘ**, and may therefore be a god's name.

The games celebrated at the annual festival of Dusares (Dec. 25) were known as the Actia Dusaria, as is proved by the inscriptions on the coins (nos. 40-42).

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[1] B. M. C., *Cyprus*, p. cxxxii.

[2] *C. I. S.*, ii (i), p. 183, no. 157.

[3] B. M. C., *Phoenicia*, p. lxxvii, plates XVI. 1 and XLI. 16.

[4] De Saulcy, p. 366, no. 3. Cf. Kubitschek, *op. cit.*, pp. 191-2. One of the gods of the Nabataeans seems to have been called בן (Baethgen, *Beitr. z. semit. Religionsgesch.*, p. 107 f.), and this may be represented by the **KANI** of the Greek inscription.

If Dussaud is happy in his interpretation of the baetylic type of Dusares, he is less certainly right in his theory of the identification of Zeus Ammon with the Arabian god. Ammon appears as the god of the third legion (Cyrenaica) which was quartered at Bostra.[1] He is represented on a coin already mentioned (**Pl. IV. 13**) in soldier's garb, proving his connexion with the legion. A very interesting Concordia type (cf. *Rev. Num.*, 1911, plate iii, 10) shows the god, representing the legion, in concord with the City-goddess.

The City-goddess type (**TYXH**) is manifestly influenced by the Astarte-City-goddess of Phoenicia and Palestine (**Pl. III. 8**). One foot is placed on the back of a small crouching animal; unfortunately this detail is obscure on all specimens known to me, although de Saulcy identifies it as a lion on a good specimen which was in his collection.[2] She rests her hand on a spear, which is apparently topped by a small trophy, although this detail is seldom in any degree clear. She holds a cornucopiae. On one coin, of Mamaea (**Pl. IV. 9**), two small creatures, which have been taken for centaurs, stand on either side of her; Dussaud is, however, probably right in describing them as bulls.[3] It may be observed that in a dedication at Petra,[4] by one of the panegyriarchs of Adraa, a goddess is figured; she is described as being seated, wearing modius and veil and holding a cornucopiae, with two oxen recumbent at her feet. We have already seen that another

[1] Drexler in *Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii (1885), p. 281; C. R. Morey, *Bostra*, p. 8. The cuirass worn by the god is best seen on a coin at Paris with his bust. On the pre-colonial coin of Elagabalus, mentioned above, his garb is not military.

[2] p. 365. As Kubitschek remarks (p. 193), it is probable that the object on which Tyche rests her foot is always the same, not a lion on one coin, a prow on another, a human figure on a third. He describes (*ibid.*) a coin of Otacilia Severa with *rev.* bust of Tyche, veiled and turreted, holding a sceptre ending in a flower-shaped or cornucopiae-shaped head. Is not this the ordinary type with the cornucopiae as seen on many earlier coins?

[3] *Notes*, p. 180. It is strange, at the same time, that he has mistaken the goddess for a male deity.

[4] Brünnow-Domaszewski, i, p. 220, fig. 252. Dalman, *Petra u. s. Felsheiligtümer*, p. 145, says the goddess *stands* between two *panthers*; he cannot see the cornucopiae, and adds that the modius is conjectural.

of these dedications, in the same place, is connected with Dusares. We may take it that this goddess, who is also the City-goddess of Adraa and Bostra, is Allât, the consort of Dusares, or possibly the *Χααμοῦ* mentioned by St. Epiphanius as the virgin-mother of that god. Dussaud's attempt to explain away St. Epiphanius's account is based on the doubtful reading *Χααβοῦ*.[1]

A very interesting type of the City-goddess is the Athena of **Pl. III. 9.** There can be no doubt that she is the City-goddess, since the inscription calls her Tyche. There is abundant evidence that, in the Hauran, Athena was identified with Allât.[2]

The 'god of (the tribe) Qatsiu' was worshipped at Bostra,[3] but the coins do not help to inform us how he was represented, and whether he was identical with *Ζεὺς Κάσιος* or Ba'al-Shamin. Another unidentified god of Bostra was Aarra (אערא).[4]

The coin-engravers of Bostra seem to have used the genitive of the town name **BOCTPΩN** and the ethnic **BOCTPHNΩN** indifferently. Among the Latin inscriptions on the coins is found the transliteration BOSTRON.

Many of the smaller coins of Bostra in the third century (e.g. nos. 22–7, 32–8) seem to have been produced by casting. There is no doubt that this process was more frequently used in antiquity, at any rate under the Roman Empire, than is usually supposed.

CHARACHMOBA.

The *Qîr-Môab* of the Old Testament, *el-Kerak* at the present day.[5] The coins, which are all of Elagabalus, were unknown

[1] See Baethgen, *Beitr. z. semit. Religionsgesch.* (1888), p. 107. Littmann (*Princeton Univ. Arch. Exped.*, div. iv, sect. A, p. 57) is inclined to regard שרית (*Sharait*) as the name of the consort of Dusares at Bostra; but his interpretation is admittedly very uncertain. Another Nabataean goddess at Petra and Bostra is al-'Uzza (*ibid.*, p. 58), but she is only a hypostasis of Allât (Dussaud, *Les Arabes en Syrie avant l'Islam*, p. 132).

[2] Baethgen, *Beitr.*, p. 97; Dussaud, *Les Arabes en Syrie avant l'Islam* (1907), p. 129.

[3] Littmann, *Princeton Univ. Arch. Exped.*, div. iv, sect. A, p. 13.

[4] Jaussen et Savignac, *Mission en Arabie*, i, p. 205.

[5] Benzinger in Pauly-Wissowa, iii, 2120; Babelon in *Rev. Num.*, 1899,

until Babelon published two of the specimens now in the British Museum. The third was at the time unknown to him. On this coin, unfortunately badly preserved, a figure is seated before an erection on which is a tall object between two small baetyls (?), i.e. probably an altar or cult-stone of Dusares, as on coins of Bostra and Adraa, rather than a wine-press; but the central object in this case looks more like a column[1] than an omphalos-shaped baetyl.

DIUM.

Dium[2] of the Decapolis probably belonged to Provincia Arabia in the time of Septimius Severus, when its coins were issued[3]; certainly that was the case at a later time. Its site is very uncertain: *Kefr-Abil*, near Pella; *Êdûn* and *Qal'at el-Husn*, near *Irbid*; and *Tell-el-Ash'ari*, N. of *el-Muzêrîb* have all been suggested.[4]

The era employed on the coins is the Pompeian, since the place received its liberty from Pompeius. In the Decapolis this era seems to have dated from Oct. 63 B.C.[5] Consequently the dates which appear on the coins of Caracalla and Geta (268, 270, 271, and 275) are all, with the exception of the last, within the reign of Septimius Severus. The coin of Caracalla, reputed to bear the date ЄOC, rests on the authority of Sestini only; that of Geta, with apparently the same date, has been shown by de Saulcy to be really of year 270 (OC). There is, of course, nothing improbable in the issue of a coin by Caracalla in 275 = A.D. 212–13. The type

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p. 274 f.; art. *Kir* (*of Moab*) in Hastings's *Dict. of the Bible*; A. Musil, *Arabia Petraea*, i (1907), pp. 45-62.

[1] Such as the משגרא erected to Dusares at Umm-el-Jimâl (*Princeton Univ. Arch. Exped.*, div. iv, sect. A, p. 34). For Nabataean pillar-idols generally, see Dalman, *Petra u. s. Felsheiligtümer*, p. 70.

[2] Benzinger in Pauly-Wissowa, v, 834; de Saulcy, pp. 378 ff.

[3] Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, p. 264 f. The coin discussed at such length by de Saulcy, with ΔKΣΔIOY, belongs to Seleucia on the Tigris.

[4] De Saulcy, *loc. cit.*; Brünnow-Domaszewski, *loc. cit.* and p. 361; Bleekmann in *Zeitschr. d. deutschen Palästina-Vereins*, xxxvi (1913), p. 234.

[5] Brünnow-Domaszewski, *op. cit.*, iii, p. 304.

of this piece, according to Sestini, is the City-goddess seated, with a river-god at her feet.

The type of the other coins is the Syrian god Hadad (**Pl. IV. 15, 16**), who appears in many slightly varying forms on coins of Syrian cities, notably Rhosus and Raphanea[1]; the bulls are a constant element in the type. At Rhosus, as at Dium, horns appear on the top of his head. Hadad, being equated by the Greeks with Zeus, was appropriately worshipped at a place called Dium.

EBODA.

The site of *Ἔβωδα*[2] is at *el-'Abda*, in Arabia Petraea, south of Elusa. It is sometimes called Oboda, and Zeus Obodas was worshipped there.

Apparently the only known specimen of the coinage is that identified by Imhoof-Blumer:

Obv. [NEPWN] ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙΣ. Head of Nero r., laureate.

Rev. EBW l., [Δ]ΗΣ r. Nike apteros l., semi-nude, holding wreath in r., palm-branch in l.

Æ 16 mm. Berlin (Imhoof-Blumer Collection, here **Pl. XLIX. 17**): see Mionnet, Suppl. viii, 387, 21 (under Esbus); de Saulcy, p. 394; Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.*

The occurrence of a coinage in this district so early as the time of Nero is surprising; but it must be remembered that the relations of Eboda with Gaza (between which and Petra it was about half-way) must have been fairly close; and Gaza had a coinage at this time.

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[1] Dussaud in Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll, vii, 2161.

[2] See Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. grecques*, p. 450; Benzinger in Pauly-Wissowa, v, 1896; Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, p. 268; *Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Phil.-hist. Kl.*, xliv (1907), p. 140. For the site see *Rev. Bibl.*, 1904, pp. 403 ff., 1905, pp. 74 ff.; A. Musil, *Arabia Petraea*, ii (1908), pp. 106-51. I have to thank the late Dr. Imhoof-Blumer for a cast of the coin here illustrated (**Pl. XLIX. 17**).

ESBUS.

Ἐσβοῦς, the Biblical *Ḥeshbôn*, is the modern *Ḥesbân* between Philadelphia and Medaba, 26 km. east of the north end of the Dead Sea.[1]

The coins are probably all of the time of Elagabalus, although some of them have been attributed to Caracalla. The types are an ordinary seated Zeus, holding phiale (**Pl. V. 1**); the City-goddess in her temple, her right foot on a small figure, an obscure object (perhaps the emperor's bust[2]) in her hand (**Pl. V. 2**); and the god illustrated on **Pl. V. 3**. The last is the second type described by de Saulcy as Astarte holding a small bust; but it is apparently a male god,[3] perhaps akin to the so-called Mên who appears on the coins of Gaba.[4] The conical object which he holds resembles a pine-cone, but it may perhaps be compared with the conical stone, if it be a stone, held by the City-goddess on coins of Sebaste in Samaria.[5] A serpent twines round the spear or sceptre on which he leans.[6]

The coins show that Esbus was called Aurelia.

The inscription on the obverse is in Latin (save for the beginning, **AVT** instead of **IMP**), that on the reverse in Greek.

GERASA.

Gerasa (*Jerash*) was probably included in the Provincia Arabia at the time of its foundation.[7] The coins bear no dates, but the

[1] De Saulcy, p. 393; Benzinger in Pauly-Wissowa, vi, 613; A. Musil, *Arabia Petraea*, i (1907), pp. 383 ff.

[2] B. M. C., *Palestine*, p. xix.

[3] Eckhel, iii, p. 503.

[4] Drexler in Roscher, ii, 2728 f., where it is suggested that this is the Semitic god Sin.

[5] B. M. C., *Palestine*, p. 78.

[6] This suggests another possibility: the god may be the Phoenician Eshmun with his sacred serpent, whose worship, on account of the assonance, might well have been considered in place at *Ḥeshbôn*.

[7] Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, p. 265.

so-called Pompeian era was in use on inscriptions there.[1] The place is not mentioned in history before Josephus, who says that it was taken by Alexander Jannaeus.[2] But one of the Seleucid kings, probably Antiochus IV, who was fond of renaming cities, had previously given it the name of Antiochia ἡ πρὸς τῷ Χρυσορόᾳ. This is proved by various inscriptions of the second century after Christ, which speak of the inhabitants as Ἀντιοχεῖς οἱ πρὸς Χρυσορόᾳ οἱ πρότερον Γερασηνοί[3]; and by coins of M. Aurelius and L. Verus which bear the same legend abbreviated. These coins are published by Imhoof-Blumer.[4] The type of that of M. Aurelius (**Pl. XLIX. 18**) is Tyche, with rudder and cornucopiae, standing, with the emperor (?) togate, standing to front behind her; that of L. Verus (**Pl. XLIX. 19**) bears Tyche seated on a rock, holding ears of corn, with a figure of the river-god Chrysorrhoas swimming at her feet.

The coins of imperial date belong for the most part, if not entirely, to the period of the city's greatest prosperity in the second century, and extend from Hadrian to Commodus, and perhaps to Severus Alexander.[5] Under the bust on the obverse

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 303; Schürer, *Gesch. d. jüdischen Volkes*, ii[4], pp. 182 ff.

[2] For the history of the place, see G. Schumacher in *Zeitschr. d. deutschen Palästina-Vereins*, xxv (1902), pp. 119 ff.; Schürer, *op. cit.*, pp. 177 ff.

[3] Perdrizet, *Lettre au R. P. Séjourné* in *Rev. Biblique*, p. 441 (pp. 13 ff. of reprint), shows (1) that Imhoof-Blumer's interpretation of the latter part of the coin-legend as τῶν πρὸς Γεράσοις must be corrected as in the text; (2) that therefore Antiochia ad Chrysorrhoam and Gerasa were identical, not neighbouring places; and (3) that the Chrysorrhoas is not the river of Damascus and Leucas, but another stream on which Jerash lies, called the *Wady Jerash*. The most recently found inscription is a Latin one of Hadrian mentioning the place under the title 'Antiochia ad Chrysorhoan quae et Gerasa Hiera et Asylo(s) et Autonomos' (Cheesman in *Journ. Rom. Stud.*, iv (1914), p. 13).

[4] *Rev. Suisse*, viii (1898), p. 47 f. Specimens in the market. I have to thank the late Dr. Imhoof-Blumer for casts of these coins, and of a third in the Gotha cabinet on which the inscription is incomplete (M. Aurelius, Tyche seated as on the coin of Verus).

[5] De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, pp. 385 ff. The coin of Severus Alexander, with a figure of Artemis as huntress, depends on Sestini's authority only. The coinage probably began on the occasion of Hadrian's visit to Palestine in

of many of the coins of Hadrian are certain unexplained letters, which have been read ЄΛΙ, ΔЄ, ΑΙ, &c. It does not seem possible to read them as dates, or as part of the title of the emperor.

The prevailing type is the bust of Artemis as Tyche of the city (**Pl. V. 4–6**).[1] Dedications to the goddess are found among the inscriptions from the site; the great temple of Gerasa was dedicated to her, not, as formerly supposed, to the Sun.[2] The coins throw no light on the other cults of the city which are revealed by the inscriptions (Zeus Olympios with Hera, Zeus Helios Sarapis with Isis and *Νεωτέρα*, i. e. Nephthys,[3] the *Θεὸς Ἀραβικός*, presumably Dusares, &c.).

MEDABA.

Medaba (*Mâdaba*), chiefly famous for its geographical mosaic,[4] was not known to have struck coins until Babelon[5] published one of the Hamburger specimens, now in the British Museum (**Pl. V. 9**), and another in the Paris Cabinet, which had been described by de Saulcy as possibly a coin of Rabbathmoba or Gaba.[6] To these coins, which are of Elagabalus, we may now add two dated coins of Caracalla, nos. 1 and 2 (**Pl. V. 7, 8**) in this catalogue, and two

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129–30, when a statue of the emperor was erected in the city; see Bleekmann in *Zeitschr. D. P. V.*, xxxvi, p. 231, and cf. *ibid.*, p. 260 f.; or it may have been connected with the wintering of eight troops of the Cavalry of the Guard at Gerasa, which Cheesman (*Journ. Rom. Stud.*, iv (1914), p. 16) supposes to have taken place in A. D. 132.

[1] De Saulcy describes one coin of Hadrian (p. 385, 3; Mionnet, v, p. 329, 57) as having the bust placed on a crescent.

[2] H. Lucas in *Mitt. u. Nachr. des deutschen Palästina-Vereins*, 1901, pp. 50 ff.; no. 2 Θεᾷ Ἀρτέμιδι; nos. 3, 5 Ἀρτέμιδι κυρίᾳ; no. 4 Θεᾷ Λακα[ίνῃ] ἐπηκόῳ Ἀρτέμιδι. Schumacher, *Zeitschr. D. P. V.*, xxv (1902), p. 130, adheres to the view that the great temple was dedicated to the Sun. For other inscriptions, besides the references given by Schürer, p. 179, note, see *Princeton Univ. Expedition*, div. iii, sect. A, part i, p. 18 f.

[3] A. J. Reinach, *Rev. Ét. gr.*, 1912, p. 68.

[4] A. Jacoby, *Das geogr. Mosaik von Madaba* (1905). On the site see A. Musil, *Arabia Petraea*, i (1907), pp. 113–23.

[5] *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad.*, 1898, p. 387 = *Mél. Num.*, iii, pp. 251 ff.

[6] De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 358.

of Septimius Severus.[1] De Saulcy read the coin of Elagabalus in the Paris Cabinet ... ΒΗΝ ΤΥΧΗ, and Babelon accordingly assumes, for this coin, the ethnic ΜΗΔΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Possibly the Η is a badly formed Ν. The coins of Septimius Severus, if rightly read, confirm the termination -ηνῶν; but in the illustration given the last three letters ΝΩΝ are indicated as doubtful, while in the text the letters [ΗΝ] are bracketed. The draughtsman has read the first two letters as ΜΑ; he may be right, since the form *Μάδαβα* is one of the many which the name assumes in literature.

All the other coins read ΜΗΔΑΒΩΝ ΤΥΧΗ. The City-goddess is represented, on three of the four specimens where she appears, as holding a human bust, which has been shown elsewhere to be that of the reigning emperor.[2] On the fourth the object in her right hand, which is held close to her body, is not distinguishable.

An interesting coin of Septimius Severus, published by R. P. Decloedt, represents Helios (ΗΛΙ) in a quadriga to front, his head to l. and his r. hand raised; the torch which Père Decloedt says that he holds in his left arm is not shown in the illustration. Behind him appears a double arc which may be meant to indicate the heavens.

The coins of Caracalla appear to be dated by the Arabian era, which, as Kubitschek remarks,[3] was naturally used by Medaba so long as it belonged to the Arabian province. The dates on the two coins in the British Museum appear to me to be ΡΕ (A. D. 210–11) rather than ΡΘ (A. D. 214–15).

MOCA.

De Saulcy[4] is rightly doubtful of the existence of coins of Moca. Coins of Antoninus Pius and Septimius Severus were described by Vaillant[5] as reading respectively ΜΟΚΑ ΙΕΡ. ΑCΥ. ΑΥΤΟ (City-

[1] R. P. Achille Decloedt, *Rev. Num.*, 1910, p. 532. He mentions a second specimen in the collection of the German Benedictines at Jerusalem.

[2] B. M. C., *Palestine*, p. xix.

[3] *Mitth. d. k. k. geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*, 1900, p. 369.

[4] *Terre Sainte*, p. 402.

[5] *Num. Imp.*, pp. 44 and 84.

goddess in tetrastyle temple, in r. spear, in l. cornucopiae) and MOKA IEP. ACYA. AY (female figure standing, holding poppy-head and corn-ears in r., cornucopiae in l.). Mionnet[1] described similarly a specimen of the former from the Beaucousin cabinet, and a specimen of the latter (with a slight difference in the inscription, MOKA. IEP. A. AYTO) which de Saulcy has shown to be really a coin of Hermocapelia. Yet another autonomous piece attributed to Moca is stated by de Saulcy to belong to Mopsus. The coin of Antoninus Pius has not been verified.[2]

PETRA.

Petra,[3] the capital of the Nabataean kingdom, was presumably the chief mint of the Nabataean regal coinage. Its coinage under the Roman empire is of comparatively small interest, and extends only from Hadrian to Geta. The coins show that Hadrian bestowed on the city the titles Hadriana and Metropolis.[4] The coinage under this emperor must have been considerable in extent, since among the twelve coins in the British Museum only two show the use of a common obverse die.

The chief type is the City-goddess (**Pl. V. 10, 11, 13–15**), who, according to Dalman, is to be identified with Allât-Manâtu.[5] She carries a trophy, and sometimes holds in her other hand other

[1] v. p. 586, nos. 40, 41.

[2] Mr. E. S. G. Robinson suggests that it may be a coin of Dora, with the inscription ΔΩPA. IEP. ACY. AYTO κ.τ.λ. and a type similar to that of B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, p. 118, no. 43 (Elagabalus). In the illustration in Gessner, *Num. Ant. Imp. Rom.*, pl. CII, fig. 46, the word MOKA occupies the same position in the exergue as the word ΔΩPA on the coin of Elagabalus. and the representation of the temple looks as if the engraver had omitted the gable and one column on each side.

[3] See especially Brünnow-Domaszewski, i, pp. 125–428; A. Musil, *Arabia Petraea*, ii (1907), pp. 41 ff.; G. Dalman, *Petra u. s. Felsheiligtümer* (1908), and *Neue Petra-Forschungen* (1912).

[4] De Saulcy, pp. 351–3. Perhaps the titles were given on the occasion of a visit by Hadrian in 130. Kubitschek, *Num. Zeit.*, 1916, pp. 185–6.

[5] *Petra*, p. 52.

objects which cannot be easily made out. On one coin, the object has been described[1] as a human bust; but it differs little from the object which, on another piece (**Pl. XLIX. 21**),[2] looks like a small stele, and may perhaps represent a deity.[3] Usually, however, her right hand is open.[4] On a coin of Antoninus Pius (**Pl. V. 13**) she is shown sacrificing.[5] The coins throw no light on the cult of Dusares, the chief god of the Arabians, unless the object held by the City-goddess, as above described, is connected with him.

De Saulcy has described a series of coins of Elagabalus which, if rightly attributed, would show that Petra became a Roman colony in the reign of that emperor. These coins, which are not uncommon,[6] appear always to come from Palestine. The reverse type is a founder (who is only partly visible) ploughing to r. with two oxen. The inscription in the exergue is COLON or COLONI (with A sometimes in front of the oxen's forefeet); above is PETAA, PETA, or PEIA. The lower bar of the I is, however, apparently the remains of a line drawn to regulate the lettering. The fabric is usually thick and dumpy, entirely unlike anything found at Petra, but resembling that of the smaller coins of places like Caesarea Samariae and Ascalon. Under the circumstances the series cannot yet be accepted as belonging to Petra.

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[1] De Saulcy, p. 353.

[2] In the market in 1906; *obv.* AYK - - - YH POCTTE - bust of Severus r., laureate; in countermark on neck, Δ; *rev.* ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗΠΕΤ ΡΑΜΗ ΤΡΟΠΟΑΙC. City-goddess seated l. as described in text. Mionnet (v. p. 588, 49) describes a coin of Geta bearing on the obverse Є in countermark.

[3] Cf. the pillar-idols so frequent at Petra; Dalman, *Petra*, p. 70.

[4] Her fingers have apparently been taken for ears of corn by de Saulcy (p. 351, no. 1); and the cornucopiae and palm-branch which have been described as carried by her on some specimens seem to be equally doubtful.

[5] Probably also on a joint coin of two Antonine emperors, where de Saulcy describes the reverse type as a pontifex.

[6] De Saulcy mentions three in the Paris Cabinet, two in his own collection (acquired at Jerusalem), and one (under Pella, p. 292, 'Caracalla') from the Clermont-Ganneau collection; this last is now in the British Museum, which also acquired three others with the Hamburger collection.

De Saulcy has pointed out that the letters read as **ΡΛΔ** by Pellerin on a coin of Septimius Severus are really **ΜΗΤ**. No dated coins of Petra are known.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia,[1] the Biblical *Rabbah* or *Rabbath-bené-'Ammôn*, is represented by extensive ruins at *'Ammân*. It acquired its Greek name from Ptolemy Philadelphus, who rebuilt it. Stephanus (s.v. *Φιλαδέλφεια*) says that it was called *Ἀστάρτη*, which may be a confusion with *Ἀστερία*, since a goddess of this name is proved by the coins to have been worshipped there, and since Eustathius[2] actually mentions a city called Asteria in Syria. The coins,[3] which are inscribed **ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΛΗC CYPIAC**, show that the place was included in Coele-Syria, and it is mentioned by Pliny under Decapolis; but it belonged to the province of Arabia as early as A.D. 138, and doubtless from the constitution of the province.[4] It continued, however, to employ the Pompeian era of 63 B.C. at least as late as A.D. 164–5.

The Ammonites in Rabbah as elsewhere worshipped the god Milkom,[5] and this worship evidently survived into the Roman period, since the Herakles, whose figure[6] or head (often assimilated to the portrait of the Caesar of the time) and sacred chariot appear on the coins, is clearly the 'Tyrian Herakles',[7] Molech-Melqarth-Milkom. According to one version,[8] the mother of the Tyrian

[1] De Saulcy, pp. 386 ff.; Wroth, B.M.C., *Galatia*, &c., pp. lxxxix, 306; Schürer, ii⁴, pp. 189 ff.; *Princeton Univ. Arch. Exped.*, div. ii, sect. A, part 1, pp. 34 ff.; div. iii, sect. A, pp. 8 ff.

[2] *Comm. ad Hom. Iliad.*, 332, 19.

[3] Müller's attribution of Alexandrine coins with **ΦΙ** (nos. 1473 ff.) to this mint cannot be accepted.

[4] Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, p. 265; Schürer, ii⁴, p. 192.

[5] According to the LXX, 2 Sam. xii. 30.

[6] De Saulcy, p. 391 (Caracalla, or rather Elagabalus); Herakles standing, resting on club, holding lion-skin.

[7] Cf. the bust on **Pl. VI. 5** with the coins of Tyre, B.M.C., *Phoenicia*, pl. XXXVI.

[8] Cicero, *de nat. deor.*, iii, xvi, 42; Athenaeus, ix, 392 d.

Herakles was Asteria, who also is represented and named on the coins, as a veiled goddess with a star surmounting her head [1] (**Pl. VI. 9**).

The sacred chariot of Herakles (**ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΝ ΑΡΜΑ**),[2] which is represented on some coins (**Pl. VI. 8** and **12**), is evidently one of those shrines, whether wheeled or provided with carrying poles, used for carrying an idol or cult-objects in procession, of which Phoenicia provides various examples.[3]

The helmeted bust which appears both as an independent type and as an adjunct to the portrait of Antoninus Pius is usually described as Athena, but appears rather to be male (**Pl. VI. 7**).

Of the other types of Philadelphia, we may mention the City-goddess (**ΤΥΧΗ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑC**), who is depicted in the usual Astarte-like form. The Dioscuri also occur; the type is probably only an allusion to the name of the city, and does not prove the existence of a cult there. The head of 'Bacchus', described by Vaillant on coins of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, seems to require verification.[4] The Herakles types have already been mentioned, but attention should be called to the remarkable coin at Paris of M. Aurelius and L. Verus, with the facing bust of the god **ΗΡΑΚΛΗC** holding a club over his shoulder.[5] (Here **Pl. XLIX. 20.**)

Of the quasi-autonomous coins described by de Saulcy, his first

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[1] On the other hand, the veiled goddess on certain quasi-autonomous coins, without a star above her head, is Demeter; for the reverse types associated with her bust are a wicker basket containing two ears of corn between two serpents (**Pl. VI. 2**) and five ears of corn (Mionnet, v, p. 330, no. 61).

[2] Variously misread by older authorities.

[3] *Journ. Hellen. Stud.*, xxxi, pp. 61 ff., pl. III, 17-19; IV, 25, 34; cf. also the well-known car of the sun-god of Emesa. A temple of Herakles, and possibly also a procession in his honour, at Philadelphia are mentioned in an inscription: Clermont-Ganneau, *Rev. Arch.*, vi (1905), pp. 209 ff.

[4] Perhaps they are coins of the Lydian Philadelphia. Lydian also may be the coin of M. Aurelius and L. Verus showing a figure with extended arms in a distyle temple (Mionnet, v, p. 333, 79); possibly Helios, cf. B. M. C., *Lydia*, p. 199, no. 73.

[5] De Saulcy, pl. XXII, 7. To judge from a cast, it would seem that the surface of the coin has been worked on.

is a misread coin of Philadelphia in Cilicia,[1] and his second appears to be badly preserved and of doubtful attribution. His coin of Agrippina Junior belongs to the Lydian Philadelphia.[2] Thus there remain no coins earlier than the reign of Titus. From henceforward until the reign of Elagabalus the coinage is fairly continuous. The coins of Severus Alexander cited by de Saulcy rest on the authority of Sestini only.

PHILIPPOPOLIS.

Philippopolis was founded as a Roman colony by Philip the Arabian. The site is at *Shuhba* (or *Shehba*), about 7 kil. north of *el-Ḳanawât* (Canatha?).[3] A building which bears inscriptions in honour of members of Philip's family, including his father Julius Marinus, was probably a temple in which the deified Marinus was worshipped.[4] Coins struck by Philip commemorate the apotheosis of his father, whose bust is borne by an eagle, and surrounded by the inscription ΘΕΩ ΜΑΡΙΝΩ (**Pl. VI. 14, 15**).[5] But the statue of Roma on the coins with the portraits of the two Philips and Otacilia bears in her hand an eagle supporting not one but two small figures (**Pl. VI. 16, 17**). These are possibly intended for Marinus and his wife, the mother of Philip, although there is no evidence that she was divinized.[6]

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[1] A similar specimen from the Hamburger collection shows that the letters on the reverse are ΚΙΗ ΤΩΝ.

[2] Imhoof-Blumer, *Lyd. Stadtmünzen*, p. 121, no. 29.

[3] Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, pp. 145 ff.; *Publications of an Amer. Archaeol. Exped. to Syria in 1899–1900*, part ii (1904), pp. 376 ff.; iii, pp. 307 ff.; Kubitschek, *Sitzb. Akad. Wien*, Bd. 177, Abh. 4 (1916), pp. 40 ff. Kubitschek's suggestion that the ancient name may have been Chababa is, he says, rejected by philologists, so far as equation with the modern name is concerned. It is to be presumed that Philip was born in the place where he founded the city (Dessau, *Prosopogr.*, ii, p. 205).

[4] Brünnow-Domaszewski, *ibid.*, p. 167.

[5] See especially Waddington, *Mél. de Num.*, ii, p. 61 f.

[6] De Saulcy takes the two figures to be the two Philips; but the eagle shows that the figures are divinized. Mowat (*Rev. Num.*, 1912, p. 200) is certainly wrong in calling them the Dioscuri.

The coins of Philippopolis are not dated (though the city used a local era, about A.D. 244, commemorating its foundation).[1] Philip gave it the status of a Roman colony, but the lack of Latin among the colonists is proved by the use of Greek inscriptions. The letters **SC** in the field are an attempt to repair the omission, on the analogy of the coins of Syrian Antioch, which likewise used the title **ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑ** in Greek.

The only reverse types of Philippopolis represent Roma, either standing or seated; when standing she holds a phiale, when seated the two figures. All the coins were evidently struck at the same time.

RABBATHMOBA.

The ruins of Rabbathmoba, which the Greeks called Areopolis, are at *er-Rabba*.[2] The difficult question of the relations of the ancient places Ar and Kerioth with Rabbathmoba cannot be discussed here.[3] The following points are, however, to be noted:

Kerioth (Qeriyyôth) was apparently the chief cultus-place of the Moabite god Kemosh (Moabite Stone, G. A. Cooke, *N. Sem. Inscr.*, p. 3).

The old name of Areopolis was Ariel (Ἀριήλ): Theodoret, *Comm. in Is.*, c. 16 and 29 (Migne, ? *Patr. Gr.*, 81, 275 and 302); cf. Hieron., *de situ et nomin. locorum Hebr.* (Migne, ? *Patr. Gr.*, 23, 162): some consider Ariel (Isa. xxix. 1) to be Areopolis, 'eo quod ibi usque nunc Ariel idolum colunt, vocatum ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἄρεως, id est a Marte, unde et civitatem dictam suspicantur'[4]; but St. Jerome takes Ariel here

[1] Brünnow-Domaszewski, iii, p. 305, give 248 (or, more exactly, between 247 and aut. 249). But Kubitschek, *loc. cit.*, shows that Philip founded the colony before he went to Rome, where he arrived about summer 244.

[2] Brünnow-Domaszewski, i, pp. 54-9. A. Musil, *Arabia Petraea*, i (1907), pp. 370-2, 381.

[3] See especially F. Dietrich in Merx, *Archiv f. wiss. Erforsch. des A. T.*, i (1869), pp. 320 ff., and further references in articles *Ar* and *Kerioth* in Hastings's *Dict. of the Bible*.

[4] Euseb., *Onom.*, p. 58, 13 (ed. Larsow et Parthey): ἐπειδὴ καλοῦσιν εἰς ἔτι καὶ νῦν Ἀριὴλ τὸ εἴδωλον αὐτῶν οἱ τὴν Ἀρεόπολιν οἰκοῦντες, ἀπὸ τοῦ σέβειν τὸν Ἄρεα, ἐξ οὗ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὠνόμασαν.

to refer to Jerusalem. Elsewhere (*Comm. in Is.*, c. 15, 1) identifying Areopolis with the ancient Ar, he denies the derivation from Ares.

The god who is represented on the coins of Rabbathmoba is, in the first place, a war-god (**Pl. VII. 1, 2**). But the torch-like altars which flank his figure (they are not ordinary incense altars, since they evidently burn with a large flame) suggest a connexion with fire; and this is significant in view of the most favoured interpretation of the word אראל as 'altar-hearth'.[1]

But for the statement of Eusebius it would be natural to give the name Kemosh to the deity represented on the coins of Rabbathmoba; and indeed it is possible that Eusebius misunderstood his authority, and applied to the god the name that really belonged to his fire-altars; or there may have existed between the god and his altars the same intimate union as seems to be indicated in the case of the Arabian god Dusares and his *môtab*,[2] the two being mentioned on an equality. Baethgen[3] has already pointed out that Kemosh was probably a war-god.

The coins of Rabbathmoba belong chiefly to Septimius Severus and his family. It may be doubted whether those which are attributed to Antoninus Pius and Gordian III (see de Saulcy) are rightly read; there is, however, no reason to doubt de Saulcy's coin of Elagabalus, whose head seems also to occur in countermarks on coins of the city (e.g. no. 3).[4]

Besides the type of the war-god, we find on the coins the City-goddess, her left foot on a river-god, resting with her r. on a spear (?), and holding in her l. the emperor's bust.[5] The type of Poseidon used on coins of Caracalla (no. 5) is interesting in connexion with the fact that the city seems to have been subject to earthquakes.[6]

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[1] See G. A. Cooke, *North-Semitic Inscriptions*, p. 11, quoting Robertson Smith's suggestion that the אראל was a pillar surmounted by a cresset, which exactly describes the objects on the coins.

[2] Cooke, *op. cit.*, no. 80, note on l. 4.

[3] *Beiträge zur semit. Religionsgeschichte*, p. 14.

[4] Cf. F. de Saulcy, &c., *Mél. de Num.*, i (1875), p. 338.

[5] De Saulcy, p. 355 f., nos. 4–6.

[6] St. Jerome, *Comm. in Jos.*, c. 15.

Readings by Vaillant suggest that the place-name was sometimes written *Rabbathmoma*, and this form is also attested by one of the manuscripts of Stephanus.

The era used on the coins is that of the province.

ARABIA FELIX

According to Strabo,[1] whose information is based on Eratosthenes, there were four leading tribes in occupation of Southern Arabia: *Μειναῖοι μὲν ἐν τῷ πρὸς τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν μέρει, πόλις δ' αὐτῶν ἡ μεγίστη Κάρνα [ἢ Κάρναυα]*[2] *ἐχόμενοι δὲ τούτων Σαβαῖοι, μητρόπολις δ' αὐτῶν Μαρίαβα· τρίτοι δὲ Κατταβανεῖς, καθήκοντες πρὸς τὰ στενὰ καὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου, τὸ δὲ βασίλειον αὐτῶν Τάμνα καλεῖται· πρὸς ἕω δὲ μάλιστα Χατραμωτῖται, πόλιν δ' ἔχουσι Σάβαταν (v. l., Χαβάτανον)*. The absence of the Himyarites from this list is due to the fact that they did not rise to power until after the time of Eratosthenes. Pliny (vi. 161), on the other hand, mentions the Himyarites, omitting the Katabanians, whose place they had taken. They had already been mentioned (*circa* A.D. 50–70) by the author of the *Periplus*.

Hitherto the coins of Southern Arabia have always been classed together as 'Himyarite'. It will be seen that a more exact term for a great part of them would be 'Sabaean', and also that there is ground for distinguishing two small groups of coins, one attributable to the Minaeans, the other to the Katabanians, although this latter group can only be regarded as subordinate to the main Himyarite series.[3]

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[1] xvi. 768.

[2] Mordtmann's conjecture for the usual reading Κάρναυα. The Minaean inscriptions give Qarnâ'u. The place is the modern Ma'in.

[3] The literature of South Arabian archaeology is widely scattered. The following is a selection of the more important works and articles on the numismatics, history, and geography of the district. There is a vast literature

SABAEAN, HIMYARITE, AND KATABANIAN COINAGES.

Since the rise of the Himyarites to power probably did not take place before the middle of the second century B.C., when their capital at Sapphar regia (*Ṣafar*, near *Yerîm*) superseded the old Sabaean capital at Mariaba (*Ma'rib*), the earliest series of the coins with which we are concerned should strictly be regarded as Sabaean rather than Himyarite. Nevertheless, the chronology is so uncertain, and the series are interlaced in so curious a way, that it is

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dealing with the epigraphic remains, and the portion of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum* which includes the inscriptions is still in progress of publication. W. T. Pilter, in *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, xxxix (1917), has published an Index of the South Arabian Proper Names contained in the *C. I. S.*

Numismatics.

Adr. de Longpérier, *Rev. Num.*, 1868, pp. 169 ff.; W. F. Prideaux, *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, ii (1873), pp. 5, 6, 23; *ibid.*, *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1881, pp. 95 ff.; B. V. Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1878, pp. 273 ff.; 1880, pp. 303 ff.; J. H. Mordtmann, *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, pp. 289 ff.; G. Schlumberger, *Le Trésor de San'â* (Paris), 1880; *Rev. Num.*, 1886, pp. 369 ff.; Casanova, *Rev. Num.*, 1893, pp. 176 ff.; D. H. Müller und J. W. Kubitschek, *Südarabische Altertümer* (Vienna), 1899, usually hereafter quoted as 'M. u. K.'; E. Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies grecques et romaines*, II, ii, pp. 686 ff.; G. F. Hill, *Ancient Coinage of Southern Arabia*, in *Proc. Brit. Academy*, vol. vii, 1915 (this is the basis of the present section).

History and Geography.

D. H. Müller, *Burgen und Schlösser Südarabiens nach dem Iklîl des Hamdâni*, in *Sitzungsber. d. Wiener Akademie*, Bd. 94 (1879), pp. 335-423, and Bd. 97 (1880), pp. 955-1050; especially pp. 981-96 and 1012-23 of the latter volume; see also his additions to the lists of kings in *Zeitschr. Deutsch. Morg. Ges.*, 37 (1883), p. 390. E. Glaser, *Die Abessinier in Arabien und Afrika*, 1895. Martin Hartmann, *Der Islamische Orient*, ii (*Die Arabische Frage*), 1909, is written from the political and sociological rather than from the historical standpoint. The summary by Tkač in Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll, *Realencyclopädie*, viii, 2182 ff. (Homeritae), and his immense article 'Saba' in the same work, IA 2, 1298-1511, may also be consulted. The latter appeared too late for consultation while this section was being written, but has been referred to later. I have been unable to obtain a sight of Part I of vol. i of Eduard Glaser's *Skizze der Geschichte und Geographie Arabiens* (Munich, 1889). Vol. ii of the same book (Berlin, 1890) deals with the geography, and I have frequently referred to his more ingenious than convincing theories; but the most useful treatment of this subject is still A. Sprenger, *Die alte Geographie Arabiens* (Bern, 1875).

very difficult to draw any line between them. Roughly speaking, we may assume that the earliest coins, which are direct imitations of the earlier Attic coinage, belong to the Sabaean period, while the later, flat coins (of that which we may for convenience call the San'a class),[1] with a reverse type derived from the Attic coinage of the 'New Style', the small coins with names and heads of various kings, and the 'bucranium' series must certainly belong to the Himyarite period. But there are certain single coins, or small groups, which, although in fabric and types they look fairly early, seem by their monograms and inscriptions to be intimately connected with the San'a class, apparently so much later.

The following is an attempt at a provisional classification of the various series.

I. Imitations of the Older Attic Types.

a. Obv. Head of Athena. *Rev.* Owl, with olive-spray, crescent, and AΘE, more or less blundered; traces of incuse square on some specimens [**Pl. VII. 3–8**].

The largest coins which appear to belong to this class are reproductions of the Athenian tetradrachm; the only specimens known to me are at Berlin.[2] One is countermarked on the obverse with X (Sabaean 𐩣) and A; another has something like a Sabaean monogram (possibly meant for 𐩤 reversed, with 𐩣 below it) scratched on the reverse.

But these large coins are quite exceptional, and we are justified

[1] Since the great majority, if not all, of the known specimens in silver seem to have come from the great hoard discovered there and described by Schlumberger, *Le Trésor de San'â* (Paris, 1880). The place-name, correctly written, is *Sanʿâ*.

[2] D. H. Müller and J. W. Kubitschek, *Südarabische Altertümer* (Vienna), 1889, p. 76, I, nos. 474 and 183–7. All these coins were brought from South Arabia by Glaser or Mordtmann. It may be mentioned here that the imitation, in a different style, of an Attic coin bearing the name of Mazaeus, which is attributed by Babelon (*Traité*, ii, p. 679, no. 1095) to Yemen, has nothing to do with that district; the supposed *kaph* which is read on it is not a Himyarite letter, whatever it may be. Cf. Newell in *Amer. Journ. Num.*, 1915, p. 70.

in regarding as the ordinary unit the smaller coins of 5·55 gm. maximum.[1]

These units all show the Sabaean 𐩱 on the cheek of Athena; the halves, when legible, are similarly marked with 𐩱; the quarters with 𐩲,[2] the eighths with 𐩳. The same system appears to be followed on the series next to be described. On the San'a coins, however, we find the halves marked sometimes with 𐩱 (p. 58, no. 22), sometimes with 𐩱 (p. 58, nos. 18–20, and Schlumberger, Pl. II, 23, 31; III. 47), while a cross (which may be meant for 𐩲, though that is not certain) occurs on the reverse of some of the San'a units (e.g. no. 36 and Schlumberger, Pl. III. 48, 49) which have 𐩱 on the obverse. The 𐩵 (𐩶) which is found on one half (no. 40, cp. Schlumberger, Pl. III. 56) may perhaps be really 𐩧 (𐩣). Schlumberger has suggested that the 𐩱 is the initial of Nejran (*Νέγρανα*). But if he is right, it would seem to follow that the other letters mentioned above are also mint-initials,[3] and that, at least in the earliest period, the four different denominations were issued from four different mints. If this seems improbable, it is, for the following reasons, equally difficult to accept the view, which suggests itself upon the consideration of the earlier series, that the letters are the initials of denominations. Schlumberger records (p. 22) an early Attic *tetradrachm* which has been countermarked with a Sabaean 𐩱,[4] and, as already stated, the 𐩱 is found on halves of the San'a class. We have also seen that the Berlin Museum possesses[5] a piece of about the weight of the Attic tetradrachm (16·95 gm.), imitated from the earlier Attic types, with two countermarks, viz. 𐩧 and 𐩠, of which the former may be the Himyarite 𐩲; and this letter, as we have seen, is found on the quarters.

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[1] The standard is discussed below (pp. lxxix ff.).

[2] Except one published by Mordtmann, *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 293, Taf. V, no. ii, which appears to have 𐩡 (𐩢).

[3] For 𐩱, the city of 𐩧𐩣𐩲, associated in an inscription with Nejran, has been suggested (see *C. I. S.*, iv, 7).

[4] It must be remembered that the Sabaean 𐩱 is hardly distinguishable from the same letter in some other Semitic scripts.

[5] M. u. K., p. 76, no. 474.

The coins of the class with which we are dealing bear nothing Sabaean or Himyarite about them save their style and the letter on the cheek of Athena (the 'tetradrachms' at Berlin being without even the latter distinguishing mark of Arab origin). They still retain traces of the incuse square, and were dated by Head[1] about 400 B.C. It is, however, clear from the treatment of the eye that they are imitated from the comparatively late Attic coins which may themselves be dated to the fourth century (*c.* 393–322 B.C. according to Head).[2] The earliest imitations themselves are scarcely earlier than the third century.[3]

β. Similar to series *α*, but slightly broader in fabric and later in style; on the reverse, Sabaean letter or monogram; traces of incuse square rarely if ever present (**Pl. VII. 9–23**). The units, halves, and quarters are marked with the same letters as in series *α*; no eighths seem to be known.

These coins must cover a fairly long period of time; for in proportion to the number of specimens known (the collections in London and Vienna provide all or nearly all of them), the number of varieties is comparatively large, at least nineteen different letters or monograms being represented; while to strike the thirty-eight specimens of the unit in the British Museum alone about twenty-nine obverse and twenty-seven reverse dies were required. The series may be dated to the second century B.C. The lower limit is furnished by the fact that some coins which resemble this series in fabric and style are intimately connected by monograms and inscriptions with the flat coins of the San'a class.

The following letters or monograms occur on coins of this series; I record only those of which I have seen originals, casts, or clear photographs:—

(1) = כ. B. M. p. 48, nos. 24–5.

(2) = ב. B. M. nos. 26–7.

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[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 310.

[2] *Hist. Num.*[2], p. 374.

[3] I do not speak of the 'tetradrachms', having seen none of those at Berlin, but of the units and smaller denominations.

(3) = ת. B. M. nos. 28–35.

(4) = מ+ג. B. M. nos. 36–7.

(5) = ג+ע. B. M. nos. 38–40. Cp. M. u. K. nos. 24, 25.

(6) = ר+מ+ח. B. M. nos. 41–3 and Philipsen Collection (Hirsch, *Katal.* xxv, 3072). Cp. the place خمر (Khamir) described as a strong fortress by Al-Hamdani (M. u. K., p. 93).

(7) = ר+א+ח. B. M. nos. 44–5.

(8) = מ+ד+ג. B. M. nos. 46–7, 62.

(9) = ב(?)+ק+ת(?). B. M. nos. 48–50.

(10) = ד+י. B. M. nos. 51–3.

(11) = ל+ד+א. B. M. nos. 51–3.

(12) = ל+ה(?)+א or ע+ה+א. B. M. no. 63. Cp. M. u. K. no. 23 (Taf. XIV. 12).

(13) = א+(?)+י. B. M. no. 66.

(14) and M. u. K. nos. 8–11; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. CXXVI. 10, 11. The letters מ, ד, and ע seem to be common to all three.

(15) = ר+צ+ח. See M. u. K. no. 26. This also occurs on coins of the Ṣan'a class, and Mordtmann (*Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 305) suggests that it gives the name حضور (Ḥaḍûr) of a mountain and castle between San'a and Kaukeban.

(16) = י+נ+ב or י+א (cp. no. 13 above). M. u. K. no. 26. The additional sign there given beside the monogram is the curved sign which occurs on so many coins and which is discussed below. In fact this coin is one of the links between the earliest and the San'a class.

(17) = י (or ע)+מ+ר. Paris, Babelon, *Traité*, 1118, Pl. CXXVI. 12.

(18) An incomplete monogram of which the only certain element is (ת). M. u. K. no. 16.

(19) = ד+? B. M. nos. 54–7; Vienna, M. u. K. nos. 12, 15, 16.

This last group has been the subject of considerable discussion.

Mordtmann[1] explains the right-hand sign as 𐩣 or 𐩤, which ordinarily take the forms 𐩱 and 𐩲.[2] He notes that these two signs, sometimes in reversed order, are frequently found in lapidary inscriptions, now at the end, now at the beginning of the inscription. They remind him of the unexplained حروف مقطعة which precedes certain passages in the Koran. It is to be noted that this group of signs is not confined to this particular series, but also occurs on the small transitional group to be discussed below, and on the earlier of the San'a series. Schlumberger[3] suggests that it is the mark of the unit (drachm). As it occurs so irregularly, this explanation may be at once rejected. Casanova,[4] who publishes an interesting lapidary instance, where it is combined with the 'gazelle-bucranium' to be discussed later, thinks it has some religious significance. The fact that the sign is uniformly on a larger scale than its accompanying 𐩵 seems to me to show that it is not an ordinary letter, but some special symbol. It is possibly a degenerate pictograph derived from the bucranium and associated with 'Athtar[5]; but still more probable appears to me the derivation from the Babylonian twin-serpent sceptre. The earliest example[6] of the twin-serpent-sceptre *motif* is found on a libation vase in the Louvre of dark green steatite dedicated by Gudea, patesi of Lagash, to Ningishzida, his patron deity, about 2450 B.C.[7] Ningishzida in his chief aspect was a war-god and a Sumerian prototype of the god Ninib in his later character, whose emblem

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[1] *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 299 f.

[2] On the coins, in this connexion, the form is never 𐩱 or 𐩲; and probably also never in the lapidary instances (see O. Weber in *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*, 1909, p. 271).

[3] *Trésor de San'â*, p. 20.

[4] *Rev. Num.*, 1893, p. 181. I may note here that the supposed Himyarite signs which he finds on some early Arab coins of Syria appear to me to be, without the slightest doubt, misread Arabic inscriptions.

[5] This suggestion is not new; see *C. I. S.*, iv, no. 366, p. 12.

[6] I owe what follows to my late colleague, Professor L. W. King.

[7] L. Heuzey, *Catal. des Antiquités chaldéennes*, 1902, p. 280; the same, *Découvertes en Chaldée par E. de Sarzec*, vol. ii. 1912, Pl. 44.

was the twin lion-headed sceptre; so that the twining serpents with natural heads are the direct ancestors of the lion-headed serpents of the later emblem, as we get it, for instance, on a boundary-stone of Nazimaruttash,[1] about 1330 B.C. I take it that the wavy form generally assumed by the tail of the Sabaean sign in question is a relic of the spirals of the serpents' tails.

The other sign, as I have said, is usually, if not always represented of the same size as the ordinary letters of the inscription, and is doubtless only ך. Weber and the editors of the *C. I. S.*, however, regard it as a special symbol, the former elaborating a most ingenious theory, which identifies it with the double curved symbol which occurs so frequently upon the later coins (see below). If he were right in this last identification, then (1) the voided and solid forms of the curved symbol must be distinguished, because (2) the solid form, at least, of the curved symbol occurs occasionally *in connexion with and in addition to* the group of signs which we are discussing. (See, for instance, p. 54, nos. 2 ff. in this *Catalogue*.) But that the solid and voided forms of the curved symbol cannot be distinguished in significance is clear from the fact that both are used indifferently in the same context on coins of the San'a class.

γ. In a small group of coins, comprising two specimens at Vienna,[2] one at Paris (**Pl. L. 1**), and one in the British Museum (**Pl. VII. 24**), we find on the obverse, instead of the head of Athena, a beardless male head with curly hair, in which the Viennese scholars see a resemblance to the portrait of Philetairos on Pergamene coins. To me, if it is a copy of anything, it seems to reproduce rather the Soter portrait on Ptolemaic coins and Cyrenaic didrachms of the Ptolemaic period[3]; but it is probably an attempt at a portrait of a local ruler. That is surely true of the heads on the

[1] *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*, p. 274, Fig. 7.

[2] M. u. K., p. 63, II, nos. 1, 2.

[3] Mr. Robinson sees another trace of Ptolemaic influence in the similarity between the head on the Himyarite coins of the Bucranium class (**Pl. X. 12 ff.**) and the bewigged head of Libya on late Cyrenaic copper with a Ptolemy's title; but I should regard this as a coincidence, since the ringlets are a characteristic Arabian coiffure. See below on the head of the San'a coins.

succeeding group. There is no letter on the cheek. The owl is more erect than on the series α and β, and AΘE is absent. The monograms are more elaborate, and there are two on each coin. That on the right of the second Vienna coin is the same as appears on the Paris and London coins, which are incomplete on the left. The Paris coin shows a 𐩣 below the right-hand monogram, which thus consists of 𐩲+𐩱+𐩥+𐩡+𐩣. The left-hand monogram, judging from the photographs, consists of 𐩧 𐩠 (𐩥) with 𐩢 (𐩧) above; but Müller and Kubitschek draw it as a more elaborate combination.[1]

δ. On this group (**Pl. VII. 25–6**) the Attic types have disappeared. On the obverse we have a beardless portrait of pronouncedly Semitic character. On the reverse is a much less characteristic head, bearded. The curly-haired Semite of the obverse connects this group, which is represented, so far as I know, only by the two half-drachms in the British Museum, with group γ. On the reverse of no. 71 we have the monogram 𐩯 which contains the same elements as a monogram which is found on one of the two coins of group γ at Vienna.[2] On the other coin we have in the exergue the name Ḥarb, on the left a mutilated monogram (possibly the same as that just mentioned), and on the right another monogram 𐩴, well-known on later Katabanian coins, some of which were also struck at Ḥarb (see below, p. lxxv). We may therefore perhaps regard these two groups, γ and δ, as representing the earliest Katabanian coinage, which developed, side by side with the coinage of the San'a class, into the later coinage with the full names of kings.

ϵ. The latest of the coins imitated from the older Attic coins (**Pl. VII. 27–9**) retain the old types, the 𐩧 on the cheek of Athena

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[1] The apparent lower part of the monogram on the Viennese coin, Taf. xiv, 13 (Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. CXXVI. 21), is evidently only due to double striking of the monogram. The 𐩢 doubtless has the same significance here as when it occurs on the cheek of Athena.

[2] M. u. K., p. 68, no. 1, omitting the 𐩦 which, from the photograph, seems to me to be very doubtful.

for the units, the broken-down AΘE and the pair of signs H Y on the reverse; but they introduce certain new features, viz. the Yanaf monogram, the curved sign (see p. lvii f.), and the very puzzling inscription 𐤀𐤋𐤕𐤌𐤑.[1] One of these coins in the British Museum (**Pl. VII. 29**) appears to have a bare male head on the obverse, instead of the head of Athena; but in its present condition this is not certain.

The monogram (= יְנַף, Yanaf) represents a regal surname ('exalted'). Mordtmann[2] has remarked that this name occurs as the surname of three kings of Saba, all called Samah'ali; of a king whose name is missing on an inscription of Sapphar,[3] and elsewhere; while in the form IANAAΦ it is inscribed on one of the later Aethiopic coins. Mordtmann further notes that since the word has no significance in Aethiopic, the equation IANAAΦ = יְנַף helps to confirm Von Gutschmid's theory that of the two names which occur on the Axumite coins one represents the under-king of Yemen. It is obvious that all the Sabaean or Himyarite coins with the Yanaf monogram are not necessarily to be attributed to one ruler on account of that monogram only. Nevertheless, it would be unreasonable on the ground of fabric alone to separate the coins of the group now under consideration from those of the San'a class which are connected with them by the Yanaf monogram, the Aramaic inscription, and the pair of signs H Y. We may, therefore, attribute them to the same ruler, to whom must be due the introduction of the coinage imitated from the 'New Style' Attic coins.

To the elucidation of the Aramaic inscription I am unable to contribute anything definite. Mordtmann (*loc. cit.*) holds that it

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[1] For convenience I call this henceforward the Aramaic inscription. M. u. K., p. 67, no. 14, give an additional letter on the right, which is, however, the remains of the A of the AΘE.

[2] *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 296 f.; *Z. D. M. G.*, xxxi, p. 90.

[3] 'Amdan Bayyin, who struck coins at Sapphar (Raidan), was also called Yanaf (see below, p. lxx); may his then be the missing name?

should be inverted, and reads it Vlagash, i.e. Volagases, an Arsacid name. He points out that the writer of the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* says that part of the coast of Hadramaut and the island Massyra (Sarapidis insula) belonged to Persia, so that Yemen may have been in relation with Persia before Sassanian times. Nevertheless, his reading is improbable for at least two reasons. First, the position of the Yanaf monogram and other details of the design show that the inscription should be read as here printed, and not outwardly. Second, the two letters on the extreme left cannot reasonably be given different values. The general character of the script recalls the Characenian Aramaic.[1] It might accordingly be read גתעתהה (g-t-ʿ-t-h-h).[2] It is possible that the inscription indicates the intrusion from the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf of some conqueror, who ruled in Yemen for a time, and introduced the new style of coinage. But if so, why did he retain the distinctive Sabaean or Himyarite Yanaf monogram on his coins? Another possibility is that the inscription was added to the coins by a native ruler in order to facilitate commerce with some tribes who used the script in question.

II. Imitations of the Later Attic Type.

San'a class (**Pl. VIII–X. 11**).

As stated above, the change from the old to the new Attic type probably took place during the reign of a single ruler; nevertheless,

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[1] See the alphabet given by Drouin, *Rev. Num.*, 1889, Pl. VII.

[2] Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe has been kind enough to give me his views on this subject in a letter. He regards the inscription as Aramaic, and the last two letters as more probably קק than הה; the first letter may possibly be א (since it sometimes approaches the Estranghelo form for that sound). He adds that Schlumberger's attempt to recognize Sabaean letters in this inscription must not, however, be lightly set aside; it may be a cursive form of Sabaean writing. From this point of view he suggests ??חחעת = אבהבי, noting that for Y the form Y is actually found in some Sabaean inscriptions, and V in Abyssinian. But it would be odd to find a cursive form like this side by side with monograms showing the ordinary monumental forms.

for purposes of classification it seems better to keep the two types separate. Head[1] dates the coins of the San'a class as follows:

Group with Arab head on obv., Aramaic inscription and monograms on rev. (**Pl. VIII. 2–8**). *Circa* 70–40 B.C.

Group with similar obv., monograms only on rev. (**Pl. VIII. 9–IX. 11**). *Circa* 40–24 B.C.

Group with Augustan head on obv., monograms on rev. (**Pl. X. 1–11**). After *circa* 24 B.C.

This classification is generally much more acceptable than that of Schlumberger.[4] It is true that the Attic coinage of the New Style by no means came to an end, or was even seriously restricted, under Sulla, as was formerly supposed; we now know that it went on until the time of Augustus. But the rule that a barbarous imitative coinage begins when the supply of originals falls off must not be rigidly interpreted. It would, for instance, be inconsistent to insist on this rule, in order to find a date *post quem* for the earliest San'a type, and yet fix the adoption of the later type, with the Augustan head, by the expedition of Aelius Gallus in 24 B.C. But if the rule applies at all here, it is worthy of notice that the supply of the New Style Attic coinage shrank considerably during the periods *circa* 146–100 and 100–86 B.C. According to the latest chronology[3] of these coins we find that in

Class	I, *circa*	229–197 B.C.,	there are	17	series
„	II, „	196–187 B.C.,	„	9	„
„	III α, „	186–147 B.C.,	„	31	„
„	III β, „	146–100 B.C.,	„	14	„
„	IV α, „	100–86 B.C.,	„	9	„
„	IV β, „	86–Augustus	„	30	„

The time of greatest scarcity of Attic coinage was therefore from 146 to 86 B.C., and the date of the beginning of the corresponding Himyarite coinage may fall within this period.

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[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 310.
[2] *Le Trésor de San'â* (Paris, 1880).
[3] Head, *Hist. Num.*[2], pp. 380 ff.

If, on the other hand, ignoring this rule, we seek to associate the reform with some event in Himyarite history, we may find it in the inauguration of the Himyarite era in 115 B.C.,[1] a date which, curiously enough, corresponds to within a single year with the middle of the period 146–86 B.C. It appears to me quite reasonable, on grounds of style, to place the accession of the ruler represented by the Aramaic inscription about this time, and to date the San'a coins with that inscription during the period *circa* 115–80 B.C. The other San'a coins with the Arab head may then be dated *circa* 80–24 B.C.; and the Augustan type during the last quarter of the century and the first half of the first Christian century.

The head on the obverse of the pre-Augustan San'a coins is seen by its head-dress to be that of an Arab king or god. The encircling of the type by a wreath has been referred by Schlumberger to Seleucid coins,[2] and the strange border made up of small vases to the fillet-border on the same series; and there are no chronological objections to this view. The resemblance of the ringletted head to certain heads on Ptolemaic and Roman coins is doubtless purely a coincidence. It is indeed remarkable that there are so few signs on the coinage of this district of that Ptolemaic influence, which is so evident in Nabataea. Possibly, however, the weight of the gold coin discussed below may point to a connexion with Egypt.

It is exceedingly difficult to decide whether the head[3] represents a god or a ruler. The features on one coin (**Pl. VIII. 2**) are curiously like those of Obodas III of Nabataea in general effect. The face on another (**Pl. VIII. 3**) shows a very different individuality. It is

[1] Glaser, *Skizze der Gesch. Arabiens*, i, as quoted by Mordtmann in *Z. D. M. G.*, xliv (1890), p. 175.

[2] Cp. the coins of Demetrius I (162–150 B.C.); B.M.C., *Seleucid Kings*, Pl. XIV. 2.

[3] The coins are sometimes so badly double-struck as to give the appearance of two heads jugate. This is seen, for instance, in **Pl. VIII. 10** and **IX. 5**, and doubtless the coin in the E. F. Weber Collection (Hirsch, *Katal.*, xxi, 4331) was similar.

probable that both gods and rulers would be represented in the same sort of head-dress, even to the wearing of the ornament (globe-in-crescent) which appears on the head in some specimens, and which is doubtless the symbol of the moon-god.[1]

The more important groups of the coins of the San'a class may be classified as follows[2]:

A. With Arab head.

a. Gold and Silver with monogram of Yanaf. (P. 54, no. 1, **Pl. VIII. 1**). The British Museum specimen is the only known gold coin of this class; another gold piece at Berlin is catalogued by Müller and Kubitschek[3] in their sixth class, i.e. among the later coins with two heads. Its reverse is described as a clumsy attempt at a cornucopiae; can this be the curved sign ʃ which we shall discuss presently?

The weight of our coin is 2·48 gm. = 38·3 gn. This may perhaps be regarded as one-third of a Phoenician didrachm of 7·44 gm. It is possible that Egyptian gold coins may have been in circulation in Yemen. As we know nothing of the ratio prevailing between gold and silver, it is wiser not to speculate on the question of the value of this gold coin in silver units.

Although it does not bear the mysterious Aramaic inscription, this coin is connected with the groups which do bear it by its fabric, the Yanaf monogram, and the curved sign[4] which appears in so many varying forms on the remaining Himyarite coins. This same sign, often resembling a sort of ribbon, is found also in

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[1] Compare the coins of Carrhae (**Pl. XII. 3**, &c.). The globe in a crescent is found on various inscribed Himyaritic stones, as *C. I. S.*, iv, 226, 285, 362.

[2] I have been obliged to omit some of the varieties described by Müller and Kubitschek, owing to their not being illustrated.

[3] p. 78, no. 216. Wt. 0·31 gm., i.e. $\frac{1}{8}$ of our coin.

[4] I regard all the forms, whether voided (ribbon-like) or solid, as variations of the same sign; for both voided and solid forms occur in precisely the same relation to the other details of monogram, &c. (e.g. p. 62 f., nos. 44–8). Otherwise, since in one series we find the solid form on one side of the coin and the voided form on the other, it might have seemed that they represent two different signs.

lapidary inscriptions,[1] and has been regarded as a non-significant terminal or initial sign, or even as a misunderstood or degenerate cornucopiae, derived from a symbol on some Attic coin which started the fashion. Neither explanation will stand in view of the fact that the object occurs alone as a symbol in the field of certain coins, and of the importance which is assigned to it in the lapidary inscriptions. The editors of the *C. I. S.*[2] see in it the symbol of a deity, possibly Ilmaqah or Ilmuqah.[3] It occurs on a remarkable little inscribed stone,[4] a dedication to 'Athtar and Saḥr, with four other symbols, thus (from r. to l.): 'gazelle-bucranium', dragon's head, curved symbol, a second smaller bucranium, and the standard (?) sign to be discussed later. Since Ilmaqah is not mentioned in this dedication, the curved sign can hardly be regarded as exclusively, if at all, his symbol. Weber's[5] theory that the voided form of this symbol is only another form of the sign for ך is not tenable for reasons already given. The late Prof. L.W. King has here again solved the difficulty, so far as tracing the origin of the object is concerned; for it is exactly like the curved weapon, consisting of three or more strips bound together, which is held, for instance, by King Eannatum on his stele in the Louvre.[6]

It seems doubtful whether the other gold coins which according to rumour have been found in Yemen were Himyaritic.[7] Mordtmann[8] quotes Cruttenden as saying that rectangular gold coins were often offered for sale by shepherds in the neighbourhood of Marib, and Mohl for the story of the finding in the same place of

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[1] e.g., M. u. K., Taf. IX, 23; Birch, Pl. III (in the margin); 36, Pl. XVII; *C.I.S.*, iv, 2, Tab. IV, no. 393.

[2] Commentary on iv, no. 366, p. 11 f.

[3] On this deity see D. Nielsen, *Mitt. d. Vorderas. Ges.*, 1909, 4.

[4] *C. I. S.*, iv, 458. This is in the Marshall Hole Collection at Bulawayo.

[5] *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*, p. 276 f.

[6] L. Heuzey, *C. R. de l'Acad. d. Inscr.*, 1908, p. 418, fig. B; *Catal. des Antiquités chaldéennes*, pp. 102 ff.; *Découvertes en Chaldée*, vol. ii, 1912, Pl. 3 bis.

[7] Capt. W. H. Lee-Warner, however, assures me that he has seen some Himyaritic gold coins in the possession of a dealer at Aden.

[8] *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 289.

a chest full of gold coins, which were melted down. There is no reason to suppose that any of these last were Himyaritic rather than Persian or Aethiopic. As to the rectangular gold coins, they must be something otherwise quite unknown; for the gold mohurs of Akbar never, to our knowledge, circulated in those parts.

In the same class as the gold coin must be placed the silver coins at Vienna of the same style, viz. a half (2·38 gm.) and a minute denomination (0·16 gm.).[1] These have the same symbols as the gold, and the larger one, at any rate, is exactly similar in other details (reverse border with pellet in crescent at top). The larger silver denomination has not yet been found.

All the remaining coins of the San'a class are of silver, and of fairly good quality.

β. (**Pl. VIII. 2–10**). The distinguishing marks of this group are the Yanaf monogram; inscr. ; AΘE (blundered); and the group of signs (or) , all of which have been discussed above.

The remains of AΘE and the inscr. hereafter disappear from the coins; so do the signs , but the curved symbol remains.

γ. Monograms:

= Yanaf.

= +נ+כ+ל.

M. u. K., p. 69, no. 1, Taf. XIV. 15.

δ. Monograms the same as on preceding, but, in addition, on l. (=מ+ר+ר); on r., ר attached to the bottom of the כ, thus . M. u. K., p. 69, no. 5, Taf. xiv. 18; p. 76, no. 218. With the former of the additional monograms, cp. the place Medr or Madar in the Hamdan district, where there were no less than fourteen castles: Sprenger, *Alte Geogr. Arab.*, p. 221; *C. I. S.*, iv. 5; M. u. K., p. 94 (from Al-Hamdani).

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[1] M. u. K., p. 69, nos. 10 and 8, Taf. XIV. 22 and 19.

ϵ. Monograms the same as on γ, but, in addition, on l. = (?)+כ+ה+ל (the upper sign is given differently by Kubitschek); on r., the same elements as in the right-hand monogram of δ (i.e. ע+נ+כ+ל+ר) differently arranged. M. u. K., p. 69, no. 12, Taf. XIV. 20.

ζ. Monograms:

= ח+ד+מ+נ. The נ is perhaps not part of the monogram, but the separate letter which occurs frequently on this class. See, e.g., p. 57, no. 16.

as on δ, and below it = ר+מ+שׁ; cp. μ below. The name may be Shammar (Shammar Yuhar'ish was king of Saba and Raidan [1]; cp. *C. I. S.*, iv. 407); but there was also a place-name מׄשׁר, *C. I. S.*, iv. 376, l. 9. M. u. K., p. 69, no. 6.

η. On obverse, behind the head, מ. On rev., monograms (ר+נ+מ) reversed and another probably the same as the second on ζ. M. u. K., p. 69, no. 13, Taf. XIV. 31; cp. p. 76, no. 190. The first monogram occurs on coins of the Bucranium class (see p. 64 f.)

θ. (**Pl. VIII. 11, 12.**) Monograms:

= כ+ג+נ (according to Müller [2] נ+ל+כ+ב = Arabic بَكِيل, *sic*, for بَكَيل ?).

= ח+מ+ב+ג.

ι, κ. (**Pl. IX. 1–6**). Monograms:

= ה+ק.

= יד׳אל (Yada'il) according to Prideaux [3]; this is

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[1] But according to Glaser (*Die Abessinier*, p. 31) a dated inscription shows that he reigned as late as A.D. 281, and was also the first who was king of Hadramaut and Yemanat as well as of Saba and Raidan. The monogram on the coins cannot therefore be his.

[2] *Burgen u. Schlösser*, as above, p. 995, note.

[3] See Müller, *Burgen u. Schlösser*, *ibid.*

accepted by Müller and Mordtmann.[1] It is the name of five kings of Saba.[2]

λ. (Pl. IX. 7–9). Monograms:

 = חצר, Ḥaḍur, according to Mordtmann (p. 305), a castle and mountain between San'a and Kaukeban. Unfortunately for this identification, this same monogram occurs on coins of King 'Amdan Bayyin which bear the mint-name of Raidan in full; it therefore probably represents a personal and not a place name.

as above (ι, κ).

These two monograms occur together on one group of the coins with the Augustan head. We may therefore regard this group (λ) as the latest of the pre-Augustan series.

μ. (Pl. IX. 11.) On this solitary coin, differing somewhat in workmanship from the others, the head is not laureate, and the monograms are unusually elaborate. One of them combines ח+צ+ר+ן, but the last may be merely the א which is found on so many of these coins, so that the same name may be intended as in λ. The other includes כ+ן+י in its upper portion and ר(?)+מ+ש in its lower. Cp. ζ above.

B. With Augustan head.

ν. Of this series, the first group must be that with the same monograms as on λ preceding.[3] (Pl. X. 1, 2.)

ξ. (Pl. X. 3–11). Monograms:

= י+א+ל+פ+ש; perhaps also ן+ב+ע. This is also found on the Bucranium class. Müller interprets ישעאל ינף, Mordtmann שפעאל or ישפעאל.[4]

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[1] *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 304.

[2] Müller, *Burgen u. Schlösser*, as above, p. 983.

[3] M. u. K., Taf. XIV. 53, has these monograms, but the ר attached to the left-hand one has not been noticed by the editors.

[4] Müller, *Burgen u. Schlösser*, as above, p. 995, note; Mordtmann, *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 306.

 A monogram somewhat resembling this (but with a ' added) is found on a stone (*C. I. S.* iv. 7, pp. 19 and 450) of which the editors say, 'primo adspectu apparet in lapidem titulum monetae esse translatum'. They suggest that it may be for חיאלי, the name of a coin. It seems to me that the monogram may be read , which is the name of the Sabaean castle Salḥin, near Marib.[1] But, like Ḥaḍur, it also occurs on a coin which bears the mint-name of Raidan (see p. lxxi).

III.

There remain two more series of Himyaritic coins, that with the names of kings and a human head on each side, and that with the king's head on one side and an animal's head on the other.[2] The latter may be dealt with first, since they have certain points of connexion with the San'a class. Thus the monograms on nos. 1–23 are found also on coins of the San'a class (see above ξ and η). The other monograms which I have noted are = ' + ח + מ + ל (nos. 24–33, and M. u. K., p. 77, no number)[3]; = ' + ד + ל + כ or ' + ע + ד (nos. 34–5); = ' + נ + (?) + ש (M. u. K., p. 77, no. 196); and = ר (?') + ד + נ + ב + ק + ד (M. u. K., p. 78, no. 195), which is apparently only the monogram on our nos. 36–7 without the '. A variety of our nos. 17–23 at Paris has the head on the obv. to r. (here **Pl. L. 2**). All the coins of this class show the curved sign in two forms, the solid form on the obverse, the voided one on the reverse. The border on the reverse looks like a degenerate

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[1] *C. I. S.*, iv, 289, v. 15; 308, v. 13; cp. Mordtmann, *Z. D. M. G.*, xxxi, p. 65.

[2] Coins of this class were first published by Schlumberger in *Rev. Num.*, 1886, p. 370 f.; then (the same specimens) by Casanova, *Rev. Num.*, 1893, p. 183.

[3] A specimen of this variety at Paris shows also a on the obverse below the head (here **Pl. L. 3**). A also occurs in the same place on a Paris specimen, otherwise similar to nos. 8 ff. (except that the monogram on the reverse is on the right).

descendant of the amphora border on the San'a class. The other sign, like a standard, on the obverse is probably not a monogram, but some sort of religious symbol. It occurs in the relief of the five symbols dedicated to 'Athtar and Saḥr mentioned above (p. lviii) and also in inscriptions (e.g. Brit. Mus., no. 102,460).[1]

A small coin at Vienna (M. u. K., no. 12, Taf. XIV. 28) omits the ordinary types on both sides, and bears only the monograms or symbols.

The metal of these coins is often comparatively poor; there is a large proportion of base coins in the Vienna series.[2]

The curious type of the reverse is evidently connected with the animals' heads carved on certain of the inscribed stones from Yemen. Thus at Vienna[3] we find two bucrania, each with a sort of plume between the horns, and a somewhat similar bucranium occurs on a stone at Paris already mentioned.[4] Stylized bucrania also form the decoration of another Vienna stone.[5] On the altar in the British Museum[6] the design is simplified into almost pictographic form.[7] Casanova has noticed that the head on the Paris stone resembles a bull in its muzzle and a gazelle in its horns. There can be little doubt that it is the sacred beast of some deity, probably 'Athtar, as Dérenbourg has suggested, since on some of the inscriptions it seems to be associated with that deity.[8]

[1] Weber (*Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*, p. 275) recognizes its likeness to the spear-head of Marduk, which, however, lacks the cross-piece.

[2] M. u. K., p. 70, nos. 1–12. Other copper coins of small size, with very degraded versions of the types, are in the possession of Comm. Carlo Conti Rossini, as he kindly informs me.

[3] Hofm. 24; M. u. K., Taf. IX. Müller holds that the bucrania here cannot have anything to do with bull-worship, because the inscription shows that the bucrania are used with a magical object: a complete *non sequitur*. It is to be noted that both on the Bulawayo stone and on that at Vienna the two bucrania are of different sizes.

[4] Casanova in *Rev. Num.*, 1893, p. 181.

[5] Hofm. 123; M. u. K., Taf. XII.

[6] Birch, Pl. XV, no. 29.

[7] For other instances see Weber in *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*, pp. 271 ff.

[8] Nielsen, on the other hand, prefers to connect the stylized bull's head on the monuments with Ilmuqah, as the Sabaean moon-god (*Mitt. Vorderas. Ges.*, 1909, 4, p. 52).

On one of the British Museum specimens of this series (no. 14), unfortunately much worn on the obverse, I seem to detect the sign), and even traces of ψ to the right of it. These letters would indicate the mint of Ḥarb (see below).

Numbers of coins of this series have been brought to England by officers stationed at Aden during the war. Some were reported as being brought to Aden by an Arab from Zaaba; others to have come from Marib.

IV.

There is a general agreement that the Himyarite coins which are inscribed with the full names of a series of kings, and which bear a head on either side, come last in the series in point of time (**Pl. XI. 1–20**). It is also regarded as probable that Prideaux is right in his identification of Karib'il Watar Yehun'im, who struck coins at Raidan, with the Karab'il Watar Yehun'im,[1] king of Saba and Raidan, known from a number of inscriptions, and with the Χαριβαήλ who was reigning at the time when the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* was written, that is about A.D. 70 or a decade or two earlier.[2] But since there were five rulers called Karib'il, it must be admitted that the last-mentioned equation, of the Charibael of the *Periplus* with the king who struck the coins, is open to dispute. Glaser, for instance,[3] is inclined to identify the Charibael of the *Periplus* with the first of the kings of the name Karib'il, who apparently bore no extra titles. If this is so, then the Karib'il of the coins must come down a generation or two later. But he will still probably fall within the

[1] Of the five kings called Karib'il mentioned in inscriptions, it is the son of Dhamar'ali Bayyin to whom the coins must be attributed (Prideaux and Müller, *Burgen u. Schlösser* in *Sitzber. Wiener Akad.*, 97, p. 994).

[2] W. Christ, *Gesch. d. gr. Litt.*[3], 672. Glaser (*Die Abessinier*, p. 140) claims to have fixed the date between A.D. 56 and 67. The latest discussion of the date of the *Periplus* is by Tkač, art. Saba above cited, who concludes (1465) that it was written about A.D. 40–5. The *Periplus* describes Charibael as reigning over the Homeritae and Sabaeans in his metropolis Sapphar, and being in constant diplomatic relations with Rome.

[3] *Op. cit.*, p. 37.

second century after Christ. It may be remarked that if we have to pick out our king who struck coins from among five kings of the same name, our choice will naturally fall upon that one who, like the Charibael of the *Periplus*, was in close relations with Rome, because such relations seem to indicate commercial prosperity. It may be added that the coins themselves seem to show the influence of the Roman denarius of the Neronian reduction (see below).

Müller assigns the rulers who, like Karib'il, call themselves 'Kings of Saba and Raidan', to the last period of Sabaean history, ending about A.D. 100. Ilsharḥ Yahḍib, king of Saba and Raidan, who is also mentioned in inscriptions, may be the *'Ιλάσαρος* who was king of Mariaba or Marsyabae at the time of the expedition of Aelius Gallus (24 B.C.).[1] Since his father Fara' Yanhub is called king of Saba only, the change from Sabaean to Himyarite domination, with the corresponding transference of the capital from Mariaba to Raidan, may, Müller suggests, have been connected with the expedition of Gallus.[2] Mordtmann,[3] on the other hand, would date the transference of the capital about the middle of the first century of our era; and if the coinage inscribed with regal names began with this transference, his date seems to suit the numismatic evidence better.

If the identification of Ilsharḥ with *'Ιλάσαρος* is correct, one might expect to find a monogram representing the name on some coin of the San'a class; but there is nothing of the kind. Another curious fact is that of the kings whose names can be read in full on the coins so few seem to be mentioned in the inscriptions.[4] It must, however, be remembered that many more inscriptions remain to be published. It is only fifteen years since the inscription containing the names of two Katabanian rulers, to whom as we shall see coins can be assigned, was first made known.

[1] Strab., xvi, 782.

[2] Cp. Müller in *Z. D. M. G.*, xxxvii (1883), pp. 10, 11. But it is doubtful whether the titulature of the kings on these inscriptions is so rigid that we can base an argument of this kind on it.

[3] *Z. D. M. G.*, xxxi, p. 72.

[4] Cp. Glaser, *Die Abessinier*, p. 32, note.

Longpérier sees a general resemblance of the coins of the class now under consideration to those of the Characenian Arabs of the first and second centuries of our era,[1] and suggests as the inferior limit for the coinage the breaking of the dam of Marib, which he supposes to have happened in the second century. But the date of this critical event is extraordinarily uncertain.[2]

This much is certain, that all these small coins, showing little change of style, belong to a comparatively restricted period.[3] It is highly improbable that they should overlap with the large flat coins of the San'a class: the non-numismatic evidence as to the date of Karib'il points to the second half of the first century after Christ; and since the tendency to a scyphate fabric, perceptible in these coins, is a sign of decadence, we cannot reasonably date any of the kings who struck them much earlier.

On the whole we shall not be far wrong in assigning the coinage of this class to a period beginning about A. D. 50, and lasting about a century.

The following is an attempt at the description and classification of this regal coinage.[4]

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[1] There is no resemblance to the Characenian coinage in *fabric*.

[2] Some authorities, as Redhouse (*The Pearl-Strings*, vol. iii, 1908, p. 7), place it in the time of the Achaemenidae; Sale, soon after the time of Alexander the Great; Caussin de Perceval, about A. D. 120; de Sacy about A. D. 150-170; and Glaser (who reckons three breaches) from A. D. 447–540! Of course there may have been more than one breaking of the dam; but that which caused the dispersion of the Arabs was the one that mattered.

[3] This is the answer to Glaser's question (*Die Abessinier*, p. 33): 'Können wir nach dem oben Entwickelten übrigens auch nur annehmen, dass alle Münzkönige in so späte Zeit gehören?'

[4] The references to Mordtmann are to his useful article in *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, where (pp. 307-16) he classifies this coinage under seven heads. To avoid confusion, it may be remarked that he calls the concave side obverse, the convex side reverse; but the convex side was obviously the anvil side, and therefore the obverse, of the coin. Glaser (*Die Abessinier*, pp. 32, note, 37) speaks of coins bearing the name 'Jaḥmal', who may possibly be the Ilsharḥ Yahm (?) . . . of the inscription Glaser 686. I have not been able to trace any specimens of this coin.

The general types of the coins are:

i. (**Pl. XI. 1–20**). *Obv.* Head of the usual Himyarite type, with ringlets, usually with a monogram behind it.
Rev. Smaller head of the same type, between two monograms; above, king's name; below, mint-name.

ii. (**Pl. XI. 21, 22**). Generally similar to i, but without any king's name. (See also M. u. K., Taf. XIV. 36, 37, 39 a, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46.)

iii. *Obv.* Monogram.
Rev. As in ii.
(See M. u. K., Taf. XIV. 38, 39.)

The second and third types are confined to small denominations and, so far as I know, are represented only in the Vienna Cabinet among the coins from the Glaser Expedition, with the exception of two specimens of the second type in the British Museum.

The two heads on the two sides of the coin are so much alike[1] that it seems natural to assume that they both represent persons of the same class; that is to say, they are both human beings or else both deities. The inscriptions sometimes mention two brothers reigning jointly, but if the two heads on the coins represent joint rulers, it is strange that the name of only one is inscribed, and that too against the smaller head on the reverse. That smaller head, since the king's name is written against it, may be regarded as representing the reigning king. Is the larger head on the obverse the founder of the dynasty? Or have we here merely a repetition of the process which it is suggested took place on the Nabataean coinage, so that both heads represent the same person, the head on the reverse being repeated from the obverse when a type was required to take the place of the original owl?[2]

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[1] Mordtmann, p. 308, says that the head on the rev. (his obv.) wears a wreath; but the distinction certainly does not hold in most cases. Longpérier (*Rev. Num.*, 1868, p. 173) takes the two heads to represent the reigning king and a subordinate prince.

[2] A somewhat similar problem arises in regard to the two heads on Axumite coins, and is discussed by Littmann (*Deutsche Aksum-Expedition*, i, p. 46). But there the two heads differ in their dress, one being crowned.

i. *Coins with kings' names.*

a. (Pl. XI. 1, 2.) Karib'il Yehun'im Wattar (𐩱𐩣𐩵𐩬𐩲𐩧𐩺𐩲𐩵𐩱𐩧 כרבאל יהנעם ותר) son of Dhamar'ali Bayyin.[1] The coins were first identified by Prideaux,[2] who showed that the monogram on the obverse is the surname Wattar,[3] which the king bears in the lapidary inscriptions.

On his no. 2 Mordtmann reads a 𐩲 in the border above the head, and behind it a monogram consisting of the letters 𐩧, 𐩨, 𐩣, 𐩮. This contains the same elements as the names of two other kings who struck coins ('Amdan or 'Umdan). Since it cannot be a place-name (the mint-name being given on the other side), or another surname of the king, we may assume that it and the other monograms on the reverse represent magistrates of some kind (possibly one of them may be an eponym). Or it may represent the man who actually became king afterwards, in a subordinate capacity. So far it has not been possible to discover any definite rule about the use of monograms on these coins.

On the reverse the king's second name is sometimes written 𐩮𐩧𐩺, without the *ain*, as on the two specimens here catalogued. The mint-mark is always 𐩱𐩺𐩺, Raidan, the castle of Sapphar; the regular title of the rulers of this period is 𐩣𐩵𐩤 𐩧𐩱𐩣 ודרידן, king of Saba and Dhu-Raidan.[4] In front of the head is always the sign 𐩲 (found also in slightly varying forms on coins of all

[1] *C. I. S.*, iv, 373, cp. 37; Müller, *Burgen*, ii, p. 994.

[2] Müller, *loc. cit.*; Prideaux, *J. A. S. B.*, vol. I, 1881, p. 98. Others are published by Mordtmann, p. 307; Müller u. Kubitschek, p. 72, nos. 16, 17; p. 77, nos. 224, 483, and 481 (but the last two are Mordtmann's specimens).

[3] This solution of the monogram was found independently by Mordtmann, p. 308.

[4] ΤΟΥ ΡΑΕΙΔΑΝ in the famous inscription of Acizanas, *C. I. G.*, iii. 5128. Hommel, in the *Enzyklopädie des Islam*, i, 395, says that the kings took their territorial title from 'the mountain Raidan near the Kattabanian capital Tamna' to the S.E. of Ma'rib'. But see M. Hartmann, *Der Islamische Orient*, ii, p. 168 f. There seems no reason to reject the statement of Hamdana that Raidan was the castle of Sapphar.

the other kings of this period except Yeda'ab Yanaf, Shahar Hilal, and Waraw'il Ghailan). This appears to be not a monogram, but some kind of symbol, analogous to the religious symbols on the coins of the San'a and Bucranium classes; it occurs in inscriptions.[1] On the left of the head, the British Museum specimens show monograms, 𐩦 and 𐩥, which probably occur also on other specimens, although they have not been noticed. The former seems to consist of ו+ב; the latter possibly of א and מ (or ן and מ). Mordtmann (p. 314) describes it as having marks in the body of the rectangle which he takes for ו, thus reading it as אום, which is the name (1) of a place where the god Ilmaqah was worshipped; (2) of a god, perhaps the sun-god called *Αὐμοῦ* by the Nabataeans. But among the many instances of this monogram which occur on coins of this class I have seen no trace of the interior signs.[2] It is noticeable also that the rectangle shows no signs of incurving sides, as 𐩣 (מ) normally does. The interpretation must therefore remain uncertain.

There seems to be at present no possibility of deciding whether the other kings, whose coins remain to be described, were earlier or later than Karib'il.

β. (Pl. XI. 3–5.) 'Amdan Yehuqbiḍ (𐩱𐩨𐩧𐩵𐩲𐩣𐩱𐩧𐩲𐩱, עמדן יהקבץ). Specimens of the coinage of this ruler[3] were first published by Mordtmann[4] and Prideaux.[5] One of Mordtmann's specimens has no monogram (or an obscure one) on the obverse; on the other

[1] Mordtmann, p. 309.

[2] An exception may be Mordtmann's no. 9, Taf. V. 9; but may not the marks be due to accident?

[3] An inscription (Glaser 567; *Die Abessinier*, p. 32, note) contains a mutilated name which he reads '- - - - n Bajjân Juhaḳb - -', and this king, he says, is probably, though not certainly, the same as the ''Amdân Bajjân Juhaḳbidh' of the coins. I know of no coins of any 'Amdan who combines the names Bajjân (Bayyin) with Juhaḳbidh (Yehuqbiḍ), and suspect that Glaser is confusing the coins now under discussion with the next group (*γ*).

[4] p. 310.

[5] *J. A. S. B.*, 1881, p. 99, Pl. X. 3, 4, 5. See also M. u. K., p. 77, nos. 487 and 477 (Mordtmann's specimens).

we find a monogram which he resolves into ר+צ+ת+ה+ל+י.[1] On the British Museum specimens we have four different monograms, one consisting of צ+ב+ק+ה+ש (i.e. in all but the first letter the same as the king's name); another apparently מ+נ+י (?); a third = ב+נ+י (?); and a fourth consisting of ל+ח+ב+מ (the double slanting line on the right is not quite certain). On the reverse we have the sign , and on two out of four specimens the monogram . The mint is always Raidan.

γ. (Pl. XI. 6–15.) 'Amdan Bayyin (עמדן בין,). The coins with this name are usually all attributed to the same ruler, but it will be observed that they may be divided into two groups, according to the presence or absence of the Yanaf monogram . Coins were first published by Prideaux and Mordtmann.[2] Taking first those with the Yanaf monogram (which are the less numerous), we find that they are on the whole better executed and of better quality than the others. The border on the obverse is linear, not dotted, and resembles a penannular torc.[3] The mint is always Raidan; and the sign on the reverse takes the form or . Above the head on the obverse of some specimens (e.g. no. 1) appears an ornament or sign of some kind. It is not the letter .

On the other hand, those without the Yanaf monogram, besides being as a rule of poorer work and sometimes of poorer alloy, include smaller denominations, and seem to belong to a later stage of development. They are, for one thing, much more markedly

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[1] Kubitschek's drawing of the monogram, p. 78, note 1, fig. 16, does not entirely bear this out.

[2] See Mordtmann, pp. 310, 311; M. u. K., p. 71, nos. 8–15, Taf. XIV. 32–5; p. 77, nos. 194, 192, 225–31. It is a curious fact that one of the British Museum specimens was acquired by Dr. Buresch in the Hermos plain near Sardes.

[3] Cp. M. u. K., Taf. XIV. 33 with the specimens in this Catalogue, Pl. XI, 6–9. Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe suggests that the border is meant for a serpent, but, although one end is pointed, the other shows no resemblance to a serpent's head.

scyphate. On the obverse we find a number of monograms. Those which can be made out are:

= חצר, on which see above, p. lxi.

= ה+מ+ר.

= י+ל+ח+א.

This could also be read סלחין, with which compare the name of the Sabaean castle Salḥin (see above, p. lxii). But the improbability that the monogram can here represent a place, since the mint-name appears on the other side, has already been pointed out.

A very elaborate monogram given by Kubitschek[1] as contains the letters י+נ+מ (twice ?) + נ + ש and at least one other. is also given by Kubitschek[2]; the letters seem to be ר(?)+ח+מ+ש; the wavy line below is perhaps not part of the monogram but the curved symbol of a deity, which is, however, not found on any other coins of this class.

Other monograms, not to be clearly made out, are given by Kubitschek.[3] On one obverse he describes a corn-ear in front of the head.

The mint of all these coins is Raidan, with one exception which is of barbarous workmanship and has the mint-name Ṣait (, צ׳ט).[4]

Other peculiarities are the branch (?) on no. 4[5] (possibly the corn-ear mentioned above is something of the same kind), and the letter (ש) on the neck of the bust on no. 7, p. 72. Both forms of the characteristic sign occur.

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[1] M. u. K., p. 71, no. 13.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 77, no. 194. Probably the monogram on the British Museum coin, p. 71, no. 4, is the same.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 71, no. 8 (י+ך, cp. *C.I.S.*, iv, 37); p. 73, at top, no. 1: also a doubtful one on the reverse of a coin, p. 77, no. 192.

[4] Vienna, M. u. K., p. 73, no. 1.

[5] The coin catalogued by M. u. K., p. 73, no. 11, as uncertain, is similar to this; they describe the object as 'unklares Ding, einem Cohorten-Insigne ähnlich'.

The differences noted above seem to point to a distinction either between two rulers, an earlier, 'Amdan Bayyin Yanaf, and a later, 'Amdan Bayyin, or between two issues of the same ruler, those without Yanaf being the later. This second alternative is favoured by the facts:

(1) that more than one find seem to be composed entirely of coins of these two classes to the exclusion of coins of any other ruler; if the two varieties belonged to two different kings, more especially if they were separated by any interval, we should expect some other king to be represented;

(2) a curve of frequency shows that there is a slight falling off in weight, the peak of the curve being at 1·50 gm. for the coins without the monogram, at 1·60 gm. for those with the monogram;

(3) in a series of coins from a find which I have examined, the coins without Yanaf seemed to be on the whole in better condition than the others, showing that they were more recent.[1]

I am inclined to think that the coin with a doubtful reading published by Mordtmann[2] may be of 'Amdan Bayyin, and that the monogram on the obverse which he reads 𐩱+𐩠 may be really 𐩣, as on no. 5, p. 71; but if so, this is the only coin of 'Amdan Bayyin with the monogram 𐩤.

δ. (Pl. XI. 16–18.) Tha'ran Ya'ub (𐩣𐩧𐩬𐩵𐩲𐩨 𐩺𐩧𐩱 תארן יעב). The surname is sometimes written without the *ain*. A king Tha'ran, son of Dhamar'ali Yuhabir, son of Yasar Yuhaṣdiq, is known from an inscription.[3] Longpérier and Mordtmann, who first published his coins,[4] misread his name, the form of which is however quite

[1] This find is said to have been made in a grave in Abyssinia; I have examined 133 of the specimens, and understand that a large number of others were acquired by the Paris cabinet. The coins acquired from Mr. Bakewell (p. 70, nos. 1–3, p. 71, no. 2) are said to have come from a large find made at Marib; the fourteen coins in his possession were all of the two groups under consideration.

[2] p. 314, no. 10.

[3] *C. I. S.*, iv, 457.

[4] *Rev. Num.*, 1868, p. 169; *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 312. See also M. u. K., p. 71, nos. 1–7.

clear on various pieces not known to them. The following monograms may be noted as occurring on the obverses:

= ת+מ+ח

(?) = ד+ת̄+נ (Mordtmann no. 7).

= מ+י+ר (Mordtmann no. 8). ירם (Yerîm) is the name of a place in Yemen, and also of a Sabaean king Yerîm or Yarîm Aiman.[1] רים on the other hand is a surname ('the exalted'), and this interpretation is preferred by Mordtmann, although, as he admits, it is used by Minaean rulers, whereas the Sabaeans prefer the equivalent ינף.

= מ+ד+ה+ו (M. u. K., p. 71, no. 5).

= מ+ד+ה

The last two, being evidently meant for the same name, show that the last letter of the name must be ו, since that is not present in both. Madhuw (, מדהוו) is the name of a deity.[2] On the reverse are the characteristic sign and the monogram ; on some specimens instead of the latter we find (= ת̄+ת) surmounted by .[3] The mint is always Raidan.

The head on the obverse occasionally bears a letter on its cheek in characteristic Himyarite manner: = ת, on no. 1, = ב on the coin published by Longpérier.

Mordtmann's no. 10, reading apparently | , may, according to him, be a badly struck coin of Tha'ran Ya'ub; but see above, p. lxxii.

ϵ. (**Pl. XI. 19.**) Shamnar Yehun'im (, שמנר יהנעם). So, rather than Shamdar (), I read the name on the rare coins, p. 74, no. 1 in this Catalogue, and Mordtmann's no. 9; his illustration does not, at any rate, conflict with this reading.

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[1] *C. I. S.*, iv, 401.

[2] Mordtmann u. Müller, *Sabäische Denkmäler*, pp. 80, 102.

[3] No. 3 in this Catalogue, correcting the descriptions in M. u. K., p. 71, nos. 1–3.

On the obverses of these coins we have the monogram 𐩢 = 𐩣 + 𐩵,[1] and on one of the two known coins the cheek is marked with 𐩠 = ע. The mint is Raidan, and the reverse shows the usual sign 𐩦 and the monogram 𐩡.

Omitting a broken coin with an apparently blundered inscription,[2] we have now given the list of all the coins bearing kings' names which have the characteristic sign 𐩦 or 𐩧. The coins with kings' names on which this sign is absent are much fewer in number.

ζ. (Pl. XI. 20.) Yeda'ab Yanaf (𐩺𐩣𐩱 | 𐩱𐩣𐩧𐩣𐩱, ידעאב ינף). Mordtmann points out that the name Yeda'ab occurs in inscriptions with the surnames Bayyin and Ghailan, but these are kings of Hadramaut[3]; on the other hand the name is found with the surname Dhubayyin (דבין) as the name of the son of a Katabanian priest-king, and we shall see later that the other rulers who struck coins at the same mint (Ḥarb) as this Yeda'ab were Katabanians. The name also occurs among the deities and kings invoked at the end of certain inscriptions mostly found at Kharibat Sa'ud,[4] a day's journey north-east of Marib. All Glaser's[5] Katabanian inscriptions came from the country between Marib and Shabwat, and they give as the name of the chief city תמנע, which is the Tamna of Eratosthenes, the Thomna of Pliny, the Thumna of Ptolemy, and, according to Glaser, the modern Tamna' in Wadi Baiḥan el Qaṣab.[6] Now Eratosthenes says that the Katabanian country, which he mentions between the Sabaeans and the people of Hadramaut, came down to the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It

[1] This, and not the simple letter 𐩣, seems to occur on Mordtmann's specimen as on ours; on his, the head on the obverse appears to be turned to l., not to r.

[2] M. u. K., p. 72, no. 18. I have already noted that Glaser (*Die Abessinier*, pp. 32, note, 37) speaks of coins with the name 'Jaḥmal', and that I have not been able to trace these coins, of which he gives no details.

[3] *C. I. S.*, iv, 155, 308; cp. Mordtmann in *Z. D. M. G.*, lii, p. 399.

[4] Halévy, 630, 631, 632, 635; *Z. D. M. G.*, xxx, p. 291, no. 5.

[5] See his *Abessinier*, p. 112.

[6] For Glaser's earlier identification of Tamna with Dumnat Djaba or Dumnat Khadir see his *Skizze*, ii, p. 18 f.

would seem therefore that in his time the Katabanians occupied a good deal of the country which afterwards belonged to the Himyarites. There has been a general tendency to look for the capital Tamna somewhere in the south-west corner of the peninsula; but it is difficult to reject the evidence of the inscriptions.[1]

Now the coins of Yeda'ab Yanaf bear in their exergue, in the place where the mint-name normally comes, the name Ḥarb.[2] Mordtmann has accordingly suggested that Ḥarb may be Kharibat Sa'ud, the place where the inscriptions with the name of Yeda'ab were found, and that both may be Caripeta, the furthest point reached by Aelius Gallus.[3] Kharibat, however, merely means 'ruins', and there are various places of that name.

The name Ḥar(i)b, again, is not singular; Manzoni marks one place of the name about 55 km. E. by N. of San'a on the way to Marib; and there is another more important Ḥarib south-east of Marib, about half-way to Nisab. Since the Katabanian coins were struck at Ḥarb, is it not probable that it may have borne the same relation to the capital Tamna as Raidan did to Sapphar, i. e. that it may have been the stronghold of the Katabanian kings?

The coins of Yeda'ab Yanaf have no monograms on the obverse.[4] On the reverse, besides the familiar and the incomplete mono-

[1] See, for the latest discussion of Katabania and its capital, Tkač in Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll-Witte, IA 2, 1326 f.

[2] Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe notes that on a specimen in his collection the middle letter of the mint-name appears to be or rather than ; but the reading is very obscure, to judge from an impression before me, and the letter is clearly on other specimens.

[3] Glaser (*Skizze*, ii, p. 58) is inclined to identify Pliny's Caripeta with *Kharibat Ṣirwah* (a long day's journey west of Marib). In the same work he distinguishes Strabo's Marsyabae from Mariaba, and thinks that Gallus never reached the latter; but in his *Abessinier*, p. 35, note, he seems not disinclined to admit that Marsyabae is Marib. Other views on the whole vexed question in Tkač, art. Saba above cited, 1353 ff.

[4] Mordtmann describes two specimens as having a helmeted head on the obverse, but from his illustrations the appearance of the helmet seems to be deceptive. The head on the obverse is to the left on his no. 11 and on the Berlin coin, M. u. K., p. 78, no. 193.

gram on no. 1, p. 75 of this Catalogue, we find a monogram which, if rightly drawn by Kubitschek,[1] consists of ʾ+ח; but in the illustration it appears to me to be more elaborate.

The mint of Ḥarb was also used by two other kings, who can be identified in a most satisfactory way with kings mentioned in inscriptions, and are represented each by a unique coin :—

η. Shahar (or Shahir) Hilal (𐩱𐩧𐩣 | 𐩣𐩧𐩵, שהר הלל). This is presumably the Katabanian king, known from an inscription. The coin proves that Weber is right in correcting the reading of his second name from Yalil or Yagil to Hilal.[2] His third name was Yuhargib (יהרגב).

The only known coin of this ruler, which is in the Vienna Cabinet,[3] has the monogram 𐩢 on the reverse, and weighs 0·77 gm.

θ. Waraw'il Ghailan (𐩺𐩱𐩨 | 𐩵𐩣𐩲, ורואל עילן), whose third name was Yehun'im, the son of Shahar Hilal, just mentioned. The inscription on the coin is incomplete,[4] and is given by Kubitschek as 𐩺𐩨𐩨 | 𐩵𐩣𐩲, with an alternative reading by Glaser 𐩺𐩱𐩨 | 𐩵𐩣𐩲[𐩨]. Since 𐩲 (ע) and 𐩵 (ו) are so easily confused, especially on these tiny coins, we may quite certainly emend Kubitschek's reading, with the help of Glaser's, to 𐩺𐩱𐩨 | 𐩵𐩣𐩵, the name of the Katabanian king who is known from the same inscription as his son Shahar.[5]

The solitary coin of this ruler, which is in the Berlin Cabinet, has on the reverse the monograms 𐩢 and 𐩦 (as drawn by Kubitschek); the latter I cannot resolve.

The above identifications with Katabanian rulers perhaps justify

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[1] M. u. K., p. 73, *β*, nos. 1, 2, Taf. XIV. 43. If no. 3 has no king's name following the letter 𐩣, should it not have been catalogued after no. 4? As regards the Berlin specimens (p. 78, nos. 479, 193, 484, 480), all but the second were acquired from Mordtmann, and are doubtless identical with three of the four described by him on p. 315, but it is not quite clear which is which.

[2] D. Nielsen, *Neue Katabanische Inschriften*, in *Mitt. Vorderas. Gesellsch.* 1906, 4, p. 17; O. Weber, *Studien zur südarab. Altertumskunde*, *ibid.*, 1907, 2, pp. 12 ff.

[3] M. u. K., p. 73 *β*, no. 4.

[4] M. u. K., p. 78, no. 191. Berlin. Wt. 1·52 gr.

[5] D. Nielsen and O. Weber, as above.

us in regarding the group of coins without the characteristic mark 𐩶 as distinctively Katabanian.

And if our dating of these coins to the period A.D. 50–150 is approximately correct, Glaser's theory[1] that Katabania was absorbed into Hadramaut in the second century B.C., and that at the time of the expedition of Aelius Gallus the Katabanian kingdom had ceased to exist, needs considerable revision.

ii. *Coins with two heads, but without the king's name.*

With the exception of the two pieces described in this Catalogue (pp. 74–5), all the published coins of this class are in the Vienna cabinet. They all belong to small denominations, and it may be assumed that the absence of the king's name is merely due to lack of space. They fall into the following groups:

α. *Obv.* Head r. *Rev.* Head r.; on l. 𐩶; sometimes on r. 𐩹; in exergue 𐩱𐩣𐩲 (Raidan). **Pl. XI. 21.** M. u. K., p. 72, nos. 19–23, Taf. XIV. 36, 37.

β. *Obv.* Head r. *Rev.* Head r.; on r. 𐩲, on l. a combination of 𐩶 with 𐩺; in exergue 𐩧𐩣𐩱 (Na'am). M. u. K., p. 72 *β*, nos. 1, 2, Taf. XIV. 39 a, 40.

γ. *Obv.* Head r. *Rev.* Head r.; on l. 𐩶; in exergue 𐩬𐩣𐩲 (Ya'ub). M. u. K., p. 72 *γ*, nos. 1–5, Taf. XIV. 41, 42.

δ. *Obv.* Head r. *Rev.* Head r.; on l. 𐩱, on r. 𐩣; in exergue 𐩦𐩬𐩺𐩲 (Yuhabir). M. u. K., p. 73 B. *α*, nos. 1, 2, Taf. XIV. 47, 48.

ε. *Obv.* Head r.; sometimes on l. a monogram, such as 𐩵.
Rev. Head r.; monogram of 𐩲 and 𐩣 or 𐩵; in exergue 𐩬𐩧𐩨 (Ḥarb). Brit. Mus., p. 75, no. 2, **Pl. XI. 22**; M. u. K., p. 73, nos. 5–10, Taf. XIV. 44–6.

If we assume, as Müller and Kubitschek assume (and it is difficult to take any other view), that the names in the exergue of the reverses of these five groups represent mints, it is strange that three out of the five mints should be represented only on these

[1] *Die Abessinier*, pp. 77, 114 f.

poor little coins. Ḥarb itself, it must be admitted, may be a man's name.[1] As to Na'am, it can be both a man's name and the name of a castle.[2] Ya'ub and Yuhabir, on the other hand, seem to be known, apart from their occurrence on these coins, only as surnames of kings of Saba and Raidan.[3] One of these kings, Tha'ran Ya'ub, struck coins at Raidan. The other, Dhamar'ali Yuhabir, was the father of a Tha'ran, presumably this same Tha'ran Ya'ub. This is a remarkable coincidence, if it is nothing more. We have to choose between two alternatives: either the names Yuhabir and Ya'ub on these coins represent not mints, but the two kings in question, or they represent mint-places which were founded by and named after these kings, just as the fortress of Na'am was named after its founder Na'am.[4]

The Yanaf monogram occurs on the Raidan coins (α), and suggests that they may have been struck by 'Amdan Bayyin Yanaf; it is less reasonable to attribute them to Yeda'ab Yanaf because that king's coins were struck not at Raidan but at Ḥarb, and do not bear the sign .

On β we find, combined with the sign , the letters and . These might possibly stand for (Yehun'im), the surname of Karib'il and Shamnar, or (Yehuqbiḍ), the surname of 'Amdan. It is again a curious coincidence, if nothing more, that the supposed mint-name in the exergue of these coins, if read in continuation of the two isolated letters, gives the name (Yehun'im).

γ may conjecturally be attributed to Tha'ran Ya'ub, and δ to Dhamar'ali Yuhabir, his father, even if we suppose the names in their exergues to be the names of mints; for the assumption—

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[1] See Mordtmann u. Müller, *Sabäische Denkmäler*, p. 100; *C. I. S.*, iv, 345.

[2] *C. I. S.*, iv, 154; cp. iv. 21 and 1 Chron. iv. 15. The name is a place or clan name (*C. I. S.*, iv. 37, v. 4; 74, v. 18; 117, v. 1; *Z. D. M. G.*, xxix, p. 227; cp. Hartmann, *Der islam. Orient*, ii, p. 291).

[3] Tha'ran Ya'ub, whose coins are described above, and Dhamar'ali Yuhabir, *C. I. S.*, iv. 365 and 457.

[4] *C. I. S.*, iv, 154.

taking it for what it is worth—is that these mints were established by the persons whose names they bore.

ϵ bears a monogram of and , which may represent Yeda'ab, whose inscribed coins were struck at Ḥarb.

iii. Finally, there are two coins which bear on the obverse a monogram, on the reverse a head, the mint-name Raidan, and the sign .[1] The monogram is that which is already familiar to us from coins of the San'a class (above, p. lxi, λ) and of 'Amdan Bayyin (above, p. lxxi). Possibly the coins were struck by the last-named king.

Here also may be mentioned a coin which Kubitschek has placed in a seventh class by itself.[2] On the obverse it has a monogram which he draws ; on the reverse , i.e. Wattar, and the curved symbol below it. It is natural to give this coin to Karib'il Wattar Yehun'im; but it must be remembered that there were other kings bearing the name Wattar.[3]

The Standard of the Coinage.

As Kubitschek[4] has remarked, the standard in use was based on the Babylonian drachm of 5·6 gm. (86·4 grains troy). The highest weight recorded for coins of this denomination of the earlier class is 5 55 gm.[5]

On the other hand, among the coins of the San'a class we find the maximum of this denomination reaching 5·62 gm. (86·7 gn.).[6]

The maxima of the various denominations are given in grammes

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[1] M. u. K., p. 72, nos. 24, 25, Taf. XIV. 38, 39. On the second coin there is another sign to the left of the monogram, but it is half obliterated; if Kubitschek reads it right, it is the of the earlier coins.

[2] p. 74, vii. 1, Taf. XIV. 50. Æ plated; wt. 0·24 gm.

[3] As Yatha' 'amar Wattar (*C. I. S.*, iv. 490) and Wattar Yuha'min (*C. I. S.*, iv. 10 and 258).

[4] M. u. K., p. 66.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 76, no. 217.

[6] p. 54, no. 2.

in the following table (based on the coins in the British Museum and Schlumberger's and Kubitschek's lists):

	Three units.	Unit.	Half.	Quarter.	Eighth.
Earlier Class	16·95	5·55	2·61	1·35	0·55
Transitional Class		5·41		1·48	
San'a Class		5·62	3·10	1·33	0·40

The high weight reached by the half in the San'a class is remarkable; but it is possible that the two coins at Vienna and Berlin,[1] weighing 3·10 and 3·05 gm. respectively, are accidentally over-weighted, since otherwise the maximum of this group is 2·85 gm.[2] The weight 0·16 gm. is reached by two small coins at Vienna,[3] but the weights of these minute denominations are apt to be irregular, so that it is impossible to say what they represent.

The Berlin Museum, as already stated, possesses six[4] coins of approximately the weight of the Attic tetradrachm (ranging from 16·95 to 16·35 gm.), imitated from the earlier Attic type, but differing from the smaller coins in the absence of any Sabaean letter on the obverse. All appear to have come from South Arabia, having been acquired from Mordtmann and Glaser. A tetradrachm of purely Attic origin was acquired by the British Museum along with the Himyarite coins purchased from Salunjie of Aden. It is clear therefore that the Arabians were not only familiar with the Attic tetradrachm, but made imitations of it of somewhat low weight. Nevertheless, in consideration of the comparative rarity of these larger coins, and of the steady persistence of the piece of about 5·62 gm. as the dominant denomination throughout the period of the coinage, we are justified in regarding the latter as the unit. The pseudo-Attic tetradrachm, as Kubitschek has pointed out, is a tridrachm expressed in terms of the piece of 5·62 gm. In the same way, in the little group of coins attributed below

[1] M. u. K., p. 69, no. 12, and p. 76, no. 218.

[2] p. 58, no. 18.

[3] M. u. K., p. 69, nos. 8, 9.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 76, nos. 474 and 183–7. One of these is the countermarked coin already mentioned.

to the Minaeans, we have an Alexandrine Attic tetradrachm or Babylonic tridrachm of 16·72 gm.

The weights of the coins of the class with the bucranium reverse are very irregular, and the metal is frequently very base, so that any attempt to ascertain their standard is likely to be futile. Fifty-six specimens of which the weights are available range from 0·30 to 3·63 gm.; the weight aimed at was, however, apparently in the neighbourhood of 3·10 gm.[1]

The denominations employed for the latest class of Himyarite coins are so small that here again it is difficult to come to any conclusion about the standard.[2]

The maximum recorded weight seems to be 2·26 gm. (a coin of 'Amdan Bayyin Yanaf, from the alleged Abyssinian find), but this is quite exceptional. Another coin of the same ruler from the same find weighs 2·02 gm. These are clearly outliers; the table of frequency[3] shows that there is a fairly continuous series from 1·83 gm. down to 1·00 gm.; thus, at intervals of 0·10 gm., we get

1·80 gm.	15 specimens
1·70	24
1·60	46
1·50	48
1·40	30
1·30	14
1·20	10
1·10	7
1·00	2

This indicates (allowing for loss of weight by circulation) that the norm was in the neighbourhood of 1·60 gm. The coins

[1] In a table of frequency we get the highest number (ten coins) at 3·10 gm.; eight at 2·90 gm.; four at 3·20 gm. and 2·50 gm. But the material is inadequate for this method.

[2] It is unfortunate that Mordtmann's weighings of his coins are hard to reconcile with those given by Kubitschek for the coins acquired from Mordtmann by the Berlin Museum.

[3] Calculated from the coins in this Catalogue and in Müller und Kubitschek, and from others which have passed through my hands.

weighing less than 1·00 gm. fall into two groups, representing probably the half and the quarter of the highest denomination, at about 0·80 and 0·40 gm. respectively. Most probably the highest denomination represents half the weight of the Neronian denarius (1·71 gm.).

MINAEAN COINAGE.

The remarkable imitation of an Alexandrine tetradrachm in the Cabinet of the University of Aberdeen, the Arabian source of which was first recognized by Head,[1] stands quite apart from the rest of the South Arabian series in every particular except the script. I follow Head's description:

Obv. Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin. Border of dots.

Rev. 𐩱𐩣𐩺𐩵 (ابث, אביתע, 'Abyatha') in the Himyarite character.

Figure imitated from, or rather suggested by, the Zeus on the coins of Alexander, seated left on throne, his feet on footstool. He rests with his left arm on sceptre. The upper part of his body is naked, the lower limbs draped. The face is beardless, and the hair falls in curls, in the Arab fashion. In his right hand, instead of the eagle, he holds apparently a flower. Outside the inscription and parallel with the sceptre is a long perpendicular line of dots. In the field in front of the figure is the Himyaritic letter 𐩱 (*Alif*).

Æ 8½ [30 mm.]. Wt. 258 gn. [16·72 gm.]. [Die-position ↖]. Pl. XV. 3 [here **Pl. L. 5**].

The apparent radiation round the head on the reverse seems to be due to creases in the impression from which the cast photographed by Head and the electrotype now in the British Museum were made.

The original Alexandrine from which this piece was imitated belonged to Müller's Class V. Head remarks that the original was doubtless struck about 200 B.C. We may date the coin itself to some time in the second century B.C.

[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1880, pp. 303 ff.

Since this coin seems to belong to a different category from the other South Arabian coins, which form one connected series attributable to the Sabaean and Himyarite rulers, we are justified in looking for its origin in one of the other two great Arabian tribes, viz. the Minaeans or the Chatramotites. Now it happens that a typical Minaean name is אבידע, Abyada'. Mordtmann has already remarked[1] that the Abyateh who was subdued by Assurbanipal in the middle of the seventh century B.C. must have been king of Ma'in, because his name, which is to be equated[2] with אבידע, is peculiar to the Minaean royal race. We seem therefore to be justified in removing this coin from the Sabaean-Himyarite series and placing it in a separate class as Minaean. But to which of the kings Abyada' who are mentioned in the inscriptions it is to be attributed depends on the dates of those inscriptions, a question on which I do not feel competent to pronounce. D. H. Müller[3] places Abyada' Yathi' in the second group of Minaean kings; if his third and last group was contemporary with the latest Himyarite dynasty of which we have coins (the fixed point among which is Karib'il, about A. D. 50–70), then kings of his second group may possibly have been reigning during the second century B.C.[4]

The Aberdeen tetradrachm carries with it the curious bronze imitation of an Alexandrine drachm (**Pl. XI. 23**), which came from the Prideaux Collection, therefore probably from Arabia. The resemblance to the tetradrachm is very striking, especially in the modelling of the figure on the reverse.

The reverse type of a small coin at Vienna[5] is also imitated

[1] *Z. D. M. G.*, xliv (1890), p. 183.

[2] The form אביתע occurs in the Obne inscription; see Hommel, *Südarab. Chrestomathie*, p. 119.

[3] *Burgen u. Schlösser*, as above, p. 1012. Müller's arrangement is disputed in certain details by Mordtmann, *Z. D. M. G.*, xlvii, pp. 407 ff. See further M. Hartmann, *Der islamische Orient*, ii, pp. 126 ff.

[4] The Minaean dynasty was still flourishing in the third century B. C., by the evidence of Eratosthenes (see Mordtmann in *Z. D. M. G.*, xliv, p. 184). Hartmann, *op. cit.*, p. 132, thinks it came to an end about 230 B. C.

[5] M. u. K., p. 70, Taf. XIV. 23. Wt. 0·41 gm. ($\frac{1}{10}$ of the Alexander drachm).

from the Alexandrine coinage, with less modification than the tetradrachm above discussed; the obverse shows a bare male head, with short curly hair, and a skin (lion-skin?) fastened round his neck.

The ancient Minaean capital is probably represented by important ruins at Ma'in, about 1½ hours east of El-Hazm Hamdan, in the middle Jauf.[1] The ancient writers give Karna or Karnaua (Qarnâ'u; see above, p. xliv) as the name of the capital. Important Minaean sites are also at Es-Sud and Beraqish.[2] These are all in the interior, whereas the statement of Eratosthenes that the Minaeans lived ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ἐρυθρὰν μέρει seems to point to the coast.[3] Probably the geographer's use of the phrase merely implies south-western Arabia generally, which is bounded by the Arabian Gulf (the Red Sea in the modern acceptation) and the Gulf of Aden. Both these pieces of water were included by the ancients in the Red Sea.

To sum up: we have seen that the coinage of Southern Arabia Felix may be divided into (1) the coinage of the Sabaean dynasty, merging into that of the Himyarites, with a small group that can be assigned with practical certainty to the Katabanians; (2) a small group which stands apart, and may be attributed to the Minaeans. It is doubtful whether any of the coinage is earlier than the third century B.C., although the Attic prototype is of the fourth century. The influence of Athens is dominant as regards morphology, that of Persia in the standard. The coinage probably comes to an end in the second century of the Christian era.

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[1] J. Halévy, *Rapport sur une mission archéologique dans le Yémen*, 1872, p. 75.

[2] See Mordtmann in *Z. D. M. G.*, xlvii, p. 408; Ma'in = Qarnau, Beraqish = Yathil.

[3] Glaser accordingly (*Abessinier*, p. 111) supposes that Eratosthenes cannot mean the Minaeans of the period of the Minaean kingdom, known from inscriptions, since these inhabited the Jauf; and that at most he could mean the Minaeans whom Pliny describes as living in the immediate neighbourhood of the frankincense country.

NORTH ARABIAN IMITATIONS OF ATHENIAN COINS.

Head has published[1] a group of very barbarous small imitations of the earlier Attic type, some of which come from the land of Midian. Burton obtained at Macna (Muqna') on the east coast of the Gulf of Aila an ancient plated coin copied from one of the earlier Attic tetradrachms. Unfortunately Head did not illustrate this, and it is not clear how precise he intended to be in describing it as of the same class as the coin next to be mentioned (see **Pl. XI. 26**). This, which has recently been presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. Mavrogordato,[2] weighs 10·87 gm., and is of copper or bronze, without trace of plating. It is said to have been found in Babylonia by Loftus. This is not in favour of its Arabian origin, though it may well have passed across the neck of the Arabian peninsula to the head of the Persian Gulf; but Head points out that it is the prototype of small coins already mentioned as having been acquired by Burton at Muqna'. On these the degradation has proceeded still farther, the types being almost unrecognizable, and the fabric similar to that of the small bronze coins of the Jewish rulers in the late second and first centuries B.C. 'Among them,' says Head, 'and at first sight hardly to be distinguished from the rest, I have found coins struck by the Maccabaean princes, Alexander Jannaeus and Alexander II, a coin of Herod Archelaus, and several coins of Tiberius, one struck in A.D. 30 by Pontius Pilate, also a few coins of the Nabathaean king, Aretas II, 7 B.C. to A.D. 40.'[3] Clearly then these imitations, although derived from the earlier Attic

[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1878, pp. 274, 283, Pl. XIII. 17–22. These coins are the property of the Camberwell Public Library, but are deposited in the British Museum on indefinite loan, so that it has been possible to include them in this Catalogue (pp. 78 ff., **Pl. LV. 2–9**). I have not been able to identify among the pieces that I have seen all those described by Head, e.g. nos. 18, 19 on his plate; doubtless these have gone astray between 1878 and 1920.

[2] The Photiades coin (Froehner's *Catalogue*, lot 785) seems to be something of the same kind.

[3] For the last words read 'Aretas IV. 9 B.C. to A.D. 40'.

type, must have been made as late as the first century B. C., since their fabric is that of coins which would only have come into circulation in North Arabia in the last third of the second century.

The British Museum possesses (see **Pl. XI. 24, 25**) two other imitations of the Athenian tetradrachm which, although their provenance is not known, alike differ from any other Eastern imitations in certain peculiarities, which at the same time seem to connect them with the Loftus coin. These are, on the obverse, the large curve on the cheek under the eye, and, on the reverse, the treatment of the olive-spray, which, with a little more formalization might well develop into the form which it takes on the Loftus coin. Both still retain traces of the incuse square, and are evidently, to judge by the treatment of the eye, copied from a quite early variety of the Athenian coinage. They have been tentatively included in this Catalogue as early examples of the Arabian imitations circulating in the northern part of the peninsula.

Finally, among Arabian imitations of Athenian coins, may be mentioned the curious piece (**Pl. L. 4**) belonging to Mr. J. de Morgan, and illustrated here by his permission. It was procured by him at Muscat. The crest of Athena's helmet is represented by a row of annulets. On the reverse the owl is incuse; on the left are three letters, HЖ٩ (?), and on the right a crescent above a sign resembling the Cypriote sign for *ba*.

MESOPOTAMIA.

The cities considered under this heading were all included in the Roman province of Mesopotamia.[1] The region was conquered by Trajan at the same time as Armenia and Assyria, as a result of his campaigns of A.D. 114–16; but it was given up by Hadrian, and

[1] Kiepert, *Formae Orbis Antiqui*; Mommsen, *Provinces*, ii, 68 ff. The details in Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverw.*, i², 435 ff., are for the most part worthless, owing to his uncritical use of the numismatic evidence.

only partly recovered by the campaigns of L. Verus (A. D. 162–5). It was first properly organized by Septimius Severus. The Romans held it with varying completeness until Jovian in 363 ceded all east of the Chaboras to the Persians. It is bounded on the north by Armenia, on the west by the Euphrates, on the east by the Tigris; southwards it may for a time have extended to the sea; but the coinage of the southern portion was issued from Babylon and Seleucia,[1] and none of it comes into the period of the Roman Province; it is therefore dealt with under the heading Babylonia.

ANTHEMUSIAS.

Anthemusias (also called Anthemusia or Anthemus) is identified by Regling[2] with Batnai and the modern *Eski-Seruj*. It was a Macedonian foundation and took its name from the Macedonian Anthemus. All the coins that can be verified are of the reign of Caracalla, who, as Regling suggests, may have visited the place on his eastern campaign.[3] The reverse type is a head of the City-goddess (**Pl. XII. 1, 2**). On some specimens she wears a crescent on her turreted crown, as at Carrhae.

CARRHAE.

Carrhae, or *Ḥarrân*, *Crassi clade nobiles*, lay at the junction of the rivers Skirtos and Karrha.[4] It is described by Dio Cassius (37, 5) as a Macedonian colony. It was famous in antiquity for

[1] Seleucia is usually included by numismatists under Mesopotamia; but its nearness to Babylon and the unlikeness of its coinage to the otherwise homogeneous Roman coinages of Mesopotamian cities make it desirable to transfer it to Babylonia.

[2] In Lehmann's *Beiträge zur alten Gesch.*, i, pp. 450–6.

[3] Sestini (*Mus. Hed.*, iii, p. 123. n. 1, Tab. XXXII. 3) gives a coin of Maximinus, which is apparently like our no. 2 (Caracalla). The reverse inscription on no. 1 is probably to be completed as ΑΝΘΕΜΟΥCΙΑC. A coin of Domitian which has often been published is of Anemurium in Cilicia (see B. M. C., *Lycaonia*, &c., p. xli, note 2).

[4] Regling in Lehmann's *Beitr. z. alt. Gesch.*, i, map at p. 445; E. Sachau, *Reise in Syrien u. Mesopotamien*, 1883, pp. 217 ff.; D. Chwolsohn, *Die Ssabier und der Ssabismus* (1856), i, 303 ff.

its cult of the Moon-god, the Babylono-Assyrian Sin, here called Ba'al-Ḥarran.[1] The coinage extends from Marcus Aurelius[2] to Gordian and Tranquillina. Most, if not all, of the quasi-autonomous coins attributed to Carrhae belong to other mints. Thus the piece described by Dumersan[3] and Millingen[4] (*obv.* bearded head r. *rev.* **XAPP** three ears of corn) is a common coin of Tingis in Mauretania[5] with a Punic inscription; and Arigoni's piece (*obv.* head of Helios, with torch in front, *rev.* bucranium surmounted by a crescent and two stars with the inscription **ETCKAP PHNΩN**) is of Stectorium in Phrygia.[6]

Here may be mentioned a curious bronze coin in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge:

Obv. Figure of armed goddess on basis, facing, with round shield on l. arm, wielding axe (?) in r.; inscription **KAIKOΛΩ NEIAC** Border of dots.

Rev. On a basis, a baetyl, decorated with an eagle displayed, and with a crescent (?); inscription **ΛΛC▨▨▨Λ▨** Border of dots.

Æ 19 mm.

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer kindly informed me that a specimen formerly in his collection read **MHTPOΠOΛEΩC** on the reverse, on the right side, where the Fitzwilliam coin is deficient; on the other hand his specimen failed altogether where that in the Fitzwilliam Museum shows considerable though obscure remains of lettering.

I had been inclined to read these remains as **ΛΛEΞANΔPEIAC** and to attribute the coin to Carrhae, regarding **KAI** on the obverse

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[1] Cf. Chwolsohn, *op. cit.*, i, pp. 399 ff., and the article *Sin* by Jeremias in Roscher's *Lexicon*, 890 f.

[2] Unless *Invent. Waddington*, 7287, is rightly read, in which case the coinage begins with Antoninus Pius.

[3] *Cabinet Allier de Hauteroche*, 1829, p. 114.

[4] *Sylloge*, p. 82, Pl. IV. 63.

[5] L. Müller, *Numism. de l'Afrique anc.*, iii, p. 146.

[6] Sestini, *Catal. Num. vet. Mus. Arig.* (1805), p. 89. The type is common in Phrygia; see the coins of Eucarpeia, Hieropolis, and Peltae, B. M. C., *Phrygia*, Pl. XXVI. 7; XXXII. 5; XLI. 5.

as a miswriting of **ΚΑΡ**. The type of the reverse would be quite appropriate to Carrhae. Further examination, however, inclines me strongly to read **ΛΑΟΔΙΚΙΑC**. If I am right, the coin must belong to Laodicea ad Mare. The type of the obverse would then be the Artemis Brauronia, who appears on the coins of that city, with axe and shield, accompanied by deer.[1] The baetyl of the reverse, on the other hand, must be the stone of Elagabal, which on the coins of the neighbouring Emesa is represented adorned with an eagle.[2]

Sestini[3] has published the following coin from the Munich Cabinet:

Obv. Crescent with star, resting on globe.
Rev. **ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ** Crab.
Æ size 4.

If this is correctly described, the crab presumably stands for the constellation Cancer.

The ethnic of Carrhae is given as *Καρραῖος* by Dio Cassius, as *Καρραῖος* or *Καρρηνός* by Stephanus. Only the latter form (sometimes written with one *ρ*) is found on the coins. Where the name of the city appears instead of the ethnic, it takes the form **ΚΑΡΡΑ**.[4] On a coin of Sept. Severus we find this in the genitive miswritten **ΚΑΡΩΝ**.

The books of the older writers on Carrhae swarm with misreadings.[5] On the authenticated coins the following titles appear, usually abbreviated:

ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΕΟΙ. M. Aurelius and L. Verus; possibly also Commodus. See Eckhel, iii, p. 509.

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ, ΑΥΡΗΛ(*ιανοί*). From Commodus onwards.

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[1] Wroth, B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 263, no. 113, Pl. XXXI. 5.

[2] Wroth, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXVII. 12; cf. B. M. C., *Palestine*, p. xxxii.

[3] *Classes generales*, 1821, p. 156.

[4] Macdonald, *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, p. 301, 3–5.

[5] Grave doubt attaches to Sestini's description of a word in oriental script on a coin of Elagabalus (*Mus. Hederv.*, iii, p. 124, 8; cf. Chwolsohn, *Die Ssabier*, p. 413).

ΛΟΥΚΙΑ. Septimius Severus. See Macdonald, *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, p. 301, 2.

ΚΟΛΩΝΕΙΑ. From Septimius Severus onwards.

ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC. From Caracalla onwards.

ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΜΕCΟΠ(οταμίας). Severus Alexander; sometimes with Α added in the field (for ΠΡΩΤΗ). See Eckhel, iii, p. 509. Vaillant's coin of 'Marcus Aurelius' with this title is doubtless really of Severus Alexander.

On the Latin coins of Caracalla the titles are *Col(onia) Met(ropolis) Antoniniana Aur(elia) Alex(andriana)* or *Col. Aur. Metropolis Antoniniana.* According to Eckhel one coin with the latter legend adds CA, and indeed this affords the reason for the attribution of these Latin coins to Carrhae.

Numerous coins of M. Aurelius, L. Verus and Commodus[1] have been published by Arigoni, Vaillant, Sestini and others, which would seem to show that Carrhae was a colony before the time of Septimius Severus; and Eckhel and other good authorities have not questioned the readings. In no case, however, have I been able to verify them. Some of them combine the colonial title with the epithet ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΙ, but how should Roman colonists be described as 'Friends of Rome'?[2] Yet, if ΚΟΛΩΝΕΙΑ really appears on coins of Commodus, the latter portion of the word may have been the source of the readings ΚΟΛΩΝ. Ε. ΙΓ. given by Arigoni and ΚΟΛΩΝ. ΘΕΙΩΝ. quoted by Rasche from Odericius. The titles Lucia Aurelia were, as Macdonald has remarked, derived from Verus, who effected the Roman conquest of Mesopotamia. Whether, however, either of them appears before the time of Commodus seems to be doubtful; and of ΛΟΥΚΙΑ the only occurrence seems to be on a coin of Severus.

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[1] I observe that, as at Edessa, it is easy to confuse the portrait of Septimius Severus on these poor coins with those of some of the Antonines.

[2] Chwolsohn, *Die Ssabier*, i, p. 394, sees the difficulty and attempts to explain it away. Prof. J. S. Reid also suggests to me that the title may have been taken by the Carrhenes to declare their loyalty to Rome, before the foundation of the colony, and retained afterwards. But the title remains otiose in the case of colonists, however unreal their Roman character may have been.

Imhoof[1] has suggested the attribution to Carrhae of two silver tetradrachms, the style of which, and the form of oxide with which they are encrusted, point to a Mesopotamian origin. He describes them as follows:

1. AYT K M AY [CЄ ANTW]NINOC CЄ. Bust of young Caracalla l., laureate; on his back, scale-cuirass, on his l. arm, shield.

   Rev. ΦOYΛOYIA ΠΛAYTIΛΛA AYΓOYCTA. Bust of Plautilla r.

   Æ 25 mm. Wt. 11·60 gm. **Pl. L. 6.**

2. AYT K M AY CЄ ANTWNINO. Bust of Caracalla l., with slight beard, radiate crown, and scale-cuirass; spear in r., shield on l. shoulder.

   Rev. ΘЄω CЄOY[HPω] ΠΑΠΠω Bust of Severus r., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.

   Æ 25 mm. Wt. 10·35 gm. **Pl. L. 7.**

These could not have been struck at Edessa, since until the death of Abgar IX (X) (216–17) the Edessene coins bear the portrait of that king, whereas one of the above coins was issued before the banishment of Plautilla in 205. The other is not earlier than 211. The only likely mint, other than Edessa, is Carrhae, on the bronze coins of which the bust of Caracalla is sometimes represented in the same way, with shield on shoulder.[2] *Πάππος*, as Imhoof points out, must be used in the sense of *pater*.

The great outburst of coinage under Caracalla is to be connected with his use of this district as a base for his eastern campaigns. It was in setting out in 214 for his first expedition that *εὐθὺς Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν*,[3] and accordingly we find that the colony received the title *Alexandriana*. He was murdered on the road from Edessa to Carrhae.

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[1] *Rev. Suisse*, 1908, p. 131, Taf. V (IX), 3 and 4. The coins were obtained from Aleppo.

[2] Mionnet, Suppl. viii, 394, 26. Cf. **Pl. XII. 24** (Sev. Alexander) and the type of Edessa, **Pl. XV. 4** and **6** (Elagabalus).

[3] Herodian, iv, 8, 1.

The conquest of Carrhae by the Persians accounts for the absence of coins of that mint in the reign of Maximinus. The issue was restored during the brief period of re-conquest by Gordian III.

The types are for the most part illustrative of the cult of the local moon-god. The crescent (**Pl. XII. 3, 5, 9–12, 23**; **XIII. 4, 5**) is usually represented with a single star, and is frequently placed on a globe or cushion-like object, but occasionally there are two stars, which must be the sun and Venus, so that we have the trinity: Sin, Shamash, and Ishtar.[1] From the crescent sometimes descend streamers on either side. The moon-god or goddess is sometimes represented by a conical or obelisk-like object, possibly a baetyl, surmounted by a crescent.[2] The coins of Septimius Severus show this type in the central space of a temple (**Pl. XII. 4**). In the intercolumniations on either side are two objects which have been taken for cultus-figures.[3] It seems probable, however, that Mionnet, Chwolsohn, and others were right[4] in calling them military standards. A single standard in a shrine is also found at the Syrian Hieropolis, where again it has been taken to be the representation of a deity.[5] That the Roman standard was placed in a shrine and worshipped[6] is well known. In ordinary

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[1] Jeremias in Roscher, art. *Schamasch*, col. 535, and *Sin*, col. 921; cf. the types at Phrygian cities mentioned above.

[2] This is the origin of Pellerin's 'fly with spread wings' on his coin reading ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟ · ΚΑΡΗΝΩ; the streamers have suggested the wings. See Hirsch, *Katal.* xxi, 4332.

[3] Macdonald, *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, p. 301, 2.

[4] Mionnet, v, 520, 24 (he attributed the coin to Aelia Capitolina, following Lajard); Chwolsohn, *Die Ssabier*, i, p. 401.

[5] H. A. Strong and J. Garstang, *The Syrian Goddess*, frontispiece, no. 1, and p. 70; A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, p. 586. Six and Imhoof-Blumer, *Gr. Münzen*, p. 759, recognize the legionary standard.

[6] See Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict.* s.v. *Signa*, p. 1324. A. L. Frothingham, on the other hand, writes (*Amer. Journ. Arch.*, xx, 1916, p. 208): 'Numismatics (*sic*) have more or less half-heartedly accepted the opinion of Six that this is a Roman standard or legionary eagle. No archaeologist can agree to this after reflecting for a moment on the absolute impossibility of supposing a Roman standard to have been substituted for a god in the *sanctum sanctorum*

camps the aedicula was doubtless placed near the praetorium; but in a colony the standards of the legions quartered there would naturally be placed in one of the chief temples. At Carrhae then we see two standards, each in an aedicula in the chief temple. Each aedicula is surmounted by a crescent[1]; it was the easier thus to connect the worship of the standard with the local cult because a crescent often formed part of the symbolic decoration of the military standard. To say, with Mr. A. B. Cook, that the objects in these aediculae were originally pillar-altars, later conventionalized into Roman standards, is surely to exhibit a desperate ingenuity.

Vaillant[2] describes a coin of Marcus Aurelius on the reverse of which the crescent supports a bust of the Moon-goddess; but the engraving and description are so untrustworthy that all details must be regarded as suspect until confirmed.

The figure of the City-goddess is, as usual, derived from that of Antioch on the Orontes; the river-god at her feet is either the Skirtos or the Karrha. On a few of the Latin coins of Caracalla a cornucopiae or a small serpent appears in front of her bust (**Pl. XII. 19–22**). The crescent-moon is placed above her head on the coins of Gordian III, and at the same time a small figure is represented on a pedestal before the bust (**Pl. XIII. 1, 2**). This has been explained by Macdonald[3] as the sign Aquarius. He points out that it seems to correspond to other astronomical signs, such as Aries and Sagittarius, on Mesopotamian coins. But the corre-

of so holy and ancient a city as Hieropolis. Besides, there is in this image not the least resemblance to Roman standards or to their commonly known coin types. The fact of the matter is that the circles are not the solid medallions of Roman standards but are serpent coils. The shadows and lines show that there is a continuity and not a solution of the curved lines.' Mr. Frothingham is too positive. Certain details, which he considers have been added by the draughtsman responsible for the drawing in Strong and Garstang, are confirmed by the half-tone illustration in the same book made directly from a cast of the coin.

[1] At Hieropolis, similarly, by a dove, for the Syrian goddess.

[2] *Num. Col.*, i, p. 179.

[3] *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, p. 303, note.

spondence is not exact, since this figure alone of the three is represented on a pedestal, which seems to indicate that it is a monument; also the figure seems to hold a skin and not a jar, which would indicate the 'Marsyas' of the Forum, a frequent type on colonial coins, even if it be not the ordinary symbol of colonial right. On the other hand, the attitude is not that of the 'Marsyas', and on some specimens liquid appears to be issuing from the skin; so that the probabilities as between the 'Marsyas' and Aquarius seem to be about evenly balanced. For the present we may continue to use the latter name.

It may be suggested that the zodiacal signs which play so important a part on the coins of Mesopotamian cities are, so to speak, genethliac, marking in each case the sign under which the colony was founded. They cannot, as Eckhel has shown,[1] mark the month in which the local era begins.

EDESSA.

Edessa[2] in Osrhoene, or more correctly Orrhoene, is represented by the modern *Urfa*. It is first heard of in Macedonian times, when its earlier name Orrhoe was changed by Seleucus I to Edessa after the Macedonian city. For a time (perhaps only under Antiochus IV) it bore the name of Antiochia ἡ ἐπὶ τῇ Καλλιρόῃ, from a lake of that name, and the coins struck there by Antiochus IV are inscribed Ἀντιοχέων τῶν ἐπὶ Καλλιρόηι. The river Skirtos, on which the city was situated, and which is represented below the feet of the city-goddess on the coins (e.g. **Pl. XIV. 18**) is now

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[1] *Doctr.*, iii, p. 517.

[2] E. Sachau, *Reise*, pp. 189–210; Ed. Meyer in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.*, v, 1938 ff.; A. von Gutschmid, *Untersuch. über die Gesch. des Königreichs Osroene*, in *Mém. de l'Acad. Imp. des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*, vii[e] sér., t. xxxv, no. 1 (1887); Rubens-Duval, *Hist. d'Édesse*, in *Journal Asiatique*, 18, 1891; 19, 1892.

called the *Daisân*[1]; both names mean the same thing, the 'leaper', and refer to the serious inundations to which it subjected the city. The rock on which the City-goddess sits more probably represents the *Nimrûd Dâgh* than, as Babelon supposes, the far distant range of Masios. The Kallirrhoe is now called *Birket Ibrâhîm*,[2] and its fish are still regarded as sacred. This fish-worship was doubtless connected with the cult of Atargatis, which is otherwise known to have prevailed at Edessa. Christian authorities also mention the cults of Bel and Nebo. We know also from Julian[3] that the Sun-god was worshipped at Edessa with two attendant deities Azizos and Monimos, probably the morning and the evening stars. Helios and Bel are probably to be identified.[4]

The thorough study which has been made of the coinage by Babelon[5] makes it unnecessary to go into many numismatic details here. The examination of the material available confirms his attributions and dates in all essentials; a few minor points of difference are noticed as they occur.

Although the kingdom of Edessa began in the second century B.C., the founder of the dynasty being Aryu, 132–127 B.C., there is no coinage before the time of Marcus Aurelius. The generally accepted chronology from the reign of Ma'nu VIII onwards (which is that of A. von Gutschmid, based on Dionysius of Tellmaḥre) has been corrected by Babelon with the help of the coins, as will be seen from the following comparative table[6]:

[1] The modern name is also given as *Nahr el Qût* and *Qara Qoyun*.

[2] J. S. Buckingham, *Travels in Mesopotamia* (1827), i, p. 111; Rubens-Duval, p. 92; Sachau, p. 196 f.

[3] *Orat.*, iv, pp. 150 and 154; cf. Dussaud, *Notes de Mythologie Syrienne* (1903), p. 10.

[4] Dussaud, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

[5] *Mélanges Numismatiques*, ii, 1893, pp. 209–96.

[6] In the following discussion I retain Babelon's notation, adding the number according to that of A. von Gutschmid in brackets. Thus by Abgar VIII (IX) I mean the son of Ma'nu who reigned from A.D. 179 to 214. Babelon gives no number to the Ma'nu whom he assumes to have reigned only with Abgar VIII (IX), and, to avoid confusion, I have followed his example.

A. D.	Gutschmid.	Babelon.
163-165	Waël, son of Sahru (2 years).	
165-167	Abgar VIII (2 years).	Interregnum.
167-179	Ma'nu VIII restored (12 years).	
179-214	Abgar IX the Great, son of Ma'nu (35 years).	Abgar VIII the Great, son of Ma'nu, alone, afterwards with his son Ma'nu (35 years).
214-216	Abgar IX and Severus Abgar, his son (1 year 7 months).	Abgar IX Severus.
216-242	Ma'nu IX son of Abgar, titular king only (26 years).	
242-244	Abgar XI Phrahates, son of Ma'nu (2 years).	Abgar X Phrahates, son of Ma'nu (2 years).

The coinage begins with the expulsion of Ma'nu VIII from the throne of Edessa by the Parthian king Volagases III. Three classes of bronze coins appear now to have been struck at Edessa: (1) Coins with the bust of Volagases on the obverse, and the symbol ♀ as reverse type. These bear the name of 'Volagases Arsaces king of kings' in the local script (Wroth, B. M. C. *Parthia*, p. 236). (2) Coins with the bust of Volagases on the obverse, and the bust of Waël (with inscription *Waël Malka*[1]) on the reverse (**Pl. XIII. 6**). (3) Coins with the bust of Waël (*Waël Malka*) on the obverse and a temple containing a cult object on the reverse (**Pl. XIII. 7, 8**). The inscription accompanying the reverse type has been read by Babelon as אלה אלול, and the remains of the inscription on the British Museum specimens do not contradict this reading, and certainly support it more than any other that has been suggested. The star which appears in the pediment of the temple indicates the god's celestial character, and the object by which the deity was represented was a cubic stone or something of that kind. Such an object is represented in the temple which occurs as an adjunct on some of the later coins of the city (e. g. **Pl. XV. 4**). It is tempting, in view of the celestial

[1] On the name, see G. A. Cooke, *North-Semitic Inscriptions*, pp. 106-7.

character of the god in question, to connect the name אללל with *Allul*, the Babylonian name for the constellation Cancer.[1] At the neighbouring city of Carrhae a crab appears as one of the types, if Sestini's description of a coin at Munich is to be trusted.[2]

Waël, the creature of Volagases, reigned but two years. On or after the conclusion of the Parthian war by L. Verus about the middle of 166,[3] Ma'nu VIII was restored to his throne. There may have been some interval between the expulsion of Waël by the Romans and the restoration of Ma'nu, but, as Babelon has shown, there is no reason to fill the gap with an otherwise unknown Abgar.[4] Dionysius of Tellmaḥre mentions no king, nor indeed any interval, between Waël and Ma'nu. Waël doubtless disappeared from Edessa soon after the beginning of the campaign of 165.[5] I do not see any reason for dating the restoration of Ma'nu in 167 rather than 166.

During the second reign of this king, Edessa was the mint of certain silver denarii with the portraits of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina II, Lucius Verus, and Lucilla. They all bear on the reverse the name of Ma'nu (Mannos) with the titles *Βασιλεύς* and *Φιλορώμαιος*. As regards types, those of the denarii of M. Aurelius, Faustina Junior, and Lucilla are purely Roman in character. The resting Mars of **Pl. XIII. 10** alludes to the conclusion of the war.[6]

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[1] The late Prof. L. W. King, to whom I owe this suggestion, remarks that *Allul* probably represents the pronunciation of the name in Semitic as well as in Sumerian, being taken over in the same way as *Enlil* (the chief god of the Babylonian Pantheon), whose name in the later form is *Ellil*, written אלל in Aramaic dockets of the Achaemenian period (cf. Clay, *Amer. Journ. of Semit. Lang. and Lit.*, xxiii, pp. 269 ff.).

[2] See above, p. lxxxix.

[3] C. H. Dodd, *Num. Chron.*, 1911, pp. 253, 259.

[4] The coins supposed to associate an Abgar with M. Aurelius and L. Verus are really of Septimius Severus. As Babelon remarks, some of the heads which are intended for Severus are more like Verus and other emperors.

[5] This campaign had come to a successful end in the early autumn: Dodd, *op. cit.*, p. 235.

[6] Cf. Dodd, *op. cit.*, p. 225.

The reverse of the denarius of L. Verus bears merely the king's name and title in four lines across the field (**Pl. L. 8**).[1]

Edessa, rather than Carrhae, was probably also the mint of certain other silver denarii of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina II, L. Verus, and Lucilla (**Pl. XIX. 5–12**), and small bronze of Commodus (**Pl. XIX. 13**), which commemorate a Roman victory in the words **ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ** or the like. They are described on pp. 137–9. Eckhel attributes the bronze of Commodus to Carrhae, but leaves the mint of the silver coins uncertain. Babelon[3] gives them all to Carrhae on the ground that the silver must go with the bronze, and that the bronze cannot have been struck at Edessa under Commodus, because its 'republican' type of Tyche is unsuitable to Edessa at a time when a dynast was striking coins there in his own name. There is, however, no reason against supposing that coins with the complimentary inscriptions **ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ** *κ.τ.λ.* may have been struck at more than one mint in Mesopotamia; so that even if the bronze coin was struck at Carrhae, the denarii might belong to Edessa. But indeed the occurrence of the head of Tyche on the bronze does not forbid the attribution of it to Edessa during the reign of a dynast, unless we are prepared at the same time to deny the existence of coins of Tigranes with the Tyche of Antioch, or of Philopator of Cilicia with the Tyche of Hieropolis. The head of Tyche, moreover, does not, so far as I know, occur on coins bearing the name of Carrhae in the time of Commodus[4]; so that we are free to attribute the bronze as well as the silver to Edessa, where we know that a silver coinage of exactly similar style was being issued at the time. A further reason, though not

[1] Babelon, p. 234, Pl. III. 7; Macdonald, *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, p. 305, no. 3, Pl. LXXVIII. 32.

[2] iii, 508 and 520.

[3] *Mél. Num.*, ii, p. 233.

[4] A specimen with this type, on which the reverse inscription is entirely illegible, is in the British Museum trays under Carrhae; but it may well be one of the coins with **ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ** which we are discussing.

a strong one, for attributing these coins to Edessa is the fact that the denarii of Ma'nu, which were struck there, bear the portraits of exactly the same four imperial personages. It must, however, be admitted that the attribution to Edessa does not amount to a certainty.

Wherever they may have been struck, the silver coins bear Roman types, although it is difficult to give names to some of the personifications, as nothing exactly like them occurs on contemporary Roman coins. The figure of Armenia seated on the ground (**Pl. XIX. 6**) on the coin of Marcus is, however, an exact reproduction of that inspired by the Armenian campaign of L. Verus, which first appeared on the coins at the end of A. D. 163.[1]

Other types that occur in this series are:—

Victory, carrying long palm-branch and circlet with pendent fillets, standing on a globe (**Pl. XIX. 5**).

Female figure, with globe or apple and cornucopiae (**Pl. XIX. 7, 9**).

Female figure, with sceptre and cornucopiae (**Pl. XIX. 8**).

Female figure with patera and sceptre (**Pl. XIX. 10**).

Venus with apple and sceptre (**Pl. XIX. 11, 12**).

Female figure, holding sceptre in l., ears of corn in r. over altar. (**Pl. XLVIII. 7**).

Fecunditas, with four children. Mionnet, v, 638, 229.

Jupiter seated, holding Victory. *Ibid.* 639, 231.

Lectisternium. *Ibid.* 232 (the Saeculi Felicitas type of Faustina II).

Minerva standing, with javelin and shield. *Ibid.* 233.

Fortuna standing, with rudder on globe, and cornucopiae, *Ibid.* 234.

The inscriptions are **Η ΝΕΙΚΗ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΤΩΝ ΚΥΡΙΩΝ,** sometimes with **CEB** added, **ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΤΩΝ CEBAC.** The Armenian type is identified by **ΑΡΜΕΝ** in the exergue.

[1] C. H. Dodd, *op. cit.*, p. 218.

To return to Ma'nu: Babelon also assigns to him the coins which bear his name in Estranghelo on the reverse (*Ma'nu Malka*). Most of these have the king's portrait in a tiara on the obverse (**Pl. XIII. 9**); but one variety (here **Pl. L. 9**)[1] has a bearded portrait, without tiara, which so strongly resembles Lucius Verus that I take it to represent that emperor rather than the king. That in itself would be sufficient to fix the date of all these coins to the time of Verus, i.e. to the second reign of Ma'nu. This bronze coin, with the portrait of Verus on the obverse and the name of the king without type on the reverse, is exactly parallel to the silver denarii, except that, doubtless for reasons of space, the bronze coin does not give the king the epithet corresponding to Φιλορώμαιος.

Ma'nu VIII, dying in A.D. 179, was followed by his son Abgar the Great (VIII according to Babelon, IX according to von Gutschmid), who reigned thirty-five years (A.D. 179–214). His coins (all of bronze) fall into the following groups:

(1) *Obv.* Bust of Abgar r. wearing tiara.

Rev. אבגר מלכא in two lines in Estranghelo; no type.

Æ 12 mm. Collection of the Marquis de Vogüé. (*Rev. Num.*, 1892, p. 210; Babelon, *Mélanges*, ii, p. 246, no. 14, Pl. IV. 1).[2]

(2) Coins with the heads and names of Commodus and Abgar (**Pl. XIII. 14** and Babelon, p. 248, nos. 15, 16).

(3) Coins with the heads and names of Septimius Severus and Abgar (**Pl. XIII. 15—XIV. 7**, and Babelon, pp. 251 ff.). These are often very badly blundered. The obverse inscription seems to be usually intended for **CЄOYHPOC AYTOKPATΩP**, and the portrait of Severus is often assimilated to those of other emperors, such as

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[1] Babelon, p. 240, no. 10, Pl. III. 10. Babelon says that the portrait is similar to that on the coins with the tiara; but in his engraving the greater resemblance to Verus is manifest. Note particularly the treatment of the beard.

[2] This coin does not seem to have come to the Bibliothèque Nationale with the rest of the Marquis de Vogüé's collection, and its present possessor is unknown to me.

L. Verus. On one (no. 29) the inscription seems to be a mixture of the names of Trajan or Hadrian and Severus. None of the coins in the British Museum gives Abgar any additional name; but Babelon publishes specimens (his nos. 22–4) on which he reads ΒΑϹ·Λ·ΑΙΛ·ϹЄΠ·ΑΒΓΑΡΟϹ[1] and ΒΑϹΙΛЄΥϹ ΑΙΛ·ΑΥΡΗΛ· ϹЄΠ·ΑΒΓΑΡΟϹ. See Pl. L. 10, 11. The names *Lucius Aelius Aurelius* are derived from Commodus, and *Septimius* from Severus.

(4) A coin with the portraits and names of Caracalla and Abgar, ΑΒΓ⟨Α⟩ΡΟϹ [ΒΑϹΙ]ΛЄΥϹ (Babelon, no. 33, Pl. V. 7, here Pl. L. 12).

(5) There are also some coins (Babelon, pp. 258 ff.) which bear on the obverse the bearded portrait of king Abgar (Pl. L. 14), and on the reverse a portrait of Ma'nu (ΜΑΝΝΟϹ with beardless bust (Pl. XIV. 8, 9), or ΜΑΝΝΟϹ ΠΑΙϹ with bearded bust, here Pl. L. 13). Both persons wear the tiara. It is clear that this Ma'nu was associated in youth with his father Abgar. The question arises: are these two persons Abgar VIII and an otherwise unknown son Ma'nu who was associated in the kingship, but did not succeed his father, and is not known except from the coins? Or are they Abgar IX Severus and his son, who, according to Dionysius of Tellmaḥre, reigned together for one year and seven months, beginning A. Abr. 2203 (A.D. 214): 'and after Abgar, there reigned his son Ma'nu, for 26 years'? The Abgar whose portrait is associated with the boy Ma'nu is bearded, and resembles Abgar VIII, whereas all the portraits which can with any probability be identified with Abgar IX (see below) are beardless. We are therefore constrained, in spite of the undesirability of inventing an otherwise unknown Ma'nu son of Abgar VIII, to follow Babelon and adopt the former alternative. It is curious that the beardless portraits are entitled simply ΜΑΝΝΟϹ, and the bearded one ΜΑΝΝΟϹ ΠΑΙϹ; possibly, when the son had grown a beard, it was thought necessary to indicate his juniority in the inscription.

Von Gutschmid, by an arbitrary alteration of the text of Dionysius, makes Abgar VIII (IX) continue to reign after A.D. 214 for one

[1] Cf. Hirsch, *Katal.* xxi, 4336 (E. F. Weber).

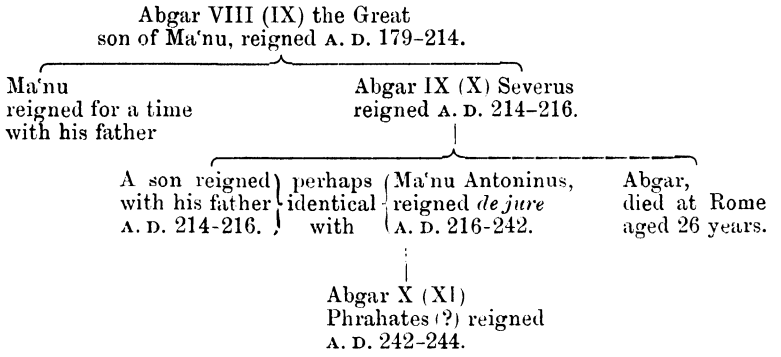
year and seven months with his son Severus Abgar. Now we know [1] that Caracalla deposed 'Abgar king of the Osroenes' who, as soon as he had established his power over his people, began to treat them with great cruelty. Therefore this Abgar, who is Severus Abgar, must have been reigning for some little time before his deposition; in other words, Abgar VIII (IX) must have ceased to reign: and there is no reason to emend Dionysius or extend the reign of Abgar VIII (IX) beyond A.D. 214. It was, as Babelon maintains, Severus Abgar who reigned for one year and seven months from 214 to 216, not with his father Abgar VIII (IX) but with a son, possibly the Ma'nu who was afterwards titular king of Edessa for 26 years.

An epitaph at Rome [2] tells us that 'Abgar, son of the former king Abgar', died there aged 26 years; the epitaph was put up by his brother Antoninus. According to von Gutschmid and von Rohden [3] this young Abgar was the Abgar IX (X) Severus who was deposed by Caracalla, and Antoninus was the Ma'nu who appears on the coins with Abgar the Great. But we should, in that case, expect to find this young Abgar called by his Roman name Severus (especially since his brother calls himself Antoninus); and, also, the fact that he had actually reigned for a time would hardly be ignored. It is much more probable that ὁ πρὶν βασιλεὺς Ἄβγαρος of the epitaph was Abgar IX (X) Severus. Whether the Abgar buried at Rome was the son who, according to Dionysius, was associated with his father on the throne, may be doubted, since such a fact, again, would hardly have been ignored in the epitaph. Probably Antoninus was his elder brother; for Abgar IX being named after Septimius Severus would appropriately name his elder son after Caracalla. It is accordingly not unreasonable to assume that Antoninus was the name of that Ma'nu who, according to Dionysius, reigned for twenty-six years after his

[1] Dio Cassius, 77, 12.
[2] *C. I. G.*, 6196.
[3] In Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Enc.*, i, col. 95

father Abgar IX (X) had been deposed by Caracalla. This reign was of course merely *de jure*. Was he also the son who had also previously been associated with his father on the throne? If so, would he not have mentioned the fact in the epitaph which he put up to his brother's memory? Or would he perhaps have considered it politic not to allude more definitely to his claim to a kingdom which had been suppressed?

We may therefore, provisionally, accept the following table as representing the relations of the family at this period:



The coins attributable to Abgar IX Severus bear on the obverse the bust of Caracalla, on the reverse the bust of the king, wearing the tiara. He is beardless, or at the most has a very slight beard. The coins[1] clearly give him the name Severus Abgar (**Pl. XIV. 10**).

From 216 until 242 the kingdom was in abeyance, but coins were issued at Edessa in the names of Caracalla, Macrinus, Diadumenian, Elagabalus, Severus Alexander, Julia Mamaea, Gordian III and Tranquillina. The distinction between the coins of Caracalla and Elagabalus, always a matter of difficulty, is here so doubtful that Babelon gives up the attempt to draw it, and describes all these

[1] Here Babelon's descriptions (p. 261, nos. 36 ff., Pl. V. 10-12) must be supplemented by von Gutschmid's (pp. 40-1). The obverses of the two Leake specimens read ANTΩN... (retrograde), the reverses CЄOYH ABΓAPOC, in one case retrograde (**Pl. L. 15**). Babelon's no. 36, which he reads •ↃYI •IAB⅂, is, judging from his engraving, to be read [Ↄ]ƎOYH AB⅂, i. e. Σέουηρος Ἄβγαρος.

coins under the later emperor. It is generally assumed[1] that Caracalla gave Edessa the status of a Roman colony; but this assumption is based only on the attribution to Caracalla of coins reading ΚΟΛ. It is, however, to be noted that no coins of Macrinus or Diadumenian give the city that title; and we may therefore argue[2] that the colony was founded by Elagabalus. If so, no coins with the title ΚΟΛ can belong to Caracalla. The safest course is perhaps to credit Caracalla with only a small group of coins reading ΑΥ(ρηλία) ΑΝ(τωνειναν̣ὴ) ΕΔΕCCΑ.[3]

On the coins of Macrinus and Diadumenian the city is called Ο(πελλία) Μ(ακρεινιανὴ) ΕΔΕCCΑ. On those which are attributable to Elagabalus we find the following titles: ΕΔΕCCΕ....; ΚΟΛΩ(νία) ΜΑΡ(κία) ΕΔΕCCΑ; ΜΑΡ(κία) ΑΥ(ρηλία) ΑΝΤ(ωνειναν̣ὴ) ΚΟΛ. ΕΔΕCCΑ or ΕΔΕCCΗΝΩΝ; ΚΟΛ. ΑΝΤ. ΑΥΡ. ΕΔΕCCΑ; ΜΑΚ(ρεινιαν̣ὴ) ΑΥΡ. ΚΟ. ΕΔΕCCΑ; ΜΑΚ. ΑΥΡ. ΕΔΕCC.; ΜΗΤ(ρόπολις) ΚΟΛ(ωνία) ΕΔΕCCΗΝΩΝ; and ΕΔΕCC. ΚΟΛ.

The title ΜΑΚ. occurs on no. 68, and on the Paris coin, Babelon, no. 55, Pl. VI. 11. Babelon reads Μ•Α•Κ, but his engraving shows no stops; and the K on the British Museum coin cannot stand for *Κολωνία*, since KO comes later in the same inscription. The title MAK. also persists into the next reign. If the interpretation above given is right, it is clear that no coins on which the city is called MAK. can be as early as Caracalla.

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[1] As by Eckhel and by Zumpt, *Comm. Epigr.*, 433. Marquardt. *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, i² (1881), p. 437, n. 12, accepting the reading of Mionnet, Suppl. viii, 399, 1 (which is a quotation from Sestini), would attribute the foundation of the colony to M. Aurelius!

[2] The argument is, of course, not conclusive, seeing that, as is observed below, the title of Colony is omitted on the coins of Severus Alexander Caesar. But where the distinction of the emperors Caracalla and Elagabalus is so uncertain, we are justified in adopting the classification which assumes continuity in the use of the title of Colony.

[3] A certain number of coins which give the emperor the name ΑΥΤ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC would naturally have been assigned to Caracalla. But there is clear evidence that Elagabalus bore the name Severus; e.g. the coin of Perinthus ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, *Num. Zeit.*, xvi, 234.

Babelon disputes the reading of all coins earlier than the reign of Severus Alexander which give the title *Μητρόπολις* to Edessa; but there can be no doubt about the reading of such coins as those of Elagabalus figured in **Pl. XV. 6, 7.** The title was not, however, firmly established until later; for under Severus Alexander we find, on his coins as Caesar: **ΜΑΡ. ΑVΡ. ΑΝΤ. ЄΔЄCCA** and **ΜΑΚ. ΑVΡ. ЄΔЄCCA**, in which also the absence of the colonial title is remarkable; on his coins as Augustus: **ΜΑΚ. ΑVΡ. ЄΔЄCC.** and **ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΛ. ЄΔЄCCHNΩN.**

The Persian occupation of Mesopotamia during the reign of Maximinus doubtless, as Babelon remarks, included Edessa, so that no coins of that emperor were struck there.

Under Gordian III (who reconquered Mesopotamia) and Tranquillina the inscription **ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΛ. ЄΔЄCCHNΩN** is found, apparently without exception.

Gordian III re-established the kingdom of Edessa; this is proved by the coins which were struck there in the joint names of the emperor and king Abgar, commemorating the restoration of the kingdom. This event doubtless dates from Gordian's arrival in Mesopotamia, in 242. With the murder of the emperor in 244 it is probable that the reign of Abgar X came to an end. Babelon's statement that Philip closed the mint of Edessa and deprived the city of its colonial title is not disproved, as it might be thought, by the coin in the Leake collection,[1] described as bearing Philip's name and bust r. on the obverse, and on the reverse a goddess seated to front in a tetrastyle temple, with the inscription **ΚΟΛ. ЄΔЄCCHNΩN**; since that piece appears in reality to be a coin of Nesibi, reading **ΚΟΛΩΝЄCIBIMHT.**

Abgar X (XI) is usually identified with the Abgar Phrahates who is mentioned in a puzzling inscription at Rome[2]: **D.M. ABGAR PRAHATES FILIVS REX PRINCIPIS ORRHENORV• HODDA CONIVGI BENE MERENTI FEC.** Von Gutschmid supposes that

[1] *Num. Hellen.*, As. Gr., p. 54.
[2] *C. I. L.*, vi, 1797.

this epitaph was set up by Abgar to his wife Hodda; and that king Abgar Phrahates was the son of Ma'nu, who is called *princeps*, because he was only co-regent with his father, or successor designate, but never really became king. Mommsen, on the other hand, thinks that the curious language of the inscription is to be explained by a confusion between two drafts, the first having read *Dis manibus Abgari Prahatis filii principis Orrhenorum*, &c., and the word *principis* having been accidentally retained when the construction was altered, and *rex* substituted for *princeps*. It may be suggested that we should read: *Dis manibus; Abgar Prahates rex, filius principis Orrhenorum; Hodda coniugi bene merenti fecit.* There is little to be said for the identification of this Abgar with the one who died at Rome aged twenty-six, and of whom we have a Greek epitaph (discussed above), or with the Abgar who was deposed by Caracalla; as we have seen, the latter was the son of Abgar VIII (IX), and his surname was Severus. Mommsen does not explain whether he regards Phrahates as a surname of Abgar, or as the name of his father who was ruler of Orrhoene. On the whole the probabilities seem to be in favour of von Gutschmid's identification.

The latest coinage of Edessa is an insignificant series issued by Trajan Decius. The coinage of Rhesaena ceases at the same time, and there is no later Greek coinage of Mesopotamian cities, although it is clear that some of them held out against the Persians until the time of Valerian.

The types of the earlier regal coins of Edessa have already been discussed above. Besides the ordinary bust-portraits of the kings, we have, under Gordian III, an interesting representation of the emperor standing, or seated on a platform, receiving the new king whom he has installed, and another of the king riding to the ceremony (**Pl. XVI. 7, 8**). The city-types are (1) the bust of the City-goddess (occasionally with the inscription **TYXH** or **TYXHC**). A small figure, which occurs also at Carrhae, and which may be meant for the sign of Aquarius, is sometimes on a pedestal in front of the bust (see **Pl. XVI. 4, 6** and above, p. xciii).

Two busts confronted, with a small temple below them, are found on some coins (**Pl. XV. 4**); the meaning of this duplication is obscure, unless the two Fortunes are those of Emperor and Empress.[1] On a coin of Severus Alexander and Mamaea (**Pl. XVI. 1**), the little figure of Aquarius appears above the head of the goddess, as on coins where the bust alone is represented.

(2) Figure of the City-goddess, seated on a rock with the River Skirtos at her feet (**Pl. XV. 11**, &c.). She holds an object which is often obscure: sometimes it resembles a branch; at others, a bunch of fruit or corn-ears; or incense which she drops on an altar; or a small temple (Babelon, Pl. VII. 6, here **Pl. L. 16**). Besides the altar which occurs frequently in the field, and is sometimes duplicated, we occasionally find a cornucopiae, and once a serpent rearing and a small turreted bust[2]: or the goddess is crowned by a flying Victory. In the time of Severus Alexander the field usually holds two or four stars (**Pl. XV. 11—XVI. 3**).[3]

(3) A temple façade of a somewhat unusual kind is seen on the reverse of a coin of Severus Alexander[4]: it has the appearance of a hexastyle shrine *in antis* with a pediment, within a larger building of which two columns supporting a gable are shown (**Pl. L. 17**). The Leake coin of Philip Senior also shows a goddess to front in a tetrastyle temple.

The coins with the reverse type of Roma seated, crowned by the City-goddess, which are sometimes[5] classified under the Mesopotamian mint, belong to Edessa in Macedonia. It is a curious coincidence that a specimen of such a coin of Philip (similar to B. M. C., *Macedon*, p. 40, no. 28) recently shown at the British Museum was stated to have been found in Mesopotamia.

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[1] A small temple occurs in the same way below the confronted busts of Emperor and Empress (**Pl. XV. 8**).

[2] Eckhel, *Cat. Mus. Caes. Vind.*, i, p. 259, no. 10.

[3] They also occur beside the bust of Tyche on some coins of Gordian III Babelon, Pl. VIII. 2).

[4] Babelon, Pl. VII. 7.

[5] As by myself in *J. R. S.*, vol. vi, p. 164.

MAIOZOMALCHA.

The coin attributed to this place by Sestini[1] is of the colony of Mallus in Cilicia.[2]

NESIBI.

Nesibi, as it is almost invariably called on its coins,[3] while the usual literary form is *Nisibis*, was situated on the Mygdonius, a tributary of the Chaboras.[4]

Strabo (xvi. 747) records the fact that the name of Mygdones was given by the Macedonians to the inhabitants of the neigbourhood, and Nesibi was called Ἀντιόχεια ἡ ἐν τῇ Μυγδονίᾳ. Under Antiochus IV accordingly coins were issued thence with the inscription ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΗΙ ΜΥΓΔΟΝΙΑΙ.[5] The place was taken by Lucullus in 68 B.C., ceded to Tigranes, and reconquered by Trajan in A.D. 115; under Septimius Severus it became a Roman colony[6]: witness the title *Septimia* which it bears on the coins, and the statement of Dio Cassius (lxxv. 3) that Severus increased the dignity of the place and handed it over to the Roman knights. The Roman coinage does not, however, begin before the time of Macrinus, unless the coin published by Macdonald (*loc. cit.*) is really of Caracalla, and not rather of some later emperor. The bust on this coin is supported by an eagle. The titles borne by the city in the Roman period are: ΚΟΛ. ΝΕCIBI under Macrinus;

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[1] See Mionnet, Suppl. viii, 414.

[2] B. M. C., *Cilicia*, p. 101, nos. 30, 31.

[3] Macdonald, *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, p. 315, no. 1 (Pl. LXXIX. 3), gives the only known coin which agrees with the literary form. Stephanus, s.v. Νίσιβις, quotes Uranius for the spelling Νέσιβις; cf. also Plin. *N. H.*, vi, 13 (42).

[4] The modern name is *Nesibin*. See J. S. Buckingham, *Travels in Mesopotamia* (1827), i, pp. 442-6; Max von Oppenheim, *Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf* (1900), ii, pp. 29-36.

[5] B. M. C., *Seleucid Kings*, p. 42, nos. 86-8.

[6] Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, i² (1881), p. 437, n. 13.

CЄΠ(*τιμία*) KOΛO(*νία sic*) NЄCIBI MHTPOΠOΛ(*ις*) under Severus Alexander and Gordian III; and IOY(*λία*)[1] CЄΠ(*τιμία*) KOΛΩ(*νία*) NЄCIBI MHT(*ρόπολις*) under Philip Senior. The title Julia was doubtless taken in honour of Philip.

Mionnet (v, 628, 183) cites a coin which he attributes to Trajan Decius, but his description suggests that it may be of Macrinus.[2]

The astronomical sign under which the city seems to have been placed was the Ram, just as at Edessa we find the sign of Aquarius and at Singara that of Sagittarius governing the destiny of the city. At Nesibi the sign usually occurs over the head of the City-goddess (**Pl. XVII. 8, 9**, &c.), but it also forms a type by itself (**Pl. XVII. 13**). The river-god[3] who appears at the feet of the City-goddess is the Mygdonius. On coins of Philip and his family (**Pl. XVII. 10** ff.) the seated figure of the goddess is represented to front, so rudely that when the preservation of the specimen is not good she has the appearance of a Canopic figure. The temple in which she sits has, as a rule, nothing unusual except its twisted columns; but on one specimen (**Pl. XVII. 12**), instead of the inner columns, a panelled wall, perhaps the front wall of the cella, appears to be represented.

NICEPHORIUM.

Vaillant[4] has attributed to this place, the modern *Raqqa*,[5] coins of Gordian (*rev.* Zeus seated holding Nike and sceptre) and Gallienus (*rev.* female figure holding phiale and cornucopiae) on which he reads the inscription NIKHΦOPIΩN. His attributions have not been confirmed.

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[1] IOΛ. on certain specimens (cf. Macdonald, *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, p. 316, no. 8) seems to be a mere mistake for IOV.

[2] It must be admitted that Mionnet's reading is confirmed by Chaix, no. 967.

[3] In Hirsch, *Katal.* xxv (Philipsen), 3079, apparently mistaken for an eagle.

[4] *Num. Gr.*, pp. 154 and 182.

[5] Regling in Lehmann's *Beiträge*, i, p. 467.

RHESAENA.

Rhesaena, later called Theodosioupolis, lay near the upper waters of the Chaboras, about half way between Carrhae and Nesibi at *Ras el 'Ain*. The spelling on the coins is uniformly *'Ρήσαινα*, whereas most of the literary authorities write the first syllable with *ε*.[1]

The inscriptions on the coins show that it was colonized by Septimius Severus,[2] and that a detachment of the Legio Tertia P(arthica)[3] was quartered there.

The coinage appears to begin with Caracalla, although some of the coins attributed to him may belong to Elagabalus.[4] After Severus Alexander the coinage ceased, to be revived in great plenty in the time of Trajan Decius; but after this revival it came to an end altogether.

The Roman eagle is a frequent accompaniment of the main type; on some coins it is apparently held by the City-goddess in her hand, or it is placed above her head,[5] but more frequently it

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[1] Stephanus has *'Ρέσινα, πόλις περὶ τὸν Ἄβορον ('Αβόρραν) ποταμόν.* He is evidently unaware of the true ethnic *'Ρησαινήσιος*, and guesses either *'Ρεσινάτης* or *'Ρεσιναῖος*. Ptolemy (v. 17, 7) mentions the place thrice as *'Ρίσινα* and *'Ρέσαινα*.

[2] The titles CЄΠ. KOΛ do not, however, occur with certainty before the time of Severus Alexander; and even later the title KOΛ is not infrequently omitted.

[3] The reading L. III. GAL on certain coins is discredited; on the other hand, L. III. PIA is supported by several writers. On all coins that I have been able to verify, the name of the legion is III. P; once, III. P2, whatever that may mean. M. Dieudonné's examination of the coins in the Paris cabinet confirms my results. Since we know from Dio Cassius (lv, 24) that the *Tertia Parthica* was established by Severus in Mesopotamia, we must interpret P accordingly as Parthica.

[4] The reading (in *Num. Zeit.*, xxxiii, p. 48, no. 101) of Scholz's coin of Elagabalus (*obv.* AYTKAIMAYPANTONINOC, *rev.* CЄY. RESAIN - - COLO, priest ploughing, with labarum inscribed LE behind) is to be regarded with the utmost suspicion.

[5] Macdonald, *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, Pl. LXXIX. 19.

appears as a separate adjunct. Under Trajan Decius it is represented in a temple (**Pl. XVIII. 17**).

The river-god Chaboras is figured in the usual way below the feet of the City-goddess, or in the exergue under other types. The very rude representations on **Pl. XVIII. 1, 2**, if rightly made out,[1] may be meant for a fountain nymph. If so, we may perhaps identify her as the Fons Cavorae (Scabore, i.e. Chaborae) of the Anonymus Ravennas and the Tabula Peutingeriana, a fountain which was quite close to Rhesaena.

The Founder ploughing the sulcus primigenius is represented with a vexillum inscribed with the name of the legion in the background, under Severus Alexander, according to Vaillant; but on the later coins the vexillum is absent. It appears, on the other hand, both as a main type and accompanied by the fountain-figure or by a centaur (**Pl. XVIII. 3, 2, 6**).

The centaur Sagittarius[2] is the type of a coin of Elagabalus (**Pl. XVIII. 4**), and appears as an accompaniment to one of the two figures of the city-goddess in the Concordia type (**Pl. XVIII. 11**), the other goddess being accompanied by a figure of Aquarius on a pedestal, just as at Carrhae and Edessa. Sagittarius is less probably the sign of the legion, or an allusion to a local force of mounted archers, than the zodiacal sign proper to Rhesaena.[3] Singara seems also to have been founded under the same constellation. Macdonald[4] has suggested that in the Concordia type the City-goddess on the left represents Carrhae or Edessa, and that on the right Rhesaena or Singara. Since Carrhae seems to have been of small importance at the time and Rhesaena is not likely to have

[1] Cf. Mionnet, v, 629, 184.

[2] Sestini (*Mus. Hederv.*, iii, p. 24, no. 4, tab. XXXII, 4, has published a coin of Caracalla which he gives to Carrhae, and describes as reading COL CAR on the rev. The type: Centaur r. with vexillum in background, is suspiciously appropriate to Rhesaena; and its obv. (head of emperor supported on eagle) should be compared with the coin of Rhesaena (**Pl. XVIII. 2**), on which the bust of Caracalla or Elagabalus has a similar support.

[3] See Eckhel, *Doctrina*, iii, pp. 518–19, for a discussion of the question.

[4] *Hunter. Catal.*, iii, p. 319, no. 19.

been omitted altogether from a type of its own coinage, the two figures probably represent Edessa and Rhesaena.

The Caryatid supporting the offering slab between the two figures, which is sometimes substituted for an altar (cp. nos. 28, 29) is shown clearly on the Hunterian specimen (here Pl. L. 18).

The letters Γ (?) and Δ which appear in the field of some of the coins (cf. Mionnet, v. 629, 184) are unexplained. There are remarkable blunders in the writing of the name of Herennia Etruscilla (ΩTPACKAΛΛA, AITPΩCKIΛΛA),[1] the former of which suggests a confused reminiscence of Otacilia Severa.

SINGARA.

Singara (*τὰ Σίγγαρα*, but occasionally as a fem. sing.) lay at the modern *Sinjar*, on the south slope of the *Σιγγάρας* mountain, at the head of the *W. Tartar*, the stream of which is doubtless represented by the river-god at the feet of the City-goddess on the coins.

The titles *Αὐρηλία Σεπτιμία* indicate that benefits were conferred on the place by M. Aurelius or L. Verus and Septimius Severus, though which of them made it a colony we cannot tell.

Vaillant[2] describes a coin of Severus Alexander (*rev.* bust of City-goddess l.); but otherwise the only known coins belong to the reign of Gordian III,[3] and presumably to the years 242–244, when Gordian after the battle of Rhesaena recovered Mesopotamia from the Persians.

The City-goddess (figure or bust, Pl. XIX. 1–4) provides all the types for the coinage. The sign of Sagittarius above her head has already been noticed (p. cxi).

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[1] Cf. Mionnet, v, 633, nos. 205–11.

[2] *Num. Col.*, p. 124.

[3] I cannot verify the statements, which I allowed to survive in the second edition of Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 816, that there are coins of Philip with the inscription IOY. CEΠ. KOΛΩN. CINΓAPA, and that the inscr. MHT. KO. AY. C. CE. CINΓAPA occurs on coins of Gordian's time.

ZAÜTHA.

Zaütha was situated on the left bank of the Euphrates, about 30 km. below the point where the river Chaboras enters the main stream. It is mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus (xxiii. 5, 7: Zaitha locus, qui olea arbor interpretatur) as a place at which the tomb of Gordian III was conspicuous. Zosimus (iii. 14) calls it *Ζαυθά*, and places the tomb of Gordian at Dura, the next stage. Ptolemy (v. 17) gives the name as *Ζεῖθα*. The place is otherwise quite unknown, and was evidently of very small importance.

Two coins have been described, purporting to be issued from this obscure town. The one[1] is a bronze coin of Trajan (**ΑΥ. ΝΕΡΥΑΝ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ CΕ.**, head r. laureate); *rev.* Nike l. with wreath and palm-branch, and an inscription alleged to be **ΖΑΥΘΗC ΝΙΑC.** It is highly improbable that Trajan should have struck coins at this alone of the Mesopotamian cities; and, so far as it is possible to judge from the engraving published (the two publications are evidently from the same plate), the coin looks as if it belonged to some Lydian mint.[2]

The second coin[3] is of Carrhae (see below, p. 83, no. 5).

It is quite clear that Zaütha may be expunged from the list of Mesopotamian mints.

BABYLONIA.

BABYLON.

Certain series, representing the coinage (other than that bearing the name and types of Alexander the Great) which was issued by Alexander's governors and immediate successors between the

[1] Pellerin, *Rec.*, iii, p. 252, Pl. CXXXVI, no. 1; Caylus, *Rec.*, vi, pp. 207–8, Pl. LXV. iii.

[2] Since the above was written, M. Dieudonné kindly informs me that the coin is indeed of Stratonicea in Lydia, **ΡΑΤΟΝΕ ΙΝΔΕ** having been misread as **ΖΑΥΘΗC ΝΙΑC**!

[3] Sestini, *Mus. Hedervar.*, iii, p. 132, tab. xxxii, 6.

fall of the Persian Empire and the establishment of Antioch on the Orontes as the Seleucid capital, are currently attributed to the mint of Babylon. As these coins are the successors of the Imperial Persian issues, they are catalogued after the darics and sigloi of the Persian kings (pp. 176–92).

SELEUCIA AD TIGRIM.

Seleucia[1] was founded by Seleucus on the right bank of the Tigris near the point where the Royal Canal from the Euphrates reaches the eastern river, perhaps on the site of the older city of Opis. It superseded Babylon as the chief city of the country; indeed it became one of the greatest cities in the world. It must have been the mint from which many of the earlier Seleucid coins were issued. With the rest of the Seleucid Empire east of the Euphrates, the city fell into Parthian hands about 141 B.C., during the reign of Mithradates I. On the opposite bank of the river lay Ctesiphon, and this, rather than Seleucia, was the chief city during the Parthian domination from the first half of the first century down to A.D. 226. Some of the uninscribed coins generally attributed to Seleucia may just as well have been issued from Ctesiphon, which, as Wroth has remarked, was probably the mint of most of the ordinary later Parthian coinage. For convenience, however, and for lack of any criterion for distinguishing the two mints, all are collected together in this Catalogue under the heading of Seleucia.

The coins which bear the name of the city read **ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΤΙΓΡΕΙ**. In addition to the varieties represented in this Catalogue, some are described by Imhoof-Blumer[2] as follows:

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[1] Bevan, *House of Seleucus*, i, pp. 253–5; Oppenheim, *Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf*, ii, pp. 285–7; M. Streck, *Seleucia und Ktesiphon*, in *Der Alte Orient*, xvi (1917), Heft 3/4.

[2] *Monn. gr.*, p. 451, nos. 60 ff.

1. *Obv.* Head of City-goddess r., turreted. Border of dots.
   Rev. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ and, in ex., ΤΙΓΡΕΙ. Two women[1] turreted, standing confronted, each holding cornucopiae, and grasping each other's hands over a tripod.
   Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·94 gm. Cp. Mionnet, Suppl. viii, 417. 79. Here **Pl. LII. 1** (Paris).
2. *Obv.* Similar; border of dots; bevelled edge.
   Rev. Σ[ΕΛΕΥ]ΚΕΩΝ and, in smaller letters, ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ [ΤΙΓΡΕΙ], in circular legend. Man, nude, seated l. on cippus, holding in r. a large corn-ear or palm-branch, and in l., supported against his seat, a cornucopiae (?).
   Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·67 gm.

This type seems to resemble, in some respects, that of no. 5, **Pl. XXIII. 7**, in this Catalogue. The figure on the Museum coin also appears to be male and nude, but the kalathos-shaped head-dress, which suggests Tyche, is clear. The object behind does not seem to be held in the figure's hand, and is more like a lyre than a cornucopiae; the figure sits forward on the edge of the seat or cippus, on which appears an omphalos-shaped object. These details indicate a connexion with Apollo, whose tripod appears on other coins (**Pl. XXIII. 3, 4**).

Imhoof-Blumer also gives two specimens similar to our no. 4, on the obverse of which monograms ⊠ and ⋈ (?) are visible; also varieties of no. 6, without date, and (from other authorities) with the dates ΑΒϹ (?ΑΔϹ)[2] and ΔΟϹ; the last has the reading ϹΕΛΕVΚΙΑ ΤΗϹ κ.τ.λ., and the City-goddess standing. A specimen acquired in Persia and presented to the British Museum by Mr. G. B. Hopkins shows the reading - - ΛΕΥΚΙΑ - - and the date ΑΟϹ. On the Paris specimen illustrated in **Pl. LII. 2**, the monogram ⋈ (?) is partly legible both on obverse and on reverse.

The anonymous coins fall into the following groups:

1. *Obv.* Head of City-goddess.
   Rev. City-goddess seated, holding Nike, with horned river-god at her feet; inscr. ΠΟΛΙΣ and large Α (see nos. 7–15, **Pl. XXIII. 9, 10**).

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[1] Seleucia and Ctesiphon?

[2] So too ΑΟϹ on a specimen at Paris (**Pl. LII. 3**).

Imhoof-Blumer explains Α as πρώτη, Seleucia being the Parthian capital. The word ΠΟΛΙΣ occurs, accompanying the type of an eagle r., on bronze coins with the portrait of Phraates IV,[1] and these city-coins may perhaps belong to his time.

2. *Obv.* Bearded head r.
   Rev. Head of City-goddess r., turreted; behind, Α; all in wreath.
   Æ 17 mm. Wt. 4·35 gm. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 452, no. 69.
3. *Obv.* Head of City-goddess r.
   Rev. King (?) seated, holding Nike. (See no. 16, **Pl. XXIII. 11**).
4. *Obv.* King seated, receiving wreath from City.
   Rev. City-goddess seated, holding wreath (see nos. 17, 18, **Pl. XXIII. 12, 13**).

In style and fabric groups 3 and 4 are late and poor, and would seem to be about contemporary with Volagases III (second half of the second century after Christ).

The following dated groups exist:

5. The common coins with ΔΚΣ ΔΙΟΥ Α (nos. 19–40, **Pl. XXIII. 14, 15**). These belong to the end of the reign of Mithradates II, or to the beginning of his successor's. The Α seems to connect them with the ΠΟΛΙΣ coins, which are, however, probably later, if the era used on the coins in question is really the Seleucid.[2]

6. The small group with a veiled head, wearing small kalathos, on the reverse, dated in the months Gorpiaios and Hyperberetaios of the year 326 (= A. D. 14–15). See no. 41 and Gardner, *Parthian Coinage*, Pl. VII. 21, here **Pl. LII. 4**. Both bear the same monogram, ⋈ or ⋈ according to the way in which it is looked at. Connected with this group is an interesting coin with a similar

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[1] B.M.C., *Parthia*, Pl. XXIII. 7. See below under group 7. We are reminded of the phrase of Pliny (*N. H.*, vi. 122): 'ferunt ei plebis urbanae $\overline{DC}$ esse, situm vero moenium *aquilae pandentis alas*'; although on the coin the eagle's wings are not fully displayed.

[2] Wroth, B. M. C., *Parthia*, p. xlvii, note. The era κατὰ Χαλδαίους began a year later than the true Seleucid; but the choice is between some other local era and the Seleucid.

obverse type, and the same monogram as reverse type, surrounded by the inscription ΒΟΥΛΗCCΚΥ [1] (so de Saulcy; probably ϚΚΤ.). In the time of Tacitus (*Ann.* vi. 42) the Senate of Seleucia consisted of *trecenti opibus aut sapientia delecti ut Senatus.*

7. For coins with the head of Phraates IV on the obverse, and the bust or figure of the City-goddess, or eagle with ΠΟΛΙC on the reverse, see Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 452, nos. 70–2; B. M. C., *Parthia*, pp. 128, 131, 133, 134.

8. The little coin no. 42, **Pl. XXIII. 17**, is badly preserved: indeed, the type has been taken for a dolphin to l., instead of an elephant's head to r.; and the supposed date has been read as ΥΛΑ (431 = A. D. 119–20) instead of ΤΛΔ. In either case the date is inverted as regards the type; and the coin is only included here with the greatest reserve.

9. The little group of coins with dates from 351 to 355 (= A. D. 39–40 to 41–2) must belong to the revolt of Seleucia. The date of the suppression of the revolt, which lasted seven years, is fixed by Gutschmid in A. D. 43, by others in A. D. 46.[2] The earlier date is to be preferred; for these coins are immediately succeeded by others, with the portrait of Vardanes, the type of ΒΟΥΛΗ seated, and the dates ΔΝΤ and ΕΝΤ (A. D. 42–3 and 43–4), which, as Wroth suggests, must have been struck by the Senate of Seleucia on returning to its allegiance. But from this time onwards, Ctesiphon greatly overshadowed its neighbour, which probably ceased to issue coinage of any kind, and was utterly destroyed by Avidius Cassius in A. D. 165.[3]

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[1] De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 287, no. 1, Pl. XIV. 8 (French Collection).

[2] See Wroth, B. M. C., *Parthia*, p. xlvi.

[3] A new city was founded on the site by the Sassanian ruler Ardashir I (226–41). On its history see Streck, *op. cit.*, pp. 27 ff.

ASSYRIA.

ATUSIA (?), ATUMIA (?), OR NATUMIA (?).

Atusia[1] (as the name of the city has always hitherto been read) is not mentioned by ancient literary authorities, and is only known from the solitary specimen of its coinage here catalogued (p. 147, no. 1, **Pl. XXIII. 22**). The style of the coin shows that the Kapros on which the city stood was the Assyrian, not the Phrygian river. The 'palm-branch' which, together with an arrow, forms the reverse type of the coin, may perhaps be really meant for the jaw-bone of a boar, alluding to the name of the river, the whole type being reminiscent of that of the Aetolian coins; but, if so, the jaw-bone is singularly ill represented. But, as Mr. Robinson points out to me, the reading of the coin is by no means certainly ATOYϹIEΩN. The supposed Ϲ is very large compared with the rest of the letters, and much older in form (having splayed arms) than the nearly square C of ΠΡOC, and the top bar is perhaps separate from the rest of the letter. It seems preferable to read, continuing in the direction of the first four letters, ATOYNI or ATOYM. Further, it is more natural, though not necessarily correct, to begin the word with N, rather than to suppose that the N comes at the end of the legend. In that case the • after KAΠP must be regarded as a stop. The two other stops in the inscription appear to be equally large, though placed lower in relation to the other letters. The problem is further complicated by the fact that, as Weston pointed out in the first publication of the coin, a distinguishing epithet giving the name of the river on which a place stands usually indicates the existence of another city of the same name. So that we might expect to find two cities Atumia or Natumia.

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[1] See Pauly-Wissowa, ii, s.v., and the authorities cited on p. 147.

Weston suggested that the arrow may be an allusion to the name of the Tigris, which appears to be connected with the Zend word *tighri* for arrow.[1] If he is right, the site of the city should be looked for near the confluence of the Lesser Zab and the Tigris.

DEMETRIAS AD TIGRIM.

This city is mentioned by Strabo[2] and Stephanus as being in the neighbourhood of Arbela. The only known specimen of its coinage was described by Millingen, from the cabinet of Steuart.[3]

Obv. Bust of City-goddess r., turreted.

Rev. Tripod; in field, downwards, inscr. [ΔΗ]ΜΗΤΡΕΩΝ r., ΤΩΝΠΡΟCΤΩΙ | ΤΙΓΡΕΙ l. Border of dots.

Æ ·65.

The proper form of the ethnic would be ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ, and the engraving in Millingen shows a slight space between Ρ and Ε. Steuart is either R. Steuart or Col. Claude Scott Steuart, of whom the British Museum bought a number of Parthian and other coins in 1848; acquisitions were also made at his sale in 1853.[4] The coin is unfortunately no longer to be traced, and it appears possible that the first word of the inscription should really be read ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ, since it so closely resembles that of the coins of Seleucia with the same types.[5]

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[1] Cp. Eustathius ad Dionysium, 984: Μῆδοι γὰρ Τίγριν καλοῦσι τὸ τόξευμα, quoted by M. A. Stein in *Babylonian and Oriental Record*, i (1887), p. 160.

[2] xvi. 738. I do not know what is Millingen's reason for identifying the place with Ptolemy's Κόρκουρα.

[3] Millingen, *Sylloge*, p. 84, Pl. IV. 65; Mionnet, Suppl. viii, 398. 47.

[4] Sotheby's *Sale Catalogue*, 'A well-known Collector', April 5, 1853. I take this opportunity of saying that in the Museum registers for this period it is not always possible to distinguish between the two Steuarts, and some of the Museum coins attributed to one may have been bought from the other.

[5] The late Dr. Imhoof-Blumer informed me that he was of the same opinion.

used by the Greeks of the silver coins.[1] The Persian name for the gold coins is not known[2]: there can be little doubt that the word *Δαρεικός* is 'a pure Greek formation from the Greek form of the Persian name *Darayavaush*; just as "fanciful" is a pure English formation from the English form "fancy" of the Greek *φαντασία*.'[3]

The probability is that the daric was introduced by Darius I[4]; no specimens that have survived appear, so far as one can judge by style and fabric, to be earlier than his reign.

The metrology of the daric and siglos has been subjected to an exhaustive analysis by Regling,[5] which makes it unnecessary to go into details here. He comes to the conclusion that the normal weight of the daric is 8·4 gm. (129·7 gn.),[6] although single specimens are known of various higher weights from 8·41 gm. (129·8 gn.) to 8·83 gm. (136·3 gn.). The average weight is 8·354 gm. (128·9 gn.). The supposed half-daric does not exist as a denomination;[7] but two specimens of the $\frac{1}{12}$ daric survive, one in the British Museum weighing 0·69 gm. (**Pl. XXVII. 22**), and one weighing 0·71 gm. at Berlin,[8] as well as a single specimen of $\frac{1}{54}$ of a daric, weighing 0·155 gm.[9] It is difficult to know what purpose these small denominations can have served, except as makeweights when it was desired to make up the value of under-weighted darics.

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[1] Cp. Plut., *Cim.*, x.

[2] It has long been known that there was a word *dariku* used in contracts of the reigns of Nabonidus and the false Smerdis, before the reign of Darius I, as in the phrase 'he gave in payment two talents of dry dates and a *dariku*'. The meaning of the word, however, remains quite uncertain, and it is not clear that it is the name even of a weight, as Babelon (*Traité*, II. ii, p. 39) now maintains.

[3] Hill, *Hist. Greek Coins*, p. 27.

[4] Herodotus, iv. 166; Harpocration, s.v. *Δαρεικός* (cp. Schol. Aristoph. *Eccl.* 602), says that it was named after some older king.

[5] *Klio*, xiv, 1914, pp. 91 ff., with full tables of revised weights.

[6] Borrell (*Num. Chron.*, vi, 1843, p. 153) reports that the average weight of 125 gold darics from the Canal Find was 129·4 gn., and that darics found in Asia Minor are always lighter, however well preserved, by from 2 to 2½ gn., than the lightest of those in the Canal Find.

[7] *Klio*, *loc. cit.*, p. 106.

[8] *Z.f. N.*, xxiv, 1904, p. 87, Taf. IV. 5.

[9] *Ibid.*, Taf. IV. 6. *Obr.* head of king r., bearded; *rev.* incuse.

NINIVA.

It is hardly necessary to state here that the supposed Roman colony at Nineveh never existed, and that the coins attributed to it in old books belong to Ninica Claudiopolis in Cilicia.[1]

PERSIAN EMPIRE.[2]

The rulers of the Persian Empire, during whose reigns the Persian Imperial coinage was issued, were the following[3]:

	B. C.
Darius I, s. of *Hystaspes*	521–486
Xerxes I, s. of Darius I	486–465
Artaxerxes I *Makrocheir*, s. of Xerxes I .	465–425
Xerxes II, s. of Artaxerxes I . . .	425
Ochos = Darius II Nothos, s. of Artaxerxes I	424–405
Arsakas = Artaxerxes II *Mnemon*, s. of Darius II	405–359
Cyrus the Younger, s. of Darius II . .	401
Ochos = Artaxerxes III, s. of Artaxerxes II .	359–338
Arses, s. of Artaxerxes III	338–337
Kodomannos = Darius III, s. of Arsanes, s. of Artostes or Ostanes, s. of Darius II . .	337–330

The Persian Imperial coinage consisted of gold coins, generally known to the Greeks as Darics (Δαρεικοὶ στατῆρες), with smaller denominations, and silver coins, generally known as sigloi (σίγλοι, σίκλοι, σίκλα, the same word as Hebrew *shekel*), which also had smaller denominations. The word Δαρεικός was sometimes also

[1] *B. M. C., Lycaonia, &c.*, p. lviii f.; Kubitschek, *Num. Zeit.*, xxxiv (1902), pp. 1–27.

[2] The substance of this section was published in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. xxxix (1919), *pp. 116–29*.

[3] References to recent authorities in Babelon, *Traité*, II, ii, 44. See also the genealogical tree in Pauly-Wissowa, *R. E.*, i, s.v. 'Achaimenidai'.

used by the Greeks of the silver coins.[1] The Persian name for the gold coins is not known[2]; there can be little doubt that the word *Δαρεικός* is 'a pure Greek formation from the Greek form of the Persian name *Darayavaush*; just as "fanciful" is a pure English formation from the English form "fancy" of the Greek *φαντασία*.'[3]

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[8] *Z.f.N.*, xxiv, 1904, p. 87, Taf. IV. 5.

[9] *Ibid.*, Taf. IV. 6. *Obv.* head of king r., bearded; *rev.* incuse.

The specific gravity of seven of the darics in the British Museum has been ascertained by the Rev. J. W. Hunkin.[1] The average is 18·96. If the alloy is pure silver, the average fineness of these darics is 0·981, as opposed to 0·991 for Croesean staters also ascertained from the examination of seven specimens.

The normal weight of the siglos, again according to Regling's exhaustive demonstration, is 5·6 gm. (86·4 gn.); the highest recorded weight is 5·88 gm. (90·7 gn.); the average 5·38 gm. (8·31 gn.). A table of frequency shows the mass of the coins concentrated between 5·26 and 5·60 gm. As smaller denominations Regling gives thirds, fourths (the point of distinction between these two denominations is difficult), sixths, and one specimen of a twelfth.[2] A specimen of a third (1·72 gm.) is illustrated in **Pl. LII. 6** from the Paris cabinet.[3] He reckons certain very light specimens, some of them not much more than half the normal weight, as full sigloi; but the last piece in his list (British Museum, from Cunningham, 2·93 gm.) proves on examination to be nothing more than an electrotype, though an admirably made one. Mr. Newell has a specimen weighing 4·00 gm., which, he says, shows no signs of being plated or cast. The coins of very low weight may, as suggested to me by Mr. Allan, be of Indian origin; but the coin from Cunningham's collection weighing 3·58 gm., and supposed to have been found on the Oxus, is, I regret to say, really one of Becker's forgeries.[4]

The gold daric, as is well known,[5] was in the time of Darius I

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[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 258.

[2] Macdonald, *Hunterian Catalogue*, iii, p. 354, no. 4; *obv.* king with bow and dagger; *rev.* head of a satrap; therefore not a normal Imperial coin. Sir Hermann Weber possessed a quarter-siglos of 1·20 gm. (18·6 gn.) similar to that in the British Museum weighing 1·10 gm. (**Pl. XXVI. 27**). To Regling's list of sixths, add that in the Prowe Coll. (*Egger Katal.*, xlvi, 2678, Taf. XLI, 0·71 gm.) which is of Type I (king with spear).

[3] Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, no. 106.

[4] *J.A.S.B.*, 1881, p. 170, no. 14, Pl. XII. 4; *J.H.S.*, 1919, Pl. V. 5.

[5] Regling, *loc. cit.*, p. 100.

rated at 20 sigloi, the ratio between gold and silver being as 13·3 to 1. According to Viedebantt[1] about the time of Xenophon its value was only 16 sigloi. In the passage of Xenophon (*Anab.* i. 7. 18) in which 3,000 darics are equated to 10 talents, he regards the talents as talents of Attic silver, not (as Regling does) talents of 6,000 Persian sigloi. 'Ten talents' is Xenophon's way of expressing the amount for his Greek readers, not Cyrus's own phrase. It would follow that 1 daric was equivalent to 20 Attic silver drachms. But elsewhere Xenophon (*Anab.* i. 5. 6) says 1 siglos was equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ Attic obols, in other words 1 Attic drachm $= \frac{4}{5}$ siglos. It follows that 1 daric $= 20 \times \frac{4}{5}$ sigloi $= 16$ sigloi. This reduces the ratio of gold to silver from $13\frac{1}{3} : 1$ to $10\frac{2}{3} : 1$. Since a deterioration of the Persian gold is out of the question, it follows, he maintains, that the quality of the Persian silver must have improved. The old Persian siglos had been legally adulterated (which was the reason for the troubles of Aryandes, who made coins too pure); the new was improved in quality. The few analyses[2] that have been made of sigloi, while they show that the quality of the silver was below that of Attic coin, do not, since the date of the specimens is uncertain, enable us to judge whether the quality was improved after 400 as Viedebantt maintains. But his assumption is unnecessary. For it may be observed that the change in the value of the daric from 20 to 16 sigloi may have been due not to a deterioration in the quality of gold but to a decrease in its market price (owing to increased supply), just as much as to an improvement in the quality of the silver coin.

It is perhaps necessary to say a word here of certain names of coins which, it has been thought, have some connexion with the Persian system. The Elephantine papyri reveal to us the existence in Egypt in the fifth century of a system of reckoning by which

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[1] *Forschungen zur Metrol. des Altertums* (*K. Sächs. Ges., Abh. Phil.-hist. Kl.*, Bd. xxxiv. iii, 1917), pp. 100-1.

[2] Hammer in *Z. f. N.*, xxvi (1907-8), p. 84: (1) 0·940, (2) 0·930, (3) 0·884 with 0·0035 gold, (4) 0·901 with 0·0028 gold.

1 keresh = 10 shekels,
1 shekel = 4 d(rachmae ?),
1 d(rachma ?) = 10 ḥallurin.[1]

Keresh is apparently the old Persian *karsha*.[2] The word *ḥallur* (חלר) seems to correspond to the Assyrian *khalluru*.[3] Clermont-Ganneau ingeniously interprets the system as based on a shekel-tetradrachm of the Attic standard; and this may well be right, although the premiss on which he bases his argument is apparently unsound.[4] It is very doubtful whether the ḥallur was an actual coin, and not merely a money of account; but it would be a convenient unit, since $\frac{1}{40}$ of an Attic tetradrachm was roughly equivalent to $\frac{1}{50}$ of a tetradrachm of the 'Babylonian' standard, and to $\frac{3}{100}$ of a tetradrachm of the 'Phoenician' standard, and many coins of those systems must have circulated in Egypt.

Δανάκη or *δανάκης* is the Greek form of the old Persian dānaka, and is described by late Greek writers (Hesychius and *Etym. Magn.*) as *νομισμάτιόν τι βαρβαρικόν, δυνάμενον πλέον ὀβολοῦ*.[5] Whether it was a denomination of the Imperial Persian currency may be doubted. But there are small coins, such as the '$\frac{1}{16}$ shekel' struck at Sidon (about 0·89 gm. or 13·8 gn.) and the Aradian 'obol' (about the same weight) which were fairly plentiful in Phoenicia, and would fit the description.[6] The *ἡμιδανάκιον* which is recorded would, on this theory, be represented by an actual Sidonian coin.

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[1] See especially A. H. Sayce and A. E. Cowley, *Aramaic Papyri discovered at Assuan* (1906), pp. 22–3; Clermont-Ganneau, *Recueil d'Arch. Orient.*, vi, pp. 153 ff.; also (too late for consideration here) Segré in *Riv. It.*, 1920, pp. 60–62.

[2] See *P. S. B. A.*, 1888, pp. 464–6; Lehmann in *Verhandl. Berl. Ges. für Anthrop.*, 1889, p. 273. Cp. also Hesych: Κέρσα, Ἀσιανὸν νόμισμα and Κορσ[ίπ]ιον, ῥίζα τις, ἢ νόμισμα παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις τὸ κερσαῖον λεγόμενον. The word *karṣa* used in India of a standard coin may also be related (see E. J. Rapson, *B. M. Catalogue of the Coins of the Andhra Dynasty*, &c., pp. clxxviii ff.).

[3] *P. S. B. A.*, xxv (1903), p. 206. What precisely *khalluru* means, however, whether it is a small denomination of weight or coin, seems to me not to be quite made out.

[4] The Hebrew shekel which Josephus (*Ant. Iud.*, iii, 8. 2) equates to four Attic drachms is the Tyrian shekel of his time which the Romans tariffed at four denarii (see Hultsch, *Metr. Script.*, Index, s.v. *σίκλος*, 3).

[5] Hultsch, in Pauly-Wissowa, *R. E.*, iv, 2, 2092–3.

[6] B. M. C., *Phoenicia*, p. cii.

The classification of the Achaemenid coinage, in spite of one or two gallant attempts at solution,[1] remains almost where it was in the days when Lenormant[2] vaguely recognized that there were different profiles to be distinguished in the heads of the kings. Barclay Head[3] was content in 1877 to say of the dârics (and the same must apply to the sigloi) that 'some are archaic, and date from the time of Darius and Xerxes, while others are characterized by more careful work, and these belong to the later monarchs of the Achaemenian dynasty,' and to describe Lenormant's attempt as a 'refinement of classification'. Thirty-four years later[4] he recognized that there were successive modifications in the physiognomy of the king which suggest rude attempts at portraiture, notably the beardless head, presumably of Cyrus the Younger (**Pl. XXV. 14**). The latest pronouncement on the subject[5] goes back to Head's position in 1877 and rejects Babelon's identification of the beardless king as Cyrus on various grounds.[6]

[1] See especially Babelon: *Les Perses Achéménides* (1893), pp. xi–xviii; 'L'iconographie et ses origines dans les types monétaires grecs' (*Rev. Num.*, 1908, and *Mélanges Numismatiques*, iv, pp. 254–69; *Traité des Monnaies grecques et romaines*, Part II. i (1907), 257–64; ii (1910), 37–71. J. P. Six was for a time working at the problem, and communicated his views to Babelon (*Perses Achém.*, p. xiii, note) and Head (letters in 1891).

[2] *Trésor de Numism., Rois grecs*, p. 135 (1849), quoted by Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. xiii.

[3] *Coinage of Lydia and Persia* (1877), p. 28.

[4] *Hist. Num.*[2], p. 828.

[5] P. Gardner, *Hist. of Ancient Coinage* (1918), p. 90.

[6] These are: (1) Several of the Persian kings came to the throne young. [But none of them was so closely in touch with the Greeks, and therefore so likely to depart from the conventional bearded type; and the little mask of Pan on the reverse of the coin in question is purely Greek in style.] (2) 'The extreme rarity of the coin is a strong reason against supposing that it was issued by Cyrus, who must have used gold coins in great quantities to pay his Greek mercenaries, who received a daric or more a month.' [But there is no reason to suppose that Cyrus wanted more coins for his Greek mercenaries than other Persian kings for their vast armies. The rarity of ancient coins is also too much a matter of chance to serve as an argument.] (3) 'The weight of the example in Paris (8·46 gm., 130·5 gn.) seems to point to the period of Alexander the Great.' [The darics, on the contrary, which are shown by the style of their reverses (see below) to belong to the end of the Persian period, are not distinguished by high weights; and Regling (*Klio*,

That there are various modifications, which enable us to divide the darics and sigloi into groups, is clear; but how far these are to be regarded as 'successive', and how far they are merely due to local differences of workmanship is another question. It must be remembered also that the dating of other Persian works of art, such as seals, by their 'portraiture' alone is no more secure than the dating of the coins. Had we a dated series of seals, or of other objects with representations of the kings, it might be possible to obtain some evidence for the dating of the coins; although even then it would be necessary to remember that the traditions in one art are not always the same as in another.

The darics and sigloi fall into four very distinct series, according as the Great King is represented as:—

I. Carrying strung bow in l., spear in r. (**Pls. XXIV, XXV**, and **XXVI. 1–8**).

II. Carrying strung bow in l., dagger in r. (**Pl. XXVI. 9—XXVII. 21**).

III. Shooting with the bow (**Pl. XXVII. 22–4**).

IV. In half-figure, holding strung bow in l., two arrows in r. (**Pl. XXVII. 25–6**).

Within the first two series the following groups may be distinguished. I give Babelon's attribution in square brackets after each.

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xiv, p. 104) finds the average of the double darics (which everybody admits to be of the time of Alexander the Great) to be 16·59 gm., which yields a daric of 8·30 gm., or less than the ordinary Persian daric. A table of frequency (intervals of 0·05 gm.) constructed from Regling's list shows the highest point (11 specimens out of 48) between 16·65 and 16·61 gm., which would place the normal weight a trifle higher than the average. The weight of the Paris specimen is, if anything, in favour of a pre-Alexandrine date.] M. Théodore Reinach also, as he informs me, rejects the attribution to Cyrus, on the ground that Cyrus was a man of about forty when he tried to seize the throne. The question of his age has, however, been thoroughly threshed out elsewhere (see the references in Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.*, III. ii (1904), p. 1568, Anm. 2), and the evidence seems to me clearly in favour of the statement in Plutarch that Cyrus was born after his father's accession, i. e. after autumn 424. At sixteen he would not have been too young to be appointed to a high command; everything would have been entrusted to his staff. We cannot ignore the epithets *μειράκιον* and *νεανίσκος* applied to him by Plutarch and Diodorus (Ephorus).

Series I:—

A. The king's figure is slight, his head inclined a little forward [Darius I]. See **Pl. XXIV. 1–11.**

B. Kidaris usually low; beard more flowing [Xerxes]. See **Pl. XXIV. 12–23.**

(The distinction between *A* and *B* is often very difficult.)

C. Coarse features, nose large, beard shaggy [Artaxerxes I]. See **Pl. XXIV. 24–8.**

C bis. Similar to *C*, but more definitely barbarous, or connected by reverse dies with barbarous obverses. See **Pl. XXV. 1–9.**

D. Slim figure with straight nose [Darius II]. See **Pl. XXV. 10, 11.**

E. Eye in profile, nose short, cheek full, beard long, V-shaped fold in front of kandys [Artaxerxes II]. See **Pl. XXV. 12, 13.**

F. Beardless; kidaris without points (?); kandys of rough material [Cyrus the Younger]; mask of bearded and horned Pan, incuse, at side of incuse of reverse. See **Pl. XXV. 14** and **14** *a*, where a *negative* reproduction of the reverse is illustrated, so as to show the head of Pan in relief.

G. Short figure, large head, square beard, straight nose. See **Pl. XXV. 15, 16.**

H. Short, squat figure; curls at side of beard; nose usually aquiline; V-shaped fold in front of kandys; fabric of coins usually small and circular. See **Pl. XXV. 17–20.**

K. High relief; straight nose; long beard. Reverse pattern of wavy lines, approximating to that of Babylonian double-darics. See **Pl. XXV. 21–6**, and compare the reverse with those of double darics, as on **Pl. XX. 1–5.**

Series II:—

A. Body without indication of waist.

(*a*) With symbols on reverse. See **Pl. XXVI. 9–21.**

(*b*) Without symbols on reverse. See **Pl. XXVI. 22–6.**

B. Generally similar to *A* (*b*), but with pellets indicating ornament on undersides of sleeves of kandys. See **Pl. XXVII. 1–3.**

C. Barbarous in style. See **Pl. XXVII. 4–6.**

D. Coarse style; waist indicated; large nose; exergual line, where shown, is dotted [Arses]. See **Pl. XXVII. 7–15.**

E. Neat style; three or four annulets on breast of kandys; exergual line plain; fabric of silver resembling Series I *H* or Series III [Arses and Darius III]. See **Pl. XXVII. 16–20.**

Series III and *IV* [both given to Artaxerxes III by Babelon] seem to allow of no division into groups.

The two last series are much rarer than the others, and differ from them in fabric, being as a rule round, instead of oblong in shape, and of much neater workmanship. I have noticed among these no instance of barbarous style, and only two cases of punch-marking, and these punch-marks are placed on the edges instead of on the faces of the coins. The style of the coins of Series III seems to be characteristically Persian, and there can be no probability that they were made in the portions of the Empire amenable to Greek influence. There is one group (*H*) among the coins of Series I which approaches Series III in neatness and roundness of fabric, and the same is true of Group *E* in Series II. Darics corresponding to Group *H* of Series I are very scarce,[1] and the Series III and IV consist entirely of silver, with the exception of the tiny gold coin from the Montagu Collection (now in the British Museum) and its fellow at Berlin. Possibly this rarity of the gold pieces points to the series having been issued in a different part of the Empire from the others.

In addition to the four ordinary series of Persian Imperial coins there exists a single gold coin,[2] with an obverse of Series I, on which the usual incuse reverse is replaced by the design of a ship's prow; on the side of the prow is the sign ⊖, which is explained

[1] Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. 8, no. 64 = *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVI. 10, describes one. Another was in the E. F. Weber Collection (Hirsch, *Katal.*, xxi, 4407, Taf. LVIII, where it is described as having a *crux ansata* as symbol in field of obverse).

[2] Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. 15, no. 124, Pl. II. 22; *Traité*, II. ii, 36, Pl. LXXXVII. 24. For other views see P. Gardner, *Hist. of Ancient Coinage*, p. 334.

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Another point which possesses a certain degree of stability is the identification of the daric of the beardless king (**Pl. XXV. 14**). Babelon has made out a good case for the attribution of this rare piece[3]

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That there are various modifications, which enable us to divide the darics and sigloi into groups, is clear; but how far these are to be regarded as 'successive', and how far they are merely due to local differences of workmanship is another question. It must be remembered also that the dating of other Persian works of art, such as seals, by their 'portraiture' alone is no more secure than the dating of the coins. Had we a dated series of seals, or of other objects with representations of the kings, it might be possible to obtain some evidence for the dating of the coins; although even then it would be necessary to remember that the traditions in one art are not always the same as in another.

The darics and sigloi fall into four very distinct series, according as the Great King is represented as:—

I. Carrying strung bow in l., spear in r. (**Pls. XXIV, XXV, and XXVI. 1–8**).

II. Carrying strung bow in l., dagger in r. (**Pl. XXVI. 9—XXVII. 21**).

III. Shooting with the bow (**Pl. XXVII. 22–4**).

IV. In half-figure, holding strung bow in l., two arrows in r. (**Pl. XXVII. 25–6**).

Within the first two series the following groups may be distinguished. I give Babelon's attribution in square brackets after each.

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xiv, p. 104) finds the average of the double darics (which everybody admits to be of the time of Alexander the Great) to be 16·59 gm., which yields a daric of 8·30 gm., or less than the ordinary Persian daric. A table of frequency (intervals of 0·05 gm.) constructed from Regling's list shows the highest point (11 specimens out of 48) between 16·65 and 16·61 gm., which would place the normal weight a trifle higher than the average. The weight of the Paris specimen is, if anything, in favour of a pre-Alexandrine date.] M. Théodore Reinach also, as he informs me, rejects the attribution to Cyrus, on the ground that Cyrus was a man of about forty when he tried to seize the throne. The question of his age has, however, been thoroughly threshed out elsewhere (see the references in Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.*, III. ii (1904), p. 1568, Anm. 2), and the evidence seems to me clearly in favour of the statement in Plutarch that Cyrus was born after his father's accession, i.e. after autumn 424. At sixteen he would not have been too young to be appointed to a high command; everything would have been entrusted to his staff. We cannot ignore the epithets *μειράκιον* and *νεανίσκος* applied to him by Plutarch and Diodorus (Ephorus).

Series I:—

A. The king's figure is slight, his head inclined a little forward [Darius I]. See **Pl. XXIV. 1–11.**

B. Kidaris usually low; beard more flowing [Xerxes]. See **Pl. XXIV. 12–23.**

(The distinction between *A* and *B* is often very difficult.)

C. Coarse features, nose large, beard shaggy [Artaxerxes I]. See **Pl. XXIV. 24–8.**

C bis. Similar to *C*, but more definitely barbarous, or connected by reverse dies with barbarous obverses. See **Pl. XXV. 1–9.**

D. Slim figure with straight nose [Darius II]. See **Pl. XXV. 10, 11.**

E. Eye in profile, nose short, cheek full, beard long, V-shaped fold in front of kandys [Artaxerxes II]. See **Pl. XXV. 12, 13.**

F. Beardless; kidaris without points (?); kandys of rough material [Cyrus the Younger]; mask of bearded and horned Pan, incuse, at side of incuse of reverse. See **Pl. XXV. 14** and **14 *a***, where a *negative* reproduction of the reverse is illustrated, so as to show the head of Pan in relief.

G. Short figure, large head, square beard, straight nose. See **Pl. XXV. 15, 16.**

H. Short, squat figure; curls at side of beard: nose usually aquiline; V-shaped fold in front of kandys: fabric of coins usually small and circular. See **Pl. XXV. 17–20.**

K. High relief; straight nose; long beard. Reverse pattern of wavy lines, approximating to that of Babylonian double-darics. See **Pl. XXV. 21–6**, and compare the reverse with those of double darics, as on **Pl. XX. 1–5.**

Series II:—

A. Body without indication of waist.

(*a*) With symbols on reverse. See **Pl. XXVI. 9–21.**

(*b*) Without symbols on reverse. See **Pl. XXVI. 22–6.**

B. Generally similar to *A* (*b*), but with pellets indicating ornament on undersides of sleeves of kandys. See **Pl. XXVII. 1–3.**

C. Barbarous in style. See **Pl. XXVII. 4–6.**

D. Coarse style; waist indicated; large nose; exergual line, where shown, is dotted [Arses]. See **Pl. XXVII. 7–15.**

E. Neat style; three or four annulets on breast of kandys; exergual line plain; fabric of silver resembling Series I *H* or Series III [Arses and Darius III]. See **Pl. XXVII. 16–20.**

Series III and *IV* [both given to Artaxerxes III by Babelon] seem to allow of no division into groups.

The two last series are much rarer than the others, and differ from them in fabric, being as a rule round, instead of oblong in shape, and of much neater workmanship. I have noticed among these no instance of barbarous style, and only two cases of punch-marking, and these punch-marks are placed on the edges instead of on the faces of the coins. The style of the coins of Series III seems to be characteristically Persian, and there can be no probability that they were made in the portions of the Empire amenable to Greek influence. There is one group (*H*) among the coins of Series I which approaches Series III in neatness and roundness of fabric, and the same is true of Group *E* in Series II. Darics corresponding to Group *H* of Series I are very scarce,[1] and the Series III and IV consist entirely of silver, with the exception of the tiny gold coin from the Montagu Collection (now in the British Museum) and its fellow at Berlin. Possibly this rarity of the gold pieces points to the series having been issued in a different part of the Empire from the others.

In addition to the four ordinary series of Persian Imperial coins there exists a single gold coin,[2] with an obverse of Series I, on which the usual incuse reverse is replaced by the design of a ship's prow; on the side of the prow is the sign ⊖, which is explained

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to Cyrus the Younger[1]; although it may seem rash, when we are dealing with so small a piece, to assert that the figure 'a le visage empreint d'un caractère de douceur et d'intelligence qui convient plutôt à un Grec qu'à un Asiatique', while the statement that the kidaris is not surmounted by spikes, like that of the ordinary kings, but resembles the 'toque' of a magistrate, might be upset by the discovery of a specimen on which the top of the kidaris was fully preserved. The workmanship of the coin is certainly more careful than usual. A curious fact may be noted about the reverse; the small horned and bearded human mask[2] which stands beside the incuse impression is not a punch-mark, but was worked (in relief) on the original die; it is in exactly the same position on both known specimens. It is clearly the mask of Pan or a satyr.

A third fixed point is provided by the general resemblance to the double darics of the reverses of the group with the figure in high relief (Group *K* of Series I, **Pl. XXV. 21–6**). The reverse shows a tendency to be filled with a pattern of wavy lines, which is on the point of developing into the well-known pattern of the reverse of the double darics (**Pl. XX. 1–5**). Since it is now generally admitted that the double darics belong to the Alexandrine period, these darics of Group *K* must belong to the last Persian king, Darius III. A number of sigloi, with the ordinary type of reverse, resemble these darics in the relief and treatment of the obverse. There are also a certain number of darics (e.g. one in Mr. Newell's Collection) which, although they do not show the peculiar reverse, resemble the *K* darics in the purely Greek style of the portrait.

When, however, with the help of these more or less fixed points we attempt to classify the coins within the lines drawn between

[1] *Perses Achém.*, p. xv. On the objections which have been raised to this identification, see above, p. cxxv, note 6.

[2] Babelon's contradiction of Head's perfectly correct description of this head is perhaps due to his having looked at the coin sideways; although even so it is difficult to see a boar's head in the object.

them, the difficulty of distinguishing groups, and, when they are distinguished, of saying which are the earlier and which the later, still remains as great as ever. Some of the groups—such as Babelon's first three groups attributed to Darius I, Xerxes, and Artaxerxes I—merge into each other almost imperceptibly. The coins are frequently so badly struck that it is impossible to say whether two are from the same die, or whether one is copied from the other; and, if the latter is true, the second coin may well belong to a later group than the first.

It would seem that the only direction in which a solution is to be expected is the recording of finds of darics or sigloi with other coins susceptible of being dated. So far only two or three such finds have been noted or at any rate properly described. Four darics were included in the Avola Hoard, presumably the earlier of the two hoards which go by that name,[1] and are therefore to be dated before about 360 B.C. The only one of these darics which has been published belongs to the small but well-marked group called *E* in this Catalogue, and is of a type attributed by Babelon to Artaxerxes II Mnemon. Another daric, from the same reverse die,[2] was included in a hoard of Cyzicene staters [3] which Head thinks was probably deposited not much later than 412 B.C. Six however (in one of his letters above mentioned) dated the Cyzicenes of this hoard 'before and after 400'. All the coins illustrated by Head belong to von Fritze's [4] Groups II, *b*, *c*, or

[1] See Miss Baldwin in *Zeit. für Num.*, xxxii, 1915, pp. 4–6, on the two hoards. It is supposed that what was by Löbbecke taken for a single hoard, deposited about 320 B.C., was really made up of two, the earlier of which, containing the gold coins, was buried about 360 B.C. One of the darics in question (there were four) is illustrated by Löbbecke in *Zeit. für Num.*, xvii, 1890, Taf. VI (wrongly numbered X), 1. Recently this find has been discussed by P. Orsi in *Atti e Mem. dell' Ist. Ital. di Num.*, iii (1917), pp. 6 ff.

[2] This reverse die, apart from its distinctive markings, is recognizable by the granulation at one end of the incuse. Sir Hermann Weber possessed another daric from the same reverse die, and one was sold at Sotheby's sale, Dec. 7, 1915, lot 1.

[3] B. V. Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1876, p. 286, Pl. VIII. 1.

[4] *Nomisma*, vii.

III, *a*, *b*, except the coin with the two eagles on the omphalos,[1] which von Fritze places in his group IV; his earlier limit for that group is about 410 B.C. Wroth places the same type in his third period (480–400 B.C.). We may not unreasonably assume that if it belongs to von Fritze's fourth group, as is indicated by the coarse granulation of the reverse, on which he bases his classification, it must come fairly early in the group, probably before 400 B.C. The evidence of these two finds, taken together, goes to show that the daric in question was earlier than about 400 B.C. Six remarked that this particular type of daric 'a été recueilli en nombre dans la grande trouvaille de Cyzicènes' in question; if that is so, and all were in as good condition as the one illustrated by Head, it is probable that this type of daric belongs to the last quarter of the fifth century, and that it was struck by Darius II Nothos (424–405 B.C.) rather than by Artaxerxes II (405–359 B.C.).

A second Sicilian hoard, from Mammanelli near Avola, has recently been described by P. Orsi.[2] It has unfortunately not been secured in its entirety. It contained from 300 to 400 gold coins, viz. about 100 hectolitra of Syracuse, about 100 pentekontalitra of the same mint, and about 100 darics. Of these last Orsi illustrates one and describes five, attributing them all to Artaxerxes I Makrocheir (465–425)[3]; they would therefore belong to our Group *C*. To judge, however, from the casts which he has kindly sent me, it would appear that one of them is of our Group *E*, with the distinct reverse already noted in other specimens of that group (above, p. cxxxi, note 2). The other four are two from one pair of dies and two from another. Neither pair seems to me to belong to 'Artaxerxes I', i.e. to our Group *C*; in their comparatively refined style they seem to me to be of a distinct type, approximating to *E* more closely than to any other; they show the V-shaped fold in the kandys. The find, according to Orsi, was buried in the last years of the fifth or the first years of the fourth century; the darics

[1] *Num. Chron.*, *loc. cit.*, Pl. VIII. 6; von Fritze, *loc. cit.*, Taf. VI. 32.

[2] *Atti e Mem. dell' Ist. Ital. di Num.*, iii (1917), pp. 1–30.

[3] He assumes Babelon's classification to be substantially correct.

show more or less signs of wear. The weight of each of the five coins is 8·3 gm.; the three varieties which they represent are illustrated in **Pl. LII. 7–9.**

So far the evidence does not violently contradict any proposed classifications. But when we come to the hoard of coins described by E. T. Newell,[1] we obtain some important data, which throw a new light on the question. It will be observed that in the classification given above the sigloi of Series II are divided into four groups (excluding purely barbarous coins); on two of these groups (*A*, *B*) the body of the king is represented without any indication of the waist (**Pl. XXVI. 10–XXVII. 3**); on the others (*D*, *E*), the attitude is less stiff, the waist is marked, and more detail is displayed in the drapery (**Pl. XXVII. 7–20**). Now in Mr. Newell's find only the waistless groups were represented[2]; and the evidence of the other coins in the hoard proves conclusively that all the sigloi present were struck before about 380 B.C., the date of the deposit. Further, to judge by their worn and punch-marked condition, it is unlikely that any of them were struck later than the fifth century. This suggests that the 'waistless' varieties belong to the earlier kings, before the time of Cyrus the Younger, and also that the other varieties of Series II belong to the fourth century. Further confirmation of this view comes from the hoard published by J. G. Milne,[3] which consisted entirely of sigloi of Series I of the earlier, sixth-fifth century, types (Groups I *A* and I *B* in our classification), and sigloi of the 'waistless' types of Series II. Yet again, out of eight coins obtained at Panderma, from a small hoard said to have been found at Miletopolis, seven are of the earliest types of Series I (*A* or *B*), and one of the waistless type (Series II, *A* or *B*, much worn).[4] Finally, Mr. Newell provides

[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1914, pp. 1 ff.

[2] A siglos which Mr. Newell received from Dr. Haynes's family after the publication of his article, and which by its appearance undoubtedly belonged to the 'Cilician find', was also of the 'waistless' type.

[3] *Num. Chron.*, 1916, pp. 1 ff.

[4] Mr. F. W. Hasluck, who obtained the coins from a money-changer, was not confident that the statement of their provenance was correct. The eight

a similar confirmation of the early date of the 'waistless' type. He informs me[1] that 20 pieces, which were all procured from an Armenian dealer in Paris at one and the same time, may be analysed as follows. (It should be premised that all 20 bore traces of a yellowish red clay still adhering to the deeper parts of their designs, thus indicating, in all probability, that they came from a single hoard.) Nine are of Series I, Groups *A* and *B*, and are from very good to worn; some bear several punch-marks, others none at all. Three are from one single reverse die, identifiable by a curious little projection from the side of the incuse in about the same position as the lion's head in Series II *A* (*a*). These three are the only specimens of Series I in the hoard *not* punch-marked. Three others of the 20 belong to Series I, but are of poor workmanship and worn. The remaining eight are all of Series II, Group *A* (*b*). The condition of these latter also ranges from worn to very good.

This appears to exhaust the present possibilities of chronological classification. It seems clear that types (i) *King with spear* and (ii) *King with dagger* continued in use throughout the whole course of the coinage, and that types (iii) *King drawing bow* and (iv) *King in half-figure*—which are unrepresented in the finds of early sigloi—belong to the later period of the coinage, since they approximate in fabric and style to those varieties of Series I and II, which are not represented in the finds of early sigloi. The comparative rarity of punch-marked coins of this series admits of explanation if this chronology is adopted, and if, as I believe, the punch-marking was chiefly done in the Eastern Mediterranean.[2] It was only towards the end of the fifth century that the Persian

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coins still available for examination passed into the possession of Mr. E. S. G. Robinson, who presented two of them to the British Museum. Only one of the eight is without a punch-mark, and on no less than six of the others we find the same mark, no. 53 *a* in the Table, p. cxxxvii. It would appear therefore that this mark was impressed by the person who had the coins not long before they were buried.

[1] In a letter of July 25, 1919, in correction of my statement in *J. H. S.*, xxxix, p. 124 *ad fin.*

[2] This is also Babelon's view: *Perses Achém.*, p. xi.

satraps began to make issues of any importance, and it was only in the half-century from about 386 to 333 that these issues were so numerous as to supply the wants of the population under satrapal control. Until then, sigloi must have circulated in Asia Minor and Syria in great quantities, and it was in this earlier period, before the rise of the great satrapal coinages, that the punch-marking was chiefly done. But in the fourth century the import into Greek lands of the Persian sigloi must have been greatly diminished, the demand being supplied by the local and satrapal money. Hence these later sigloi are not punch-marked to anything like the same extent as the earlier.

Here we must leave the question of chronological classification. As regards the attribution of the various groups to individual kings, apart from the slight indications which have been noted above, the less said the better. It should be emphasized that while the coins undoubtedly fall into certain groups, it does not follow that there is in all cases an attempt at portraiture. Nor does it seem possible to make any attempt to identify the mints at which the coins were struck, until the very difficult problem of the mints of Alexander's coinage in the East has been more or less cleared up.

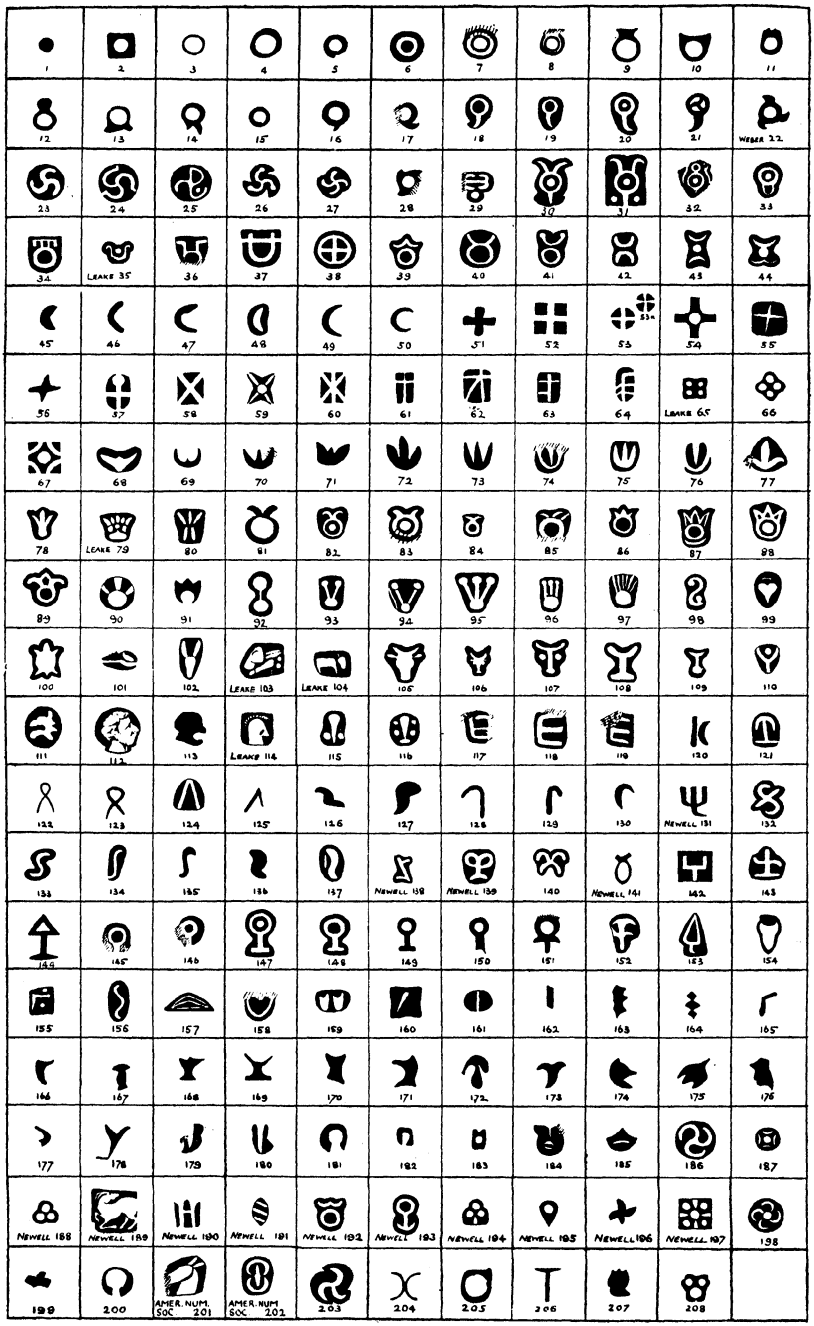
Mr. Milne has been the first to call attention to the extremely interesting groups of coins with small symbols, sometimes in relief, sometimes incuse, on the reverse. These all[1] belong to the 'waistless' variety of Series II (**Pl. XXVI. 10–21**), and are therefore, if our chronology is right, of the fifth century. Mr. Milne has made the very plausible suggestion that the lion's head (**Pl. XXVI. 10–16**) may indicate the mint of Sardes. The sigloi similar to **Pl. XXVI. 17–19**, with what appears to be a curiously stylized lion's scalp, can hardly be separated from the others. Of the symbol on the coin illustrated in **Pl. XXVI. 21** I have no explanation to offer.

[1] With the exception of the daric attributed to Cyrus and, possibly, of one siglos. Mr. Newell informs me that one of the coins from Mr. Milne's hoard, now in his possession, though it shows the lion's head on the reverse, is of Series II *B*, thus apparently providing a link between II *A* (*a*) and II *B*.

The Punch-marks (see Table opposite). There can be little doubt that these[1] were impressed on the coins by local bankers or money-changers, who were also doubtless responsible for the stabbing and cutting of the coins with the object of testing their purity. One would have thought that a single cut would have been sufficient for this purpose, but some coins have been reduced almost to fragments. In spite of the occurrence among the punch-marks of designs which suggest coin-types, such as the tortoise (no. 100 in the table), the Aeginetic reverse design (no. 62), and the kneeling goat mentioned below (no. 189), it is improbable that any of the punch-marks were impressed by mint-authorities, although it is a reasonable conjecture that these Aeginetic-looking punch-marks were more probably impressed in Aegina than elsewhere. Such a head as that in no. 112 cannot have been designed by any but a Greek artist. The tetraskeles (no. 27), triskeles (nos. 22–6 and 186), and monoskeles (nos. 18–21) seem to point to Lycia; and this is partly confirmed by provenance, although the characteristic central ring is absent from the tetraskeles and triskeles. Babelon has noted the letters **ΘΣ**[2] which are found on Lycian coins. The kneeling goat on Mr. Newell's coin from the Cilician Find, no. 137 (no. 189 in our Table) is, as he points out, of considerable importance, since it is almost certainly a Greek countermark, and may indicate Celenderis. Certain marks, such as the varieties of *ankh* (nos. 147–51), and forms like Cypriote signs for *ba*, *si*, and *ro* (Babelon, *Perses Achém.*,

[1] Which must be strictly distinguished from the incuse symbols mentioned above, which form part of the reverse dies. For convenience of reference, the punch-marks which occur on coins which I have been able to examine, together with a few others drawn from casts, are collected in the accompanying table opposite. It must be remembered that these marks are usually very imperfectly impressed, and it is consequently often impossible to recognize with certainty the design, or to draw it correctly. The drawings here given, though not by a professional draughtsman, are made with a view to showing no more than is visible on the original or can be reasonably inferred by comparison with other specimens. The drawings of nos. 112 and 189 are due to Mrs. Stanley Robinson.

[2] *Perses Achém.*, pp. xi and 7, no. 58.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Pl. XXXIX. 8, and our nos. 121–3), or Phoenician letters *gimel, yod, pe, mem* (nos. 124–32) seem to indicate the coasts of Cilicia and Syria and Cyprus as a source. Rapson,[1] it is true, held twenty-four years ago that some at least of the punch-marks were Indian in origin, and included Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī characters. But of the former, his *yo*, if turned upside down, would serve for the Cypriote *si* (no. 121), his *va* is more probably a more or less mutilated *ankh*, his *kha* is the Lycian monoskeles (nos. 18 f.); his *pa*, if turned upside down, may be the Phoenician *p* (no. 128); his *ja* may be the Greek E (nos. 117–19). He is inclined to think that his *go* (no. 140) is more probably to be completed as the symbol no. 81; but, as a matter of fact, it must be conceded to him that the form as given is correct. This exhausts his list of Brāhmī characters. Of the Kharoṣṭhī his *ma* is, he admits, in some instances at least, probably a crescent (nos. 45 ff.); his *me* is a kind of flower (nos. 70 ff.); his *mam* is really the symbol no. 173, his *ti* may equally well be a Phoenician *mim* (no. 132); while his *da* and *ha* (nos. 133 ff.) are not sufficiently characteristic to afford strong evidence on either side. Newell[2] has added one or two more to this list of alleged Indian characters. No. 138 in our table he compares with Kharoṣṭhī *ta*, but there is nothing very close to the form in Bühler's table.[3] No. 139 (drawn by him without the complete loop on the right hand) he compares with Kharoṣṭhī *gha*; as here drawn it comes much closer to Brāhmī *cha* (upside down). His nos. 32 and 16 I take to be floral in origin, and less angular than he has depicted them; his no. 24 (our

[1] *Journal of the R. Asiatic Society* (1895), pp. 865 ff. I understand that he no longer maintains this view, at least in its entirety.

[2] *Num. Chron.*, 1914, p. 27 f. I have drawn those which are included in our table from casts of his coins. It should be said that the little table illustrating Mr. Newell's article in *Num. Chron.* was re-drawn in England for purposes of reproduction, and may not always do justice to his intention. He informs me that the drawings of nos. 131, 138, 139, 141 in the accompanying table may be regarded as substantially correct, and that he has quite discarded the theory of an Indian origin.

[3] 'Siebzehn Tafeln zur Ind. Palāographie' (*Grundriss der Indo-Arischen Philologie und Altertumskunde*, 1896).

no. 141) is not really very like Brāhmī *khi*; nor do I quite see with which Brāhmī sign he would identify his no. 31; his no. 37 is hardly characteristic enough to serve as basis for argument. On his coin no. 94 he says there is an elephant punch-mark, but this is not visible on the cast before me, unless his no. 12 is meant for it; and that appears to me to be a geometrical design of some kind.[1]

At the best we may grant that there is occasional coincidence between the punch-marks and the forms of Indian letters, and that it would be very satisfactory if their identity could be proved, since many marks otherwise uninterpreted would acquire significance. But we may still ask for more evidence that these Indian letters were used to any extent by the Indians in marking their own silver coins. Other marks they used in plenty, but these apparently not at all, or only to a very limited extent.

Of the three symbols which Rapson instances, the 'taurine' (nos. 40, 41) would give most support to the Indian theory, if it could be shown that this astronomical symbol was peculiar to India. But there seems to be little doubt that it is not so confined and, indeed, that its home was rather in Eastern Asia Minor, Northern Syria, or Cyprus.[2] Nos. 60 and 58 on the other hand might be Cypriote or Lycian letters (though they are more probably mere patterns); and the triskeles, though it may be nearer the Indian[3] than the Lycian form, is too widely diffused a symbol to carry much force in the argument. It is worthy of notice that three specimens marked with the triskeles probably came from

[1] He agrees (letter of July 25, 1919) that the identification as an elephant is highly conjectural, and hardly to be accepted now.

[2] Mrs. Maunder refers, in this connexion, to the Cypro-Mycenaean cylinder, *J. H. S.*, xxi (1901), p. 169, fig. 147. This is an example of the orb surmounted by a crescent, which is doubtless the origin of the symbol; and this crescent resting on a globe seems to be of Babylonian or Mesopotamian origin. The punch-mark with the two crescents back to back (no. 42) is also probably a lunar symbol: see Roscher's *Lex.* s.v. *Sin*, 909.

[3] As a matter of fact, I do not find on the Indian punch-marked coins in the British Museum anything corresponding exactly to the form on the sigloi except in the case of no. 22; Rapson appears, from his remark on p. 806, to have met with the same difficulty.

Lycia, since they were once in the collection of Daniell and Graves, and one marked with the tetraskeles came from a Smyrniote collection. The tetraskeles occurs on one of Mr. Robinson's little find from Miletopolis. Finally, of all the sigloi in the British Museum, only five come from Cunningham or the India Office, and of these it is significant that only one is punch-marked. There are in the British Museum no other sigloi of definitely Indian provenance, though there are many from Persia.

A day spent in examining carefully the collection of Indian punch-marked coins in the British Museum, while the punch-marks on the sigloi were still fresh in memory, the drawings for the accompanying table having just been completed, has left the distinct impression that the two sets of punch-marks have nothing whatever to do with each other. There may be certain curious coincidences as between a mark on one of the Indian coins and no. 153, although the Indian example does not show the hooked handle of the blade (or stalk of the leaf, whichever it may be). But the point to remember is that the leading characteristics of the two sets are quite different; the forms chiefly characteristic of the sigloi, such as the floral symbols (nos 68 ff.), the *ankh* (nos. 147 ff.), the bull's head and its derivatives (nos. 105 ff.), occur with extreme rarity or not at all on the Indian coins; and forms characteristic of the Indian series, such as the Stupa, or Chaitya, do not occur on the Persian.

It would probably be possible with a little ingenuity to find a number of analogies between these punch-marks and signs in various other scripts. Thus nos. 52, 58, 117, 120, 124, and 133, and Mr. Newell's no. 37 (inverted) could all be interpreted as Lycian *spiritus asper*, sonant *m*, *ι*, *κ*, *λ*, *σ*, and *τ* respectively,[1] and some of the same, of course, as pure Greek; or again no. 142 as Himyarite 𐩢, while nos. 30 and 143 both suggest Himyarite symbols. But it seems idle to lay stress on these resemblances, which may be purely accidental.

[1] On the other hand the alleged Lycian 𐊛 (Fellows, *Coins of Ancient Lycia*, Pl. VIII. 2; Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. xi) is really no. 172 in our table.

ALEXANDRINE EMPIRE OF THE EAST

The coinage which is currently attributed to Babylon, during the period between the fall of the Persian Empire and the establishment of Antioch on the Orontes as the chief seat of the Seleucid Empire, has been classified by Imhoof-Blumer.[1]

The argument of most weight against the attribution to Babylon lies in the fact that the coins with the name of Mazaeus attributed to Babylon identify the god on the obverse as Ba'al-tars, who would be unknown and unworshipped at Babylon. The answer to this objection is that, although issued at Babylon, this was a satrapal coinage, intended chiefly for the payment of troops, many of whom may have been raised in Cilicia by Mazaeus, and brought by him to the East. Two points, however, may be noted with regard to the coins on which the god is named Ba'al-tars: (1) that they seem to be of a somewhat different fabric from the ordinary series of lion-coins, and to lack the characteristic thick flan and sharp edge; (2) that the name appears not only on the earliest class (as Imhoof-Blumer, *Z. f. N.*, 1905, p. 7, supposes), but on such a later piece as no. 7, **Pl. XXI. 2**, in this Catalogue, on which Ba'al is represented in later fashion, with one leg drawn back. As regards this flatter fabric, it is shared by no. 5 (**Pl. XXI. 1**), another early coin; among the later coins it is quite exceptional (no. 36, **Pl. XXII. 3**, is an instance).

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[1] *Z. f. N.*, xxvii, 1895, pp. 1-18, with references to Babelon (to whom the identification of Babylon as the mint of this coinage is in the first instance due) and other authorities. See also Babelon, *Traité*, II. ii, cols. 475-95, and add *Amer. Journ. Num.*, 1915, p. 71, no. 33, a lion-coin with monogram ⊬ and symbol torch, confirming Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 377, no. 18 (here **Pl. LI. 11**). The attribution was attacked by Sir Henry Howorth (*Num. Chron.*, 1904, pp. 1-38), but the theory of an Eastern origin is unshaken; for Imhoof-Blumer's reply to his critic see *Z. f. N.*, xxxvii, 1905, pp. 1-8 = *Num. Chron.*, 1906, pp. 17-25. It may perhaps be admitted that some of the coins were issued at other mints in the Eastern portion of Alexander's conquests; and in the remarks which follow the use of the word Babylon must be taken merely as a convenience, not excluding the possibility that some of the coins were struck elsewhere.

The lion-coins were struck, like Sicilian coins, out of nearly spherical pieces of metal,[1] the ridge marking the junction of the two halves of the sphere, where the metal has exuded from between the two hemispherical moulds, being visible on the edges of most specimens. This kind of blank was also used for certain of the Phoenician coins, such as those of Mazaeus issued from Sidon, and some of the Tyrian coins belonging to the period immediately after the siege of Tyre; indeed, these Sidonian and Tyrian coins approach more nearly than anything else to those struck at Babylon, and the Babylonian technique was doubtless brought from Phoenicia by the craftsmen of Mazaeus.

Although the double darics have the same general appearance in fabric as the silver lion-coins, I have found no evidence that they were struck out of spherical blanks. Some appear to have been struck out of cut blanks, having sharp edges.[2] In a large proportion of the coins acquired from Rawal Pindi dealers the edges are hammered up, which makes it the more difficult to judge of their authenticity. This hammering up of the edges is occasionally found on the Sidonian coins above-mentioned, e.g. B. M. C., *Phoenicia*, p. 154, no. 83; cp. also Tyre, *ibid.*, p. 231, no. 30.

Between the lion-coins with the name of Mazaeus[3] and those which bear the anchor-symbol, and are therefore certainly to be attributed to Seleucus, comes a whole series, which Imhoof-Blumer has provisionally divided between the various persons who held rule in Babylon. This division appears to me to be in some respects highly conjectural, even the chronological arrangement of the series being very obscure.[4] The arrangement of the double

[1] Hill, *Coins of Ancient Sicily*, pp. 3, 4.

[2] Babelon, *Traité*, *loc. cit.*, col. 480, says that, although they look as if they had been punched out of a sheet, the blank was really rounded (*arrondi cylindriquement*) with the hammer on the anvil, and then struck cold.

[3] The curious way in which the symbols on the coins of Mazaeus are sometimes placed actually on the exergual line is to be observed; e.g. the club on no. 1, Pl. XX. 14, the pecten-shell on a coin in the McClean Collection at Cambridge, and the serpent on the Vienna coin, *Num. Zeit.*, 1895, Taf. I. 1; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. CXIV. 22.

[4] Six, *Num. Chron.*, 1898, pp. 219–22, adopts a quite different distribution

darics must follow that of the silver. At Babylon or other Eastern mints were issued also certain groups of Alexandrine coins which can be identified by means of the symbols and monograms which they bear in common with the double darics and lion-coins; these Alexandrines include the very rare decadrachm (the British Museum specimen of which[1] was actually found at Babylon), as well as some of the smallest denominations.

The letters ΛΥ (or) and Μ, which occur on double darics, lion-coins and Alexandrines alike, are also found on coins of Philip III (323–316 B.C.). Since Philip left Babylon very soon after his accession, Imhoof-Blumer suggests that the group with these letters was issued between 323 and 321, when Seleucus began his first reign in Babylon. Between 321 and 306, when Seleucus assumed the title βασιλεύς, must be placed the lion-coins which seem later in style than those with ΛΥ Μ, and of course those with the anchor or horned horse's head; while towards the end of the period the new types represented by nos. 62–4 (p. 191 f.) were introduced, and bronze (still, however, bearing the name of Alexander) was also struck for the first time. It is not possible to say which coins were struck by Peithon for Antigonus during his brief interruption of the reign of Seleucus.[2] But Imhoof-Blumer suggests that, in addition to the coins with the anchor and the horse's head, which probably belong to the period after 311, Seleucus issued the coins with the scorpion and the pentalpha. To the same reign he assigns the obols with the type of Zeus holding an eagle; but these seem to me to be reminiscent of the Ba'al-tars on certain of the coins of

for many of the coins, and endeavours to distinguish a group which he attributes to the years (317–311 B.C.) when Antigonus was recognized as king by the Babylonians. He recognizes in the monogram ΜΡ, μητρόπολις, as a designation of Babylon, which is hardly plausible; and in the monogram the name of Antigonus. But why should only one group of the many coins which he ascribes to Antigonus bear this monogram? Babelon in his *Traité* follows generally Imhoof-Blumer's arrangement as modified by Six, wisely refraining from formulating a new hypothesis.

[1] Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.*, Taf. I. 3.

[2] See above, p. cxlii, note 4, on the coins which Six attributes to this period.

Mazaeus, and I have therefore placed them higher up in the classification. The distribution of these coins among the various rulers seems to me to be so difficult that, while placing the coins in what appears to be an approximately chronological order,[1] I have preferred not to attempt it.

The double darics show a curious development in the design of the reverse; there can be no doubt that the pattern of Pl. XX. 11–13 is a development from the wavy lines of the earliest specimens. But there is also little doubt that some coins which show a comparatively undeveloped reverse were of late origin, being copied at a later time, perhaps by an Oriental artist, from earlier specimens. Such are the coins no. 10 on Pl. XX with Φ / Λ and wreath,[2] and also no. 138 in the Paris collection.[3] Head[4] has noticed a tendency in these Indo-Greek coins to dispense with the representation of the quiver on the king's shoulder. I must confess that grave doubts may be entertained about the antiquity of many of these pieces of Indian provenance, especially no. 11, Pl. XX. 11, but I have included them in the Catalogue under reserve.

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[1] Imhoof-Blumer gives the coins with the letter Δ to the time of Seleucus. The two in this Catalogue, however, seem to mark the transition in the curve of the lion's tail from an S-shaped curve waving out behind him to the characteristic later position between his legs; they would therefore seem to come rather earlier in the series. In favour of the attribution of the scorpion coin to Seleucus is the fact that on it the seat of Ba'al has two cross-bars, a feature which is characteristic of a small group of the coins with the anchor (also of the Alexandrine tetradrachm, Müller, no. 806).

[2] The specimen at Paris, Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. CXV. 26, is similar (from same rev., and perhaps same obv. die).

[3] *Traité*, Pl. CXV. 27.

[4] *Hist. Num.*[2], p. 829. He is inclined (cp. *Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 5) to regard a large proportion of the double-darics as of Eastern origin, and includes in that category no. 5 on Pl. XX, as well as the ΣΣΤΑ ΜΝΑ coin. For the latter he suggests a connexion with Stasanor, satrap of Bactria. The explanation of the mysterious word or words as the name of Stamenes is now generally discarded (the coin indeed seems later than his time), and Head himself gave up his theory that they meant '2 staters = 1 mina'. A double and single daric of this type, obviously false, were in the Jenkins Collection (wts. 14·72 and 8·06 gm.; casts in the British Museum).

Imhoof-Blumer points out that the gold distaters with the head of Alexander in elephant-scalp are double-darics in weight, not Euboic-Attic distaters (16·66 gm. maximum: Jameson *Catal.*, no. 1781). In this connexion we may note that the gold stater acquired by the British Museum in 1884 (p. 192, no. 63) is over the weight of the daric (8·61 gm.). There is every reason to suppose that it is a forgery. It is to be observed that the stater in the British Museum and the distater in the Jameson Collection are from the same dies. That in itself is not necessarily against their genuineness, but it is the kind of thing that might easily happen in a modern forger's shop. The late Mr. Jenkins also possessed a stater (8·11 gm.) from the same dies. Nearly all his gold coins were obvious forgeries. It will be noticed that the tip of the trunk of the elephant on this die is quite misunderstood. Also the flap of the elephant's skin, which should be sharply defined against the lower jaw of Alexander, fades into it imperceptibly. That this is not due to the coin being worn is proved by the fact that the failure is perceptible in exactly the same way on all three pieces. It would appear that the die was made without intelligent appreciation of this part of the design. If the British Museum stater is false, as it undoubtedly appears to be, so are the Jameson distater and the Jenkins stater.

Less suspicion seems to attach to the other distaters. Certain forgeries do, however, exist; one was in the Jenkins Collection, and one in silver was given to the British Museum by Dr. Parkes Weber.

The remarkable decadrachm illustrated in **Pl. XXII. 18** is included among the series at present under discussion, as having been issued somewhere in the Eastern Alexandrine Empire shortly after Alexander's death. Its mint must for the present remain uncertain, although the monogram, as Mr. Robinson points out to me, suggests Babylon itself. Head's theory that the piece commemorates Alexander's expedition to the Panjab is most attractive.[1]

[1] See Head's remarks (*Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 9, note 7) on the mistake in the rendering of the elephant's hind legs.

It thus falls into line with other great Victory coins of Greek times, such as the Demareteion and the decadrachm of Athens.

The description of the bronze coinage which has to be associated with this period may, since it still bears the name ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, be reserved for the Alexandrine Catalogue. Here, however, it may be noted that, besides the coin with the anchor as reverse type, the British Museum contains seven specimens of the coin with the Nike type, on two of which, besides the symbol of the horse's head, the monogram (characteristic of some Seleucid issues)[1] may be discerned; those with the anchor symbol do not seem to bear any monogram. The provenance of these pieces is Eastern.

The later coinage of Babylon, in the name of Seleucus and Antiochus, as well as the coinages of later rulers intimately associated with Babylon, such as Timarchus, belongs to the domain of Seleucid numismatics.[2] Some of the coins generally, in accordance with Imhoof-Blumer's view, attributed to Babylon may, as he himself admits, have been struck in Seleucia on the Tigris, and there were other mints farther east at which we cannot at present do much more than guess. The discovery of an Alexandrine tetradrachm struck at Susa by Aspeisas[3] gives an indication of one of them.

Of the silver lion-coins, some exceed 17 gm., but most of them would pass very well as triple-sigloi (16·80 gm.). This explains the three pellets which mark some specimens.[4]

In addition to the double-darics, there exist a few darics (none in the British Museum) which by the design of the reverse or by marks on the obverse are connected with the double-darics.

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[1] Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zeit.*, xxvii (1895), p. 16.

[2] See Imhoof-Blumer, as above, pp. 11 ff.; Six, *Num. Chron.*, 1898, pp. 222-33; Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zeit.*, 1913, pp. 171 ff.

[3] Robinson in *Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 37.

[4] e. g. no. 25, and one with rev. letter Γ in Mr. Newell's Collection (here Pl. LI. 16).

Such are (to judge by the description) a daric at Paris[1]; another in Mr. E. T. Newell's Collection, with the satrapal head-dress as symbol (**Pl. LI. 7**)[2]; those which bear the letters ΑΥ (or) and [3]; and those with .[4] The daric in the Ward Collection (no. 821) may possibly be of the same class, although in some ways its reverse recalls the satrapal silver of Pythagores issued in Western Asia Minor.

Specimens of the Babylonian coinage showing variations not represented in the Museum Collection are illustrated in **Pl. LI.** They are:

Gold double darics.

No. 1. 16·65 gm. Wreath and Paris. Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. 14, no. 117.

No. 2. 16·52 gm. Paris. *Ibid.*, pp. 13–14, no. 113.

No. 3. 16·71 gm. Tiara. E. T. Newell (from E. F. Weber Sale, 4406).

No. 4. 16·65 gm. Berlin (Imhoof-Blumer). Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 20.

No. 5. Wt. ? Φ and grapes. Present possessor unknown.

Gold darics.

No. 6. 8·35 gm. ΑΥ and . Paris (Babelon no. 120).

No. 7. 8·30 gm. Tiara. E. T. Newell.

No. 8. 8·24 gm. No symbol. J. Ward no. 821.

Silver.

No. 9. 17·12 gm. Mazaeus. *Rev.* below lion. Major V. E. Mocatta.

No. 10. 17·07 gm. Mazaeus. *Rev.* Shell on exergual line. Cambridge (McClean).

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[1] Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. 15, no. 123. It is possible that this is merely one of the *K* darics (see p. cxxvii).

[2] From the Guzman Collection (Sotheby's Sale, 1914, Pl. V. 87); formerly in the O'Hagan Coll. (Sotheby's Sale, 1908, Pl. X, 726).

[3] Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. 14, no. 120; *Traité*, Pl. CXV. 9; Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zeit.*, 1895, Taf. I. 10; here **Pl. LI. 6.**

[4] Egger Sale, Dec. 10, 1906, lot 407; Philipsen Collection (Hirsch, *Katal.* xxv, lot 3131, Taf. XXXV). A specimen formerly in the Jenkins Collection is an obvious forgery (a cast is in the British Museum).

No. 11. 16·50 gm. *Rev.* Torch and E. T. Newell.

No. 12. 16·49 gm. *Rev.* Rose in wreath and E. T. Newell.

No. 13. 16·71 gm. *Obv.* Cambridge (McClean).

No. 14. 16·91 gm. *Rev.* Cambridge (Leake).

No. 15. 15·93 gm. *Obv.* Club. *Rev.* E. T. Newell.

No. 16. 15·91 gm. *Obv.* *Rev.* E. T. Newell.

No. 17. 16·90 gm. *Obv.* Head of horse. *Rev.* Anchor and E. T. Newell.

No. 18. 15·30 gm. *Rev.* Anchor and E. T. Newell.

NORTHERN PERSIA

Before considering the coinage of Persis, it seems necessary to discuss the coins which bear the name of Andragoras. These were included by Gardner in his Catalogue of the coins of Bactria, but it is generally admitted that they do not belong to that part of the world. Wroth, on the other hand, excluded them from Parthia,[1] with which the only known historical references to persons called Andragoras connect them, on the ground that they should properly be catalogued with Persia and its satrapies. It is not, therefore, possible to evade the obligation of grappling with this difficult problem here.[2]

The first coin of Andragoras to be known was published by Gardner in 1879.[3] It was the gold stater, said to come from the Oxus find. In 1881 he published the first silver tetradrachm from the same find.[4] With the Cunningham Collection in 1888 the Museum acquired another specimen of each of these.[5] A third

[1] B. M. C., *Parthia*, p. xxx, note.

[2] The arguments which follow have been published in Italian in the *Atti e Memorie dell' Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*, vol. iii (1919), pp. 23–33. In that article I doubted the authenticity of the Cunningham stater; I have since been persuaded that my doubts were not justified.

[3] *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 1.

[4] *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 8. Cp. *J. A. S. B.*, 1881, p. 173, no. 27.

[5] *J. A. S. B.*, 1881, p. 173, nos. 26 and 27.

stater is in Berlin,[1] and Markoff has published a specimen of the tetradrachm.[2]

A description of the coins which were said to come from the Oxus find was given by Cunningham in 1881.[3] They comprised coins of the kings and various satraps of Persia, Babylonia, the Seleucidae Seleucus I, Antiochus I, II, and III, the Bactrians Diodotus and Euthydemus, Cilicia and other parts of Asia Minor, Lysimachus, Byzantium, Acanthus, Athens. As Dalton remarks,[4] the latest date for the whole treasure indicated by the coins is about 200 B.C.; but probably the later coins are intrusions, and the bulk of the treasure belongs to the fourth century. In any case, as Cunningham observes (p. 185), the absence of any Parthian coins points to a date preceding the reign of Mithradates I, whose coins are so common.

The genuineness of the coins of Andragoras, as indeed of many other objects in the Oxus 'hoard', has been doubted,[5] since most of them, if not all, passed through the hands of the Rawal Pindi goldsmiths. Other grounds upon which the coins have been condemned are the following:

(*a*) 'They are entirely different from any other coins of Greek fabric or quasi-Greek fabric that have come from any of the countries bordering on India.' But neither are they like any of the forgeries from India with which we are acquainted.

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[1] Dressel, *Z.f. N.*, xxi, p. 231 (not figured).

[2] *Inedited Arsacid Coins*, in *Memoirs of the Oriental Section of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society*, vi, Pl. III. 1 (in Russian). K. N. Dikshit, in *Indian Antiquary*, xlviii (1919), p. 120, describes a bronze coin with the head of Alexander the Great (as on the coins of Ptolemy I of Egypt) on the obverse, and on the reverse a horseman r. with hand extended; between horse's feet, monogram of K and E, and, below, Greek legend ΑΝΔΡ. This he expands into ΑΝΔΡ[ΑΓΟΡ - -]. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Banerji and Mr. Acharya I have obtained a cast of this piece, which appears to be an ordinary bronze coin of Cassander.

[3] *J. A. S. B.*, 1881, pp. 169–82, 186.

[4] *The Treasure of the Oxus* (1905), p. 5.

[5] Sir Henry Howorth, *Num. Chron.*, 1905, pp. 210 ff. There were undoubtedly a number of forgeries mingled with the genuine objects in the hoard; and each object has to be considered on its own merits.

(*b*) The bearded head on the obverse is very puzzling; 'the hair is bound by a taenia, and round the neck is a nondescript garment, neither a chlamys nor yet a regal robe.' It is clear that the treatment is orientalized; but that cannot surprise us. Nor is the taenia in any way unusual instead of a wreath on a god's head.[1] The drapery is, it must be admitted, very clumsily and unintelligently done. The head is evidently modelled on some fourth or third-century type of Zeus or Poseidon or Dionysos, with rather weak features, such as one finds, for instance, on coins of Metapontum or Locri.[2] The treatment of the hair is not exactly paralleled elsewhere, but the suggestion of waving is, as Gardner remarked, doubtless due to Oriental influence.

(*c*) 'The figures of Mars and Victory occur in this way' (i.e. driving in a chariot) 'on Roman, and nowhere, so far as I know, on Greek coins.' There is no ground to suppose that the armed figure in the chariot is 'Mars' rather than Andragoras himself. Chariot groups containing a general and a driver were familiar in the East, as for instance on the coins of Sidon. On the other hand, Victory is the commonest of all drivers in Greek chariot-types. The substitution of Victory for the usual Oriental driver is quite appropriate to a Greek (or Graecizing Persian) ruler of a Parthian province. The implication that Mars in a chariot driven by Victory is found on Roman coins is incorrect so far as the Republican series is concerned. The nearest parallel is to be found on the Romano-Campanian silver, where Victory drives Jupiter in a chariot. But whereas on these Campanian coins the god stands forward, leaning over the front of the chariot, while Victory is behind him, on his right, in the coin of Andragoras the disposition is similar to that

[1] For instance, the Apollo on the early regal coins of Macedon (B.M.C., *Macedon*, pp. 164 ff.), or at Mytilene (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., Pl. XXXVII. 10, 11); the Zeus of Messene (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXII. 8); and many others, as at Cyrene (see next note).

[2] Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, Plate 34. 18 and 26. The resemblance to the Metapontine type was pointed out to me by Mr. A. B. Cook. Compare too the 'Ammon' types of Tenos (*ibid.*, Pl. 32. 27) and Cyrene (Pl. 47. 44, with the taenia).

on the Sidonian coins, or on the chariot of Darius as seen on his seal; that is to say, the charioteer occupies the forward position, leaning over the front-rail of the car. It is, in other words, locally correct. It must be admitted that the way in which the tail of the near horse flies out behind is rather strikingly paralleled in Roman coins, and not, so far as I know, in Greek or Oriental ones.

(*d*) 'The horses' legs . . . instead of being carefully modelled, as they are on Greek gold coins, such as those of Philip of Macedon, are treated *exactly* in the same way that the horses' legs are treated on the Roman denarii in question, namely, with little lumps or dots on the joints, involving a very peculiar and unmistakable *technique*.' The treatment thus described as peculiarly Roman is due to the use of the drill or, rather, of the punch, and is found on all Greek coins of Asia after the best period, and is especially characteristic of Parthia. There are signs of it on other coins of the period immediately following Alexander, as in the modelling of the lion's legs on Babylonian coins.[1] The way in which the horses gallop in step, like those on Roman denarii, is found in all parts of the world, and is familiar in Babylonian and Persian art. As is shown below, it is also found on a coin of Seleucus I. The chariot is of good Greek shape. The horses are horned (another Oriental touch). The two staters in the British Museum are not from the same dies[2]; although the obverses are almost line for line the same, the head on the Cunningham coin is on a much larger scale and in flatter relief. On the reverse, the Cunningham coin has three pellets, thus ⁘, in the field. Very close to this Cunningham specimen is yet another, which belonged to General Pearse.[3] The obverse is, again, almost line for line the same as that of the Cunningham piece; the reverse is also very close, and

[1] E. S., Pl. XX. 15.

[2] The third specimen at Berlin is unfortunately not illustrated by Dressel, *Z. f. N.*, xxi, p. 231. In my article in the *Atti e Mem. dell' Ist. Ital.* the reverses of nos. 3 and 5 in the plate have unfortunately been interchanged.

[3] The late Mr. Jenkins of Brighton also had a specimen, similar in details to Gen. Pearse's, but from different dies and of still worse workmanship (wt. 7·74 gm.).

is also marked by three pellets; and the inscription, which takes the form ΟΔΓΟΡΟΥ, brands it as a forgery. That is not the sort of mistake that an ancient imitator made. In fact, it is clearly derived from the Cunningham specimen, in which ΡΑΓΟΡΟ, owing to the bottoms of the Ρ and the Α being off the flan, has been read ΟΔΓΟΡΟ by the forger. Cunningham says that he had seen no less than seven forgeries of the Andragoras gold. He had two specimens in his own cabinet (no. 26 of his list) which he considered genuine; but only one came to the British Museum with his collection.

The most striking of all analogies to the stater of Andragoras is, however, to be found in a bronze coin of Seleucus, of which the British Museum has long possessed a specimen, although it escaped the cataloguer of the *Seleucid Kings*.

Obv. Bearded bust of Poseidon (?) r., with long hair, wearing wreath; behind, head of trident (?). Border of dots.

Rev. Nike r., driving quadriga of horses, galloping in step, the hind legs all parallel and of exaggerated length. In field l., monogram ; in exergue ΣΕΛΕΥΚ -

Æ ↑ 18 mm. Wt. 3·89 gm.

The coin is indifferently preserved, but the general resemblance, especially of the reverse, to the Andragoras stater is very striking.[1]

The two silver coins in the British Museum are from different dies; but the Cunningham specimen is in so poor a condition that it is better to leave it out of consideration here, although there is no *prima facie* reason for suspecting it. That which was acquired in 1881[2] shows certain weaknesses in technique. The hair of the Tyche is clumsily done; the panelling of the battlements of her crown is rather unusual; on the reverse, the spear of Athena, which passes, point downwards, behind her, is supported on air only; and her dress is not as well understood as it might be.

[1] Mr. Robinson called my attention to this piece of evidence.

[2] The third specimen, which is illustrated by Markoff, is apparently from the same dies.

Still, these are all faults which an Oriental die-cutter might perhaps have committed in the late fourth or early third century; it is sufficient to compare the Athena holding an owl on the fourth-century coins of Side to be convinced of this.[1] The lettering of the inscription is good, and so is the edge.

The head of a city-goddess wearing a walled crown does not become common on Greek coins until after the middle of the third century. But a crown commonly described as turreted is worn by a goddess on coins of Heraclea Pontica as early as the first half of the fourth century,[2] and at Salamis in Cyprus on the coins of Euagoras II (361–351) and his successors Pnytagoras (351–332) and Nicocreon (331–310)[3] there is no doubt about the walled crown worn by the local goddess. It is probable that, on the analogy of these coins, we have to recognize in the turreted bust of the coins of Andragoras not primarily a City-Tyche, but a national goddess to whom the Greek or half-Greek artist has given the head-dress which defines her as protectress of the state. There is nothing extraordinary in the appearance of even a city-goddess on coins of a monarch or the representative of a monarch.[4] A detail worth noticing, as confirming the authenticity of the type, is that the battlements of the crown are stepped, in true Persian fashion.

The balance of the evidence accordingly seems to be in favour of the genuineness of two at least of the gold staters of Andragoras, that acquired by the British Museum in 1879 and the Cunningham specimen, and of one of the silver tetradrachms, that acquired in 1881; while there is nothing definite against the second silver piece (no. 4).

The close resemblance between the stater of Andragoras and that of a Persian ruler with Aramaic inscription, to which we are

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[1] B. M. C., *Lycia*, &c., Pl. XXVI. 6.

[2] B. M. C., *Pontus*, Pl. XXIX. 20. I consider, however, that the objects which appear above the decorated stephane are not meant to represent city walls, but are some kind of ornament, like the points on the crown of the Hera of Argos (see *J. H. S.*, xxi, p. 41, note 1).

[3] B. M. C., *Cyprus*, Pl. XII. 3, 4, 11, 19.

[4] See above, p. xcviii.

about to come, necessitates dating them to about the same period. But contemporaneity of date does not imply identity of person; there is, that is to say, no reason, so far as the coins are concerned, to follow Sir Henry Howorth in identifying the man who issued the Aramaic coins with Andragoras.[1]

The extant staters with Aramaic inscriptions with which we are immediately concerned are two. One, a barbarous imitation of Alexander the Great, comes from the Payne Knight Collection. Its appearance and the nature of its inscription were unknown until Gardner published it in 1879. It cannot therefore have suggested to a forger the idea of the inscription on the other stater, with a satrap's head, since that was acquired as part of the Oxus find in the same year 1879. But indeed the suspicion that has been cast[2] on this coin with the satrap's head seems to me to be quite baseless. The only peculiarity in its design is the omission of the knot and ends of the tie behind the head[3]; and this may have been caused by the desire to find room for the inscription, although on the reverse, so far as the minuteness of the design allows one to see, the ends are also omitted. Such a detail as the studding of the tyre of the wheel, which has been described as 'quite unknown elsewhere and meaningless', is on the contrary a distinct mark of genuineness. A glance at the chariot of

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[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 38.

[2] Howorth, *Num. Chron.*, 1905, p. 213. There exists a very clever forgery of the piece, shown at the British Museum in Nov. 1919. It weighs 8·35 gm., and appears to be struck from a die copied extremely closely from our specimen; so closely that in a photograph the differences would not be discernible. But every detail which is solid in the Museum specimen is weaker, sometimes to the point of being absent, in the other; an instance is the decoration of the seam of the garment outlining the shoulder. Yet the false coin is not in any degree worn. Generally speaking, the design has gone to pieces, as usually happens in copying. The false dies were possibly based on a mechanical reproduction of the original coin.

[3] The knot and ends are similarly omitted on the well-known satrapal coin, Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, III, A 27; and as the coin of Mallus, B. M. C., *Lycaonia*, &c., Pl. XVII. 9, shows, even when the knot is represented the tie does not always have loose ends.

Darius III in the Issus mosaic, or on the cylinder-seal of Darius I in the British Museum, or at the chariot of Assurbanipal in the relief also in the British Museum,[1] or, again, at the coins of Sidon,[2] is enough to show that such studding of the wheels is a local characteristic. Again, the firmness and regularity of the letters, as distinct from the carelessness of the script on the later silver coins, is not due to a forger's copying from books (how many books giving such an alphabet were available at Rawal Pindi in 1879?), but partly to the special care in engraving dies for a new gold coinage, partly to the comparatively early date of the coins.

The following readings have been proposed for the inscriptions:

On the stater of Alexander's types

(*a*) *Rev.* PHSPPD and B (Phahaspes (?) Pada). *Gardner.*

(*b*) *Obv.* VaḤ. *Rev.* VaḤSHUVaR ('qui possède la croissance'). Marquart, quoted by Drouin, *Bull. de Num.*, 1900, p. 95; cp. Holwerda, *Levensbericht van J. P. Six* (*Jaarb. d. Kon. Akad. v. Wet.*, Amsterdam, 1902), p. 47. The name would be, in Greek, Oxyares.

On the other stater with the satrap's head

(*a*) *Obv.* PDIPD (Pad-i Pada, Lord of Lords). *Rev.* PHSP (Phahaspes?). *Gardner.*

(*b*) *Rev.* Pharaspa. *Cunningham.*

(*c*) *Obv.* PHRTPHR (Phrataphar). *Howorth* (*Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 40). This reading is accepted by Drouin, *Rev. Num.*, 1893, p. 119.

(*d*) *Obv.* פרתפר (Phrataphar). *Rev.* פחשפ(ת) (Lord of a Paχš). Justi (*Iran. Namenbuch*, p. 104).

(*e*) *Obv.* VaRIUR. *Rev.* VaḤSHU ('qui possède la croissance'). Marquart, quoted by Drouin, *Bull. de Num.*, 1900, p. 95. Drouin objects that there is no instance in numismatics of

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[1] The two latter figured by Studniczka in *Jahrb.*, xxii (1907), pp. 170, 188. Cp. too the Persepolis chariot (Dalton, *Treasure of the Oxus*, p. 57) or the model chariot from the Treasure itself (*ibid.*, Pl. IV).

[2] B. M. C., *Phoenicia*, Pl. XVIII. 4; XIX. 5.

an inscription thus divided between obverse and reverse. This objection may be true of Oriental inscriptions, but does not hold of Greek (e. g. the coins of Abacaenum and Laüs); still, the division is not very probable. Allotte de la Fuÿe inclines to accept the reading.

(*f*) *Rev.* ZḤŠP or PḤŠP. G. A. Cooke, quoted by Dalton, *Treasure of the Oxus*, p. 105.

It is curious and rather unfortunate that all the scholars who have dealt with these coins, with the exception of Cunningham and Dalton, seem to have paid little or no attention to the fact that the same Aramaic inscription 'Vaḥshu' or 'Phahasp', or whatever it may be, occurs on a gold seal-ring from the Oxus Treasure, and was also read on another coin, of which unhappily all trace has now been lost. These facts are duly recorded in Cunningham's article in the Bengal Asiatic Society's *Journal*, which for some reason has been ignored by all later writers except Dalton.

The gold seal-ring is now in the British Museum (**Pl. XXVIII. 5**)[1]. It is of a typical fourth-third century form, and bears on the flat oval bezel an intaglio of a winged human-headed bull, crowned, and standing l. Above is the inscription in question; in front, the taurine symbol, resembling the upper part of a caduceus. Dalton's defence of the genuineness of the ring, which may be read at length in his Catalogue of the Oxus Treasure, seems to be quite convincing. The ring cannot possibly, from its form, be as late as the second century B.C.; it is either earlier, or quite modern. Canon G. A. Cooke, consulted on the inscription, read it ZḤŠP or PḤŠP, and dated it, from the style of the lettering, to the fourth or third century B.C.

The third coin bearing the inscription, which has now most unfortunately disappeared, is described by Cunningham,[2] who however only saw a paper impression, as a gold double stater of the types struck at Babylon, with the head of Alexander in

[1] Dalton, *op. cit.*, p. 103, no. 105, and Pl. XV.
[2] *Op. cit.*, p. 172, no. 23.

elephant's skin on obverse, and on the reverse Nike holding palm-branch and wreath, with the symbol of the horned horse's head. It is to be presumed, though he does not say so, that the Greek letters ΔΙ, which occur on the double staters[1] with which he compares it, were absent. But as he saw only a paper impression, it is impossible to say whether the coin was a rough imitation, like the imitation of the ordinary stater of Alexander, or something more in the style of the stater with the satrapal head. It would seem, however, that we have no right to assume that the coin was a modern forgery. And, if genuine, it affords another valuable indication of date; for we know now that these gold double staters were struck in Babylonia or some neighbouring province shortly before 306 B.C.

Thus it may be said that the whole of the evidence indicates, for these coins with the Aramaic inscription, a date towards the end of the fourth century.

This investigation of the whole question of Andragoras and the other ruler who is represented by the Aramaic inscription was begun with a distinct prejudice against the coins; but gradually it became clear that the balance of evidence was on their side (with the reservation about certain specimens of the Andragoras coinage already mentioned). It was only after the genuineness of the coins seemed to be highly probable that they were examined in the light of Mr. Dalton's discussion of the problem from an extra-numismatic standpoint. It is highly satisfactory to find that his evidence supports the conclusion which had been reached on independent grounds.

We now come to the attribution of the coins. Justin mentions two people of the name of Andragoras:

(1) a noble Persian, established by Alexander the Great as governor of Parthia (xii. 4. 12).

[1] Specimens of these double staters and staters have been forged by the Rawal Pindi craftsmen. In the late Mr. Jenkins's collection were false specimens of both denominations, weighing 15·95 and 8·11 gm. respectively (casts are in the British Museum). See above, p. cxlv.

(2) a governor of Parthia about the middle of the third century, who was crushed by Arsaces (xli. 4. 7).

Markoff[1] held that the gold coins inscribed ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ were struck by the first Andragoras, i. e. about 330 B.C., the silver by the second, i. e. about 250–240 B.C. Most scholars will agree with Rapson that it is not possible to separate them, and that both belong to one satrap.

Sir Henry Howorth, in the days before he took up the position that all these coins were false, identified Phrataphar, as he read the Aramaic legend, with the Phrataphernes, satrap of Parthia and Hyrcania, who retained his position under Alexander, afterwards became Satrap of Armenia, and fell fighting against Eumenes.[2] He made the further ingenious suggestion that Andragoras was no other than Phrataphernes under a Greek name. This view, inspired by the resemblance between the quadriga types of the two coinages (a resemblance which seems to be due merely to their having been made in the same part of the world within a generation of each other) has not met with much acceptance, although his reading of the inscription has received a good measure of support. Justi also accepts his identification of Phrataphar with the historical Phrataphernes.

Drouin, while accepting Howorth's reading Phrataphar, argues that no other pieces with Phoenico-Aramaic script (i. e. with Aramaic script of this early character) are known to come from beyond Tigris; it is therefore, he says, difficult to admit that these staters can have been struck in Parthia; so that he cannot accept Howorth's attribution of the coin to the Phrataphernes who was satrap of that province. But, whether we accept that attribution or not, it is surely excess of caution to refuse to believe that coins with this early script can have been struck in Parthia, say about 323–300 B.C., when we know that coins with the same script, in a further state of development, were struck in Persis before the middle of the next century.

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[1] See Rapson in *Num. Chron.*, 1893, pp. 204–6.

[2] See Justi, *Iran. Namenbuch*, p. 104, who gives the ancient authorities.

Marquart, so far as it is possible to gather from the brief summary of his views given by Holwerda, believed that after the fall of Andragoras a Hyrcanian kingdom came into existence and lasted some time, and it is to a ruler of this kingdom, called Vaḥshuvar (Oxyares[1]), that he would attribute these coins. We are told by Justin (xli. 4. 8) that the Hyrcanian kingdom was eventually subdued by Arsaces, soon after he had suppressed the second Andragoras. On the other hand Michael the Great[2] says, just after mentioning the rise of the Parthian power under Arsaces, that 'Hyrcania, situated to the north of Persia, imitated the example (of the Parthians) and set up a prince of its own under the suzerainty of Persia'. It must be confessed that, without having the details of Marquart's argument, it is difficult to see what has inspired his idea that these coins may belong to Hyrcania.

This is not the place[3] to add to the conjectural readings which have already been proposed in sufficiency, but it may be observed that the reading *Uḥshu* suggested itself independently. As regards the local attribution of the coins, it seems that everything points to Northern rather than to Southern, or South-western Persia. The only reason for connecting these coins with the Persepolitan series is the quite superficial one, that the satrap wears a head-dress of the same fashion that is familiar to us from the later Persepolitan coins. But this head-dress, the *kyrbasia*, is not specifically Persepolitan; it is worn by Persians, and in the same way, with the piece swathing the chin, in all parts of the empire; by Pharnabazus, on a coin struck in North-western Asia Minor; by a Persian on one of the Sidon sarcophagi; and so on.[4] On the other hand, as regards Andragoras, the historical evidence points to Parthia; and if the other coins were struck by the

[1] Oxyartes was the name of the satrap who received Paropamisus and India after the death of Alexander, who had married his daughter Roxane (Arrian 6, 15, 3).

[2] *Chronicle*, transl. by V. Langlois, Venice, 1869, p. 79.

[3] On p. 194, no. 2, obverse, ורתור is a misprint for וריור.

[4] See Dalton, pp. 48–50.

historical Phrataphernes, they too must come from Northern Persia. The place of discovery, which seems, according to the most probable account,[1] to be Kabadian, on a tributary about a stage to the north of the Oxus itself, also favours a Northern rather than a Southern Persian origin. Of course provenance is of little value in deciding the place of mintage of gold coins, which wander far; but in this case we have the seal-ring, which presumably belonged to the ruler who struck the Aramaic coins, and is not likely to have travelled far from his dominions.

As regards date, if the gold double stater inscribed Uḥshu, referred to above as having been seen by Cunningham, was genuine, we must place our Andragoras late in the fourth century or early in the third, a date which is confirmed by the comparison of the types of his coins with those of the bronze coin of Seleucus.

PERSIS.

For the coinage of Persis, at least in its earlier stages, our chief guide must be the work of Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe.[2] He gives a full bibliography of the subject, which need not be repeated here. The coins were struck in the province of Iran lying along the north-east coast of the Persian Gulf, corresponding to the modern Parsistan, and containing the great cities of Pasargadae and Istakhar or Persepolis.[3] The period covered by the coinage is

[1] See the discussion in Dalton, p. 1.

[2] In *Corolla Numismatica* (1906), pp. 63–97. Since this introduction was written, and as it is on the point of going to the printer, M. Jacques de Morgan has published (*C. R. de l'Acad. dès Inscr.*, 1920, pp. 132 ff.) a brief summary of his views on the reading of the legends, classification, and chronology of the coins of Persis. I have not, at this late stage, attempted to modify the present section in the light of his views; on all the main questions we are in substantial agreement.

[3] Drouin in Serrure's *Bulletin de Numismatique*, 1900, p. 93. Marquart (according to Holwerda, *Levensbericht van J. P. Six*, p. 46) professed to decipher on some coins the mint-name *Pārsa-Stachra* = Persepolis; but no details are given.

between four and five centuries, beginning about 250 B.C., and lasting until the rise of the Sassanian coinage in the first half of the third century after Christ. The currency consists entirely of silver,[1] forming a curious contrast to that of Susiana and Characene. The denominations are the tetradrachm with a maximum of 16·95 gm. (261·6 gn.)[2]; the drachm, with a maximum of 4·50 gm. (69·5 gn.),[3] and smaller pieces which are described as tetrobols, hemidrachms, diobols, obols, and half-obols; but their weights are very irregular, and it is often difficult to decide upon their denomination. In the last period of the coinage the standard degenerates, the drachm seldom rising above 3·56 gm. (55 gn.).

The inscriptions are all in Aramaic, degenerating into Pehlvi. Drouin is of opinion that the debased and frequently illegible script, occurring on coins of which the art is still good, indicates that the coins are the work of Greek artists who did not understand the language. If that is so, there is some excuse in the case of many of the inscriptions, especially in the latest stages of the coinage, for the difficulty of making out where they begin, and even which way up the letters stand.

The accompanying tables (p. clxii f.) give the forms more usually occurring on these coins.

The coins which Allotte de la Fuÿe has studied belong to three series. The remainder may be classed as a fourth series, since the intricacy of the relations between the groups is too great to allow of their being divided up.

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[1] An interesting forgery in gold, of the types of Namōpat, with attempts at Greek as well as Pehlvi lettering, was presented to the British Museum in 1908 by A. J. Kharaman Khan.

[2] Allotte de la Fuÿe, no. 18.

[3] *ibid.*, no. 1[2].

ALPHABET OF THE COINS OF PERSIS.

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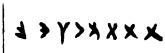
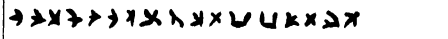
א			
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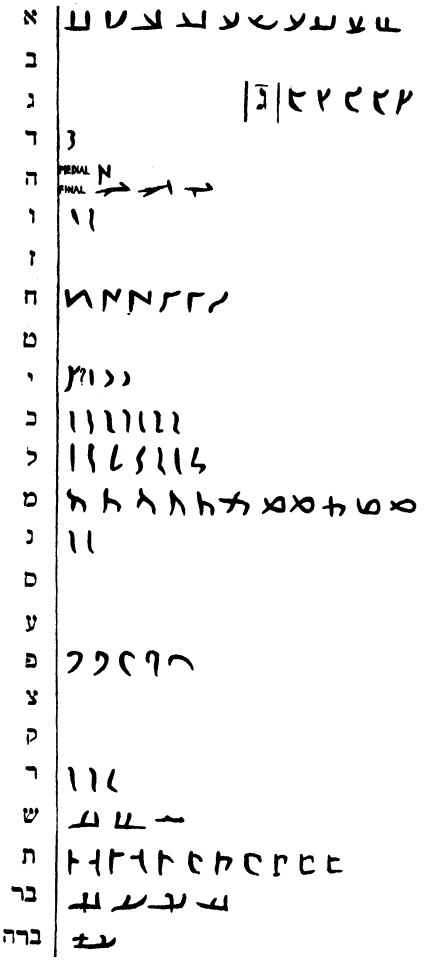
ALPHABET OF THE COINS OF PERSIS

FOURTH SERIES



FIRST SERIES.

BAGADATES I.

Allotte de la Fuÿe gives all the coins with the head shown on **Pl. XXVIII. 7–9** to the same man. It is, however, clear that our no. 1 (his no. 2) never had any inscription in the exergue. Our no. 2 was published by de Luynes in 1846 as being in the British Museum, but it was not acquired from Canon Eaton until 1872. J. R. Steuart's coin, on the other hand, which the Museum acquired in 1848, and which has more than once been illustrated,[1] is a cast, made probably from the Eaton specimen. Its low weight (235·7 gn.) is due to this, and not, as Levy wrongly supposed, to its being restruck over an Alexander, which it is not. Of course this fact does not lessen its value as evidence for the reading of the inscription, which, as may be seen from the Eaton specimen, it reproduces correctly.

No. 1. This inscription has been read as follows:

(*a*) אלהיא (on l.) בגדת פרתדרא זי (on r.), i. e. BaGaDaT PRaTaDaRA ZI ALaHIA by Allotte de la Fuÿe (there can never have been another word in the exergue as he suggests).

(*b*) בגרז פרטכרא זג אלהיא, i. e. BaGaRaZ FeRiTKaRA ZaG ALoHIA by Mordtmann.

Drachms in de la Fuÿe's own collection (his no. 1) and elsewhere[2] add to the inscription a word in the exergue, which he and Mordtmann both read בגכרת (BaGaKeRT). As between Bagadat and Bagaraz, the former has the advantage of being the better known Persian name. The fourth letter is a mere vertical stroke. I can see no trace on our specimen of the hook which would make it into a certain ת, but Allotte de la Fuÿe

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[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 145, fig. 6; Levy, *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, p. 425, Taf. I. 1; Mordtmann, *Z. f. N.*, iv, p. 157, no. 5; Allotte de la Fuÿe, *Cor. Num.*, p. 80, no. 3^2. Gardner had already suspected its genuineness.

[2] e. g. Egger, *Katal.*, xli (1912), Taf. XXI. 786.

gives another instance of such simplification, which is in any case not surprising in the slovenly script of these coins. The reading ת seems to be confirmed by the hemidrachm no. 3, on which the fourth letter in the exergue, mutilated though it is, seems to be a certain ת. The reading בגברת, on the other hand, seems to be very doubtful. The third letter on de la Fuÿe's drachm is ך, which as he says is rather *u* than *k*. The same word occurs on the hemidrachm just mentioned, between the standard and the temple; and here the third and fourth letters are the same ך, except that the vertical of the third is slightly the shorter of the two. I would suggest, as a possibility, BaGaWaRaT (= Bagarat) or BIURaT.[1]

The word which de la Fuÿe reads *Pratadara*, Mordtmann *Feritkara*, Justi[2] *Fratakara*, occurs regularly on the coins of the earlier Persepolitan series; of these readings, the last, meaning 'fire-kindler', has hitherto seemed the most attractive. But as Babelon has pointed out,[3] the word would seem from the Elephantine Papyri[4] to be *Fratarak*.

All authorities seem now to be agreed in reading ZI (or ZaG) ALaHIA in the sense of either 'of the Gods', or 'of divine origin'. The form affected by the final א, if such it is, compared with the initial one, is an extraordinary instance of the looseness of this script.

The fragments of the inscription on the left of the hemidrachm no. 3 may perhaps represent ALaHIA.

The evidence, then, so far as it is verifiable, points to the following, reading first on the right, then in the exergue, then on the left:

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[1] The signs for *g* and *i* are often indistinguishable on these coins. But the Jameson specimen, which I saw after the text of this Catalogue was printed off, seems on the whole to support the reading Bagawarat, for the second letter is not like the *i* in ZI or ALaHIA.

[2] *Z. D. M. G.*, xlix, 1895, p. 684; *Gesch. Irans*, p. 487.

[3] *Rev. Num.*, 1910, p. 233.

[4] No. 1, l. 5; no. 2, l. 5; Sachau, *Aram. Pap. u. Ostr. aus ... Elephantine*, 1911, p. 12. Sachau translates 'Oberer': an official title from Iranian *fratara* with suffix *k*.

No. 1. BaGaDaT FRaTaRaKA ZI ALaHIA
No. 2. BIURaT FRaTaRa ZI - - -
No. 3. BIURAT BaGaDaT - - -
A. F., no. 1. BaGaDaT FRaTaRaKA BIURat ZI ALaHIA

Finally, a very fine specimen of the tetradrachm in Monsieur Jameson's collection, on which the inscription is complete, seems to me to read BaGaWaRaT or BIURaT (on r. downward), BaGaDaT FRaTa[Ra]KA ZI (in ex.), ALaHIA (on. l. upwards).

In view of the identity of the portraits on all these coins, we must assume that they represent the same man; and if so no. 1, on which the inscription is complete, shows that he must have been Bagadat. Then Biurat was his father, and the word Bar, for son, is omitted, as in modern Persian. That the name of the father should be placed sometimes on the right, sometimes in the exergue, and sometimes omitted altogether, need not surprise us in a coinage which is conspicuous for its irregularities.

As regards the proposed reading BIURAT, Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe, to whom a cast of no. 3 was submitted, writes that the reading is epigraphically sound, though the name is rather Armenian than Achaemenid.[1]

M. de Morgan, also consulted with regard to the same coin, reads, on the right, between altar and standard, BGDD|F for BGDT|F. But, since the reading BGDT is already certain in the exergue, we must not read the same name between altar and standard.

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[1] Justi, *Iran. Namenb.*: Biurat, son of Bagarat, and another Biurat, brother of Bagarat, both from Armenian sources. Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe's words are: 'Ce nom de Biurat, inconnu dans l'onomastique achéménide, qui fournit presque tous les noms des premiers souverains de la Perside, semble spécialement arménien, et quelque séduisant qu'il soit de comparer les noms de Biurat et Bagarat avec les lectures possibles' (des noms) 'associés sur nos monnaies, ce qui pourrait conduire à reprendre l'hypothèse aujourd'hui condamnée de l'attribution des monnaies à l'Arménie, il faut peut-être hésiter à adopter ces lectures possibles mais douteuses et leur en préférer d'autres plus en rapport avec l'onomastique achéménide: la question est certes très embarrassante, et j'avoue qu'en rejetant la lecture Bagarat pour adopter Bagadat je n'ai pas eu d'autres raisons que d'éviter un nom arménien.' He even inclines to a return to the reading Bagakert, which is etymologically sound though epigraphically disputable.

The objects which surmount the fire-temple on no. 2, and on similar coins of succeeding rulers, have been explained as three small altars, placed on top because they could not be seen outside. They are, however, probably merely battlements, of the form found on coins of the Second Series.[1]

VAHUBERZ (OBORZOS).

Polyaenus (vii. 40) mentions a satrap of Persis called Ὀβοργος, without indication of date; Justi identifies with this satrap the ruler whose name he reads 𐭥𐭧𐭥𐭫𐭩, Vahuberz, on a certain number of coins, given by Mordtmann to Zaturdat.[2] On our drachm, no. 1, the king's name is much broken down, but on the Paris tetradrachm (A. de la Fuÿe, no. 4), here **Pl. LII. 10**, the reading (which is in the first place due to Justi) seems clear. In addition to the formula Frataraka zi Alahia, de la Fuÿe read on the right of the temple 𐭥𐭫 | 𐭥𐭩 on our drachm, and, on the Paris tetradrachm and smaller denominations (tetrobol, hemidrachm, and obol, A. de la Fuÿe, nos. 6–8), 𐭥𐭫𐭣 or 𐭥𐭫. These letters he takes to be the patronymic FRaDaBaR, son of Frada. The reading 𐭥𐭩 is very probable; that of the father's name less so. The 𐭩 between the king and the temple is unexplained. Our hemidrachm, no. 3, appears to belong to this series, although the reading of the word in the exergue is difficult to reconcile with the others, unless it is, as I have suggested, and as de la Fuÿe thinks it may be, 𐭥𐭫𐭲 𐭦 𐭠 for Frataraka zi Alahia. On both the drachm no. 2 and the hemidrachm no. 3 the name of the ruler (on the left) is off the flan, but both the French scholars agree in the attribution to Oborzos.

Justi[3] reads the letters on our drachm FRBG, i.e. the sacred fire Far(n)bag. If he were right, we should find the same name

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[1] Cp., too, the towers represented on the dress of the archers of Susa, Perrot and Chipiez, v, p. 766.

[2] All the varieties collected by Allotte de la Fuÿe, *Cor. Num.*, pp. 83–5.

[3] *Z. D. M. G.*, xlix (1895), p. 685.

beside the fire altar on other coins, whereas the word in this position varies frequently. Moreover, the fourth letter, whatever it may be, is hardly a G. Justi's suggestion is a good example of the rashness of building a theory on a single coin.

ARTAXERXES I.

The four coins catalogued here (p. 198) are the only extant pieces which are attributed to this ruler. The reading of the drachm no. 1 as ARTaḤSHaTR FRaTaRaKa ZI ALaH(ia) seems to be fairly certain. On the tetrobol the name seems to be written ḤaRTaḤSHaTR; on the left is an inscription which has not been read, although the letters are quite clearly defined (possibly FRaTaRA?). On the right, between standard and temple, are three letters, which Allotte de la Fuÿe in his scheme represents as פכר, although in his text he interprets FRaDa, which seems to be the more likely reading. If so it represents the same name as we find on the coins of Vahuberz, and the two kings may have been sons of the same Frada. The hemidrachm is very difficult to decipher; the name in the exergue may be that of Artaxerxes in some form or another. The words on the left and right are clearer since the coin was cleaned. While that on the left remains undeciphered, that on the right may be the same פרך as on the tetrobol.

The drachm no. 2 (**Pl. XXIX. 2**) must also be attributed to Artaxerxes.

The three letters beside the standard on nos. 2 and 3 in this Catalogue are presumably the same. The former piece gives the third letter clearly. Allotte de la Fuÿe (on his no. 9) reads the word FRD (i.e. [son of] Frada . . .); if he is right, the D is an early form which, by being turned on its side, developed into the form which one finds on later coins.

AUTOPHRADATES I.

The coins attributed to Autophradates (Vatafradat)[1] are mainly tetradrachms and drachms (Allotte de la Fuÿe, nos. 12–20). I have

[1] For the reading see Drouin in Serrure's *Bull. de Num.*, vii, 1900, p. 97.

included with them the hemidrachm no. 5, which may have had the name of the ruler on the left. The inscription in the exergue is perhaps a miswriting of פרתרכא. As to the letters on either side of the shaft of the standard it is just possible that they may read דר / יוב, which might stand for DaRIaU B(ar) (cp. FRa(Da) BaR on the drachm of Oborzos, A. F., no. 5). But until a specimen is discovered with the left side complete, it must remain uncertain whether this coin really belongs to Autophradates.

Where the reading of the inscription is as uncertain as it is in this series, it seems best to classify the coins according to details of types, rather than according to their inscriptions.

This ruler introduces certain variations of the reverse type; on some he is represented crowned by Nike (Pl. XXIX. 7), and the temple is surmounted by the stepped-battlement arrangement so characteristic of Persian architecture[1]; and in all, the figure of Ahuramazda now appears hovering above the temple. We may assume that all coins of this series on which Ahuramazda is not present are earlier than Autophradates.

This Autophradates is the latest ruler of the first series whose name can be read with any probability. Allotte de la Fuÿe describes a number of uncertain coins of similar types, placing among them no. 2, p. 200, which he would presumably assign to a son of Autophradates; but as it is so close in type to the coins of Autophradates himself, and the missing word may as well have been the father's name as the son's, or have merely completed the formula זי אלהיא, I have placed it among the attributed coins.

The uncertain drachms nos. 5 and 6 (p. 203) have been submitted to MM. de la Fuÿe and de Morgan for suggestions. For no. 5 they propose respectively VT (on the right, as the beginning of Vatafradat) or PHR (as on coins of Oborzos), and ..... HTR perhaps Artaḥshtr, reading from left to right. For no. 6 M. de la Fuÿe proposes the reading of the portion on the right as given

[1] Sometimes, as in the Luynes specimen, here Pl. LII. 11, the battlements are plain.

Persis was conquered by Mithradates I, and this would account for the sudden appearance of the Parthian style. We may accordingly date this second series from about 150 to 100 B.C.

THIRD SERIES.

The third series (**Pl. XXXII. 5—XXXIV. 5**) begins with Darius (II ?), son of Autophradates II, who is followed, according to Allotte de la Fuÿe's reading, by his sons Oxathres and (later) Artaxerxes II. The reading on the first group (**Pl. XXXII. 5–20**)[1] DARIaU MaLKA (or MeLeK) BaRMaN (or perhaps BaRaH) VaTaFRaDaT MaLKA (or MeLeK) is certain; and Allotte de la Fuÿe maintains the same of the reading VaHUḤSHaTR (equivalent to Greek Oxathres or Cyaxares) on the second group (**Pl. XXXII. 21—XXXIII. 7**).

In style the coins of Darius, son of Autophradates, seem to show the influence of those placed by Wroth at the end of the series of Mithradates II (B. M. C., *Parthia*, Pl. VIII. 1–9), and by Petrowicz (Pl. IV. 6 ff.) attributed to Mithradates I. The arrangement of the inscription on the four sides of the square surrounding the type shows the growing influence of the Parthian coinage. The coins of Oxathres can hardly be earlier than those assigned by Wroth to Artabanus II, while in some ways they seem almost more reminiscent of Orodes I. We must regard this series as beginning not much earlier than 100 B.C. Gutschmid and Allotte de la Fuÿe think that Artaxerxes II may be the king of that name of whom Isidore of Charax (who lived about the beginning of the Christian Era) speaks as having been known to his parents, and as having been assassinated at the age of ninety-three by his brother Gosithres.[2] Allotte de la Fuÿe suggests that to this Gosithres[3] may be assigned a drachm in his own collection with

[1] A particularly fine drachm in Col. J. Biddulph's Collection (3·86 gm.) is illustrated in **Pl. LIII. 1.**

[2] Pseudo-Lucian, *Macrobii*, 15 (218).

[3] The Greek Γωσίθρης is a regular transcription of the Avestic Gaoçithra.

a reverse type, unparalleled in the series, and borrowed from the Parthian coinage of Orodes I (57–37 B. C.); viz. the king seated, receiving a palm-branch (?) from the City, who stands before him.[1]

The usual reverse type of all this series is the king standing, with sceptre in his hand, before a small altar. The inscription on the coins of Darius has already been mentioned. That on the coins attributed to Oxathres[2] is hardly ever complete; the name והוחשתר appears to be so on the drachm illustrated in *Corolla Numismatica* (Pl. III. 68) as on the Paris specimen here given in **Pl. LIII. 2**[3]; but of the five drachms in this Catalogue only two (nos. 2, 4) approach anything like completeness; and as regards nos. 1, 3, and 5 it seems hardly possible to extract that name from them. On some of the smaller denominations the names of both king and father are much abbreviated. The word for 'son' is written in a way which has excited considerable discussion. The signs for ב and ר are combined, and followed by a sign which has been variously explained as י[4] or ה[5] or מן.[6] Allotte de la Fuÿe observes that the letters ה and ח, in these Proto-Pehlvi inscriptions as in the fully developed Pehlvi, assume indistinguishable forms, except in the case of final ה.

The curious piece illustrated on **Pl. XXXIII. 8** (p. 221, no. 1) is connected by its obverse type with the Oxathres group. On the reverse is a sign (possibly the letter ה or ח) surrounded by radiating dashes, which may perhaps be the remains of an inscription.

On the coins of Artaxerxes II we see the characteristic Perse-

[1] *Cor. Num.*, p. 94, Pl. III. 77. The obverse shows the bust of the king in a tiara with a crescent on it, and a triskeles in the field behind, like the drachm of Darius in the present Catalogue (**Pl. XXXII. 8**).

[2] Blau (*Num. Zeit.*, 1877, p. 88) had already attempted to read 'Hurahshatr' instead of 'Arthshatr' on some of the coins of the earlier Persepolitan series, but without any success.

[3] The inscription begins at the top left-hand corner. See A. de la Fuÿe, no. 69.

[4] Thomas, *Num. Chron.*, 1850, p. 77.

[5] Levy. *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, p. 462; Drouin in Serrure's *Bull. de Num.*, vii, 1900, p. 98; Allotte de la Fuÿe, *Cor. Num.*, p. 93.

[6] See Drouin, *Rev. Arch.*, 1884, iv, pp. 165, 231.

politan crown, with stepped battlements.[1] There also appears, in the field of the obverse, a monogram or rather a symbol,[2] which reminds us of the Himyarite coinage more than of any other. The fabric of the coins of this king inclines to be thin and flat, and differs notably from that of the coins of Darius II and Oxathres; so that it may belong to a different district.

FOURTH SERIES.

Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe having terminated his study of the series with Artaxerxes II, we have to rely, for assistance[3] in reading the inscriptions on the succeeding and still more difficult coins, chiefly on the work of Mordtmann and Justi.[4] The script is so slovenly that it seems desirable to see what can be done towards a classification based not merely on the readings of the inscriptions but also on fabric and style and other features which the linguist is apt to neglect. In what follows, this more strictly numismatic evidence has been taken into account as far as possible.

The coins which remain to be considered in this way probably cover a period of about two centuries, bringing us down to the beginning of the Sassanian coinage under Ardashir I (A. D. 226). There may, as Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe points out, have been a gap in the succession in Persis during this last period, seeing that the Arsacid Gotarzes was able to set up a bas-relief commemorating a victory at Persepolis.

The name Namōpat or Nemōpat, which has been read on the coins catalogued on pp. 225, 226 (**Pl. XXXIV. 6 ff.**), is not otherwise

[1] Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe possesses an unusual drachm on which the king wears no crown, but is diademed.

[2] For it is obviously not composed of any signs found in the writing of the time. Something of the same kind appears on Col. Biddulph's drachm of Darius II (**Pl. LIII. 1**).

[3] Apart from that which has been generously afforded by Col. de la Fuÿe himself and M. de Morgan in correspondence with me.

[4] In his *Iranisches Namenbuch* and *Gesch. Irans* (pp. 487–8). Though following Mordtmann on the whole, he makes a number of useful corrections in the latter's readings.

known.[1] His father was Artaḫshatr,[2] possibly the second of that name, whose coins we have included in the third series. The star and crescent type (representing the conjunction of Venus and the Moon), either by itself (as on no. 10 and on the Paris drachm, **Pl. LIII. 3**), or combined with the figure of the king, is characteristic of this group of coins. There is also a small group[3] with the king's bust (instead of his figure) facing the star and crescent, which may be associated with Namōpat (**Pl. XXXIV. 18–21**); but I have failed to make anything of the inscriptions; and, as the bust on the obverse wears a low tiara instead of the mural crown, a different person may be intended. On no. 3 the last three letters may, as M. de Morgan suggests, represent M[L]KA; the rest may be a blundered rendering of some name ending in -pat. M. de Morgan suggests NaPat or NaMUPat; Col. de la Fuÿe KaPAT.

Close to the coins of Namōpat, in the manner of dressing the hair, though the mural crown is lacking and the king wears a simple diadem, are the coins with a triskeles on the reverse (p. 229, nos. 1–3, **Pl. XXXV. 1–3**). On some pieces of this type, Mordtmann[4] has read the name of 'Darius, king, son of Artaxerxes (II)'. I confess that neither on the specimens before me, nor yet in the facsimiles which he gives of the legends, can I see satisfactory grounds for so reading the first name. No. 1, indeed, certainly contains a 𐎃, the only certain letter of the first name, and Justi's suggestion[5] of 'Pakūr Malka barah Vahumitr' seems to be much nearer the mark. As regards the father's name, no. 1 in the British Museum and a small piece at Paris (here **Pl. LIII. 4**) seem

[1] See Justi, *Iran. Namenbuch*, s. v. Nemōpat; Drouin in Serrure's *Bull. de Numism.*, vii, 1900, p. 98. Mordtmann's reading of the name as 'Yezdekert' (*Z. f. N.*, iv, p. 176) is manifestly wrong.

[2] Justi (*op. cit.*, p. 37) reads the inscription, on a coin illustrated by Mordtmann (*loc. cit.*, Pl. II. 17), as 'Artanōbōčat(?)'; whether he is trusting entirely to Mordtmann's facsimile, he does not say. The coin is of the same type as our no. 10, **Pl. XXXIV. 15**, and the little piece on which Drouin (*loc. cit.*) reads Namōpat.

[3] Called 'Prince X' by M. de Morgan.

[4] *Z. f. N.*, iv, p. 178.

[5] *Iran. Nam.*, p. 239, no. 10.

to give והוהש (so Allotte de la Fuÿe) or והוהם,[1] and on the other drachm (no. 2) I cannot make out anything but the word ברה.

Col. de la Fuÿe accepts the reading *Pakūr* for nos. 1 and 2 on p. 229 and, reading the father's name והוהש, i. e. VaHUḤSHaTR, would regard Pakūr as the son of the Oxathres whose coins are classed in the previous period; indeed, he thinks that the father's portrait may be represented on the son's coins. This reading seems to have the most in its favour. M. de Morgan agrees as to the Oxathres, but would read that of the son as PiRUČ, which seems to me to be less probable.

With this group, judging by the king's dress, we may also perhaps connect the curious drachm (p. 231, no. 1, **Pl. XXXV. 9**) with a flying bird on the reverse, and a long, unfortunately very difficult inscription, of which no one has made anything.

The name Pakūr may also perhaps be read on the fine drachm,[2] p. 229, no. 4, **Pl. XLVIII. 17**; and on the hemidrachms, p. 230, nos. 8 and 9. The inscription on the reverse of the hemidrachm no. 8 is unfortunately very obscure. Col. de la Fuÿe suggests that it is the same as on the obverse, and so does M. de Morgan (the latter reading in each case Pirouz instead of Pakūr). The names would thus be of father and son, and the coin would belong to a Pakūr (Pirouz) II.

General resemblance of the king's bust to that of Darius II (cp. **Pl. XXXV. 10 ff.** with **Pl. XXXII. 5 ff.**), a comparatively thick fabric, and a tendency to arrange the reverse inscription in a square, prompt us to place early in this series the large group on which Mordtmann[3] has read 'Minutschetr Malkā bar Jezdikert' and Justi[4] 'Kawāt Malkā bareh Kāmōpat Malkā'. Mordtmann has lumped together two groups of coins; on one (which we may

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[1] Which suggests Vehvehnam (Justi, p. 360).

[2] It is true that there appears to be one minim too many on this piece for my reading.

[3] *Z. f. N.*, iv, p. 179, nos. 119 ff.

[4] *Iran. Nam.*, p. 159, no. 4. The reading Kawāt (Qobād) is in the first place due to Thomas (*Num. Chron.*, 1850, p. 105).

consider later) the bust on the reverse is beardless; on the other, the group with which we are immediately concerned, the bust is bearded. It is of this group that Allotte de la Fuÿe publishes a specimen,[1] with the pertinent remark that the portraits on the two sides are so much alike that we cannot suppose one to represent a king of Persis, and the other his Arsacid suzerain; they must be father and son.

Allotte de la Fuÿe does not discuss the reading; but there can be no doubt that Mordtmann,[2] in his reading of our no. 3, has misread the title מלכא as the beginning of the king's name. This really begins above the bust, and consists of only four letters, of which the first is a mere minim, and may be read as ד, ו, י, כ, ל, ן, or ר, while the last two are without doubt את; there is, I think, equally little doubt that the second letter is פ.[3] We thus have a name of two syllables ending in -pāt, and the only forms which suggest themselves are Kapāt[4] and Napāt.

As regards the name of the father of Kapāt (as we may call him, subject to correction), Mordtmann's 'Jezdikert' may be at once dismissed. The name is obviously the same as that which has been read נמופת (Namōpat or Nemōpat) on a group already discussed. Why Justi[5] should read it Kāmōpat, seeing that there is no א between the first and second letters, he does not explain.

The father of Kapāt does not, however, seem to be the same as the Namōpat, son of Artaxerxes, who struck coins; for Kapāt's

[1] *Cor. Num.*, p. 94, no. 78, Pl III.

[2] pp. 179–80, no. 119.

[3] On the earlier coins I can find no evidence of ן having taken this form, although Drouin and others record it in their tables as a Proto-Pehlvi form, and it is found on the Parthian coins with Pehlvi inscriptions. Col. de la Fuÿe confirms me in the identification of the P: 'c'est une des lettres qui conserve le mieux sa forme dans toute la numismatique de la Perside et qui se distingue nettement dans les légendes plus ou moins barbares.'

[4] Whether this form is found elsewhere I do not know, nor whether it may merely be a variety of Kavat (which is Καβάδης, Qobād); but I suggest that it is, in view of the fact that Artapates may, through Artabates, become Ardoates (i. e. Ardavat); see Justi, *Iran. Nam.*, p. 21, s. v. Ardoates. The reading Napāt is preferred by M. de Morgan.

[5] *Iran. Nam.*, p. 154.

coins, as we have seen, seem to follow closely in style on those of Darius II, whereas the Namōpat who struck coins seems to have been the son of Artaxerxes II who was the son of Darius II. We probably have to do with rulers reigning contemporaneously in different parts of Persis; possibly after Autophradates II there was a division of territories, at the end of the second period, and the father of Kapāt may have been contemporary with Darius II, but have struck no coins.

In this Catalogue, the main series of coins attributed to Kapāt is divided into two groups, according as the king's bust on the obverse has a neck-piece to the tiara, covering the back-hair (**Pl. XXXV. 10—XXXVI. 3**), or has no neck-piece, so that the back-hair projects in a waved mass (**Pl. XXXVI. 4–11**). In each of these groups, however, a further distinction is noticeable, in that the hair of the bust on the reverse is also treated in two ways. On most of those pieces which show the hair of this bust in a thick waved mass behind (pp. 232–5. 1–3, 12, 22–8), the inscription is fairly legible; but on nearly all of those in which the hair falls more smoothly on to the neck (pp. 232–5. 4–11, 13–20, 29), the inscription appears to break down, and it is seldom possible to see any relation to the reading of the other group. It can hardly be that all these coins with the illegible inscription are merely unintelligent copies of the others, since they correspond with an actual variation of the type.

As regards the two heads on coins of Kapāt—and on other coins on which heads appear on both sides—they must, as Col. de la Fuÿe has already suggested, be father and son. The portrait with the tiara and without the inscription must be that of the son, who issued the coins. On Kapāt's coins, therefore, the diademed head represents Namōpat.

The group of coins[1] which show a head in tiara accompanied by triskeles symbol on the obverse, and a formal representation of a diadem[2] on the reverse (**Pl. XXXVI. 12–19**), is connected by its

[1] 'Prince Y' according to M. de Morgan's nomenclature.

[2] This type already occurs under Namōpat (p. 227, nos. 11, 12, **Pl. XXXIV. 16, 17**).

fabric with the Kapāt series. But the work, though occasionally neat (as in no. 5, p. 237, **Pl. XXXVI. 15**), is usually very poor; the inscription, when anything is left of it, is reduced by the smallness of the flans to portions of a few letters.

These coins belong to Mordtmann's classes XV and XVI (pp. 178–9). He has taken the triskeles, on the only specimen where he has observed it, for 𐡀. The type of the reverse is to be compared with the diadem on certain coins of Susiana (**Pl. XLI. 26–7**); but usually on the Persepolitan coins the ends of the diadem, instead of being kept outside the double circle, fall down in front of it; **Pl. XXXVI. 20** is an exception.

Here, in connexion with the coins just discussed, for lack of a better place, we may mention the drachm, half-drachm, and obol (p. 239, **Pl. XXXVI. 21–3**), which, like those of Kapāt, have a head in a tiara on the obverse, and a bearded diademed head on the reverse. The types and the arrangement of the long circular inscription on the reverse connect these coins with the Kapāt series, whereas the flatter fabric, together with the placing of an inscription along the back of the head on the obverse, is more in the fashion of the next series to be discussed. The remains of the inscription on the obverse seem to me to indicate *Vatafradat malkā*[1]; unfortunately the beginning of the name is very uncertain.

We now come (p. 241, **Pl. XXXVII. 3–9**) to the coins (confused by Mordtmann with those discussed above) on which the bust on the reverse is beardless. Justi[2] agrees with Mordtmann in reading on these coins the name of Manučithr (Mordtmann: Minutscheher; Justi: Manuščiθra) Malkā, i.e. מנוּתרי מלכא. The beardless head (which, on the fine specimen no. 1, **Pl. XXXVII. 3**, is also

[1] Thomas (*Num. Chron.*, 1872, p. 42) read *Aturdat Malkā*. Mordtmann (*Z. f. N.*, iv, p. 183, after no. 147) considered the piece false, but gave no reasons. Before it was cleaned, it certainly had an unpleasant appearance, but there seems no ground for doubting its authenticity. Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe agrees that it is genuine, but inclines to read M(?)iT(?)RDaT as on the Arsacid coins of Mithradates VI (whose date, A. D. 116 according to Gutschmid, would agree fairly well with that of our coin).

[2] *Iran. Nam.*, p. 192, no. 3.

identified as a king Manučithr, i. e. the first of that name) is doubtless that of the father of the king Manučithr who struck these coins, and who must be called Manučithr II, adding one to Mordtmann's numeration of the kings of that name. This beardless head usually has the hair dressed up in a thick mass on the crown of the head. A similar treatment of the hair is seen on obverses of the small group (p. 240, **Pl. XXXVI. 24–6, XXXVII. 1, 2,** and the Paris specimen, **Pl. LIII. 5**), which bear on the reverse a *radiate* beardless diademed bust, inscribed, apparently מתרי מלכא.[1] It would seem that in these beardless busts, whether radiate or not, we should recognize deified ancestors. The Paris drachm gives us the name of the reigning sovereign, namely, Artaxerxes (Artaḫshatr).

Coming to the coins of Manučithr III, son of Manučithr II (p. 243, **Pl. XXXVII. 12, 13**), we see, in the fabric, a distinct approximation to the flat Sassanian style. Mordtmann (p. 182, no. 141) reads the inscription on one specimen: (*obv.*) Minutschetri Malkā, (*rev.*) Nafī (i. e. grandson) Minutschetri Malk Malkā. He suggests that the son of Manučithr I died during his father's lifetime,[2] which would account for the second king of the name describing himself as grandson of the first. But of the two specimens of the coinage in this Catalogue, one describes the king clearly as son (ברה) of Manučithr.[3] We have already seen that the first Manučithr to issue money seems to have placed on the reverse of his coins the beardless head of a predecessor, probably father, of the same name. If Mordtmann's reading of the Alishan specimen is correct, then the grandfather referred to is the beardless king in question.

[1] Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe also reads MTR on a piece in his collection. He suggests a connexion with the reading MTRDT which he proposes for the coin which I have read VTPRDT (above, p. clxxix, note 1).

[2] A suggestion which he supposes to be confirmed by the large number of coins which he has ascribed to the first king of that name. But most of those coins are of Kapāt, as has been shown above.

[3] Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe thinks that the letters on the left of the head on the reverse of p. 243, no. 1, the source of Mordtmann's נפי, come from an earlier partly effaced inscription, or from a countermark. They seem to me (as to M. de Morgan) to be the remains of מל[כא].

The hemidrachm no. 3 (**Pl. XXXVII. 14**) is also to be attributed to this third Manučithr. It is probably similar to Mordtmann's no. 142.

The latest issue of Persepolitan coins represented in this collection was made in the name of Artaxerxes IV, son of Manučithr (p. 244, **Pl. XXXVII. 15–19**; Mordtmann, pp. 183–4). The king's name is sometimes on the reverse, around a radiate head wearing the Persepolitan walled crown; which head, however, is doubtless that of his deified father, whose name is written against it on no. 3 and perhaps on no. 4. The coins of this king fall into two groups; those which have Manučithr's name on the reverse (nos. 3 and 4) are of less flat fabric than the others (nos. 1, 2, and 5).

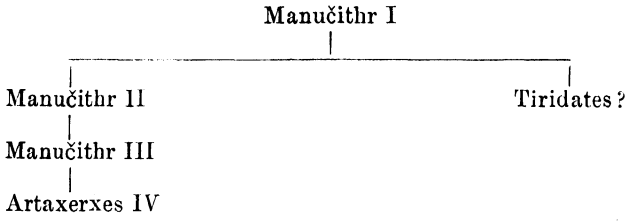
Mordtmann closes his study of the series with two coins which he reads 'King Tiridat' and 'Tiridat son of Ardeshir'. The former name is on a coin at Berlin (Prokesch-Osten); the latter he reads on a coin figured by Thomas[1]; but in order to read the father's name it is necessary to assume that two letters have been dropped in the middle, for all that the coin shows is ארתתרי. As a matter of fact, the inscriptions on both sides of this coin are the same as on no. 4 of Manučithr II, and the father's name must be, as in that case, Manučithr also. No. 4 however, apart from its obverse inscription, is exactly like nos. 3 and 5, both of which seem to contain in their obverse legends certain elements of מנגתרי.

Markoff's coin,[2] which Justi[3] groups with the two described by Mordtmann, has only three letters of the king's name left on the obverse; the reverse is uninscribed, with a type like no. 2 of Manučithr II. Markoff reads the name as [תי]רדת, thus confirming Mordtmann's view. It is possible, therefore, that there was a Tiridates, son of the original Manučithr, who struck coins indistinguishable, save in their inscriptions, from those of Manučithr II. But the readings are so uncertain that I have preferred

[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1872, Pl. II. 5.
[2] *Monn. Arsac., Subarsac.*, &c. (1889), Pl. I. 686.
[3] *Iran. Nam.*, p. 327, no. 9.

to leave our hemidrachm no. 4 with the others which it so closely resembles.

For the relationships of this last family of Persepolitan kings we may therefore propose the following scheme:



A late Persepolitan coin which it is difficult to fit in with any of the other series is represented by a few specimens, of which two are catalogued on p. 242, **Pl. XXXVII. 10, 11.** The remarkable reverse type has a faint suggestion of Indian influence.[1] On the first specimen the inscriptions on both sides of the figure appear to be identical, except that on the left it is read inwards from left to right instead of as usual from right to left. Both suggest MaLKA, but in addition there is a fifth sign of which only the bottom of the upright stroke is visible. On the other specimen the inscription on the left of the figure may be as on the first. M. de Morgan, to whom a cast of the Museum specimen was submitted, suggests RTČR for the inscription on the right (for Artaxerxes II, father of Namōpat?); but, as he points out, the name is differently written on Namōpat's coins; and in any case the style of the coin appears to me to be later than the time of that Artaxerxes.

ELYMAIS—SUSIANA.

Elymais, which, at any rate for the most part, was identical with Susiana,[2] may be briefly described as the country between

[1] Cp. Mao and Mithro on coins of Kanishka, B. M. C., *Greek and Scythic Kings*, Pl. XXVI. 9, 10.

[2] Weissbach in Pauly-Wissowa, v, 1908, cols. 2458–67, gives a convenient

Babylonia and Persis, about the valleys of the Choaspes and Eulaeus, with Susa as its chief city.

Of its cults, something can be gleaned from incidental references. Antiochus III was killed in an attempt to plunder the treasury of a temple of 'Belos' in Elymais; and Antiochus IV, in 164 B.C., made a similar attempt on a temple of a goddess who is variously called 'Artemis' (Polybius, Josephus), 'Aphrodite' (Appian), 'Nanaia' (2 Macc. i. 13), i.e. the Babylonian Nature-goddess Nanai,[1] the Nana or Nanaia of Indo-Scythic coins, and perhaps also to be identified with the Persian Anaitis, of whom Aelian mentions a temple, in the land of Elymais, where tame lions were kept. The temple, or one of the temples, of Artemis was known as τὰ Ἄζαρα; this and a temple of Athena were robbed by Mithradates the Great of 10,000 talents. It seems safe to assume that these goddesses are the Artemis and Athena who appear in Greek guise on the later coins (**Pl. XLII. 13–21**); and the City-goddess whose radiate bust forms an earlier type (**Pl. XXXIX. 14 ff.**) is generally also identified with the local Artemis. The Zeus of the earliest coins (**Pl. XXXVIII. 1–6**), on the other hand, may represent the Belos who is mentioned in connexion with Antiochus III. The 'anchor' which occurs on most of the coins is usually supposed to be derived from the Seleucid symbol, and may, if that is so, indicate some claim of the local kings to Seleucid descent; for after the death of Alexander Susa was part of the Seleucid dominions. Very similar objects occur on coins attributed to Phraates III (?) and Orodes I of Parthia[2]; on some of the latter coins it is capped by a crescent or trident-shaped ornament. The association with the crescent and star or pellet on the coins of Elymais is very close. Parthian coins which bear this symbol may have been meant, as Wroth suggests, for circulation in Elymais, or to emphasize the Parthian king's suzerainty over that kingdom.

summary of its geography and history, with full references, which need not here be repeated.

[1] Wagner in Roscher's Lexikon, s.v. Nana.

[2] Wroth, B.M.C., *Parthia*, Pl. XI. 14 and XVII. 7 ff., and p. lxxvi.

But we are not by this brought any nearer to the interpretation of the object, which may, after all, be not an anchor at all, but a sacred symbol associated with some deity of Susa.

The coinage begins in the second century B.C., under the dynasty of Kamnaskires. It has been studied with great care by Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe, whose three contributions to the subject make reference to earlier publications unnecessary.[1]

The earliest coinage directly associated with Elymais is the remarkable Alexandrine tetradrachm of Aspeisas, governor of Susiana under Antigonus.[2]

The only literary mention of any later ruler of Elymais is to be found in the text of Pseudo-Lucian[3]: *Καὶ Μνασκίρης δὲ βασιλεὺς Παρθυαίων ἐξ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα ἔζησεν ἔτη*, which Longpérier, on the evidence of the coins, emended to *Καμνασκίρης δὲ βασιλεύς, κτλ.* This Kamnaskires is called king of the Parthians, it is true, but the author could hardly be expected to distinguish between a king of the Parthians and his vassal of Elymais.

Which of the kings of the name is referred to, it seems impossible to decide, for there is no certainty in the proposed attribution of the various coins with the name to three or four different kings. It is certain that the dynasty lasted for some time; for the earliest coin, by its style, is evidently of about the middle of the second

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[1] (I) *Rev. Num.*, 1902, pp. 92–114 ('La Dynastie des Kamnaskirès', dealing with the earlier coinage).

(II) 'Monnaies de l'Élymaïde' in *Mission de Morgan*, tome viii (1905), which describes the coins in the hoard found in 1900 and other coins supposed to be contemporary with them, and also others which are known, and are presumably later than the contents of the said hoard.

(III) 'Les Monnaies de l'Élymaïde' in *Rev. Num.*, 1919, which modifies his previous classification in the light of new material.

It may be noted here that, apart from the earlier coins of silver, and the bronze 'tetradrachms', the great mass of the coins in the British Museum comes from two donations made in 1909 by Lt. A. T. Wilson (now Sir Arnold Wilson, K.C.I.E.). The first donation consists of coins found in a hoard at Susa; the provenance of the second does not appear to be certain, but that the coins came from a hoard, and from Susa, seems to be probable. In the indications below the text the coins from the latter donation are distinguished by a mark of interrogation after the word 'Susa'. A certain number of the

century B.C.; the Kamnaskires who married Anzaze dated his coins in the year 231 A.S. (= 82–81 B.C.); and there is a long

coins from these two donations are too badly preserved to be included in this Catalogue, or even to be classified with complete certainty. Approximately, however, Allotte de la Fuÿe's various groups are represented as follows in the two donations.

Classification according to Allotte de la Fuÿe.		First donation (from Susa).	Second donation (from Susa ?).
Kamnaskires	Type B a	7	—
Orodes I	Type A a 1	18	—
	,, ,, 2	—	—
	,, ,, 3 (Fortune)	10	3
	,, ,, 3 (Anchor, &c.)	30	3
	,, A d (Eagle)	—	—
	,, ,, (Diadem)	—	—
Orodes II	Type A d or A e 1 (Bust)	12	—
	,, ,, ,, 2 (Dashes)	38	4
	,, B b 1	3	—
	,, ,, 2	31	2
Phraates	Type A b 1 (Artemis)	11	3
	,, ,, 1 (Dashes)	23	3
	,, A c 1	1	2
	,, ,, 2 (Eagle)	—	2
	,, ,, 2 (Diadem)	—	5
	,, A d	—	2
Phraataces	Type B c	—	—
X	Type B d	—	—
Orodes III	Type B e (Anchor)	—	—
	,, ,, (Artemis)	—	7
	,, B f	1	—
Orodes IV	Type B g	10	5
Y	Type B h	—	1
Z	Type B i	14	6
Vologeses	Type B j	1	2
Chosroes	Type B k	—	—
	Total	210	50

Another important addition to the Museum series was made in 1920 by the generosity of Monsieur J. de Morgan. All the pieces presented by him are characterized by their excellent preservation, especially as regards the inscriptions. They came from a hoard found at Dizful.

[2] Robinson in *Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 37.

[3] *Macrobii*, c. 16.

series of coins showing a progressive degradation of the types. A certain number of these degraded types are associated in hoards with the coins attributable to kings of the names of Orodes and Phraates. Allotte de la Fuÿe, who was formerly inclined to identify Orodes I and Phraates of Elymais with the Parthian kings of the same names, is now of opinion that they are later, and belong to the end of the first and beginning of the second century after Christ. A specimen of the bronze tetradrachms of the Kamnaskires class was found together with Characenian coins of Attambelos III and IV and Theoneses III, which belong to the period A. D. 93–111; and this would seem to indicate that the Kamnaskires coinage came to an end in the second half of the first century. The period covered by the coinage from the reign of the Kamnaskires who married Anzaze, to the reign of Orodes I, seems to have lasted about a century and a half. Then follow the reigns of Orodes I, Phraates, Orodes II and their successors, bringing us down, perhaps, to the latter part of the second century.

The identification of the Orodes and Phraates of Elymais with Parthian namesakes being now discarded by its proposer, there remains another suggested link between the two series, in the bronze coin attributed to Chosroes of Parthia, whom Allotte de la Fuÿe is inclined to regard as the successor of Phraates. This will be discussed in its place; meanwhile, without accepting the interpolation of the coin in the series of Elymais, we may agree to the attribution of the coin to Chosroes.

Adhering in the main to the principles established by Allotte de la Fuÿe for the distinction of the various groups of coins, but omitting the more precarious elements of his classification, we note the following groups.

I.

Kamnaskires I Nikephoros.

Æ Attic tetradrachm (Paris): *Obv.* Portrait[1] in the style of the Seleucid coins of the first half of the second century; *rev.* ΒΑΣΙ-

[1] Sieveking's notion (*Rev. Arch.*, 1903, i, p. 344 f.) that this is a portrait of

ΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΜΝΙΣΚΙΡΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. Apollo seated on omphalos, holding two arrows.

Rev. Num., 1902, Pl. V. 1; here **Pl. LIII. 6**.

Another at Berlin (*Z.f. N.*, 1898, p. 231). Drachms of the same type, without the epithet ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, also exist.

II.

Kamnaskires II and Anzaze. 231 and 232 A.S. = 82/1 and 81/0 B.C.

Æ Tetradrachms and drachm, as nos. 1–4 in this Catalogue (**Pl. XXXVIII. 1–4** and **LIII. 7**). Cf. *Rev. Num.*, *l.c.*, p. 99, no. 2, p. 102, no. 5.

III.

Kamnaskires III, son of (the Great?) King Kamnaskires II.
251 A.S. (?) = 62/1 B.C.

(*a*) Æ Tetradrachms (*Rev. Num.*, *l.c.*, p. 100, no. 3, Pl. V. 3, here **Pl. LIII. 8**) and drachms, as p. 247, nos. 1, 2, **Pl. XXXVIII. 5, 6**. The portrait is that of a young man. The tetradrachm reads *Βασιλέως Καμνασκίρου* ΤΟΥΕΓ *Βασιλέως Καμνασκίρου*. Allotte de la Fuÿe rejects the interpretations of the doubtful word or words as ΟΥΛΕΓ (for Volagases) or ΤΟΥ ΕΓ(*γόνου*), in favour of ΤΟΥ(Μ)ΕΓ(*άλου*), which is partly supported by the reading ΤΟΥΛΕΓ found in group (*b*). Even this, however, seems a very doubtful emendation. The drachms seem to have the same inscription as the tetradrachms in an even more decrepit form.

(*b*) Æ Tetradrachms and smaller denominations (*Rev. Num.*, *l.c.*, p. 100 f., no. 4, p. 103 f., nos. 6–10); see p. 248 f., nos. 3–11 (**Pl. XXXVIII. 7–14**; **LIII. 9**). The head on the obverse would appear to represent Kamnaskires II, while that on the reverse, with short round beard, is not unlike the heads on the obverses of group (*a*), which may be taken for Kamnaskires III. The specimen of the drachm in Sir Charles Oman's Collection (3·86 gm., here **Pl. LIII. 10**) seems to read

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Antiochus IV as suzerain of Kamnaskires, and Blum's (*B.C.H.*, 1915, p. 24) that, if it is a Seleucid, it would more probably be Antiochus V, need only be mentioned here.

▒PAIIAI'▒ above, ▒I'NAI on r., OYI'BAI'A▒ on l.; the exergue is obliterated.

Among the less degenerate specimens of this group are two[1] which appear to be dated: one of them either TΘ or TO (309 or 370 A.S. = 4/3 B.C. or A.D. 58/9) and the other - ΞZ, i.e. presumably TΞZ (368 A.S. = A.D. 56/7). As the two specimens are much alike, it is to be presumed that the date of the former is TO rather than TΘ. These coins appear to me to be mere imitations, struck by later rulers, of the types and inscriptions of the earlier coins, the only attempted change being in the dates which they bear. It seems therefore hopeless to attempt to assign them to different kings of the name of Kamnaskires, as Allotte de la Fuÿe does,[2] although, as there is no change in the types, we may assume that one dynasty kept the throne throughout the period of this coinage.

(*c*) Modification of the previous obverse type, probably an attempt at portraying a definite king. The hair is treated in such a way as to suggest the brim of a hat. Above the anchor symbol on the tetradrachms is usually a four-pointed star in a crescent; on the drachms the star is reduced to a pellet. See **Pl. XXXIX. 1–10, LIII. 11**, and *Rev. Num.*, 1902, Pl. V. 11–13; 1919, Pl. I. 5–8. The metal is either very base silver (potin) or bronze. Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe calls the king represented by these coins Kamnaskires VI; traces of the name may indeed be found on some specimens. A rosette which he finds in place of the crescent above the anchor on a drachm is compared by him to a similar symbol on coins of Characene attributed to Attambelos IV (412–16 A.S.).[3] But, in the first place, it will be seen from our **Pl. XLIV. 6** that the symbol on the coin of Attambelos is not a rosette but a star; and, in the second, there appears in any case to be little difference between the rosette on the drachm in question and the symbol,

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[1] *Rev. Num.*, 1919, pp. 59-60, Pl. I. 1, 2.

[2] See his latest views: *Rev. Num.*, 1919, p. 61 and pp. 71-2.

[3] Presumably the coin published by Babelon, *Mélanges*, iii, Pl. VII. 6.

half star, half rosette, above the anchor on a tetradrachm of an earlier type, such as that illustrated in **Pl. XXXVIII. 8** (where, it is true, the symbol, owing to the worn state of the coin, cannot be seen in the reproduction). This symbol therefore hardly helps us to a date. But an indication is furnished by the fact that one of the tetradrachms of the group at present under consideration ('Kamnaskires VI') was found in the hoard of Characenian tetradrachms discovered by de Sarzec at Tello in 1878. These tetradrachms range from 365 A. S. (A. D. 53) to 423 A. S. (A. D. 111). As the coin of 'Kamnaskires VI' was poorly preserved, Allotte de la Fuÿe thinks it may belong to about 380 A. S. (A. D. 68). Since the head on the coins of this king is always that of an old man, M. de la Fuÿe supposes that he may be the Kamnaskires who is recorded to have reached the age of ninety-six years.

(*d*) The tetradrachm no. 31, **Pl. XXXIX. 11** (presented by Sir Charles Oman, whose own specimen, weighing 13·10 gm., is figured in **Pl. LIII. 12**) appears to show a portrait distinct from that on the tetradrachms just discovered. In front of the bust on Sir Charles Oman's specimen is the trace of a second symbol (another anchor?). The reverse type appears to be a head to l., but of the inscription I can make nothing.

The degeneration of the reverse type culminates in the field semé with dashes which is so characteristic of the later coinage of Elymais. Henceforward the coinage seems to make no pretence of being of any metal more precious than bronze; though the distinction between two main denominations, corresponding to the original tetradrachms and drachms, seems to be preserved for some time. But no 'tetradrachms' are known that can be attributed to any king later than Phraates; and even in the weights of the 'drachms' there is a distinct falling off as time goes on. The Greek inscriptions become progressively blundered, and the Aramaic, which appear first with Orodes I, become no easier to read.

Orodes I.

With this king the character of the coinage changes considerably. The tetradrachm is very rare. The apparently unique Paris specimen, from de Morgan's find, is illustrated in **Pl. LIII. 13**. It bears the king's name in Aramaic, *Urud Malka*, and is the only known coin of this king with Aramaic inscription.[1]

To this king Allotte de la Fuÿe also attributes a small group of drachms with the facing head wearing a tiara (described as *not* ornamented with crescents) and on the reverse either an eagle holding a diadem in his beak, or a double diadem flanked by two crescents containing pellets.[2] There were no specimens of these coins in de Morgan's find. Further, the same or similar types occur under Phraates,[3] a king subsequent to those represented in the find. The question therefore arises whether all coins of these types do not belong to the time of Phraates. The absence of the crescents from the tiara on the coins attributed to Orodes I may possibly be due to the worn state of the coins. In this Catalogue all the coins of these types are placed under Phraates. An alternative, still preferable to assigning them to Orodes I, would be to give them to Orodes II, who uses the facing head wearing a tiara without crescents. I cannot see what reason there is for assigning these coins to Orodes I rather than to either of the other kings, with whose types they seem to accord better.

Assuming, as seems probable, that the coins of Orodes I follow on the coins dated in A.S. 368 and 370, and that the coin of Chosroes which was represented by a solitary specimen in de Morgan's find was struck by the Parthian king of that name, who reigned approximately from A.S. 406 to 441 (A.D. 94–129), Allotte

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[1] On the nature of the Aramaic script of the coins of Elymais, and the differences as between the tetradrachms and the smaller coins, perhaps pointing to local influence, see *Rev. Num.*, 1919, p. 69.

[2] *Mission de Morgan*, Pl. XIV, nos. 142–4.

[3] *ibid.*, Pl. XIV, nos. 150–2. The tiara of the king on these coins is described as adorned with two crescents containing pellets.

de la Fuÿe dates between 370 and 440 all the kings represented in de Morgan's find, from and including Kamnaskires VI, viz.:

Kamnaskires VI.

Orodes I.

Orodes II (Kamnaskires-Orodes, son of Orodes I).

Phraates, son of Orodes I.

Chosroes.

Even if we do not accept the attribution to Elymais of the coin of Chosroes, its evidence for the dating of the hoard remains unimpaired, so that we may regard the kings Orodes I and his successors as having reigned approximately within the limits A. D. 58 and 128. Whether those successors were two or three depends on whether the identification of Orodes II with Kamnaskirès-Orodes is to be accepted or rejected.

Orodes II.

All the coins attributed to this king represent him facing; the inscription, where there is any, is in Aramaic. The only reverse type is the bust of Artemis facing; the coins which do not show this have merely scattered dashes on the reverse. The inscription *Urud Malka*,[1] sometimes with the addition *Bari Urud*, identifies the king as Orodes son of Orodes. But there is a group of coins[2] on which the king's bust is shown with two large lateral tufts of hair. Some of these are inscribed *Urud Malka Bari Urud* (*Malka*). But some of the drachms read KUMaŠKIR URUD MaLKA, and the tetradrachms KaBNaH(Z)KIR URUD MaLKa BaR URUD MaLKA.[3] Allotte de la Fuÿe maintains that Orodes and Kamnaskires- (or Kumaskires-) Orodes are one and the same king. Certainly we may agree that all the coins with the bust having large lateral tufts of hair belong to one and the same

[1] Well seen on the Paris specimen, Pl. LIII. 14.

[2] *Mission de Morgan*, p. 52, nos. 70–116 and 145, here Pl. XL. 20 ff. and Pl. LIII. 15 (Paris specimen).

[3] See especially the fine specimen from the Petrowicz Collection, *Rev. Num.*, 1919, p. 68, and Pl. I. 10.

person; and, if this is so, it is clear that he did not always think it necessary to prefix the Kamnaskires or Kumaskires to his name Orodes. A further fact in favour of assigning both groups of coins to the same king is that the facing bust of Artemis is found on them and them alone.

An unpublished variety of the coinage of Kamnaskires-Orodes is illustrated in **Pl. LIII. 16**, by the permission of the owner, M. J. de Morgan. On the reverse is a curious bearded head l., with an inscription which M. de Morgan reads כומנ ורוד מלכא (Kumn. Urud Malkā).

Phraates.

That this king was the son of Orodes is proved by the unique tetradrachm, p. 274, no. 23, **Pl. XLI. 16.**[1] This is the king's only coin with Aramaic inscription; the lettering on his smaller coins, when there is any, is Greek. He introduces the type of Artemis huntress; the eagle and diadem types attributed to him have already been mentioned (p. cxc).[2]

After Phraates, Allotte de la Fuÿe proposes to interpolate a bronze coin[3] with an uncertain Greek legend, possibly **BACΛEY XOCPOI**. The head-dress of the king on this coin is certainly in favour of the attribution to Chosroes, whose date may be taken approximately as A. D. 94–129. The type of the huntress Artemis on the reverse, combined with the fact that a specimen was

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[1] Discussed by Allotte de la Fuÿe, *Rev. Num.*, 1919, p. 67 f. The lettering is somewhat peculiar, but there can be little doubt that the last two letters of the king's name (את) are legible in the first line of the inscription. The ת approximates to the Mandaean form, as shown in Allotte de la Fuÿe's table on p. 43 of the *Mission de Morgan*, t. viii.

[2] None of the coins with these types bears any inscription; Allotte de la Fuÿe's attribution of them depends on the resemblance of the bust to that on inscribed coins.

[3] Line engravings of four specimens in *Mission de Morgan*, viii, p. 31; photographic reproductions, *ibid.*, Pl. XIII. 138; Petrowicz, Taf. XXI. 12; B. M. C., *Parthia*, Pl. XXXVII. 4; *Rev. Num.*, 1919, Pl. II. 21. On p. 70 of the last-mentioned publication will be found Allotte de la Fuÿe's latest view of the question.

included in de Morgan's Susa find of coins of Elymais, has led to the inclusion of this coin in the series of Elymais.[1]

There is, however, a most striking difference between the fabric of this coin, which is comparatively flat, and its style, which still retains traces of a good Greek model, especially in the treatment of the figure of Artemis, on the one hand, and, on the other, the thick fabric and rude style of the coins of Elymais. Inserted anywhere in the series, it looks thoroughly out of place. There is, however, a possibility that Chosroes may have conquered Elymais and struck this coin in his own mint as a record of his victory. This would reconcile the conflicting evidence of fabric and type.

Later Kings.

Allotte de la Fuÿe distinguishes[2] five kings, represented by coins of which there were no specimens in de Morgan's find. These are:

Orodes III[3] (with his queen Ulfan).
Unidentified (X).
Orodes IV.
Unidentified (Y).
Unidentified (Z).

He gives them to a period of ninety-eight years, making the series end with the rise of the Sassanian power under Ardashir (A.D. 226). Judging from style and fabric, the last coins of our series may well be contemporary with the small bronze coins of that ruler.

As regards his King X, the single specimen[4] which he attri-

[1] 'Cette monnaie, unique dans la trouvaille de 1900, était très rare dans les trouvailles précédentes' (*Rev. Num.*, 1919, p. 70). It is not clear whether this means that some, though but few, specimens have been found in other hoards of coins of Elymais, or merely that the coin is rarely found at all. I assume the latter alternative, since no information confirming the former is given about the two specimens in the Petrowicz Collection or the one in the British Museum; and no other specimens are known.

[2] *Rev. Num.*, 1919, p. 72. De Morgan's classification is given on p. 76.

[3] Orodes IV according to de Morgan, who distinguishes Kamnaskires-Orodes (as Orodes III) from Orodes II.

[4] *Mission de Morgan*, viii, p. 52, no. 153.

butes to that ruler differs only in the lack of lateral tufts of hair from others which are attributed to Orodes III (as no. 1, **Pl. XLII. 1**, in this Catalogue, nos. 154–6 in his work). To Orodes IV are attributed coins of the types of **Pl. XLII. 7–12**; certain specimens (like that from the Luynes Collection, **Pl. LIII. 17**) bear the inscription *Urud Malka*. The Kings Y and Z are represented by types similar to those in **Pl. XLII. 13–18**. Among them are the coins with the Athena type (**Pl. XLII. 19, 20**), which Allotte de la Fuÿe formerly attributed, with a mark of interrogation, to the Parthian Volagases II, and which he now would regard as the only type of King Z. Finally, there is a type, represented by six coins (**Pl. XLII. 22–5**), which evidently belongs to our series, although it has not come to the notice of previous writers on the subject.

In the above description, it has been assumed that the era in use in Elymais was the Seleucid. Allotte de la Fuÿe has, however, raised the question[1] whether the era may possibly have been that of Alexander, beginning in 330 B.C. Although this hypothesis would perhaps remove one objection to his classification (which implies that coins of 'Kamnaskires V', showing no marked difference of age in the portrait, were struck some sixty years apart),[2] he leaves the question undecided, and we may follow his example.

CHARACENE.

Characene, a district at the head of the Persian Gulf, comprised the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates, from the junction of the two streams. It took its name from its chief city *Χάραξ Ὑσπαοσίνου* (Spasinu Charax), which was founded by Hyspaosines (see below) on a site on which Alexander the Great had previously placed a city called Alexandreia, and Antiochos IV an Antiocheia.

[1] *Rev. Num.*, 1919, pp. 73 ff.

[2] This objection does not apply if, as we have supposed above, the later coins are an instance of the immobilization of types.

The site appears to be quite uncertain;[1] the most popular view is that it was at Mohammerah.

The history of the coinage, down to the disappearance of the Greek inscriptions, has been revised by Babelon, in the light of much new material (chiefly from de Sarzec's great hoard of 732 coins found at Tello in 1878).[2] The recent discovery of coins of an Attambelos earlier than the one hitherto supposed to have been the first has altered the numeration of the kings of that name.

The British Museum acquired, in 1825, a large number of Characenian coins from the collection of Claudius James Rich, formerly H.E.I.C. Resident at Baghdad. This collection included at least 522 coins of the later series, with Aramaic inscriptions. Unfortunately no exact record has been preserved of the contents of the collection, and it is probable that all the choicer specimens were picked out and incorporated in the general series of Characenian coins,[3] the remainder being left together for future consideration. From this mass of coins those which are noted in this catalogue as 'from C. J. Rich' have been selected for description. The remainder are too badly preserved to repay cataloguing. They undoubtedly, to judge by their appearance, came from a single hoard; it is unfortunate that we cannot decide with certainty whether any of the earlier series, with Greek inscriptions, were in the same hoard. A point of interest to be

[1] See the elaborate account of the place by Andreas in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.*, i, 1390–5. For Characene generally see also Weissbach's articles in the same work, iii. 2116 and 2122. Babelon's article on the coinage was not available at the time when these articles were written; but the evidence of the coins is still ignored in the Supplement i. 283.

[2] *Journal int. d'arch. numism.*, i (1898), pp. 381–404 = *Mélanges Numism.*, iii, 221–50; with references to previous writings, of which the most important is Waddington's article in *Rev. Num.*, 1866 = *Mélanges de Numism.*, ii, 77–107.

[3] In this general series there are 14 coins from Attambelos II down to the end of the series with Greek inscriptions, and 38 of the series with Aramaic inscriptions, of the provenance of which no record has been preserved. That means, in all probability, that they were acquired before about 1838, and they may well have come from Rich's collection. As regards the 38 Aramaic coins this probability of their common provenance is strongly supported by their general appearance.

noted is that, mingled with this collection, were three Kushan coins, of Vima Kadphises (as B. M. C., *Greek and Scythic Kings*, Pl. XXV. 12) of Kanishka[1] and of Huvishka (as B. M. C., Pl. XXIX. 3). From their appearance, these three coins would seem to have formed part of the hoard; they successfully escaped notice until the coins were carefully examined for the purposes of the present work. Their presence is another indication, if any were needed, of intercourse between the head of the Persian Gulf and India in the first and second centuries of our era; but the dates of the three Kushan kings themselves being greatly in dispute, we obtain no light from them as to the date of the Characenian coins.

The following is the sequence of the coinage and of the kings who issued it, so far as we can establish it from the available evidence.

GREEK SERIES.

I. Hyspaosines, son of Sagdodonakos.[2] Silver tetradrachms, one of which, at Berlin, is dated A.S. ΗΠΡ [3] = 125–4 B.C. Babelon, p. 225.[4] Here **Pl. LIV. 1** (the Paris specimen). The reverse type

[1] Apparently an unpublished variety: *obv.* king standing l. at altar as usual, inscr. obscure; *rev.* goddess Ardochsho(?) seated to front, nimbate, head r., holding in r. cornucopiae; on l. inscr. obscure, on r. monogram as *Indian Mus. Catal.*, i, Pl. VII. 154.

[2] Plin. *N. H.*, vi. 139. Detlefsen reads *Sagdodonacus*; vv. ll. are Saggodanacus, Saggonadacus, [S]aggodadacus. Though the analogy of Apodakos would point to one of the last two forms, that of Αδαδναδιναχης, found on bricks at Tello, confirms Detlefsen's reading, even if the two persons are not the same man. See Drouin, *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 377, and Babelon, p. 244, on this question. Hyspaosines is also mentioned by Pseudo-Lucian in a passage which it is convenient to give in full here: *Macrob.* c. 16 Ὑσπασίνης δὲ ὁ Χάρακος καὶ τῶν κατ' Ἐρυθρὰν τόπων βασιλεὺς πέντε καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἐτῶν νοσήσας ἐτελεύτησε. Τίραιος δὲ ὁ μεθ' Ὑσπασίνην τρίτος βασιλεύσας δύο καὶ ἐνενήκοντα βιοὺς ἐτελεύτα νόσῳ. Ἀρτάβαζος δὲ ὁ μετὰ Τίραιον ἕβδομος βασιλεύσας ἓξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἐτῶν καταχθεὶς ἀπὸ Πάρθων ἐβασίλευσε.

[3] So far as I can ascertain, there is no absolutely certain evidence that the Seleucid era is that which is employed on the Characenian coins; but its assumption, in itself extremely probable, does not lead to any contradiction of such other evidence as we possess.

[4] The references to Babelon's article are to the reprint in his *Mélanges*.

of Herakles seated, with his club on his knee, seems to be borrowed from the coins of Euthydemus I of Bactria.

II. Apodakos, only known from his coins, which are silver tetradrachms, dated 203 (110–9 B.C.) and 207 (106–5 B.C.). See **Pl. XLIII. 1; LIV. 2.**[1]

III. Tiraios I. Silver tetradrachm dated **ΓΚΣ** = 90–89 B.C. Babelon, p. 227, here **Pl. LIV. 3** (the Paris specimen). This king is only known from his coins. He bears the title Euergetes, and his reverse type breaks the monotony of the Herakles types with a figure of a City-goddess enthroned to l., holding cornucopiae and Nike. The portrait of the aged king is remarkable.

IV. Tiraios II. Tetradrachms, of which one is dated **ΣΝΒ** = 61–60 B.C.,[2] another probably **ΑΞΣ** or **ΔΞΣ**, i.e. 52–51 or 49–48 B.C. (here **Pl. XLIII. 2**). This king also issued bronze coins with the reverse type of Nike (p. 290, no. 2, **Pl. XLIII. 3**). He takes the titles Soter Euergetes,[3] and his example is followed by his successors, with few if any exceptions, down to the end of the series with Greek inscriptions. This Tiraios is supposed to be the king mentioned by Pseudo-Lucian as the third in succession after Hyspaosines, although the portrait on the coins of Tiraios I would suggest that he also lived to a great age. It would be possible to make the statement apply to Tiraios I if we assumed that, in counting, the author of the *Macrobii* included the king from whom the counting began.[4] But, as we shall see when we come to Artabazos, he did not do so.

On coins of this king and of many of his successors there appear beneath the arm of Herakles certain letters, some of which certainly are of the local Aramaic form.

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[1] The latter is a specimen, an electrotype of which has long been in the British Museum, and which has recently been acquired by Sir Charles Oman. In spite of the difference in the portraits on the two coins there can be no doubt of the genuineness of either this or the British Museum specimen.

[2] Von Sallet, *Z.f. N.*, iii, 1876, p. 249; viii, 1881, p. 213.

[3] The inscription is probably **ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ**, but of the conjunction small trace is left.

[4] As in such a phrase as *τρίτη ἡμέρα* = the day after next. This is the view of Winckler (*Altoriental. Forschungen*, ii, p. 79).

V. Attambelos I. The existence of this king was unsuspected until five silver tetradrachms, acquired by a soldier in Mesopotamia during the war, were submitted to and bought by the British Museum in 1920 (pp. 291–2, Pl. LV. 10–14). They bear portraits closely resembling that of Tiraios II. Of the dates, only one is absolutely complete (ΒΟΣ), but another, ΘΞΣ, may be regarded as nearly certain.[1] The others are very obscure; on one of them the digit numeral may possibly be a Γ (made like a Π); if so, this king's reign extended to 40–39 B.C. An Aramaic or Mandaean letter appears under the arm of Herakles on no. 5.

VI. Theonesios (Thionesios) I. Base metal or bronze 'tetradrachms' dated ΓΟΣ = 40–39 B.C., Babelon, p. 229; here Pl. LIV. 4 (Paris specimen). The form of the name varies; this king's coins show the reading ΘΙΟΝΗΣΙΟΥ; those of the second of the name have ΘΕΩΝΗΣΙΟΥ; those of the third, ΘΕΟΝΗCΟΥ or ΘΕΟ ΝΗΙΟΥ. The balance of evidence is in favour of the form Theonesios, rather than Theonneses, as Waddington and Babelon write it.

VII. Attambelos II. Base tetradrachms[2] dated from ΓΠΣ (30–29 B.C.) or ΕΠΣ (28–27 B.C.) to ΖΙΤ (A.D. 5–6); see pp. 293–4, Pl. XLIII. 4–6 and Babelon, p. 230. Also bronze of the same

[1] ΔΞΣ is possible, but the top of the first letter seems to have been round rather than angular.

[2] I append an analysis which Dr. Alexander Scott has been good enough to make of a specimen of the coinage of Attambelos II:

	per cent.	original composition.
Silver	29·44	33·57
Copper	57·92	66·05
Iron	0·24	0·27
Lead and tin	0·09	0·11
Oxygen	6·84	
Chlorine	1·46	
Lime	1·84	
Magnesia	0·20	
Water	1·93	
	99·96	100·00

There was a minute trace of gold present, but no silica.

January, 1920. (Sd.) A. Scott.

type (Nike) as the coin of Tiraios II.[1] From this time onwards the coins are constantly differentiated by the Mandaean letter placed in the field under the arm of Herakles. This king, like most of the dynasty, is only known from his coins.[2]

VIII. Adinerglos or Adinergaos. Base tetradrachms dated ΑΚΤ (= A.D. 9–10) or ΔΚΤ (A.D. 12–13) and ΤΛΓ (A.D. 21–22). Much has been written in the endeavour to distinguish these two coins as belonging to two different kings, the earlier named Abinnerglos, the later Adinnerglos. The two are illustrated on **Pl. XLIII. 7** and **Pl. LIV. 5.** The reading on the later coin (ΛΔΙΝΝΡΓΛΟ) is certain.[3] The beginning of the name on the British Museum coin, on the other hand, is obliterated. Waddington professed to be able to see at the beginning the right leg of an Α; I regret that I can discover no sign of this. The second letter he read (with a confidence which, considering the condition of the coin, is somewhat surprising) as Β, or rather the lower loop of a Β, adding 'cette lettre ne peut en aucun cas être un Δ, comme on aurait pu le supposer'. Babelon follows him, saying that the letter has the form Ь 'sans aucun doute possible'. After a close examination of the original I can see not the slightest foundation for these very positive statements, and feel that but for the natural desire to make the coins square with the form *Ἀβεννήριγος*, given by Josephus,[4] no one would have dreamed of reading the name on our coin as anything but Α]ΔΙΝΗΡΓΛ[ΟΥ]. This is not to assert that the real reading cannot be ΑΒΙΝΗΡΓΛΟΥ, which would be showing excessive confidence on the other side. The only sound conclusion, according

[1] V. Langlois, *Numismatique des Arabes avant l'Islamisme*, Pl. II. 4 (Paris Collection).

[2] The Attambelos mentioned by Dio (lxviii. 28) is not, as Babelon supposes, this one, but the contemporary of Trajan.

[3] A forgery exists with the reading ΜΙΝΝΙϹΑΡ, ΑΔ having been turned into Μ, and ΡΓΛΟ to ΙϹΑΡ. See E. Corsini, *de Minnisari aliorumque Armeniae regum nummis*, &c., Liburni, 1754.

[4] *Ant.* xx. 2. 2. His form is confirmed by the name of the merchant M. Valerius Abinnericus, known from Pompeian inscriptions: *C. I. L.*, iv. 5611–20; cp. A. W. van Buren in *Class. Journal*, xv (1920), p. 406.

to the evidence available, seems to be that the probabilities are in favour of [A]ΔINHPΓΛ[OY], but that [A]BINHPΓΛ[OY] is not excluded, in view of the form which is taken by the second letter, with a triangular lower loop, on many coins of the period.

The testimony of Josephus, indeed, goes to show that his Ἀβεννήριγος was probably still reigning after A.D. 21–22, in which year the coin of Adinerglos was issued. It is all set forth by Waddington (pp. 92 ff.), who sums up by saying that it is not possible to reconcile it with the evidence of the coins. But that is only because he insists that 'Abinerglos' had already ceased to reign by A.D. 21–22. Josephus says that Izates, son of Monobazos, king of Adiabene, was sent as a young man to Abennerigos, who gave him his daughter Symacho in marriage, and established him as a ruler of a part of his dominions. It appears from other passages of Josephus that Izates died in A.D. 65, aged 55 years; he was therefore born in A.D. 11; he therefore cannot have been of marriageable age during the reign of Abennerigos, if that reign came to an end not later than A.D. 21–22. But if Abennerigos and Adinerglos are the same person, his reign may have continued even until A.S. 363 (= A.D. 51–2), the date of the only known coin of the next king, Theonesios II. We thus have, in the testimony of Josephus, a strong confirmation of the view that the attribution of the two coins in question to two different kings is incorrect.

Two more arguments remain to be met. The first is that the portraits on the two coins are different, the nose of the king on the later coins being more aquiline than on the earlier. But the character of the nose on the later coin appears to have been affected by a flaw in the die, which has produced an excrescence on the bridge. The contour is certainly not pure, as in the even more aquiline nose of Attambelos II on the coin illustrated by Babelon immediately above (Pl. VI. 7). If the excrescence be imagined away, we have a nose exactly like that on the other coin. In any case, we must make an allowance for increasing age.

The other argument, adduced by Babelon (p. 233), is that Pseudo-Lucian (*loc. cit.*), speaking of a certain king 'Artabazos',

says that he was the seventh king of Characene after Tiraios, and that to obtain this number we must distinguish Abinerglos from Adinerglos. The discovery of the coins of an earlier Attambelos, successor of Tiraios II, disposes of this argument.

A discussion of the native form represented by Adinerglos will be found in Waddington, pp. 96 ff. The A on the coins of this period is, as a rule, distinctly barred; but this does not prove absolutely that we must read ΑΔΙΝΗΡΓΛΟΥ instead of ΑΔΙ-ΝΗΡΓΑΟΥ.[1] As regards the second letter, it may be suggested that the δ of the coins and the β of other sources were both attempts to represent an indeterminate native sound.

IX. Theonesios II. Bronze tetradrachm dated A.S. 363 (A.D. 51–2); Babelon, Pl. VI. 10; here **Pl. LIV. 6**.

X. Attambelos III. Bronze tetradrachms dated from A.S. 365 (A.D. 53–4) to A.S. 383 (A.D. 71–2). The portraits show the king's growth from a beardless youth to a man of middle age (**Pl. XLIII. 8–XLIV. 5**).[2] On one specimen of this king's coinage appears a sign or group of signs which M. de Morgan (*Num. Chron.*, 1920, p. 123) interprets as TA, giving the initials of the king's name in Mandaean.

XI. Artabazos and Attambelos IV. The passage of the *Macrobii* referring to king Artabazos, whose existence is not vouched for by any coins, has already been quoted. In that passage ἐβασίλευσε is probably a slip for ἐτελεύτησε, the writer's point throughout being the age to which these people lived.[3] The interesting part of the statement is that the king was for some time an exile in

[1] On which see Drouin in *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 226. If. M. de Morgan is right in his reading 'IB'INGA'I on the later coins (*Num. Chron.*, 1920, p. 126), the form Adinergaos is perhaps to be preferred. On the other hand, the name Nergal is a likely element in a proper name of this district. I have therefore kept the more usual form in -los.

[2] A good specimen dated 372 is illustrated in Hirsch's *Katalog* xiii, Taf. LVII. 4544.

[3] If ἐβασίλευσε is correct, we must emend ἐτῶν to ἔτη (and a reign of 86 years would be something of a marvel); unless the age 86 is that at which he was restored, in which case the important point, the age at which he died, is omitted.

Parthia. This might be held to account for the lack of coins bearing his name. But as the writer says that he actually was restored to his throne, we may assume that he might possibly have issued coins.

It is not impossible that Pseudo-Lucian's 'Artabazos' (a common Persian name) is a mistake for Attambelos,[1] and that the gap of some thirty years between the last coin of Attambelos III (383) and the first of Attambelos IV (412) represents not the reign of an Artabazos, but the exile of Attambelos IV. The first coin of the next king is dated A.S. 421 (A.D. 109–10). If Attambelos IV died at the age of 86 about A.S. 420, he was born about A.S. 334, and would have been 49 or 50 at the time of the death of Attambelos III, and about 78 at the time of his first issue of coins on his return from exile. An objection, which cannot be ignored, to this theory is that the portrait on the coins of Attambelos IV does not show any signs of great age. But the art of the period is not such as to permit us to lay great stress on this fact; the only sign of age which the coins seem to make use of is the amount of beard which is shown.

The coins of Attambelos IV bear dates from A.S. 412 (A.D. 100–1) to A.S. 416 (A.D. 104–5). A star appears before the face on the obverse.

XII. Theonesios III. The coins of this king on which dates are legible belong to the years A.S. 421 (A.D. 109–10) to 423 (A.D. 111–12). The date on the specimen in the British Museum (no. 2, Pl. XLIV. 8), which Waddington read ΥΛΑ or ΥΛΔ, is so much knocked about that it is impossible to be certain of, and futile to conjecture, its reading. The coins of this king show a palm-branch instead of a star in front of the head.

XIII. Attambelos V. When Trajan descended the Tigris in A.D. 116, he received the submission of Attambelos, King of Mesene

[1] This suggestion must not be regarded as subscribing to Hugo Winckler's notion (*Altoriental. Forschungen*, ii, p. 79) that Artabazos is another real name for Attambelos.

and Characene.[1] This king does not seem to be represented by any coinage. Babelon, it is true, suggests that the date YKE (= A.D. 113–14) may perhaps be read on a coin with the portrait of a beardless king (Babelon, Pl. VII. 9; here **Pl. LIV. 7**). It must, however, be observed that the differential sign in the field in front of the leg of Herakles[2] on the reverse of this coin is exactly the same as that on another coin with a youthful head which is clearly dated TΞϚ, and which, therefore, belongs to Attambelos III.[3] This peculiar sign does not, to my knowledge, occur on other coins; its appearance, therefore, on two coins, both of which show a youthful portrait, indicates that both belong to the same king, as indeed the resemblance in the portraits, conventional though they be, would suggest. Babelon's attribution assumes a coincidence that is too remarkable to be accepted without further evidence.

There is more to be said for his further suggestion that one of the countermarks which occur on a number of the earlier coins may indicate this fifth Attambelos. It is found on coins of Theonesios III (see p. 300, no. 2, **Pl. XLIV. 8**) as well as on earlier pieces (e.g. p. 297, no. 4 of Attambelos III), and is easily to be resolved into ATTAMB.

The coins attributed to 'Orabzes' or 'Obadas' are in fabric and style so much closer to the coins of Meredates, that, in spite of their Characenian types, they may fitly be dealt with in a later section on the sub-Characenian coins.

ARAMAIC SERIES.

The transition to the Aramaic[4] series is given by two coins (p. 301, **Pl. XLIV. 9, 10**) which are unfortunately in a wretched

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[1] Dio Cass. lxxviii. 28. The texts have Ἀθάμβιλος (*ἀθάβηλος, ἀθάβιλος, ὁ σάμβηλος*).

[2] The sign appears to consist of two circles supported on an upright placed on a horizontal base, and superficially resembles a Roman standard. It is this sign which is read as אח by M. de Morgan (see above, p. cci).

[3] Babelon, Pl. VII. 2.

[4] The script, as Drouin has shown, comes closest to the Mandaean form (*Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 225).

state of preservation. The reverse type is the seated Herakles; one of them also shows the monogram above the god's right arm and a differential letter or letters below it; but the remains of the (perhaps blundered) Greek inscriptions are quite indecipherable. The head-dress on the obverse shows a departure from the usual style of the Greek coins, and an approximation to that of the earliest of the Aramaic.

These Aramaic coins fall into four groups (A–D), three of which are very small, while the fourth is represented by hundreds of specimens and numerous varieties. This difference is doubtless partly due to the fortune of finds. These coins have all been fully studied by E. Drouin.[1]

A. The group represented by the two coins, p. 302, **Pl. XLIV. 11, 12.**[2] Drouin, p. 216 f., nos. 1–4, Pl. V. 1–4. These continue the type of the seated Herakles, with the monogram above, and the Aramaic letter or letters below his r. arm. The inscription on the right can be read without doubt as מלכא (*Malkā*, king). Scott read the other half of the inscription as *Ibilna* or *Yabilana*; Lenormant as *Iabina* (in the various forms *Iabina*, *Ibia'na*, *Iâbina*) or *Yakina*. Drouin rejects both these, regards the points[3] at the beginning and end of the inscription as points merely, and suggests *Baga'a* or *Biga'a* or *Banaga* for the form which has no point after the first letter, and *Binaga* for the fuller spelling. Much the most plausible reading, however, is de Morgan's *'Ib'inga'i*, which he connects with the form Abinerglos (or Abinergaos) discussed above.

[1] *Monnaies araméennes de la Characène*, in *Rev. Num.*, 1889, pp. 211–54, 360–84. He gives full references to earlier writers. Recently M. J. de Morgan has reopened the whole question (*Num. Chron.*, 1920, pp. 122–40).

[2] Drouin's statement (p. 200) that the coin (no. 2) in the British Museum is the identical piece seen by Saint-Martin in the collection of Tôchon d'Annecy, and that it was bought after the latter's death in 1820 by Curt, who presented it to the British Museum, is based on information for which I have been unable to discover any foundation. The British Museum coin appears to me to be different from the illustrations of the Tôchon piece. Scott's illustration in the *Num. Chron.* is made from our two specimens.

[3] Of three specimens at Berlin, all are without the point at the beginning, and two without that after the first letter.

The name Bīnegā is one of the readings that has been proposed, on the basis of a transliteration in Pehlvi letters, in correction of the form Bandū, given by Al-Tabari as the name of a king of Maisan (i.e. Characene) who was conquered by Ardashir I,[1] about A.D. 224–7. This is more than a century later than the latest dated coinage of the Greek series. The coins supposed to read 'Binaga' are clearly earlier than the other groups B, C, D, from which the Herakles type disappears. So that in any case the Binaga of the coins cannot be the last king of Maisan, who was defeated by Ardashir,[2] but may be an earlier king of the same name.

B. This group is represented by the three coins, p. 303, **Pl. XLV. 1, 2** (Drouin, p. 228, no. 5, Pl. V. 5). The Herakles type has vanished, but the characteristic monogram remains, placed in front of the undiademed head which now appears as reverse type. There is also another sign, which recalls the Himyaritic type of monogram more than anything else.[3] Behind the head appear letters; on

[1] Tabari, transl. Zotenberg, ii, p. 72; Justi, *Iran. Namenbuch*, p. 62, s.v. Bandū.

[2] Weissbach's account (in Pauly-Wissowa, iii, p. 2119) of the evidence relating to the latest coinage is in some respects quite gratuitously sceptical and is probably affected by his imperfect acquaintance with numismatic method. The reading Binaga is, it must be admitted, far from certain, and Drouin's division of our group D between various kings of the name Artabaz must certainly be rejected; but the connexion of all these groups with Characene has every appearance, to an eye accustomed to numismatic evidence, of being established. Their fabric is slightly flatter than that of the last datable coins (of Theonesios III); but that is not surprising; it is not the kind of difference of fabric which is noticeable in the coins of 'Orabzes', and which indicates that the coins belong to some other district, but merely a natural development owing to degeneration of technique. On the provenance of the coins, which entirely favours the attribution to Characene, see Drouin, p. 363.

[3] As we have seen above (p. liv) on the earlier Himyaritic coinage of the end of the second century B.C., an inscription appears which recalls the forms of the Characenian Aramaic. The curious sign on the coins of Attambelos III mentioned above (p. cci) might possibly have a Himyaritic origin (cp. the form for). There must certainly have been intercourse at all periods between the inhabitants of the Tigris delta and the Southern Arabians, whose prosperity, as shown by their coinage, lasted down to the middle of the second century

one, what Drouin describes as a kind of reversed *gamma*; on another, a letter which may be a מ with the bottom bar indistinct.

C. This group is represented by the piece on p. 304, **Pl. XLV. 8**; Drouin, p. 230, no. 6, Pl. V. 6.[1] The remains of the inscription in front of the head on the obverse suggest ן (or ו) ד ? / ת ם (or א) ? On the reverse we have the two monograms in front of the head (which now closely resembles that which we shall find on group D), and an inscription which also in great part anticipates that which we shall find on that group. As regards this inscription it seems fairly certain that the four letters which come last, if we read continuously from right to left and outwardly, are upside down; in other words, these four letters must be read inwardly, and against the clock.[2] The first, third, and fourth letters are, as Drouin has shown, מ, כ, and א. The second letter, accordingly, ought, one would suppose, to be ל, making מלכא. But there is no known instance of such a form for ל in any other Aramaic script; and it would only need the addition of a base line to make it into a Mandaean *shin* (ⴱ), while without the addition of such a line it is an inverted Aramaic *shin*. But the word משכא is unexplained,[3] whereas מלכא is what we should expect to find on the coin,[4] although hardly separated in this way from the rest

after Christ. W. K. Loftus discovered a Himyarite gravestone (Hanatasar, son of Esau) at Warka (see his *Chaldaea and Susiana*, p. 223). Are these suggestions of South Arabian influence to be connected with the conquest of Irak and Anbar by Arabs from Bahrein and South Arabia in the second century of our era? (Tabari, transl. Zotenberg, ii, p. 8).

[1] Drouin has made some confusion here. There may exist another specimen; see the note on p. 304.

[2] Cp. Drouin, p. 236. These four letters are on many specimens of group D separated from the others by a space.

[3] W. H. Scott read משכא (*Num. Chron.*, xviii, p. 35). Allotte de la Fuÿe (*Num. Chron.*, 1920, p. 133) inclines to MSBA, and thinks that it may be an invocation of some kind. This seems very unlikely, and there is more in the suggestion made by Mr. H. D. McEwen (in a private communication) that the word conceals a place-name. Mesabatene, which it recalls to him, is however hardly in the right geographical position, if these coins are Characenian.

[4] M. de Morgan (*Num. Chron.*, 1920, p. 126) accordingly regards the doubtful letter as a specialized form of ל.

of the inscription. As regards the remainder of the inscription, what is legible corresponds to the latter portion of the inscription which we shall deal with under group D; we have, that is to say, תאבאז (to adopt for the moment Drouin's transliteration). Drouin supplies at the beginning two letters (אר)[1] which he supposes to complete the legend. But on examination it is clear that our coin is a restruck piece which probably bore the types of group B, and the two monograms in front of the head on the reverse possibly belong not to the new but to the old type. If that is so, the space now occupied by the monograms would be available for the beginning of the longer inscription which characterizes group D; and our coin is therefore merely a transitional piece of the king of group D, struck on a coin of his predecessor, and showing his portrait in the older-fashioned head-dress.

D. In this group, represented by the great mass of the coins from the Rich collection, and by a certain number of others which have been described by Drouin, the king is represented on the obverse wearing a tiara or helmet, with one line of inscription behind and two in front; the characteristic monogram, often reduced to a slight shadow of itself, is placed before the bust, low down. On the reverse we have the undiademed bearded head with the hair in six thick rolls, which we have already seen on group C, and the long inscription already mentioned. Outside this inscription, on the right, most well-preserved specimens show a letter or two letters. Apart from these differentiae, it is doubtful whether any distinction is to be drawn between the various coins; Drouin's notion (p. 234) that the heads differ in physiognomy and, above all, in the disposition of the hair, which is to be taken into account in attributing the coins to a number of different rulers, has very properly met with no acceptance.[2]

[1] With the help of a Berlin coin of the types of Group D (his Pl. V. 7), which he supposes to have only this shorter inscription, instead of the longer one characteristic of Group D. I doubt this very much. M. de Morgan (*Num. Chron.*, 1920, p. 128) reads [M]ADABAZ; but the letter which he takes for D is, I think, merely a T reversed.

[2] On p. 378 f. he more or less gives up the coiffure as a criterion.

For the inscription on the reverse he suggests מאעז (Ma'n) or (if the point which sometimes follows the ע is to be taken as a letter) מאענ׳. The name would then recall king Ma'nu of Edessa, and the Persian Mâni (Manes). The remainder of the inscription (excluding the four last letters, which, as we have seen, probably form a separate word to be read against the clock) he interprets ארתאבאז or ארתאבאן. He admits that the form of ר is unparalleled, and that the letter rather suggests a *qoph* or *samech*; but this would give such a 'barbarous' name as *Aqtabaz*, *Astabaz*, or *Astacaz*, whereas *Artabaz* and *Artaban* are good Persian forms. The point which frequently occurs after the ב he thinks may be due to an error of the engraver, or may be an ornament (which is highly improbable), rather than indicate such a form as *Artabiaz* or *Artabian* (which would be philologically possible). We may here observe that, since *Astavadh* is recorded by Tabari as the name of a king of a district on the Persian Gulf conquered by Ardashir,[1] there is no reason why we should not read the doubtful letter as a *samech*.

Much more attractive is M. de Morgan's reading.[2] Taking the point, as in the other coins which he has discussed, to represent *yod*, and the upright stroke to be *zayin*, he reads MA'Ga Z'I ATaMBIAZ MaLKA. This reading of the first two words is quite acceptable. The difficulty about the third is in the letters which he reads TM. The M differs remarkably from the form which it assumes in the other words of the same inscription;[3] and it is sometimes absent altogether, and an A appears in its place. I am inclined to take the two letters for ST. Drouin, as we have seen, has already pointed out that the first resembles a *samech*, and both he and Allotte de la Fuÿe (quoted by de Morgan) read the second as T. If, as de Morgan suggests, the name is to be connected with the Greek Attambelos, it is to be observed that the

[1] Drouin, p. 370.

[2] *Num. Chron.*, 1920, p. 127 f.

[3] In some of M. de Morgan's drawings it assumes the ordinary form, but I have not noticed any such cases in the British Museum series.

literary forms *Ἀθάμβιλος*, *Ἀθάβηλος*, and *Σάμβηλος* indicate a lisping sibilant. Possibly the combination of *samech* with *tau* was intended to indicate this modification of the dental sound. The Greek form *Ἀθάβηλος* is interesting in view of the absence of the M in the Semitic.

The interpretation *Ma'ga z'i A(s)tab'iaz Malka*, 'Maga son of Aθabiaos King', is therefore provisionally adopted in this catalogue. It is obvious, however, that the reading must remain for the present very doubtful. In any case, if Drouin's reading Artabaz be accepted, this Artabaz cannot, as Justi[1] supposes, be the one mentioned by Pseudo-Lucian as seventh from Tiraios; he is much too late.

There remain the even more puzzling inscriptions on the obverse. That in front of the bust, in two lines, takes a perfectly definite form. Drouin is undoubtedly right, for various reasons, in rejecting Lenormant's reading *melek zi Mesan*. He himself suggests for the first line *V h m n*, for the second *V h t m* (occasionally *V h t m n*). This may mean either *Vahaman-Vahtam*, 'Bahman the excellent', or *Vahaman-i-Vahatam*, 'Bahman son of Vahatam'. The single line inscription behind the head he reads טזמא (sometimes טזמי) *Tazma* or *Tazmi*, which may be some title equivalent to 'lord'. Lenormant read טומש or טעמש, *Thumash* or *Thomash*. Drouin himself admits that the second letter may be a *vav*. It is to be noted that it is occasionally omitted altogether; on one coin it is replaced by א (p. 305, no. 2); occasionally it takes a waved form which suggests ל.

Such is the present position in regard to the reading of these puzzling coins. It seems undesirable, in the state of our knowledge of the scripts of the neighbourhood, to speculate further.

Drouin has singled out the coin, no. 39, **Pl. XLVI. 15**, as differing in its legend from the others. He reads the name *Dalizar* or *Walizar*. I have little hesitation in regarding it as merely an inaccurately inscribed specimen of the ordinary series.

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[1] *Iran. Namenb.*, p. 33, no. 6.

The limits of time between which the Aramaic series of Characene must be placed are, on the one hand, the date of Trajan's expedition in A.D. 116, when Attambelos V was on the throne, and, on the other, the conquest of the kingdom by Ardashir I in the reign of Bīnegā, Bandū or Bevda, about A.D. 224–8. The association of the three Kushan coins of Vima Kadphises, Kanishka, and Huvishka, with a hoard of these Aramaic coins is accordingly quite possible.

It is impossible to say who is represented by the undiademed head on these Aramaic coins.[1] The tendency to see always in the various cases of coins with two heads, which we meet with in Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Persia, portraits of a ruler and his suzerain is probably fallacious, although, as at Edessa, it is impossible to deny that they are sometimes so to be interpreted. One of the two heads is more often, it would seem, an ancestor of the reigning sovereign.

SUB-CHARACENIAN CLASS.

For the lack of a better name I use this to describe two groups of coins. The first[2] (**Pl. XLVII. 1, 2**) are those of a king whose name has been read Obadias, Obadas, Orabazes, or Orabzes; to this name Longpérier has added that of Prataphernes. The coins appear to be dated, but all that is probable is that the letter **Y**, representing presumably A.S. 400, is present. They do not belong to the ordinary Characenian series; that is clear from the fabric, which is exactly similar to that of the coins of Meredates (see below). The way in which a small die is used for the obverse, leaving a wide margin outside the border, and the scattering of

[1] Cp. Drouin, p. 382, on this subject.

[2] For previous publications see Köhne in *Berl. Mzbl.*, iii (1866), p. 262; Longpérier, *Œuvres*, i, pp. 309-15; A. von Sallet, *Z.f.N.*, iii (1876), p. 250 f. and viii (1881), 215–16; Drouin, *Rev. Num.*, 1889, pp. 375–6; Justi, *Iran. Namenbuch*, p. 105; Babelon, *Mél. Num.*, iii, pp. 242-3.

the inscription about the field of the reverse, are very characteristic of both these and the coins of Meredates. The types are, however, borrowed from the ordinary Characenian coins with Greek inscriptions.[1]

As to the reading of the inscription I can make no further suggestion. The form Ꝑ which has been noticed, instead of Ꝑ or Ꝺ, is probably a mere blunder of the engraver.[2]

The second group of coins which may be called Sub-Characenian (**Pl. XLVII. 3–14, Pl. LIV. 8, 9**) bear the name of King Meredates and are, as already remarked, very similar in fabric to those of the group just described. They are usually attributed to the Omani, a tribe which Pliny[3] describes as once occupying territory between Petra and Charax, with large cities; in his time, however, it was desert.

The attribution, which is due to A. de Longpérier,[4] rests on very insufficient evidence, viz. on the reading ΟΜΑΝΟΦΙΛ (arranged $\frac{\text{ΥΙΦΟ}}{\text{ΟΜΑΝ}}$) on the reverse of the coins of Meredates. A study of the descriptions on pp. 311–13 of the present Catalogue and of the two reverses from the Paris Cabinet illustrated in **Pl. LIV. 8, 9**, will

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[1] The two coins in the British Museum do not come from Rich's hoard. Babelon does not state the provenance of the eight in the Paris Collection.

[2] The reading has been recently discussed (in *J. R. A. S.*, 1912, 1913) by Kennedy and Thomas, the former reading the letter in question as *sh*, the latter as *r*. See also J. Kirste, *Orabazes*, in *Sbr. Kais. Akad. Wiss. in Wien., Phil. hist. Klasse*, 182. 2 (1917).

[3] *N. H.* vi. 28. 145 'A Petra incoluere Omani ad Characen usque oppidis quondam claris ab Samiramide conditis Abaesanaide et Soractia. Nunc sunt solitudines. Deinde est oppidum quod Characenorum regi paret in Pasitigris ripa, Forat nomine, in quod a Petra conveniunt, Characenque inde XII p. secundo aestu navigant'. These Omani can of course have had no connexion with the ancient ports of Omana in S. Arabia and in Carmania, or with the modern land of Oman.

[4] *Œuvres*, i, pp. 200–6. Longpérier understands Pliny to mean that Forat was one of the cities of the Omani, whereas his words clearly imply the contrary. On Forat, which was the head of a caravan route to Palmyra as well as of that to Petra, see Le Bas-Waddington 2589 and *I. G. R. R.*, iii, 1051 and 1052. These two inscriptions date from A. D. 210–11 and A. D. 142 respectively. It is a curious coincidence that the coins of Meredates belong

show that the reading is very obscure[1]; the letters VIΦO are clear, but of the crucial part of the word only the M is certain; the letter before it may be O, that which follows may be Λ or A, and the next letter may be Λ or K or N.[2] Even granted that Longpérier's reading of the letters is correct, it still seems doubtful whether his interpretation is sound. He supposes that the coins were issued not by a prince allied to the Omani, but by the Omani themselves in honour of their master, perhaps their conqueror.

Pliny, who alone mentions these Omani, died, as Longpérier remarks, sixty-three years before the coins of Meredates, which bear the date VNΔ = A. D. 142–3, were issued. Even in the writer's time the Omani had ceased to inhabit the country between Petra and Charax, and Pliny does not say what had become of them. What ground therefore is there for assuming that these coins were issued by them, or by a king who ruled over them? Considering the great uncertainty of the reading, it is better to leave such conjectures alone, and confine ourselves to what the coins tell us.

They come from the neighbourhood of Basrah.[3] Some of them are restruck coins of the Characenian series (e.g. no. 11, **Pl. XLVII. 11**). In fabric and style they are close to the other sub-Characenian class described above. We can therefore have no hesitation in placing them somewhere in the neighbourhood of Characene. They are all dated VNΔ, which, if it is reckoned by the same era as the Characenian coins, i. e. the Seleucid, gives A. D. 142–3. This dating is borne out by the style of the head-dress, which is of the fashion which was dominant about that time.[4] The inscription is confused to a degree which is only surpassed on the coins of

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to the year A. D. 142–3. Forat is supposed to be the *Ferath di Misan* of the Syrian writers. Longpérier may be referred to for all the earlier literature on the subject.

[1] Cp. Drouin in *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 376, note 1.

[2] Cp. W. H. Scott in *Num. Chron.*, xix (1858), p. 227.

[3] Longpérier, p. 202.

[4] The helmet or tiara with hooked appendages first appears on the Parthian coins of Volagases II (A. D. 77/8–146/7).

'Orabzes'. The words **ΜΕΡΕΔΑΤ ΒΑCΙΛΕVC** are certain. In the disposition adopted by Longpérier the letters **ΒΑΒΑCΙΛ**, which begin in front of the forehead of the City-goddess and curve over her head, reading outwardly, are read separately from the letters **VIΦO** in front of her face. **ΒΑΒΑCΙΛ** is interpreted by Longpérier *Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων*. This is in tautologous addition to the title *Βασιλεύς*, which is read on the portion of the coin behind the head. The letters **VIΦO** were by earlier writers combined with **ΒΑ**, to make the name Viphoba, supposed to be a queen [**ΒΑCΙΛ**(*ισσα*)], and to be represented by the turreted head. Longpérier very properly dismisses this interpretation. For the boustrophedon arrangement involved by his own combination **OMANOΦIΛ**(*os*) he gives no parallel. It is true that in the exergue of some Parthian tetradrachms[1] the date reads outwardly and part of the king's title inwardly, but these two elements are not consecutive. Still, if the interpretation were more plausible, the irregularity of the arrangement would not be a bar to acceptance.

A fatal objection to Longpérier's solution is the already mentioned fact that the title *βασιλεύς* is duplicated by the interpretation of *βα.* as *βασιλεύς*. As the letters always seem to read continuously **VIΦOΒΑΒΑCΙΛ**, we are bound to seek an interpretation of them accordingly, and thus the reading *νί*[*ὸς*] *Φόβα βασιλ*[*έως*] suggests itself.[2] Whether Meredates was king of the Omani (who as we have seen, according to the correct interpretation of Pliny, no longer inhabited their old territory) or of some other people, depends on the doubtful remainder of the inscription. Von Gutschmid, who misinterprets Pliny's past tense *incoluere* in the same way as Longpérier, says that these Omani can only be immigrants from Oman, and are probably identical with the race el-Azd which, according to Arab tradition, partly remained at home, partly moved

[1] E. g. B. M. C., *Parthia*, Pl. XIX. 9.

[2] It had occurred to me before I found it in von Gutschmid, *Gesch. Irans*, p. 161; Justi, *Gesch. Irans*, p. 509; *Iran. Namenb.*, p. 213, no. 42. These writers both accept the reading OMAN and regard Meredates as king of the Omani.

with the great South Arabian migration northwards past Bahrein, and finally settled in Anbar and Hira. It is of course mere theory-spinning to base such an identification on apparent similarity in names, although there is nothing improbable in the theory itself, as we have seen other traces of South Arabian influence in the neighbourhood of Charax.

ERRATA

P. 69. For 'Yehuqbidh' read 'Yehuqbiḍ'.

P. 72, no. 7. For '**Pl. XI. 5**' read '**Pl. XI. 15**'.

P. 158, no. 71. Add reference to **Pl. XXV. 20.**

P. 194, no. 2, *obv.* For '(?ורתור)' read '(?וריור)'.

P. 197, no. 1. For '- - - פרתרא' read '- - - פרתרכ'.

P. 198, nos. 1, 2. For 'פרתראכא' read 'פרתרכא'.

P. 225, heading. For 'Artakh - - -' read 'Artaḥ - - -'.

P. 229, heading. For 'Vahukh - -?' read 'Vahuḥ - -?'.

P. 240, heading. For 'Artakhshat' read 'Artaḥshat'.

P. 244, heading. For 'Artakhshatr' read 'Artaḥshatr'.

Pl. XXIII. For '1–3 BABYLON. 4–22 SELEUCIA. 23 ATUSIA' read '1–2 BABYLON. 3–21 SELEUCIA. 22 ATUSIA'.

Pl. XXXI. For '1–11 AUTOPHRADATES II. 12–21' read '1–11 DARIUS. 12–21 AUTOPHRADATES II'.

ADDENDUM

Pp. cciv ff. M. Lidzbarski's article on the Mandaean inscriptions of the coins of Characene (*Z. f. N.* xxxiii, 1921, pp. 82–96) reaches me as these pages go to press. On group A he reads *Ibignai malkā*. On group D, obverse, he reads behind the head *Ṭime*, for Greek Τιμαῖος; in front of the head שקל/ שתק i. e. 'shekel' and some name of a foreign coin equivalent to the shekel. On the reverse he and Andreas interpret 'Mānī the appointed of Mithrā', the latter word having the form מהרא (the four letters behind the head, reading against the clock). The British Museum specimens were not known to the writer except through Drouin's illustrations.

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KINGS OF NABATAEA

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ARETAS III. *c.* 87–62 B.C. **Bronze.**	
			Male head r., beardless, with long hair, diademed [portrait of Aretas III or of Demetrius III Eukairos]; border of dots.	Nike as City-goddess standing l., winged, turreted, holding in extended r. wreath, in l. palm-branch; inscr. in three lines, two on r., one on l.; in field l. ΑΡ; border of dots.
1	126·0 *8·16*	Æ ·8 ↑	border off the flan.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] | ΑΡΕΤΟΥ | ΦΙΛΕ ΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ]; [Α]Ρ **Pl. I. 1.**
2	123·8 *8·02*	Æ ·85 ↑	„ „	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΡΕΤΟΥ | [Φ]ΙΛ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ; [ΑΡ] **Pl. I. 2.**
			Similar type and border (usually off the flan).	City-goddess of Demetrias-Damascus, turreted, mantle about lower part of body, seated l. on rock, at base of which is half-figure of swimming river-god; she extends r. hand and holds in l. cornucopiae; inscr. and letters in field l. as above; border of dots.
3	114·7 *7.43*	Æ ·8 ↑		- - - - | ΑΡΕΤΟ[V] | [Φ]ΙΛΕ ΛΛΗΝΟΣ; ΑΡ **Pl. I. 3.**

1. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, *J. As.*, 1904, p. 205, no. 1. 2. Dussaud, *ibid.*, no. 2. De Saulcy, *Ann. Soc. fr. de Num.*, iv, p. 12. 3. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, *ibid.*, no. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	93·9 *6·08*	Æ ·8 ↑		- - - - | APETOV | [ΦΙΛ]ΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ; [Α]Ρ
5	110·2 *7·14*	Æ ·75 ↑		[ΒΑ]CΙΛ- - | APETOV | [ΦΙ]Λ ΕΛΛΗΝ-; [Α]Ρ Pl. I. 4.
6	86·8 *5·62*	Æ ·8 ↑		[Β]ACΙΛΕ- | APETOV | ΦΙΛ ΕΛΛΗΝ-; [ΑΡ]

4. 1905. Spink. Same rev. die as two Paris specimens (Dussaud, *ibid.*, no. 3).
5. 1839. Millingen. *Ann. Soc. fr. de Num.*, *loc. cit.*, no. 2. Dussaud, *op. cit.*, p. 206, no. 4.
6. 1908. Hamburger. Dussaud, *ibid.*

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			OBODAS II.	
			c. 62–60 B.C.	
			No coins in British Museum.	
			MALICHUS I.	
			c. 60–30 B.C.	
			מלכו מלכא מלך נבטו	
			(Malichus the king, king of Nabataea).	
			Silver.	
1	100·3 *6·50*	Æ ·9 ↑	Head r., beardless, moustached (?), with hair in long curls, diademed; border of dots.	Eagle with closed wings standing l.; on l., downwards, מלכו; on r., downwards, מלך נבטו; on l. H (ח), on o (?ם) r. IKC; border of dots.
			Pl. I. 5.	

1. 1881. Clermont Ganneau. De Saulcy, *Ann. Soc. fr.*, iv, p. 32, Pl. I. 1. Dussaud, *loc. cit.*, p. 210, no. 8, Pl. I. 6. Formerly worn as a pendant by a woman of Kerak.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			OBODAS III. *c.* 30–9 B.C. עבדת מלכא מלך נבטן (Obodas the king, king of Nabataea) **Silver.**		
1	101·2 *6·56*	Æ ·75 ↑	Busts r., jugate, of Obodas, with long hair, draped and diademed, and of queen draped, wearing stephane and necklace; in front, ח (ח)	Eagle with closed wings standing l.; on l., downwards, ענרת נבכ; on r., upwards, מנו ישש; across field, תנת --- (שנת תלת) and above, ס ח (ס(?) ח); border of dots.	3
			Pl. I. 6.		
			Similar busts r., jugate; behind, letter; border of dots.	Bust of Obodas r., with long hair in curls, diademed; on r. inscr., on l. date; border of dots; behind head, ח (ח).	
2	67·3 *4·36*	Æ ·65 ↑	letter off the flan.	on r., upwards, עבדת מלכת נבט on l., downwards, זנת (20 שנת)	20
			Pl. I. 7.		
3	67·3 *4·36*	Æ ·65 ↑	ח (ח)	on r., upwards, [illegible] date off the flan.	?
			Pl. I. 8.		

1. 1898. Presented by Mr. Barclay V. Head. Dussaud, *op. cit.*, p. 212, no. 9, Pl. I. 7. From Gaza. 2. 1899. W. T. Ready. Dussaud, *op. cit.*, p. 214, no. 14, Pl. I. 11. 3. 1876. Lieut. Herbert Kitchener. Pierced. Dussaud, *ibid.*, no. 15, Pl. I. 12.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			ARETAS IV PHILOPATRIS.		
			חרתת מלך נבטו רחם עמה		
			(Aretas, king of Nabataea, lover of his people).		
			9 B.C.–40 A.D.		
			I. In the name of Aretas and Ḥuldu. (years 1–16?)		
			חלדו מלכת נבטו		
			(Ḥuldu, queen of Nabataea).		
			Silver.		
			Bust of Aretas r. with long hair, laureate; inscr. on r. upwards, on l. downwards; border of dots.	Bust of Ḥuldu r., draped and veiled, wearing ornament on top of head; inscr. on r. upwards, on l. date downwards; border of dots.	
1	69·4 *4·50*	Æ ·65 ↑	on r. חרתת on l. מלכת נבטו border off the flan.	on r. חלדו on l. שנת ווו in field, on r. O, on l. ח	3
			Pl. I. 9.		
2	64·6 *1·19*	Æ ·65 ↑	on r. אחלך on l. שרוח	inscr. on r. obliterated. on l. אחלדו	4
			Pl. I. 10.		
3	62·5 *4·05*	Æ ·65 ↑	on r. חרתת מלך נ on l. נבטו רחם עמה	on r. אחלדו מלכת נ on l. נבטו רחם עמה ח (חר) on r., in field.	16
			Pl. I. 11.		
4	71·1 *4·61*	Æ ·7 ↑	inscr. on r. off the flan. on l. obscure (? חם עמה)	on r. חלדו מלכת נבטו inscr. on l. off the flan.	?
			Pl. I. 12.		

1. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, p. 217, no. 21. Apparently re-struck on another coin. 2. Dussaud, p. 217, no. 22. 3. 1889. Millingen. Dussaud, p. 225, no. 38. Re-struck? 4. 1909. Barclay V. Head.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			Bronze.		
			Bust of Aretas r., with long hair, wearing laurel-wreath and ornament on top of head; inscr. on r. upwards, חרתת מלך נבטו רחם עמה; on l. downwards מעה כסף (Aretas, &c., obol of silver).	Bust of Ḥuldu r, laureate, draped, wearing veil; inscr. on r. חלדו מלכת נבטו upwards, on l. 10 שנת downwards (Ḥuldu, &c., year 10); border of dots.	
5	173·8 *11·26*	Æ ·95 ↑	inscr. on r. off the flan. on l. עמהסעחנכס	on r. אלדומלכתנבט inscr. on l. off the flan.	10
			Pl. I. 13.		
6	159·0 *10·30*	Æ ·9 ↑	on r. אחתלכתנבטרחת on l., as on no. 5, ends נכסף in countermark. H	on r., as on no. 5, first five letters obliterated. on l. שנת ...	,,
			Pl. I. 14.		
			II. In the name of Aretas and Shaqilath I. שקילת מלכת נבטו (Shaqilath, queen of Nabataea)		
			Base Silver.		
			Bust of Aretas r., with long hair and moustache (?), laureate, draped; inscr. on r. upwards, on l. downwards; border of dots (usually off the flan).	Busts draped, jugate r. of Aretas (with long hair, laureate) and Shaqilath (wearing ornament on top of head); inscr. on r. upwards, on l. downwards; border of dots (usually off the flan).	
7	65·4 *4·24*	Æ ·6 ↑	on r. inscr. off the flan. on l. חרתת	on r. inscr. off the flan. on l. שנת ...	20
			Pl. I. 15.		

5. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, p. 221, no. 33, second specimen. 6. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, p. 223, no. 34. 7. 1838. Matthew Young. Dussaud, p. 227, no. 43 (date read as 40; but there does not seem to be any sign to the left of the 20).

No.	Wt.	Meta. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
8	70·0 *4·54*	Æ ·6 ↑	on r. on l.	on r. inscr. off the flan. on l.	24
			Pl. I. 16.		
9	64·0 *4·15*	Æ ·55 ↑	on r. on l. inscr. off the flan.	on r. inscr. off the flan. on l. part of date remaining.	20+
			Pl. I. 17.		
10	65·4 *4·24*	Æ ·6 ↑	on r. inscr. off the flan. on l.	on r. on l. inscr. off the flan.	?
			Pl. I. 18.		
11	64·0 *4·15*	Æ ·6 ↑	on r. on l. inscr. off the flan.	on r. on l. inscr. off the flan.	?
			Pl. I. 19.		
12	80·1 *5·19*	Æ ·65 ↑	Bust of Aretas IV r., laureate, draped; inscr. on r. upwards, on l. downwards; border of dots. on r. on l. (short hair)	Bust of Shaqilath r., draped and veiled, wearing ornament on top of head; inscr. on r. upwards, on l. downwards; border of dots. on r. on l. in field r. ; border off the flan.	20+
			Pl. I. 20.		
13	65·6 *4·25*	Æ ·6 ↑	on r. inscr. off the flan. on l. (long hair)	on r. on l. border off the flan.	23 (?) or 27 (?)
			Pl. I. 21.		

8. 1839. Millingen. Dussaud, p. 227, no. 42 (date read as 30). 9. 1901. W. T. Ready. Dussaud, p. 229, no. 48. 10. 1906. Parkes Weber Gift. 11. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, p. 229, no. 47. 12. 1908. Hamburger. Dussaud, p. 225, no. 39 (wrongly described as silver). The fabric of the coin is that of the silver issues, and it may once have been silvered. 13. 1902. Noury Bey. Dussaud, p. 226, no. 40.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bronze.	
			Busts of Aretas and Shaqilath r., jugate; the king is laureate, with long hair (and moustache?), the queen draped; both wear ornaments on top of head; in field r., letter ב (ש); l., letter ח[1]; border of dots.	Two cornuacopiae crossed and filleted; between them, above in two lines, and below in one, inscr. חרתת | שקי | לת (חרתת | שקי | לת) border of dots.
14	74·2 *4·81*	Æ ·75 ↑	letters in field obliterated.	
15	70·0 *4·54*	Æ ·7 ↑		Pl. II. 1.
16	63·1 *4·09*	Æ ·7 ↑		
17	62·1 *4·02*	Æ ·7 ↑		Pl. II. 2.
18	59·0 *3·82*	Æ· 7 ↑		
19	57·0 *3·69*	Æ ·7		[no rev.; impression incuse of previously struck coin] Pl. II. 3.
20	55·1 *3·57*	Æ ·75 ↑		Pl. II. 4.
21	49·1 *3·18*	Æ ·75 ↑		
22	65·8 *4·26*	Æ ·75 ↑	above heads, traces of שלם (שלם)	Pl. II. 5.

[1] So Dussaud, p. 229, no. 49; but on all the specimens here catalogued the letter is either off the flan or not visible on it.

14-19. See Dussaud, p. 229, no. 49. 14. 1908. L. Hamburger. 16. 1867. Presented by the Rev. Greville Chester. 17. 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 167 (B), 7. 18, 19. 1908. L. Hamburger. 20. 1905. Spink. 21. 1913. W. S. Lincoln. Twice pierced. 22. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, *loc. cit.*

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			III. Struck in the name of Aretas IV alone. (חרתת מלך נבטו) **Bronze.**		
			Bust of Aretas IV r., with long hair, wearing laurel wreath and ornament on top of head; on r. O, on l. ח	Female figure, wearing long dress, standing l., r. hand raised holding uncertain object; on r. ח, on l. O; inscr. on l. downwards, on r. upwards.	
23	59·2 *3·84*	Æ ·75 ↑	letter on l. off the flan; border of dots.	on l. חרתת מלך on r. נבטו border of dots. **Pl. II. 6.**	4
24	99·2 *6·43*	Æ ·8 ↑	plain border.	on l. חרתת מלך on r. נבטו נחת plain border. **Pl. II. 8.**	5
25	66·3 *4·30*	Æ ·7 ↑	border of dots.	on l. חרתת מלך נבטו on r. חנ letter on r. obliterated; border of dots. **Pl. II. 7.**	?
26	61·6 *3·99*	Æ ·7 ↑	letter on l. obliterated; border off the flan.	on r. נחת inscr. on l. obliterated; border of dots.	?
			Bust of Aretas r., laureate, wearing ornament on top of head; border of dots.	Two cornuacopiae crossed and filleted; between them, letters or monogram; border of dots.	
27	32·1 *2·08*	Æ ·55 ↑		אר **Pl. II. 9.**	

23. 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest, *Num. Vet.*, p. 167 (B), 6. Dussaud, p. 220, no. 30. Same rev. die as Dussaud, no. 28, Pl. II. 6, therefore of year 4. 24. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, p. 219, no. 27. 25. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, p. 221, no. 31 (second specimen). 27. 1908. L. Hamburger. See Dussaud, p. 230, no. 53.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
28	28·9 *1·87*	Æ ·5 ↑		𐢘𐢗; below, uncertain letter?
29	19·5 *1·26*	Æ ·55 ↑		„ ; below, uncertain letter? border off the flan.
30	32·8 *2·12*	Æ ·55 ↑		𐢗
31	29·2 *1·89*	Æ ·55 ↑		„
32	27·4 *1·77*	Æ ·5 ↑	in front of head, 𐢠	𐢠; in field, on either side, 𐢠 Pl. II. 10.
33	24·9 *1·61*	Æ ·5 ↑	„ „	𐢠; in field, on r. 𐢠, on l. letter off the flan. Pl. II. 11.
34	27·4 *1·77*	Æ ·55 ↑		O; in field, on l. 𐢠, on r. letter obliterated.
35	30·1 *1·95*	Æ ·55 ↑		𐢛𐢚 Pl. II. 12.

28–35. 1908. L. Hamburger. 28–9. See Dussaud, p. 230, no. 53. 30, 31. See Dussaud, p. 231, no. 54.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			MALICHUS II and SHAQILATH II.		
			c. A.D. 40–71.		
			מלכו מלכא מלך נבטו		
			(Malichus the king, king of Nabataea).		
			שקילת אחתה מלכת נבטו		
			(Shaqilath, his sister, queen of Nabataea).		
			Base Silver.		
			Bust of Malichus r., with long hair, laureate; inscr. on r. upwards, on l. downwards; border of dots.	Bust of Shaqilath r., draped, veiled; inscr. on r. upwards, on l. downwards; border of dots.	
1	59·4 *3·85*	Æ ·6 ↑	on r. inscr. off the flan. on l. טרגמוס	on r. שקילת on l. אחתה	9
			Pl. II. 13.		
2	44·1 *2·86*	Æ ·55 ↑	on r. שמעון on l. inscr. off the flan.	on r. [illegible] on l. מלכת[illegible]	?
			Pl. II. 14.		
3	44·4 *2·88*	Æ ·55 ↑	on r. [illegible] on l. [illegible]	on r. inscr. off the flan. on l. [illegible]	?
			Pl. II. 15.		
			Bronze.		
			Busts jugate r. of Malichus (laureate) and Shaqilath, draped; details obscure; border of dots.	Two cornuacopiae crossed and filleted; between them, above in two lines and below in one, inscr. (מלכו | שקי | לת) נבנו אנו נא border of dots.	
4	42·3 *2·74*	Æ ·6 ↑		**Pl. II. 16.**	
5	38·9 *2·52*	Æ ·65 ↑			
			Pl. II. 17.		

1. 1838. Matthew Young. Dussaud, p. 232, no. 58. 2. 1850. Major Henry Rawlinson. Dussaud, p. 233, no. 61. 3. 1850. Major Henry Rawlinson. Dussaud, p. 233, no. 62. 4. 1881. Clermont Ganneau. Dussaud, p. 234, no. 64. 5. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, *ibid.*

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			RABBEL II.		
			c. A. D. 71–106.		
			רבאל מלכא מלך נבטו		
			(Rabbel the king, king of Nabataea).		
			I. With his mother Shaqilath II.		
			No coins in British Museum.		
			II. With his sister and queen Gamilath		
			גמלת אחתה מלכת נבטו		
			(Gamilath, his sister, queen of Nabataea).		
			Silver.		
			Bust of Rabbel r., laureate, with long hair; inscr. on r. and l.	Bust of Gamilath r., veiled and draped; inscr. on r. and l.	
1	55·4 *3·59*	*Æ* ·55 ↑	inscr. on r. off the flan; on l., downwards, [illegible]	inscr. on r., upwards, [illegible] : on l., downwards, [illegible]	?
			Pl. II. 18.		
2	53·9 *3·49*	*Æ* ·5 (*base*)	on r., upwards, [illegible] on l. inscr. and date off the flan; border of dots.	on r. off the flan; on l. [illegible]	?
			Pl. II. 19.		

1. 1918. Glendining Sale 19, ix, 1918, lot 119. 2. 1882. H. P. Borrell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bronze.	
			Busts r. jugate of Rabbel (with long hair, laureate, wearing ornament on top of head) and Gamilath; [border of dots].	Two cornuacopiae crossed and filleted; between them, in two lines, inscr. רבאל | גמלת (ורגל / גמלת) border of dots.
3	58·4 *3·78*	Æ ·75 ↑	**Pl. II. 20.**	
4	51·8 *3·36*	Æ ·6 ↗	**Pl. II. 21.**	
5	46·8 *3·03*	Æ ·65 ↖	**Pl. II. 22.**	
6	39·0 *2·53*	Æ ·6 ↑	**Pl. II. 23.**	
7	34·3 *2·22*	Æ ·65 ↑		

3-6. 1908. L. Hamburger. Dussaud, p. 237, no. 73. 7. Dussaud, *ibid.*

ARABIA[1]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Coins issued for the province without mint-name; perhaps struck at Bostra.	
			HADRIAN.	
			Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, undraped; around, beginning below, inscr.:—	Bust of Arabia to front, head r., wearing turreted crown and mantle blown out by the wind; in each arm she holds small seated figure of a child (?); below, inscr.:—
1	125·9 *8·16*	Æ ·9 ↓	AV[T]OKPATΩPKAICA PTPAIANOCAΔ[PIANO CC - - -]	APABIA Pl. III. 1.
2	111·3 *7·21*	Æ ·9 ↓	AVT[OKPATΩ]PKAICA PTPAIANOCAΔPIANOC C - - -	,,
3	123·5 *8·00*	Æ ·75 ↓	AVTOKPATKAICA[PTP AIANOCAΔPIANOCC - - -]	APAB[IA] Pl. III. 2.
4	79·0 *5·12*	Æ ·8 ↓	[AVTOKPATKAICAPT] PAIANOCAΔPIANOCC - - -	- - -
5	119·2 *7·72*	Æ ·9 ↓	- - - - APTPAIAN[OC]A [ΔP]IANOCCЄBAC - -	[APAB]IA Pl. III. 3.
6	88·2 *5·72*	Æ ·85 ↓	AVT[OKPAT]KAICAPT PAIANOCAΔ - - -	[AP]AB[IA

[1] All coins, unless otherwise described, have a border of dots on both sides.

1. 1905. Spink. Same obv. die as Mionnet V, 577. 1. 2. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 1. 3. 1832. H. P. Borrell. De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 362, Hadr. no. 1. 4. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 3? 5. 1908. L. Hamburger. 6. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			ADRAA.		
			VALERIAN.		
1	245·7 *15·92*	Æ 1·15 ↑	Bust of Valerian r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning below, in very barbarous and uncertain characters, AV KTΛIKINBAΛЄPIAN CCЄ BA (?)	In a shrine supported on two columns, female (?) figure, wearing chiton to knees, standing r., r. resting on sceptre or spear, l. extended holding uncertain object; inscr. on l ΑΔΡΑ, on r. HNΩNP, and in ex. AИ (i.e. PNA) **Pl. III. 4.**	151= 256–7 A. D.
			GALLIENUS.		
2	168·2 *10·90*	Æ 1·05 ↑	Bust of Gallienus r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. on l. - - - ΛΛI, on r. HNOCCE	Hemispherical baetyl on an altar slab with horns (?), supported by two columns on a base; between the columns, horizontal lines indicating steps (?); around, beginning on r., ΑΔΡΑΗИΩNPN **Pl. III. 5.**	150= 255–6 A. D.

1. 1872. Edward Wigan. Catal. Rollin and Feuardent, 1864, 7641. De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 376. 2. 1877. Bank of England Gift.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			BOSTRA.		
			(Nea Traiana Bostra).		
			Quasi-autonomous.		
			Bust (undraped?) of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown, long tresses on neck; behind and in front, date (ἐ[τους] ος)	Camel standing r.; above, in arc, inscr. BOCT PA	
1	17·5 *1·13*	Æ ·5 ↓	O ϟ ϵ		76 = 181–2 A. D.
			Pl. III. 6.		
2	15·8 *1·02*	Æ ·5 ↓	O ϟ [ϵ]		,,
			Pl. III. 7.		
			Coins with Emperors' portraits.		
			HADRIAN.		
			See p. 14.		
			ANTONINUS PIUS.		
			Bust of Pius r., laureate, undraped; around, beginning below, inscr.:—	City-goddess standing to front, l. foot resting on a crouching figure (?); she wears turreted crown, veil, chiton, and mantle; rests with r. on spear surmounted by trophy, and holds in l. cornucopiae; around, beginning below, inscr.:—	
3	350·8 *22·73*	Æ 1·1 ↓	[AVT]OKPKAICAN - - - - -	TVXHNЄACTPAI l. A[N]HCBOCTPAC r.	

1, 2. 1908. L. Hamburger, *Rev. Num.*, 1911, p. 80, note 5. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 2.
3. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	284·0 *18·40*	Æ 1·15 ↓	AVTOKPKAICANTω l. NINωCEBEVCEB r.	- - - - - - - PA l. IANHCBO - - r.
			Pl. III. 8.	
5	161·6 *10·47*	Æ 1·0 ↓	Similar bust r.; inscr. around, beginning below, AVTOKPK AICANTωN[I] l., NωCEB EVCEB r., I below	Within a temple, showing pediment containing crescent, and two columns with high bases, Athena-Tyche, standing l., wearing helmet and chiton; she rests l. on spear, at foot of which is her shield; with r. she pours libation from phiale on horned altar; above her r. hand, star; around, beginning below, inscr. TVX below, HNEACTPA l., IANHC BOC r., TPAC below.
				Pl. III. 9.
			Diva Faustina I.	
			Bust of Faustina I, r., veiled; around, beginning on l. below, inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing chiton and mantle, standing to front, head l., turreted, r. resting on spear, l. on hip; l. foot on uncertain object (crouching figure?); around, inscr.:—
6	153·0 *9·91*	Æ ·85 ↑	Θ[E]AΦAV l., CTEiN[A] r.	(begins below) - - NEACTP AI l., ANH - - r.
			Pl. III. 10.	
7	60·4 *3·91*	Æ ·75 ↓	ΘEAΦ[AV] l., CTEINA r.	(begins below) - - - ACTPAI l., ANHC - - r.
			Pl. III. 11.	
8	57·1 *3·70*	Æ ·6 ↓	[Θ]EAΦ[AV] l., CTEINA r.	(begins below) TVXH - - - l., ANHBOCT[P] r.
			Pl. III. 12.	

4. 1908. L. Hamburger. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 5. 5. 1877. Bank of England Gift. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 4, fig. 4. 6. 1908. L. Hamburger. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 8, fig 8. 7, 8. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	68·8 *4·46*	Æ ·7 ↓	[Θ]ЄA-ΦAV l., - - - r.	- XV•T on l., downwards; - ΔIΛH on r., downwards
			(barbarous style)	
			Pl. III. 13.	
			MARCUS AURELIUS CAESAR.	
			Bust of Marcus r., bareheaded, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., turreted and draped; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—
10	36·9 *2·39*	Æ ·7 ↓	AYPHΛIOC l., KAICAP r.	TYXNЄA l., TPAIBOC r.
			Pl. III. 14.	
11	33·0 *2·14*	Æ ·65 ↓	AYPHΛIO[C] l. [K]AICAP r.	TYXNЄA l., - - - r.
			COMMODUS CAESAR.	
12	77·9 *5·05*	Æ ·65 ↑	Bust of Commodus r., youthful, bareheaded, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr. ΛAVP KOM[KA?] on l., ICAVTV IOC ЄB on r.	Bust of Zeus Ammon r., draped, with ram's horn and disk on top of head; around, beginning on l., inscr. BOC l., TPWN r.
			Pl. III. 15.	
			COMMODUS AUGUSTUS.	
			Bust of Commodus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Camel walking r.; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—
13	102·9 *6·67*	Æ ·8 ↑	AVKOMOΔ l. ANTWNINO r.	[NЄT]PBOCT l., PA r.
			Pl. III. 16.	

9. 1908. L. Hamburger. 10. 1908. L. Hamburger. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 11, fig. 10. 11. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 10. 12. 1839. Millingen. De Saulcy, p. 363, no. 4 [reads Λ•AYP•KOM — M•AYP•YIOY•CЄ *or* Λ•AYP•KAIC IC• (for K?) ANT•YIO•CЄB]. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 13, fig. 12 [reads ΛAYPKOMOΔ.. ICAYTYIOΓЄY(?)]. 13. 1908. L. Hamburger. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 15. Same dies as Paris specimen (Mionnet V, 580. 12; Morey, fig. 13).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
14	81·7 *5·29*	Æ ·75 ↓	AVKOMMO l. ANTUNINC r.	- - ABOC l., TPA r.	
15	21·4 *1·39*	Æ ·5 ↓	(details of bust and inscr. obscure; perhaps Antoninus Pius)	ЄTPAЄC l. ЄTPA r.	
			SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.		
16	273·1 *17·70*	Æ 1·05 ↑	Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr. AVKAC - l., CЄ OVHPOC r.	Temple showing four columns, pediment, and central arch; within, City-goddess standing r., turreted, with r. foot on crouching figure (?); in l. cornucopiae, r. resting on spear surmounted by trophy; inscr. NЄTP on l. downwards, BOCTPA in ex., ЄTPΔ on r. upwards.	104= 209–10 A. D.
			Pl. III. 17.		
			JULIA DOMNA.		
			Bust of Domna r., draped, hair in parallel waves in front, taken up in chignon at back; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Temple showing four columns, pediment, and central arch, and containing figure of City-goddess as on no. 16; inscr.:—	
17	210·0 *13·61*	Æ 1·1 ↑	IOYA[IA] l. ΔOMNACЄB r.	NЄT[P] on l. downwards, BOCTP[A] in ex., [Є]TPΔ on r. upwards.	,,
18	192·2 *12·45*	Æ 1·05 ↑	IOYA[I]A l. [ΔOMN]A[CЄ]B r.	- - on l. downwards, BOCTPA in ex., ЄTPΔ on r. upwards	,,
			Pl. IV. 1.		

14. 1908. L. Hamburger. 15. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19, ix, 1918, lot. 119. 16. 1841. Sir R. Abdy, *Sale Catal.*, lot 369. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 17, fig. 14. 17. 1908. L. Hamburger. 18. 1906. Dr. F. Parkes Weber Gift. Morey, *Bostra*, no 19, fig. 15. Same obv. die as no. 17.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ELAGABALUS.	
19	139·3 *9·03*	Æ 1·0 ↓	Bust of Elagabalus r., radiate, undraped; around, beginning on l., inscr. AVKЄ - - l., ANTΩNINOC r.	Bust of City-goddess r., turreted and draped, with cornucopiae over r. shoulder (?); around, beginning on l., inscr. - - XH l., BOCTPω[illegible] r.
			Pl. IV. 2.	
20	73·9 *4·79*	Æ ·75 ↑	Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr. AVTOKЄCAPAN TUNINOC	Temple showing two columns and pediment (but no architrave); within, Zeus-Ammon? wearing short chiton, standing l., cruciform ornament on his head; he rests l. on sceptre or spear and holds phiale in r.; at his feet, ram (?) looking up; inscr. BOC on l. upwards, TPH on r. downwards, NWN in ex.
			Pl. IV. 3.	
			COLONIA BOSTRA.	
			SEVERUS ALEXANDER.	
21	229·1 *14·85*	Æ 1·25 ↓	Bust of Severus Alexander r., laureate, clothed (?); around, beginning on l., IMPCAES MAVRSEV l, A[LE]XAN DERAVG r.	Founder ploughing r. with yoke of humped cattle, his r. raised; above, baetyl on a square altar approached by steps; inscr. around, beginning on l., N•TR•A LEXA NDRIANAE, and in ex. COL•BOSTR
				Pl. IV. 4.

19. De Saulcy, p. 367, no. 3. Pierced. The cornucopiae is not certain; what appears to be its head may be the Y of [T]YXH. Cp. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 20, under Caracalla (laur. bust). 20. 1872. Edward Wigan. De Saulcy, p. 366, no. 1. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 25, fig. 19. 21. 1900. Reichardt, *Sale Catal.*, 1899, lot 312. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 32.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of Severus Alexander r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess l., draped and turreted, with cornucopiae behind shoulder; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—
22	169·7 *11·00*	Æ ·9 ↓	IMPCAESMAVRSEV l. ALEXANDERAVG r.	COLONIAB l. OSTRA r.
23	146·9 *9·52*	Æ ·9 ↓	IMPCAESMAVRSEV l. AL[EXANDER]AVG r.	,, ,, Pl. IV. 5.
24	107·9 *6·99*	Æ ·9 ↓	IMPCAESMAVRSEV l. ALEXA[N]DERAVG r.	,, ,, Pl. IV. 6.
			Similar bust and inscr.:—	Bust of Zeus Ammon r., with ram's horn and disk on top of head, draped; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—
25	106·7 *6·91*	Æ ·8 ↘	[IMPCA]ESMAVRSEV l. ALEXA[NDERAVG] r.	CO[LONIA] l. [B]OSTRA r.
26	73·1 *4·74*	Æ ·7 ↓	IMPCAESMAVRSEV l. ALEXANDERAVG r.	COLONIA l. BOSTRA r. Pl. IV. 7.
27	61·5 *3·98*	Æ ·75 ↓	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Similar bust and inscr.:—	Silenus ('Marsyas' of the Forum) r., with wine-skin over shoulder, and r. hand raised; around, beginning on l., inscr:—
28	78·6 *5·09*	Æ ·7 ↓	IMPCAESMAVRSEV l. - - - -	COLONIA l. B OSTRA r.

22. De Saulcy, p. 367, no. 2. 23. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 22. 24. 1908. L. Hamburger. 25. 1909. Rollin and Feuardent. 26. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same dies as no. 25. 27. 1908. L Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 25? 28. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	67·8 *4·39*	Æ ·75 ↓	[IM]PCAESMAVBSEV (*sic*) l ALEXANDERAVG r.	COLONIA l. B OSTRA r. Pl. IV. 8.
30	53·5 *3·47*	Æ ·75 ↓	IMPCAESMAVBSEV(*sic*) l. ALEXANDERAVG r.	COLONIAB l. OSTRA r.
			JULIA MAMAEA.	
31	209·9 *13·60*	Æ 1·2 ↓	Bust of Mamaea r., hair waved and taken up at back of neck, wearing stephane, draped; around, beginning on l., inscr. IVLIAMAMAEA l., AVGV STA r.	Temple showing four columns, pediment, and central arch; within, City-goddess standing to front, wearing turreted crown, tunic, and mantle; r. resting on spear surmounted by trophy, l. holding cornucopiae; l. foot on small crouching figure (?); on either side of her small bull (?); around, beginning on l., inscr. N·TR·A [LEXA] l., [ND R]I ANAE r., COL·BOST [R] in ex. Pl. IV. 9.
32	119·5 *7·74*	Æ ·9 ↓	Similar bust and inscr. IVLI AMAMAEA l., AVGVSTA r.	Bust of City-goddess l., wearing turreted crown, with cornucopiae behind shoulder, as on no. 22; around, beginning on l., inscr. COLONIA BO l., STRA r.

29. 1919. Sir H. Weber Collection from W. T. Ready, 1900. 30. 1839. Millingen De Saulcy, p. 368, no. 5. Same obv. die as no. 29. 31. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same dies as Mionnet V, 583. 29 (de Saulcy, p. 369, no. 5) on which the details are clearer. 32. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as Mionnet V, 583. 27.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
33	90·3 *5·85*	Æ ·9 ↓		
34	73·6 *4·77*	Æ ·9 ↓		
			Similar bust and inscr. :—	Bust of Zeus Ammon r., draped, with ram's horn, and disk on top of head; around, beginning on l., inscr. COLO NIA l, BOSTRA r.
35	86·8 *5·62*	Æ ·7 ↓	IVLIAMAMAEA l. AVGVSTA r.	
36	78·0 *5·05*	Æ ·8 ↓	IVLIAMAMA[EA] l. [AVGVS]TA r.	
37	64·4 *4·17*	Æ ·8 ↓	IVLIAMAMAEA l. AVGVSTA r.	
38	56·8 *3·68*	Æ ·8 ↓	,, ,,	
			PHILIP SENIOR.	
39	221·0 *14·32*	Æ 1·1 ↓	Bust of Philip Senior r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr. (very obscure) IMPCAESMIVL l. PH - - - r.	Male bust r., diademed (or laureate?), draped (Dusares?); around, beginning on l., CO LMETROPOLISBOSTRA

33. 1839. Millingen. Same obv. die as no. 32. De Saulcy, p. 368, no. 2. 34. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same dies as no. 33. Another specimen from the Hamburger collection (Invent. 1236) is too badly preserved to be catalogued. 35-8. All these seem to be from the same dies, but they are too badly preserved to allow of certainty on this point. Besides these four, four others of the same types have been omitted owing to their bad preservation (cp. de Saulcy, p. 368, no. 1); a specimen from the Devonshire collection (237 = Morey, *Bostra*, no. 36, fig. 26) is entirely altered by tooling. 35. 1908. L. Hamburger. 36. 1900. Reichardt, *Sale Catal.*, 1899, lot 312. 37. 1908. L. Hamburger. 38. 1841. T. Burgon. De Saulcy, p. 368, no. 1. 39. 1908. L. Hamburger. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 42, fig. 29.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PHILIP JUNIOR.	
			Bust of Philip Junior r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Agonistic wreath, tied below, with ornament at top and bottom; around, beginning on l., and within the wreath, inscr.:—
40	271·3 *17·58*	Æ 1·05 ↓	MARCIVLPHILIPPOSCE SAR	COL·METROPOLISBOS TRA AKTI AΛOV (*sic*) CAPIA
41	230·0 *14·90*	Æ 1·15 ↓	„ „	COL·METROPOLISBOS TRA AKTI AΔOV CAPIA
42	191·3 *12·40*	Æ 1·05 ↑	„ „	COLMETROPOLISBOST OA (*sic*) AKTI AΔOV CAPIA
			Pl. IV. 10.	
43	158·8 *10·29*	Æ 1·15 ↑	[M]ARCIVLPHILIPPOSC E - -	- - METROPOLI[S] - - - AKTI AΔOVC APIA

40. 1908. L. Hamburger. 41. 1903. Noury Bey. 42. 1863. Eastwood. De Saulcy, p. 369, no. 2. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 44, fig. 31. 43. 1900. Reichardt, *Sale Catal.*, 1899, lot 312.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TRAJAN DECIUS.	
			Bust of Decius r., radiate (?), wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Zeus Ammon and the City-goddess; on l., Zeus r., with disk and horns on head, wearing short chiton or cuirass and mantle, gives r. hand to City-goddess, who stands l., turreted, holding cornucopiae in l.; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—
44	202·1 *13·10*	Æ 1·05 ↑	inscr. illegible; portrait uncertain.	CONCORDIABOSTRENR VM (*sic*)
45	199·8 *12·95*	Æ 1·05 ↑	- - - VSDECIVS - -	CONCORDIAB - - - Pl. IV. 11.
46	192·8 *12·49*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Bust of Decius r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; around, beginning on l., IMPCMQT RAIANVSDECIVSAVG	Zeus Ammon, standing l., with disk and horns on head, ram's horn on temple, wearing cuirass and mantle; l. rests on spear surmounted by trophy (?), in r. ears of corn (?); at his feet, small animal (ram?); around, beginning on l., COLMETPO POL BOSTRON Pl. IV. 13.
47	105·2 *6·82*	Æ ·8 ↑	Bust of Decius r., laureate, clothed (?); around, beginning on l., - - - - DECIVSAVG	Bust of City-goddess r., turreted and draped; around, beginning on l., COLMETR[O] POL BOSTRA

44. 1908. L. Hamburger. 45. 1908. L. Hamburger. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 50, fig. 37. 46. 1908. L. Hamburger, *Rev. Num.*, 1911, p. 83, note 6. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 49, fig. 36. 47. 1908. L. Hamburger. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 48, fig. 35.

No.	Wt	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TRAJAN DECIUS and HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS.	
			Bust of Decius r., laureate, and Herennius l., radiate, confronted, each wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning below, inscr. :—	On a raised platform approached by steps, a baetyl (surmounted by seven flat cake-like objects) between two other baetyls, each surmounted by one similar object; all in wreath; around, beginning on l., inscr. :—
48	250·8 *16·25*	Æ 1·0 ↓	IMP[MDECIVSETC]VAL EN[SCVINTVSCAI]SAR ES	ACTIADVSAR[IACOLM ETRB]OSTRE NORVM Pl. IV. 12.
49	218·3 *14·15*	Æ 1·05 ↓	[IMPMDECIVSETCVALE NSCVINTVSCAISARES]	ACTIADV - - - - - - - - OR VM
50	91·7 *5·94*	Æ ·9 ↓	Similar busts, but both laureate; around, beginning on l., inscr. - - - - - - QVINTV SCAES -	City-goddess standing to front; wears turreted crown, tunic, and mantle; r. rests on spear surmounted by trophy, l. holds cornucopiae; l. foot on small crouching figure (?); on r., at her feet, small figure of Marsyas of the Forum l.; around, beginning on l., inscr. - - - - l., OLBOSTRA▨ r.

48. 1900. Reichardt, *Sale Catal.*, 1899, lot 312. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 52. Same dies as Morey, fig. 38 and as the Vienna specimen, *Num. Zeit.*, 1908, p. 130, Taf. VIII. 16; same obv. die as *Rev. Num.*, 1911, Pl. III. 10. **49.** 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. **48.** **50.** 1838. Cureton. De Saulcy, p. 371, no. 3. Morey, *Bostra*, no. 53, fig. 39.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CHARACHMOBA.	
			ELAGABALUS.	
			Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, draped; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing kalathos, chiton and mantle, standing l., r. resting on rudder, l. holding cornucopiae; around, inscr.:—
1	147·5 *9·56*	Æ ·85 ↑	AVKAIMAVANTWNINO	XAPAX l., MWBA r. **Pl. IV. 14.**
2	90·7 *5·88*	Æ ·8 ↓	AVKMAVAN - - -	XAPAX r., - - - l.
3	96·1 *6·23*	Æ ·8 ↑	Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, undraped; around, beginning on l., AKMAYANTWNINO	On r., figure seated l., before an altar (?) with steps leading up to it (?), on which is a tall column between two small baetyls (?); inscr., beginning above, XAP AKM - below, - - - l.

1. 1908. L. Hamburger. Babelon, *Rev. Num.*, 1899, p. 275, fig. 1. 2. 1908. L. Hamburger. Babelon, *loc. cit.*, fig. 2. 3. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			DIUM.		
			GETA.		
			Bust of Geta r., bare-headed, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Cultus-figure of Hadad to front; he wears kalathos, with horns or a crescent on head; long chiton with over-garment showing parallel horizontal bands; r. rests on sceptre surmounted by eagle, l. holds Nike who stands l. holding out wreath to him; at his feet, recumbent bulls on either side; inscr., beginning on l. and reading downwards:—	
1	196·5 *12·73*	Æ ·95 ↑	ΠΟΥΠC l., ΓΕΤΑC·K r.	ΔΕΙΗ l., ΝΩΝ in ex., ΗΣC r. (upwards)	268= 205–6 A.D.
			Pl. IV. 15.		
2	132·9 *8·61*	Æ ·9 ↑	,, ,,	ΗΣC l., ΔΕΙΗΝ in ex., ΩΝ r. (upwards)	,,
3	181·4 *11·75*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Π·CΕΠ· l., ΓΕΤΑC r.	ΔΕΙΗ l., ΝΩΝ in ex., ΟC r. (upwards)	270= 207–8 A.D.
				Pl. IV. 16.	
4	158·9 *10·30*	Æ ·9 ↑	,, ,,	ΔΕΙΗ l., ΝΩΝ in ex., ΟC r. (downwards)	,,
			EBODA.		
			No coins in the British Museum. See Introduction.		

1. 1844. Devonshire, *Sale Catal.*, I, lot 286. De Saulcy, p. 383, no. 2. B. M. C., *Galatia, &c.*, p. 303, no. 1. 2. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 1. 3. 1844. Devonshire, *Sale Catal.*, I, lot 596. De Saulcy, p. 383, no. 3. B. M. C., *loc. cit.*, no. 2. 4. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ESBŪS (Aurelia Esbus). ELAGABALUS.	
			Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Zeus, nude to waist, seated l., l. resting on sceptre, r. holding phiale; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—
1	178·3 *11·55*	Æ ·95 ↓	[AV]TCMAV[R]ANTONI NVS	AV - - - l., OVC r. Pl. V. 1.
2	111·4 *7·22*	Æ ·85 ↑	AVTCMAVRANTONINV S	AVPЄ - l., - - - r.
			Similar bust and inscr.:—	Within a temple showing four columns, with central arch and flat roof to wings, City-goddess standing l.; she wears turreted head-dress and short chiton; r. foot on small figure (?); l. rests on spear or standard, r. holds uncertain object (bust of Emperor?); above wings and in ex., inscr.:—
3	193·8 *12·56*	Æ ·85 ↑	AVTCMAV[RANT]ONIN VS	A V above [Є]CBOV[C] in ex. Pl V. 2.
4	150·0 *9·72*	Æ ·95 ↓	AVTCMAVRANTONINV S	[A V] above ЄCBOVC in ex.

1. 1910. L. Hamburger. 2. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 1. 3. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 1? 4. 1908. L. Hamburger. Pierced. Same dies as no. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	101·2 *6·56*	Æ ·8 ↓	[AVTCM]A[VRANT]ONI NVS	A V above - - - in ex.
6	136·6 *8·85*	Æ ·85 ↑	Similar bust; inscr. AVTC MAV[R]ANTONINVS	Deity (Men?) standing l.; wears Phrygian cap, short chiton, and mantle; r. foot on bull's head; l. rests on spear or sceptre round which a serpent is twined; in r. conical object (pine-cone?); around, beginning on l., AVPEC̄B l. OV C• r.

Pl. V. 3.

5. 1908. L. Hamburger. 6. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GERASA.	
			HADRIAN.	
			Bust of Hadrian r., laureate; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—	Bust of Artemis-Tyche r., draped, with top-knot, quiver behind shoulder, and bow in front; around, beginning on l., inscr.:—
1	154·7 *10·02*	Æ ·9 ↓	AYKAICTPA l. AΔPIANOC[CЄ] r. bust in paludamentum and cuirass.	APTЄMICTYXHΓЄPAC ΩN Pl. V. 4.
2	143·7 *9·31*	Æ ·95 ↓	[AYKAICTPA] l. AΔPIANOCCЄ r. bust in paludamentum and cuirass.	A[PT]ЄMIC[TYXHΓ]ЄP ACΩN
3	88·7 *5·75*	Æ ·75 ↓	AYK[T]PA l. AΔPIANOCC▨ r. ▨IA below; bust undraped. Pl. V. 5.	AP[TЄ]MITYXH l. ΓЄPACΩN r.
4	43·4 *2·81*	Æ ·6 ↓	▨AIAYKTPAI l. AΔPIANOC r. bust undraped.	APTЄTYΓЄPACΩN
5	37·7 *2·44*	Æ ·6 ↓	▨AIAYKTPAI l. AΔPIANOC r. bust undraped.	[APTЄT]YΓЄPACΩN
6	41·6 *2·70*	Æ ·6 ↑	- - - PAI l. AΔPIANOC r. bust undraped.	APTЄMITYΓЄPA - - Pl. V. 6.

1. 1908. L. Hamburger. 2. 1900. Reichardt, *Sale Catal.*, 1899, lot 313. Same obv. die as no. 1. 3. 1900. Reichardt, *ibid.* Wroth, *Num. Chron.*, 1900, p. 295, no. 33, Pl. XIV. 8. Pierced. 4. 1900. Reichardt, *ibid.* 5. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same dies as no. 4. 6. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COMMODUS.	
7	46·3 *3·00*	Æ ·55 ↑	Bust of Commodus r., laureate(?), with a slight beard(?), wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. AV - - - l., K VXΓЄ r. OMO r.	Bust of Artemis-Tyche r., draped, with quiver at shoulder; inscr. APTT l.,
			CRISPINA.	
8	186·8 *12·10*	Æ ·95 ↑	Bust of Crispina r., draped, hair in chignon; inscr. KPIC ΠINA l., CЄBACTH r.	Bust of Artemis-Tyche r., draped, hair in chignon, quiver at shoulder; inscr. around, APTЄMICTVXHΓЄPAC ωN
9	158·0 *10·24*	Æ ·95 ↓		

7. 1900. Reichardt, *Sale Catal.*, 1899, lot 313. 8, 9. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			MEDABA.		
			CARACALLA.		
1	137·8 *8·93*	Æ 1·0 ↖	Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, with slight beard, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning below on l., inscr. AVTKMAV ANT[UNINU]	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown and chiton leaving l. leg bare, standing r., l. foot on prow (?); holds in l. cornucopiae, in r. uncertain object; around, inscr. [M]HΔABUN l., TVXH r.; in field l. P, Є **Pl. V. 7.**	105 = 210/11 A.D.
2	131·7 *8·53*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Same bust; inscr. AVT KMAV ANTUNINU	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown and chiton leaving r. leg bare, standing l., r. foot on prow (?); holds in l. cornucopiae, in extended r. bust of Emperor (?); around, inscr. MHΔABU l., TVXH r.; in field l. P, r. Є **Pl. V. 8.**	
			ELAGABALUS.		
3	126·4 *8·19*	Æ ·85 ↑	Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning below on l., inscr. AVTOK•CC• Λ•ΛИTOИIИ•	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown and chiton leaving r. leg bare, standing l., r. foot on prow (?); holds in l. cornucopiae, in extended r. bust of Emperor; around, inscr. MHΔABUN l., TVXH r. **Pl. V. 9.**	

1, 2. 1908. L. Hamburger. 1 is pierced. 3. 1908. L. Hamburger. Babelon, *Mél. de Num.*, III, p. 252 reads the obverse inscription AVTO KЄCA ANTONINO.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PETRA (Hadriana Petra Metropolis). HADRIAN.	
			Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning below on l., inscr. :—	City-goddess seated l. on rock, wearing turreted crown, veil, long chiton, and mantle; with l. holds trophy, r. extended open; around, beginning below on l., inscr. ΠЄTPAMH T l., POΠOΛIC r.
1	271·4 *17·59*	Æ 1·1 ↓	AYTOKPATΩPKA[ICA] PTPAIANOCAΔ[PIAN]O CCЄBACTOC Gorgoneion on breast.	
2	233·6 *15·11*	Æ 1·15 ↓	AVVTOKPATΩPKAICA PTPAIANOC[A]ΔPIANO CCЄBACTOC Gorgoneion on breast.	
3	223·4 *14·48*	Æ 1·1 ↓	AVTOKPATΩPKAICAP TPAIANOCAΔPIANOCC ЄBACTOC Gorgoneion on breast.	
			Pl. V. 10.	
4	195·2 *12·65*	Æ 1·0 ↓	[A]VTOKPATΩPKAICA PTPAIANOCAΔPIANOC - - - Gorgoneion on breast.	
5	206·5 *13·38*	Æ 1·05 ↓	AVTOKPATΩPKAICAP TPAIANOCAΔPIANOCC ЄBACTOC	
6	168·2 *10·90*	Æ 1·0 ↓	AVTOKPATΩPKAICAP TPAIANOCAΔP - - - - OC	

1. 1840. J. R. Steuart, *Sale Catal.*, lot 332. De Saulcy, p. 351. 1. 2. 1908. L. Hamburger. The double V in AVTOKPATΩP, and the omission of the A in [A]ΔPIANOC are due to double-striking. 3. 1895. Presented by Lord Grantley. 4. 1908. L. Hamburger. 5. 1839. Millingen. De Saulcy, *ibid.* 6. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	159·6 *10·31*	Æ 1·05 ↓	AVTOKPATΩPKA - - TP AIA - - AΔPIANOCCEBA CTOC	
8	225·4 *14·61*	Æ 1·05 ↓	Similar bust; inscr. A - - - - AICAPTPAIANOIAΔPIA N - - - - (*sic*)	Similar type; around, beginning below on l., inscr. AΔP IANHTTETPAMHTPOΠO AIC
9	103·8 *6·73*	Æ ·85 ↓	Bust of Hadrian (?) r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass (?); around, inscr. obliterated.	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil, draped; around, beginning on l. below, inscr. AΔP - - - - AMHTPOΠOAIC **Pl. V. 11.**
			Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, undraped; inscr. beginning on l. below:—	Within a laurel-wreath tied at bottom, inscr. ΠETPA MHTPO ΠOAIC
10	59·5 *3·86*	Æ ·65 ↓	AYT·KAIC [TPAAΔPIC EB] **Pl. V. 12.**	
11	44·5 *2·88*	Æ ·65 ↓	AYT·KA[IC TP]AAΔPIC EB	
12	49·8 *3·23*	Æ ·7 ↓	AYT·KAIC TPAAΔPI·C EB	
			ANTONINUS PIUS.	
13	150·8 *9·77*	Æ 1·0 ↓	Bust of Pius r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning below on l., inscr. AYTKAI - - - - - - - - EBЄYC	City-goddess, as on nos. 1 f., seated l. on rock, holding trophy in l., r. hand extended open; around, beginning below on l., inscr. AΔPIANH - - - - - - -

7. 1908. L. Hamburger. 8. 1900. Reichardt, *Sale Catal.*, 1899, lot 311. 9. 1908. L. Hamburger. 10. 1844. Devonshire, *Sale Catal.*, I, lot 46. De Saulcy, p. 352. 4 ('Coll. Wigan'). 11. 1900. Reichardt, *ibid.* Same obv. die as no. 10. 12, 13. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	178·7 *11·58*	Æ 1·1 ↓	Similar bust; inscr. AYTKA ITAIAAΔ[P]IAANTΩNIN OCCEBEYCEB	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, long chiton, and mantle, standing l., holding trophy in l., sacrificing with phiale in r. over horned altar; around, beginning below on l., inscr. VΔPIANHΠETPA M HTPOΠOΠOΛIC (*sic*) **Pl. V. 13.**
			SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.	
15	120·4 *7·80*	Æ 1.0 ↑	Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, undraped; around, beginning on l. below, inscr. - - KAEΠTIEOY HPOEΠ EPE	City-goddess, as on nos. 1 f., seated l. on rock, holding trophy in l., r. hand extended open; around, beginning below on l., inscr. AΔPIANH ΠE l., - - TPOΠOΛ - - r.
			JULIA DOMNA.	
16	98·9 *6·41*	Æ ·85 ↑	Bust of Domna (?) r., draped; inscr. obliterated.	Within a temple showing two columns, City-goddess, seated l.; she holds in l. trophy, in extended r. uncertain object (small stele?); in pediment, ornament or facing bust; inscr. - - P[I] on l. downwards, ΠETP in ex., - - H - on r. **Pl. V. 14.**
			GETA.	
17	125·3 *8·12*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Bust of Geta r., youthful, bareheaded, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, inscr. ΠCEΠT• l, •ΓETA• KA r.	Within a temple, showing two columns but no pediment, City-goddess seated l. on rock; she holds in l. trophy and extends her r.; inscr. AΔPI on l. downwards, ΠETPA in ex., MHT on r. upwards. **Pl. V. 15.**

14. 1805. Charles Townley. De Saulcy, p. 352. **15.** 1839. Millingen. De Saulcy, p. 352. 1. Same obv. die as Mionnet V, 588. 46 (Paris specimen). **16.** 1908. L. Hamburger. 17. 1872. Edward Wigan. De Saulcy, p. 353. 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			PHILADELPHIA.		
			Quasi-autonomous.		
1	47·0 *3·05*	Æ ·65 ↑	Beardless male (?) bust r., wearing crested helmet, draped; around, inscr. beginning on r. above: ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕ r., ΩΝ l.	Within a wreath, tied at bottom, and with medallion at top, ЄТ ОУС РМ𐆖	146= 83/4 A. D
			Pl. VI. 1.		
			Bust of Demeter r., draped and veiled and crowned with corn (?); around, beginning on l. below, inscr.:—	Wicker basket, containing two ears of corn between two serpents; around on l. upwards and r. downwards, date.	
2	50·0 *3·24*	Æ ·65 ↑	ΦΙΛ•ΚΟΙ• l. CYPIAC r.	ЄТОУ[C] l. ⲤKC r.	227= 164/5 A. D.
			Pl. VI. 2.		
3	47·3 *3·06*	Æ ·65 ↑	ΦΙΛΑΚΟΙ l. CYPIAC r. Demeter holds ears of corn in her hand?	ЄТОУС l. ⲤKC r.	,,
			Coins with Emperors' portraits.		
			TITUS and DOMITIAN.		
4	215·5 *13·96*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Head of Titus r., laureate; around, beginning on l. below, inscr. [AY]TOK PATΩP l., TITOCKA ICA[P] r.; in circular countermark, bearded bust r. (Antoninus Pius?).	Head of Domitian r., laureate; on l. upwards, LΓ MP; on r. downwards, [Φ]ΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ	143= 80/8 A.D.
			Pl. VI. 3.		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			HADRIAN.	
5	154·9 *10·04*	Æ ·85 ↑	Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; around, beginning on l. below, inscr. AYTOKPAΔ PIANOCCEBACTOC	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and draped; around, beginning on l. below, inscr. TYXHΦI ΛAΔEΛΦEΩNKC
			Pl. VI. 4.	
			HADRIAN and ANTONINUS PIUS.	
6	188·6 *12·22*	Æ ·9 ↑	Similar bust r.; inscr. AYT OKPA• l., AΔPIAN - - - r.	Bust of Antoninus Pius (?) r. with slight beard, laureate, as Herakles, wearing lion-skin round neck; around, beginning on l. below, inscr. ΦIΛAΔEΛΦEΩNKOIAH CCYPIAC
				Pl. VI. 5.
			ANTONINUS PIUS.	
			Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; in front, facing him, small beardless helmeted bust l.; inscr. around, beginning on l :—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown and short chiton and boots, standing r., l. foot on prow (?); r. resting on sceptre, l holding cornucopiae; inscr. around, beginning on l. :—
7	105·6 *6·84*	Æ ·85 ↓	AYTKAICAP l., ANTΩ N r., [€]INOC below.	TYXHΦIA l., AΔ€ΛΦEI A[C?] r
8	97·5 *6·32*	Æ ·85 ↓	AYTKAIC[AP] l., ANTΩ N r., €INOC below.	TYXHΦ I l., ΛAΔEΛΦE IA[C?] r
				Pl. VI. 6.

5, 6. 1908. L. Hamburger. 7. 1908. L. Hamburger. Pierced. 8. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 7.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ANTONINUS PIUS and MARCUS AURELIUS	
			Bust of Pius r, laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; in front, facing him, small helmeted beardless bust l.; inscr. around, beginning on l. :—	Bust of Marcus Aurelius Caesar r., bareheaded, beardless, as Herakles, wearing lion-skin over shoulders; inscr. around, beginning on l.:—
9	132·8 *8·61*	Æ ·8 ↓	AY[TKAICAP l., ANTW NE r., INOC below.	[ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛ l.] ΦΕWNKOIA - r.
			Pl. VI. 7.	
10	132·4 *8·58*	Æ ·9 ↓	AYTKAICAP l., ANTW [NE] r., INOC below.	ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛ l. ΦΕWNKOIA - r.
			MARCUS AURELIUS.	
11	418·9 *27·11*	Æ 1·3 ↓	Bust of Marcus r., bareheaded, with slight beard, undraped; inscr. around, beginning on l., AVTKAICMAVPANTWN INO - -	Car with domed canopy supported by four pillars, drawn r by four horses; inscr. around, beginning on l., ΦΙΛΚ l., OCYPHPAKΛE above, ION r., APMA below.
				Pl. VI. 8.
12	212·9 *13·30*	Æ 1·05 ↑	Bust of Marcus r., bearded, laureate, draped; inscr. around, AYTKAIC·M· l., AYP·AN TWNE r., INOC below.	Bust of goddess (Asteria) r., draped and veiled, with star above head; inscr. around, ΦΙΛ·KOI·CYPI· l., ΘEAA CTEPIA r.
				Pl. VI. 9.
13	157·2 *10·19*	Æ ·95 ↓	Bust of Marcus r., bearded, bareheaded, wearing paludamentum and cuirass (?); inscr. around, - - - AVP l., AN - - - r.	The Dioscuri, nude, wearing pilei, standing to front, facing each other, each resting with outer hand on spear, other hands lowered; inscr. on l. upwards, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛ▨, on r. downwards, ▨K·CYPI

9. 1908. L. Hamburger. 10. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 9. 11. De Saulcy, p. 390. 1. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 306, no. 1. 12. 1888. Rollin and Feuardent. B. M. C., *ibid.*, no. 2 13. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	123·8 *8·02*	Æ ·8 ↑	Bust of Marcus r., bearded, laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass (?); inscr. around, AYT•KAIC•M•AY l., P•ANTW - - - r.	Beardless bust of Herakles r., laureate, wearing lion-skin knotted at neck; inscr. around, beginning on l., ΦI ΛΑΔЄΛΦЄΩN KOIΛHC CYPIAC
15	123·6 *8·01*	Æ ·75 ↓	Bust of Marcus r., bearded, radiate, undraped; inscr. around, A•KAIC•M• l., AY P•ANT•CЄ r.	Bust of City-goddess r., draped, wearing turreted crown; inscr. around, ΦIΛΑΔЄΛΦЄ l., ΩNKOI•CYP• r.

Pl. VI. 10.

LUCUS VERUS.

16	133·9 *8·68*	Æ ·85 ↑	Bust of Verus r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. around, AYT• KAICA• l., •AYP - - PC r.	Beardless bust of Herakles r., laureate, wearing lion-skin knotted at neck; inscr. around, beginning below on l., Φ[I]Λ ΑΔЄΛΦЄΩN KOIΛHCC YPIAC

COMMODUS CAESAR.

17	140·8 *9·12*	Æ 1.0 ↓	Bust of Commodus r., bare-headed, beardless, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. around, - - - - KOM l., MOΔOCKAI r.	Bust of goddess (Asteria) r., veiled and draped, with star on top of head; inscr. around, ΦIΛ•K•C• l., ΘЄAACTЄPI r., A below.
18	108·5 *7·03*	Æ ·7 ↓	Similar bust r.; inscr. around, Λ•AYP• l., KOMMOΔOCK r.	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and drapery leaving r. breast bare; inscr. around, ΦIΛΑΔЄΛΦ r., ЄΩNKC l.

Pl. VI. 11.

19	39·3 *2·55*	Æ ·55 ↓	Similar bust r.; inscr. around, AVKAI l., AVPK r.	Beardless bust r., wearing crested helmet; inscr. around, ΦIΛA r., KC l.

14, 15. 1908. L. Hamburger. 16. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same rev. die as no. 14.
17-19. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COMMODUS AUGUSTUS.	
20	205·5 *13·32*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Bust of Commodus r., bearded, laureate, undraped: inscr. around, AVTK•A•AVPHA l., KOM - - - CЄ - r.	Domed car drawn r. by four horses, as on no. 11; inscr. around, ΦIA• l., K•C•HPA KAION above, - - - below. **Pl. VI. 12.**
			ELAGABALUS.	
			Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, undraped; inscr. around, beginning on l.:—	Bust of goddess (Asteria) r., veiled and draped, with cruciform star on top of head; inscr. around, beginning on l.:—
21	76·2 *4·94*	Æ ·65 ↑	AVKЄCAPANTWNIN	ΦIAA - l., ICVP r.
22	56.3 *3·65*	Æ ·6 ↓	AVKAIC - - - - -	ΦIAKO l., ICVP r.
23	53·4 *3·46*	Æ ·5 ↖	AVK - - - - - NO	- AKO - - l., CVPIAC r.
24	47·9 *3·10*	Æ ·55 ←	AVTKЄCANT - -	- - AKOI l., CVPIA - r. veil indistinct. **Pl. VI. 13.**
25	45·6 *2·95*	Æ ·65 ↓	AVTK - - - NINOC	ΦIAKOI l., CVPIAC r.

20-3. 1908. L. Hamburger. 24. De Saulcy, p. 392. 1. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 306, no. 3. 25. 1908. L. Hamburger.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PHILIPPOPOLIS (Philippopolis Colonia).	
			DIVUS MARINUS. (Coins struck by Philip Senior).	
			Bust of Marinus r., with close-cut beard, bareheaded, supported by eagle; inscr. around, beginning on l., ΘΕΩΜΑΡΙ ΝΩ	Roma standing l., wearing helmeted and long chiton, resting l. on spear, at foot of which oval shield, holding phiale in extended r.; inscr. around, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤ l., ΩΝΚΟΛΩΝΙΑC r.
1	135·5 *8·78*	Æ ·95 ↑	(eagle to front, head l., wings spread)	
			Pl. VI. 14.	
2	132·2 *8·57*	Æ ·9 ↑	(eagle to r., beating its wings)	in field l. S, r. C
			Pl. VI. 15.	
3	102·2 *6·62*	Æ ·9 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
			PHILIP SENIOR.	
			Bust of Philip Senior r., laureate, bearded, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. around, beginning on l.:—	Roma seated l., wearing helmet, mantle, and chiton, resting l. on spear, holding in extended r. an eagle supporting two small figures; beside her seat, oval shield; inscr. around, beginning on l.; in field l. and r., S C
4	279·9 *18·14*	Æ 1·15 ↑	AYTOKKMIOYAIΦIA[ΠΠ] ΠOCCEB	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ l. KOΛΩNIAC r.
				Pl. VI. 16.

1. 1909. Lincoln. 2. 1867. Duc de Blacas. De Saulcy, p. 396, no. 2. 3. 1860. Count de Salis Gift. Same dies as no. 2. 4. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same rev. die as Glasgow specimen (Macdonald, *Hunterian Catal.*, iii, p. 300, Pl. LXXVIII. 23).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	253·4 *16·42*	Æ 1·1 ↑	AYTOKKMIOYAIΦIAIΠΠ OCCEB	ΦIAIΠΠOΠOA[ITΩN] l. [KOAΩNIA]C r.
6	239·0 *15·49*	Æ 1·15 ↑	AY[T]O[KKMI]OYAIΦIAI ΠΠ[OCCEB]	ΦIAIΠΠOΠOAITΩN l. KOAΩ[N]IAC r.
7	275·2 *17·83*	Æ 1·15 ↓	AYTOKKMIOYAIΦIAIΠΠ OCCEB	ΦIAIΠΠOΠOAITΩN l. KOAΩNIAC r.
8	232·2 *15·05*	Æ 1·15 ↓	,, ,, ,,	ΦIAIΠΠOΠOAITΩNKOA ΩNIAC
			OTACILIA SEVERA.	
9	228.1 *14·78*	Æ 1·1 ↑	Bust of Otacilia r., draped, with crescent behind shoulders; wears stephane; hair waved and taken up in long plait at back of head; inscr. around, beginning on l., MAPΩTAK IAICEOYHPANCEB	Roma seated l., holding eagle with two figures, as on nos. 4 f.; inscr. around, beginning on l., ΦIAIΠΠOΠOAI TΩN l., KOAΩNIAC r.; in field l. and r., S C
			Pl. VI. 17.	
			PHILIP JUNIOR.	
10	291·4 *18·88*	Æ 1·1 ↓	Bust of Philip Junior r., laureate, beardless, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. around, beginning on l., AY TOKKMIOYAIΦIAIΠΠOC CEB	Roma seated l., holding eagle with two figures, as on nos. 4 f.; inscr. around, beginning on l., ΦIAIΠΠOΠOAI TΩNKOAΩNIAC; in field l. and r., S C

5. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same dies as no. 4; the reverse has been re-struck upside down. 6. 1805. Townley. Same rev. die as no. 4. De Saulcy, p. 396. 1. 7. 1908. L. Hamburger. Same obv. die as no. 6. 8. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. Same obv. die as no. 6. 9. 1839. Millingen. De Saulcy, p. 397. 10. 1885. F. Bösche.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			RABBATHMOBA.		
			SEPT. SEVERUS.		
			Bust of Sept. Severus r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. around, beginning on l.:—	On a square basis decorated with four pilasters and placed on broad plinth, figure of war-god Ariel facing; he wears helmet, cuirass, and boots; in r. sword erect; in l. spear and round shield; on either side an altar; inscr. around:—	
1	253·0 *16·39*	Æ 1·2 ↓	ΑCЄΠCЄOYHPOC l. CЄB - - r.	[P]ABAΘMωB r., - - - l. altar horned, as on Petra, no. 14.	
2	243·2 *15·76*	Æ 1·1 ↑	AVTKAC l. CЄOVHPO - r.	PABAΘ l., Mω - - - r. altar torch-like, flaming. **Pl. VII. 1.**	
3	152·2 *9·86*	Æ 1·05 ↓	- - - l., CЄO - - - r. in countermark, head of Elagabalus (?) r., laureate.	PABAΘMω l., - - - r. altar obliterated.	
			JULIA DOMNA.		
4	212·1 *13·74*	Æ 1·1 ↑	Bust of Domna r., draped, hair in chignon; inscr. around, IOVΛIA l., ΔO MNAC r.	Similar type to no. 2; inscr. around, PAB - - l., - - - r.; in field l. ⁋, r. Є **Pl. VII. 2.**	105= 210/11 A. D.
			CARACALLA.		
5	140·3 *9·09*	Æ ·95 ↑	Bust of Caracalla r., beardless, laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. around, CЄBAVT KAIC l., ANTωNINOC r.	Poseidon, nude, standing l., r. foot on rock; rests with l. on trident, holds in r. dolphin; inscr. around, PABAΘMOV l., BHNωN r.; in field l. P, r. Δ	104= 209/10 A. D.

1. 1908. L. Hamburger. 2. 1872. Edward Wigan. De Sauley, p. 355. 1. 3. 1908. L. Hamburger. 4. 1908. L. Hamburger. 5. 1900. Reichardt, *Sale Catal.*, 1899, lot 311.

ARABIA FELIX

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse	Reverse.
			SABAEANS AND HIMYARITES.	
			Third—second cent. B.C.	
			I. Imitations of the Older Attic types (4th cent. B.C.).	
			(a) *Without signs on reverse.*	
			Units.	
			Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet, adorned with olive-leaves and scroll, and circular ear-ring; on her cheek, Ϟ	Owl standing r., head facing; in upper l. corner, olive-spray; above its back, crescent with horns down; on r., downwards, ΑΘΕ (usually somewhat barbarous lettering); traces of incuse square on some specimens.
1	83·1 *5·38*	Æ ·6 ←		**Pl. VII. 3.**
2	83·1 *5·38*	Æ ·65 ↓		
3	82·6 *5·35*	Æ ·65 ↓		
4	82·6 *5·35*	Æ ·65 ↓		
5	82·4 *5·34*	Æ ·7 ↓		

1. 1881. N. Mavrocordato. 2–5. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). 4 and 5 are from the same dies.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	81·7 *5·29*	Æ ·65 ←		
			Pl. VII. 4.	
7	80·5 *5·22*	Æ ·6 ←		
8	80·3 *5·20*	Æ ·6 ←		
9	77·2 *5·00*	Æ ·6 *base* ←		
10	76·4 *4·95*	Æ ·6 *base* ←		
11	62·0 *4·02*	Æ ·65 *base* ↙		
			Halves.[1]	
			Head of Athena r., as on units, but on the cheek Γ	Owl, with olive-spray, crescent, and AΘE as on units; no trace of incuse square.
12	38·7 *2·51*	Æ ·5 ←		
13	35·8 *2·32*	Æ ·55 ↓		
			Pl. VII. 5.	
14	34·8 *2·25*	Æ ·5	no type visible; struck from worn die?	
15	31·8 *2·06*	Æ ·5 ↓		

[1] The silver in the majority of these halves and smaller denominations seems to be baser than in the units.

6. 1850. Rollin. Found at Marib, *Num. Chron.*, 1878, p. 275, Pl. XIII. 1; 1880, Pl. XV. 1. 7. 1871. Presented by Capt. W. F. Prideaux. From Aden. 8–15. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Quarters.	
			Head of Athena r., as on units, but on cheek ✗	Owl, with olive-spray, crescent, and ΑΘΕ as on units; occasional traces of incuse square.
16	20·0 *1·30*	Æ ·4 ←	**Pl. VII. 6.**	
17	19·5 *1·26*	Æ ·4 ←		
18	19·1 *1·24*	Æ ·45 ↓		
19	17·1 *1·11*	Æ ·4 ←	**Pl. VII. 7.**	
20	16·6 *1·08*	Æ ·4 ←		
21	15·9 *1·03*	Æ ·4 ←		
			Eighths.	
			Head of Athena r., as on units, but on cheek ⟨	Owl, with olive-spray, crescent, and ΑΘΕ as on units; traces of incuse square.
22	8·0 *0·52*	Æ ·35 ←	letter on cheek worn away.	
23	7·0 *0·45*	Æ ·35 ↙	**Pl. VII. 8.**	

16. 1919. Spink. Sir Hermann Weber Collection. 17-23. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) With letters or monograms on reverse.	
			Units.	
			Similar head of Athena to preceding, with Ν on cheek.	Similar owl, with olive-spray, crescent, and ΑΘΕ as on preceding; in field r., letter or monogram; no trace of incuse square.
24	82·9 *5·37*	Æ ·7 ↓		Η **Pl. VII. 9.**
25	81·2 *5·26*	Æ ·7 ↓		,,
26	82·3 *5·33*	Æ ·7 ↓		Β
27	79·2 *5·13*	Æ ·7 ↓		,, **Pl. VII. 10.**
28	83·2 *5·39*	Æ ·7 ↓		Ι
29	82·3 *5·33*	Æ ·7 ↓		,,
30	83·1 *5·38*	Æ ·65 ↓		,,
31	82·2 *5·33*	Æ ·7 ↓	**Pl. VII. 11.**	,,
32	83·0 *5·38*	Æ ·65 ↑		,, **Pl. VII. 12.**
33	82·3 *5·33*	Æ ·65 ↓		,,
34	82·2 *5·33*	Æ ·7 ↓		,,

24–34. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). **28, 29.** From same dies? **30, 31.** From same dies. **32.** From same rev. die as 30, 31.

No.	Wt	Metal. Size Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
35	80·5 *5·22*	Æ ·7 ↓		
36	83·7 *5·42*	Æ ·65 ↓		
				Pl. VII. 13.
37	83·0 *5·38*	Æ ·65 ↓		,,
38	84·2 *5·46*	Æ ·7 ↓		
39	81·8 *5·30*	Æ ·65 ↓		,,
40	82·3 *5·33*	Æ ·7 ↓		
				Pl. VII. 14.
41	82·8 *5·37*	Æ ·7 ↓		
				Pl. VII. 15.
42	82·1 *5·32*	Æ ·7 ↓		,,
43	78·6 *5·09*	Æ ·65 ↓		,,
44	83·3 *5·40*	Æ ·65 ↓		
45	78·3 *5·07*	Æ ·7 ↓		,,
46	83·0 *5·38*	Æ ·65 ↓		
47	82·9 *5·37*	Æ ·7 ↓		,,
				Pl VII. 16.

35–47. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). **38, 39.** From same rev. die. **42.** Same dies as Philipsen specimen (Hirsch, *Katal.*, xxv, Taf. 33, no. 3072). **44, 45.** From same dies. **46, 47.** From same dies

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
48	83·4 *5·40*	Æ ·7 ↓		 Pl. VII. 17.
49	82·2 *5·33*	Æ ·65 ↓		,,
50	82·0 *5·31*	Æ ·65 ↓		,,
51	83·9 *5·44*	Æ ·7 ↓		; on l. ; no crescent or olive-spray.
52	83·2 *5·39*	Æ ·65 ↓	Pl. VII. 18.	,, ,,
53	83·1 *5·38*	Æ ·7 ↓		,, ,, Pl. VII. 19.
54	83·5 *5·41*	Æ ·65 ↓		 Pl. VII. 20.
55	83·2 *5·39*	Æ ·7 ↓		,,
56	83·0 *5·38*	Æ ·65 ↓		,,
57	82·1 *5·32*	Æ ·65 ↓		,, Pl. VII. 21.
58	74·8 *4·85*	Æ ·65 *base* ↓		monogram obscure.
59	60·3 *3·91*	Æ ·7 *base* ↓		,, ,,

48–50. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). 49, 50. From same dies. 51–3. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). 51–3. From same dies. 54–6. From same dies.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
60	57·6 *3·73*	Æ ·6 *formerly plated?*	all obscure.	all obscure.
61	41·0 *2·66*	Æ ·6 *base*		reverse plain.
			Halves.	
			Head of Athena r., as on units, but on cheek Γ	Owl, with olive-spray, crescent, and AΘE, as on units; in field r. monogram.
62	40·3 *2·61*	Æ ·5 ↓	Γ obscure.	olive-spray and crescent invisible.
63	34·8 *2·25*	Æ ·5 ↓		 **Pl. VII. 22.**
			Quarters.	
			Head of Athena r., as on units, but on cheek X	Owl, with olive-spray, crescent, and AΘE (the former two rarely visible), as on units; in field r., monogram.
64	19·7 *1·28*	Æ ·4 ↓		monogram obscure.
65	19·4 *1·26*	Æ ·45 ↓		,, ,,
66	18·6 *1·21*	Æ ·5 ↓		 **Pl. VII. 23.**
67	17·8 *1·15*	Æ ·45 ↓	X obscure.	monogram obscure.

60–7. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). 60. This may belong to the series without monograms.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
68	15·8 *1·02*	Æ ·45 ↓		monogram obscure.
69	15·6 *1·01*	Æ ·45		,, ,,
			(γ) *With male head on obverse, owl on reverse.* (Katabanian?)	
			Unit.	
70	70·2 *4·55*	Æ ·7 ↓	Beardless male head r., with short curly hair, much obliterated.	Owl standing r., head to front (more erect than on series α and β); on r. ; on l. traces of another monogram. **Pl. VII. 24.**
			(δ) *With two heads.* (Katabanian?)	
			Second cent. B.C.	
			Thirds (?).	
			Without mint-name.	
71	27·5 *1·78*	Æ ·5 ↑	Beardless male head r., with short curly hair.	Bearded male head r. (headdress off the flan); below, ; concave field. **Pl. VII. 25.**
			Mint of Ḥarb (חרב)	
72	26·1 *1·69*	Æ ·5 ↑	Similar to preceding.	Similar bearded head r., hair taken up behind; on l. , on r. ; below, **Pl. VII. 26.**

68-70. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). Arabia, Marib side of frontier 71. 1910. Major Wyndham Wood. From 72. 1919. Spink. (Sir Hermann Weber Collection.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ε) *With inscription* 𐩱𐩣𐩧𐩺𐩵 *and Yanaf monogram.*	
			Units.	
			Head of Athena r., as on series α and β; on the cheek, 𐩵	Owl standing r.; on l., monogram of Yanaf; above, inscr.; on r. remains of AΘE and Himyaritic signs.
73	83·5 *5·41*	Æ ·65 ↓		𐩱 𐩱𐩣𐩧𐩺𐩵; on r. remains of AΘE and 𐩹𐩺
			Pl. VII. 27.	
74	79·3 *5·14*	Æ ·6 ↓		𐩱 𐩱𐩱[𐩣𐩧𐩺𐩵]; on r. 𐩱 and 𐩹𐩺
			Pl. VII. 28.	
75	72·0 *4·67*	Æ ·65 ↓		𐩱 𐩱𐩱[𐩣𐩧𐩺]𐩵; on r. remains of AΘE and 𐩹𐩺
			Quarter.	
76	22·8 *1·48*	Æ ·45 ↓	Beardless male(?) head r., with short hair.	Similar to preceding; 𐩱 𐩱𐩣𐩧𐩺 ; on r. 𐩹𐩺
			Pl. VII. 29.	

73. 1881. N. Mavrocordato. 74. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, Pl. XIII. 2 Two file marks on face. 75. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). 76. 1872. Presented by Capt. W. F. Prideaux. Procured at Aden. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, p. 275, Pl. XIII. 3; 1880, Pl. XV. 2. Behind the neck on the obv. are visible dots which may indicate the crest of a helmet; but the head appears to be bare.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			II. Imitations of later Attic type.	
			The majority, if not all, of the silver coins of this class come from the San'a hoard.	
			a. With laureate male head.	
			circa 100–24 B.C.	
			Gold.	
			(α) Monogram of Yanaf.	
1	38·3 *2·48*	Æ ·6 ↑	Within a wreath, beardless male head r., laureate, with long hair in ringlets.	Within a degraded fillet-border owl standing r. on prostrate handleless amphora, between 𐩣 on l., 𐩱 on r.; at top of border, pellet in crescent with horns upwards.
			Pl. VIII. 1.	
			Silver.	
			(β) Monogram of Yanaf and inscr. 𐩱𐩣𐩵𐩣𐩲	
			Units.	
			Within a wreath, beardless male head r., laureate, with long hair, usually in ringlets.	Within a border made of small handleless amphorae (joined mouth to foot) owl standing r. on prostrate handleless amphora; above, inscr. in arc, followed by monogram of Yanaf; below owl's tail or preceding monogram, 𐩲; on r. remains of AΘE and Himyaritic signs.
2	86·7 *5·62*	Æ ·95 ←	hair in long plain tresses.	𐩣 𐩱𐩣𐩵𐩣𐩲 𐩵 HY/ 𐩲 at tail of owl.
			Pl. VIII. 2.	

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, Pl. XIII. 4. The pellet in crescent may also have been present above the head on the obverse, but that portion of the border is off the flan. 2. 1895. Rollin and Feuardent. Same obv. die as *Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. XV. 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	85·6 *5·55*	Æ 1·0 ↓	wreath shows circle ornament at top and bottom.	(double-struck) below tail of owl. Pl. VIII. 3.
4	85·5 *5·54*	Æ 1·0 →		below tail of owl.
5	83·9 *5·44*	Æ 1·05 ↘		below tail of owl.
6	84·8 *5·50*	Æ 1·1 →		below tail of owl. Pl. VIII. 4.
7	84·1 *5·45*	Æ 1·1 ↓		
8	83·8 *5·43*	Æ ·95 ←	(head rather smaller than usual)	Pl. VIII. 5.
9	83·4 *5·40*	Æ 1·1 →		Pl. VIII. 6.

3. 1881. N. Mavrocordato. 4. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 5. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Double-struck. 6. 1881. N. Mavrocordato. 7. 1878. Presented by Mr. W. F. Douglas. 8. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Slightly double-struck. 9. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	81·5 *5·28*	Æ 1·1 ←		𐤍𐤏 𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤃 𐤇 𐤄𐤚𐤋 (?) (details confused by re-striking)
11	84·4 *5·47*	Æ 1·1 ↗	head small.	𐤍𐤏 𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤄𐤊 𐤏𐤅 𐤄𐤚𐤋 Pl. VIII. 7.
12	84·4 *5·47*	Æ 1·05 ↓	„	𐤏 𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤄𐤊 𐤏𐤅 𐤄𐤚𐤋 Pl. VIII. 8.
12 *bis*	84·2 *5·46*	Æ 1·05 ↑	head to l.	𐤍𐤏 𐤓𐤌𐤕𐤄𐤊 𐤏𐤅 𐤄𐤚𐤋 Pl. VIII. 9.
			Half.	
13	39·3 *2·55*	Æ ·75 ↓	Within a wreath, beardless male head r., laureate; hair in long ringlets (double-struck so as to give the appearance of two heads jugate); 𐤓 on cheek.	Within a border made of handleless amphorae, owl standing r. [on prostrate amphora]; above inscr. 𐤒𐤒𐤁𐤔 followed by 𐤏; on r. 𐤏𐤅 and 𐤄𐤚𐤋 Pl. VIII. 10.

For groups γ–η see Introduction.

10. 1881. N. Mavrocordato. 11. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 12. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Double-struck on rev. 12 *bis*. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. 13. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Double-struck on both sides, which may account for the abbreviated appearance of the inscriptions.

No	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(θ) Monograms and	
			Unit.	
			Within a wreath, beardless male head l., laureate; hair in long ringlets.	Within a border made of handleless amphorae, owl standing r. on prostrate amphora with handles; on l. below which small handleless amphora prostrate; on r. ; below the large amphora,
14	85·1 *5·51*	Æ 1·05 →		
			Pl. VIII. 11.	
15	84·7 *5·49*	Æ 1·05 →		
			Pl. VIII. 12.	
			(ι) Monograms and	
			Unit.	
			Within a wreath, beardless male head r., wearing laurel-wreath with medallion (pellet-in-crescent) in front; hair in long ringlets.	Within a border made of small handleless amphorae, owl standing r. on prostrate amphora; on l. , on r.
16	85·0 *5·51*	Æ ·9 ↓		
			Pl. IX. 1.	
17	76·0 *4·92*	Æ 1·15 ↓		

14. 1895. Rollin and Feuardent. 15. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. *Num Chron.*, 1878, Pl. XIII. 11. Same rev. die as no. 14. 16. 1881. N. Mavrocordato. Reverse partly double-struck. 17. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Partly double-struck. Broken.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Halves.	
			Similar to preceding.	Similar to preceding.
18	44·0 *2·85*	Æ ·7 ↓		
			Pl. IX. 2.	
19	41·3 *2·67*	Æ ·7 ↓		
			Pl. IX. 3.	
20	41·7 *2·70*	Æ ··75 →	no medallion on head (?).	
			Pl. IX. 4.	
			(κ) Monograms and	
			Unit.	
21	83·4 *5·40*	Æ 1·0 ↓	Within a wreath, beardless male head l., wearing laurel-wreath with medallion in front; hair in long ringlets (double-struck so as to give the appearance of two heads jugate).	Within a border made of handleless amphorae, owl standing r. on amphora with handles; on l. , on r.
			Pl. IX. 5.	
			Half.	
22	41·5 *2·67*	Æ ·8 ↓	Similar type, but head r., and medallion obscure.	Similar to preceding, but no handles to amphora; on l. , on r.
			Pl. IX. 6.	

18. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Same dies as a specimen in Dr. O. Codrington's Collection. 19. 1878. Presented by Mr. W. W. F. Douglas, *Num. Chron.*, 1878, p. 279. 5, Pl. XIII. 9. Reverse double-struck. Same dies as no. 18. 20. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Same rev. die as no. 18; same obv. die as no. 22. 21. 1910. J. Hamburger. 22. 1895. Rollin and Feuardent. Same obv. die as no. 20.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(λ) Monograms and	
			Unit.	
			Within a wreath, beardless male head r., laureate; hair in long ringlets.	Within a border made of handleless amphorae, owl standing r. on prostrate handleless amphora; on l. , on r.
23	85·5 *5·54*	*Æ* 1·05 ↓		
24	84·5 *5·48*	*Æ* 1·1 ↓		**Pl. IX. 7.**
25	84·5 *5·48*	*Æ* 1·0 ↘		**Pl. IX. 8.**
26	81·2 *5·26*	*Æ* 1·05 ↓		
			Halves.	
			Within a wreath, beardless male head, laureate; hair in long ringlets.	Similar to preceding.
27	42·4 *2·75*	*Æ* ·85 ↑	head to l.	details confused by double-striking.
28	41·8 *2·71*	*Æ* ·7 ↘	head to r.	**Pl. IX. 9.**
29	41·2 *2·67*	*Æ* ·65 ←	„	**Pl. IX. 10.**
30	39·9 *2·59*	*Æ* ·75 ↑	„	

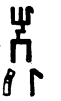
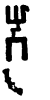
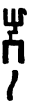
23, 24. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 25. 1878. Presented by Mr. W. F. Douglas. *Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. XV. 6. 26. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 27, 28. 1895. Rollin and Feuardent. No. 28 is from same dies as a specimen in Mr. E. T. Newell's Collection. 29, 30. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(μ) Monograms and	
			Half.	
31	41·1 *2·66*	Æ ·75 →	Within a wreath, bust l., not laureate, with long hair represented by dots, and curl projecting over forehead.	Within a border of handleless amphorae, owl standing r. on prostrate handleless amphora: on l. , on r.
			Pl. IX. 11.	
			b. With Augustan head.	
			circa 24 B.C.—A.D. 50.	
			(ν) Monograms and	
			Unit.	
32	83·5 *5·41*	Æ 1·05 ↘	Within a wreath, beardless male head r., laureate, resembling Augustus; the wreath is tied below with ✕; behind head,	Within a border formed of handleless amphorae, owl standing r. on prostrate handleless amphora; on l. , on r.
			Pl. X. 1.	
33	83·3 *5·40*	Æ 1·05 ↘		
			Pl. X. 2.	

31. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Ruder work than usual; metal less pure. 32. 1895. Rollin and Feuardent. Struck from worn die; same rev. die as Kubitschek Taf. XIV. 58. 33. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Same rev. die as preceding. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, Pl. XIII. 14.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ξ) Monograms or and	
			Units.	
			Within a wreath (showing pellet-in-crescent medallion at top), beardless male head r., laureate, resembling Augustus.	Within a border formed of handleless amphorae, owl standing r. on prostrate amphora with handles; on l. and r. monograms.
34	85·6 *5·55*	Æ 1·05 ↓	behind head,	on l. , on r.
			Pl. X. 3.	
35	85·3 *5·53*	Æ 1·05 ↗	,, (?)	,, ,,
36	84·9 *5·50*	Æ 1·05 ↘	,,	on l. , on r. below owl's tail,
			Pl. X. 5.	
37	82·2 *5·33*	Æ 1·0 ↓	,,	on l. , on r.
38	83·0 *5·38*	Æ 1·1 ↘	,, ,,	on l. , on r.
			Pl. X. 4.	

34, 35. 1915. W. F. Prideaux Collection.
36. 1895. Rollin and Feuardent.
37. 1878. Presented by Mr. W. F. Douglas.
38. 1915. W. F. Prideaux Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
39	81·6 *5·29*	Æ 1·1 ↓		on l. , on r.
			Pl. X. 6.	
			Halves.	
			Similar to preceding, but wreath without medallion (?).	Similar type to preceding :—
40	43·2 *2·80*	Æ. ·8 ↓		on l. , on r. 
			Pl. X. 7.	
41	42·4 *2·75*	Æ ·7 ↓		,, ,, 
			Pl. X. 8.	
42	42·4 *2·75*	Æ ·85 ↓	head to l.	,, , on r. 
43	37·0 *2·40*	Æ ·8 ↓	,, Behind,	,, ,,
			Quarters.	
			Similar type to preceding (head to r.).	Similar type to preceding :—
44	20·5 *1·33*	Æ ·65 ↑		on l. , on r.
			Pl. X. 9.	

39. 1895. Rollin and Feuardent. *Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. XV. 8. **40-3.** 1895. Rollin and Feuardent. 40 and 41 from same obv. die; 42 and 43 from same rev. die. **44.** 1895. Rollin and Feuardent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
45	20·0 *1·30*	Æ ·55 ↘		on l. , on r.
46	19·8 *1·28*	Æ ·65 ↓	pellet-in-crescent medallion at top of wreath.	,, ,,
			Pl. X. 10.	
47	19·8 *1·28*	Æ ·6 ↓		,, ,,
48	19·7 *1·28*	Æ ·7 ↑		,, ,, ,,
			Pl. X. 11.	

45. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, Pl. XIII. 16. Same obv. die as no. 44. **46–8.** 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. **46.** From same rev. die as a specimen in Mr. E. T. Newell's Collection. **47, 48.** From same obv. die. **48.** Badly double-struck on obv.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			III. Series with 'Bucranium'.	
			First century B.C.	
			A. *With crescent.*	
			Beardless male head l., hair usually bound with fillet, with long plaited curl projecting over forehead, and long ringlets behind; on l. and r. signs; above, interrupting border of dots, crescent containing pellet.	Bucranium with antelope's horns and plumes, usually three, between them; on l. and r. signs; border •‖•‖• (derived from border of amphorae) interrupted above by crescent containing pellet.
1	56·0 *3·63*	Æ ·7 ←	on l. , on r.	on l. , on r.
2	52·1 *3·38*	Æ ·7 ←	,, ,,	,, ,,
3	52·0 *3·37*	Æ ·75 ↓	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Pl. X. 12.	
4	49·3 *3·19*	Æ ·65 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
5	47·7 *3·09*	Æ ·7 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
6	47·6 *3·08*	Æ ·7 →	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Pl. X. 13.	
7	47·6 *3·08*	Æ ·65 ↖	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Pl. X. 14.	
8	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·7 →	,,	,, ,, dots of border rather large.

1–8. 1920. A. A. Hasanaly, Aden. From a find at Marib?

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·75 ↖	on l. , on r.	on l. , on r.
10	45·3 *2·94*	Æ ·7 ↓	,,	,, ,,
11	45·1 *2·92*	Æ ·7 ↓	,, ,,	,, ,,
12	44·5 *2·88*	Æ ·7 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
13	44·0 *2·85*	Æ ·7 ←	,,	,, ,,
14	39·0 *2·53*	Æ ·7 ↖	,, ,, below head,	,, ,, single plume
15	24·9 *1·61*	Æ ·55 ↑	on l. , on r.	,, ,, ,,
16	19·5 *1·26*	Æ ·6 ↓	,, ; surface on r. broken away; below head, ∞	,, ,,
16*a*	45·2 *2·93*	Æ ·7 ↖	on l. ; no symbol on r.; degraded wreath border.	,, ,,

Pl. LV. 1.

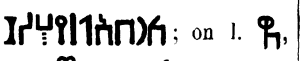
9–12. 1920. A. A. Hasanaly, Aden. From a find at Marib? 13. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 14. 1871. Presented by Capt. W. F. Prideaux. Found at Aden. 15. 1872. Presented by Capt. W. F. Prideaux. 16. 1919. Presented by Capt. A. W. T. Webb. 16*a*. 1920. A. H. Baldwin.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B. *Without crescent.*	
			Similar to group A, but without crescent in border.	Similar to group A, but without crescent in border.
17	55·1 *3·57*	Æ ·7 ↑	on l. , on r.	on l. , on r.
			Pl. X. 15.	
18	52·8 *3·42*	Æ ·65 ↑	similar signs: head smaller, and style more barbarous.	on l. , on r.
19	46·1 *2·99*	Æ ·7 ↑	similar signs; style more barbarous.	,, ,,
			Pl. X. 16.	
20	44·8 *2·90*	Æ ·7 ↑	similar to preceding, but ; die cracked.	,, ,,
21	48·8 *3·16*	Æ ·75 ↑	similar to no. 18.	on l. , on r.
			Pl. XLVIII. 1.	
22	47·0 *3·05*	Æ ·7 ↑	on l. , on r. ; (head r.)	on l. , on r.
23	43·0 *2·79*	Æ ·75 ←	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Pl. XLVIII. 2.	
24	53·5 *3·47*	Æ ·75 ↖	on l. , on r.	on l. , on r.
25	50·8 *3·29*	Æ ·7 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
26	50·8 *3·29*	Æ ·7 →	,, ,,	,, ,,

17. 1910. Major Wyndham Wood. From Arabia, Marib side of frontier. 18–20. 1920. A. A. Hasanaly, Aden. From a find at Marib? 21. 1920. Presented by Mr. W. H. Lee-Warner. 22, 23. 1920. A. A. Hasanaly, Aden. From a find at Marib? 24. 1915. Presented by Dr. Alex. MacRae of Aden. 25, 26. 1920. As nos. 22, 23.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
27	48·1 *3·12*	Æ ·7 ↑	on l. , on r.	on l. , on r.
			Pl. XLVIII. 3.	
28	46·6 *3·02*	Æ ·7 ↓	,, ,,	,, ,,
29	44·3 *2·87*	Æ ·7 ↑	,,	,, ,,
30	39·5 *2·56*	Æ ·65 ↑	on l. , on r.	,, ,,
31	38·7 *2·51*	Æ ·7 →	,,	,, ,,
32	36·9 *2·39*	Æ ·7 ↓	,, ,,	,, ,,
32*a*	49·5 *3·21*	Æ ·7 ↓	on l. , on r.	,, ,,
33	43·6 *2·83*	Æ ·7 ↘	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Pl. XLVIII. 4.	
34	49·1 *3·18*	Æ ·7 ↓	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Pl. XLVIII. 5.	
35	38·6 *2·50*	Æ ·7 ↗	,, ,,	,, ,,
36	49·9 *3·23*	Æ ·7 ↓	on l. , on r. ; (head r.)	on l. , on r.
37	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·7 →	,, ,,	on l. , on r.
			Pl. XLVIII. 6.	

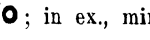
27–9. 1920. As nos. 22, 23. 30. 1920. Major M. S. Irani, I.M.S., of Aden. 31, 32. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 32 *a*. 1920. A. H. Baldwin. 33. 1920. As nos. 22, 23. 34. 1920. A. A. Hasanaly, Aden. From a find at Marib? 35, 36. 1920. Major M. S. Irani, I.M.S., of Aden. 37. 1920. Presented by Mr. W. H. Lee-Warner.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			IV. Series with two heads. (Fabric usually scyphate) **Silver.** *circa* A.D. 50–150. Karib'il Yehun'im Wattar כרבאל יהנעם ותר Mint of Raidan (רידן).	
			Male head r., beardless, hair bound with taenia or wreath, ringlets on neck: behind, monogram (ותר), all in dotted border interrupted by the monogram; convex field.	Male head r., as on obverse; above, in arc, inscr.; on l. and r. monograms; in ex., mint-name; concave field.
1	24·8 *1·61*	Æ ·6 ↘		 ; on l. , on r. ; in ex.
			Pl. XI. 1.	
2	23·7 *1·54*	Æ ·6 ←	; above, (?); below, traces of a third monogram.	; on l. , on r. ; in ex.
			Pl. XI. 2.	

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1881, p. 98, no. 2, Pl. X. 2. 2. 1915. *Ibid.*, no. 1, Pl. X. 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			'Amdan Yehuqbidh עמדן יהקבץ Mint of Raidan (רידן)	
			Male head r., beardless, hair in ringlets on neck; behind, monogram; all in dotted border interrupted by monogram; convex field.	Male head r. as on obverse; above, in arc, inscr.; on l. and r. monograms; in ex., mint-name; concave field.
1	23·6 *1·53*	Æ ·55 ↘	(שהקבץ)	; on l. , on r. ; in ex.
				Pl. XI. 3.
2	21·7 *1·41*	Æ ·6 ↖	(?); above, (?)	; on l. , on r. ; in ex.
				Pl. XI. 4.
3	23·3 *1·51*	Æ ·6 ←		Similar to preceding, but monogram on l. omitted.
				Pl. XI. 5.

1-3. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1881, Pl. X, nos. 3, 5 and 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			'Amdan Bayyin Yanaf עמדן בין ינף Mint of Raidan (רידן)	
			Beardless male head r., hair in ringlets; surrounded by a penannular torc with knob at one end.	Small beardless male head r., hair in ringlets; on l. , on r. ; above, in arc, inscr.  ; in ex., mint-name ; concave field.
1	24·7 *1·60*	Æ ·6 →	above head, (ornament?).	Pl. XI. 6.
2	22·7 *1·47*	Æ ·6 →	head smaller than usual.	Pl. XI. 7.
3	20·4 *1·32*	Æ ·6 ↑		Pl. XI. 8.
4	17·0 *1·10*	Æ ·55 ↓		Pl. XI. 10.
5	16·9 *1·10*	Æ ·55 ←		on r. instead of Pl. XI. 9.

1-3. 1919. Mr. Oswald Bakewell. 4. 1824. R. Payne-Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 163 (E). 1; *Trans. S. B. A.*, II, p. 22; *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 310, Pl. XV. 10; *Num. Zeit.*, 1880, p. 310. 5. 5. 1895. Dr. K. Buresch. From the Hermos plain near Sardes.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			'Amdan Bayyin עמדן בין Mint of Raidan (רידן)	
			Beardless male head r., hair in ringlets; on l. and r. monograms, by which border is interrupted.	Small beardless male head r., hair in ringlets; above, in arc, inscr.; on r., monogram; in ex., mint-name.
1	27·1 *1·76*	Æ ·6 ↑	𐩣 on l., nothing on r.; border of dots terminating in arrow-head under the monogram; convex field.	above, 𐩱𐩣𐩨𐩱𐩤𐩧𐩣𐩲; on r. 𐩣; in ex. 𐩱𐩤𐩨𐩲; concave field.
2	25·8 *1·67*	Æ ·55 ↖	similar to preceding.	similar to preceding.
			Pl. XI. 11.	
3	22·3 *1·45*	Æ ·6 ↑	similar to preceding, but no arrow-head to border.	similar to preceding, but 𐩣
4	19·5 *1·26*	Æ ·55 ←	small head; on l., branch? 𐩦; on r. 𐩣; below, ⁓; plain border?	similar; above, 𐩱𐩣𐩨𐩱𐩤𐩧𐩣𐩲; on r. 𐩣
			Pl. XI. 12.	
5	7·6 *0·49*	Æ ·45 →	small head; on l. 𐩣; r. off the flan; plain border.	similar; above, 𐩱𐩣𐩨𐩱𐩤 𐩧𐩣𐩲; on r. 𐩣; in ex. 𐩱𐩤𐩨[𐩲]
				(fabric flat)
			Pl. XI. 13.	

1. 1919. Presented by Capt. A. W. T. Webb. 2. 1919. Presented by Mr. Oswald Bakewell. 3. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 4. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden). The monogram is fully legible on the Vienna specimen, M. u. K., p. 73, no. 11. 5. 1872. Presented by Capt. W. F. Prideaux. *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 310, Pl. XV. 11.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	9·8 *0·64*	Æ ·45 ↓	small head; above, crescent; on l. ; on r. traces of a monogram; plain border, tied at bottom like a wreath.	similar; above, ; r. off the flan; in ex.
			(fabric flat) **Pl. XI. 14.**	
7	9·7 *0·63*	Æ ·45 ←	Within a plain border, interrupted by the neck, small janiform beardless head; on the neck,	Similar type to preceding coins; on r. ; above, ; in ex.
			(fabric flat) **Pl. XI. 5.**	

6, 7. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Tha'ran Ya'ub תארן יעב Mint of Raidan (רידן)	
			Beardless male head r., hair in ringlets; behind, monogram, which interrupts dotted border	Male head r. as on obverse, but smaller; above, in arc, inscr.; on l. and r. monograms; in ex., mint-name
1	27·2 *1·76*	Æ ·65 ↑	; on cheek,	; on l. , on r.
			Pl. XI. 16.	
2	25·5 *1·65*	Æ ·55 ↑	; head smaller.	; on l. , on r.
			Pl. XI. 17.	
3	23·8 *1·54*	Æ ·55 ↑	no monogram; border off the flan.	; on l. , on r. ; in ex.
			Pl. XI. 18.	

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Chisel-cut on head. 2. 1881. N. Mavrogordato. 3. 1919. Spink (Sir Hermann Weber Collection).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Shamnar Yehun'im שמנר יהנעם Mint of Raidan (רידן)	
1	28·1 *1·82*	Æ ·6 ↑	Small male head r., beardless; hair in ringlets; on the cheek, 𐩠 (ע); behind, monogram 𐩣, which interrupts border of dots.	Small male head r., as on obverse; above, in arc, 𐩢𐩠𐩤𐩡𐩣; on l. 𐩥, on r. 𐩦; in ex. 𐩤𐩡𐩠
			Pl. XI. 19.	
			Without king's name. Mint of Raidan (רידן)	
1	5·4 *0·35*	Æ ·4 ↑	Head r., details obscure; border of dots. In countermark, 𐩦?	Small beardless head r.; behind, 𐩦; in ex. 𐩤𐩡𐩠
			Pl. XI. 21.	

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection.

1. 1919. Presented by Capt. A. W. T. Webb.

No	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KATABANIA [For earlier coins perhaps attributable to Katabania, see p. 52.] Yeda'ab Yanaf ידעאב ינף First—second century after Christ. Mint of Ḥarb (חרב)	
1	24·4 *1·58*	R ·55 ↓	Male head r., hair in ringlets; border of dots?; convex field.	Male head r., as on obverse, but smaller; above, in arc, 𐩱𐩣𐩨𐩲𐩵𐩱; on l. 𐩲, on r. 𐩣; in ex. 𐩨𐩧; concave field. **Pl. XI. 20.**
			Without king's name. Mint of Ḥarb (חרב)	
1	4·4 *0·29*	R ·4 ↓	Traces of small beardless bust; convex field.	Small beardless head r.; hair in ringlets; on r. 𐩣, monogram on l.; inscr., if any, obliterated; in ex. 𐩨𐩱; concave field. **Pl. XI. 22.**

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1881, Pl. X. 6, p. 99.

1. 1901. Ibrahim Salunjie (Aden).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Minaean (?)	
			Third—second century B. C.	
			Imitation of Alexandrine types.	
			Bronze.	
1	48·9 *3·17*	Æ ·7 ←	Head of young Heracles r. in lion-skin; plain border.	Zeus seated l. on chair, l. resting on sceptre, r. holding eagle.
			Pl. XI. 23.	

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. This coin is of silver fabric, and traces of silver seem to be still perceptible.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Northern Arabia Felix. Third century B.C. (?) Imitation of early Athenian coinage. **Base silver tetradrachms.**	
			Head of Athena r. [wearing helmet and] circular ear-ring; eye shown full; curved line extending from corner of eye to ear.	Owl standing r., head to front; in field r., downwards, inscr.; behind, spray of olive with two leaves and one berry, and small crescent; traces of incuse square.
1	231·4 *14·99*	Æ ·95 *base* ←		▽ΘΕ **Pl. XI. 25.**
2	218·0 *14·13*	Æ 1·05 *base* ←		Δ ΘΕ **Pl. XI. 24.**
3	167·8 *10·87*	Æ ·9 ↖	Degraded head of Athena r.; eye shown full; curved line on cheek as on preceding.	Owl standing r., head to front; in field r., downwards, ΘΕ; behind, ornament derived from olive-spray. **Pl. XI. 26.**

1. 1848. Pembroke, *Num. Ant.*, P. 2, T. 6; *Sale Catal.*, 1848, lot 282. 2. 1919. Spink & Son. Procured from a Syrian dealer. 3. 1917. Presented by J. Mavrogordato, Esq. From the Babington and Philipsen Collections. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, p. 283, Pl. XIII. 17; Philipsen Sale (Hirsch, *Katal.* XXV, lot 3075).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Second century B.C.	
			Degraded imitations of Attic types, of Jewish fabric.	
			First century B.C.—First century after Christ.	
			Bronze.	
			The following 29 coins, found by Sir Richard Burton at Macna in the land of Midian, are the property of the Camberwell Public Libraries, but are deposited at the British Museum on indefinite loan.	
			Remains of head of Athena (of which as a rule only the eye is recognizable).	Remains of owl standing to front and AΘE
1	41·4 *2·68*	Æ ·7		
2	40·9 *2·65*	Æ ·65		
3	39·6 *2·57*	Æ ·6		Pl. LV. 2.
4	39·3 *2·55*	Æ ·6		Pl. LV. 3.
5	35·0 *2·27*	Æ ·6		
6	31·0 *2·01*	Æ ·65		
7	30·6 *1·98*	Æ ·65		Pl. LV. 4.
8	30·0 *1·94*	Æ ·55		Pl. LV. 5.

7. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, Pl. XIII. 20. 8. *Ibid.*, Pl. XIII. 21.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	26·1 *1·69*	Æ ·6		
10	25·7 *1·67*	Æ ·55		Pl. LV. 6.
11	25·6 *1·66*	Æ ·6		
12	25·6 *1·66*	Æ ·65		
13	25·0 *1·62*	Æ ·6		
14	24·7 *1·60*	Æ ·5		
15	22·3 *1·45*	Æ ·55		
16	21·5 *1·39*	Æ ·55		
17	21·0 *1·36*	Æ ·6		
18	20·9 *1·35*	Æ ·55		
19	20·8 *1·35*	Æ ·55	Pl. LV. 7.	
20	20·4 *1·32*	Æ ·6		Pl. LV. 8.
21	19·3 *1·25*	Æ ·65		
22	18·7 *1·21*	Æ ·55		

19. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, Pl. XIII. 22.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23	17·4 *1·13*	Æ ·5		
24	15·0 *0·97*	Æ ·55	Pl. LV. 9.	
25	14·3 *0·93*	Æ ·5		
26	13·0 *0·84*	Æ ·45		
27	12·0 *0·78*	Æ ·5		
28	11·2 *0·73*	Æ ·55		
29	7·6 *0·49*	Æ ·55		

MESOPOTAMIA

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ANTHEMUSIA[1]	
			CARACALLA.	
			Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, with slight beard (?); around, inscr.; border of dots.	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil, shoulders draped; around, inscr.; border of dots.
1	53·1 *3·44*	Æ ·7 ↓	ANTONINOC - - - (beginning on r., above) bust undraped.	ANΘEMOVCIA▨
			Pl. XII. 1.	
2	52·3 *3·39*	Æ ·75 ↑	AVKM[▨▨]EANTΩNEIN OC; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ANΘEMOV CIΩN (beginning on r., above)
			Pl. XII. 2.	

[1] When not otherwise described, the circular inscriptions on coins of this and succeeding Mesopotamian mints begin on the left and read with the clock.

1. 1919. H. Marcopoli. 2. 1872. Edward Wigan.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CARRHAE.[1]	
			MARCUS AURELIUS.	
1	174·2 *11·29*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Bust of Marcus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; inscr. AYTOKP·KAICMAP AY PHΛI·OYHPOC	Crescent, horns upwards, with fillets depending from it, placed on a globe; between horns, star of six rays; inscr. in arc below, KAPHNΩNΦI ΛOPΩMЄΩ; plain linear border. **Pl. XII. 3.**
			COMMODUS.	
			Bust of Commodus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; inscr.:—	Crescent, horns upwards, placed on a globe, which is on a basis; between horns, star of six rays; inscr.:—
2	33·8 *2·19*	Æ ·5 ↖	- - - KOMOΔ - -; border off the flan.	- - - r., ΛЖЧVΛ l., beginning on l. above; fillets depending from crescent.
3	24·4 *1·58*	Æ ·5 ↘	inscr. and border off the flan.	- - - r., ЖHNΩ l.; triangular ansae on either side of globe. **Pl. XII. 5.**
			SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.	
4	104·5 *6·77*	Æ ·9 ↑	Bust of Severus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; inscr. - - - TTTIMIOCЄ ЄOVHP - -	Temple showing four columns; pediment contains wreath or crescent; in central intercolumniation, conical baetyl, surmounted by crescent, on base; in wings, two legionary signa, each in a distyle shrine surmounted by a crescent; inscr. - - ΛON (outwardly) in ex., ΛIΛ (?) (inwardly) r., A Ж above. **Pl. XII. 4.**

[1] All the coins have borders of dots on both sides unless otherwise described.

1. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, i, lot 235. Same obv. die as Col. L. A. D. Montague's specimen. 2. 1911. H. Marcopoli of Aleppo.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	188·1 *12·19*	Æ 1·0 ↓	Bust of Severus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; inscr. CЄΠTIMIOCC ЄOYHPO	Dionysos, beardless, seated l. on chair without back, nude to waist, himation over l. shoulder; holds in r. ears of corn and grapes, rests l. on thyrsos; in field r. crescent on globe with pendent fillets; inscr. KOΛWNIAC - - M HKAPWN **Pl. XII. 6.**
			Bust of Severus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess l., turreted; before it, crescent with horns upwards, placed on globe, with triangular ansae; inscr. (around, reading outwardly) Λ on r., ωИ - - on l.
6	64·4 *4·17*	Æ ·75 ↘	CЄΠ T IMI[- - ЄO]VHPO	**Pl. XII. 7.**
7	57·2 *3·71*	Æ ·7 ↓	[CЄΠ T IMI - -]ЄOVHP [O]	
			CARACALLA. (*a*) *With Greek inscriptions* Bust of Caracalla r., beardless; inscr.:—	Bust of Moon-god r., hair bound with taenia, draped, with crescent at shoulders; inscr.:—
8	63·2 *4·10*	Æ ·8 ↙	AKMA - - -; bust laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	KAPKMH [ ]ΠOΛI **Pl. XII. 8.**

5. 1919. H. Marcopoli. Same dies as Paris specimen ('Zaütha': see *Journ. Rom. Stud.*, vi, 1916, p. 168, Pl. XII. 27); same obv. die as Macdonald, *Hunt. Catal.*, iii, p. 301, no. 2, Pl. LXXVIII. 24. 6. 1916. Presented by Capt. Edw. Shepherd. Cp. Vaillant, *Num. Col.*, ii, p. 6. 7. 1912. Presented by Mr. H. P. Hall. Same dies as no. 6. 8. 1897. Presented by Mr. H. F. Amedroz.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	58·5 *3·79*	Æ ·7 ↓	AVKANT ONEINOC (beginning on r. above); bust radiate, undraped.	KAPKM[ ]ΠOAIC Bust of Caracalla r., beardless, laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Crescent, horns upwards, with pendent fillets, placed upon base; between horns, star of eight points; inscr.:—
10	46·7 *3·03*	Æ ·65 ↓	[- - KMAA] NTΩNEIN[	[KA]OMHTPOΠO
11	40·3 *2·61*	Æ ·65 ↓	]KMAA N[TΩNEIN]	KA[OMHTP]OΠO Pl. XII. 9.
			Bust of Caracalla r., beardless, radiate, undraped; inscr.:—	Crescent, horns upwards, with pendent fillets and small globe below it; inscr.:—
12	50·0 *3·24*	Æ ·6 ↘	[ ]NE[	KAPK[Pl. XII. 10.
13	43·0 *2·79*	Æ ·65 ↓	A[; upper part of head off the flan.	KAPKOMH Pl. XII. 11.
14	44·3 *2·87*	Æ ·6 ↘	AV[	KAPK [; between horns, rosette of six pellets surrounding central pellet, above which, uncertain object. Pl. XII. 12.
14 *bis*	37·0 *2·40*	Æ ·65 ↓	[ ]AN[T]ΩN[- -]	KAP▒OMH Similar type to preceding, but without object above rosette.
15	68·1 *4·41*	Æ ·75 ↓	Bust of Caracalla r., with short beard, laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. AVTOKP·AVTΩ - - - (beginning on r. above).	Crescent, horns upwards, with star of many points between them; inscr. KOΛ·M̃ - - - - NΩN

9. 1872. Edward Wigan. 10. 1918. Lincoln. 11. 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. Same obv. die as no. 10. 12. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. 13. 1911. Carchemish Excavations Grant. 14. 1906. Dr. F. Parkes Weber Gift. 14 *bis*. 1920. Presented by Mr. T. Skinner. 15. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19, ix, 1918, lot 119.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(b) With Latin inscriptions.	
			Bust of Caracalla r., with short beard, laureate, unclothed; inscr. (beginning on r. above):—	Bust of City-goddess r., turreted, veiled, and draped; inscr. (beginning on r. above):—
16	95·1 *6·16*	Æ ·85 ↓	M[ ]RANTONIN V SP FAV G	COLMETANTO NI[N]I ANAAVR ALEX
17	84·9 *5·50*	Æ ·75 ↓	[MA]VRANTON IN VS PFAVG	COLMETANTO NINIA N[ ] AIEX
			Pl. XII. 13.	
18	63·1 *4·09*	Æ ·75 ↓	MAVRANTON [IN VS PF]AVG	COLMETANTONINIAN AAVR[
19	78·3 *5·07*	Æ ·8 ↓	MAIANTONI NVSPFAV G	COLMETANTONINIAN AAVRAI[
20	78·2 *5·07*	Æ ·85 ↓	MAVRANTON INVSP F AVG	COLME[ ]NTON INIA NAAVRAIC[
21	75·8 *4·91*	Æ ·8 ↓	MAVRANTO NIN V 2P FA[	COIMETANTON[ ] IA NAAVR AI EX
			Pl. XII. 14.	
22	69·6 *4·51*	Æ ·8 ↓	MAVR[	COIMEIANT ONI NIA NAA [
23	68·1 *4·41*	Æ ·8 ↓	]VRANTON NIN[	COIMETANTO [ ]NA AN EX
24	68·0 *4·41*	Æ ·85 ↓	]VRANTON INVSPF AVG	]ETANTONINIAN AAVRA [
25	64·1 *4·15*	Æ ·7 ↓	MAVRANT[ ] NVS[ ] VG	COIMETAN TON[
26	62·6 *4·06*	Æ ·8 ↑	MAV[ ] INIAFAL	COIMETANTO NINIAN AA [

16. 1845. Presented by the Secondary of the City of London. **17.** 1913. Lincoln.
18. 1906. Dr. F. Parkes Weber Gift. Same obv. die as no. 17. **21, 22.** 1913. Lincoln.
24. 1805. Charles Townley. **25.** 1838. Cureton. **26.** 1913. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
27	60·3 *3·91*	Æ ·75 ↓	MAVRFAT [	COIMET[
28	57·4 *3·72*	Æ ·75 ↓	[ ]O NINVS - -	COIME. ANT ONINIAN AA E X Pl. XII. 15.
29	56·8 *3·68*	Æ ·8 ↓	]NTO NINIANAAVFA-	COIMETANT ONINIAN AA
30	53·1 *3·44*	Æ ·8 ↘	MAVRANT [ ] NINAG	COIMETANTO NINIAN AAVI Pl. XII. 16.
31	76·9 *4·98*	Æ ·75 ↓	[ ]NTONINV	[ ]VRMETROPOLIAN TO[
32	65·6 *4·25*	Æ ·8 ↓	[N]TONINVSPFA[	[ ]ETROPOLIANTONI NIAN[
33	64·7 *4·19*	Æ ·75 ↓	[ ]NTONINVSPFA[	[ ]O POLIANTONIN[
34	34·0 *2·20*	Æ ·6 ↓	]N TONINVS[(in front of bust, wreath)	COLMETAN [ ]ANI C X Pl. XII. 17.
35	37·4 *2·42*	Æ ·6 ↓	[ ] MAANTONINVS PFAVG	COLAVRME TROPOLI ANTONI
36	28·8 *1·87*	Æ ·6 ↓	IMPCAES [	CO[ ]ROPOLIANTONI NIAN
37	25·4 *1·65*	Æ ·6 ↓	[ ]NINVSPFAVG	COLAVRMET RO POL IANTONIN[Pl. XII. 18.
38	65·6 *4·25*	Æ ·8 ↓	[- - AANTO] NIN V2PF A[	COIMETANTO [ ] cornucopiae in front of bust. Pl. XII. 19.

30. 1913. Lincoln. 31. 1906. Dr. F. Parkes Weber Gift. 33. 1913 Lincoln. Same obv. die as no. 32. 34. 1908. Lincoln. 35. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 1140. 36. 1909. Rollin and Feuardent. 37. 1913. Lincoln. 38. 1908. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
39	64·3 *4·17*	Æ ·75 ↓	]AANTO NIN VƧPFA[	[ ] NINIAN[illegible]A [cornucopiae in front of bust.
40	58·3 *3·78*	Æ ·75 ↓	[ ]NVƧPF[	COIMETAN TONINI[cornucopiae in front of bust.
			Pl. XII. 20.	
41	56·9 *3·69*	Æ ·7 ↓	[ ]NI NVƧ[	[ ] ONINIAN cornucopiae in front of bust.
42	53·8 *3·49*	Æ ·8 ↓	MAAN[	[ ]ANTO NINIANAA[cornucopiae in front of bust.
43	47·2 *3·06*	Æ ·7 ↓	inscr. obliterated.	]AN TONINIA[serpent in front of bust.
				Pl. XII. 21.
44	46·5 *3·01*	Æ ·8 ↓	]RAN T O NIN[	COL.MET ANTONI[serpent in front of bust.
			Pl. XII. 22.	
			CARACALLA and GETA.	
			Busts, confronted, of Caracalla (r. laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass) and Geta (l., bareheaded, draped); inscr.:—	Crescent, with horns upward, with star of eight points between horns; inscr. beginning on r., above:—
45	82·3 *5·33*	Æ ·85 ↓	]ΩN ЄINC ΓЄTACCЄ	ΚΛΩΝЄΙΑΜΗ[
				Pl. XII. 23.
46	75·2 *4·87*	Æ ·7·5 ↓	ΩN] ЄINC ΓЄTACCЄ	ΚΛΩN[ ]ΡΟΠΟΚΑΡΡ
47	77·2 *5·00*	Æ ·75 ↓	AVTOKA[ ]ΓЄTA	]MHTPOΠO[ ]KAP
48	67·3 *4·36*	Æ ·75 ↓	inscr. obliterated.	]HTPOΠOMЄ[

39. 1906. Dr. F. Parkes Weber Gift. Same obv. die as no. 38. 40. 1854. Presented by Mr. John Evans. 41–4. 1900. Lincoln. 45. 1841. Sir R. Abdy. *Sale Catal.*, lot 369. 46. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. Same obv. die as no. 45. 47. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 48. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 428.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SEVERUS ALEXANDER.	
			Bust of Severus Alexander, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown and veil, seated l. on rock on which her l. hand rests; before her, lighted altar; below her feet, half-figure of river-god swimming l.; inscr.:—
49	150·9 *9·78*	Æ ·9 ↓	AVTK[MACA ΛЄI]AN ΔPOC bust l., laureate, holding shield.	MHTKOK [
			Pl. XII. 24.	
50	144·0 *9·33*	Æ ·9 ↓	AVT[K]MACA ΛЄIAN Δ[POC] bust l., laureate, holding shield.	MHTKOK [
51	127·6 *8·27*	Æ ·95 ↓	AVTK[ ]NΔPOC bust l., laureate, holding shield and spear.	[ ]K APPHNΩN river-god off the flan.
52	123·7 *8·02*	Æ ·9 ↓	[ ]Λ ЄIANΔPOC bust r, radiate.	MHTKO[ ] APPHNΩN
53	36·6 *2·37*	Æ ·75 ↓	Bust of Severus Alexander r., laureate, unclothed; inscr.]MAPAV ΛΛЄ⊐ANΔPO C	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil; inscr. KAKOΛMH MЄCO Π
			Pl. XII. 25.	

49. 1909. Rollin and Feuardent. Same dies as no. 49. 50. 1841. Sir R. Abdy. *Sale Catal.*, lot 369. 53. 1913. Lincoln. Slightly double struck.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GORDIAN III.	
			Bust of Gordian III r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess l., wearing turreted crown (with crescent, horns upward, above it) and veil, draped; before it, on pedestal, small figure r. holding wine- or water-skin over shoulder; inscr.:—
54	276·7 *17·93*	Æ 1·15 ↖	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust radiate.	MHTPKOΛK APPHNΩ N between bust and pedestal, small altar.
55	239·3 *15·51*	Æ 1·1 ↖	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust laureate.	M HTP[ ]KAPPHN ΩN crescent obliterated.
			Pl. XIII. 1.	
56	196·5 *12·73*	Æ 1·2 ↓	AVTOKK[ ]IANOCCEB bust laureate.	MH TPKOΛKAPPHNΩ N
57	238·9 *15·48*	Æ 1·2 ↘	AVTOKKMAN[ ]ANO CCEB bust radiate.	MH TPKO[ ]PHNΩN
			Pl. XIII. 2.	
58	207·9 *13·47*	Æ 1·05 ↑	[ ]ΔIANOCCEB bust radiate.	MH TPKOA[crescent obliterated.
			Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil, draped, between two stars of eight rays; inscr.:—
59	152·9 *9·91*	Æ ·9 ↖	AVTOKKMANT[ ]ΔI ANOCCEB	MHTKOA[ ]HNΩN
			Pl. XIII. 3.	
60	124·7 *8·08*	Æ ·9 ↖	]TOKKMANTΓ OPΔ[	MHT[ ]HNΩN

54. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19, ix, 1918, lot 119. 56. 1805. Charles Townley.
57. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 765. 59. 1913. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Crescent with horns upwards; between horns, star of six rays; inscr.:—
61	231·2 *14·98*	Æ 1·1 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB	MHTPKOΛKAPPHNΩN **Pl. XIII. 4.**
62	189·5 *12·28*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTOKKMAN[ ]NOC CEB	MHTP[ ]KAPPHNΩN
63	102·7 *6·65*	Æ ·9 ↓	AVTOKKMAИTΓOPΔIA NOCCE	MHTPKOΛ[ ]PHNΩN (two stars of eight rays). **Pl. XIII. 5.**

61. 1844. Thomas, *Sale Catal.*, II, lot 2520. 63. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			EDESSA.	
			For bronze coins struck under Antiochus IV of Syria at Edessa with the inscription ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΗ, see B. M. C. *Seleucid Kings of Syria*, p. 41.	
			For bronze coins struck by Volagases III of Parthia at Edessa, see B. M. C. *Parthia*, p. 236.	
			Regal Coinage under Parthian suzerainty.[1]	
			Waël, son of Sahru (ואל מלכא, Waël king)	
			A. D. 163–165.	
			Bronze.	
1	133·4 *8·64*	Æ ·85 ↑	Bust of Volagases III l., with long beard; wears diademed helmet with back-flap and crest of hooked appendages; behind, 𐡁	Bust of Waël l., bearded, wearing necklace, bust clothed; inscr. on r. downwards, 𐡅𐡀𐡋 (ואל), on l. downwards, 𐡌𐡋𐡊𐡀 (מלכא); wreath border.
			Pl. XIII. 6.	
			Bust of Waël l., bearded, bust clothed; inscr. on r. and l. downwards; wreath-border.	Temple with pediment, seen in three-quarters perspective; two columns in front, and steps leading up to it; within, a cubic cult-object on a base supported by two curved legs; in pediment, a star; inscr. on r. and l. downwards; wreath-border.
2	141·9 *9·19*	Æ ·75 ↖	𐡅𐡀𐡋 r., 𐡀𐡋𐡅𐡋 l.	[𐡀𐡋𐡄] r., 𐡌𐡋𐡀 l. (אלה אלול?) the star has three points.
			Pl. XIII. 7.	

[1] All the coins of Edessa have border of dots on both sides, and the inscription reading as usual with the clock, unless otherwise described.

1. *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 3. 2. 1866. Woodhouse. Same rev. die as Hunter specimen, Macdonald iii, Pl. 78. 30.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	102·3 *6·63*	Æ ·8 ↑	r., l.	r., l. the star has six points.

Pl. XIII. 8.

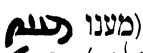
Coinage under Roman protection.

Ma'nu VIII Philoromaios restored.

 Ma'nu king.

A.D. 167–179.

Bronze.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	33·6 *2·18*	Æ ·5 ←	Bust of Ma'nu r., bearded, wearing conical tiara, diademed; shoulders draped.	 (מענו מלכא)

Pl. XIII. 9.

Silver denarii with imperial portraits.

M. Aurelius.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	54·4 *3·52*	Æ ·7 ↓	Bust of M. Aurelius r., bearded, bareheaded, shoulders undraped; inscr. [ ]TKMAV PHAANTωNINOCC	Mars, wearing crested helmet, cuirass, and boots, standing to front, head r., resting r. on spear, l. on shield; inscr. BACIAEYCM ANNOCΦ IAO

Pl. XIII. 10.

Faustina Junior.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	33·5 *2·17*	Æ ·65 ↓	Bust of Faustina Junior r.; hair waved, bound with fillet, and tied in chignon at back; shoulders draped; inscr. ΦA VCTINACEBACTH	Juno, wearing veil(?), long tunic, and mantle, standing l., l. resting on sceptre, r. holding patera; before her feet, peacock; inscr. BACIAEVCM ANNOCΦIAOP

Pl. XIII. 11.

3. *Num. Chron.*, 1856, pp. 2-3. 4. 1843. James Robertson Sale, 1842, lot 256. *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 20. 5. See Taylor Combe, *Vet. Pop. et Reg. Num.*, p. 230, no. 1; Babelon, *Mél. Num.*, ii, p. 234. 5, Pl. III. 5. 6. See Taylor Combe, *ibid.*; Babelon, *ibid.*, 6, Pl. III. 6.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			LUCILLA.	
			Bust of Lucilla r., hair plaited, bound with fillet, and tied in chignon at back; inscr. ΛΟV ΚΙΛΛΑ CЄΒΑCΤΗ	Juno, wearing veil (?), long tunic and mantle, standing l., l. resting on sceptre, r. holding patera; inscr. ΒΑCΙΛЄΥC ΜΑΝΝΟCΦΙΛΟΡϢΜΑ
7	46·8 *3·03*	Æ ·65 ↑		
8	44·5 *2·88*	Æ ·7 ↓	**Pl. XIII. 12.**	
9	42·8 *2·77*	Æ ·65 ↓	Similar type and inscr.	Ceres, wearing veil, long tunic, and mantle, seated l. on throne without back, l. resting on sceptre, r. holding ears of corn; inscr. ΒΑCΙΛЄ ΥCΜΑΝΝΟCΦΙΛΟΡϢΜ ΑΙ
			Pl. XIII. 13.	
			ABGAR VIII, son of Ma'nu VIII.	
			A. D. 179–214.	
			Bronze coinage with portraits of Abgar and Emperors.	
			COMMODUS and ABGAR.	
			Bust of Commodus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; inscr.:—	Bust of Abgar r., bearded, wearing diademed tiara and mantle fastened on r. shoulder; inscr. beginning on r. above:—
10	32·9 *2·13*	Æ ·6 ↓	[ ] ΚΟΜΟΔΟΥC (?)	ΑΒΓΑΡΟVΒΑ CΙΛΟCVC cross on tiara.
11	27·7 *1·79*	Æ ·6 ↓	- - - ΚΟΜΟΔΟC	ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΑCΙΛЄ

7. 1853. Sabatier, *Sale Catal.* (from the Reichel Collection, St. Petersburg). 8. 1841. T. Burgon. Same obv. die as no. 7. 9. 1909. E F. Weber Collection, Hirsch *Katal.*, xxi, 4335. Same obv. die as no. 7. 10. 1841. T. Burgon. Same dies as Mr. Edw. Shepherd's specimen. 11. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19, ix, 1918, lot 119.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12	27·3 *1·77*	Æ ·6 ↓	[ ]CAP KOMODOC	ABΓAPOC BACIAEVC
13	25·9 *1·68*	Æ ·65 →	AVKAICAP KOMODOC	ABΓAPOC BACIAEVC cross on tiara.

Pl. XIII. 14.

SEPT. SEVERUS and ABGAR VIII.

			Bust of Severus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; inscr. beginning on r., above:—	Bust of Abgar r., bearded, wearing diademed tiara with crest of hook-shaped ornaments, decorated with crescent and three (or two) stars; mantle fastened on r. shoulder; before the face, sceptre; inscr. beginning on r. above:—
14	118·2 *7·66*	Æ 1·0 ↓	CEOVPƀAV [ΫO]KPA	ABΓAPOCB [
15	78·4 *5·08*	Æ ·85 ↓	„ ΫOKPA	AB ΓAPOCBAC [

Pl. XIII. 15.

16	111·6 *7·23*	Æ ·9 ↓	CEOVHP OCA[T]	ABΓAPOCBA CIAE

Pl. XIII. 16.

17	104·2 *6·75*	Æ ·85 ↓	„ [O]CAT	ABΓA OOCB ACIAE
18	79·8 *5·17*	Æ ·85 ↓	„ OCAT	ABΓAPOCBA [
19	110·3 *7·15*	Æ ·85 ↓	ЖEOVIЖAO CTOKAΫ	ABΓAP OCB ACIAE - -
20	109·8 *7·12*	Æ ·85 ↓	CEOVHPOC [ ]TOAV (?)	]APOCA CIAE[

Pl. XIV. 1.

13. 1840. Millingen. Same obv. die as no. 14. R. Payne Knight bequest.
14. 1805. Charles Townley. Same obv. die as no. 16.
15. 1840. Millingen.
16. 1901. W. T. Ready.
17, 18. 1900. W. S. Lincoln.
19. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19, ix, 1918, lot 119.
20. 1824. *Num. Vet.*, p. 195. 1 (wrongly read KOMMODOC).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
21	93·8 *6·08*	Æ ·85 ↓	] AOTOKPA[	AƁΓAPOCƁ[ ] CIΛΛ▒ ЄC
22	91·4 *5·92*	Æ ·85 ↙	CV TO]AVO	ΛBΓΛP OCBΛ [
23	89·6 *5·81*	Æ ·9 ↓	CЄOΛHPOC ΛVTO[illegible]	ΛBᒋ POCƁ ΛCIΛЄΛ
24	81·5 *5·28*	Æ ·85 ↓	CЄOVHP[O] [ ]VΛ	ΛBΓ POCΛ [CI]ΛЄΛC
25	63·0 *4·08*	Æ ·8 ↓	CЄOVHPO [ ]OVΛ Pl. XIV. 2.	ΛBΓ [POCΛ] CIΛЄΛC
26	69·2 *4·48*	Æ ·8 ↓	CЄOVHPOC ΛTOKΛO Pl. XIV. 3.	ΛBΓΛ[ ] BΛCIΛC
27	80·9 *5·24*	Æ ·8 ↑	CЄO[	ΛBΓAPO[illegible] [ ]IΛЄ behind bust, X Pl. XIV. 4.
28	64·6 *4·19*	Æ ·8 ↑	C[ЄO	ΛBΓAPO[illegible] ƁAC[behind head, X
29	94·7 *6·14*	Æ ·9 ↓	]POC AVKЄTPAi[	BΛC Λ Є0Ɐ
30	87·4 *5·66*	Æ ·9 ↓	CЄΛHPO CΛ ▒ГΛ9 Pl. XIV. 5.	BΛCI ΛЄ O9▒C
			Similar to preceding series; inscr. beginning on r. above:—	Similar to preceding series, but without sceptre; inscr. beginning on r. above:—
30 *bis*	74·5 *4·83*	Æ ·75 ↓	[Λ]VKCЄП CЄO - - - (inscr. beginning on l. below).	▒ABΓAPOC BACΛAIΛЄ ▒

21. 1840. Millingen. 22. 1866. Woodhouse. Same obv. die as Leake specimen ('M. Aurelius,' *Kings*, p. 39). 23. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, 592. 24. See T. Combe, *op. cit.*, p. 230, no. 2. 25. See T. Combe, *ibid.*, no. 1. Same dies as no. 24. 26. 1824. R. Payne Knight bequest, *Num Vet.*, p. 195, no. 2. 27. 1844. T. Thomas, *Sale Catal.*, 2520. 28. 1840. J. R. Steuart, *Sale Catal.*, lot 443. Same obv. die as no. 27. 30. 1913. Lincoln. 30 *bis*. 1920. Presented by Mr. T. Skinner.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
31	69·7 *4·52*	Æ ·75 ↓	CЄOΛHPO CΛTOVΛ	ΛBΓΛPOCB ΛЄΛOΛ
			Pl. XIV. 6.	
32	57·5 *3·73*	Æ ·75 ↓	CЄOVHP OCΛTO	ΛBΓΛPOCBΛ CΛIΛOC
33	49·1 *3·18*	Æ ·7 ↓	CЄOVHPOCA VTOKPA TΩP	BΛCIΛCV[ ] ▒CΛPO
34	35·4 *2·29*	Æ ·6 ↓	CЄO[ ]CΛT[	ΛBΓΛPOCB ΛCIΛC
35	34·7 *2·25*	Æ ·55 ↓	CЄOVHPO [	]ΛPOC BΛCI[
			Pl. XIV. 7.	
			ABGAR VIII and his son MA'NU.	
			Bust of Abgar r., bearded, wearing diademed tiara and mantle as on preceding series; inscr. beginning on r. above:—	Bust of Ma'nu r., beardless, wearing tiara with crest of hooks, but no diadem; mantle fastened on r. shoulder; inscr. beginning on r. above:—
36	33·3 *2·16*	Æ ·6 ↓	]ΛPOC BCIΛЄ	MΛИИ OC
			Pl. XIV. 8.	
37	32·0 *2·07*	Æ ·55 ↓	ΛBΓΛPOC▒ ΛC[	ΛΛΛN ИOC
				Pl. XIV. 9.
			CARACALLA and ABGAR IX SEVERUS.	
38	34·2 *2·22*	Æ ·55 ↘	Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, with slight beard; inscr. beginning on r. above, ΛИTΩ[	Bust of Abgar r., beardless, wearing diademed tiara with crest of hooks; inscr. beginning on r. above, CЄOYH[
			Pl. XIV. 10.	

31. 1900. Lincoln. **32.** See T. Combe, *op. cit.*, p. 230, no. 3. **33.** 1841. Sir R. Abdy. **34.** See T. Combe, *loc. cit.*, no. 4. **35.** 1900. Lincoln. **36.** 1840. Millingen. Babelon, *Mélanges*, ii, p. 35, Pl. V. fig. 9. **37.** 1877. Bank of England Gift. **38.** 1877. Bank of England Gift. A. von Gutschmid, *Untersuchungen*, p. 40.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CARACALLA.	
			The distinction between Caracalla and Elagabalus on coins of Edessa is unusually difficult. Some of the coins here attributed to Caracalla may be of the later Emperor, and vice versa.	
			Bust of Emperor; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil, draped; inscr., beginning on r. above:—
39	74·5 *4·83*	Æ ·75 ↓	AVKM[ ]ΩNEINOC bust r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVANEΔ CCA
			Pl. XIV. 11.	
40	63·1 *4·09*	Æ ·7 ↑	AVKMAAN TΩNEINOC C bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVANEΔ ECCA
41	65·1 *4·22*	Æ ·75 ↓	AVKMAANTΩNEINOC bust r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVANEΔ E CCA
42	55·1 *3·57*	Æ ·8 ↓	AVANTΩ [ ]NOC bust r., laureate, unclothed.	[A]VANEΔ E CCA
43	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·75 ↓	AKMA [ ]ΩNEINOC bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	]V[ ] ECCA Pl. XIV. 12.
44	46·4 *3·01*	Æ ·7 ↓	AVKANTΩ NEINON bust l., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVPANEΔ [

39. 1908. *L. Hamburger Collection. 40. 1913. Lincoln. 41. 1805. Charles Townley. 42. 1889. Rollin and Feuardent. Same rev. die as no. 41. 43. 1900. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
45	42·8 *2·77*	Æ ·7 ↑	] ANTΩNINOC bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MAANTWЄ Δ ЄCCA
46	38·8 *2·51*	Æ ·65 ↓	] ANTWN bust r., radiate, unclothed.	Λ[ ] ∇ЄCCA
			MACRINUS.	
			Bust of Macrinus r., bearded, laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil, draped; inscr.:—
47	66,5 *4·31*	Æ ·75 ↓	AKMO C MAKPINOC border of laurel-wreath.	OMЄΔ CCCA (beginning on r. above) border of palm-wreath.
			Pl. XIV. 13.	
48	58·0 *3·76*	Æ ·75 ↓	AKMO CMAKPINOC border of dots.	OMЄΔ ЄCCA (beginning on r. above) border of laurel-wreath.
49	50·6 *3·28*	Æ ·7 ↓	AYKMOCM AKPINOC (beginning on r. above) border of dots.	OMЄ ΔЄCCA uncertain object in front of bust.
50	59·0 *3·82*	Æ ·8 ↓	AKM OCMAKPINOC border of laurel-wreath.	OMΛ ЄΔЄCCA (beginning on r. above) type I.; border of laurel-wreath.
				Pl. XIV. 14.
51	40·1 *2·60*	Æ ·7 ↑	MOCЄY - - - (beginning on r. above)	OMΔЄΔ - - - (beginning on r. above) border of dots.

45. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19. ix. 1918, lot 119. 46. 1908. Lincoln. 47. 1877. Bank of England Gift. 48. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. 49, 50. 1841. Sir R. Abdy. *Sale Catal.*, lot 369. No. 49 is from same dies as Col. L. A. D. Montague's specimen. 51. 1919. H. Marcopoli.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			DIADUMENIAN.	
			Bust of Diadumenian r., bare-headed; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil, draped; inscr., beginning on r. above:—
52	70·0 *4·54*	Æ ·75 ↓	MOA NTΩNEINOC bust wears paludamentum and cuirass.	OMEΔE CCA
			Pl. XIV. 15.	
53	45·1 *2·92*	Æ ·75 ↓	MOϊϊCEANTΩNEINOC bust wears paludamentum and cuirass.	,, ,,
54	53·7 *3·48*	Æ ·75 ↓	- OANTΩ NEIN (beginning on r. above) bust unclothed; border of laurel-wreath.	OMEΔ ECCA
			Pl. XIV. 16.	
			ELAGABALUS.	
			Some of the coins catalogued under this Emperor may belong to Caracalla.	
			Bust of Emperor; inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, mantle, and chiton, seated l. on rock, l. resting on seat, r. extended, usually holding some object; at her feet, half-figure of river-god, swimming; inscr.:—
55	234·8 *15·22*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTKAICMA VPANTΩN bust l., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	KOΛΩMA PEΔECCA holds branch.

52. 1913. Lincoln. Charles Townley. 53. 1877. Bank of England Gift. 55. 1805.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
56	187·9 *12·18*	Æ 1·05 ↘	AVTOKAICMΛPΛVPANTW bust l., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	KOΛWMAP ЄΔЄCCꝟ holds branch. **Pl. XIV. 17.**
57	164·0 *10·63*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTKMAANT ЖNЄINOCCЄB bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MAPAVPAK OЄΔЄCCA object in hand uncertain.
58	155·6 *10·08*	Æ ·95 ↑	AVTKMAVANT ЖNЄINOCC bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MAPAVANTЖ KOΛЄΛЄCCA holds fruits.
59	125·5 *8·13*	Æ 1·0 ↓	AVTKMAA - - IIIIЄINOCC bust r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MAPAVANK OΛЄΔЄCCA holds fruits. **Pl. XIV. 18.**
60	201·6 *13·06*	Æ 1·1 ↓	]PΛPANT bust l., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; on l. shoulder, round shield charged with [gorgoneion on] aegis; in oval countermark, bust r.	inscr. illegible; holds fruits; in field behind her, cornucopiae.
61	175·0 *11·34*	Æ 1·05 ↓	AVTKMA ANTΩNЄI[bust l., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	] KЄΔЄCCA holds fruits; in field behind her, cornucopiae. **Pl. XV. 1.**
62	218·7 *14·17*	Æ 1·0 ↓	AVTKMA ANT[ ]NOC CЄB bust r., laureate, unclothed.	KOΛ·ANT AVP·ЄΔЄCC· holds fruits; in field before her, cornucopiae.
63	165·9 *10·75*	Æ 1·0 ↓	AVTKM[ ] ANTNNINOC (beginning on r. above) bust l., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; on l. shoulder, round shield charged with [gorgoneion on] aegis.	KOΛANT [ ]ЄΔЄC holds fruits; in field before her, cornucopiae.

56. 1905. J. Hirsch. **57.** 1840. M. Young. **58.** 1838. R. Stewart, *Sale Catal.*, Sotheby, March 7, 1838, lot 263. **59.** 1841. Sir R. Abdy. *Sale Catal.*, lot 369. **62.** 1846. H. O. Cureton.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
64	166·7 *10·80*	Æ ·95 ↑	AVTKMAA [bust r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	] NTKOΛEΔ[r. hand off the flan; before her, small Nike flying r. to crown her. **Pl. XV. 2.**
65	192·3 *12·46*	Æ ·95 ↑	] CINOCCE bust r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	]AFAVPAN [ ]KO[holds fruits; before her, serpent rearing. **Pl. XV. 3.**
66	151·9 *9·84*	Æ 1·0 ↓	AVKMA[ ]NINOCC bust l., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; on l. shoulder, round shield charged with gorgoneion on aegis.	]ANTKOEΔEC CH[ ]N drops incense (?) on flaming incense-altar before her.
67	128·3 *8·31*	Æ 1·0 ↖	AVTKMA ANTWNEINO C bust r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	] OEΔECC holds branch; before her, altar flaming.
68	113·6 *7·36*	Æ 1·0 ←	AV[ ] TΩNEINCE bust r., laureate, unclothed.	MAKAVPK OEΔ - - holds fruits; before her, altar flaming.
			Bust of Emperor l., beardless, laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; on l. shoulder, round shield charged with gorgoneion on aegis; r. hand holding over r. shoulder sceptre topped by eagle; inscr.:—	Two busts of City-goddess confronted, each wearing turreted crown and veil and draped; below, square baetyl within small temple with pediment; inscr.:—
69	114·8 *7·44*	Æ ·9 ↓	A]NTΩNEINOC	KOAME ΔE CCA **Pl. XV. 4.**

64. 1909. Lincoln. 65, 66. 1913. Lincoln. 67. 1919. Presented by Mr. J. Copland. 68. 1812. Chevalier d'Horta. Cast (?). 69. Same obv. die as Hunterian specimen (Macdonald, Pl. LXXIX. 4), and as three specimens at Paris.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
70	109·3 *7·08*	Æ ·85 ↑	] ANTΩNЄINOC	K[O]AME ΔЄ CCA
71	96·9 *6·28*	Æ ·85 ↓	AN]TΩNЄINOC	KOA ΩMA PЄ ΔЄCC A
			Bust of Emperor, beardless; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess l., wearing turreted crown and veil, draped; inscr.:—
72	60·0 *3·89*	Æ ·7 ↘	AVTOKAICMAPAVPAN T bust l., radiate, unclothed (?).	KOAΩMAP ЄΔЄCC bust l.

Pl. XV. 5.

73	58·5 *3·79*	Æ ·7 ↑	AVTOK[bust l., laureate, unclothed.	KOAΩM [bust l.
74	56·7 *3·68*	Æ ·7 ↘	AVTOKAICMAPAVPAN TΩN bust r., laureate, unclothed.	KOAΩ[ ] PЄVЄCCA bust l.
75	45·7 *2·96*	Æ ·7 ↘	AVTOKAICMAPAVANT ΩN bust r., laureate, unclothed.	KOAΩMAP ЄΔЄCCA bust l.
76	55·6 *3·60*	Æ ·7 ↑	AVTK[ ]ΩNЄINOC bust l., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	TVXHCЄΔCCKO[bust r.

70. 1901. W. T. Ready. Same dies as no. 69. 71. 1840. Millingen. Same obv. die as no. 69. 72. 1897. Presented by Mr. H. F. Amedroz. 74. 1840. Matthew Young. 75. 1913. Lincoln. 76. 1909. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			With title *Metropolis*.	
			Bust of Emperor, beardless, laureate; inscr.:—	City-goddess wearing turreted crown, veil, mantle, and chiton, seated l. on rock, l. hand on seat, r. extended; before her, small flaming altar; at her feet, half-figure of river-god swimming; inscr.:—
77	121·1 *7·85*	Æ ·85 ↑	AVT• K•M•A• CЄ Ꝑ•ANT WNЄ[bust l., r. hand raised; on l. shoulder, round shield charged with Nike carrying wreath and palm.	MHTKOΛЄΔЄ CCHNW N goddess drops incense on altar?
			Pl. XV. 6.	
78	120·0 *7·78*	Æ ·85 ↓	AVKMA[ ]ANEINOC bust r., undraped.	MHKEΔЄ CCHNWN goddess holds branch.
			Pl. XV. 7.	
			Elagabalus and Severus Alexander.	
79	172·2 *11·16*	Æ 1·25 ↑	Bust of Elagabalus (on l., laureate) and Severus Alexander (on r., bareheaded), confronted, each wearing paludamentum and cuirass; between them, below, small temple with pediment; inscr. AVTKMAANTNINOCC• M AAΛЄ ƎNΔP	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, mantle, and chiton, seated l. on rock; holds branch in r., l. rests on seat; before her, small flaming altar; below, half figure of river-god swimming; in field l., two pellets; inscr. MAK▨ PЄΔЄCC
			Pl. XV. 8.	

77. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal*, lot 592. 78. 1874. Rollin and Feuardent.
79. 1799. C. M. Cracherode Gift. Holed (by decay?).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SEVERUS ALEXANDER CAESAR.	
			Bust of Severus Alexander r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, mantle, and chiton, seated l. on rock, l. resting on seat; below, half-figure of river-god swimming; inscr.:—
80	141·3 *9·16*	Æ 1·0 ↓	MAP·AVP·AΛЄΞANΔP OC·KAICAP bust bareheaded.	MAPAVPANT ЄCΔЄC CA holds fruits in r. **Pl. XV. 9.**
81	132·1 *8·56*	Æ ·95 ↘	M·A·ΛЄΞA[ ]IC bust bareheaded.	MAKAV PЄΔЄCC holds branch over small flaming altar.
82	166·8 *10·81*	Æ ·95 ↑	MAAΛЄΞA NΔPOCKA bust laureate.	MAKAV PЄΔЄCC holds branch over small flaming altar.
83	165·5 *10·72*	Æ 1·0 ↘	]ΛΛΛΞN ΔЄPOCKA bust laureate.	MAKAVP ЄΔЄCC holds branch over small flaming altar.
84	154·2 *9·99*	Æ ·95 ↘	MAAΛЄ - - - A bust laureate.	similar to preceding.
85	140·8 *9·12*	Æ 1·0 ↘	]ΛЄΞ NΔPOCKAC bust laureate.	MAKAV PЄΔЄCC holds branch over small flaming altar.
			SEVERUS ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS.	
			Coins without titles *Metropolis* or *Colonia*.	
			Bust of Severus Alexander r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	City-goddess as on preceding coins, holding branch over small flaming altar: inscr.:—
86	163·5 *10·59*	Æ 1·0 ↘	AVTKMAC ЄYAΛЄIA NΔPOCC bust laureate.	MAKAV PЄΔЄCC

80, 81. 1805. Charles Townley. 82. 1840. Millingen. 83. 1805. Charle Townley. 84. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19. ix. 1918, lot 119. 85. 1906. Dr. F. Parke Weber Gift. 86. 1900. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			With title *Metropolis.*	
			First Denomination.	
			Bust of Severus Alexander; inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, mantle, and chiton, seated l. on rock, l. resting on seat; at her feet, half-figure of river-god swimming; before her, small flaming altar; in field l. and r., stars; inscr.:—
87	377·0 *24·43*	Æ 1·3 ↓	AVTKMACA ΛЄIANΔ POC C bust r., laureate, unclothed.	MHTKOЄΔЄ CCHNWN holds branch or corn-ears.
			Pl. XV. 10.	
88	278·0 *18·01*	Æ 1·25 ↓	]TKMACAΛЄ ΞANΔP OCCЄ bust r., laureate, unclothed.	MHTKO[ ]NWN similar.
89	260·6 *16·89*	Æ 1·2 ↑	AVTK[ ]IMAVCЄAΛЄΞ A[ ]ΔPOC bust r., laureate, unclothed.	MH[ ]ЄΔ ЄCCHNWN similar.
90	228·0 *14·77*	Æ 1·2 ↖	]MAVCЄAΛЄΞAN ΔPO C bust r., laureate, unclothed.	MHKOЄΔ ЄCCHNWN similar.
91	291·7 *18·90*	Æ 1·25 ↖	AV[ ]APAVPCЄAΛЄΞ ANΔPOC bust r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MHKOЄΔ ЄCCHNWN similar.
92	286·7 *18·58*	Æ 1·2 ↑	AVTKMACAΛЄIANΔP O C C bust l., radiate, wearing cuirass, round shield charged with gorgoneion on l. shoulder, r. hand holding eagle-topped sceptre over r. shoulder.	MHTKOЄΔ ЄCCHNWN similar.

88. 1859. F. Böcke. 89. 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. Two incisions in edge for mounting. 90. 1805. Charles Townley. 91. 1900. Lincoln. 92. 1840. Matthew Young.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Second Denomination	
			Bust of Severus Alexander; inscr.:—	Similar type to preceding series, with stars; inscr.:—
93	145·8 *9·45*	Æ 1.0 ↓	AVTOKAICMAPAVP C ЄAAЄIANΔPCC bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MHKOЄΔ ЄCCHNΩN object in r. hand obscure.
93 *bis*	142·3 *9·22*	Æ 1·1 ↖	AVTOKAICM APAVPC ЄAAЄIANΔPO bust l., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MHKOЄΔ ЄCCHNΩN object in r. obscure.
94	137·2 *8·89*	Æ 1·0 ↓	]AЄ ZANΔPOCCЄB lower part of bust (r.) off the flan.	[ ]C CHNΩN holds fruits.
			Pl. XV. 11.	
95	130·8 *8·48*	Æ ·9 ↑	]AICMAPAVP CCA AЄZANΔ[bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	]KO ЄΔЄCC HNΩN holds fruits.
96	123·2 *7·98*	Æ ·95 ↓	] APAVPCЄAAЄZA N[bust l., laureate, drapery over r. shoulder.	MHKOЄΔ ЄC CHNΩN object in r. hand obscure.
			Bust of Severus Alexander; inscr.:—	Similar type to preceding series, but no stars in field.
97	156·0 *10·11*	Æ ·95 ↑	AVTKMACA AЄZANΔ POC C bust r., laureate, drapery over l. shoulder.	MHTKOЄΔ ЄCCHNΩN holds branch or ears of corn.

93. 1805. Charles Townley. **93 *bis*.** 1920. Presented by Mr. C. L. Woolley. Acquired near Carchemish. **94.** 1805. Charles Townley. **95.** 1900. Lincoln. **96.** 1902. Presented by Mr. W. C. Boyd.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
98	148·0 *9·59*	Æ 1.0 ↓	AVTKMACA ΛЄΞAN[Δ P]OC C bust r., laureate, drapery over l shoulder; in countermark, bust of City-goddess r., turreted.	MHTKOЄΔ ЄCCHNWN similar.
			Pl. XV. 12.	
99	147·9 *9·58*	Æ ·95 ↑	]KMA[ ] ЄΞANΔPO C C as preceding, with similar countermark.	MHTKOЄΔ ЄCCHNWN similar.
100	152·9 *9·91*	Æ 1·0 ↓	AVTKMACAA ЄIANΔ PO CC bust r., radiate, drapery over l shoulder.	]KOЄΔ ЄCCHNWN similar.
101	187·1 *12·12*	Æ 1·0 ↓	AVTKMACA ΛЄIANΔ POCC bust l., laureate, wearing cuirass; on l. shoulder, round shield, in r. eagle-topped sceptre over r. shoulder.	] ΔЄCCHNWN similar.
			Bust of Severus Alexander, slightly bearded; inscr.:—	Similar type to preceding series, but seat of goddess regular in form; two stars in field.
102	215·7 *13·98*	Æ 1·1 ↑	AVTKMACЄVAΛЄI[bust r., laureate, drapery over l. shoulder.	MHTKOΔЄ [goddess holds fruits (?) in r.
103	178·1 *11·54*	Æ ·95 ↑	AVTKMACЄVAΛЄIAN ΔPOC C bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MHTKO[ ] ΔЄ CCHN WN object in r. obscure.
104	146·6 *9·50*	Æ 1·0 ↑	] ΛΛЄIANΔPOC[bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MHTKOΛЄΔ [holds fruits.

98. 1805. Charles Townley. 99. 1913. Lincoln. 100. 1861. Eastwood.
101. 1908. Lincoln. 104. 1841. Sir R. Abdy. *Sale Catal.*, lot 369.

No.	Wt	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
118	274·2 *17·77*	Æ 1·15 ↖	AVTKMACEVAΛEZAN ΔPOCCEBIOVΛIAMAME AC	MHTKOΛ EΔECCHNW[
			Pl. XVI. 1.	
119	236·3 *15·31*	Æ 1·1 ↑	AVTKMA[ ]IOVΛIA MAMEAC	MHTKOΛ EΔECCHNW N
120	222·4 *14·41*	Æ 1·1 ↓	]EZANΔPOC[ ]A MAMEAC	]HNWN
			JULIA MAMAEA.	
			Bust of Mamaea r., draped, wearing stephane, hair in horizontal waves and coiled on nape of neck; inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, mantle, and chiton, seated l. on square seat or rock, l. resting on seat; before her, small flaming altar; below, half-figure of river-god swimming; inscr.:—
121	224·3 *14·53*	Æ 1·1 ↓	EIOVΛIA[ ]ACEB[	MHT̈K[ ]WN small figure of Aquarius (?) above head; holds in r. small temple with pediment; in field, four stars.
			Pl. XVI. 2.	
122	135·1 *8·75*	Æ 1·0 ↓	IOVAMAMEA CEBAC̈T M̈	MHTKOΛE̋ΔEC[holds fruits; two stars in field; second altar on r.
			Pl. XVI. 3.	
123	127·5 *8·26*	Æ ·95 ↑	IOVΛIAMAM ЄA[	] EΔECCHNWN object in r. hand obscure; two stars in field.

118. 1900. Lincoln. 120. 1844. T. Thomas. *Sale Catal.*, II, lot 2520. 121. 1909. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GORDIAN III.	
			Bust of Gordian III r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. :—	Bust of City-goddess l., wearing turreted crown and veil, shoulders draped; in front, small flaming altar and, on a pedestal, figure of Aquarius(?) r., holding water-skin over shoulder; inscr. :—
124	263·0 *17·01*	Æ 1·1 ↘	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔ[IA NOCCEB] bust radiate.	MHT KOΛEΔECC[ ] N Pl. XVI. 4.
125	213·7 *13·85*	Æ 1·1 ↑	A[VTOKKMANT]ΓOPΔI ANOCCEB bust radiate.	]EΔECCHNWN
126	249·8 *16·19*	Æ 1·15 ↘	]TOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOC[bust radiate.	MHTKOΛEΔ[ ]WN
127	241·5 *15·65*	Æ 1·2 ↘	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA [ ]EB bust radiate.	M HTK[
128	250·2 *16·21*	Æ 1·15 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust laureate.	MHTKOΛEΛECCHNWN
129	227·0 *14·71*	Æ 1·1 ↘	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust laureate.	MHT KOΛEΛECCHNW[
130	223·4 *14·48*	Æ 1·15 ↘	AV[ ]ΓOPΔIANOCC EB bust laureate.	MHTKOΛEΔECCHNWN

125. 1805. Charles Townley. Same obv. die as no. 124. **126, 127.** 1805. Charles Townley. **128.** 1841. T. Burgon. **129.** 1805. Charles Townley. **130.** 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 48.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, drapery showing over l. shoulder; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil, shoulders draped; in front, star; inscr.:—
131	87·9 *5·70*	Æ ·75 ↓	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB	MHTKOΛEΔECCHNW
			Pl. XVI. 5.	
132	76·9 *4·98*	Æ ·7 ↑ ·	AVTOK[ ]ΓOPΔIAN OCCEB	MHTKOΛEΔECCHNWN
			TRANQUILLINA.	
			Bust of Tranquillina r., wearing stephane, hair waved and coiled on nape; shoulders draped; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess l., with small altar and figure of Aquarius (?), as on nos. 124 f.; inscr.:—
133	257·1 *16·66*	Æ 1·1 ↘	[Φ]O[VP]CABINATPAN KCEB	MHTKOΛEΔECCHNWN
134	244·7 *15·86*	Æ 1·15 ↓	ΦOVPCABINA[TPAN]K CEB	MHTKOΛEΔECCHNW[
135	226·3 *14·66*	Æ 1·15 ↖	ΦOVPCABINATPANKCE B	MHTKOΛEΔECCHNWN
			Pl. XVI. 6.	

131. 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. 132. 1900. Lincoln. 133. 1799. C M. Cracherode Gift. 134. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 594. Same obv. die as no. 133. 135. 1805. Charles Townley. Same obv. die as no. 133.

No	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Regal Coinage Restored.	
			GORDIAN III and ABGAR X PHRAHATES.	
			First Denomination.	
			Bust of Gordian III r.; inscr.:—	Gordian receiving Abgar; on l., Gordian, laureate, wearing toga, seated r. on *sella curulis* on *suggestus*, holding sceptre in l.; on r., Abgar, bearded, wearing diademed tiara, kandys and trousers, r. holding figure of Nike, l. on hilt of short sword; inscr.:—
136	372·0 *24·11*	Æ 1·3 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCЄB bust laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVTOKΓOPΔIANOCAB[illegible] APOCBACIΛЄVC
137	300·2 *19·45*	Æ 1·25 ↑	similar.	AVTOK[ ]ABΓAPO CBACIΛЄVC
138	346·7 *22·47*	Æ 1·35 ↖	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCЄB bust laureate, drapery showing over l. shoulder.	AVTOKΓOPΔIANOCABΓ APOCBACIΛЄVC
			Pl. XVI. 7.	
139	288·9 *18·72*	Æ 1·25 ↖	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCC ЄB bust radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVTOK[ ]ABΓAPO CBACIΛЄ VC

137. Same obv. die as no. 136. 138. 1841. T. Burgon. 139. 1895. Vincent W. Yorke.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
140	317·9 *20·60*	Æ 1·3 ↘	Bust of Gordian III r., laureate drapery showing over l. shoulder; inscr. AVTOKK MANTΓOPΔIANOCCЄB	Gordian receiving Abgar; on l., Gordian, laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass, holding globe in l., mappa in r.; on r., Abgar, bearded, dressed as on preceding series, in raised r. a wreath (?); inscr.]CABΓAPOCBACIA ЄVC
			Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Abgar, bearded, wearing diademed tiara, kandys and trousers, riding r. on pacing horse; inscr.:—
141	332·1 *21·52*	Æ 1·3 ↖	AVTOKKMANTΓO[P]ΔI ANOCCЄB	ABΓAPOC BACIΛЄVC
			Pl. XVI. 8.	
142	309·1 *20·03*	Æ 1·3 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCЄB	,, ,,
143	305·7 *19·81*	Æ 1·25 ↑	AVTOKKMAN[TΓOPΔIA NOC]CЄB	] BACIΛЄVC
			Second Denomination.	
			Bust of Gordian III, r.; in front, star; inscr.:—	Bust of Abgar r., bearded, wearing diademed tiara with crest of hook-shaped ornaments, necklace, and robe over garment with buttons down the front; behind, star; inscr.:—
144	180·5 *11·70*	Æ ·95 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCЄB bust laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ABΓAPOC BACIΛЄVC rosette of pellets on tiara.
			Pl. XVI. 9.	

140. 1832. H. P. Borrell. Same obv. die as no. 138. 141. 1874. Rollin and Feuardent. Same obv. die as Babelon, *Mélanges*, ii, Pl. VIII. 6. Double-struck rev. 142. 1844. Devonshire. Same obv. die as no. 141. 143. Same obv. die as no. 141. 144. 1900. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
145	142·6 *9·24*	Æ ·95 ↓	AVTOKKMANTΓO PΔI ANOCCEB bust similar.	ABAΓPOC BACIΛEVC similar.
146	139·2 *9·02*	Æ ·95 ↖	]OKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust similar.	ABΓAPOC BACIΛEVC similar.
147	117·0 *7·58*	Æ ·95 ↘	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust similar.	ABΓAPOC̄ B̄ACΛEVC similar.
			Pl. XVI. 10.	
148	147·1 *9·53*	Æ ·95 ↘	]MANTΓO PΔIA NOCCEB bust laureate, unclothed.	ABΓAPOC BACIΛEVC decoration of tiara obscure.
149	166·2 *10·77*	Æ ·95 ↑	AV[TOKKMANTΓOP]ΔI ANOCCEB bust radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ĀB̄[ ] BACIΛEVC decoration of tiara obscure.
150	166·2 *10·77*	Æ 1·0 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust similar.	ABΓAPO CBACIΛEVC decoration of tiara obscure.
			Pl. XVI. 11.	
151	123·4 *8·00*	Æ ·95 ↓	[A]VTOKKMAN[T]ΓOPΔ IANOCCEB bust similar.	]BΓAPOC BACIΛ[decoration of tiara obscure.
152	163·3 *10·58*	Æ ·9 ↑	]VT OKKMANTΓ OPΔ IAN[bust similar; ∴ on front of crown.	ABΓAPOC BACIΛEVC tiara covered with network. Pl. XVII. 1.
153	163·2 *10·58*	Æ ·9 ↓	A]VTOKKMANTΓOPΔI [ANOCCEB bust similar.	ABΓAPOC BACIΛEVC rosette of pellets on tiara.
			Pl. XVII. 2.	

147. 1900. Lincoln. 149. 1900. Lincoln. 150. Same obv. die as no 149; same rev. die as Col. L. A. D. Montague's specimen. 151. Same obv. die as no. 149. 153. 1913. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
154	132·4 *8·58*	Æ ·9 ↘	AVTOKKMA[NTΓ]OPΔI ANOCCEB bust similar.	ABΓAPOC [ ]IAEVC decoration of tiara obscure.
155	160·6 *10·41*	Æ ·95 ↑	AVTOKKMAN[ ]IA NOCCEB bust similar.	ABΓAPO[ ]AEVC tiara covered with network.
156	150·7 *9·76*	Æ ·95 ↓	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust similar.	ABΓAPOC BACIAEVC decoration of tiara obscure.
157	120·7 *7·82*	Æ ·9 ↓	[AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔ]I ANOCCEB bust similar.	]OC BACIAEVC rosette of pellets on tiara.
158	130·7 *8·47*	Æ ·95 ↑	AVTOKKMA[ ]O PΔI ANOCCEB bust l., laureate, wearing cuirass; shield on l. shoulder; r. hand holding eagle-topped sceptre, of which head is seen between O and P of inscr.	ABΓAPOC [ ]CIAEVC rosette of pellets on tiara.
			Pl. XVII. 3.	
			Third Denomination.	
			Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, drapery showing over l. shoulder; inscr.:—	Bust of Abgar r., bearded, dressed as on preceding series; decoration of tiara, when visible, consists of pellets; inscr.:—
159	94·1 *6·10*	Æ ·75 ↓	[AVT]OKKMANTΓ OPΔ IANOCCEB	ABΓAPOC BACIAEV C
			Pl. XVII. 4.	

154. See T. Combe, *Vet. Pop. et Reg. Num.*, p. 231, no. 1. 155. *Ibid.*, no. 2. 156. 1906. Dr. F. Parkes Weber Gift. 157. Same obv. die as no. 156. 159. 1900. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
160	78·2 *5·07*	Æ ·75 ↑	AVTOKKMA[NTΓ] OPΔ IANOCCEB	ABΓAPOC BAC[
161	80·8 *5·24*	Æ ·75 ↘	AVTOKK[ ]ANTΓOPΔI ANOCCE	ABΓAPOC BACIΛEVC
162	79·6 *5·16*	Æ ·8 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NO[CCEB]	,, ,,
163	75·6 *4·90*	Æ ·8 ↓	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB	,, ,,
164	66·1 *4·28*	Æ ·8 ↑	AVTOKMANTΓOPΔIAN OCC bust radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	]ΓAPOC BACIΛEVC
			Fourth Denomination.	
165	43·4 *2·81*	Æ ·6 ↑	Bust of Gordian III, r., laureate, drapery showing over l. shoulder; inscr. AVTOK ΓO PΔIANOC	Bust of Abgar r., diademed, without tiara; inscr. ABΓA POC BACIΛEVC
			Colonial Coinage Restored.	
			TRAJAN DECIUS.	
			Bust of Trajan Decius r.; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess l., wearing turreted crown and veil, shoulders draped; in front, small flaming altar; inscr.:—
166	73·3 *4·75*	Æ ·7 ↑	[AVΓ]ΔEKICCEB bust laureate, drapery showing over l. shoulder.	KOΛEΔECCA

160. See T. Combe, *Vet. Pop. et Reg. Num.*, p. 231, no. 3. Same obv. die as no. 159. 161. 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. 162. See Combe, *loc. cit.* 163. Same obv. die as no. 162. 164. 1877. Bank of England Gift. 165. 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 195, no. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
167	63·9 *4·14*	Æ ·7 ↑	AVΓΔЄ[KI]CCЄB bust similar.	]O[ ]ЄΔЄCCA
168	83·2 *5·39*	Æ ·8 ↘	AVΓ·ΔЄKICCЄB bust radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	KOΛЄΔЄCCA
			Pl. XVII. 5.	
169	56·2 *3·64*	Æ ·75 ↑	similar.	[KO]ΛЄΔЄCCA
170	76·2 *4·94*	Æ ·75 →	AVΓΔЄKICCЄB bust similar.	KOΛЄΔЄCCA
			Pl. XVII. 6.	
171	67·5 *4·37*	Æ ·75 ↘	AVΓ[ΔЄK]ICCЄB similar.	KOΛЄΔЄC[
172	53·2 *3·45*	Æ ·7 ↘	A]VΓΔЄKICCЄB similar.	]OΛЄΔЄCCA

167. 1900. Lincoln. Same obv. die as no. 166, and same dies as Col. L. A. D. Montague's specimen. 168. 1844. Devonshire. 169. 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. Same dies as no. 168. 170. 1913 Lincoln. 171. 1900. Lincoln. Same obv. die as no. 170. 172. Same obv. die as no. 170.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			NESIBI[1]	
			For bronze coins of Antiochus IV of Syria struck at Nesibi with inscription ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΜΥΓΔΟΝΙΑΙ, see B.M.C. *Seleucid Kings*, p. 42, nos. 86–8.	
			MACRINUS.	
			Bust of Macrinus r., laureate; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., turreted, veiled, and draped; in front, cornucopiae (?); inscr.:—
1	55·7 *3·61*	Æ ·6 ↓	inscr. illegible.	ΚΟΛΝ [ ]ΒΙ
2	50·8 *3·29*	Æ ·6 ↓	ΑVΤ•ΚΑΙC[•ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝ]Ο ΝCЄB	ΚΟΛΝ ЄC[Ι ΒΙ]
			Pl. XVII. 7.	
3	49·8 *3·23*	Æ ·6 ↓	[ΑVΤ•ΚΑΙC•]ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟ ΝC[ЄB]	[Κ]ΟΛΝ ЄCΙ ΒΙ
			SEVERUS ALEXANDER.	
			Bust of Severus Alexander r., laureate; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., turreted, veiled, and draped; above, sign of Aries r., with head reverted; in front, star; inscr.:—
4	180·9 *11·72*	Æ 1·1 ↓	]•ΚΑΙΜΑΡΑVC ΑΛΕΞ ΑΝΔΡΟCC Є drapery showing on l. shoulder: slight beard.	CЄΠΤΚΟΛΟ ΝЄCΙΒΙΜ Η
			Pl. XVII. 8.	

[1] All the coins have borders of dots and inscr. arranged as usual unless otherwise described.

1. 1908. L. Hamburger. 2. 1913. Lincoln. Same dies as Macdonald, *Hunter Catal.*, III, p. 315, no. 2, Pl. LXXIX. 15. 3. 1841. Sir R. Abdy. *Sale Catal.*, lot 369. Same dies as preceding. 4. 1840. J. R. Steuart. *Sale Catal.*, lot 332.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	169·7 *11·00*	Æ 1·05 ↓	inscr. obliterated; bust as on preceding.	[ ] NЄCIBIMH star behind as well as in front.
6	179·7 *11·64*	Æ 1·05 ↓	AVTOKAMAPAVCЄBAA ЄIA[bust clothed (paludamentum and cuirass?).	CЄΠ[ ] NЄCIBIMHTP OΠOΛ Aries off the flan.
7	178·1 *11·54*	Æ 1·05 ↓	]KAI[ ]MAVPC AΛЄI CЄΠ[ ]HT ANΔPO[bust clothed.	
			SEVERUS ALEXANDER with JULIA MAMAEA.	
			Busts confronted of Alexander (r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass) and Mamaea (l., draped, wearing stephane in hair); inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., as on nos. 4 f., with Aries above, star behind and in front; inscr.:—
8	219·3 *14·21*	Æ 1·05 ↓	]NΔPOCIOVMAM ЄA[Alexander radiate, Mamaea with crescent at shoulders.	]NЄCIBIMH
9	208·9 *13·54*	Æ 1·1 ↑	AV[ ]ЄIANΔPOCIOV M[Alexander laureate.	CЄ[ ] NЄCIBIMH TP ear of corn in field r. **Pl. XVII. 9.**
			JULIA MAMAEA.	
10	210·7 *13·65*	Æ 1·1 ↑	Bust of Mamaea r., draped, on large crescent, wearing stephane in hair, which is waved horizontally and taken up on nape of neck; inscr. IOVMAMEA CEBA[	Bust of City-goddess, as on nos. 4 f., with Aries above and star in front; inscr. CЄ ΠKOΛO [ ]IBIMHT

5. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. 6. 1909. Lincoln. 7. 1825. C. J. Rich.
8. 1860. Count de Salis Gift. 9. 1877. Bank of England Gift. 10. 1900. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse	Reverse.
			GORDIAN III.	
			Bust of Gordian III; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess, as on nos. 4 f., with Aries above; no stars; inscr.:—
11	170·5 *11·05*	Æ 1·0 ↓	AVTOKKMANTΓOPA--- bust l., laureate, drapery over r. shoulder.	CЄΠKOΛ [ ]MHT
12	136·8 *8·86*	Æ 1·1 ↑	A]VTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOC CЄ bust r., laureate, drapery over shoulder.	CЄΠKOΛ NЄCIBI[
13	130.8 *8·48*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NC[bust r., radiate, drapery over l. shoulder (?).	CЄΠKOΛ ONЄCI[
			GORDIAN III and TRANQUILLINA.	
			Busts confronted of Gordian (r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass) and Tranquillina (l., draped, wearing stephane in hair); inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, chiton, and mantle, seated l. on rock, l. resting on rock, r. holding ears of corn; above her head, sign of Aries l.; at her feet, half-figure of river-god swimming l.; inscr.:—
14	366·3 *23·74*	Æ 1·35 ↑	AVTOKKMANΓOPΔ[IAN ON - - -]NKVΛΛINANCЄ B	CЄΠ[ ]ON ЄCIBIMH TPO
15	284·3 *18·42*	Æ 1·3 ↓	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NONCABTP AN[	]ЄCIBIMHT PO
			TRANQUILLINA.	
16	164·0 *10·63*	Æ 1·05 ↑	Bust of Tranquillina r., draped, wearing stephane, hair waved horizontally; inscr. CABINA TPAN[	Bust of City-goddess r., as on nos. 4 f., with Aries above r.; inscr. CЄΠKOΛ ONЄCIB IMHTPO

12. 1901. W. T. Ready. 13. 1914. J. H. Daniels. 14. 1840. Millingen. Same obv. die as Mionnet V. 626. 174. 15. 1805. Charles Townley.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PHILIP SENIOR.[1]	
			Bust of Philip; inscr.:—	Temple with four twisted columns, pediment, and central arch; within, City-goddess, wearing veil, chiton, and mantle, seated to front; above her head, sign of Aries r.; at her feet half-figure of river-god swimming r.; inscr.:—
17	188·2 *12·20*	Æ 1·0 ↑	AVTOKKMIOVAIΦIAIΠ ΠOCCEB bust r., laureate, in paludamentum and cuirass.	IOVCEΠKOΛΩNECIBIM HT
18	175·9 *11·40*	Æ 1·05 ↓	similar.	similar.
19	169·0 *10·95*	Æ 1·0 ↑	,,	IOΛCEΠKOΛΩNECIBIM HT
20	150·5 *9·75*	Æ 1·0 ↑	,,	IOVCEΠKOΛ[
21	167·6 *10·86*	Æ 1·0 ↑	similar inscr.; bust l., laureate, in paludamentum and cuirass, shield charged with gorgoneion (?) on l. shoulder.	IOVCEΠKOΛΩNECIBIM HT
			Pl. XVII. 10.	
22	178·0 *11·53*	Æ 1·0 ↑	similar inscr.; bust l., radiate, in paludamentum and cuirass.	,, ,,
23	144·6 *9·37*	Æ 1·05 ↓	similar to preceding.	,, ,, Pl. XVII. 11.

[1] Some of these coins may be of Philip Junior, especially nos. 21–4, on which the face appears to be beardless.

17. 1853. Rev. Bryan Faussett. *Sale Catal.*, lot 10. 18. 1805. Charles Townley. 19. 1840. Millingen. 20. 1825. C. J. Rich. 21. 1847. Same dies as Col. L. A. D. Montague's specimen. 23. 1840. Millingen. On rev., Β originally omitted, then engraved over Μ before inscr. was completed.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
24	140·5 *9·10*	Æ 1·05 ↓	similar to preceding.	ΙΟΛCЄΠΚΟΛΩΝЄCIBI ΜΤ
25	164·3 *10·65*	Æ 1·05 ↑	Bust of Philip I., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass, armed with spear and shield (on which quadriga?); inscr. AVTOKKMIOVAIΦ IAIΠΠOCCЄB	Temple with two twisted columns, pediment, and steps in front; within shrine, of which panelled doors stand open, City-goddess seated to front, with Aries and river-god as on preceding coins; in pediment, uncertain object (altar?); inscr. IOVCЄΠΚO ΛΩNЄCIBIMHT Pl. XVII. 12.
26	94·3 *6·11*	Æ ·8 ↑	Bust of Philip I., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. AVTOKKMI OVAIΦIAIΠΠOCCЄB	Within a wreath, with medallion at top, sign of Aries r., head reverted; inscr. IOΛC ЄΠΚOΛΩNЄCIBIMHT Pl. XVII. 13.
			OTACILIA SEVERA.	
			Bust of Otacilia r., draped, wearing stephane, hair taken up in plait fastened on top of head; crescent at shoulders: inscr.:—	Temple with four twisted columns containing figure of City-goddess seated, with Aries and river-god, all as on nos. 17 f.; inscr.:—
27	171·9 *11·14*	Æ 1·0 ↑	MAPΩTAKIACЄOVHPA NCЄB	IOVCЄΠΚOΛΩNЄCIBIM HT Pl. XVII. 14.
28	158·8 *10·29*	Æ 1·0 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,

24. 1832. H. P. Borrell. 25. 1844. T. Thomas. *Sale Catal.*, II, lot 2520. 26. 1832. H. P. Borrell. 27. 1908. L. Hamburger. 28. 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. Same dies as no. 27.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	146·2 *9·47*	Æ 1·05 ↑	MAPΩTAKIAC€OVHPA NC€B	IOVC€ΠKOΛΩN€CIBIM HT
30	163·0 *10·56*	Æ 1·0 ↑	MAPΩTAKIAC€OVHPA NC€B	,, ,,
31	145·5 *9·43*	Æ ·95 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
32	153·9 *9·97*	Æ ·95 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,

29. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. Same rev. and same obv. (?) die as no. 27. 30. 1900. Lincoln. 31. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. 32. 1805. Charles Townley.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			RHESAENA.[1]	
			CARACALLA.	
1	95·1 *6·16*	Æ ·8 ↑	Bust of Caracalla r., radiate; clothing of bust obscure; inscr.] ANTΩNI[	Nude female figure seated l., r. holding uncertain object (reed?), l. resting on rock (?); in field l., S (?); inscr. ▨HC AINHC[**Pl. XVIII. 1.**
2	32·6 *2·11*	Æ ·65 ↓	Bust of Caracalla or Elagabalus r., laureate, undraped, supported on back of eagle r., whose spread wings take the form of a crescent; inscr. [ ] ANTΩNI **Pl. XVIII. 2.**	Vexillum; at foot of shaft, female figure reclining l. (?); in field l., III, r. Ɔ (?).
3	128·7 *8·31*	Æ ·75 ↑	Bust of Caracalla r., slightly bearded, laureate, undraped, supported on back of eagle r., with wings spread; inscr. - - ANT[ ]NONCEB **Pl. XVIII. 3.**	Vexillum; on l. ▨ q, on r. III S
			ELAGABALUS.	
4	159·0 *10·30*	Æ ·9 ↗	Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate; clothing of bust obscure; inscr.]A ANTΩ[**Pl. XVIII. 4.**	Centaur Sagittarius r., discharging bow; inscr. ▨ HC AINH[

[1] All the coins have borders of dots on both sides and inscription arranged as usual.

1. 1889. Eug. Chaix., *Catal.*, no. 968. 2. 1840. J. R. Steuart. *Sale Catal.*, lot 382. Holed owing to decay (?). 3. 1916. Presented by Mr. Edw. Shepherd. 4. 1909. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SEVERUS ALEXANDER.	
			Bust of Alexander l., laureate, with shield on l. shoulder; inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, chiton, and mantle, seated l. on rock; l. hand on seat, r. holding eagle, which turns its head towards her; at her feet, half-figure of river-god swimming l.; inscr.:—
5	234·4 *15·19*	Æ 1·1 ↑	AVTKMA CAΛЄIAHΔ POC shield decorated with double volute.	inscr. confused; ends LEGII IP
			Pl. XVIII. 5.	
6	142·2 *9·21*	Æ 1·0 ↖	]ΔPOCAV[	]INNCI ωHLЄGIIIPS river-god off the flan.
7	141·6 *9·18*	Æ 1·0 ↑	inscr. illegible; shield not visible; traces of earlier type restruck.	IIIOAIIIIICIω river-god not visible; traces of earlier inscr. restruck MA ΛΛCT
8	122·0 *7·91*	Æ 1·0 ↓	inscr. illegible; struck from fractured die.	- - NHCI ωIIIEGI - - river-god off the flan.
9	46·4 *3·01*	Æ ·75 ↑	Bust of Alexander r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.]ΛΛЄI ΑИΔPO	Centaur Sagittarius standing r.; before him, banner of vexillum inscribed LEG III; below him, Δ
			Pl. XVIII. 6.	

5. 1908. Lincoln. 6. 1909. Lincoln. 7. 1889. Eug. Chaix., *Catal.*, no. 969. Apparently struck (obv. on rev.) over a coin of Sev. Alexander, part of whose name is legible on rev. The rev. inscription is apparently a blunder for PHCAINHCIω. 8. 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. 9. 1849. J. Doubleday.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TRAJAN DECIUS.	
			Bust of Decius r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Founder ploughing r. with yoke of cattle; he holds sceptre in l.; in field above eagle with spread wings standing on palm-branch, head l., holding wreath in beak; in ex., half-figure of river-god swimming r.; inscr.:—
10	192·2 *12·45* *holed*	Æ 1·0 ↘	[AVTKΓMEKV]ΔEKIOC TPAIANOCCEB	CE[ ]PHCAINHCIW NLIIP
11	189·7 *12·29*	Æ 1·05 ↖	AVTKΓMEKVΔEKIOCT PAIANOCCEB	CEΠKOΛPHCAINHCIW NLIIP
12	188·1 *12·19*	Æ 1·05 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
13	184·9 *11·98*	Æ 1·0 ↖	,, ,,	CEΠK[ ]IWNLIIP
14	75·2 *11·35*	Æ 1·05 ↑	[AVTKΓMEKVΔEKI]OC TPAIANOCCEB	[CE]ΠKOΛPHCAINHCIW NL..IIP Pl. XVIII. 7.
15	186·1 *12·06*	Æ 1·05 ↑	Bust of Decius l., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. AVT[KA]IΓ AIMECKVTPAΔEKIOCC EB; in countermark, head of Emperor (?) r.	Founder ploughing r. with yoke of cattle; in field above, eagle l. with closed wings holding wreath in beak; in ex., wreath between two palm-branches; inscr. CEΠKOΛP HCAINHCIWNLIIP

10. 1853. Rev. Bryan Faussett. *Sale Catal.*, lot 10. Holed by decay (?). 11. 1841. Sir R. Abdy. *Sale Catal.*, lot 369 (?). 13. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. 14. Same obv. die as no. 12 (?). 15. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 22ⁿ.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of Decius, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Temple seen in perspective three-quarters l., with two columns in front, five at side; pediment, but no roof indicated; within, eagle standing l. with wreath in beak; in ex., half-figure of river-god swimming between two palm-branches; inscr.:—
16	216·1 *14·00*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTKAIΓAIMECKVTPA ΔEKIOCCEB bust r., radiate.	CEΠPHCAINHCIωNL⌊III P
17	174·0 *11·27*	Æ 1·05 ↖	same inscription and bust.	,, ,,
18	188·8 *12·23*	Æ 1·05 ↖	AVTKAI▨▨AIMECKVT PAΔEKIOCCEB bust l., laureate.	,, ,,
19	175·5 *11·37*	Æ 1·05 ↘	AVTKAIΓAIMECKVTPA ΔEKIOCCEB bust l., radiate.	,, ,,
			Pl. XVIII. 8.	
20	167·8 *10·87*	Æ 1·1 ↓	same inscription and bust.	CEΠPHCAIN[ ]ωNL[
21	201·2 *13·04*	Æ 1·05	Bust of Decius r., laureate, drapery on shoulder; inscr. AVTK[ ]AIMECKVT[ ]IOCCEB	Temple with eagle as on preceding coins, but roof also indicated; river-god and palm-branches in ex.; inscr. CEΠPHCAINHCIωNL⁞⁞⁞ P Pl. XVIII. 9.

16. 1841. T. Burgon. 17. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 229. Same obv. die as no. 16. 18. 1841. T. Burgon. 19. 1841. Sir R. Abdy. *Sale Catal.*, lot 369. Same obv. die as no. 15. 20. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 229. Same obv. die as no. 15.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of Decius r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, chiton, and mantle, standing l., holding cornucopiae in l.; with r. she pours libation on lighted altar; in field l., above, eagle with spread wings standing r. on palm-branch, holding wreath in beak; in field on either side, palm-branch; inscr.:—
22	234·2 *15·18*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTKΓMEKVΔEKIOCT PAIANOCCEB	]HCAINHCIωNLIIP eagle stands on short sceptre (?).
23	188·7 *12·23*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTKΓMEKVΔEKIOCT PA[IANOCCEB]	,, ,,
24	159·5 *10·31*	Æ 1·0 ↘	AVTKΓMEKVΔEKIOCT PAIANOCCEB	CEΠKOΛPHCAINHCIω NLIIP
			Pl. XVIII. 10.	
25	174·2 *11·29*	Æ 1·0 ↑	AVTKΓMEKVT[ ]ANO CΔEKIOCCEB	CEΠOΛPHCAIN[ ]ωN LIIP
26	162·6 *10·54*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTKΓMEKVΔEKIOC PAIA - -	CEΠKOΛPHCAINHCIω NLIIP no palm-branch in field r.
27	176·3 *11·42*	Æ 1·05 ↑	Bust of Decius r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr. AVTKAIΓAI MECKVTPAΔEKIOCCEB	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, chiton, and mantle, seated l.; l. hand on seat, r. extended (over altar?); at her feet, half-figure of river-god swimming; above her head, uncertain object (eagle l.?); inscr. CEΠTPHCAI N HCIωNLIIP

22. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. Same obv. die as no. 10 (?). 23. 1805. Charles Townley. Same obv. die as no. 18. 24. 1844. T. Thomas. *Sale Catal.*, II, lot 2520. Same obv. die as no. 13. 25. 1909. Lincoln. Pierced. 26. Pierced. 27. Same obv. die as no. 16.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of Decius, radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Two City-goddesses standing, joining r. hands, each wearing turreted head-dress, chiton, and mantle; between them, altar; on l., figure of Aquarius (?) r. on column; on r., figure of Centaur Sagittarius r.; in ex., half-figure of river-god swimming; above, eagle with spread wings holding wreath in beak; inscr.:—
28	237·4 *15·38*	Æ 1·05 ↘	AVTKΓMEKV[ΔEKIOCT PAIANOCCEB] bust r.	CEΠKOAPHCAI[NHCIW NLIIP] altar in shape of caryatid figure supporting slab; eagle's head to r.
29	163·1 *10·57*	Æ 1·05 ↖	inscr. obliterated; bust r.	CEΠKOAPHCAINHCIW NLIIP details as in preceding. Pl. XVIII. 11.
30	177·6 *11·51*	Æ ·95 ↓	AVTKAIΓAIMECKVTPA ΔEKIOCCEB bust l.	CEΠKOAPHCAINHCIW NLIIP altar of ordinary circular shape; eagle's head l. Pl. XVIII. 12.
31	176·7 *11·45*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTKAIΓAIMECKVTPA ΔEKIOCCEB bust l.	CEΠKOAPHCAINHCIW NLIIP details as on preceding.

28. 1805. Charles Townley. Same obv. die as no. 11 (?). 29. Rev. Mr. Badger. Same dies as no. 28. 30. 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. Same obv. die as no. 15.
31. Same obv. die as no. 15.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
32	224·3 *14·53*	Æ 1·05 ↓	AVT[ ]AIANOCΔEKI OCCEB bust r.	CEΠKOΛPHCAINHCIW NLIIP details as on preceding. **Pl. XVIII. 18.**
			Bust of Decius r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Two busts of City-goddess, confronted, wearing turreted crown and veil, draped; between them, above, eagle with wings spread, head r., holding wreath in beak; below, altar; inscr.:—
33	97·2 *6·30*	Æ ·8 ↖	AVTKΓMKVTPAΔ[EKIO CCE]B	[- - ΛPHCA]INHCIWNLI IP **Pl. XVIII. 13.**
34	92·5 *5·99*	Æ ·85 ↖	AVTKΓMKVTPAΔE[KI O]CCEB	]ΛPHCAINHCIWNLIIP
			Bust of Decius r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; inscr.:—	Vexillum, with pendants from ends of cross-bar, surmounted by eagle with spread wings, head l., holding wreath in beak; inscr. around; on the banner, name of legion:—
35	52·7 *3·41*	Æ ·65 ↑	[AV]TKΓMKTPΔEKIOCC [EB]	CEΠKOΛPHCA INHCIW NLIIP on banner LEG | IIIP **Pl. XVIII. 14.**
36	31·8 *2·06*	Æ ·7 ↓	AVTKΓMKTPΔEKIOCCE B	]PHCAI NHCIWN[inscr. on banner obliterated.

32. (?) 1843. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter. 34. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 46. Same dies as no. 33. 35. 1847. Baron Knobelsdorf. 36. Same obv. die as no. 35.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TRAJAN DECIUS and HERENNIA ETRUSCILLA.	
37	206·6 *13·39*	Æ 1·05 ↖	Busts confronted of Decius (on l.) and Herennia (on r.); Decius r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; Herennia, l., wearing stephane, with crescent at shoulders; inscr. AVTKΓAMEKTPA ΔEKIOCCEBEP[ETPOVC KI]ΛΛACEB	Founder ploughing r. with yoke of cattle; above, eagle; in ex., river-god (all as on no. 10); inscr. CETTKOΛPH CAINHCIWNLIIP
			TRAJAN DECIUS and HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS.	
38	117·7 *7·63*	Æ 1·05 ↖	Busts confronted of Decius (on l.) and Herennius (on r.), each wearing paludamentum and cuirass; Decius, r., radiate; Herennius, l., bareheaded; inscr. AVTKΓMKTPΔEKI OCCEB[KVEPETP]MΔ[E KIOCKAICAP]	Founder ploughing r. with yoke of cattle; above, eagle; in ex., river-god (all as on no. 10); inscr. CETTKOΛP HCAINHCIWNLIIP Pl. XVIII. 15.
39	171·1 *11·09*	Æ 1·0 ↖	Same type as preceding; inscr. AVTKΓMKTPΔ[EKIOC] CEBKVEPETPMΔEKIOC KAICAP	City-goddess, with cornucopiae, standing l., sacrificing; in field above on l. eagle on palm-branch, on l. and r., palm-branches (all as on no. 24); inscr. CETTKOΛPHC AI[
				Pl. XVIII. 16.

37. 1905. J. Hirsch. Same obv. die as Mionnet V, 633. 203. 38. 1901. W. T. Ready. Pierced. 39. 1860. J. F. W. Count de Salis. Same obv. die as no. 38.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			HERENNIA ETRUSCILLA.	
			Bust of Etruscilla r., wearing stephane, hair waved horizontally, draped; inscr.:—	Temple seen in perspective, three-quarters l., two columns in front, six at side; pediment, but no roof indicated; within, eagle standing l., holding wreath in beak; in ex., half-figure of river-god swimming l., and palm-branch; inscr.:—
40	211·2 *13·69*	Æ 1·05 ↑	ЄPЄNNIANѠTPACKΛΛ ΛΛ[	CЄΠPHCAINHCIѠNЦH P
			Pl. XVIII. 17.	
41	206·8 *13·40*	Æ 1·05 ↑	]NIANAITPѠ[	" " tiled roof indicated: palm-branch not visible.

40. 1905. J. Hirsch. 41. 1805. Charles Townley.

No	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SINGARA.[1]	
			GORDIAN III.	
			Bust of Gordian; inscr.:—	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown and veil, draped; above, Centaur Sagittarius r., discharging bow; inscr.:—
1	262·4 *17·00*	Æ 1·05 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NOCCEB bust r., radiate, drapery on l. shoulder.	AVPCEΠ KOΛCINΓAPA
			Pl. XIX. 1.	
2	218·2 *14·14*	Æ 1·05 ↓	same as preceding.	,, ,,
3	197·1 *12·77*	Æ 1·15 ↑	similar inscr.; bust r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVPCEΠ ,,
4	185·0 *11·99*	Æ 1·0 ↓	similar inscr.; bust l., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVP[,,
5	171·8 *11·13*	Æ 1·15 ↑	same as preceding.	AVPCEΠ KOΛCINΓA▨A
6	170·6 *11·05*	Æ 1·0 ↓	similar inscr.; bust l., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AVPCEΠ KOΛCINΓAPA
			Pl. XIX. 2.	

[1] All coins have a border of dots on both sides and inscription arranged as usual.

1. 1900. Lincoln. 2. 1874. Lincoln. Same obv. die as no. 1. 3. 1877. Bank of England Gift. 4. 1858. Rev. Bryan Faussett. *Sale Catal.*, lot 10. 5. 1847. Mustard. Same obv. die as no. 4. 6. 1874. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GORDIAN III and TRANQUILLINA.	
			Busts of Gordian r. (on l.) and Tranquillina l. (on r.) confronted; Gordian wears paludamentum and cuirass, Tranquillina wears stephane, hair horizontally waved, and drapery about shoulders; inscr.:—	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown, veil, mantle, and chiton, seated l. on rock, l. resting on seat, r. extended holding small branch; at her feet, half-figure of river-god swimming l.; above her head, Centaur Sagittarius l., discharging bow; inscr.:—
7	369·5 *23·94*	Æ 1·3 ↑	]KMANTΓOPΔIANOCC ABTPANKVΛΛINAC[Gordian radiate.	AVPCEΠKOΛ CINΓAPA
8	352·0 *22·81*	Æ 1·25 ↖	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NONCABTPANKVΛΛIN ACEB Gordian laureate.	AVPCEΠK OΛCINΓAPA
9	345·8 *22·41*	Æ 1·3 ↑	similar inscr. and type.	,, ,,
10	345·0 *22·36*	Æ 1·2 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
11	344·4 *22·32*	Æ 1·3 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Pl. XIX. 3.	
12	316·1 *20·48*	Æ 1·2 ↑	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NONCABTPAN[KVΛ]AI NACEB similar type.	,, ,,
13	300·9 *19·50*	Æ 1·2 ↓	AVTOKKMANTΓOPΔIA NONCABTPANKVΛΛIN ACEB same type.	AVPCEΠKOΛ CINΓAPA

7, 8. 1805. Charles Townley. No. 8 is from same obv. die as Col. L. A. D. Montague's specimen. 9. 1856. Lynch. 10. Graves. 11. 1844. T. Thomas. *Sale Catal.*, III, lot 2520. 12. 1844. Devonshire. *Sale Catal.*, lot 229. 13. Same obv. die as no. 12.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TRANQUILLINA.	
			Bust of Tranquillina r., draped, wearing stephane, hair waved horizontally; inscr. CABTP ANK VAAINACEB	Bust of City-goddess r. wearing turreted crown and veil, draped; above, Centaur Sagittarius r., discharging bow; inscr.:—
14	200·7 *13·00*	Æ 1·05 ↑		AVPCEΠ ЖOACINΓAPA Pl. XIX. 4.
15	165·2 *10·70*	Æ 1·0 ↑		AV| |KOACINΓAPA

14. 1860. J. F. W. Count de Salis. 15. 1825. C. J. Rich. Same obv. die as no. 14.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN MINT.[1]	
			CARRHAE or EDESSA	
			(see Introduction).	
			M. AURELIUS.	
			Silver denarii.	
1	57·1 *3·70*	Æ ·7 ↑	Bust of M. Aurelius r., bearded, laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; inscr.]KMAVP ⁒NTΩNI NOC•	Nike, carrying long palm-branch in l., circlet with pendent fillets in r., standing r. on globe; inscr. HNЄIKH PΩ MAIΩN
			Pl. XIX. 5.	
2	51·2 *3·32*	Æ ·65 ↑	Bust of M. Aurelius r., bearded, bareheaded, drapery over shoulders; inscr. AVTKMA VP[HA] NTΩNIN; border off the flan.	Female figure (Armenia) wearing tall head-dress and long garment, seated l. on ground; beside her a shield and a vexillum-like standard; inscr. VΠЄPNIKHCPΩM AIΩN, and in ex. [A]PM[
			Pl. XIX. 6.	
3	41·6 *2·70*	Æ ·65 ↑	Same as preceding; inscr. [AV]TKMAVPHA AN[T ΩNIN]; border off the flan.	Female figure, wearing tunic and mantle, standing to front, head l., holding in r. globe or apple, in l. cornucopiae; inscr. [VΠ]Є[P]NIKHC P ΩMAIΩN
			Pl. XIX. 7.	
4	47·9 *3·10*	Æ ·7 ↑	Bust of M. Aurelius r., bearded, undraped; inscr. AVTKAI MAVPHAIOC ANTΩNI NOCCЄ	Female figure, wearing tunic and mantle, standing to front, head l., resting with r. on sceptre, holding in l. cornucopiae; inscr. VΠЄPNIKH C PΩMAIΩN
			Pl. XIX. 8.	

[1] All the coins have borders of dots on both sides and inscription arranged as usual.

2. 1860. Eastwood. 3. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. From Noury Bey, 906. 4. 1799. C. M. Cracherode.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			FAUSTINA JUNIOR.	
			Silver denarii.	
5	49·2 *3·19*	Æ ·7 ↑	Bust of Faustina r., draped, wearing stephane, hair waved and tied in knot; inscr. ΦΑϹ VCTINA CЄBA[	Female figure, wearing tunic and mantle, standing to front, head l., holding in r. globe or apple, in l. cornucopiae; inscr. VΠЄPNIKHC P[ ] AIΩN
			Pl. XIX. 9.	
6	41·0 *2·66*	Æ ·65 ↑	Similar bust; inscr. ΦAVC TINA CЄBA[	Female figure, wearing tunic and mantle, standing to front, head l., holding patera in r., resting with l. on sceptre; inscr.]ΡNIKHC PΩMAI ΩN
			Pl. XIX. 10.	
7	34·6 *2·24*	Æ ·65 ↑	Bust of Faustina r., draped, hair in chignon at back of head; inscr. ΦAVCTINA CЄBACTH	Venus, wearing tunic and mantle, standing to front, head l., holding apple in r., resting with l. on sceptre; inscr. VΠЄPNIKHCTΩN KVPIΩN
			Pl. XIX. 11.	
			LUCIUS VERUS.	
			Silver denarius.	
8	50·5 *3·27*	Æ ·7 ↑	Bust of Verus r., bearded, undraped; inscr. ΛVTKΛΛVP OVHPOCCЄB	Female figure, wearing tunic and mantle, standing l., l. resting on sceptre, r. holding ears of corn over small portable altar; inscr. VΠЄPNI ΚΗϹPΛ ΜΛIΛN
			Pl. XLVIII. 7.	

6. 1860. Eastwood. 7. 1899. W. T. Ready. 8. 1920. Sotheby's Sale, 4. xii. 1919, lot 77. Same dies as Philipsen Catal. (Hirsch, xxv), lot 3076.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			LUCILLA.	
			Silver denarius.	
9	54·3 *3·52*	Ar ·7 ↓	Bust of Lucilla r., draped, hair plaited and in chignon at back; inscr. ΛOVKIΛΛA CEBACTH	Venus, as on no. 7; inscr. ⟧NIKHC PΩMAIΩN
			Pl. XIX. 12.	
			COMMODUS.	
			Bronze.	
10	30·0 *1·94*	Æ ·6 ↓	Bust of Commodus r., bearded, laureate, undraped; inscr. AVKAICAP KOMOΔOC	Bust of City-goddess r., draped, wearing turreted crown and veil; inscr. ⟧ΠEPNIKHC PΩMAIΩN
			Pl. XIX. 13.	

10. 1860. Eastwood.

BABYLONIA

For series attributed to Babylon under Alexander and his successors, see below, Alexandrine Empire of the East.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SELEUCIA AD TIGRIM.[1]	
			Undated bronze.	
			(Second—First cent. B.C.)	
			With bevelled edge.	
			Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown.	Tripod-lebes; inscr. on r. and l., downwards; border of dots.
1	60·0 *3·89*	Æ ·7 ↑	clothing of bust uncertain.	ΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΝΠΡΟΣΤΩΙ ΙΓΡΕΙ **Pl. XXIII. 3.**
2	57·4 *3·72*	Æ ·65 ↑	bust unclothed.	ΣΕΛΕΙΚΕΩΝ ΩΝΠΡΟΣΤΩΙ ΓΡΕΙ **Pl. XXIII. 4.**
3	15·7 *1·02*	Æ ·5 ↑	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown, undraped; behind, uncertain monogram; border of dots.	Cornucopiae; on r. downwards. ΚΕ ΩΝΠΡΟΣ; on l. downwards, ΩΙΤΙΓΡΕ **Pl. XXIII. 5.**

[1] All the coins should probably have a border of dots, but it is frequently invisible.

1. 1908. Lincoln. 2, 3. 1900. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
4	73·6 *4·77*	Æ ·7 ↑	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown, draped (?).	City-goddess, wearing kalathos, chiton, and mantle, seated l., holding in l. cornucopiae, in r. Nike r., placing wreath on her head; behind, thymiaterion (?); inscr., on r. downwards, ΣΕΛΕ ΥΚΕ, on l. downwards, ΤΩΝΠΡΟΣΤ, in ex. ΤΙΓΡΕ **Pl. XXIII. 6.**	
5	74·6 *4·83*	Æ ·8 ↑	Similar bust r., draped (?); border of dots.	Nude (?) figure, wearing kalathos, seated l. on circular altar-shaped seat, holding uncertain object (palm-branch ?) in r.; behind, lyre; in field r. Π or Τ, l. Ο; inscr. (beginning on l.) ΣΕΛΕ ΥΚΕ ΩΝΠ[; ex. off the flan; border of dots. **Pl. XXIII. 7.**	
				Dated by the Seleucid era.	
6	32·3 *2·09*	Æ ·7 ↑	Head of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown; two long curls on neck; bust off the flan; border of dots.	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown and tunic, seated r. on circular seat, holding in r. palm-branch, her feet on half-figure of river-god swimming r.; in field r. ΟΣ; inscr. (beginning on r. above) ΣΕΛΕΥΚ---ΩΙΤΙΓΡΕΙ **Pl. XXIII. 8.**	270 A. S. = 43-2 B. C.

4. 1841. Matthew Young. **5.** 1825. C. J. Rich. **6.** See Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. Gr.* p. 451, no. 66.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Coins without mint-name, attributed to Seleucia ad Tigrim.	
			Undated bronze.	
			End of First cent. B.C.	
			Head of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown, with two long curls on neck; border, if any, usually off the flan.	City-goddess, wearing turreted crown and tunic, seated l. on rock, r. holding Nike r. placing wreath on her head, l. resting on seat; beneath her feet, river-god, horned and bearded, swimming l.; in field r., Α; l., upwards, inscr.:—
7	39·8 *2·58*	Æ ·5 ↑		ΠΟΛΙΣ
8	29·3 *1·90*	Æ ·5 ↑		ΠΟΛΙΣ; horns like antlers.
9	29·2 *1·89*	Æ ·6 ↑	border of dots.	ΠΟΛΙΣ **Pl. XXIII. 9.**
10	27·8 *1·80*	Æ ·5 ↑		ΠΟΛ▨ **Pl. XXIII. 10.**
11	25·7 *1·66*	Æ ·45 ↑		ΠΟΛ▨
12	23·2 *1·50*	Æ ·45 ↑		▨ΟΛΙ▨
13	21·0 *1·36*	Æ ·5 ↑		ΠΟΛΙC
14	20·2 *1·31*	Æ ·5 ↑		ΠΟΛ▨
15	20·1 *1·30*	Æ ·5 ↑		inscr. off the flan.

7, 8. 1878. Subhy Pacha Sale, lots 3939, 3940. 9. B.M.C. *Parthia*, Pl. XXXVII. 10. 10. Gardner, *Parthian Coinage*, Pl. VII. 22; B.M.C. *Parthia*, Pl. XXXVII. 11. 11, 12. 1898. Benlian. With other Parthian bronze. 13. Same obv. die as no. 10. 14. 1878 Subhy Pacha Sale, lot 3941.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Second century after Christ.	
16	21·2 *1·37*	Æ ·6 ↑	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown, draped.	King (?) seated l. on throne, holding in r. Nike who flies r. to place wreath on his head.
			Pl. XXIII. 11.	
			King seated l. on throne, receiving wreath from City-goddess, who stands r.	City-goddess seated l., wearing chiton and mantle, holding wreath in r.
17	28·0 *1·81*	Æ ·75 ↑	border of dots.	
			Pl. XXIII. 12.	
18	21·3 *1·38*	Æ ·55 ↑		
			Pl. XXIII. 13.	
			Dated by the Seleucid era.	
			Year 224 A.S. = 89–88 B.C.	
			Head of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown: border, when visible, usually linear, but sometimes dotted.	ΔΚΣ ΔΙΟΥ Α
19	31·4 *2·03*	Æ ·5 ↑		Α (?) for Α
20	30·7 *1·99*	Æ ·5 ↑		
21	30·4 *1·97*	Æ ·55 ↑		Α for Α
22	30·3 *1·96*	Æ ·5 ↑		Δ for Δ, Α for Α

17. 1887. Presented by Mr. J. M. C. Johnston. 18. 1898. Benlian. With other Parthian bronze. 19. 1898. Benlian. 20. 1878. Subhy Pacha Sale, lot 3934. 21, 22. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23	30·1 *1·95*	Æ ·5 ↑		
			Pl. XXIII. 14.	
24	29·6 *1·92*	Æ ·5 ↑		
25	29·4 *1·90*	Æ ·5 ↑		
26	28·7 *1·86*	Æ ·6 ↑		Δ for Δ
27	26·8 *1·74*	Æ ·4 ↗		Λ for Λ
28	26·4 *1·71*	Æ ·55 ↑		,,
29	26·2 *1·70*	Æ ·55 ↑		,,
30	25·2 *1·63*	Æ ·45 ↑		,,
31	24·9 *1·61*	Æ ·55 ↑		Δ for Δ
32	23·5 *1·52*	Æ ·6 ↑		,,
33	22·2 *1·44*	Æ ·4 ↑		Σ off the flan.
34	21·6 *1·40*	Æ ·45 ↑		Λ for Λ
35	20·3 *1·31*	Æ ·55 ↑		

23. 1908. L. Hamburger Collection. **24.** 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham Collection. **25.** 1898. Benlian. **26.** 1878. Subhy Pacha Sale, lot 3935. **27.** 1898. Benlian. **28, 29.** 1878. Subhy Pacha Sale, lots 3936-7. **30.** 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham Collection. **31.** Gardner, *Parthian Coinage*, Pl. VII. 23; B. M. C. *Parthia*, Pl. XXXVII. 12. **32, 33.** 1898. Benlian. **34.** 1908. L. Hamburger Collection. **35.** 1878. Subhy Pacha Sale, lot 3938.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
36	20·0 *1·30*	Æ ·5 ↑		Δ for Δ **Pl. XXIII. 15.**	
37	19·8 *1·28*	Æ ·4 ↑		A for A	
38	19·4 *1·26*	Æ ·4 ↑		A off the flan.	
39	18·3 *1·19*	Æ ·45 ↑		,,	
40	16·5 *1·07*	Æ ·45 ↑		Ɔ for Σ	
41	85·3 *5·53*	Æ ·85 ↓	Bust of City-goddess r., draped, wearing turreted crown; border of dots.	Female head r., wearing small kalathos and veil; inscr. (beginning on l. above) ƆKTΓOPΠIAIO Y; behind head, ⋊ **Pl. XXIII. 16.**	A. S. 326 = 14–15 A. D.
42	9·4 *0·61*	Æ ·45 ↓	Similar type; border of dots.	Elephant's head (?) r.; below, ⊥VV; border of dots. **Pl. XXIII. 17.**	A. S. 334 = 22–3 A. D.
			Similar type, of different style and thick fabric; border of dots.	Nike advancing l., l. hand hanging at her side, in r. a palm-branch; in field l. downwards, date; border of dots.	
43	63·2 *4·10*	Æ ·6 ↑		ANT **Pl. XXIII. 18.**	A. S. 351 = 39–40 A. D.

36, 37. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham Collection. 38. 1841. L. Strange. 39. 1895. Lincoln. 40. 1898. Benlian. 41. 1909. Lincoln. 42. See *Introduction*. 43. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. B. M. C. *Parthia*, Pl. XXXVII. 13.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
44	52·1 *3·37*	Æ ·55 ↑		BNT Pl. XXIII. 19.	A. S. 352 = 40–1 A.D.
45	48·3 *3·13*	Æ ·6 ↑	(flatter fabric)	BNT	,,
46	48·1 *3·12*	Æ ·6 ↑		BNT	,,
47	41·7 *2·70*	Æ ·55 ↑		ΓN▨ Pl. XXIII. 20.	A. S. 353 = 41–2 A. D.
48	51·4 *3·33*	Æ ·6 ↑	behind bust, A	▨▨T Pl. XXIII. 21.	?

44. Gardner, *Parthian Coinage*, Pl. VII. 24 ; B. M. C. *Parthia*, Pl. XXXVII. 14. 46. 1908. Lincoln. The B in the date has a curved back, which at first sight makes it look like Є.

ASSYRIA

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ATUSIA(?) AD CAPRUM.	
			Bronze.	
			First century B.C.	
1	29·8 *1·93*	Æ ·55 ↑	Bust of City-goddess l., wearing turreted crown.	Palm-branch and arrow upwards; legend in square, beginning on l. above, NAT OYM/PEΩNT•/ΠPOCT•/ KAΠPO
			Pl. XXIII. 22.	

1. 1839. Millingen. Weston, *Archaelogia*, XVI (1806), pp. 9 and 89; Sestini, *Lettere*, VI (1819), p. 80; Millingen, *Sylloge*, pp. 82 ff., Pl. II. 64; Mionnet, *Supp.*, VIII, 390. 8.

PERSIAN EMPIRE

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SERIES I.	
			King carrying spear.	
			The Great King in kneeling-running attitude r.; he is bearded; wears kidaris with dentated top, kandys, and quiver at shoulder; holds in outstretched l. strung bow, in r. apple-butted spear over r. shoulder with point downwards; exergual line, when visible, is plain.	Oblong incuse with irregular ground.
			Earlier groups (A–E) *c.* 521–400 B.C.	
			The silver of groups A–C *bis* is frequently punch-marked.	
			GROUP A.	
			'Darius I' Babelon.	
			The distinction between groups A and B, especially in worn coins, is almost imperceptible.	
			King's figure slight, head a little inclined forward.	
			Darics.	
1	129·3 *8·38*	*N* ·6		
2	129·0 *8·36*	*N* ·65		
			Pl. XXIV. 1.	

1. 1918. J. Gorman Ford Bequest. 2. 1845. M. J. Borrell. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 14; *Coins of the Ancients*, I A. 17. Hunkin, *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 258. Apparently same rev. die as Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, Pl. I. 16. Sp. G. 18·91.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	127·7 *8·27*	Æ ·6		Pl. XXIV. 2.
			Sigloi.	
3 *bis*	86·6 *5·61*	Æ ·6		
4	86·7 *5·62*	Æ ·75		Pl. XXIV. 3.
5	85·7 *5·55*	Æ ·6		two punch-marks, obscure.
6	85·6 *5·55*	Æ ·65		Pl. XXIV. 4.
7	85·3 *5·53*	Æ ·7		Pl. XXIV. 5.
8	85·3 *5·53*	Æ ·55		
9	84·3 *5·46*	Æ ·6		
10	85·3 *5·53*	Æ ·65		Pl. XXIV. 6.
11	84·1 *5·45*	Æ ·6		Pl. XXIV. 7.

8. 1866. Woodhouse Gift. Sp. G. 18·92. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 258. 3 *bis*. 1920. F. W. Hasluck Bequest. 4. ?1841. T. Burgon. 5. 1917. Presented by Mr. E. S. G. Robinson. From Mr. F. W. Hasluck's hoard. 6, 7. 1895. Gen. Houtum Schindler (from Persia). 8, 9. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. From same rev. die. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 2, nos. 2, 3. 10. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Ibid.*, 1916, p. 2, no. 14. 11. 1846. M. J. Borrell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12	84·0 *5·44*	Æ ·65	 and another, obscure.	and a chisel-cut.
13	85·0 *5·51*	Æ ·6		 **Pl. XXIV. 8.**
14	84·7 *5·49*	Æ ·6	stab.	and two others, obscure. Two obscure punchmarks on edge. **Pl. XXIV. 9.**
15	84·5 *5·48*	Æ ·65	and a stab.	
16	84·0 *5·44*	Æ ·6	(?)	 **Pl. XXIV. 10.**
17	83·0 *5·38*	Æ ·65		
18	80·1 *5·19*	Æ ·6	and a stab.	and a third, obscure (?). **Pl. XXIV. 11.**
			GROUP B. 'Xerxes' Babelon.	
			Kidaris usually low; beard more flowing.	
				Darics.
19	129·6 *8·40*	*A* ·6		**Pl. XXIV. 12.**

12. 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, p. 23, no. 105. Same rev. die as no. 10. 13. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 14. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 2, no. 6. 15. 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, p. 23, no. 100 (?). 16. 1895. Gen. Houtum Schindler (from Persia). 17. 1866. Woodhouse Gift. 18. 1841. T. Burgon. Same rev. die as no. 14. 19. 1866. Woodhouse Gift. Sp. G. 18·79. Hunkin, *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 258.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	128·8 *8·35*	*AV* ·65		Pl. XXIV. 13.
21	128·0 *8·29*	*AV* ·6		Pl. XXIV. 14.
			Sigloi.	
22	86·1 *5·59*	*AR* ·7		Pl. XXIV. 15.
23	86·0 *5·57*	*AR* ·6		Pl. XXIV. 16.
23 *bis*	85·9 *5·57*	*AR* ·65		countermark obscure.
24	85·5 *5·54*	*AR* ·6		
25	85·6 *5·55*	*AR* ·7		two chisel-cuts, one large, one small.
				Pl. XXIV. 17.
26	85·4 *5·53*	*AR* ·65		stab and two chisel-cuts.
27	85·1 *5·51*	*AR* ·6		stab and three chisel-cuts.
28	85·0 *5·51*	*AR* ·6	stab.	three chisel-cuts.

20. 1906. Parkes Weber Gift. Same rev. die as no. 19. 21. 1853. Sabatier Sale, lot 775. 22. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 23. 1841. T. Burgon. 23 *bis*. 1920. F. W. Hasluck Bequest. 24. 1917. Presented by Mr. E. S. G. Robinson. From Mr. F. W. Hasluck's hoard. 25–8. 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, pp. 23 f., nos. 106, 129, 123, 121. All from closely similar rev. dies. Cp. rev. of Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXVI. 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	84·9 *5·50*	Æ ·6		 **Pl. XXIV. 18.**
30	84·5 *5·48*	Æ ·65		nine chisel-cuts. **Pl. XXIV. 19.**
31	85·0 *5·51*	Æ ·6		 **Pl. XXIV. 20.**
31 *bis*	84·6 *5·48*	Æ ·65		
32	84·2 *5·46*	Æ ·65		 **Pl. XXIV. 21.**
33	83·9 *5·44*	Æ ·6	and another, obscure.	and one stab.
34	83·7 *5·42*	Æ ·55 ↓		incuse animal's head (?), projecting from r. side of incuse; punch-marks and another, obscure. **Pl. XXIV. 22.**
35	83·6 *5·42*	Æ ·55	 **Pl. XXIV. 23.**	
36	83·6 *5·42*	Æ ·6		

29. 1906. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 2, no. 8. Rev. die closely similar to nos. 25–8. **30.** 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, p. 24, no. 122. Rev. die closely similar to nos. 25–9. **31.** 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.* 1916, p. 2, no. 9. **31** *bis.* 1920. F. W. Hasluck Bequest. **32.** 1882. India Office Collection. **33.** 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. **34.** 1918. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 2, no. 5. **35.** 1841. T. Burgon. **36.** 1870. Webster.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
36 *bis*	84·3 *5·46*	Æ ·7		
37	71·5 *4·63*	Æ ·65 *plated*		
38	65·2 *1·22*	Æ ·65 *plated*		
39	53·7 *3·48*	Æ ·6 *plated*		
			GROUP C. 'Artaxerxes I' Babelon. Coarse features, nose large, beard shaggy.	
			Darics.	
40	129·1 *8·37*	Æ ·6		Pl. XXIV. 24.
41	129·0 *8·36*	Æ ·6		
42	128·7 *8·34*	Æ ·65		Pl. XXIV. 25.
43	127·8 *8·28*	Æ ·65		Pl. XXIV. 26.
			Sigloi.	
44	84·7 *5·49*	Æ ·6		Pl. XXIV. 27.

36 *bis*. 1920. F. W. Hasluck Bequest. Rev. closely resembles that of nos. 25 ff. 37–9. 1866. Woodhouse Gift. Rev. of nos. 37, 38 closely resembles nos. 25 ff. Similar reverses are also found attached to definitely barbarous obverses (e. g. group C *bis*, nos. 46 *bis* and *ter*). 40. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. From E. Arslanoglou, Smyrna, 1891. 41. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham Bequest. 42. 1866. Woodhouse Gift. Same obv. (?) and rev. dies as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVI. 3. 43. 1866. Woodhouse Gift. 44. 1841. T. Burgon.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
45	84·0 *5·44*	Æ ·7		
46	83·5 *5·41*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XXIV. 28.	
			GROUP C *bis*.	
			Similar to Group C, but more definitely barbarous, or connected by reverse dies with barbarous obverses.	
			Sigloi.	
46 *bis*	85·9 *5·57*	Æ ·6		
46 *ter*	85·2 *5·52*	Æ ·65	punch-mark obscure.	and (?).
47	83·8 *5·43*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XXV. 1.	
48	83·9 *5·44*	Æ ·6	another obscure, and two stabs.	and two others, uncertain.
			Pl. XXV. 2.	
49	83·5 *5·41*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XXV. 3.	
50	81·7 *5·29*	Æ ·65	and another, obscure.	punch-mark obscure.
			Pl. XXV. 4.	

45. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19. ix. 1918, lot 120. **46.** 1846. M. J. Borrell. **46 *bis* and *ter*.** 1920. F. W. Hasluck Bequest. Rev. of same type as nos. 25 ff., **36 *bis* ff.** **47.** 1824. R. Payne Knight, *Num. Vet.*, p. 167 C 3. Same rev. die as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVII. 28. **48.** 1846. M. J. Borrell. Same rev. die as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVI. 5. **49.** 1895. Gen. Houtum Schindler (from Persia). Same rev. die as preceding. **50.** 1846. M. J. Borrell. Same rev. die as preceding.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
51	83·4 *5·40*	*R* ·65		
			Pl. XXV. 5.	
52	84·5 *5·48*	*R* ·65	and another, obscure.	
				on edge, obscure punch-mark.
			Pl. XXV. 6.	
53	83·7 *5·42*	*R* ·6	(twice) and	
			Pl. XXV. 7.	
54	82·3 *5·33*	*R* ·7	and two stabs.	and another, obscure.
			Pl. XXV. 8.	
55	81·5 *5·28*	*R* ·6		
			Pl. XXV. 9.	
			Group D.	
			'Darius II' Babelon.	
			Slim figure, with straight nose.	
			Sigloi.	
56	80·8 *5·21*	*R* ·8		
			Pl. XXV. 10.	
57	78·2 *5·07*	*R* ·7		
			Pl. XXV. 11.	

51. 1844. E. T. Daniell's Executors. From Lycia. Spratt and Forbes, *Travels*, II, p. 305. Same rev. die as preceding. 52. 1895. Gen. Houtum Schindler (from Persia). Same obv. (?) and rev. dies as preceding. 53. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 54. 1906. Presented by Mr. W. W. Simpson. 55. 1841. T. Burgon. 56. 1909. S. Louisides of Makri 57. 1824. R. Payne Knight, *Num. Vet.*, p. 167, C 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GROUP E.	
			'Artaxerxes II' Babelon.	
			Eye in profile, nose short, cheek full, beard long, V-shaped fold in front of kandys.	
			Darics.	
58	128·7 *8·34*	*AV* ·65	**Pl. XXV. 12.**	
59	128·4 *8·32*	*AV* ·65	**Pl. XXV. 13.**	
60	126·3 *8·18*	*AV* ·65		
			GROUP F.	
			Cyrus the Younger (?).	
			Beardless; kidaris without points (?); kandys of rough material.	
			Daric.	
61	126·6 *8·20*	*AV* ·65		At side of incuse, mask of bearded and horned Pan l., incuse.
			Pl. XXV. 14 and 14 *a*.	

58. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Same rev. die (?) as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVI. 21, 22. 59. About 1845. Capt. Thomas Graves, R.N. Same rev. die as preceding. 60. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. From Macridi, 1896. 61. 1874. Rollin and Feuardent. Sp. G. 19·07. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 17; *Coins of the Ancients*, III A 2; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVI. 17. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 258. Same dies as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVI. 16. The adjunct on the rev. appears to be an official addition, and not a subsequent punch-mark, since on both the known specimens it is in exactly the same position. Head rightly describes the type of this punch-mark as above, *pace* Babelon, who turns it on its side, describing it as a boar's head.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
			GROUP G.	
			Short figure; large head, square beard, straight nose.	
			Siglos.	
62	85·1 *5·51*	AR ·65		Pl. XXV. 15.
63	83·8 *5·43*	AR ·65		Pl. XXV. 16.
			Groups (H-K) *c.* 400-333 B.C.	
			GROUP H.	
			'Darius II' Babelon.	
			Short, squat figure; curls at side of beard; nose usually aquiline; V-shaped fold in front of kandys; fabric of coin usually small and circular.	
			Siglos.	
64	84·1 *5·45*	AR ·65		Pl. XXV. 17.
65	83·6 *5·42*	AR ·65		
66	83·0 *5·38*	AR ·6		
67	83·0 *5·38*	AR ·65		Pl. XXV. 18.

62. 1825. Collection of King George III. 63. 1841. T. Burgon. Rev. die similar to no. 62. 64. 1825. R. Payne Knight, *Num. Vet.*, p. 167 C 2. 65-7. 1845. M. J. Borrell. All from same pair of dies as no. 64. The same dies were used for specimens in Leake (83·7 grs.) and Sir H. Weber (82·7 grs.) Collections; and Delbeke Sale (1907), lot 229, and Jameson, no. 1783, are from same rev. die.

†

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
68	83·8 *5·43*	AR ·6		
69	82·7 *5·36*	AR ·6		
70	83·7 *5·42*	AR ·6	Pl. XXV. 19.	
71	83·5 *5·41*	AR ·6		
72	83·2 *5·39*	AR ·55		
73	83·1 *5·38*	AR ·6		
74	82·9 *5·37*	AR ·65		
75	82·8 *5·37*	AR ·65		
76	83·0 *5·38*	AR ·65		

68. 1852. Presented by Baron Behr. **69.** 1845. M. J. Borrell. Same dies as no. 68. **70.** 1866. Woodhouse Gift. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 25; *Coins of the Ancients*, II A 2. **71, 72.** 1845. M. J. Borrell; 72 is probably from same dies as Ward, no. 822. **72.** See Taylor Combe, *Vet. P. et R. Num.*, p. 237, no. 1. **74.** 1845. M. J. Borrell. Same rev. die as no. **73** (?). **75.** 1845. M. J. Borrell. Same rev. die as no. 73. **76.** 1845. M. J. Borrell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GROUP K.	
			'Darius III' Babelon.	
			Darics.	
78	129·5 *8·39*	*A* ·7	High relief; straight nose; long beard.	Pattern of wavy lines in incuse, approximating to that found on later double-darics.
79	129·2 *8·37*	*A* ·6		**Pl. XXV. 21.**
80	128·9 *8·35*	*A* ·65		
81	128·6 *8·33*	*A* ·65		**Pl. XXV. 22.**
82	128·5 *8·33*	*A* ·65		
83	128·4 *8·32*	*A* ·65		**Pl. XXV. 23.**
84	128·4 *8·32*	*A* ·65		**Pl. XXV. 24.**
85	128·7 *8·34*	*A* ·65		

78. 1880. Soonder Dass. Same rev. die as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVII. 22. **79.** 1816. Earl of Elgin. Same rev. die as no. 78. **80-3.** 1866. Woodhouse Gift. All from same rev. die as no. 78. Sp. G. of no. 81 is 19·02; of no. 83 is 18·98. **84.** 1866. Woodhouse Gift. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 15; *Coins of the Ancients*, II, A 1. Sp. G. 19·04 (*Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 258, note 19). **85.** 1866. Woodhouse Gift.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
86	128·4 *8·32*	*N* ·6		
			Pl. XXV. 25.	
87	128·6 *8·33*	*N* ·7		
			Sigloi.	
			Similar to darics, but relief usually less pronounced.	Irregular markings as usual in incuse.
88	85·7 *5·55*	*R* ·6		
89	81·6 *5·29*	*R* ·6		
90	79·7 *5·16*	*R* ·7		
			Pl. XXV. 26.	
91	79·9 *5·18*	*R* ·65		
			Of previous groups, too much worn or defaced for classification.	
			Sigloi.	
			Nos. 92–100, from Mr. Newell's Find, must be earlier than *c.* 380 B.C.; probably all the others, with the exception of no. 101, are also early.	
92	84·9 *5·50*	*R* ·65	stab.	chisel-cut.
			Pl. XXVI. 1.	
93	84·6 *5·48*	*R* ·65		

86. 1841. T. Burgon. Same rev. die as no. 85. **87.** 1918. J. Gorman Ford Bequest. **88.** 1866. Woodhouse Gift. **89.** 1841. T. Burgon. **90.** About 1845. Capt. Thomas Graves, R.N. **91.** 1841. T. Burgon. **92–3.** 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, pp. 23–4, nos. 124 (?), 109.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
94	84·3 *5·46*	Æ ·65		four chisel-cuts; punch-mark obliterated.
			chisel-cut on edge.	
95	83·8 *5·43*	Æ ·6		chisel-cut.
96	83·5 *5·41*	Æ ·65		three chisel-cuts.
97	83·5 *5·41*	Æ ·65	 another obscure, and a chisel-cut.	six chisel-cuts.
			Pl. XXVI. 2.	
98	83·2 *5·39*	Æ ·7	punch-mark obscure.	two punch-marks partly obliterated, and four chisel-cuts.
			obscure punch-mark on edge.	
99	83·2 *5·39*	Æ ·65		two chisel-cuts.
100	83·0 *5·38*	Æ ·65	 another obscure, and a stab.	two punch-marks obliterated, a stab and five chisel-cuts.
101	85·1 *5·51*	Æ ·6		
102	84·5 *5·48*	Æ ·6	 another obscure, and a stab.	
			Pl. XXVI. 3.	
103	83·7 *5·42*	Æ ·55	 another obscure, and a stab.	 another obscure, and a stab.
			Pl. XXVI. 4.	

94–100. 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, pp. 23–4, nos. 95, 119, 108, 127(?), 126(?), 117, 128. No. 95 is pierced. 101. 1841. T. Burgon 101–3. 1846. M. J. Borrell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
104	82·5 *5·35*	Æ ·65	 and another, obscure.	
			Pl. XXVI. 5.	
105	82·0 *5·31*	Æ ·75	four chisel-cuts.	
106	79·8 *5·17*	Æ ·7	(engraved)	two obscure punch-marks.
			Pl. XXVI. 6.	
			Lead.	
107	105·6 *6·84*	Pb ·7	Type as on darics or sigloi.	Oblong incuse divided into two squares.
			Pl. XXVI. 7.	
108	82·4 *5·34*	Pb ·75	Similar.	Oblong incuse coarsely granulated.
			Pl. XXVI. 8.	

104. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 106–8. 1906. Parkes Weber Gift. No. 108 (which is pierced) is the piece published by Garrucci in *Rev. Num.*, 1862, p. 408, Pl. XV. 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SERIES II.	
			King holding dagger.	
			The Great King in kneeling-running attitude r.; he is bearded, wears kidaris with dentated top, kandys, and quiver at shoulder; holds in outstretched l. strung bow, and in r. drawn back a short dagger (akinakes) with arrow-shaped blade; exergual line (usually off the flan).	Oblong incuse with irregular ground.
			Earlier groups (A–D) to about 400 B.C.	
			(The silver usually punch-marked.)	
			GROUP A.	
			Body without indication of waist.	
			Daric.	
109	127·7 *8·27*	*AV* ·65		
			Pl. XXVI. 9.	
			Sigloi.	
			(*a*) With symbols on reverse.	
110	87·9 *5·70*	*AR* ·65 ↑		Symbol: lion's head l.
111	85·5 *5·54*	*AR* ·65 ↑		,, ,,
			Pl. XXVI. 10.	

109. 1897. Montagu Sale, II, 408. Regling, *Samml. Warren*, p. 205, must be in error in giving Montagu Sale, II, 408 as the source of his no. 1308. 110. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 3, no. 22. 111. 1845. M. J. Borrell. Same rev. die as no. 110.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
112	87·4 *5·66*	Æ ·55 ↑		Symbol: lion's head l.; punch-marks and a stab. **Pl. XXVI. 11.**
113	86·0 *5·57*	Æ ·6 ↑		Symbol: lion's head l.; punch-marks **Pl. XXVI. 12.**
114	85·8 *5·56*	Æ ·55 ↑		Symbol: lion's head l.
115	84·9 *5·50*	Æ ·65 ↓	obscure punch-mark and stab.	Symbol: lion's head l.; punch-marks and another, obscure. **Pl. XXVI. 13.**
116	84·7 *5·49*	Æ ·6 ↑		Symbol: lion's head l. **Pl. XXVI. 14.**
117	83·4 *5·40*	Æ ·6 ↑	and another, obscure.	,, ,,
118	84·5 *5·48*	Æ ·7 ↓		Symbol: lion's head *incuse* r.; punch-mark **Pl. XXVI. 15.**
119	83·9 *5·44*	Æ ·55 ↓		Similar symbol. **Pl. XXVI. 16.**
120	85·7 *5·55*	Æ ·6		Symbol: lion's scalp formalized ; punch-marks **Pl. XXVI. 17.**

112. 1895. Gen. Houtum Schindler (from Persia). 113–14. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 3, nos. 32 and 26. 115. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 116. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 3, no. 25. 117. 1845. M. J. Borrell. 118–20. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 3, nos. 38, 37, 33.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
121	85·0 *5·51*	Æ ·6		Symbol: lion's scalp , as on preceding. **Pl. XXVI. 18.**
122	86·5 *5·60*	Æ ·6		Symbol: lion's scalp more formalized, **Pl. XXVI. 19.**
123	84·4 *5·47*	Æ ·6		Symbol: lion's scalp , as on preceding; punch-marks **Pl. XXVI. 20.**
124	84·9 *5·50*	Æ ·65 ↓		Symbol, **Pl. XXVI. 21.**
			(*b*) Without symbols.	
125	87·9 *5·70*	Æ ·6		
126	87·1 *5·64*	Æ ·6		and another, obscure. **Pl. XXVI. 22.**
127	86·7 *5·62*	Æ ·65	obscure punch-mark; dotted exergual line.	
128	85·3 *5·53*	Æ ·6		(twice) and another, obscure. on edge, and another, obscure.

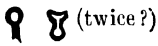
121–3. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 3, nos. 34, 35, 41.
124. 1895. Gen Houtum Schindler (from Persia). 125. 1846. M. J. Borrell.
126. 1895. Gen. Houtum Schindler (from Persia). 128. 1846. M. J. Borrell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
129	85·0 *5·51*	AR ·65	and another, obscure.	
			Pl. XXVI. 23.	
130	85·0 *5·51*	AR ·6		
			Pl. XXVI. 24.	
131	84·9 *5·50*	AR ·65		
132	84·6 *5·48*	AR ·55	and stab.	chisel-cut. on edge: chisel-cut.
133	84·6 *5·48*	AR ·6		obscure punch-mark. on edge, and another, obscure.
			Pl. XXVI. 25.	
134	84·4 *5·47*	AR ·6		
135	84·4 *5·47*	AR ·65	obscure punch-mark.	(twice) two others, obscure, and a stab.
			Pl. XXVI. 26.	
136	84·4 *5·47*	AR ·65	and ●	(?) and a stab.
137	84·0 *5·44*	AR ·55		and another, obscure.
138	83·4 *5·40*	AR ·5	obscure punch-mark.	

129. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 130. 1895. Gen. Houtum Schindler (from Persia). 131. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 3, no. 20. 132. 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, p. 25, no. 139 (?). 133. 1895. Gen. Houtum Schindler (from Persia). 134. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 4, no. 49. 135. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 136. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. 137, 138. 1846. M. J. Borrell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
139	82·7 *5·36*	*Æ* ·6		small stab.
140	82·7 *5·36*	*Æ* ·65		 on edge,
141	81·9 *5·31*	*Æ* ·6	and	and another, obscure, and three stabs.
142	81·5 *5·28*	*Æ* ·6		
			Quarter Siglos ?	
143	17·0 *1·10*	*Æ* ·35	**Pl. XXVI. 27.**	
			GROUP B.	
			Generally similar to Group A (*b*), but pellets indicating ornament on under sides of sleeves of kandys.	
			Sigloi.	
144	86·4 *5·60*	*Æ* ·6		
145	86·4 *5·60*	*Æ* ·65		stab and two chisel-cuts; two punch-marks obliterated.
146	85·4 *5·53*	*Æ* ·7	**Pl. XXVII. 1.**	
146 *bis*	85·3 *5·53*	*Æ* ·6		

139. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham Bequest. 140. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 141. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. From Van Lennep, 1898. 142. 1850. Major Henry Rawlinson. 143. 1909. S. Louisides of Makri. 144. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 145. 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, p. 25, no. 133 (?). 146. 1913. C. L. Woolley (from Syria, probably). 146 *bis*. 1920. F. W. Hasluck Bequest.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
147	85·2 *5·52*	AR ·6		
147 *bis*	85·0 *5·51*	AR ·6		
147 *ter*	84·8 *5·49*	AR ·6		
148	84·5 *5·48*	AR ·65	 and two others, obscure.	(twice)
149	84·3 *5·46*	AR ·6	and another, obscure.	
150	82·9 *5·37*	AR ·65	and another, obscure.	punch-mark obscure.
			Pl. XXVII. 2.	
151	82·7 *5·36*	AR ·65	and a stab	
152	81·7 *5·29*	AR ·65	another obscure, and a stab.	 (twice?) on edge,
			Pl. XXVII. 3.	
			Group C. Barbarous style.	
			Sigloi.	
153	85·7 *5·55*	AR ·65	stab.	|
			Pl. XXVII. 4.	
154	83·9 *5·44*	AR ·65		|
			Pl. XXVII. 5.	

147. 1850. Thomas Trevillian. 147 *bis* and *ter*. 1920. F. W. Hasluck Bequest 148. 1916. Presented by Mr. J. G. Milne. *Num. Chron.*, 1916, p. 3, no. 18. 149. 1850 Thomas Trevillian. 150. 1914. Mrs. J. J. Birch. From Smyrna. 151. 1850 Thomas Trevillian. 152. 1841. T. Burgon. 153. 1841. T. Burgon. 154. 1919 Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. From Van Lennep (?), 1893.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
155	82·3 *5·33*	Æ ·6	and a stab.	and three or four others, obscure.
156	82·5 *5·35*	Æ ·75	rays of kidaris unusually long.	two or three punch-marks, obscure, and two stabs.
			Pl. XXVII. 6.	
			GROUP D.	
			'Arses' Babelon.	
			Coarse style; king has large nose; waist indicated; exergual line, where shown, is dotted.	
			Sigloi.	
157	85·5 *5·54*	Æ ·65		
			Pl. XXVII. 7.	
158	85·3 *5·53*	Æ ·65	and	
			Pl. XXVII. 8.	
159	84·5 *5·48*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XXVII. 9.	
160	84·5 *5·48*	Æ ·7		; another, obscure, and two stabs.
			Pl. XXVII. 10.	
161	83·7 *5·42*	Æ ·7		
			Pl. XXVII. 11.	

155. 1841. T. Burgon. 156. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 157. 1866. Woodhouse Gift. 158. 1860. Sotheby's Sale, April 3, 1860, lot 178. Capt. Graves's coin, Fellows, *Coins of Ancient Lycia*, Pl. VIII. 2; obtained in Lycia (Spratt and Forbes, *Travels*, II, p. 304). 159. 1845. M. J. Borrell. 160. 1841. T. Burgon. 161. 1832. H. P. Borrell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
162	83·0 *5·38*	Æ ·7	and another, obscure, and two stabs.	
			Pl. XXVII. 12.	
163	82·2 *5·33*	Æ ·65		
			Pl. XXVII. 13.	
164	81·7 *5·29*	Æ ·65	stab.	
165	81·1 *5·25*	Æ ·6	and another, obscure.	
			Pl. XXVII. 14.	
166	79·6 *5·16*	Æ ·6		stab.
167	79·3 *5·14*	Æ ·65		
			Pl. XXVII. 15.	
168	78·7 *5·10*	Æ ·65	stab.	
169	77·4 *5·02*	Æ ·65 *plated(?)*		and two stabs.

162. 1847. Edwards. 163. 1905. J. Hirsch. 164. 1840. Millingen. Pierced. 165. 1860. Sotheby's Sale, April 8, 1860, lot 178. Capt. Graves's coin, Fellows, *Coins of Ancient Lycia*, Pl. VIII. 1; obtained in Lycia (Spratt and Forbes, *Travels*, II, p. 304). 167. 1840. Millingen. 168. 1848. Claude Stewart. 169. 1841. T. Burgon.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Later group: 4th century.	
			GROUP E.	
			(The silver sometimes punch-marked.)	
			'Arses' and 'Darius III' Babelon.	
			Neat style; three (sometimes four) annulets on breast of kandys; exergual line plain; fabric of silver resembling that of Series I, Group H, or Series III.	
			Darics.	
170	132·2 *8·57*	*N* ·7		
			Pl. XXVII. 16.	
171	128·0 *8·29*	*N* ·7		
			Pl. XXVII. 17.	
			Siglοi.	
172	84·8 *5·50*	Æ ·6		
173	84·3 *5·46*	Æ ·65		
			Pl. XXVII. 18.	
174	83·7 *5·42*	Æ ·6		chisel-cut.
175	83·1 *5·38*	Æ ·6	and stab; annulets obscure.	
176	82·6 *5·35*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XXVII. 19.	

170. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham Bequest. Attic weight; therefore later(?). 171. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 16; *Coins of the Ancients*, III, A 1. Same rev. die as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVII. 20. 172. 1860. G. Christoforo. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 26. 173. 1866. Woodhouse Gift. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 27. Same dies as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVII. 19. 174. 1841. T. Burgon. 175. 1848. Claude Stewart. 176. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection. From Van Lennep, 1891.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
177	82·4 *5·34*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XXVII. 20.	
178	70·8 *4·59*	Æ ·6 *plated*		
178 *bis*	63·7 *4·13*	Æ ·55 *plated (?)*	only two annulets.	
			Of previous groups, too much defaced or worn for classification; probably of Group A or A (*b*).	
			Siglοi.	
179	86·2 *5·59*	Æ ·6		six chisel-cuts.
180	85·7 *5·55*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XXVII. 21.	
181	85·5 *5·54*	Æ ·55		
182	82·3 *5·33*	Æ ·65	stab.	stab and three chisel-cuts.
183	81·3 *5·27*	Æ ·7		two chisel-cuts.

177. 1848. Claude Stewart. 178. 1919. Presented by Mr. A. T. Monck-Mason. Stab on rev. 178 *bis*. 1920. F. W. Hasluck Bequest. 179. 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num Chron.*, 1914, p. 25, no. 134. 180, 181. 1846. M. J. Borrell. 182, 183. 1915. Presented by Mr. E. T. Newell. *Num. Chron.*, 1914, pp. 24 f., nos. 130 (?), 140

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SERIES III.	
			In fabric nearest to Group H of Series I.	
			Fourth Cent. B.C.	
			King drawing bow.	
			'Artaxerxes III Ochus' Babelon.	
			The Great King in kneeling-running attitude r.; he is bearded, wears kidaris with dentated top, and kandys, and quiver at shoulder, and draws bow; exergual line plain when visible.	Oblong incuse with irregular ground.
			One-twelfth Daric.	
184	10·7 *0·69*	*N* ·25		(incuse nearly square) **Pl. XXVII. 22.**
			Sigloi.	
185	83·4 *5·40*	Æ ·6		 **Pl. XXVII. 23.**
186	83·3 *5·40*	Æ ·6		
187	82·7 *5·36*	Æ ·65		
188	82·8 *5·37*	Æ ·6		

184. 1897. Montagu Sale, II, 403. *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 38, Pl. III. 12. *Hist. Num.*[2], p. 827. Probably same rev. die as Berlin specimen, *Z. f. N.*, XXIV, Taf. IV, 5. **185.** 1852. Presented by Baron Behr. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 28. **186.** 1845. M. J. Borrell. **187.** 1845. M. J. Borrell. Same rev. die as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVII. 4. **188.** 1866. Woodhouse Gift.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
189	82·8 *5·37*	Æ ·55		
190	82·0 *5·31*	Æ ·6		
191	82·0 *5·31*	Æ ·6	obscure punch-mark.	
192	81·7 *5·29*	Æ ·6		
193	82·6 *5·35*	Æ ·6		
194	82·2 *5·33*	Æ ·6		
195	79·2 *5·13*	Æ ·6		

Pl. XXVII. 24.

on edge,

189. 1906. Parkes Weber Gift. **190.** 1845. M. J. Borrell. Same rev. die as no. 189. **191.** 1848. Claude Stewart. Same obv. die as no. 190. **192.** 1845. M. J. Borrell. Same dies as no. 191. **193.** 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham Bequest. Same rev. die as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVII. 1. **194.** 1845. M. J. Borrell. **195.** 1832. H. P. Borrell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SERIES IV.	
			Fourth cent B.C.	
			'Artaxerxes III Ochus' Babelon.	
			Half-figure of the Great King r., with long pointed beard, wearing kidaris and kandys; holds in l. strung bow, in r. two arrows; no quiver at shoulder.	Oblong incuse of usual form.
			Sigloi.	
196	83·1 *5·38*	*AR* ·6		
197	82·2 *5·33*	*AR* ·65	on edge,	
			Pl. XXVII. 25.	
198	82·4 *5·34*	*AR* ·6	**Pl. XXVII. 26.**	
199	79·4 *5·15*	*AR* ·6		chisel-cut.

196. 1852. Presented by Baron Behr. **197.** 1852. H. P. Borrell Sale, lot 437. Same rev. die as no. 196. **198.** 1848. Claude Stewart. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 29; *Coins of the Ancients*, III, A 3. Same (?) rev. die as Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXXVII. 6.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			The following are for the most part of ruder workmanship, and were perhaps made farther East than Babylon.	
8	254·7 *16·50*	Æ ·8	form of kidaris uncertain; in field r. uncertain signs.	design in incuse as on nos. 3–5. edge rounded. **Pl. XX. 8.**
9	253·3 *16·41*	Æ ·7	kidaris off the flan; in field l. club downwards.	similar to preceding, but design tends to take form of horns above and below with enclosures containing markings in middle, as on no. 7. hammered edge. **Pl. XX. 9.**
10	257·4 *16·68*	Æ ·7	kidaris off the flan; in field l. ☧ and, below r. elbow, wreath.	Similar to preceding. hammered edge. **Pl. XX. 10.**
11	254·5 *16·49*	Æ ·8	six points to kidaris, no quiver; in field l. Φ / Λ; work less barbarous.	Design with horns and rounded enclosures containing irregular markings. edge rounded. **Pl. XX. 11.**

8. 1888. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 9. 1880. Soonder Dass of Rawal Pindi. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. I. 15. 10. 1881. Chanda Mall of Rawal Pindi. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 9. 11. 1881. Chanda Mall of Rawal Pindi. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. I. 12. Authenticity extremely doubtful.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12	262·5 *17·01*	Æ ·8	four points to kidaris; no quiver; in field l., downwards. ΑΞΣΤΑ; below, ΜΝΑ; on r. Φ Λ	Similar to preceding.
			hammered edge.	
			Pl. XX. 12.	
13	254·6 *16·50*	Æ ·7	six points to kidaris; in field l. Φ ⋈	Similar to preceding.
			hammered edge.	
			Pl. XX. 13.	

12. 1881. Chanda Mall of Rawal Pindi. Head, *Hist. Num.*[1], p. 700. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. II. 5; 1906, p. 5. Same dies as the W. Rome specimen (*Sale Catal.*, 1904, no. 75), which shows the first letters to be ΞΞΤΑ. 13. 1881. Chanda Mall of Rawal Pindi. *Num. Chron*, 1904, Pl. III. 12; 1906, Pl. I. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MAZAEUS, Governor for Alexander the Great, 331–328 B.C.	
			Silver of Euboic Attic-Standard.	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Ba'al-Tars seated l. on seat without back and with dotted rung; he is bearded (?), and wears himation over l. shoulder and from waist downwards; his legs are represented parallel; r. rests on dotted sceptre, l. on his hip; inscr. on r., above, 𐤁𐤏𐤋𐤕𐤓 (בעלתרז); border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail curling behind; above, inscr. (מזדי); plain border.
1	265·2 *17·18*	Æ ·95 ↘	border off the flan.	𐤀𐤆𐤃𐤉; beside r. hind foot 𐤉; on r. hand portion of exergual line, club, handle to r.; border off the flan.
				Pl. XX. 14.
2	264·2 *17·12*	Æ 1·0 ↓	chisel-cut.	𐤆𐤃𐤉; in ex., wreath.
				Pl. XX. 15.

1. 1897. H. Montagu (*Sale Catal.*, II, lot 306). *Num Chron.*, 1904, Pl. I. 2. 2. 1838 Warmington. Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, IV A 34. *Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. VI. 6; 1904 Pl. I. 4. Same obv. die as Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, Pl. VI. 21.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SUCCESSORS OF MAZAEUS.	
			328/7–323: Stamenes 323–321: Archon 321–317: Seleucus. 317–311: Peithon (for Antigonus) 311–306: Seleucus (before assumption of regal title).	
			For silver in the name of Alexander III and Philip III probably struck at Babylon during this period, see Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zeit.*, 1895, Pl. I. 3–5, 13–16; II. 15.	
			Silver of Euboic-Attic Standard.	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Ba'al seated l. on seat without back; he is beardless (?) and wears himation over l. shoulder and from waist downwards; his legs are represented parallel; r. rests on dotted sceptre, l. on his hip; border of dots.	Lion walking, tail curling behind.
3	255·6 *16·56*	Æ ·85 →		type r.; no symbol visible. **Pl. XX. 16.**
4	254·7 *16·50*	Æ ·9 →		type l.; above, spear-head l. **Pl. XX. 17.**
5	252·8 *16·38*	Æ 1·0 ↗	Ba'al as on preceding coins, but himation covers l. fore-arm, not shoulder, and l. hand rests on seat, without rung; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail curling behind; above, spear-head l.; in ex., |; border of dots. **Pl. XXI. 1.**

3. 1904. Presented by Sir H. Howorth. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. I. 10. 4. 1904. Presented by Sir H. Howorth. 5. 1840. R. Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. I. 9, II. 8. The rough surface of this coin, which at first sight suggests casting, may be due to the use of acid in cleaning.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Hemiobol.	
6	10·6 *0·69*	Æ ·35 ↖	Ba'al as on preceding tetradrachm; border of dots.	Lion walking r., tail curling behind; above, spear-head r.
			Pl. XXI. 4.	
			Later style.	
			(*a*) Without letters or symbols.	
			Tetradrachm.	
7	259·3 *16·80*	Æ 1·0 ↙	Ba'al-Tars seated l. on seat without back, with one rung; he is bearded, and nude to waist; r. leg is drawn back, r. hand rests on sceptre, l. on seat; inscr. on r., above, בעלתרז (בעלתרז); traces of border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail curling behind; plain linear border.
			Pl. XXI. 2.	
			Drachm.	
8	58·5 *3·79*	Æ ·65 ←	Similar type; no inscr.; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; border of dots.
			Pl. XXI. 3.	
			Hemiobols or smaller denominations.	
			Ba'al seated r. on seat without back or rung, nude to waist, r. resting on sceptre, in extended l. eagle l.; l. leg drawn back; border of dots.	Lion walking l.; border of dots.
9	11·4 *0·74*	Æ ·35 ↘		position of tail obscure.

6. 1840. R. Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. I. 11. 7. 1904. Rollin and Feuardent. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. II. 6. 8. 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 135 (D) 5. The upper part of the design on the reverse is off the flan; it is possible that there may have been a symbol above the lion. 9. 1866. Hooper & Co. (with Parthian, Persian and other Oriental coins).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	8·4 *0·54*	Æ ·35 ↓		tail between legs.
11	7·7 *0·50*	Æ ·35 ←		tail between legs (?) **Pl. XXI. 5.**
12	6·8 *0·44*	Æ ·3 ↓		 **Pl. XXI. 6.**
13	5·4 *0·35*	Æ ·3 ↑	eagle off the flan; r. hand on seat instead of holding sceptre (?).	type r., tail waving behind. **Pl. XXI. 7.**
			(*b*) Symbol: Spear-head.	
			Hemiobols.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on no. 5, but with legs crossed; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail waving behind; above, spear-head l.; border of dots.
14	10·4 *0·67*	Æ ·35 ↑		 **Pl. XXI. 8.**
15	6·3 *0·41*	Æ ·35 ←		
16	10·3 *0·67*	Æ ·35 ↓	Ba'al seated l. as on nos. 7, 8; sceptre not visible, seat without rung; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail not visible; above, spear-head l. **Pl. XXI. 9.**

10, 11. 1850. Major Rawlinson (with Parthian and Sassanian coins, and the Alexander tetradrachm which was found at Babylon). 12. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection, from Macridi, 1893. 13. 1894. Dr. C. Macridi. 14. 1913. M. McIver (from Persia). Pierced and broken. 15. 1895. Lincoln. 16. 1890. Presented by Col. Miles.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(*b* bis) Letters M and A.	
			Tetradrachm.	
16 *bis*	261·3 *16·93*	Æ 1·05 ↓	Ba'al seated l. as on no. 7. nude to waist, r. leg drawn back, l. hand on seat which has no rung; below seat M; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail waving behind; in ex., A; border of dots.
			Pl. XLVIII. 8.	
			(*c*) Letter Δ.	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on no. 7, nude to waist, r. leg drawn back, l. hand on seat, which has no rung; border of dots	Lion walking l., tail waving behind; above, Δ; border of dots.
17	261·7 *16·96*	Æ ·9 ↑	**Pl. XXI. 10.**	
18	259·3 *16·80*	Æ 1·05 ↓	obv. almost obliterated.	
			Didrachm.	
19	118·4 *7·67*	Æ ·55 ↓	Ba'al seated l. as on tetradrachms; seat has dotted rung; border, if any, off the flan.	Lion walking l., tail showing between legs; above, Δ; border, if any, off the flan.
			Pl. XXI. 11.	
			(*d*) Symbol: Bee.	
			Tetradrachm.	
20	260·3 *16·87*	Æ ·85 →	Ba'al seated l. as on no. 17; border, if any, off the flan.	Lion walking l., tip of tail showing between legs; above, bee; border of dots.
				Pl. XXI. 12.

16 *bis*. 1920. Presented by Messrs. Spink & Son. Re-struck on another coin. 17. 1850. Max. Borrell. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 17. 18. 1850. Major Henry Rawlinson. 19. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection, from Macridi, 1894. 20. 1904. Presented by Sir H. Howorth. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 15.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(*e*) Symbol: Rose in wreath.	
			Tetradrachm.	
21	262·7 *17·02*	Æ ·85 ↖	Ba'al seated l. as on preceding; sceptre and rung of seat dotted; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tip of tail showing between legs; above, rose in wreath; below, off the flan, IM; border of dots.
			Pl. XXI. 13.	
			(*f*) Letters: M, AY, 𐤀	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on preceding; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; border of dots.
22	261·4 *16·94*	Æ ·9 ↓		above, AY
			Pl. XXI. 14.	
23	252·4 *16·36*	Æ ·9 ↘		above, AY
24	248·5 *16·10*	Æ ·9 →	in field l., M	above, AY
			Pl. XXI. 15.	
25	255·6 *16·56*	Æ ·9 ↓	in field l., ⁘ M	above, ◊; in ex. M (?)
			Pl. XXI. 16.	
			Drachms.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on preceding; in field l., M; border of dots.	Lion walking l., head reverted, tail waving above his back; border of dots.
26	64·6 *4·19*	Æ ·65 ↘		in ex. 𐤀
			Pl. XXI. 17.	

21. 1904. Presented by Sir H. Howorth. Same rev. die as Mr. E. T. Newell's specimen. **22.** 1896. H. Montagu. *Sale Catal.*, I, lot 669; *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 8. **23.** 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 134 (B) 1. **24.** 1914. E. Chachati of Aleppo. **25.** 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection, from Macridi, 1900. **26.** See T. Combe, *Vet. Pop. et Reg. Num.*, p. 248, no. 17; *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
27	64·4 *4·17*	Æ ·65 ↓		in ex. 𐤀
28	59·6 *3·86*	Æ ·6 ↓		,,
29	62·7 *4·06*	Æ ·65 ←		,, 𐤌

Pl. XXI. 18.

(*g*) Letters: 𐤌, 𐤌𐤉, &c.

Tetradrachms.

			Ba'al seated l. as on preceding; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; border of dots.
30	229·0 *14·84*	Æ ·8 ←	uncertain letter behind seat?	above, 𐤌

Pl. XXI. 19.

31	252·5 *16·36*	Æ ·9 →		above, traces of monogram 𐤀𐤏(?); in ex. 𐤌𐤉

Pl. XXI. 20.

Drachm.

32	59·4 *3·85*	Æ ·6 →	Similar to preceding.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; above, wreath; in ex. 𐤌𐤉 and uncertain object.

Pl. XXI. 21.

27. 1832. H. P. Borrell. Same obv. die as no. 26. 28. 1901. Van Lennep. Same (?) dies as Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, Pl. VII. 10. 29. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection, from Spink, 1890. 30. 1914. E. Chachati of Aleppo. 32. 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 135 (D) 6. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 6.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(*h*) Letter: ⅂	
			Tetradrachm.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on preceding; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; above, ⅂; border of dots.
33	247·1 *16·01*	Æ ·95 ↓	in field l., bee upwards.	
			Pl. XXI. 22.	
34	244·1 *15·82*	Æ ·85 ↓	in field l., hammer.	
			Pl. XXII. 1.	
35	261·2 *16·93*	Æ ·9 ←	in field l., ⅂ (fork?).	
			Pl. XXII. 2.	
36	252·4 *16·36*	Æ 1·05 ↖		
			Pl. XXII. 3.	
37	248·4 *16·10*	Æ ·85 ↙		
38	243·1 *15·75*	Æ 1·0 ↗		
			(*i*) Symbol: Pentalpha.	
			Struck by SELEUCUS I, 321–316 B.C. (?).	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on preceding; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; above, pentalpha ✡; border of dots.
39	255·9 *16·58*	Æ ·9 ↑		

33. 1914. E. Chachati of Aleppo. **34.** 1918. Glendining Sale, 19. ix. 1918, lot 121. **35.** 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection, from Macridi, 1893. The same symbol occurs on Alexandrines of 'Babylonian' style. **36.** 1866. Woodhouse Bequest. **37.** 1840. R. Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 14. **38.** 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 134 (B) 2. **39.** Bank of England Gift.

No.	Wt	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
40	252·8 *16·38*	Æ ·8 ↘		border off the flan.
41	213·1 *13·81*	Æ ·85 *plated (?)* ↓		
			Pl. XXII. 4.	
			(*j*) Letters: Φ P	
			Tetradrachms of Oriental workmanship.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on preceding coins, but of rude style; beneath seat, W; in field l., letters; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; border of dots.
42	249·3 *16·15*	Æ ·9 ↑	Φ P	
			Pl. XXII. 5.	
42 *bis*	249·3 *16·15*	Æ ·85 ↑	Φ P	
			(*k*) Symbols: Anchor, horned horse's head r.	
			Struck by SELEUCUS I, 312–306 B.C.	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on preceding coins; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; above, anchor with curved stock; border of dots.
43	259·7 *16·83*	Æ ·95 ↑	two rungs to seat.	
			Pl. XXII. 6.	
44	254·5 *16·49*	Æ 1·0 ↖	,, ,,	anchor erased.

40. 1866. Woodhouse Bequest. 41. 1904. Presented by Sir H. Howorth. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 20. 42. 1881. Chanda Mall of Rawal Pindi. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. III. 18. 42 *bis*. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. This coin, the metal of which is base, has split in half owing to lamination. A similar tendency to lamination is perceptible in other coins of this series. 43. 1866. Woodhouse Bequest. Same rev. die as McClean specimen of 246·3 grs. 44. 1841. L. Strange (with Parthian, &c., coins). *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. II. 7.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
45	242·8 *15·73*	Æ ·85 ↓	two rungs to seat.	
46	241·5 *15·65*	Æ 1·0 ↖	„ „	
47	236·7 *15·34*	Æ 1·0 →	„ „	
47 *bis*	217·7 *14·11*	Æ 1·0 ↑	„ „	
			Drachm.	
48	57·9 *3·75*	Æ ·6 ↓	Similar to preceding tetradrachms.	Lion walking l., head reverted, tail between legs; above, anchor as on preceding; beneath exergual line, •• ••; border, if any, off the flan.
			Pl. XXII. 7.	
			Hemidrachms.	
49	30·5 *1·98*	Æ ·5 ↗	Similar to preceding.	Similar type and symbol to preceding; border of dots.
			Pl. XXII. 8.	
50	27·2 *1·76*	Æ ·5 ↙	Similar to preceding, but only one rung to seat.	Lion walking r., head reverted, tail between legs; above, anchor as on preceding; border of dots.
			Pl. XXII. 9.	
			Tetradrachm.	
51	255·9 *16·58*	Æ ·95 ←	Ba'al seated l. as on preceding tetradrachms, but only one rung to seat; in field l., head of horned horse r.; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; above, anchor with straight stock; in ex. **ΔΙ**; border of dots.
			Pl. XXII. 10.	

45. 1914. E. Chachati of Aleppo. Same obv. die as M^c^Clean specimen of 241·4 grs. 46. Perhaps a cast. 47. Broken. 47 *bis*. 1920. Presented by G. P. Churchill, Esq. In spite of its low weight, there is no doubt of the genuineness of this coin. 48. 1882. H. P. Borrell. 51. 1888. Sir Alex. Cunningham.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Didrachms (?)	
			Similar type and symbol to preceding; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; above, anchor as on preceding; in ex., monogram; border of dots.
52	97·2 *6·30*	Æ ·65 →	**Pl. XXII. 12.**	monogram off the flan.
53	96·4 *6·25*	Æ ·7 ↑	border obliterated.	monogram 𐤍 **Pl. XXII. 13.**
			Hemidrachm.	
54	30·9 *2·00*	Æ ·5 ↘	Similar type, symbol, and border to preceding.	Similar to preceding; in ex., 𐤀𐤋; border, if any, off the flan. **Pl. XXII. 11.**
			Tetradrachms.	
			Ba'al seated l. as on preceding tetradrachm; border of dots.	Lion walking l., tail between legs; above, anchor with ring at both ends and curved stock, and 𐤒; in ex., monogram 𐤒𐤁; border of dots.
55	259·7 *16·83*	Æ ·95 →		crescent to r. of mon. in ex. **Pl. XXII. 14.**
56	258·2 *16·73*	Æ ·95 ↑		✳ to r. of mon. in ex. **Pl. XXII. 15.**
57	255·6 *16·56*	Æ ·95 ↓	test-hole.	ivy-leaf to l. of mon. in ex.

52. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection, from the Montagu Sale, II, lot 307 **53.** 1895. Lincoln. **54, 55.** 1888. Sir Alex. Cunningham. **56.** Same obv. die as no. 55. Perhaps a cast. **57.** From Sir Henry Rawlinson. Obtained at Khiva. Same rev and obv. (?) dies as McClean specimen.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
58	252·5 *16·36*	Æ ·95 ↑		pointed leaf to r. of mon. in ex. **Pl. XXII. 16.**
59	233·9 *15·16*	Æ ·9 ↑		
60	235·8 *15·28*	Æ ·95 ↘	Similar to preceding.	Similar type to preceding; anchor has no ring at bottom end; Γ; in ex. Δ and ivy-leaf; border of dots. **Pl. XXII. 17.**
			Decadrachm.	
61	651·3 *42·20*	Æ 1·55 ↘	Horseman, wearing cuirass, charging r. with lance couched an enemy who is mounted on an elephant; the enemy is nude to the waist, bearded, and wears a tall head-dress; on the elephant's neck is seated the driver (bearded?), who turns back, raising his r. hand (to throw a missile?); border of dots.	Alexander the Great, standing to front, head l.; he wears Persian head-dress, cuirass, cloak hanging from shoulders, and sword at waist; in extended r. thunderbolt; l. rests on spear; in field l., ΔΔ; concave field. **Pl. XXII. 18.**
			SELEUCUS I. New types, shortly before 306 B.C. **Gold.** **Weight of double daric.**	
62	255·8 *16·58*	Æ ·95 ↑	Head of Alexander r., wearing elephant-scalp head-dress; border of dots.	Nike standing l., holding in l. naval standard, in outstretched r. wreath; in field l., head of horned horse r. and ΔΙ **Pl. XXIII. 1.**

58. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection, from Macridi, 1892. 59. 1881. Chanda Mall of Rawal Pindi. 60. 1919. Spink. Sir H. Weber Collection, from Macridi, 1897. 61. 1887. Presented by Sir A. W. Franks, found at Khullum, Bokhara. *Num. Chron.*, 1887, p. 177, Pl. VII. 1; 1906, p. 9, Pl. I. 8. 62. 1879. Chanda Mall of Rawal Pindi.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Euboic-Attic didrachm.	
63	132·8 *8·61*	Æ ·65 ↑	Similar head r. and border.	Nike standing l., holding in l. shaft of naval standard (?), in outstretched r. wreath; in field l., head of horned horse r. and ΔΙ
			Silver.	
			Euboic-Attic tetradrachm.	
64	257·2 *16·67*	Æ ·85 ↗	Head of Zeus r., laureate, bearded; border of dots.	Elephant walking r. with trunk raised; above, spear-head r.; in ex. Α, to l. of which uncertain object or letter; border of dots.

Pl. XXIII. 3.

For bronze coins contemporary with the above, but inscribed ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (*obv.* Head of Alexander in elephant-skin r., *rev.* Nike l. or anchor), see Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. v, and Introduction to this *Catalogue*.

63. 1884. Col. R. S. Simonds (with Indo-Seleucid coins). Same dies as Jameson, 1781 (a distater). Authenticity extremely doubtful. Published by Svoronos, Νομ. Πτολ., Pl. I. 31 as bronze. **64.** 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 175 (A). 10.

NORTH-EASTERN PERSIA

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ANDRAGORAS. Late Fourth—Third century B.C. **Gold Stater.**	
			Bust r. of a Zeus-like deity, with long hair, waved, and beard; wears plain taenia and robe; behind,	In a chariot drawn r. by four prancing horned horses, male figure in armour, accompanied by Nike, who drives the horses, holding goad in r.; inscr. in ex.
1	131·9 *8·55*	Æ ·7 ↓		ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡ[ΟΥ] **Pl. XXVIII. 1.**
2	131·5 *8·52*	Æ ·75 ↓		[ΑΝ]ΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ in field r. •°•
			Silver tetradrachms.	
			Bust of goddess r., wearing turreted crown, with stepped battlements; hair rolled; earring and necklace; behind, same monogram as on no. 1; border of dots.	ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ on r. downwards. Athena, wearing crested helmet, long chiton, and mantle, standing l.; holds in outstretched r. an owl, rests l. on shield with gorgoneion device; behind her, her spear point downwards, slanting; border of dots.
3	255·6 *16·56*	Æ 1·15 ↓		(slightly concave field) **Pl. XXVIII. 2.**
4	252·4 *16·36*	Æ ·95 ↓		(border off the flan) **Pl. XXVIII. 3.**

1. 1879. Chanda Mall. From the Oxus Find. *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 1, Pl. I. 1. B. M. C. *Greek and Scythic Kings*, p. 1, no. 1, Pl. I. 1. For other references, see Introduction. 2. 1888. Sir A. Cunningham. *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 1. *Atti e Mem. dell' Istituto Ital. di Num.*, III, 1919, Tav. X. 5 (obv.) and 8 (rev.). 3. 1891. Presented by (Sir) A. W. Franks. From the Oxus Find and Chanda Mall. *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 8. B. M. C. *loc. cit.*, p. 1, no. 2, Pl. I. 2. For other references, see Introduction. 4. 1888. Sir A. Cunningham. From the Oxus Find. See Introduction.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			VAḤŠUVAR (?).	
			Late Fourth or Early Third Century.	
			Gold Staters.	
1	132·5 *8·59*	*AV* ·8 ↑	Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet; hair in ringlets on neck; below neck, 𐡅𐡓; field slightly concave.	Nike standing l., holding wreath in r., wand with trifid head in l.; in field l. 𐡁, r. 𐡅𐡇𐡔𐡅𐡓 (?𐡅𐡇𐡔𐡅𐡅𐡓); field slightly concave.
			Pl. XXVIII. 4.	
2	135·6 *8·79*	*AV* ·8 ↓	Male bust r., with moustache, wearing kyrbasia, tied with diadem (ends of which not shown) and with flap brought forward to cover chin; dress with raised seam marking shoulder and under-garment with pleated front; behind, upwards, 𐡓𐡄𐡅𐡓 (?𐡅𐡓𐡄𐡅𐡓).	Male figure, wearing same head-dress as on obv. (but ends of diadem shown) and arm-guards; he drives four-horse chariot r., holding goad in r.; wheel of chariot is studded round the tyre; in ex. 𐡅𐡇𐡔𐡅𐡓 (?𐡅𐡇𐡔𐡅𐡅𐡓); field slightly concave.
			Pl. XXVIII. 6.	

1. 1824. R. Payne Knight Bequest. *Num. Vet.*, p. 88 A 5. *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 4. 2; Pl. I. 3. *J. A. S. B.*, 1881, Pl. XVII. 8. Serrure's *Bull. de Num.*, 1900, p. 95. *Cor. Num.*, p. 77. 2. 1879. Chanda Mall. *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 4. 1, Pl. I. 2. *J. A. S. B.*, 1881, Pl. XVII. 7. Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, IV, A 15. Serrure's *Bull. de Num.*, 1900, p. 95. *Cor. Num.*, p. 77.

PERSIS

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			FIRST SERIES.	
			Third cent. B.C.	
			BAGADAT.	
			Silver.[1]	
			Tetradrachms.	
1	255·9 *16·58*	Æ 1·1 ↑	Head r. of Bagadat, with moustache and close-cropped beard; taenia showing on forehead; wears satrapal head-dress (kyrbasia) with double tie behind, and flaps fastened over top; ear-ring in ear; border of dots.	Bagadat seated l. on throne with back; wears head-dress as on obv.; long over-garment with false sleeves and arm-guards; holds in r. a long sceptre, in l. a flower (?); planted before him, standard with ※ decoration and hanging tassels; inscr. on r. downwards and on l. upwards, בגדת פרתרכא זי אלהיא r. בגדת פרתרכא זי אלהיא l. (בגדת פרתרכא זי אלהיא) border of dots; concave field.
			Pl. XXVIII. 7.	

[1] All the coins of Persis being of silver, the metal is not mentioned hereafter except in the metal column.

1. 1854. Capt. Jones, H.E.I.C.S. (from Baghdad). *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 145, fig. 7. *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, p. 425, Taf. I. 2. *Z.f. N.*, IV, p. 157, no. 3. *Cor. Num.*, p. 79, Pl. III. 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	260·7 *16·89*	Æ 1·15 ←	Similar to preceding.	Fire-temple, with double panelled doors, podium, pilasters, and architrave; above, three battlements, each with two horns; on l., Bagadat, in head-dress and long garment as on preceding, standing r., r. raised in adoration; on r., standard as on preceding; inscr., on r. downwards and in ex. ביורת פרתרא זי ex. בגדת r. (- - ביורת פרתרא זי) inscr on l., if any, off the flan; border of dots; concave field.
			Pl. XXVIII. 8.	
			Hemidrachm.	
3	25·9 *1·68*	Æ ·55 ↑	Similar to preceding; plain (?) border.	Similar type to preceding; inscr., on r. between standard and temple, [illegible]; outside, obliterated; in ex. [illegible]; on l. [illegible] (- - ביורת בגדת); border of dots; concave field.
			Pl. XXVIII. 9.	

2. 1872. Canon Eaton. De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. VI. *Cor. Num.*, p. 80, Pl. III. 3. 3. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			VAHUBERZ (OBORZOS)	
			Drachms.	
			Head of Oborzos r., with moustache, wearing kyrbasia, tied with diadem, and with flap brought forward to cover chin; ear-ring; border of dots.	Fire-temple, with double panelled doors, &c., and three horned battlements above, as on no. 2, p. 196; on l., Oborzos, wearing kyrbasia and long-sleeved garment, standing r., r. raised in adoration; on r., standard with tassels; border of dots; inscr.:—
1	60·6 *3·93*	Æ ·8 ↓		on l., downwards, וורז עזה, in ex. מעזונאגי, on r., divided by shaft of standard, ו / עזה (?בר | פר -- והוברז פרתרא)
			Pl. XXVIII. 10.	
2	60·5 *3·92*	Æ ·7 →		inscr. on l. off the flan; in ex. ורזמזונאגי; on r., between standard and temple, ורז; between king and temple, ך (ו); פרד (?); פרתרכא זי אלה)
			Pl. XXVIII. 11.	
			Hemidrachm.	
3	26·9 *1·74*	Æ ·55 ↙	Similar to preceding; border not visible.	Similar to preceding; no tassels to standard; inscr. on l. off the flan; in ex. ורזמזונאגי; on r., between standard and temple, ורז; between king and temple, ך (ו); פרד (?); -- פרתזי א); border of dots.
			Pl. XXVIII. 12.	

1. Re-struck on another coin. *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, p. 426, Taf. I. 5; *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 159. 10; *Cor. Num.*, p. 83, no. 5. 2, 3. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ARTAXERXES I.	
			Drachms.	
1	60·8 *3·94*	Æ ·65 ↓	Head of Artaxerxes r., headdress as on preceding coins; border of dots.	Fire-temple, as on preceding coins; on l., Artaxerxes, in dress and attitude as usual; on r., standard with ※ ornament, no tassels; inscr. אחשתרא l., downwards וזי אלה in ex. inscr. on r., if any, off the flan. [פרתראבא l., ארתחשתר ex.]; border of dots.
			Pl. XXIX. 1.	
2	55·5 *3·60*	Æ ·65 ↓	Similar to preceding.	Similar type to preceding, but four tassels to standard; inscr. אחשתרא l., upwards; אבראתרפ in ex.; רדך r., downwards, between standard and temple; ך (between figure and temple) [אר(ת)חשתר retr. l. - - פרתראבא זי אל ex. (?) פרד r., פ]
			Pl. XXIX. 2.	
			Tetrobol.	
3	43·4 *2.81*	Æ ·65 ↑	Similar to preceding.	Similar type to no. 1, but standard has four tassels; inscr. אחשתרא l., upwards, חדתאחר in ex., רדך r., downwards, between standard and temple, ך between figure and temple; border of dots. [(?) l., חרתחשתר ex., (?) פרד r., פ (?)]
			Pl. XXIX. 3.	

1. Levy, *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. I. 12, p. 427. Mordtmann, *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 158, no. 6. *Cor. Num.*, p. 85, no. 10. 2. 1918. Anonymous donation. 3. Levy, *loc. cit.*, Taf. I. 14. Mordtmann, *loc. cit.*, no. 7. *Cor. Num.*, p. 85, no. 9.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Hemidrachm.	
4	32·2 *2·09*	Æ ·55 ←	Similar to preceding; traces of inscr. in field r.	Similar type to preceding; standard has two tassels on r.; inscr 𐭠𐭫𐭥 l., upwards; 𐭠𐭯𐭩𐭲𐭭𐭭 in ex.; 𐭫𐭭𐭩 r., between standard and temple.
			Pl. XXIX. 4.	

4. 1851. Sternschuss (from Hamadan). Levy, *loc. cit.*, Taf. I. 15. Mordtmann, *loc. cit.*, no. 8. *Cor. Num.*, p 85, no. 11.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AUTOPHRADATES I.	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Head of Autophradates r., head-dress and ear-ring as on preceding coins; border of dots.	Fire-temple as on preceding coins; above it, half-figure of Ahuramazda l., hovering; on l. Autophradates in dress as usual, r. raised in adoration, l. resting on bow upright before him; on r., standard with four tassels; inscr. on l., in ex. and on r.; border of dots:—
1	252·9 *16·39*	Æ 1·15 ←		inscr. on l., upwards; in ex.; on r., downwards (ותפרדת פרתרכא [זי] אלה יא)
			Pl. XXIX. 5.	
2	252·1 *16·34*	Æ 1·3 ↓		inscr. on l. off the flan in ex. on r., downwards (ותפרדת בר פרתרכא זי) standard has ※ ornament.
			Pl. XXIX. 6.	

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection; slightly double-struck on rev. 2. 1856. Presented by J. G. Lumsden, Bombay Civil Service. Thomas, *Num. Chron.*, 1866, p. 246. Levy, *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, pp. 426, 435, Taf. I. 9 b; Mordtmann, *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 163, no. 22; *Cor. Num.*, p. 89, no. 28. Struck over a tetradrachm of Alexandrine types. This, not *Z. D. M. G.*, I. 1, is the re-struck coin mentioned by Thomas, *Athenaeum*, 1866, p. 4037.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	259·7 *16·83*	AR 1·25 ↖	Similar to preceding; border, if any, off the flan.	Fire-temple surmounted by stepped battlements; above it, half-figure of Ahuramazda l., hovering; on l., Autophradates with bow as on preceding coins; behind him a Nike r., placing wreath on his head; on r. standard with tassels and ornament of eight-pointed star; inscr. פרתרך ואתפרד in ex., ואתפרד on r. (ואתפרד פרתרך); border, if any, off the flan.

Pl. XXIX. 7.

Drachm.

4	64·3 *4·17*	AR ·9 ↑	Similar to no. 1.	Fire-temple with Ahuramazda, Autophradates, and standard all as on no. 1 (detail of standard blurred); inscr. פרתרכא on l., upwards זי אלהיא in ex. ואתפרד on r., downwards (ואתפרד פרתרכא זי אלהיא) border of dots.

Pl. XXIX. 8.

Hemidrachm.

5	28·6 *1·85*	AR ·55 ↓	Similar to no. 1; border, if any, off the flan.	Similar to preceding; standard adorned with ✕; inscr. on l. off the flan; ואתפרד in ex.; ך on r. [(?) פרכתר (?) גרב (?) כר] border of dots.

Pl. XXIX. 9.

3. 1874. Rollin and Feuardent. Same rev. die as *Cor. Num.*, p. 86, no. 18. The other specimen of this coin in the British Museum published by Levy, *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. I. 10 is a cast. 4. 1854. Jones. *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 145, fig. 8. Levy, *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. I. 8. Mordtmann, *Z.f. N.*, IV, p. 160. 12. Fuÿe, *Cor. Num.*, p. 86, no. 15. Re-struck on another coin. 5. 1890. Presented by Col. Miles.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN RULERS OF THE FIRST SERIES.	
			Tetradrachm.	
1	250·2 *16·21*	Æ 1·3 ↑	Head r. as on coins of Autophradates; ear-ring not visible; on neck, three pellets; border of dots nearly obliterated.	Fire-temple surmounted by altars and figure of Ahuramazda; on l. figure of Autophradates (?) with bow, on r. standard with tassels (ornament obliterated); border not struck up; inscr. entirely obliterated or not struck up.
			Pl XXIX. 10.	
			Drachms.	
2	65·0 *4·21*	Æ ·7 ↑	Head r. as on drachms of Oborzos or Artaxerxes I; border of dots.	Fire-temple surmounted by altars; on l. figure of ruler r., hand raised in adoration; on r., standard with ornament; inscr. on r., downwards, 𐬉𐬌; in ex. off the flan; on l., upwards, 𐬀𐬉𐬌; border of dots.
			Pl. XXIX. 11.	
3	63·0 *4·08*	Æ ·75 →	Similar to preceding; before head, graffito בגרת	Similar fire-temple surmounted by altars; above, figure of Ahuramazda; on l. figure of ruler r., as on preceding; on r. similar standard; inscriptions very obscure, except 𐬉𐬌 between ruler and temple.
			Pl. XXIX. 12.	

1. 1867. Gen. Cunningham. 2, 3. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. Both published by Allotte de la Fuÿe, *op. cit.*, p. 87, no. 21, and p. 89, no. 25. No. 3 re-struck on Seleucid (?) drachm.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	59·9 *3·88*	Æ ·64 ↑	Similar head r.; border of dots.	Similar fire-temple surmounted by altars; on l. figure of ruler r., hand raised in adoration; on r. standard obliterated; inscr. and border off the flan.
5	55·3 *3·58*	Æ ·7 ←	Similar to preceding.	Similar fire-temple; on l. similar figure of ruler; on r. standard with ※ ornament; inscr. on l. off the flan; in ex. 𐭥𐭠𐭲𐭩𐭠; on r. downwards, 𐭥𐭮; border of dots.
				Pl. XXIX. 13.
6	53·9 *3·49*	Æ ·7 ↓	Similar to preceding.	Similar type to preceding, but standard off the flan; inscr., on l. downwards, פרתרכא, in ex. מלכא, on r. downwards, רבא ([פ]רתרכא[י]) border of dots.
				Pl. XXIX. 14.

4. 1874. Rollin and Feuardent. 5. 1852. Merewether. 6. 1917. Presented by Sir E. Grant Duff, K.C.M.G.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SECOND SERIES. about 150–100 B. C. DARIUS (?). Group A. With eagle on head-dress. Uninscribed.	
			Tetradrachm.	
1	254·1 *16·47*	Æ 1·0 →	Head of ruler r., with close-cropped beard, wearing circular ear-ring, and kyrbasia with neck-piece but without side lappets, bound with diadem tied at back; on top of head-dress eagle to front, wings spread; border of dots.	Fire-temple, with double panelled doors, podium, pilasters, and architrave, surmounted by stepped battlements; above it, Ahuramazda hovering l.; on l. ruler with head-dress as on obverse, stands r., r. raised in adoration; on r. bird perched l. on standard with ※ ornament and tassels.
			Pl. XXX. 1.	
			Drachms.	
			Head of ruler r., all as on preceding; usually border of dots.	Fire-temple with Ahuramazda,[1] ruler, bird on standard, all as on preceding.
2	63·8 *4·13*	Æ ·65 ↑	neat style.	(horizontal lines of panels omitted; Ahuramazda to r.)
			Pl. XXX. 2.	
3	63·3 *4·10*	Æ ·7 ↑	neat style.	(horizontal lines of panels omitted; Ahuramazda to r.)
			Pl. XXX. 3.	

[1] On some specimens the position of the god, whether r. or l., is not to be made out.

1. 1872. Wigan Collection. 2. 1882. Presented by Dr. H. Weber. 3. 1850. M. E. Treeve. Same rev. die as no. 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	63·7 *4·13*	Æ ·65 ↗		(Ahuramazda to r.?)
5	63·7 *4·13*	Æ ·7 ↑		
			Pl. XXX. 4.	
6	63·3 *4·10*	Æ ·7 →		
7	63·0 *4·08*	Æ ·7. ↗		(horizontal lines of panels omitted; Ahuramazda to l.?)
8	62·8 *4·07*	Æ ·65 ↓		
9	62·5 *4·05*	Æ ·65 ↖		(Ahuramazda to r.)
10	62·3 *4·04*	Æ ·65 ↘		(Ahuramazda to l.)
11	62·2 *4·03*	Æ ·65 ↖		,, ,,
12	61·9 *4·01*	Æ ·6 ↖		,, ,,
			Pl. XXX. 5.	
13	61·9 *4·01*	Æ ·65 ↘		,, ,,
14	61·9 *4·01*	Æ ·65 ↗	careful style; eagle larger than usual.	,, ,,
			Pl. XXX. 6.	
15	61·0 *3·95*	Æ ·75 ↑		,, ,,
16	58·1 *3·76*	Æ ·6 ↑	peculiar style; eye-shaped mark on cheek; no border.	(Ahuramazda to l.; bad work)
			Pl. XXX. 7.	

4. 1908. Presented by Major Mackenzie Elliot. 5, 6. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23. 7. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 8. 1866. Woodhouse Bequest. 9. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 10. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 11. 1853. Col. Claude Steuart (Sotheby's Sale, 5. iv. 1853, lot 64). Pierced. 12, 13. 1894. Gen. Cunningham. 14. 1851. Sternschuss (from Hamadan). 15. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 16. 1864. Eastwood. In style and fabric this is closer to Group B.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms.
17	31·8 *2·06*	Æ ·65 ↑		
18	29·3 *1·90*	Æ ·55 ↙		
			Pl. XXX. 8.	
			Obols.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms; details summary.
19	10·6 *0·69*	Æ ·35 ↓		
			Pl. XXX. 9.	
20	9·7 *0·62*	Æ ·4 →		
21	9·6 *0·62*	Æ ·45 ↓		(Ahuramazda absent)
			Pl. XXX. 10.	

17. 1913. M. McIver (from Persia). Pierced. 18. 1872. Canon Eaton. 19. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart (?). 20, 21. 1851. Sternschuss (from Shiraz).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Group B.	
			With eagle on top and crescent at back of head-dress.	
			Uninscribed.	
			Drachms.	
			Similar to Group A, but crescent at back of head-dress, relief comparatively higher; no border.	Similar to Group A, but all details more summary, and workmanship ruder; Ahuramazda, where distinguishable, to l.
1	63·8 *4·13*	Æ ·65 ↓	Pl. XXX. 11.	
2	62·8 *4·07*	Æ ·6 ↗		
3	62·8 *4·07*	Æ ·65 ↙		
4	62·7 *4·06*	Æ ·7 ↙		
5	62·4 *4·04*	Æ ·7 ↗	Pl. XXX. 12.	
6	60·0 *3·89*	Æ ·6 ↖		
7	59·8 *3·88*	Æ ·7 ↑	Pl. XXX. 13.	
8	54·1 *3·50*	Æ ·65 ↑		

1. 1841. T. Burgon. 2. 1844. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. Sotheby's Sale, 5. v. 1844, lot 312. 3. 1841. T. Burgon. 5. 1891. Dr. Lubicz. 6. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 7. 1900. Lincoln. 8. 1864. Eastwood.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms.
9	32·2 *2·09*	Æ ·5 ↑		temple front shows plain square in middle.
			Pl. XXX. 14.	
10	32·0 *2·07*	Æ ·5 ←		
11	24·0 *1·55*	Æ ·5 ↑		no divisions to temple front.
			Pl. XXX. 15.	

9. 1906. Presented by Dr. F. Parkes Weber. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23.

10. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill.

11. 1906. Presented by Dr. F. Parkes Weber.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Group C. Crescent on top of head-dress. Inscribed. (מלכא) (?)דאריו Darius (?) the king). Drachms.	
			Similar to Group B, but crescent on top of head-dress, nothing at back; no border.	Similar to Group B; the fire-temple shows three vertical divisions, and stepped battlements; Ahuramazda, when distinguishable, to l., with branch-like wings; the bird stands on an upright rectangle; in ex., sometimes extending up l. side, inscr.:—
1	64·5 *4·18*	Æ ·7 →		(מלכא - - -) **Pl. XXX. 16.**
2	62·1 *4·02*	Æ ·75 ←		(מלכא - - -) **Pl. XXX. 17.**
3	59·9 *3·88*	Æ ·85 ↑		(דאריו מלכא (?)) **Pl. XXX. 18.**
4	56·2 *3·64*	Æ ·75 ↑		**Pl. XXX. 19.**
5	62·1 *4·02*	Æ ·7 →		battlements horn-shaped. **Pl. XLVIII. 9.**

1. 1854. Capt. Jones, H.E.I.C.S. 2. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 3. 1854. Dr. J. Bird (Sotheby's, May 1854, lot 468) *Cor. Num.*, p. 91, no. 45. 4. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23. 5. 1919. Miss V. D. Galton.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	61·2 *3·97*	Æ· 7 ←		battlements horn-shaped. **Pl. XXX. 20.**
7	60·9 *3·95*	Æ ·75 ↓		battlements horn-shaped. **Pl. XXXI. 1.**
8	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·75 ↑		battlements horn-shaped. **Pl. XXXI. 2.**
8 *bis*	52·0 *3·37*	Æ ·75 ↑		
9	50·8 *3·29*	Æ ·7 ↑		battlements horn-shaped. **Pl. XXXI. 3.**
10	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·7 ↑		no battlements. (מלכא - -) **Pl. XXXI. 4.**
11	64·3 *4·17*	Æ ·65 ↑		inscr., beginning above on r., ; temple represented by two rectangles, one within the other, with common upper side; stepped battlements. **Pl. XLVIII. 10.**
12	62·6 *4·06*	Æ ·7 ↑		inscr., beginning above on r., temple as on preceding. **Pl. XXXI. 5.**

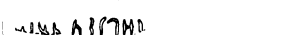
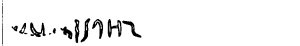
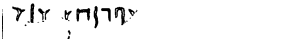
6. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 7. 1872. Canon Eaton. *Cor. Num.*, p. 91, no. 46. 8. 1851. M. Sternschuss (from Hamadan). Twice pierced. 8 *bis*. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. 9. 1908. Presented by Miss Newton. 10. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23. 11. 1919. Miss V. D. Galton. A drachm at Paris (Luynes) is either from the same dies, or (as is suggested by resemblance in shape and loss of detail) cast from this specimen. 12. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	62·2 *4·03*	Æ ·7 ↖		inscr. off the flan; temple as on preceding. **Pl. XXXI. 6.**
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms.
14	27·0 *1·75*	Æ ·6 ↑		 **Pl. XXXI. 7.**
15	25·1 *1·63*	Æ ·65 ↑		 **Pl. XXXI. 8.**
			Diobol.	
			Similar to drachm.	Similar to drachm (battlements horn-shaped).
16	20·5 *1·33*	Æ ·55 →		 **Pl. XXXI. 9.**
			Obols.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms.
17	11·4 *0·74*	Æ ·4 ↘		details very summary; temple has only two vertical divisions and no battlements. **Pl. XXXI. 10.**
18	8·9 *0·58*	Æ ·4 ↓		inscr. illegible; temple as on no. 11. **Pl. XXXI. 11.**

13. 1855. Presented by Col. Rawlinson. **14.** 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23. **15.** 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. **16.** 1890. Presented by Col. Miles. **17.** 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. **18.** 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse	Reverse.
			AUTOPHRADATES II.	
			(ותפרדת מלכא, Vataphradat the king)	
			Group A. With obverse type of his predecessor.	
			Drachms.	
			Head of Darius I (?) r. as on preceding drachms, with crescent on top of head-dress.	Fire-temple as on preceding drachms (group C), battlements horn-shaped, with Ahuramazda to l.; on l. ruler, on r. bird on upright rectangle; inscr. in ex.:—
1	62·6 *4·06*	Æ ·7 ↓		𐎮𐎦𐎼𐎭 (פרדת?)
2	62·5 *4·05*	Æ ·75 ↑		𐎮𐎦𐎼𐎭 𐎢𐎼𐎹𐎹𐎼𐎢 (א[לכ מ]תפרדת [ו]) (battlements stepped)
			Pl. XXXI. 12.	
3	62·3 *4·04*	Æ ·7 ↓		𐎮𐎦𐎼𐎭 (פרדת)
4	59·5 *3·86*	Æ ·75 ↓		𐎢𐎼𐎹𐎹𐎼𐎢 (ותפרדת)
			Pl. XXXI. 13.	
5	55·3 *3·58*	Æ ·7 ↑		𐎢𐎼𐎹𐎹𐎼𐎢𐎮 (תפרדתמ)
			Pl. XXXI. 14.	

1. 1858. Col. Claude Steuart (Sotheby's, 5. iv. 1858, lot 64). 2. 1872. Canon Eaton. 3. 1908. Presented by Miss Newton. 4. 1850. Major Rawlinson. *Cor. Num.*, p. 91, no. 51. 5. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Group B.	
			Obverse type in Parthian style.	
			Drachms.	
			Bust r. of Autophradates, with long beard, diademed; crescent on top of head; wears torque (?) and cuirass.	Fire-temple, showing three vertical divisions, with Ahuramazda l.; on l. ruler, on r. bird on upright rectangle, all as on preceding group; in ex. inscr., sometimes continued on l.
6	64·4 *4·17*	Æ ·8 ↓		 **Pl. XXXI. 15.**
7	63·6 *4·12*	Æ ·75 ↑		 (ותפרדת תמל[כא]) **Pl. XXXI. 16.**
8	63·5 *4·11*	Æ ·75 ↑		
8 *bis*	63·1 *4·09*	Æ ·85 ↙		
9	63·0 *4·08*	Æ ·75 ↓		 (ותפרד[ת מלכ[א]) **Pl. XXXI. 17.**
9 *bis*	62·1 *4·02*	Æ ·75 ↘		 (ו[ת]פרדת (?) מל[כ[א]) **Pl. XLVIII. 11.**
10	61·5 *3·98*	Æ ·8 ↑		 **Pl. XXXI. 18.**

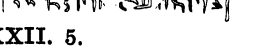
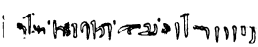
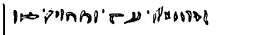
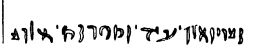
6. 1865. Presented by Mr. I. G. Taylor, Consul at Diarbekr. **7.** 1882. India Office Collection. **8.** 1850. Major Rawlinson. **8 *bis*.** 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. **9.** 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. **9 *bis*.** 1920. Spink (from the Froehner Collection). **10.** 1888. Sir Alex. Cunningham. Pierced.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	61·1 *3·96*	Æ ·75 ←		𐤁𐤓𐤀𐤔𐤍𐤄𐤔 (א[כ]תמלת[ו])
				Pl. XXXI. 19.
12	62·8 *4·07*	Æ ·7 ↖		𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤇 battlements horn-shaped.
				Pl. XXXI. 20.
13	57·7 *3·74*	Æ ·75 ↘		𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤇 battlements horn-shaped.
14	30·5 *1·98*	Æ ·7 *plated* ↑		𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤇 battlements horn-shaped.
15	61·8 *4·00*	Æ ·9 ↓		𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤇 no battlements.
				Pl. XXXI. 21.
			Hemidrachms	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms (battlements horn-shaped).
16	32·6 *2·11*	Æ ·65 →		inscr. battered.
				Pl. XXXII. 1.
17	25·8 *1·67*	Æ ·6 ↓		𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤇
				Pl. XXXII. 2.
18	22·7 *1·47*	Æ ·55 ↖		𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤇 (תרדת)
				Pl. XXXII. 3.

11. 1866. Hooper & Co. 12. 1882. India Office Collection. 13. 1917. Presented by Sir E. Grant Duff, K.C.M.G. Pierced. 14. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 15. 1866. Hooper & Co. 16. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 17. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23. 18. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart.

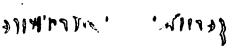
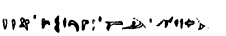
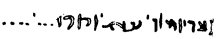
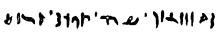
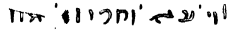
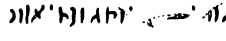
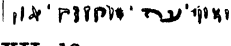
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Obols.	
			Similar to hemidrachms.	Similar to hemidrachms.
19	13·0 *0·84*	AR ·4 ↑		
20	9·2 *0·60*	AR ·4 ↙		inscr. (?); only two divisions to temple front.
			Pl. XXXII. 4.	

19. 1890. Presented by Col. Miles. Twice pierced. 20. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. Twice pierced.

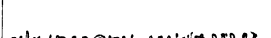
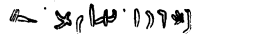
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			THIRD SERIES.	
			First cent. B.C.	
			DARIUS II	
			son of Autophradates.	
			(דאריו מלכ[א] ברה ותפרדת מלכ[א])	
			Drachms.	
			Bust of king l., with long beard; wears Parthian helmet (adorned with three rows of dots and a crescent) diadem, torque, and cuirass; border of dots (usually off the flan).	The king to l., wearing long robe, sceptre in raised hand, standing l. before a lighted altar; inscr. in square, beginning above on r.[1]
1	63·4 *4·11*	AR ·75 ↑	(large bust)	 **Pl. XXXII. 5.**
2	63·3 *4·10*	AR ·7 ↑		 **Pl. XXXII. 6.**
2 *bis*	63·1 *4·09*	AR ·75 ↘	(large bust)	 **Pl. XLVIII. 12.**
3	62·8 *4·07*	AR ·7 ←		
4	61·8 *4·00*	AR ·75 ↗		 **Pl. XXXII. 7.**
5	60·4 *3·91*	AR ·8 ↑	(large bust; triskeles behind)	 **Pl. XXXII. 8.**

[1] The four sections of the inscription are divided, in the facsimiles, by small upright dashes.

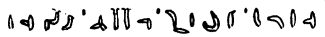
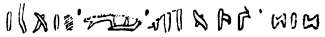
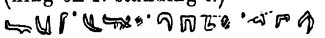
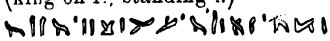
1. 1891. Dr. Lubicz. 2. 1888. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 2 *bis*. 1920. Spink (from the Froehner Collection). 3. 1856. Presented by J. G. Lumsden, Bombay Civi Service. 4. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1850, p. 68, no. 5; p. 107 *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. II. 2. *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 169, no. 50. 5. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill Pierced. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	59·3 *3·84*	Æ ·65 ↓	(large bust)	
7	59·3 *3·84*	Æ ·65 →		
8	57·2 *3·71*	Æ ·7 ↑		 Pl. XXXII. 9.
9	56·6 *3·67*	Æ ·8 ↑		 Pl. XLVIII. 13.
10	56·2 *3·64*	Æ ·75 ←		inscr. much battered.
11	55·5 *3·60*	Æ ·7 →	(large bust)	 Pl. XXXII. 10.
12	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·8 ←		 Pl. XXXII. 11.
13	54·8 *3·55*	Æ ·65 ↙	(large bust)	 Pl. XXXII. 12.
14	52·0 *3·37*	Æ ·7 ↑		
15	50·3 *3·26*	Æ ·65 ↑		 Pl. XXXII. 13.

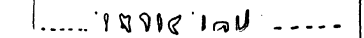
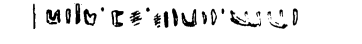
6. 1918. Presented by Rev. E. Rogers. 7. 1853. Col. Claude Steuart. Sotheby's, April 4, 1853, lot 64. 8. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 9. 1919. Miss V. D. Galton. 10. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 11. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 12. 1882. India Office Collection (from Sir H. Willock's Collection). H. H. Wilson, *Ariana Ant.*, p. 395. 1, Pl. XV. 2. *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. II. 5. *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 170, no. 53. 13. 1900. Lincoln. 14. 1918. Presented by Rev. E. Rogers. 15. Thomas (?). *Num. Chron.*, 1850, p. 68, no. 7; p. 110. *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. II. 4. *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 170, no. 52.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms.
16	29·3 *1·90*	Æ ·5 ↖	(only two rows of dots on helmet)	
			Pl. XXXII. 14.	
17	25·7 *1·66*	Æ ·55 *plated (?)* ↑	,, ,,	inscr. much broken down.
			Pl. XXXII. 15.	
18	29·0 *1·88*	Æ ·6 ↑	(large bust)	,, ,,
			Pl. XXXII. 16.	
			Obols.	
			Similar to drachms, but only one row of dots on helmet.	Similar to drachms.
19	10·3 *0·67*	Æ ·35 ↑		 (rest off the flan)
				Pl. XXXII. 17.
20	9·8 *0·63*	Æ ·4 ↖		 (rest off the flan)
				Pl. XXXII. 18.
21	8·7 *0·56*	Æ ·45 ←		
				Pl. XXXII. 19.
22	8·3 *0·54*	Æ ·4 ↓		inscr. very obscure.
23	8·2 *0·53*	Æ ·4 ↓		,, ,,
24	7·2 *0·47*	Æ ·4 ↓		,, ,,
				Pl. XXXII. 20.

16. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. **17.** 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham. **18.** 189[illegible] Sir Alex. Cunningham. Pierced. **19.** 1913. M. McIver (from Persia). **20.** 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. Pierced. **21.** 1906. Presented by Dr. F. Parkes Weber. **22.** 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. **23.** 1851. M. Sternschuss (from Shiraz). **24.** 1900. Rollin and Feuardent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			OXATHRES son of Darius II. (והוחשתר מלכא ברה דאריו מלכא)	
			Drachms.	
			Bust of king l. in Parthian style, bearded, diademed, with thick wavy hair; wears torque; behind the bust, a monogram; border of dots sometimes off the flan.	The king on l. standing r., with sceptre in raised hand, before a lighted altar; inscr. in square beginning above on r.:—
1	62·5 *4·05*	Æ ·8 ←	monogram, if any, off the flan.	 **Pl. XXXII. 21.**
2	60·8 *3·94*	Æ ·85 →		 **Pl. XXXII. 22.**
3	59·1 *3·83*	Æ ·75 ↑	monogram obliterated.	(king on r. standing l.)  **Pl. XXXIII. 1.**
4	55·9 *3·62*	Æ ·75 ↓		(king on r., standing l.)  **Pl. XXXIII. 2.**
5	56·8 *3·68*	Æ ·75 ↖	monogram, if any, off the flan; much worn.	(king on r., standing l.) inscr. very much broken down. **Pl. XLVIII. 14.**

1. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 2. Double-struck on rev. 3. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 4. *c.* 1861. Presented by Count de Salis. 5. 1919. H. D. Gill (found at Susa).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms (king on l., standing r.).
6	30·5 *1·98*	Æ ·6 ↑		
			Pl. XXXIII. 3.	
7	29·3 *1·90*	Æ ·6 ←	monogram off the flan.	
			Pl. XXXIII. 4.	
8	29·1 *1·89*	Æ ·5 ↓	,, ,,	inscr. obliterated (struck from worn die).
9	27·0 *1·75*	Æ ·55 ↑	,, ,,	(inscr. begins on l. above)
			Pl. XXXIII. 5.	
10	26·0 *1·68*	Æ ·55 ↓	remains of monogram.	
			Pl. XXXIII. 6.	
			Hemiobol (?).	
11	5·4 *0·35*	Æ ·45 →	Similar to drachms; border and monogram, if any, off the flan.	Similar to drachms (king on r., standing l.); traces of inscr.
			Pl. XXXIII. 7.	

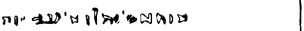
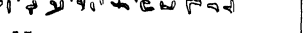
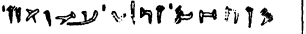
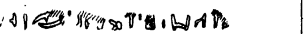
6. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 7. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 8. 1917. Presented by Sir E. Grant Duff, K.C.M.G. 9. 1864. Eastwood. 10. 1848 Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 11. 1842. Presented by Rev. J. D. Money.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN RULER.	
			Drachm.	
1	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·75	Bust l., resembling that on preceding drachms.	surrounded by radiating dashes.
			Pl. XXXIII. 8.	

1. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ARTAXERXES II son of Darius II. ארתחשתר מלכא ברה דאריו מלכא **Drachms.**	
1	64·2 *4·16*	Æ ·85 ↗	Bust of king l., bearded, with thick waved hair, wearing Persepolitan crown with stepped battlements, diadem, torque, and cloak; behind, monogram or ; border of dots.	The king, on r., standing l., with raised sceptre, before a lighted altar; inscr. in square, beginning above on r.:—
			Pl. XXXIII. 9.	
2	63·0 *4·08*	Æ ·9 ↓	edge bevelled by hammering; border obliterated.	
			Pl. XXXIII. 10.	
3	58·2 *3·77*	Æ ·9 ↓		
			Pl. XXXIII. 11.	
4	53·8 *3·49*	Æ ·95 ↑	crescent as well as monogram behind bust.	(king on l., standing r.; legend tends to circular)
5	53·8 *3·49*	Æ ·95 ↖	star as well as monogram behind bust.	(king on l., standing r.; inscr. obscure)
			Pl. XXXIII. 12.	

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 2. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1850, p. 68, no. 8. *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. II. 9. *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 174, no. 84. 3. 1866. Rollin and Feuardent. 4. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 5. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham. Broken.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms (king on r., standing l.)
6	31·3 *2·03*	Æ ·6 ←	(no monogram; edge bevelled by hammering)	inscr. obscure. **Pl. XXXIII. 13.**
7	31·2 *20·2*	Æ ·65 ↓		 **Pl. XXXIII. 14.**
8	31·0 *2·01*	Æ ·6 ↓		(inscr. begins on r. below) **Pl. XXXIII. 15.**
9	30·0 *1·94*	Æ ·7 ↑		(inscr. begins on r. below)  **Pl. XXXIII. 16.**
10	29·5 *1·91*	Æ ·6 ↘		similar to preceding. **Pl. XXXIII. 17.**
11	29·0 *1·88*	Æ ·6 ←	(no monogram?)	 **Pl. XXXIII. 18.**
12	28·9 *1·87*	Æ ·7 →		 **Pl. XXXIII. 19.**
13	27·9 *1·81*	Æ ·6 ↖	(edge bevelled by hammering)	 **Pl. XXXIII. 20.**

6. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 7. 1917. Presented by Sir E. Grant Duff, K.C.M.G. 8. 1855. Presented by Col. Rawlinson. 9. 1888. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 10. *c.* 1861. Presented by Count de Salis. Same rev. die as no. 9. 11. 1882. India Office Collection (from Sir H. Willock's Collection). H. H. Wilson, *Ariana Ant.*, p. 395. 2, Pl. XV. 3. *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. II 10. *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 174, no. 85. 12. 1917. Presented by Sir E. Grant Duff, K.C.M.G. Pierced. 13. *c.* 1861. Presented by Count de Salis.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	27·6 *1·79*	Æ ·65 ↖		(king on l., standing r.) Pl. XXXIII. 21.
15	27·4 *1·77*	Æ ·55 ↑	(edge bevelled by hammering) Pl. XXXIV. 1.	
15 *bis*	27·4 *1·77*	Æ ·6 ↑		
			Obols.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms (king on r., standing l.)
16	10·3 *0·67*	Æ ·5 ↑	(no monogram) Pl. XXXIV. 2.	
17	10·3 *0·67*	Æ ·4 →	 Pl. XXXIV. 3.	
18	9·7 *0·63*	Æ ·5 ↖	(no monogram)	inscr. badly struck.
19	9·1 *0·59*	Æ ·45 ↑	 Pl. XXXIV. 4.	
20	8·6 *0·56*	Æ ·4 ↓	(no monogram) Pl. XXXIV. 5.	
21	9·4 *0·61*	Æ ·45 ↓		(king on l., standing r.); inscr. mostly effaced.

14. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. Re-struck. 15. 1888. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 15 *bis*. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. The inscription appears to repeat the same word four times. 16. 1906. Presented by Dr. F. Parkes Weber. 17, 18. 1864. Eastwood. 19. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 20. 1888. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 21. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			FOURTH SERIES.	
			First cent. after Christ to about A.D. 224.	
			NAMŌPAT, son of Artaxerxes.	
			(- - - נמופת מלכא ברה ארתח, Namōpat the king, son of Artakh - - -)	
			Drachms.	
			Bust of king l., bearded, with thick waved back hair, wearing Persepolitan crown with stepped battlements, diadem, torque, and robe; border of dots interrupted by bust.	The king, crowned as on obverse, standing r., r. hand extended; before him, star in crescent; circular inscr.:—
1	58·7 *3·80*	Æ ·75 ↑	before face, annulet.	(begins on r.) **Pl. XXXIV. 6.**
2	56·7 *3·68*	Æ ·85 ←		(begins on r.) **Pl. XXXIV. 7.**
3	47·6 *3·08*	Æ ·75 →		portion of inscr.: (begins on r. above) **Pl. XXXIV. 8.**
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms.
4	26·5 *1·72*	Æ ·6 ↓		type reversed (king on r., standing l.); traces of inscr. **Pl. XXXIV. 9.**

1. 1893. Dr. C. Macridi. Slightly double-struck on rev. 2. 1908. Presented by Miss Newton. Re-struck (?). 3. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 28. 4. 1864. Eastwood.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	23·7 *1·54*	Æ ·6 ↓	before face, annulet (?); border off the flan.	portion of inscr.: [illegible] (begins below)
			Pl. XXXIV. 10.	
6	21·0 *1·36*	Æ ·65 →		inscr. much battered.
			Pl. XXXIV. 11.	
7	20·1 *1·30*	Æ ·55 ↓		type reversed (king on r., standing l.) [illegible] (begins on l. above)
			Pl. XXXIV. 12.	
8	19·4 *1·26*	Æ ·55 →		type reversed (king on r., standing l.); portion of inscr.
			Pl. XXXIV. 13.	
8 *bis*	16·8 *1·09*	Æ ·6 ↘		type reversed (king on r., standing l.); inscr. fragmentary.
			Obol (?).	
9	5·9 *0·38*	Æ ·4 ↙	Similar to drachms (but only two battlements on crown).	Similar to drachms; inscr. (begins above) [illegible]
			Pl. XXXIV. 14.	
			Hemidrachm.	
10	25·6 *1·66*	Æ ·55 ↑	Bust as on drachms of preceding group, but without tie to diadem; border, if any, off the flan.	Star in recumbent crescent; circular inscr., beginning on r.:— [illegible] ?(נמופת - - - שת)
			Pl. XXXIV. 15.	

5. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 6. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. Pierced. 7. 1882. India Office Collection (from Sir H. Willock's Collection). H. H. Wilson, *Ariana Ant.*, p. 396. 8, Pl. XV. 4. 8. 1851. M. Sternschuss (from Hillah). 8 *bis*. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. Chipped. 9. 1906. Presented by Dr. F. Parkes Weber. 10. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Diobols.	
			Bust as on drachms of preceding group, but beard shorter; no border.	Formal representation of diadem and tie (?); inscr., if any, off the flan.
11	19·9 *1·29*	Æ ·5 *base*	**Pl. XXXIV. 16.**	
12	10·3 *0·67*	Æ ·45 *base*	**Pl. XXXIV. 17.**	

11. 1906. Presented by Dr. Parkes Weber. 12. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN.	
			Drachm.	
1	47·3 *3·06*	Æ ·8 ↓	Bust l., bearded, wearing tiara (bearing pellet in crescent and row of dots defining its crown) and diadem; bushy hair; torque and robe; behind, uncertain inscr.; in front, uncertain letter or symbol; border of dots.	Bust of king l., as on obverse, facing star in crescent; inscr., beginning on r. 𐤀𐤋𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤉𐤐𐤋𐤊𐤉; in field l., dagger (?)
			Pl. XXXIV. 18.	
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar bust l. (details varying); border of dots.	Bust of king l., facing star in crescent; around, inscr.:—
2	26·4 *1·71*	Æ ·6 ↓	details of tiara and dress obliterated.	(type reversed, bust of king r.); inscr. below, fragmentary 𐤁 𐤓
			Pl. XXXIV. 19.	
3	25·0 *1·62*	Æ ·55 ↑	on tiara, pellet in crescent and two rows of dots; in field l. ⌇ (? flaw in die).	𐤔𐤅𐤓𐤄𐤅ש (begins on l.) (𐤀 ? 𐤇𐤌 ? 𐤐 ? ?)
			Pl. XXXIV. 20.	
4	21·5 *1·39*	Æ ·6 ↑	on tiara, pellet in crescent, and single row of dots.	(type reversed, bust of king r.); inscr. fragmentary.
			Obol.	
5	10·8 *0·70*	Æ ·45 ↑	Bust l., bearded, wearing tiara (bearing crescent, zigzag ornament, and row of dots), diadem, torque, and robe; border of dots.	Bust of king l., facing star in crescent; around, inscr. (begins on r.) 𐤀𐤓𐤉 𐤋 — 𐤊
			Pl. XXXIV. 21.	

1. 1865. Rollin and Feuardent. 2. 1890. Presented by Col. Miles. 3. 1882. India Office Collection (from Sir H. Willock's Collection). H. H. Wilson, *Ariana Ant.*, p. 396. 4, Pl. XV. 5. 4. 1906. Presented by Dr. Parkes Weber. 5. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 23.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAKUR, son of Oxathres (?). (?פכור מלכא ברה והוחש, Pakur the king, son of Vahukh - - ?).	
			Drachms.	
			Bust of king l., bearded, diademed, with thick back hair waved, wearing torque and robe; border of dots.	Triskeles; around, inscr., beginning on l. above:—
1	58·2 *3·77*	Æ ·8		
			Pl. XXXV. 1.	
2	45·3 *2·93*	Æ ·8	border almost rectangular.	
			Pl. XXXV. 2.	
			Obol.	
3	8·7 *0·56*	Æ ·45	Similar to drachms.	Triskeles; around, remains of inscr.
			Pl. XXXV. 3.	
			Drachms.	
			Bust of king l., bearded, with thick back hair waved, wearing diadem, torque, and robe; bust interrupts border; behind head, inscr.:—	Similar bust to obverse.
4	61·6 *3·99*	Æ 1·0 ↓	end of torque in large spiral in front of face; inscr. (פכור מלכא)	no spiral end to torque.
			Pl. XLVIII. 17.	
5	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·7 ↑	inscr. broken down; ends in א	traces of inscr. before and behind bust; border of dots.
			Pl. XXXV. 4.	

1. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 2. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 3. 1918. M. McIver (from Persia). 4. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. 5. 1902. Noury Bey.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	40·1 *2·60*	Æ ·7 ↑	similar to preceding; remains of inscr ; no trace of border.	similar to preceding; behind, inscr. ending מלכא; in front, traces of inscr.; no border visible.
			Pl. XLVIII. 16.	
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar bust to that on drachm, l.	Similar bust to obverse, l.
7	28·1 *1·82*	Æ ·55 ↑	border and inscr., if any, off the flan.	border and inscr., if any, off the flan.
8	27·5 *1·78*	Æ ·6 ↑	inscr. behind bust פכור מלכא (?)	inscr. behind bust ; concave field.
			Pl. XXXV. 6.	
9	23·1 *1·50*	Æ ·55 ↖	inscr. behind bust פכור מלכא (?) border interrupted by bust.	traces of inscr. behind bust; concave field.
			Pl. XXXV. 5.	
			Obols.	
			Similar to hemidrachms.	Similar to hemidrachms; no border.
10	10·3 *0·67*	Æ ·45 ↑	traces of inscr. behind bust; border of dots.	inscr. behind bust
			Pl. XXXV. 7.	
11	9·7 *0·63*	Æ ·5 ↓	no border or inscr.	no inscr.
			Pl. XXXV. 8.	

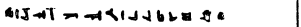
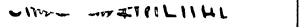
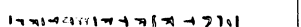
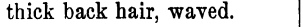
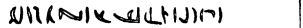
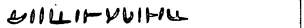
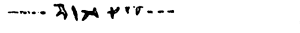
6. 1919. Presented by Mr. L. A. Lawrence. 7. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 8. 1864. Eastwood. 9. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. 10. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. Glendining Sale, 15. iii. 1917, lot 28. 11. 1906. Presented by Dr. Parkes Weber.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN.	
			Drachm.	
1	53·8 *3·49*	Æ ·8 ↑	Bust of king l., bearded, with thick back hair waved, wearing diadem, torque, and robe; before bust, star; no border.	Bird (eagle?) flying l., holding wreath in beak; around, inscr. (beginning below)
			Pl. XXXV. 9.	

1. 1902. Noury Bey.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KAPĀT (?), son of Namōpat.	
			כ(?)פאת מלכ[א] ברה נמופת מלכא (כ(?)פאת מלכ[א] ברה נמופת מלכא, Kapāt the king, son of Namōpat the king)	
			A. With neck-piece to tiara.	
			Drachms.	
			Bust l., bearded, wearing tiara (with neck-piece round top, decorated with three rows of dots, crescent, and pellet), diadem, torque, and robe; no border.	Bust l., bearded and diademed, wearing torque (?) and robe; around, inscr. tending to arrangement in square; beginning above on r.:—
1	54·7 *3·54*	Æ ·75 ↓		thick back hair, waved.
			Pl. XXXV. 10.	
2	53·0 *3·43*	Æ ·7 ↓	two rows of dots and no neck-piece to tiara; traces of border of dots interrupted by bust.	thick back hair, waved.
			Pl. XXXV. 11.	
3	52·7 *3·41*	Æ ·7 ↓	details of tiara obliterated; border of dots interrupted by bust.	thick back hair, waved.
			Pl. XXXV. 12.	
4	60·0 *3·89*	Æ ·65 ↓		
			Pl. XXXV. 13.	
5	53·8 *3·49*	Æ ·65 ↑		
			Pl. XXXV. 14.	
6	52·3 *3·39*	Æ ·65 →		
			Pl. XXXV. 15.	

1. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 2. 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 3. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1850, p. 68. 4 and p. 106. *Z. D. M. G.*, 1867, Taf. II, 8. *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 179, no. 119. 4, 5. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 6. 1872. Canon Eaton.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	51·9 *3·36*	Æ ·7 →		 Pl. XXXV. 16.
8	51·6 *3·34*	Æ ·7 ↓		inscr. fragmentary. Pl. XXXV. 17.
9	48·4 *3·14*	Æ ·65 →		 Pl. XXXV. 18.
10	47·5 *3·08*	Æ ·65 →		 Pl. XXXV. 19.
11	52·7 *3·41*	Æ ·65 ↘	behind bust, small diadem with ties hanging down.	bust to r., rudely executed.
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms; details of head-dress often obscure.	Similar to drachms.
12	25·5 *1·65*	Æ ·5 ↓		thick back hair, waved.  Pl. XXXV. 20.
13	25·2 *1·63*	Æ ·5 ↙		
13 *bis*	24·3 *1·57*	Æ ·55 ↑		 Pl. XXXV. 21.
13 *ter*	24·0 *1·56*	Æ ·5 ↓		
14	23·6 *1·53*	Æ ·55 ↘		 Pl. XXXV. 22.

7. 1865. Presented by I. G. Taylor, Consul at Diarbekr. 8. 1844. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. Sotheby's Sale, May 1844, lot 312 (?). 9–11. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 12. 1872. Canon Eaton. 13. 1855. Presented by Col. Rawlinson. 13 *bis* and *ter*. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. 14. 1917. Presented by Sir E. Grant Duff, K.C.M.G.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
15	23·5 *1·52*	Æ ·55 ↘		
16	22·1 *1·43*	Æ ·5 ↑		Pl. XXXV. 23.
17	22·0 *1·43*	Æ ·5 ↓		inscr. fragmentary. Pl. XXXV. 24.
18	21·6 *1·40*	Æ ·5 ↑		Pl. XXXV. 25.
19	20·8 *1·35*	Æ ·55 ←		Pl. XXXVI. 1.
20	20·6 *1·33*	Æ ·5 ↖		tuft of hair at back; inscr. very fragmentary. Pl. XXXVI. 2.
			Hemiobol.	
21	5·0 *0·32*	Æ ·4 →	Similar to drachms, but two rows of dots and pellet without crescent on tiara.	Bust l., bearded, diademed; traces of inscr. in front. Pl. XXXVI. 3.
			B. With thick back hair, and no neck-piece to tiara.	
			Drachms.	
			Bust l., bearded, with thick back hair waved, wearing tiara (adorned with three rows of dots), torque, and robe; border of dots interrupted by bust.	Bust l., bearded, diademed, with thick back hair waved, as on drachms nos. 1–3; inscr. arranged in square.
22	54·7 *3·54*	Æ ·7 ↑	on tiara, ⚜ (?).	Pl. XXXVI. 4.

15. 1855. Presented by Col. Rawlinson. 16. 1866. Hooper. 17. 1855. Presented by Col. Rawlinson. 18. 1908. Presented by Miss Newton. 19. 1855. Presented by Col. Rawlinson. 20. 1851. M. Sternschuss (from Hillah). 21. 1902. Noury Bey. 22. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
22 *bis*	54·6 *3·54*	Æ ·7 ↘	on tiara, crescent; in field l. star in crescent, r. ✪	
			Pl. XXXVI. 5.	
23	52·2 *3·38*	Æ ·7 ↓	on tiara, crescent.	
24	50·0 *3·24*	Æ ·7 ↑	tiara covered with pellets.	כפאת מלכא [אכלכ פלגכ (כככ)]
			Pl. XXXVI. 6.	
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms.
25	28·4 *1·84*	Æ ·55 ←	three rows of pellets on tiara.	
			Pl. XXXVI. 7.	
26	27·8 *1·80*	Æ ·6 ↑	two rows of pellets and crescent on tiara.	
			Pl. XXXVI. 8.	
27	25·9 *1·68*	Æ ·65 ←	border off the flan; on tiara, two rows of dots and ✾?	
			Pl. XXXVI. 9.	
28	24·1 *1·56*	Æ ·55 ↓	similar to preceding (✾ on tiara)	
			Pl. XXXVI. 10.	
29	23·9 *1·55*	Æ ·5 →	zigzag ornament on tiara.	hair not waved.

22 *bis*. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. 23. 1864. Eastwood. 24, 25. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. The second half of the legend of no. 24, M. de la Fuÿe suggests, is to be read from left to right, and outwardly. 26. 1872. Canon Eaton. 27. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 28. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. Same rev. die as no. 27.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Obols.	
30	8·1 *0·52*	Æ ·4 ↓	ornament of tiara obscure.	inscr. fragmentary.
31	7·9 *0·51*	Æ ·4 ↘	row of pellets between lines (?) on tiara.	,, ,,

Pl. XXXVI. 11.

30 and 31. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN.	
			Drachms.	
			Bust l., with short beard, wearing tiara (decorated with (usually) two rows of pellets and a symbol), diadem, torque, and robe; behind head, triskeles; border of dots.	Formal representation of a double diadem with ties; around, inscr. (very fragmentary).
1	54·9 *3·56*	Æ ·7	triskeles turning to l.; border off the flan; pellet in crescent on tiara.	inscr. mostly truncated.
			Pl. XXXVI. 12.	
2	48·7 *3·16*	Æ ·65	triskeles (turning to l.) in front of head; crescent on tiara.	
			Pl. XXXVI. 13.	
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms; no border.	Similar to drachms; slight remains of inscr.
3	25·2 *1·63*	Æ ·5	triskeles turning to r.; on tiara,	
			Pl. XLVIII. 15.	
4	23·7 *1·54*	Æ ·55	„ „	
			Pl. XXXVI. 14.	
5	23·5 *1·52*	Æ ·55	„ „	
			Pl. XXXVI. 15.	
6	23·3 *1·51*	Æ ·55	no triskeles; on tiara, cross on crescent.	
			Pl. XXXVI. 16.	

1. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 2. 1882. India Office Collection. 3. 1918. Presented by Rev. E. Rogers. 4. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 5. 1917. Presented by G. F. Hill. 6. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	23·3 *1·51*	Æ ·5	triskeles turning to l.; on tiara, crescent.	
			Pl. XXXVI. 17.	
8	22·2 *1·44*	Æ ·5	no triskeles; on tiara, crescent.	
9	21·9 *1·42*	Æ ·5	triskeles blundered; on tiara, ?	
			Pl. XXXVI. 19.	
10	21·5 *1·39*	Æ ·55	triskeles turning to r.; on tiara, pellet in crescent.	
11	20·2 *1·31*	Æ ·5	triskeles turning to l.; on tiara, pellet in crescent.	
			Pl. XXXVI. 18.	
12	19·6 *1·27*	Æ ·55	triskeles turning to l.; on tiara, pellet.	
13	18·3 *1·19*	Æ ·55	triskeles turning to r.; on tiara, pellet.	
14	17·3 *1·12*	Æ ·5	triskeles (?); on tiara, pellet in crescent.	
15	13·7 *0·89*	Æ ·45 *base*	triskeles blundered.	
			Obol.	
16	7·3 *0·47*	Æ ·5	Similar to drachms; two rows of pellets on tiara; no triskeles.	Diadem represented by two concentric circles; ties do not fall across it; inscr. fragmentary.
			Pl. XXXVI. 20.	

7. 1866. Hooper & Co. 8. 1844. Steuart. Sotheby's Sale, 8. v. 1844, lot 812. 9. 1864. Eastwood. 10. 1906. Presented by Dr. F. Parkes Weber. 11. 1900. Presented by Mr. W. T. Ready. 12. 1918. Presented by Rev. E. Rogers. 13. Presented by Count de Salis. 14. 1864. Eastwood. 15. 1900. Presented by Mr. W. T. Ready. 16. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. · Pierced and broken.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AUTOPHRADATES III (?) (ותפרדת מלכא (?), Vataphradat (?) the king).	
			Drachm.	
			Bust l., bearded, wearing tiara (adorned with two rows of pellets and pellet in crescent), diadem, and robe; behind bust, upwards, inscr.:—	Bust l., bearded, with thick back hair, wearing diadem and robe; around, inscr., beginning on r. below:—
1	43·5 *2·82*	Æ ·8 ↑	[illegible] [illegible][פרדתמ][לכא (?)]	[illegible]
			Pl. XXXVI. 21.	
			Hemidrachm.	
2	22·2 *1·44*	Æ ·55 ↓	Similar type; one row of pellets and crescent in pellet on tiara; inscr. [illegible]	Inscr. truncated.
			Pl. XXXVI. 22.	
			Obol.	
3	8·2 *0·53*	Æ ·85 ↓	Similar type; one row of pellets and crescent on tiara; behind, triskeles; no inscr.	Similar type; inscr. fragmentary.
			Pl. XXXVI. 23.	

1. *Num. Chron.*, 1872, p. 42, Pl. II. 4. *Z. f. N.*, IV, p. 183, note after no. 147. The doubts which might attach to this coin are removed since it has been cleaned. 2. 1918. Presented by Rev. E. Rogers. 3. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. Pierced.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ARTAXERXES III, son (?) of Mithri (ארתחשת — מתרי מלכא, Artakhshat—Mithri the king).	
			Drachms.	
1	50·3 *3·26*	Æ ·7 ↑	Bust l., bearded, diademed, wearing open crown with stepped battlements, above which is high fur (?) head-dress; wears robe; border, if any, off the flan.	Beardless diademed bust l., with rays above head; in front, inscr. 𐡀𐡓
			Pl. XXXVI. 24.	
			Bust l., bearded, diademed; high fur (?) head-dress on crown of head; hair in thick mass behind; wears robe; behind, triskeles turning r.	Beardless diademed bust l., with rays above head; in front, downwards, inscr.:—
2	46·4 *3·01*	Æ ·7 ↖	triskeles mostly off the flan.	𐡀𐡓𐡉
			Pl. XXXVI. 25.	
3	44·2 *2·86*	Æ ·7 →		𐡀𐡓
			Pl. XXXVI. 26.	
			Hemidrachms.	
4	19·5 *1·26*	Æ ·55 →	Similar to no. 2, but in front star in crescent and triskeles turning l.; behind, inscr.:— 𐡀𐡓𐡕𐡇𐡔𐡕 (ארתחשת)	Similar type to drachms; no inscr. visible.
			Pl. XXXVII. 1.	
5	18·4 *1·19*	Æ ·55 →	Similar to no. 2.	Similar type to drachms; inscr. on r. upwards, 𐡌𐡕𐡓𐡀, on l. downwards, 𐡀𐡓𐡉
			Pl. XXXVII. 2.	

1. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. 2. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart.
3. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection. 4. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection.
5. 1864. Eastwood.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MANUČITHR II, son of Manučithr I. (מנוּתרי מלכא Manučithr the king)	
			Drachms.	
			Bust l., bearded, wearing tiara (decorated with two rows of pellets and pellet in crescent) diadem, torque, and robe; behind, upwards, inscr.:—	Beardless bust l., diademed, hair dressed high (or fur head-dress) on crown of head; hair in thick mass behind.
1	47·7 *3·09*	Æ ·7 ←	(- - נתרים - -)	on l., upwards, מנוּתרי (מלכ[א])
			Pl. XXXVII. 3.	
2	47·0 *3·05*	Æ ·7 ↑	מנוּתרי	hair low on crown of head.
			Pl. XXXVII. 4.	
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar to drachms.	Similar to drachms; inscr. around, beginning on l. below:—
3	23·3 *1·51*	Æ ·55 ↘		
			Pl. XXXVII. 5.	
4	20·7 *1·34*	Æ ·5 ←		
			Pl. XXXVII. 6.	
5	18·4 *1·19*	Æ ·55 →		
			Pl. XXXVII. 7.	
6	18·2 *1·18*	Æ ·5 ↑		
			Pl. XXXVII. 8.	
7	17·0 *1·10*	Æ ·6 ↑		
			Pl. XXXVII. 9.	

1. 1882. India Office Collection. 2. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1850, p. 68, no. 3, and p. 104. *Z.D.M.G.*, 1867, Taf. II. 1. *Z.f.N.*, IV, p. 181, no. 129. 3. 1864. Eastwood. 4. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection. 5. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 6. 1908. Presented by Miss Newton. 7. 1920. Gen. Malcolm Clerk Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN.	
			Hemidrachms *or* diobols (?).	
			Bust l., bearded, wearing tiara (adorned with rows of pellets and inverted crescent), diadem, torque, and robe; thick back hair.	Nude male figure standing l., wearing helmet (?), r. extended, holding short sword, l. on hip; inscr. on r. upwards, and on l. downwards.
1	16·3 *1·06*	Æ ·6 ↓		𐤑𐤅𐤓 𐤁𐤀𐤋
			Pl. XXXVII. 10.	
2	15·9 *1·03*	Æ ·5 ↑		𐤑𐤅𐤓 𐤁𐤀𐤋
			Pl. XXXVII. 11.	

1. 1918. Presented by Rev. E. Rogers. 2. 1915. Col. W. F. Prideaux Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MANUČITHR III, son of Manučithr II.	
			מנגתרי מלכא ברה מנגתרי מלכא (Manučithr the king, son of Manučithr the king).	
			Drachms.	
1	47·8 *3·10*	Æ ·85 ↑	Bust l., bearded, diademed, hair in top-knot and in thick waved mass behind; torque and robe; behind, upwards, inscr.:— [illegible] ([מ]נגתרי מלכא)	Bust l., bearded, wearing high diademed tiara adorned with pellets and a crescent; thick waved back hair; torque and robe; behind, upwards, and in front, downwards, inscr. (partly double-struck):— [illegible] ([ברה] מנגתרי [מל]כא)
			Pl. XXXVII. 12.	
2	47·2 *3·06*	Æ ·85 ↓	Bust l., bearded, wearing high diademed tiara, adorned with rows of pellets and a pellet in crescent; torque and robe; behind, upwards, inscr.:— [illegible] (מנגתרי מלכא)	Bust l., bearded, wearing diademed head-dress, with top bent forward, and adorned with row of pellets; torque and robe; in front, downwards, and behind, upwards, inscr.:— [illegible] (ברה מנגתרי מלכא)
			Pl. XXXVII. 13.	
			Hemidrachm.	
3	24·0 *1·55*	Æ ·65 ↘	Similar to the drachm no. 2, but no pellet in the crescent; behind head, triskeles.	Similar to obverse of the drachm no. 1; inscr. [illegible] (l. downwards), [illegible] (r. upwards) ([מנגת][רי] מלכא)
			Pl. XXXVII. 14.	

1, 2. 1866. Hooper & Co. 3. 1918. Anonymous donation.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ARTAXERXES IV, son of Manučithr. (ארתחשתרי מלכא בר מנוֹתרי מלכא Artakhshatr the king, son of Manučithr the king)	
			Drachms.	
			Bust l., bearded, diademed, hair in top-knot and thick waved mass behind; torque and robe.	Bust l., bearded, wearing diademed mural crown with stepped battlements, above which rays; hair in thick waved mass behind; robe; on l. downwards, and on r. upwards, inscr.:—
1	35·0 *2·27*	Æ ·75 ↓	trace of a symbol or monogram behind.	(ארתח - מלכא)
			Pl. XXXVII. 15.	
2	31·3 *2·03*	Æ ·75 ↓	„ „	(-ארתח)
			Pl. XXXVII. 16.	
3	29·3 *1·90*	Æ ·55 ↓	in front, pellet in crescent; behind, upwards, inscr.:— (חשתר מלכא - -)	back hair in bunch (מנוֹתרי מלכא -)
			Pl. XXXVII. 17.	
4	24·6 *1·59*	Æ ·6 ↓	in front pellet in crescent and behind, upwards, inscr.:— (- - חשתת מ - -)	back hair in bunch; (מלכא - -)
			Pl. XXXVII. 18.	
			Hemidrachm.	
5	16·7 *1·08*	Æ ·6 ↑	Similar to drachms nos. 1 and 2; trace of a symbol or monogram behind.	Similar to drachms nos. 1 and 2; inscr. (ארתחשת מלכא)
			Pl. XXXVII. 19.	

1. 1866. Hooper & Co. 2. 1902. Major-Gen. M. G. Clerk. 3. 1855. Presented by Col. Rawlinson. 4. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1872, Pl. II, no. 8; p. 42, no. 1. *Z.f. N.*, IV, p. 184, no. 150. Pierced. 5. 1866. Hooper & Co.

ELYMAIS[1]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KAMNASKIRES I (NIKEPHOROS).	
			circa 150 A.S. = 163–2 B.C.	
			No coins in British Museum. See Introduction, and **Pl. LIII. 6.**	
			KAMNASKIRES II and ANZAZE.	
			231 A.S. = 82–1 B.C.	
			Silver Tetradrachms.	
			Busts l., jugate, of Kamnaskires and Anzaze; he is diademed; his beard is long and pointed; wears ear-rings and torque; dress decorated with stars (four-pointed on breast, six-pointed on sleeve); she wears stephane, diadem, necklace, and jewelled dress; border of dots.	Zeus, seated l. on throne with back nude to waist, with himation over lower limbs; l. rests on spear, r. holds Nike who extends wreath towards him.
1	242·1 *15·69*	Æ 1·05 ↑	behind, anchor-shaped symbol, lower part of which forms monogram ⊥.	inscr. above ΙΛΓΙΛΕΩ▒, on r. downwards ▒ΛΓΚΙΙΟΥ, on l. downwards ▒ΛΙΙΛΓΙΛ ΙΓΓΗΙ, in ex. ΛΝΖΛΖΗΙ ΛΛΣ. (ΒΑΓΙΛΕΩΓ ΚΑΜ ΝΑΓΚΙΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΓΙ ΛΙΓΓΗΓ ΑΝΖΑΖΗΓΑ ΛΣ); on l., below hand of Zeus, downwards, in small letters, traces of uncertain inscr.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 1.	

[1] For an Alexandrine coin struck by Aspeisas, governor of Susiana under Antigonus, see Introduction.

1. 1858. James Whittall Sale, lot 833. Gardner, *Parthian Coinage*, Pl. VII. 26. *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 99. Same obv. die as *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 99, no. 2, Pl. V. 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	230·3 *14·92*	Æ 1·1 ↑	details of dress worn away; monogram at bottom of symbol off the flan; above, monogram	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC/ΚΑΜΝΑCΚΙ ΡΟ▒/ΚΑΙΒΑCΙΛΙCCΗC/Α ΝΖΑΖΗC; date, if any, obliterated; traces of inscr. in small letters very faint.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 2.	
3	229·1 *14·85*	Æ 1·15 ↑	as preceding; border obliterated.	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΙ/ΚΑΠΝΑCΚΙΡ Ο▒/▒ΑΙΙΑΙΙΑΙ▒/ ex. obliterated; no traces of inscr. in small letters.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 3.	
			Silver Drachm.	
4	60·4 *3·91*	Æ ·7 ↑	Busts as on preceding; details partly obliterated; anchor and monogram behind, and border, if any, obliterated.	Zeus with spear and Nike seated l. as on preceding; inscr. above ΙΙCΙΙΕΙC, on r. downwards ΚΑΙΙΙΚΙ▒, on l. Κ▒; the rest off the flan.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 4.	

2. 1853. Jos. Olguin (found near Hamadan). Longpérier, *Rois Parthes*, p. 34, Pl. VI. 66. Leake, *Num. Hell., Kings and Dynasts*, p. 66. *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 140, Pl. at p. 139, fig. 4. 3. 1853. Jos. Olguin (found near Hamadan). Longpérier, *loc. cit.*, Pl. VI. 65. Leake, *loc. cit.* *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 139. Same obv. die as no. 2. 4. 1858. J. Whittall Sale, lot 834. *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 102.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KAMNASKIRES III, son of KAMNASKIRES II, and successors. First cent. B.C. to first cent. A.D.	
			GROUP A (with Zeus on reverse).	
			Silver Tetradrachms. None in British Museum. See Introduction.	
			Drachms.	
			Head of Kamnaskires III l., bearded, diademed; wears earring, and dress like that of Kamnaskires II (details obscure); border of dots.	Zeus with spear and Nike seated l. as on preceding; inscr. on four sides; in field l., letter or monogram.
1	60·6 *3·93*	Æ ·7 ↑	beardless.	inscr. above off the flan; on r. downwards ▒ΠΝΑCΚΙΙ, on l. downwards ▒VBACI ΛCIΞ, in ex. KAI‖III)I; in field, K
			Pl. XXXVIII. 5.	
2	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·65 ↑	with short beard.	▒ΛCIΛEΩΞ/KAIINACKIP ▒/▒ΓΓΙΛ▒/▒ΛMNAII▒; in field, K
			Pl. XXXVIII. 6.	

1, 2. 1903. Noury Bey.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GROUP B	
			(with portrait on reverse).	
			Silver degenerating to bronze.	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Bust of Kamnaskires II (?) l., as on nos. 1 ff., p. 245; behind, symbol; border of dots.	Male bust (Kamnaskires III?) l., diademed, with short round beard; drapery on shoulders; inscr. on four sides.
3	242·3 *15·70*	Æ 1·0 *base* ↑	symbol and border obliterated.	inscr. above ▒ΑΠΛΙΠΓ, on r. downwards ΚΑΠΝΑΙΚ▒, on l. downwards ΟΥΠΛΠΛ▒, in ex. obliterated.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 7.	
4	229·9 *14·90*	Æ 1·05 *base* ↑	symbol, star above anchor.	inscr. very barbarous Ι▒Λ: Η▒/▒VΚVΗΓ▒/▒ΜCΙΛ/▒)ΙΛ (double-struck).
			Pl. XXXVIII. 8.	
			Drachms.	
			Bust as on preceding; behind, symbol: star above anchor; border of dots.	Male bust l. as on preceding; inscr. on four sides.
5	53·6 *3·47*	Æ ·75 ↑	double-struck; border off the flan.	on l. upwards ▒ΚΙΟV▒ (?); the rest obliterated.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 9.	
6	51·3 *3·32*	Æ ·7 ↑		on l. upwards ▒Ι•ΙϘΝΗ▒; the rest obliterated; double-struck.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 10.	

3. 1878. Subhi Sale. *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 103, no. 6, Pl. V. 6. 4. Longpérier, *Rois Parthes*, p. 35, Pl. VI. 67. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, p. 185, Pl. VII. 6. *Z.f. N.*, 1881, p. 211, no. 11. *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 103, no. 7, Pl. V. 7. 5. 1903. Noury Bey. 6. 1906. Presented by Miss H. L. Lorimer.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	47·7 *3·09*	Æ ·7 *base* ↑	symbol and border off the flan.	above NM; on l. KA; the rest illegible.
			Hemidrachms.	
			Similar bust to preceding; no symbol behind.	Similar bust to preceding; inscr. on four sides.
8	30·3 *1·96*	Æ ·5 ↑	border off the flan.	above IAKIAI; the rest illegible or off the flan.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 11.	
9	28·1 *1·82*	Æ ·5 ↑	plain border.	above AOCII, on r. downwards HAIP, the rest illegible.
			Pl. XXXVIII. 12.	
			Obols.	
			Similar bust to preceding; border obscure.	Similar bust to preceding; on r., remains of inscr. mostly off the flan.
10	9·3 *0·60*	Æ ·35 ↑	**Pl. XXXVIII. 13.**	
11	9·0 *0·58*	Æ ·35 ↑	**Pl. XXXVIII. 14.**	

7. 1913. H. Conway Elliot. 8. 1878. Subhi Sale. *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 104, no. 8, Pl. V. 8. 9. 1903. Noury Bey. 10. 1850. Major Henry Rawlinson *Rev. Num.*, *loc. cit.*, no. 10, Pl. V. 10. 11. *Rev. Num.*, *loc. cit*, no. 9, Pl. V. 9. Same rev. die as no. 10.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GROUP C.	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Bust l., diademed, with long beard; wide fringe of hair below diadem; dress as before; behind, symbol: anchor having double cross-bar at top, usually with pellet above or beside it, and with star in crescent above; border of dots.	Very degraded copy of bust and inscr. as on previous series; the whole type gradually becoming a collection of dashes.
12	216·9 *14·05*	Æ 1·05 ↘	small bust; upper part of symbol obscure; oval border.	inscr. illegible. **Pl. XXXIX. 1.**
13	209·4 *13·57*	Æ 1·05 ↑	similar to preceding. **Pl. XXXIX. 2.**	inscr. illegible.
14	225·6 *14·62*	Æ 1·15 ↑		above, ΑΙΑΙ; on l., upwards and inwards, ΙΠΠΑΠ; the rest disfigured by bad striking. **Pl. XXXIX. 3.**
15	209·4 *13·57*	Æ 1·2 ↓	no pellet.	bust just discernible; inscr. wholly disfigured. **Pl XXXIX. 4.**
16	213·0 *13·80*	Æ 1·1 ↑	no pellet.	bust in rude outline; inscr. wholly disfigured. **Pl. XXXIX. 5.**
17	231·7 *15·01*	Æ 1.2		bust and inscr. wholly disfigured. **Pl. XXXIX. 6.**
18	162·0 *10·50*	Æ 1·15	no pellet beside symbol; pellet instead of star.	type obliterated; inscr. illegible.

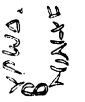
12. 1918. Glendining Sale, 19. ix. 1918, lot 121. 13. 1844. Devonshire Sale, I, lot 4. 14. 1909. Presented by Capt. D. L. Lorimer. 15. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 16. 1918. Presented by Prof. C. Oman. 17. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 141, fig. 5 (according to Vaux, from J. R. Steuart). Longpérier, *Rois Parthes*, p. 85, Pl. VI. 72. 18. 1918. Presented by Prof. C. Oman.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Drachms.	
			Bust, symbol (with single bar, and no pellet) and border as on preceding.	Type and inscr. wholly degraded into collection of dashes, or smoothed away.
19	58·3 *3·78*	Æ ·7	Pl. XXXIX. 8.	
20	59·7 *3·87*	Æ ·65		
21	59·2 *3·84*	Æ ·65		
22	58·8 *3·81*	Æ ·65	Pl. XXXIX. 7.	
23	58·6 *3·80*	Æ ·65		
24	57·4 *3·72*	Æ ·65		
25	55·8 *3·62*	Æ ·65		
26	55·6 *3·60*	Æ ·65		
27	54·3 *3·52*	Æ ·65	Pl. XXXIX. 9.	
28	51·4 *3·33*	Æ ·6		

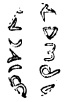
19. 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). 20-6. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 27. 1862. Count de Salis (from Richard Collection). 28. 1856. W. K. Loftus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	48·1 *3·12*	Æ ·7		
30	46·8 *3·03*	Æ ·6	Pl. XXXIX. 10.	
			GROUP D (parallel to Group C).	
			Tetradrachm.	
31	232·3 *15·05*	Æ 1·15	Bust l., diademed, with long pointed beard and bushy back hair; wears torque; behind, anchor-symbol with double cross-bar, and four-pointed star in crescent.	Remains of type (bust (?)) and inscription indecipherable.
			Pl. XXXIX. 11.	

29. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 30. 1856. W. K. Loftus. 31. 1918. Presented by Prof. C. Oman.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ORODES I.	
			Second half of first cent. A.D.	
			Type Aa (bust l. with tiara adorned with anchor).	
			1. With Greek inscription.	
			Drachms.	
			Bust l., bearded, wearing diademed tiara adorned with anchor; behind, anchor and crescent with pellet; border of dots.	Turreted and radiate female bust r. (Artemis-Tyche); wears necklace; around, broken-down Greek inscription, intended for ΥΡΩΔΗC ΒΑC ΙΛΕVC; border of dots.
1	60·2 *3·90*	Æ ·6 ↑		king's name on l. upwards, title on r. upwards, thus:  **Pl. XXXIX. 12.**
2	59·3 *3·84*	Æ ·65 ↑		,, ,, **Pl. XXXIX. 13.**
3	59·2 *3·84*	Æ ·6 ↑		,, ,,
4	58·7 *3·80*	Æ ·65 ↑		,, ,,
5	57·1 *3·70*	Æ ·6 ↑		,, ,,
6	56·5 *3·66*	Æ ·6 ↑		,, ,,

1–4. 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). 5. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 6. 1920. As nos. 1–4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	56·1 *3·64*	Æ ·6 ↑		As on preceding.
8	55·9 *3·62*	Æ ·65 ↑		,, ,,
9	54·4 *3·52*	Æ ·6 ↑		,, ,,
10	49·9 *3·23*	Æ ·6 ↑		,, ,,
			Pl. XXXIX. 14.	
11	59·5 *3·86*	Æ ·6 ↑		king's name on r. upwards, title retrograde on l. upwards, thus: 
12	58·6 *3·80*	Æ ·55 ↑		,, ,,
			Pl. XXXIX. 15.	
13	48·9 *3·17*	Æ ·55 ↑		,, ,,
14	54·6 *3·54*	Æ ·6 ↑		,, ,,
15	51·6 *3·34*	Æ ·55 ↑		,, ,,
16	55·2 *3·58*	Æ ·55 ↑		king's name on r. upwards retrograde, title on l. upwards retrograde, thus:

7. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 8. 1908. Lincoln. 9, 10. 1920. As nos. 1-4. 11. 1900. Lincoln. 12. 1920. As nos. 1-4. 13. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 14. 1920. As nos. 1-4. 15. 1909. As no. 13. 16. 1920. As nos. 1-4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	55·2 *3·58*	Æ ·55 ↑		As on preceding.
18	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·6 ↑		" " **Pl. XXXIX. 16.**
19	54·2 *3·51*	Æ ·6 ↑		" "
20	52·2 *3·38*	Æ ·55 ↖		" "
21	51·9 *3·36*	Æ ·6 ↑		" "
22	51·3 *3·32*	Æ ·6 ↑		" "
23	51·2 *3·32*	Æ ·6 ↑		" "
24	50·7 *3·29*	Æ ·6 ↑		" "
25	44·5 *2·88*	Æ ·6 ↑		" "
26	59·8 *3·88*	Æ ·6 ↑		king's name on l. upwards retrograde, title on r. upwards, thus:
27	50·3 *3·26*	Æ ·6 ↑		" "
28	56·5 *3·66*	Æ ·6 ↑		" "

17. 1920. As nos. 1-4. 18. 1909. As no. 13. 19-27. 1920. As nos. 1-4.
28. 1909. As no. 13.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	54·5 *3·53*	Æ ·55 ↑		As on preceding.
30	50·3 *3·26*	Æ ·7 ↑		,, ,,
31	50·2 *3·25*	Æ ·6 ↑		,, ,,
32	48·5 *3·14*	Æ ·55 ↑		,, ,,
33	43·0 *2·79*	Æ ·6 ↑		,, ,,
34	42·9 *2·78*	Æ ·5 ↑		,, ,,

2. With Aramaic legend.

Tetradrachm.

None in British Museum. For the only known specimen see Allotte de la Fuÿe, p. 56. 17 (here **Pl. LIII. 13**).

3. Uninscribed.

Drachms.

35	59·7 *3·87*	Æ ·55 ↑	Bust l., bearded; anchor with crescent and pellet; border of dots; all as on group 1. / Bust of Artemis-Tyche l., draped, wearing modius; behind, cornucopiae; border of dots.

Pl. XXXIX. 17.

29. 1920. As nos. 1-4. **30.** 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. **31.** 1920. As nos. 1-4. **32, 33.** 1909. As no. 13. **34, 35.** 1920. As nos. 1-4.

			Obverse.	Reverse.
	3·37	↓		
38	50·7	Æ ·6		
	3·29	↓		
39	44·1	Æ ·6		
	2·86	↑	Pl. XXXIX. 18.	
40	58·6	Æ ·6		
	3·80	↑		
41	54.2	Æ ·6		
	3·51	↗		
42	52·2	Æ ·55		
	3·38	↑	Pl. XXXIX. 19.	
43	50·5	Æ ·65		
	3·27	↑		
44	46·6	Æ ·6		
	3·02	↑		
45	39·7	Æ ·6		
	2·57	↓		Pl. XXXIX. 20.
46	37·2	Æ ·55		
	2·41	↑		(bust r.)
47	31·4	Æ ·55		
	2·03	↗		(bust r.)
48	52·5	Æ ·6	small star between anchor and	
	3·40	↑	head.	

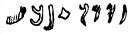
36-9. 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). 40-4, 46, 47. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson. 40, 41, 43, 44 and 47. Found at Susa; also probably nos. 42 and 46. 45. 1900. Rollin. 48. 1916. Presented by Rev. Edgar Rogers (from Teheran).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust l. bearded; anchor with crescent and pellet; border of dots; all as on group 1.	Anchor, on a field covered with vertical dashes.
49	61·5 *3·98*	Æ ·55 ↑		Pl. XL. 1.
50	58·6 *3·80*	Æ ·6 ↑		Pl. XL. 2.
51	55·7 *3·61*	Æ ·65 ↑		
52	55·3 *3·58*	Æ ·6 ↑		
53	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·6 ↑		
54	52·5 *3·40*	Æ ·6 ↑		Pl. XL. 3.
55	49·6 *3·21*	Æ ·6 ↑		
56	48·5 *3·14*	Æ ·65 ↑		
57	48·4 *3·14*	Æ ·55 ↑		
58	46·1 *2·99*	Æ ·6 ↑		
59	40·6 *2·63*	Æ ·6 ↑		
60	59·0 *3·82*	Æ ·6 ↑		
61	52·0 *3·37*	Æ ·65 ↑		Pl. XL. 4.

49–59. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson. All found at Susa, except perhaps no. 58.
60. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 61. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
62	45·3 *2·93*	Æ ·6 ↑		
63	50·6 *3·28*	Æ ·55 ↑		
64	48·3 *3·13*	Æ ·6 ↑		
65	47·6 *3·08*	Æ ·6 ↑		
66	52·8 *3·42*	Æ ·6 ↑	small star between anchor and head.	
			Pl. XL. 5.	
67	43·9 *2·84*	Æ ·6 ↑	,, ,,	
68	55·3 *3·58*	Æ ·65	Similar to preceding (but without star).	Field filled with dashes arranged so as to suggest three ears of corn.
69	46·2 *2·99*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XL. 6.	
70	58·1 *3·76*	Æ ·6		
71	56·2 *3·64*	Æ ·6		
72	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·55		
73	48·5 *3·14*	Æ ·6		
			Pl. XL. 7.	

62. 1908. Lincoln. **63–5.** 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). **66–72.** 1909. As nos. 49–59. **73.** 1894. Sir Alex. Cunningham.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ORODES II (KAMNASKIRES ORODES). Late first cent. A.D. Type Ae. Bust facing in tiara with crest. With Aramaic inscription (URUD MALKA). **Tetradrachms.**	
1	228·8 *14·83*	Æ 1·05	Bust facing, bearded, wearing tiara, with line of dots down front, and transverse crest; in field r., anchor with double cross-bar at top, and crescent containing star; on l., downwards, inscr.; border of dots. (ורוד מלכא) **Pl. XL. 8.**	Field filled with dashes.
2	222·2 *14·40*	Æ 1·1	 **Pl. XL. 9.**	
3	217·3 *14·08*	Æ 1·1		

1. 1856. W. K. Loftus. 2. 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). 3. 1856. W. K. Loftus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Type Ae or Ad. Bust facing in tiara.	
			1. With Aramaic inscription (URUD MALKA BARI URUD).	
			Drachms.	
			Bust facing, bearded, wearing tiara, with line of dots down front; in field r., anchor and crescent containing pellet above; border of dots.	Bust of deity (Artemis?) facing, with two large lateral tufts of hair, from which and from top of head project rays; around, inscr., usually beginning on l. above, ורוד מלכא ברי ורוד; border of dots.
4	55·4 *3·59*	Æ ·6 ↓	tiara with transverse crest; double cross-bar at top of anchor.	
5	54·9 *3·56*	Æ ·6 ↓	similar to preceding.	inscr. begins on r., below.
6	55·8 *3·62*	Æ ·55 ↑	no crest, but double cross-bar.	
			Pl. XL. 10.	
7	62·6 *4·06*	Æ ·6 ↓		
8	60·8 *3·94*	Æ ·6 ↓		inscr. begins on l., middle.
9	60·8 *3·94*	Æ ·65 ↓		
10	57·7 *3·74*	Æ ·55 ↑		inscr. begins on r., middle.

4. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 5, 6. 1920. As no. 2.
7–10. 1909. As no. 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	55·5 *3·60*	Æ ·6 ↓		inscr. begins on r., below.
			Pl. XL. 12.	
12	55·4 *3·59*	Æ ·6 ↑		
13	58·3 *3·78*	Æ ·6 ↗		
14	54·1 *3·50*	Æ ·6 ↑	**Pl. XL. 11.**	
15	49·6 *3·21*	Æ ·6 ←		inscr. begins on l., middle.
16	48·9 *3·17*	Æ ·6 ↓		inscr. begins on r., below.
17	59·9 *3·88*	Æ ·65 ↓		
18	56·4 *3·66*	Æ ·6 ↑		
			2. Uninscribed.	
			Drachms.	
			Bust facing, bearded, wearing tiara, with line of dots down front (usually without sign of crest); in field r., anchor (usually with single cross-bar) and crescent containing pellet above; border of dots.	Field filled with dashes.
19	61·7 *4·00*	Æ ·6	tiara has transverse crest; double cross-bar to anchor.	
			Pl. XL. 13.	

11, 12. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 13-16. 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). 17. 1909. Rollin. 18. 1898. Benlian. 19. As. nos. 11, 12.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	59·2 *3·84*	Æ ·55	tiara has transverse crest; double cross-bar to anchor.	
21	58·1 *3·76*	Æ ·6	,,	,,
22	56·2 *3·64*	Æ ·6	,,	,,
23	55·1 *3·57*	Æ ·6	tiara has no crest (?); double cross-bar to anchor.	
				Pl. XL. 14.
24	61·0 *3·95*	Æ ·65	tiara has transverse crest.	
25	60·4 *3·91*	Æ ·6	,,	,,
				Pl. XL. 15.
26	60·1 *3·89*	Æ ·65	,,	,,
27	56·1 *3·64*	Æ ·6	,,	,,
28	54·2 *3·51*	Æ ·6	,,	,,
29	65·7 *4·26*	Æ ·6		
30	58·6 *3·80*	Æ ·65		
31	58·5 *3·79*	Æ ·65		**Pl. XL. 16.**
32	58·5 *3·79*	Æ ·65		

20, 21. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). **22.** 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa?). **23.** 1916. Presented by Rev. Edgar Rogers (from Teheran). **24.** 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). **25.** 1900. Lincoln. **26, 27.** As nos. 20, 21. **28.** 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. **29–32.** As nos. 20, 21.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
33	58·4 *3·78*	Æ ·6	Pl. XL. 17.	
34	58·1 *3·76*	Æ ·55	Pl. XL. 18.	
35	57·6 *3·73*	Æ ·6		
36	57·2 *3·71*	Æ ·6		
37	55·6 *3·60*	Æ ·6		
38	55·3 *3·58*	Æ ·6		
39	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·65		
40	54·3 *3·52*	Æ ·6		
41	53·9 *3·49*	Æ ·65		
42	53·0 *3·43*	Æ ·65		
43	51·5 *3·34*	Æ ·6		
44	51·0 *3·30*	Æ ·6		
45	50·2 *3·25*	Æ ·6		
46	49·7 *3·22*	Æ ·6		

33–43. As nos. 20, 21. 44, 45. As. no. 22. 46. As nos. 20, 21.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
47	49·1 *3·18*	Æ ·6	**Pl. XL. 19.**	
48	47·3 *3·06*	Æ ·65		
49	54·4 *3·52*	Æ ·6		
50	52·3 *3·39*	Æ ·65		
51	60·7 *3·93*	Æ ·65		
52	60·3 *3·91*	Æ ·65		
53	55·4 *3·59*	Æ ·6		
54	53·2 *3·45*	Æ ·65		
55	52·8 *3·42*	Æ ·6		
56	51·7 *3·35*	Æ ·6	double cross-bar to anchor.	
57	50·9 *3·30*	Æ ·6	,, ,,	
58	50·6 *3·28*	Æ ·55		

47, 48. As nos. 20, 21. **49, 50. 1920.** Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). **51. 1853.** W. K. Loftus (found at Susa). **52, 53. 1856.** W. K. Loftus. **54. 1908.** Presented by Major Mackenzie Elliot. **55. 1894.** Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. **56. 1911.** Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson. **57. 1856.** W. K. Loftus. **58. 1898.** Benlian.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Type Bb. Bust facing, with tufts of hair at sides.	
			1. With Aramaic inscription (KABNAH(Z)KIR URUD MALKA BAR URUD MALKA).	
			Tetradrachms.	
			Bust facing, bearded, with large lateral tufts of hair; diadem and low head-dress; on r., anchor with double cross-bar, and above it crescent containing star; on l., downwards, inscr.; border of dots.	Field filled with dashes.
59	231·6 *15·01*	Æ 1·15	(- - כבנהכי) **Pl. XL. 20.**	
60	209·7 *13·59*	Æ 1·1	Similar to preceding. **Pl. XL. 23.**	
61	225·9 *14·64*	Æ 1·2	(- - - כבנהכיר ורוד) **Pl. XL. 21.**	
62	219·8 *14·24*	Æ 1·1	(inscr. begins above on r.) (- - - כבנהכיר ורוד מלך) **Pl. XL. 22.**	
63	213·8 *13·85*	Æ 1·2	Similar inscr., many letters obscure; lateral tufts smaller. **Pl. XL. 24.**	

59. 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). 60. 1856. W. K. Loftus. Same obv. die as no. 59. 61. 1856. W. K. Loftus. 62. 1919. H. D. Gill (found at Susa). 63. 1856. W. K. Loftus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Drachms	
			(KAMNAŠKIR URUD MALKA or URUD MALKA BARI URUD).	
			Similar bust and symbols (pellet instead of star), but no inscription; border of dots.	Bust of deity (Artemis?) facing, with two large lateral tufts of hair, from which and from top of head project rays; around, inscr. beginning usually on l. above; border of dots.
64	57·4 *3·72*	Æ ·65 ↑	double cross-bar to anchor.	(יר ורוד מלכא - - -)
			Pl. XLI. 1.	
65	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·6 ↑	„ „	(ורוד מלכא ברי ו[רו]ד) inscr. begins on r. below
66	57·4 *3·72*	Æ ·65 ↑		(- - ל ורוד מל (?) ר - - -)
67	62·8 *4·07*	Æ ·65 ↑		inscr. obliterated.
68	55·0 *3·56*	Æ ·6 ↑		(- - מ (?) ורוד - - -)
69	51·4 *3·33*	Æ ·6 ↓		inscr. begins on r. below (ורוד מלכא ברי ורוד)
			Pl. XLI. 2.	
70	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·6 ↓	double cross-bar to anchor.	Similar to no 69, but inscr. begins on l.
			Pl. XLI. 3.	

64–6. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). **67.** 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). **68.** 1824. R. Payne-Knight Bequest. **69.** 1900. Lincoln. **70.** As no. 67.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			2. Uninscribed.	
			Drachms.	
			Similar bust and symbols to preceding; double cross-bar to anchor; border of dots.	Field filled with irregular dashes.
71	65·1 *4·22*	Æ ·6		
72	61·3 *3·97*	Æ ·6		
73	60·4 *3·91*	Æ ·65		
74	60·0 *3·89*	Æ ·65	**Pl. XLI. 4.**	
75	59·9 *3·88*	Æ ·65		
76	58·2 *3·77*	Æ ·6	**Pl. XLI. 5.**	
76 *bis*	58·2 *3·77*	Æ ·6		
77	58·1 *3·76*	Æ ·65		
78	58·0 *3·76*	Æ ·6		
79	57·6 *3·73*	Æ ·6	**Pl. XLI. 6.**	
80	57·6 *3·73*	Æ ·65		
81	57·2 *3·71*	Æ ·6		

71–81. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
82	57·0 *3·69*	Æ ·6		
83	56·8 *3·68*	Æ ·6		
84	56·6 *3·67*	Æ ·6		
85	56·7 *3·68*	Æ ·65	Pl. XLI. 7.	
86	54·4 *3·52*	Æ ·6		
87	54·2 *3·51*	Æ ·6		
88	48·9 *3·17*	Æ ·6		
89	48·6 *3·15*	Æ ·65		
90	62·0 *4·02*	Æ ·6	Pl. XLI. 8.	
91	50·8 *3·29*	Æ ·6		
92	46·2 *2·99*	Æ ·6		
93	58·8 *3·81*	Æ ·6		
94	58·4 *3·78*	Æ ·6		
95	56·2 *3·64*	Æ ·65		

82–5. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). **83** and **84** are from same obv. die. **86, 87.** 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa?). **88, 89.** As nos. 82–5. **90–2.** 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). **93.** 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. **94.** 1900. Lincoln. **95.** 1856. W. K. Loftus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
96	52·0 *3·37*	Æ ·65		
97	53·3 *3·45*	Æ ·6		
			Similar to preceding, but anchor has single cross-bar.	Field filled with irregular dashes.
98	63·7 *4·13*	Æ ·65		
99	62·9 *4·08*	Æ ·65		
100	62·8 *4·07*	Æ ·7		
101	60·9 *3·95*	Æ ·65		
102	60·5 *3·92*	Æ ·6		
103	59·9 *3·88*	Æ ·65	**Pl. XLI. 9.**	
104	59·3 *3·84*	Æ ·6		
105	59·2 *3·84*	Æ ·65		
106	54·3 *3·52*	Æ ·6		
107	52·0 *3·37*	Æ ·6		
108	50·4 *3·27*	Æ ·55		

96. 1856. W. K. Loftus. 97. 1902. Presented by Mr. A. P. Ready. 98–108. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
109	48·2 *3·12*	Æ ·6		
110	53·7 *3·48*	Æ ·6		
111	52·8 *3·42*	Æ ·6		
112	49·3 *3·19*	Æ ·7		
113	52·9 *3·43*	Æ ·6		

109. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 110-12. 1856. W. K. Loftus. 113. 1908. Lincoln.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
21	52·5 *3·40*	Æ ·6 ↑	**Pl. XLI. 15.**	
22	54·9 *3·56*	Æ ·65 ↑		
			2. With Aramaic Inscription	
			Tetradrachm.	
			(PRAHAT(?) MALKA BAR URUD MALKA).	
23	226·0 *14·64*	Æ 1·15	Bust l., bearded, wearing diademed tiara adorned with crescent containing pellet; garment fastened with brooch on breast; behind, anchor and crescent containing pellet; on l., in two lines downwards, inscr.:— 𐡀𐡓𐡕𐡇𐡌𐡋𐡊 𐡁𐡓 𐡅𐡓𐡅𐡃 𐡌𐡋𐡊𐡀 [פרה](?)את מלכ[א] בר ורוד מלכ[א] border of dots.	Field filled with dashes.
			Pl. XLI. 16.	
			3. Uninscribed.	
			Drachms.	
24	59·6 *3·86*	Æ ·6	Bust l., bearded, with symbol, all as on drachms nos. 1 ff.	Field filled with dashes arranged so as to suggest three ears of corn. **Pl. XLI. 17.**

21. 1848. Lt.-Col. Claude Steuart. 22. 1916. Presented by Rev. Edgar Rogers (from Teheran). 23. 1911. G. H. Judd. *Rev. Num.*, 1919, p. 67, and Pl. I. 9. 24. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25	57·9 *3·75*	Æ ·6		
26	45·0 *2·92*	Æ ·6		
			Similar to preceding.	Field filled with dashes, usually parallel.
27	63·4 *4·11*	Æ ·6		
28	61·8 *4·00*	Æ ·6	**Pl. XLI. 18.**	
29	61·6 *3·99*	Æ ·65		
30	58·6 *3·80*	Æ ·6		
31	56·9 *3·69*	Æ ·7		
32	56·0 *3·63*	Æ ·6		
33	55·9 *3·62*	Æ ·6		
34	53·7 *3·48*	Æ ·7		
35	52·1 *3·37*	Æ ·55		
36	50·8 *3·29*	Æ ·6		

25–36. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
37	49·1 *3·18*	Æ ·55		
38	46·3 *3·00*	Æ ·6		
39	54·4 *3·52*	Æ ·6		dashes crescent-shaped. **Pl. XLI. 19.**
40	53·7 *3·48*	Æ ·6		
41	53·0 *3·43*	Æ ·6		
42	56·9 *3·69*	Æ ·65		
43	54·5 *3·53*	Æ ·55		
44	49·6 *3·21*	Æ ·6	**Pl. XLI. 20.**	
45	48·3 *3·13*	Æ ·65		
46	56·7 *3·68*	Æ ·6	double cross-bar to anchor.	
47	63·6 *4·12*	Æ ·6	**Pl. XLI. 21.**	dashes irregular.

37, 38. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 39–41. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa ?). 42. 1900. Rollin. 43. 1900. Lincoln. 44. 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). 45. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 46. 1908. Lincoln. 47. 1919. H. D. Gill (found at Susa).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Type Ac. Bust facing in tiara adorned with two crescents.	
			Drachms.	
			1. With Greek inscription.	
			Bust facing, left shoulder prominent, bearded, wearing diademed tiara, adorned with two crescents containing pellets; on l., ΠPA; on r., anchor and crescent containing pellet; border of dots.	Artemis standing, and inscription, as on series A b. 1, usually beginning on r. above.
48	50·3 *3·26*	Æ ·65 ↑		⁞PAATHCB ACIΛEVC
49	48·8 *3·16*	Æ ·65 ↑		ΦPA - - - ACIΛEV **Pl. XLI. 22.**
50	56·5 *3·66*	Æ ·6 ↑		Φ - - - ⊏B ACIΛ⁞ - -
51	53·4 *3·46*	Æ ·65 ↑	double cross-bar to anchor (?).	- - ⅁ϽϬ8 on l., outwards; on r., - - AA9Π inwards. **Pl. XLI. 23.**
52	50·4 *3·27*	Æ ·6 ↑		- - ϽϬ8 on l., outwards; inscr. on r. obliterated.
			2. Without inscription.	
			Bust facing, &c., as on preceding (decoration of tiara obscure); border of dots.	Eagle standing l.; wings displayed; border of dots.
53	52·7 *3·41*	Æ ·6 ↑		**Pl. XLI. 24.**

48, 49. 1920. Presented by M. J. de Morgan (from a find at Dizful). 50. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 52. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa?). 53. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
54	49·9 *3·23*	Æ ·6 ↑		
55	40·9 *2·65*	Æ ·55 ↑		
56	35·1 *2·27*	Æ ·6 ↑		
57	47·6 *3·08*	Æ ·55 ↑	border oval.	Eagle has wings closed and holds in beak diadem, ends of which fly behind; border oval.
			Pl. XLI. 25.	
58	41·8 *2·71*	Æ ·55 ↑	Similar to preceding.	Double diadem; on either side a crescent, horns upward, containing a pellet; border of dots.
59	41·2 *2·67*	Æ ·6 ↑	crescents visible in decoration of tiara.	
60	40·4 *2·62*	Æ ·55 ↑		
			Pl. XLI. 26.	
61	33·4 *2·16*	Æ ·55 ↑	crescent in field, if any, off the flan.	
62	37·8 *2·45*	Æ ·55 →	no crescent in field.	no crescents.
			Pl. XLI. 27.	
63	33·0 *2·14*	Æ ·55 →	no crescent in field.	crescents with horns outward.

54. 1916. Presented by Rev. Edgar Rogers (from Teheran). 55, 56. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa?). 57. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 58, 59. 1909. As nos. 55, 56. 60. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 61-3. 1909. As nos. 55, 56.

No	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
64	36·2 *2·35*	Æ ·6	Similar bust, &c., to preceding; border of dots. **Pl. XLI. 28.**	Field filled with parallel crescents (?).
65	36·1 *2·34*	Æ ·55	Similar to preceding; tiara adorned with vertical row of pellets; border of dots.	Pattern of crescents: centre of three crescents back to back, surrounded by a border of six crescents with horns outward (?).

64, 65. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa?). In spite of the decoration of the tiara on no. 65, usually associated, according to Allotte de la Fuÿe's classification, with Orodes II, the style and weight of these coins connect them with those attributed to Phraates.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ORODES III.	
			(URUD MALKA)	
			Second cent. A. D.	
			Drachms.	
			Type Be. Bust facing.	
1	38·9 *2·52*	Æ ·55 ↑	Bust facing (l. shoulder prominent), with long moustache and pointed beard; hair dressed high on head; double diadem; small lateral tufts; border of dots.	In a formal wreath, anchor, flanked at top by crescents containing pellets.
			Pl. XLII. 1.	
			Bust facing, all as on preceding, but with larger lateral tufts; border of dots.	Female bust (Artemis?) l., wearing a head-dress with a crest of rays terminating in pellets, and ties falling to shoulders; necklace and pearled dress; behind head, anchor; border of dots.
2	54·8 *3·55*	Æ ·6 ↑		
			Pl. XLII. 2.	
3	45·0 *2·92*	Æ ·55 ↑		
4	44·2 *2·86*	Æ ·6 ↑	in field l., crescent surmounted by a star.	
5	40·3 *2·61*	Æ ·6 ↑		
6	39·0 *2·53*	Æ ·6 ↗		
7	33·2 *2·15*	Æ ·6 ↑		

1. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 2–7. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa ?).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
8	47·0 *3·05*	Æ ·6 ↗		
			Pl. XLII. 3.	
9	45·9 *2·97*	Æ ·6 ↑		
			Pl. XLII. 4.	
10	42·9 *2·78*	Æ ·6 ↑		
11	37·4 *2·42*	Æ ·6 ↑		
			Type B f. Bust l.; Aramaic inscr.	
12	43·9 *2·84*	Æ ·55 ↑	Bust l., with pointed beard, large tufts of hair on top of head and nape of neck; double diadem; in front, traces of Aramaic inscr. (URUD MALKA); border of dots.	Female bust (Queen Ulfan?) l., draped; wears diadem with long ties, and necklace; [in front, inscr.].
			Pl. XLII. 5.	
13	29·3 *1·90*	Æ ·55 ↑	Similar bust l.; in front, anchor; border off the flan.	Similar bust l.; details of head-dress off the flan; on l., inscr. אולפאן (?[ו]פאן, ULFAN); border of dots.
			Pl. XLII. 6.	

8, 9. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 10. 1894. Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham. 11. 1877. Feuardent. 12. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 13. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ORODES IV.	
			(URUD MALKA)	
			Second century A.D.	
			Drachms.	
			Type B g. Bust l.	
			Bust l., with small beard in two points; large tuft of hair on top of head; double diadem; on l. downwards, sometimes inscr. ורוד מלכא; border of dots.	Female bust l. (Artemis?); wears head-dress with crest of rays terminating in pellets, and ties; necklace and pearled dress; border of dots.
1	47·5 *3·08*	Æ ·7 ↑	ורוד מלכ[א]	behind head, anchor.
2	47·4 *3·07*	Æ ·5 ↑	inscr. (if any) off the flan; in front of head, anchor.	
3	46·0 *2·98*	Æ ·6	type mis-struck; inscr. (if any) off the flan.	behind head, anchor. **Pl. XLII. 7.**
4	38·6 *2·50*	Æ ·55 ↑	inscr. (if any) off the flan. **Pl. XLII. 8.**	,, ,,
5	45·0 *2·92*	Æ ·65 ↑	,, ,,	
6	40·0 *2·59*	Æ ·6 ↑	no inscr.	
7	40·0 *2·59*	Æ ·6 ↗	traces of inscr.	behind head, anchor.
8	34·9 *2·26*	Æ ·65 ↑	no inscr.	

1, 2. 1920. Presented by Mr. G. P. Churchill (from Persia). 3-6. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa?). 7. 1920. Presented by Mr. G. P. Churchill (from Persia). 8. 1916. Presented by Rev. Edgar Rogers (from Teheran).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	33·9 *2·20*	Æ ·6 ↑	inscr. (if any) off the flan.	behind head, trace of anchor (?).
10	45·0 *2·92*	Æ ·55 ↗	no. inscr.	behind head, crescent (?).
11	37·0 *2·40*	Æ ·55 ↑	inscr. (if any) off the flan.	behind head, crescent.
12	35·0 *2·27*	Æ ·55 ↑	,, ,,	,, ,,
			Pl. XLII. 9.	
13	37·4 *2·42*	Æ ·55 ↑	Similar type, &c., in lower relief; behind head, anchor; no. inscr.	Similar type, in lower relief.
			Pl. XLII. 10.	
14	32·6 *2·11*	Æ ·5 ↖		
15	32·2 *2·09*	Æ ·55 ↑		in front of head, crescent (?).
				Pl. XLII. 11.
16	30·0 *1·94*	Æ ·5 ↑		
17	28·1 *1·82*	Æ ·5 ↑		
			Pl. XLII. 12.	

9–11. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). **12.** 1909. As nos. 3–6.
13–16. 1909. As nos. 9–11. **17.** 1909. As nos. 3–6.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN KINGS.	
			Late second century to 226 A.D.	
			Drachms.	
			Type B h. Bust l.; rev. Artemis.	
1	27·8 *1·80*	Æ ·5 ↑	Bust l., with beard in two points; small tuft on top of head; double diadem; no anchor behind (?); border of dots.	Artemis, wearing short chiton, standing r.; in extended l., bow, r. draws arrow from quiver at her shoulder; border of dots.
			Pl. XLII. 13.	

1. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (from Susa ?).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Siz Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Type B i. Bust l.; rev. Artemis.	
			Bust l., with beard in two points; small tuft at back of head and sometimes also on top; diadem (usually double); sometimes,[1] behind head, anchor, and above it a crescent and star, separated; border of dots.	Artemis, wearing short chiton, standing r.; in extended l. bow, r. draws arrow from quiver at her shoulder; border of dots.
1	47·3 *3·06*	Æ ·55 ↑		
2	41·2 *2·67*	Æ ·55 ↗		
3	34·0 *2·20*	Æ ·5 ↑		
4	35·1 *2·27*	Æ ·5 ↑		
5	31·5 *2·04*	Æ ·5 ↑		
6	28·5 *1·85*	Æ ·5 ↑		
7	26·8 *1·74*	Æ ·55 ↑		
8	26·7 *1·73*	Æ ·45 ↑		
9	22·5 *1·46*	Æ ·45 ↑		

Pl. XLII. 14.

[1] Some of those coins on which the anchor, &c., are not described may be only faulty specimens.

1. 1900. Lincoln. 2. 1920. Presented by Mr. G. P. Churchill (from Persia). 3. 1900. Lincoln. 4–9. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	22·2 *1·44*	Æ ·5 ↑		
11	21·3 *1·38*	Æ ·45 ↑		
12	20·0 *1·30*	Æ ·55 ↑		
13	31·5 *2·04*	Æ ·5 ↑		
14	31·2 *2·02*	Æ ·45 ↑		
15	25·1 *1·63*	Æ ·4 ↑		
16	31·0 *2·01*	Æ ·55 ↑	**Pl. XLII. 15.**	
17	27·8 *1·80*	Æ ·5 ↑	**Pl. XLII. 17.**	
18	31·5 *2·04*	Æ ·5 ↑		in field l., crescent (horns upward).
19	40·4 *2·62*	Æ ·5 ↑	behind head, traces of anchor, crescent, and star.	
20	38·8 *2·51*	Æ ·55 ↑	behind head, anchor [also crescent and star?].	
21	38·5 *2·49*	Æ ·55 ↑	behind head, anchor, crescent, and star.	
			Pl. XLII. 16.	
22	28·7 *1·86*	Æ ·45 ↑	in front of head, anchor.	
			Pl. XLII. 18.	

10–12. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 13–15. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (from Susa ?). 16. 1916. Presented by Rev. Edgar Rogers (from Teheran). 17. 1905. Presented by Mr. F. A. Harrison. 18. 1909. As nos. 13–15. 19. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 20, 21. 1909. As nos. 13–15. 22. 1909. As no. 19.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Type Bj. Bust l.; rev. Athena.	
			Bust l., with pointed beard; large tufts of hair on head and nape of neck; double diadem; behind, anchor and crescent containing pellet; border of dots.	Athena, wearing helmet and long chiton, r. resting on spear, l. on shield which is on the ground; border of dots.
1	50·7 *3·29*	Æ ·5 ↑		Athena stands r. **Pl. XLII. 19.**
2	40·3 *2·61*	Æ ·5 ↑	anchor off the flan.	„ „ **Pl. XLII. 20.**
3	36·1 *2·34*	Æ ·5 ↑		
4	46·4 *3·01*	Æ ·55 ↑	„ „	„ stands l.
5	46·3 *3·00*	Æ ·55 ↑		„ „
6	44·0 *2·85*	Æ ·55 ↑		„ „

1, 2. 1900. Rollin and Feuardent. 3. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa?). 4. 1916. Presented by Rev. Edgar Rogers (from Teheran). 5. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa). 6. 1909. As no. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Type C. Bust r.; rev. crescent in wreath.	
			Bust r., bearded, diademed, with small tuft of hair at back.	Within a formal wreath, tied at bottom, crescent with horns upward containing pellet.
1	38·0 *2·46*	Æ ·5 ↑		**Pl. XLII. 22.**
2	26·5 *1·72*	Æ ·45 ↑		no pellet in crescent, but two below. **Pl. XLII. 23.**
3	30·3 *1·96*	Æ ·45 ↑		details obscure (no crescent or pellet?).
4	28·4 *1·84*	Æ ·45 ↑		no crescent or pellet? **Pl. XLII. 24.**
5	28·4 *1·84*	Æ ·45 ↑		no crescent or pellet. **Pl. XLII. 25.**
6	24·4 *1·58*	Æ .45 ↑	bust l.	no pellet in crescent.

1, 2. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (from Susa?). 3-6. 1909. Presented by Lt. A. T. Wilson (found at Susa).

CHARACENE

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			I. GREEK SERIES.		
			HYSPAOSINES.		
			reigning 188 A.S. = 125/4 B.C.		
			No coins in the British Museum. See Introduction.		
			APODAKOS		
			reigning 203–207 A.S. = 110/9–106/5 B.C.		
			Silver tetradrachm.		
1	241·6 *15·66*	*Æ* 1·2 ↑	Head of Apodakos r., diademed; traces of fillet border.	Herakles, nude, seated l. on anvil-shaped seat, l. resting on seat, r. holding club which rests on r. knee; on r. downwards, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, on l. downwards, ΑΠΟΔΑΚΟΥ; in field l. Δ, in ex. ΓΣ	203 A.S. = 110/9 B.C.
			Pl. XLIII. 1.		
			TIRAIOS I Euergetes		
			reigning 223 A.S. = 90/89 B.C.		
			No coins in the British Museum. See Introduction.		

1. 1853. Jos. Olguin (found near Hamadan). *Arch. Zeitung*, 1853, 388. *Num. Chron.*, 1856, p. 139. Waddington, *Mél.* II, p. 85, Pl. VI. 3; Babelon, *Mél.* III, Pl. VI. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			TIRAIOS II Soter Euergetes reigning 252–261 or 264 A.S. = 61/0–52/1 or 49/8 B.C.		
			Silver tetradrachm.		
1	210·2 *13·62*	Æ 1·15 ↑	Head r., diademed, bearded, hair in curls; border of dots.	Herakles seated l. with club as on previous coin; on r. downwards, ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ | TIPAIOY, on l. downwards, ΣΩΤΗΡΟ Σ | ▒IEYEPΓ▒; in field, above r. arm, ; in ex. ΑΤΣ	261 A.S. (52/1 B.C.) or 264 A.S. (49/8 B.C.)
			Pl. XLIII. 2.		
			Bronze.		
2	57·0 *3·69*	Æ ·7 ↓	Similar head r.; border, if any, off the flan; bevelled edge.	Nike walking l., r. extended holding wreath(?); on r. downwards, [B]AC IAE▒, on l. downwards, TIPA	
			Pl. XLIII. 3.		

1. 1824. R. Payne-Knight. *Num. Vet.*, p. 193. 1. Visconti, *Icon. Gr.* III, Pl. IX. 9. Langlois, Pl. II. 2. Waddington, p. 87, Pl. VI. 4. Babelon, Pl. VI. 5. 2. 1897. Presented by Mr. H. F. Amedroz. *Num. Chron.*, 1899, p. 107, no. 34, Pl. IX. 13.

No	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			ATTAMBELOS I Soter Euergetes reigning 269 (or earlier)–273 (?) A. S. = 44/3 to 40/39 B. C. **Silver tetradrachms.**		
			Head r., diademed, bearded, hair in curls; border of dots.	Herakles seated l. with club, as on preceding tetradrachms; on r. downwards and on l. downwards, inscr.; above r. arm, monogram; in ex., date.	
1	162·2 *10·51*	Æ 1·2 ↑		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] | ΑΤΤΑ ΜΒΗΛΟ[Υ] on r., ΣΩ ΤΗΡΟ[Σ] | [ΚΑΙ]ΕΥΕ - - - on l.; monogram ; in ex. ΘΞΣ	269 A. S. = 44/3 B. C.
			Pl. LV. 10.		
2	209·6 *13·58*	Æ 1·05 ↑		[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ | Α]ΤΤ ΑΜΒΗΛΟ[Υ] on r., [Σ] ΩΤΗΡΟΣ | [ΚΑΙ]ΕΥΕ ΡΓ - - on l.; monogram ; in ex. ΠΣ	? 270 A. S. = 43/2 B. C.
			Pl. LV. 11.		
3	211·5 *13·70*	Æ 1·15 ↑		[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] | ΑΤΤ ΑΜΒΗΛΟ[Υ] on r., Σ ΩΤΗΡΟ[Σ | Κ]ΑΙΕΥΕ ΡΓ - - on l.; monogram ; in ex. ΒΠΣ	272 A. S. = 41/0 B. C.
			Pl. LV. 12.		

1–3. 1920. D. B. Davies (from Mesopotamia).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
4	187·7 *12·16*	Æ 1·1 ↑		[ΒΑΣ]ΙΛΕ[ΩΣ | ΑΤ]Τ ΑΜΒΗΛΟ[Υ] on r., Σ ΩΤΗΡΟΣ | [ΚΑ]ΙΕΥΕ ΡΓΕΤ - on l.; monogram ; in ex. ΓΟΣ **Pl. LV. 13.**	273 (?) A.S. = 40/39 B.C.
5	165·7 *10·74*	Æ 1·7 ↑		[Β]ΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ] | ΑΤΤ ΑΜΒΗ[ΛΟΥ] on r., Σ ΩΤΗΡΟ[Σ | Κ]ΑΙΕΥΕ Ρ - - on l.; monogram ; under arm of Heracles, letter ; ex. off the flan. **Pl. LV. 14.**	?
			THEONESIOS I reigning 273 A.S. = 40/39 B.C. No coins in the British Museum. See Introduction.		

4, 5. 1920. D. B. Davies (from Mesopotamia).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			ATTAMBELOS II Soter Euergetes reigning 283–317 A.S. = 30/29 B.C.–5/6 A.D. **Base tetradrachms.**		
			Head r., diademed, bearded, hair in curls; border of dots.	Herakles with club seated l. as on preceding tetradrachms; on r. downwards and on l. downwards, inscr.; above r. arm, monogram ; below arm, a letter; in ex., date.	
1	211·5 *13·70*	*base* 1·05 ↑		BAΣIA▒ | ATTAMB on r., ΣΩTHP | ▒▒▒ on l.; under arm, (ב?); in ex.	313(?) A.S. = 1/2 A.D.
2	225·1 *14·59*	*base* 1·0 ↑		▒▒ΣI▒ | ▒TTAMB on r., ▒ΩTHPO | ▒AIEYE on l.; under arm, ; in ex.	316 A.S. = 4/5 A.D.
				Pl. XLIII. 4.	
3	214·9 *13·93*	*base* 1·05 ↑		BA▒ | ATTAMB on r.; ▒▒T▒ | ▒▒▒ on l.; under arm, (ג); in ex.	317 A.S. = 5/6 A.D.
				Pl. XLIII. 5.	

2. 1840. R. Steuart. Waddington, p. 89. 4, Pl. VI. 9. 3. Waddington, p. 89. 5.

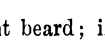
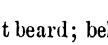
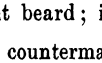
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
4	219·3 *14·21*	*base* 1·05 ↑		BAΣI▨ | ATTAM▨ on r., ΣΩT⊦▨ | ▨▨▨ on l.; under arm, ⊐ (ב?); date off the flan.	?
			Pl. XLIII. 6.		
5	211·7 *13·72*	*base* 1·05 ↑		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ▨ | ▨TTA MB⊦Λ on r.; inscr. on l. obliterated; monogram ⋈, no letter under arm; date off the flan.	?

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			ADINERGLOS Soter reigning 321 or 324–333 A.S. (9/10 or 12/13–21/22 A.D.) **Base tetradrachm.**		
1	221·2 *14·33*	*base* 1·05 ↑	Bust r., diademed, bearded, hair in curls; traces of border.	Herakles seated l. with club as on preceding coins; on r. downwards, ▨ΑCΙΛ Ε▨ | ▨ΑΙΝΗΡΓΛ○, on l downwards, ▨ΩTHP ▨ (rest, if any, off the flan); above arm, remains of monogram; in ex. ΔKT	321 A.S. (= 9/10 A.D.) or 324 A.S. (= 12/13 A.D.)
			Pl. XLIII. 7.		
			THEONESIOS II Soter reigning 363 A.S. = 51/2 A.D. No coins in British Museum. See Introduction.		

1. Waddington, p. 91, Pl. VII. 10. Babelon, p. 231, Pl. VI. 8.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			ATTAMBELOS III Soter Euergetes reigning 365–383 A.S. (53/4–71/2 A.D.). **Bronze tetradrachms.**		
			Head r., diademed; hair in curls; border (when visible) of dots.	Herakles seated l. with club, as on preceding coins; inscr. on r. and l. downwards; above arm of Herakles, monogram; below it, a letter; in ex., date.	
1	200·4 *12·99*	Æ 1·05 ↑	no beard.	[illegible] | [illegible]TAMB[illegible] on r., CωTHP | [illegible] on l.; monogram and letter illegible; date TIϵ	365 A.S. = 53/4 A.D.
			Pl. XLIII. 8.		
2	231·4 *14·99*	Æ 1·05 ↑	no beard; on neck, countermark, obscure.	[illegible]ACIA[illegible] | [illegible]TAMBH on r., CωTHP | KAI on l.; monogram [illegible], letter illegible; in ex., date TΞΘ	369 A.S. = 57/8 A.D.
3	236·1 *15·30*	Æ 1·0 ↑	no beard; on neck, countermark, [illegible]	[illegible] | ATTAMB on r., CωTHP | ϵYϵ on l.; monogram [illegible], letter Y (Ͻ); date off the flan.	?
			Pl. XLIII. 9.		

1. Waddington, p. 100, no. 2. 2. 1920. Spink (from Hermann Weber Collection)
3. 1854. Capt. Jones, H.E.I.C.S. Waddington, p. 100, no. 1, Pl. VII. 12.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
4	238·1 *15·43*	Æ 1·05 ↑	no beard; on neck, countermark	▒▒CIAE▒ | ATTAM B on r., CWTH▒ | ▒K A on l.; monogram obscure, letter ; date ▒▒▒	?
			Pl. XLIII. 10.		
5	228·8 *14·83*	Æ 1·05 ↖	slight beard.	▒▒ | ATTAMB on r., CWTHP | ▒A▒ on l.; monogram obscure, letter ; date TOA	371 A.S.= 59/60 A.D.
			Pl. XLIV. 1.		
6	231·3 *14·99*	Æ 1·05 ↑	slight beard; in front of neck, countermark 	▒▒ | ATTAMB on r., CWTHP | ▒A▒ on l.; monogram , letter O (N); date TOB	372 A.S.= 60/1 A.D.
			Pl. XLIV. 2.		
7	228·4 *14·80*	Æ 1·05 ↑	slight beard; behind head, D; on neck, countermark  (upside down).	▒▒ | ATTAMB on r., CWTHP | ▒▒ on l.; monogram (?), letter obscure; date TOC (?)	375 A.S.= 63/4 A.D.
			Pl. XLIV. 3.		
8	223·5 *14·48*	Æ 1·0 ↑	slight beard; in front of face, countermark 	BAC▒ | ATTAMB on r., CWT▒ | ▒▒ on l.; monogram and letter obscure; date ▒O▒	?
9	191·4 *12·40*	Æ 1·0 ↑	slight beard.	▒▒ | ATTAM▒ on r., CWT▒ | ▒▒ on l.; monogram and letter obscure; date off the flan.	?

5. 1850. Major Rawlinson. This is not the Woodhouse specimen mentioned by Waddington, p. 101, no. 5; the Woodhouse Collection, when acquired by the British Museum, contained no such coin. 6. 1908. Lincoln. 8. 1900. Lincoln. 9. 1852. Merewether.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
10	176·0 *11·41*	Æ 1·0 ↑	fuller beard; on neck, countermark	▒▒ | ΑΤΤΑΜ▒ on r., ▒ωΤΗ▒ | ▒▒ on l.; monogram and letter obliterated; date ΤΟ.. (?)	377 A. S. = 65/6 A D.
			Pl. XLIV. 4.		
11	229·2 *14·85*	Æ 1·0 ↑	fuller beard; on neck, countermark	▒▒ | ΑΤΤΑ▒ on r., CωΤΗ▒ | ▒ΚΑ on l.; monogram , letter ; date off the flan.	?
			Pl. XLIV. 5.		

10. 1874. Rollin and Feuardent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			ARTABAZOS. No coins known.		
			ATTAMBELOS IV Soter Euergetes reigning 412–416 A.S. (100/1–104/5 A.D.).		
			Bronze tetradrachm.		
1	221·3 *14·34*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Head r., diademed, bearded, hair in curls; in front, six-pointed star; traces of border of dots.	Herakles seated l. with club as on preceding coins; on r. downwards, ▒ΑC▒ | ▒TTAMBI▒, on l. downwards, CWT HP | KAIEY; no monogram or letter; in ex., date ΥΙϵ	415 A.S.= 103/4 A.D.
			Pl. XLIV. 6.		

1. 1840. R. Steuart. Longpérier, I, p. 310, Pl. V. 1. Waddington, p. 101, Pl. VII. 14 (where the date is misread as ΥΙΒ).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Date.
			THEONES(I)OS III Soter Euergetes reigning 421–423 A.S. (= 109/10–111/12 A.D.). **Bronze tetradrachms.**		
1	228·0 *14·77*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Bust r., with short beard, diademed, hair in curls; in front, a palm-branch; border (?).	Herakles with club, seated l. as on preceding coins; on r. and l. downwards, inscr.; above arm, monogram; below, a letter; in ex., date. ▒▒ | ▒ΕΟΝΗΙΟ on r., ▒ΩΤΗΡΟ | ▒▒ on l.; monogram obscure, letter ב (מ); date ΥΚΓ	423 A.S.= 111/2 A.D.
			Pl. XLIV. 7.		
2	227·7 *14·75*	Æ 1·0 ↑	on neck, countermark ΑΒ	ΒΑCΙ▒ | ΘΕΟΝΗC▒ on r., ▒ΩΤΗΡ | ▒▒▒ on l.; monogram ? ΑΒ, letter uncertain; date illegible.	?
			Pl. XLIV. 8.		
			ATTAMBELOS V reigning A.D. 116. No coins known		

1. 1874. Rollin and Feuardent. 2. 1882. India Office Collection. Waddington, p. 108. 8, Pl. VII. 16. Babelon, p. 288 f. The date, which Waddington read as ΥΛΑ or ΥΛΔ, and Babelon thinks may be ΥΚΑ, is quite indecipherable.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN KINGS. (2nd cent. after Christ). **Bronze tetradrachms.**	
1	216·9 *14·05*	Æ 1·05 ↑	Bust r., bearded, diademed; hair dressed in two rows of curls on top and tuft behind; bust draped; border of dots.	Herakles seated l. with club, as on preceding coins; remains of inscr. (Greek?) on r. and l.; above r. arm, monogram ; below arm, a letter (?); ex. obscure.
				Pl. XLIV. 9.
2	179·9 *11·66*	Æ 1·0 ↑	Bust r., bearded, diademed; hair dressed in three rows of curls, flat-topped, on top of head, and tuft behind; bust draped; border of dots.	Similar type; remains of inscr. (Greek?); all very much worn.
				Pl. XLIV. 10.

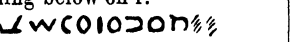
1. Perhaps from C. J. Rich. 2. 1858. Whittall of Smyrna.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			II. ARAMAIC SERIES.	
			A. BANAGA or BINAGA (?).	
			(2nd cent. after Christ).	
			Bronze tetradrachms.	
			Bust r., diademed, with pointed beard; hair dressed in two rows of curls, flat-topped, on top of head, and tuft behind; bust draped; traces of letters in field (?) and of border of dots.	Herakles seated l., with club, as on preceding coins; on l. and r. downwards, inscr.; above r. arm, monogram; below arm letter or letters; border of dots.
1	290·9 *18·85*	Æ 1·05 ↑		on r., inscr. on l. obliterated; monogram (?); letters obscure.
			Pl. XLIV. 11.	
2	234·6 *15·20*	Æ 1·05 ↑		on l., on r.; monogram ; letters
			Pl. XLIV. 12.	

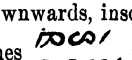
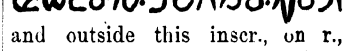
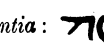
1. From C. J. Rich (?). *Num. Chron.*, 1856, no. 7 (obv.) on Plate at p. 1. 2. From C. J. Rich (?). *Num. Chron.*, 1856, no. 8 (rev.) on Plate at p. 1. Lenormant, *Prop. de l'Alph. Phén.*, II, Pl. XII. 2. *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 216, no. 1, Pl. V. 1. This is not the Tochon d'Annecy-Curt coin as Drouin, *loc. cit.*, supposes.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B. Nameless King. (2nd cent. after Christ). **Bronze tetradrachms.**	
			Bust r., diademed, beardless, hair dressed in two rows of curls, flat-topped, on top of head, and in tuft behind; bust draped; border of dots.	Bust r., not diademed, with short pointed beard (hardly indicated), hair in curls; bust draped; on r. and l. monograms and letter; border of dots.
1	259·4 *16·81*	Æ 1·1 ↖		and on r., or on l.
			Pl. XLV. 1.	
2	255·0 *16·52*	Æ 1·1 ↑		traces of same monograms; letter on l. obliterated.
3	237·1 *15·36*	Æ 1·05 ↑		traces of same monograms; or on l.
			Pl. XLV. 2.	

1. From C. J. Rich (?). *Num. Chron.*, 1856, Plate at p. 1, no. 9. Lenormant, *op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 3. *Rev. Num.*, 1889, Pl. V. 5. 2. 1844. R. Steuart. 3. From C. J. Rich (?).

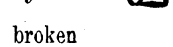
No	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			C. MAGA son of Athabiaos (?) (2nd cent. after Christ). **Bronze tetradrachm.**	
1	256·7 *16·63*	Æ 1·1 ↑	Bust r., diademed, with pointed beard, hair in two rows of curls, flat-topped, on top of head, and tuft behind; bust draped; in front, in two lines downwards, inscr. and, lower, remains of monogram ; border of dots.	Head r., undiademed, with pointed beard, hair in six large rolls and a long plait on top; in front, monograms and ; inscr. beginning below on r. 
				Pl. XLV. 3.

1. From C. J. Rich (?). *Num. Chron.*, 1856, Plate at p. 1, no. 10. Drouin, *Rev. Num.*, 1889, Pl. V. 6. This is not, as Drouin supposes, the coin engraved by Lenormant, *Prop. de l'Alph. Phén.*, II, Pl. XII. 6; nor is Drouin's facsimile of the inscr., *op. cit.*, Pl. VII. 6, made from this coin. This coin is re-struck; on the reverse, in the hair, are visible the pellets representing the curls of the hair of the previous type, which was probably like the head on the rev. of group B. Perhaps the two monograms in the field also belong to the earlier type.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			D. MAGA SON OF ATHABIAOS (?) (2nd cent. after Christ.) **Bronze tetradrachms.**[1]	
			Bust r., with pointed beard, wearing round-topped tiara diademed; bust draped; in front, monogram and, downwards, inscr. in two lines  ; behind, downwards, ; border of dots.	Head r. as on rev. of preceding coins, undiademed, with pointed beard, hair in six large rolls with long plait on top of head; around, beginning above on r.,  and outside this inscr., on r., differential letters; border of dots.
			Differentia: 	
1	254·7 *16·50*	Æ 1·05 ↑		**Pl. XLV. 4.**
2	252·8 *16·38*	Æ 1·0 ↑	(behind)	**Pl. XLV. 5.**
3	247·4 *16·03*	Æ 1·1 ↑	(in front)	**Pl. XLV. 6.**
4	246·5 *15·97*	Æ 1·1 ↑		
5	245·7 *15·92*	Æ 1·05 ↑		**Pl. XLV. 7.**

[1] A few of the more interesting variations of the inscriptions on these coins are given in rough facsimile in the text, but it has not been possible to represent them all in this manner.

1-5. All probably from C. J. Rich, 1825. 1. *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 232, Pl. V. 9.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	240·1 *15·56*	Æ 1·05 ↑		
7	239·1 *15·49*	Æ 1·1 ↑		
8	236·6 *15·33*	Æ 1·0 ↑		
9	236·5 *15·32*	Æ 1·0 ↑		**Pl. XLV. 8.**
			Differentia:	
10	251·0 *16·26*	Æ 1·05 ↑		
11	244·4 *15·84*	Æ 1·05 ↑		
12	240·8 *15·60*	Æ 1·05 ↑		**Pl. XLV. 9.**
13	240·1 *15·56*	Æ 1·05 ↑		
14	237·6 *15·40*	Æ 1·1 ↑	**Pl. XLV. 10.**	
			Differentia: 	
15	271·4 *17·59*	Æ 1·05 ↑	(monogram much broken down)	**Pl. XLV. 11.**
			Differentia:	
16	252·3 *16·35*	Æ 1·05 ↑	**Pl. XLV. 12.**	

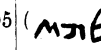
6-16. All probably, and nos. 6-8, 10, 11, 13, 15 certainly, from C. J. Rich, 1825.
14. *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 233, Pl. VI. 18. 16. *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 231, Pl. V. 8.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	250·8 *16·25*	Æ 1·05 ↑		(hair in seven rolls) **Pl. XLV. 13.**
18	250·1 *16·21*	Æ 1·05 ↑	(behind)	
19	239·0 *15·49*	Æ 1·0 ↑		
			Differentia: I (?)	
20	244·0 *15·81*	Æ 1·05 ↑		**Pl. XLVI. 1.**
			Differentia:	
21	251·7 *16·31*	Æ 1·0 ↑		**Pl. XLVI. 2.**
22	250·0 *16·20*	Æ 1·05 ↑		
			Differentia absent or off the flan.	
23	271·1 *17·57*	Æ 1·0 ↑		**Pl. XLVI. 3.**
24	265·8 *17·22*	Æ 1·05 ↑	**Pl. XLVI. 4.**	
25	259·1 *16·79*	Æ 1·0 ↑		**Pl. XLVI. 5.**
26	256·4 *16·61*	Æ 1·1 ↑	(behind)	( ) **Pl. XLVI. 6.**
27	256·2 *16·60*	Æ 1·1 ↑		**Pl. XLVI. 7.**

17-27. All probably, and nos. 18, 19, 22, 25, 27 certainly, from C. J. Rich, 1825. 17. *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 233, Pl. V. 15 (the reverse; the illustration of the obverse is from some other specimen).

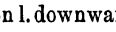
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
28	257·6 *16·69*	Æ 1·0 ↑		( ) Pl. XLVI. 8.
29	254·8 *16·51*	Æ 1·0 ↑		
30	252·7 *16·37*	Æ 1·0 ↑	(behind) Pl. XLVI. 9.	
31	252·7 *16·37*	Æ 1·0 ↑		Pl. XLVI. 10.
32	251·7 *16·31*	Æ 1·05 ↑		
33	249·2 *16·15*	Æ 1·1 ↑	(behind)	
34	238·3 *15·44*	Æ 1·1 ↑	(behind) Pl. XLVI. 11.	
35	243·8 *15·80*	Æ 1·05 ↑		
36	240·9 *15·61*	Æ 1·1 ↑	(behind) Pl. XLVI. 12.	
37	231·8 *15·02*	Æ 1·0 ↑		( ) Pl. XLVI. 13.
38	249·2 *16·15*	Æ 1·0 ↑		Pl. XLVI. 14.
39	239·6 *15·53*	Æ 1·0 ↖	(behind) Pl. XLVI. 15.	

28–39. All probably, and nos. 28, 36 certainly, from C. J. Rich, 1825. 33 and 34 are from same obv. die. 39. *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 258, Pl. VI. 35.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
40	237·1 *15·36*	Æ 1·05 ↑	( behind)	
41	236·6 *15·33*	Æ 1·05 ↑		
42	230·0 *14·90*	Æ 1·05 ↑		**Pl. XLVI. 16.**
43	161·0 *10·43*	Æ 1·0 ↑	(behind)	

40–3. All probably, and no. 40 certainly, from C. J. Rich, 1825.

SUB-CHARACENIAN

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN KING (2nd cent. after Christ). **Bronze tetradrachms.**	
			Head r., diademed and bearded; border of dots, outside which, broad margin, as on coins of Meredates.	Herakles seated l. with club, as on preceding coins; above and on either side, inscr.; in ex., date (?).
1	236·8 *15·34*	Æ 1·2 ↑	traces of overstruck type.	above, traces of letters; on r. downwards, , on l. downwards,  ; in ex., traces of letters; before his face, ⌣; under his r. arm, ⌣
			Pl. XLVII. 1.	
2	182·7 *11·84*	Æ 1·15 ↑	traces of overstruck type.	above, traces of letters; on r. downwards, , on l. downwards, ; in ex., traces of letters.
			Pl. XLVII. 2.	

1. 1891. Lubicz. 2. 1901. W. T. Ready.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MEREDATES, son of Phobas (?) reigning A. S. 454 (= A. D. 142–3) (ΜΕΡΕΔΑΤΗC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΥΙΟC ΦΟΒΑ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC). **Bronze tetradrachms.**	
			Bust of king r., bearded; he wears diademed tiara decorated with crest of hooked ornaments and three upright bands, of which the outer contain star in crescent, the inner star and ?; decorated robe; border of dots, with broad outer margin.	Bust of City-goddess r., wearing turreted crown, hair tied with fillet; inscr. (*a*) behind bust, in two lines downwards; (*b*) beginning in front of face and curving over head; (*c*) date below bust; (*d*) in second line in front of face.
1	227·5 *14·74*	Æ 1·2 ↑		(*a*) ▒ΡΕΔΑΤ | ▒ΑCΙΛ ΛC (*b*) obliterated. (*c*) VИΔ (*d*) obliterated.
2	225·7 *14·62*	Æ 1·15 ↑		(*a*) ΜΕΡΕΔ▒ | off the flan. (*b*) ▒ΙΦΟΒΑΒΛC (*c*, *d*) off the flan. **Pl. XLVII. 3.**
3	217·3 *14·08*	Æ 1·05 ↑		(*a*) ΜΕΡΕΔΑΤ | ΒΑCΙΛ▒ (*b*) VΙΦΟΒΑΒΑCΙΛ (*c*) YNΔ (*d*) obliterated. **Pl. XLVII. 4.**
4	210·6 *13·65*	Æ 1·15 ↑		(*a*) obliterated. (*b*) VΙΦ▒▒ (*c*) YNΔ (*d*) ΠΓΙΑΙ▒ **Pl. XLVII. 5.**

2. 1891. Lubicz. 3. 1889. Millingen. *Sylloge*, p. 85.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	209·3 *13·56*	Æ 1·2 ↑		(*a*) illegible. (*b*) VIΦOBAB - - - (*c*) YNΔ (*d*) ⟨M▒ **Pl. XLVII. 6.**
6	201·8 *13·08*	Æ 1·2 ↑		(*a*) MEPEΔ - - | BACIΛE - (*b*, *c*, *d*) illegible.
7	200·3 *12·98*	Æ 1·15 ↑		(*a*) MEPEΔAT|▒ACIAYC (*b*) VIΦOBA - - - (*c*) YN▒ (*d*) illegible. **Pl. XLVII. 7.**
8	198·7 *12·88*	Æ 1·1 ↑		(*a*) MEPEΔA▒ | ▒▒ (*b*) VIΦOBA▒▒ (*c*) YNΔ (*d*) remains of tops of letters. **Pl. XLVII. 8.**
9	198·2 *12·84*	Æ 1·15 ↑		(*a*) - - - - ΔA | ▒ (*b*) VIΦO▒▒ (*c*) YNΔ (*d*) off the flan (all confused by re-striking) **Pl. XLVII. 9.**
10	193·0 *12·51*	Æ 1·1 ↑		(*a*) MEPEΔAT | BACIΛE VC (*b*) illegible. (*c*) YNΔ (*d*) illegible. **Pl. XLVII. 10.**

6, 9. Presented by Aug. Huttley.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size. Axis.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	192·0 *12·44*	Æ 1·2 ↑		(*a*) ΜΕΡΕΔΑ | ▒ΙΑΕVC (*b*) VIΦ - - - - - - (*c*) ▒N▒ (*d*) illegible. restruck on a coin of Attambelos; seated Herakles and parts of inscr. ATT - - - &c., visible. **Pl. XLVII. 11.**
12	186·9 *12·11*	Æ 1·1 ↑		(*a*) ▒ΕΡΕΔΑ▒ | ▒▒ (*b*) VIΦO - - - - (*c*) VNΔ (*d*) illegible. behind head, ⍼ **Pl. XLVII. 12.**
13	177·3 *11·49*	Æ 1·1 ↑		(*a*) ΝΕΡΕΔ▒ | ▒▒ (*b*) VIΦOBA▒▒ (*c*) YNΔ (*d*) ⁀▒▒K **Pl. XLVII. 13.**
14	170·0 *11·02*	Æ 1·15 ↑		(*a*) illegible. (*b*) VIΦOBA - - - (*c*) ΡNΔ (*d*) ΟIIAK **Pl. XLVII. 14.**
15	153·9 *9·97*	Æ 1·05 ↑	**Pl. XLVII. 15.**	(*a*) ▒▒ | ΒΑIIA▒ (*b*) ▒▒▒CIA (*c*) illegible. (*d*) off the flan (all confused by re-striking?).

11. 1909. Lincoln. Asia Minor. 12. 1847 (?). James Prinsep. Procured by Dr. Martin in 13. 1829. Young.

A. D.	SELEUCID.	POMPEIAN.	ARABIAN.	A. D.	SELEUCID.	POMPEIAN.	ARABIAN.
192–193	504	255	87	219–220	531	282	114
193–194	505	256	88	220–221	532	283	115
194–195	506	257	89	221–222	533	284	116
195–196	507	258	90	222–223	534	285	117
196–197	508	259	91	223–224	535	286	118
197–198	509	260	92	224–225	536	287	119
198–199	510	261	93	225–226	537	288	120
199–200	511	262	94	226–227	538	289	121
200–201	512	263	95	227–228	539	290	122
201–202	513	264	96	228–229	540	291	123
202–203	514	265	97	229–230	541	292	124
203–204	515	266	98	230–231	542	293	125
204–205	516	267	99	231–232	543	294	126
205–206	517	268	100	232–233	544	295	127
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169–168	144	134–133	179	99–98	214
168–167	145	133–132	180	98–97	215
167–166	146	132–131	181	97–96	216
166–165	147	131–130	182	96–95	217
165–164	148	130–129	183	95–94	218
164–163	149	129–128	184	94–93	219
163–162	150	128–127	185	93–92	220
162–161	151	127–126	186	92–91	221
161–160	152	126–125	187	91–90	222
160–159	153	125–124	188	90–89	223
159–158	154	124–123	189	89–88	224
158–157	155	123–122	190	88–87	225
157–156	156	122–121	191	87–86	226
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155–154	158	120–119	193	85–84	228
154–153	159	119–118	194	84–83	229
153–152	160	118–117	195	83–82	230
152–151	161	117–116	196	82–81	231
151–150	162	116–115	197	81–80	232
150–149	163	115–114	198	80–79	233
149–148	164	114–113	199	79–78	234
148–147	165	113–112	200	78–77	235
147–146	166	112–111	201	77–76	236
146–145	167	111–110	202	76–75	237
145–144	168	110–109	203	75–74	238
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143–142	170	108–107	205	73–72	240
142–141	171	107–106	206	72–71	241
141–140	172	106–105	207	71–70	242
140–139	173	105–104	208	70–69	243
139–138	174	104–103	209	69–68	244
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137–136	176	102–101	211	67–66	246
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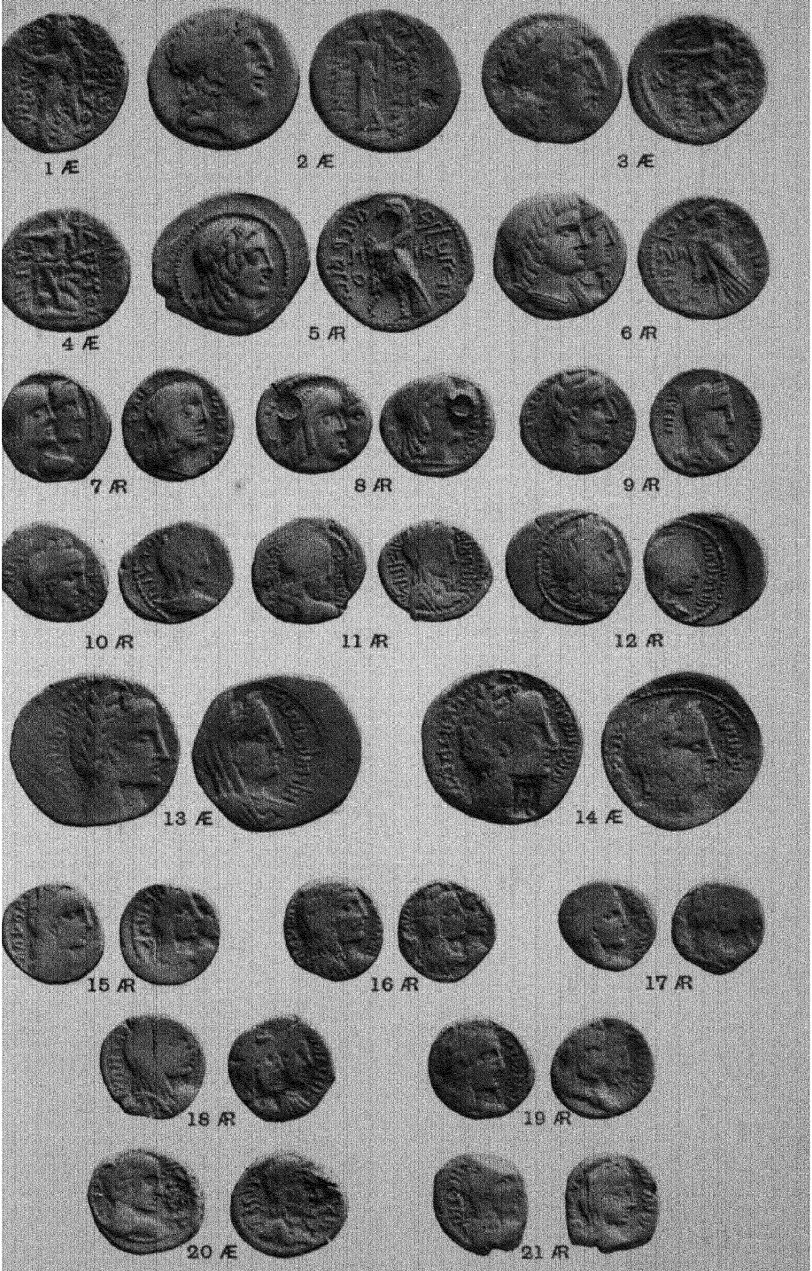
A. D.	SELEUCID.	POMPEIAN	ARABIAN.	A. D.	SELEUCID.	POMPEIAN.	ARABIA
106–107	418	169	1	149–150	461	212	44
107–108	419	170	2	150–151	462	213	45
108–109	420	171	3	151–152	463	214	46
109–110	421	172	4	152–153	464	215	47
110–111	422	173	5	153–154	465	216	48
111–112	423	174	6	154–155	466	217	49
112–113	424	175	7	155–156	467	218	50
113–114	425	176	8	156–157	468	219	51
114–115	426	177	9	157–158	469	220	52
115–116	427	178	10	158–159	470	221	53
116–117	428	179	11	159–160	471	222	54
117–118	429	180	12	160–161	472	223	55
118–119	430	181	13	161–162	473	224	56
119–120	431	182	14	162–163	474	225	57
120–121	432	183	15	163–164	475	226	58
121–122	433	184	16	164–165	476	227	59
122–123	434	185	17	165–166	477	228	60
123–124	435	186	18	166–167	478	229	61
124–125	436	187	19	167–168	479	230	62
125–126	437	188	20	168–169	480	231	63
126–127	438	189	21	169–170	481	232	64
127–128	439	190	22	170–171	482	233	65
128–129	440	191	23	171–172	483	234	66
129–130	441	192	24	172–173	484	235	67
130–131	442	193	25	173–174	485	236	68
131–132	443	194	26	174–175	486	237	69
132–133	444	195	27	175–176	487	238	70
133–134	445	196	28	176–177	488	239	71
134–135	446	197	29	177–178	489	240	72
135–136	447	198	30	178–179	490	241	73
136–137	448	199	31	179–180	491	242	74
137–138	449	200	32	180–181	492	243	75
138–139	450	201	33	181–182	493	244	76
139–140	451	202	34	182–183	494	245	77
140–141	452	203	35	183–184	495	246	78
141–142	453	204	36	184–185	496	247	79
142–143	454	205	37	185–186	497	248	80
143–144	455	206	38	186–187	498	249	81
144–145	456	207	39	187–188	499	250	82
145–146	457	208	40	188–189	500	251	83
146–147	458	209	41	189–190	501	252	84
147–148	459	210	42	190–191	502	253	85
148–149	460	211	43	191–192	503	254	86

A. D.	SELEUCID.	POMPEIAN.	ARABIAN.	A. D.	SELEUCID.	POMPEIAN.	ARABIAN.
192–193	504	255	87	219–220	531	282	114
193–194	505	256	88	220–221	532	283	115
194–195	506	257	89	221–222	533	284	116
195–196	507	258	90	222–223	534	285	117
196–197	508	259	91	223–224	535	286	118
197–198	509	260	92	224–225	536	287	119
198–199	510	261	93	225–226	537	288	120
199–200	511	262	94	226–227	538	289	121
200–201	512	263	95	227–228	539	290	122
201–202	513	264	96	228–229	540	291	123
202–203	514	265	97	229–230	541	292	124
203–204	515	266	98	230–231	542	293	125
204–205	516	267	99	231–232	543	294	126
205–206	517	268	100	232–233	544	295	127
206–207	518	269	101	233–234	545	296	128
207–208	519	270	102	234–235	546	297	129
208–209	520	271	103	235–236	547	298	130
209–210	521	272	104	236–237	548	299	131
210–211	522	273	105	237–238	549	300	132
211–212	523	274	106	238–239	550	301	133
212–213	524	275	107	239–240	551	302	134
213–214	525	276	108	240–241	552	303	135
214–215	526	277	109	241–242	553	304	136
215–216	527	278	110	242–243	554	305	137
216–217	528	279	111	243–244	555	306	138
217–218	529	280	112	244–245	556	307	139
218–219	530	281	113	245–246	557	308	140



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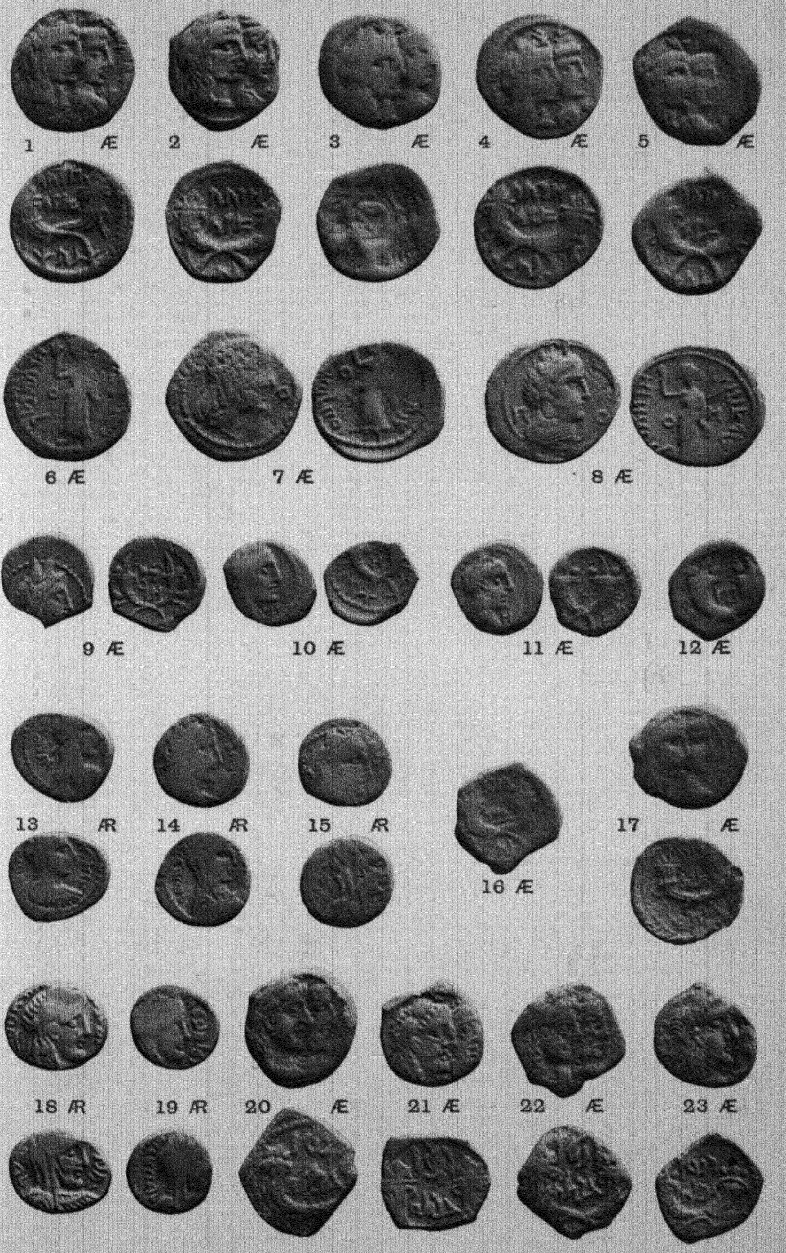
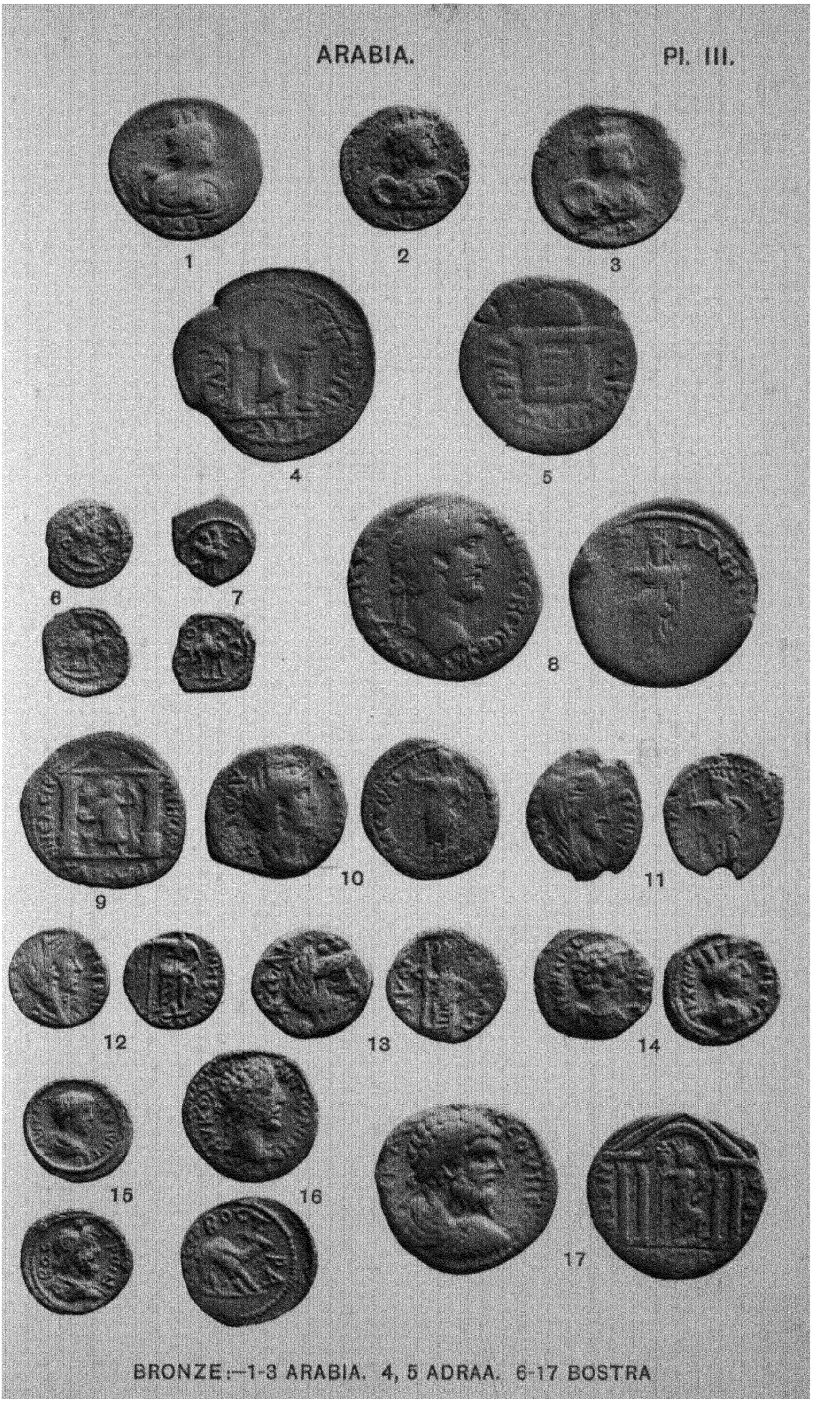


1-12 ARETAS IV. 13-17 MALICHUS II. 18-23 RABBEL II.



BRONZE:—1-3 ARABIA. 4, 5 ADRAA. 6-17 BOSTRA

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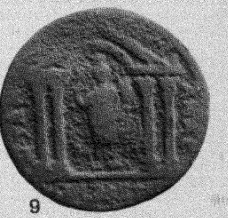
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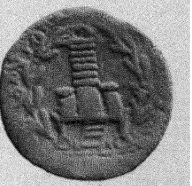
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BRONZE:—1-13 BOSTRA. 14 CHARACMOBA. 15, 16 DIUM.

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BRONZE:—1-3 ESBUS. 4-6 GERASA. 7-9 MEDABA. 10-15 PETRA.

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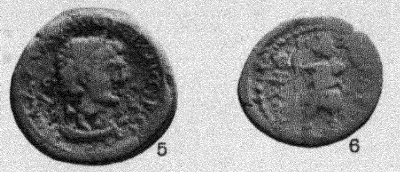
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BRONZE:—1-13 PHILADELPHIA. 14-17 PHILIPPOPOLIS.

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1-3 RABBATHMOBA. 4-29 SABAEAN & HIMYARITE.

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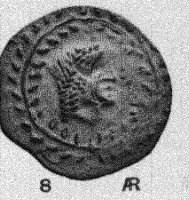

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HIMYARITE.

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HIMYARITE, SILVER.

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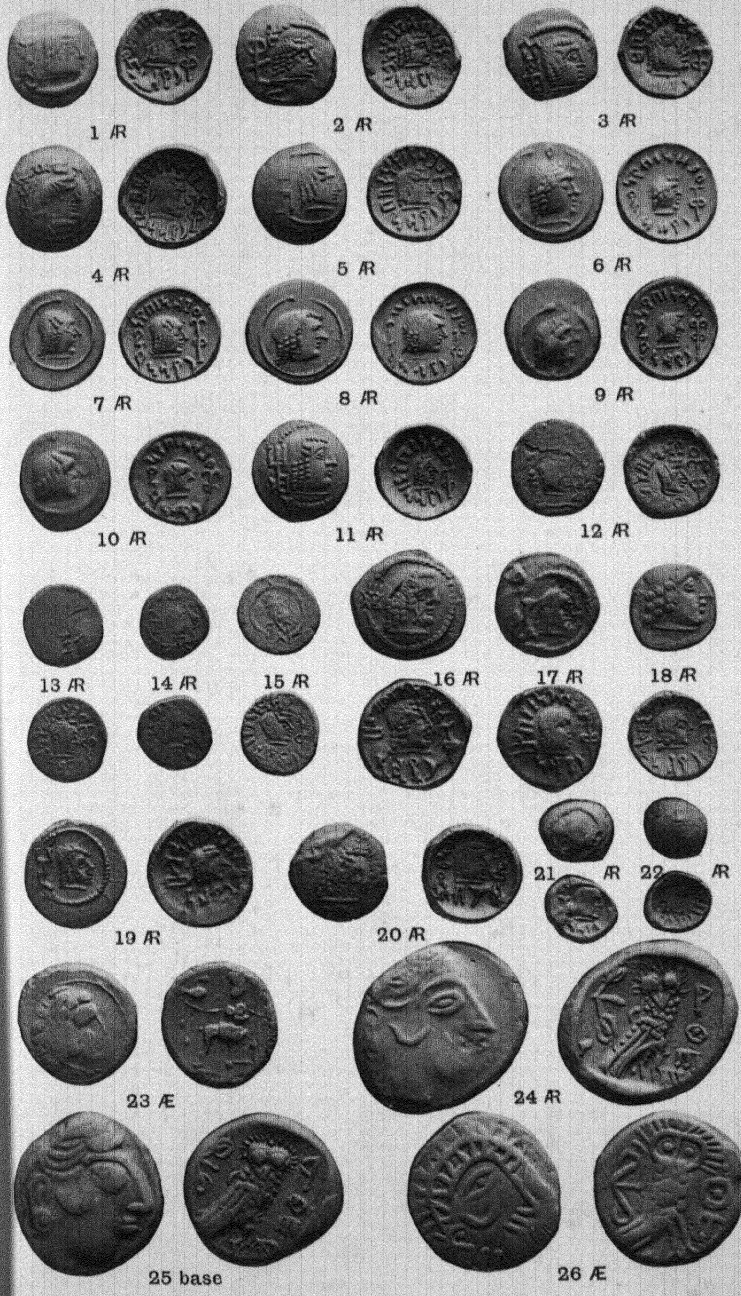
HIMYARITE, SILVER.



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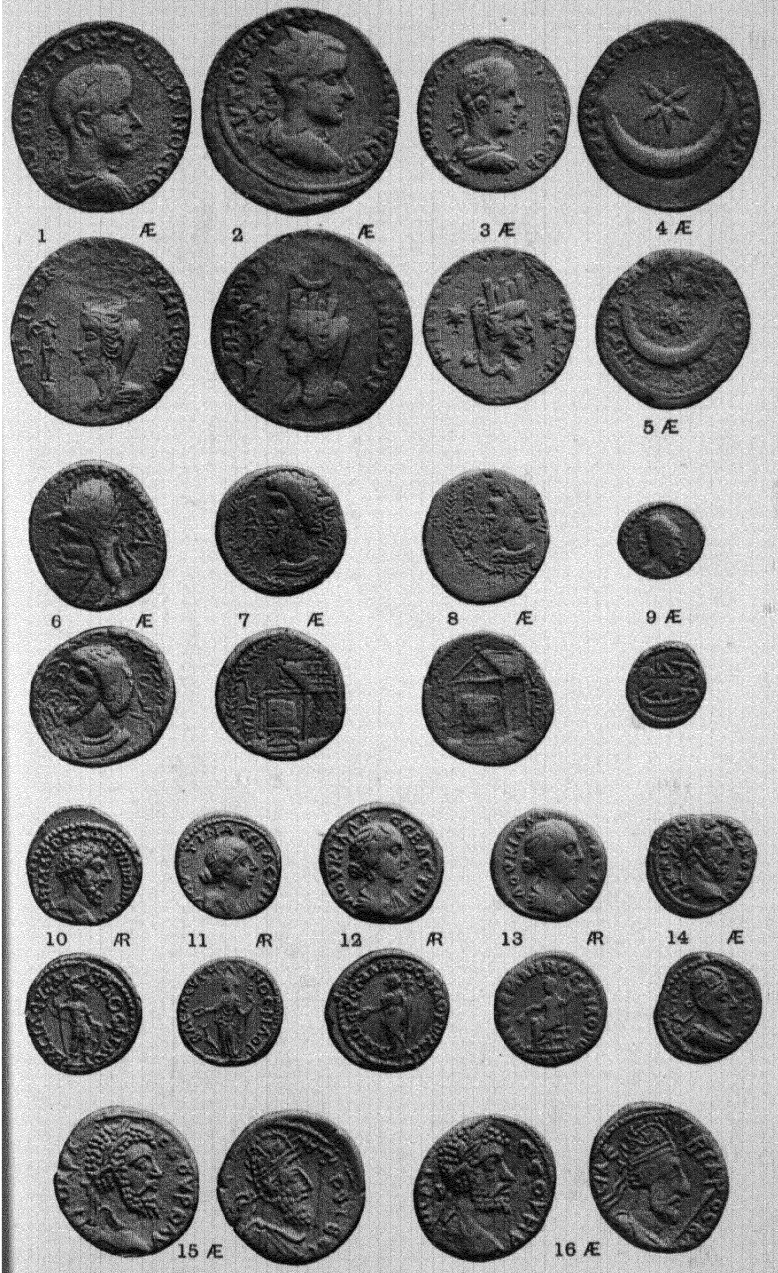
25 base 26 Æ

1-19 HIMYARITE. 20, 22 KATABANIAN. 23 MINAEAN. 24-26 N. ARABIAN.

BRONZE:—1, 2 ANTHEMUSIA. 3-25, CARRHAE.



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1-5 CARRHAE. 6-16 EDESSA.

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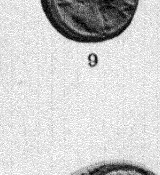
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EDESSA, BRONZE.

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EDESSA, BRONZE.

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EDESSA, BRONZE.

BRONZE:—1-6 EDESSA. 7-14 NESIBI.

RHESAENA, BRONZE.

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1-4 SINGARA. 5-13 UNCERTAIN MINT.

BABYLONIA.

BABYLON.

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BABYLON, SILVER.

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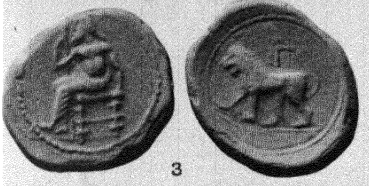
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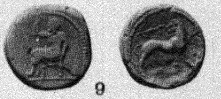
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BABYLON, SILVER.

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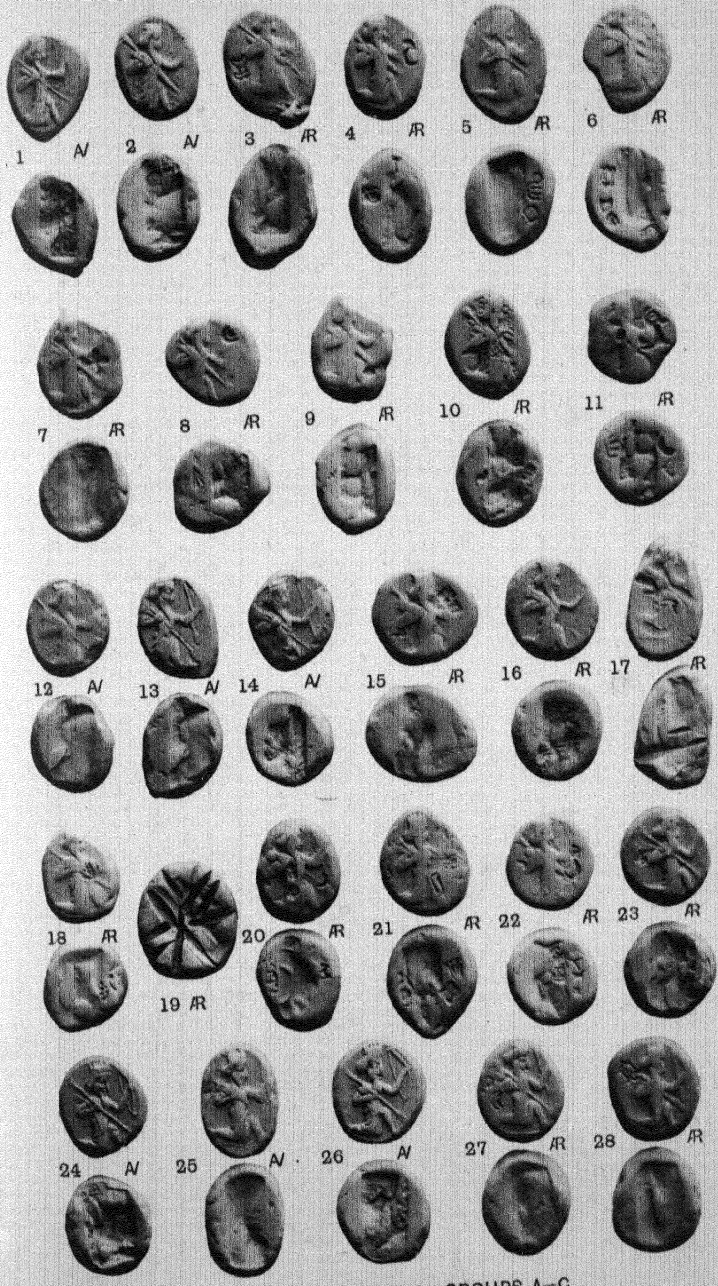
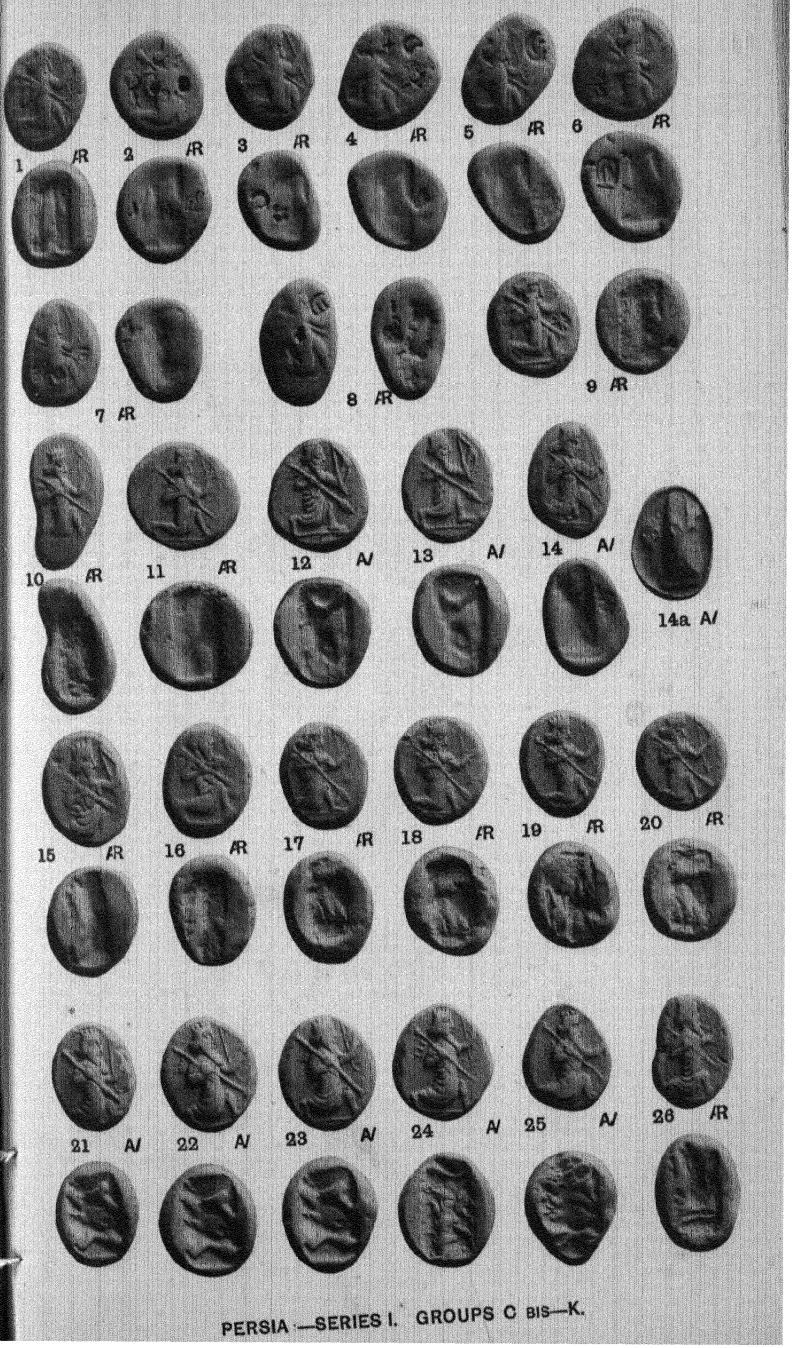
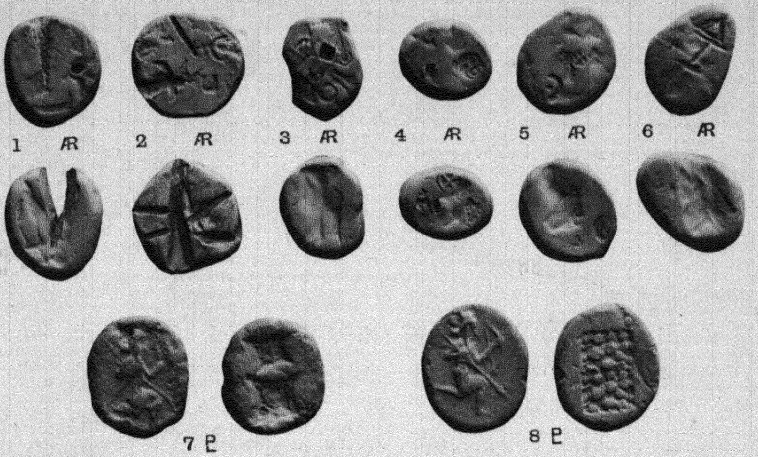
1-3 BABYLON. 4-21 SELEUCIA. 22 ATUSIA.



PERSIA, SERIES I:—GROUPS A–C.



PERSIA.—SERIES I. GROUPS C BIS—K.



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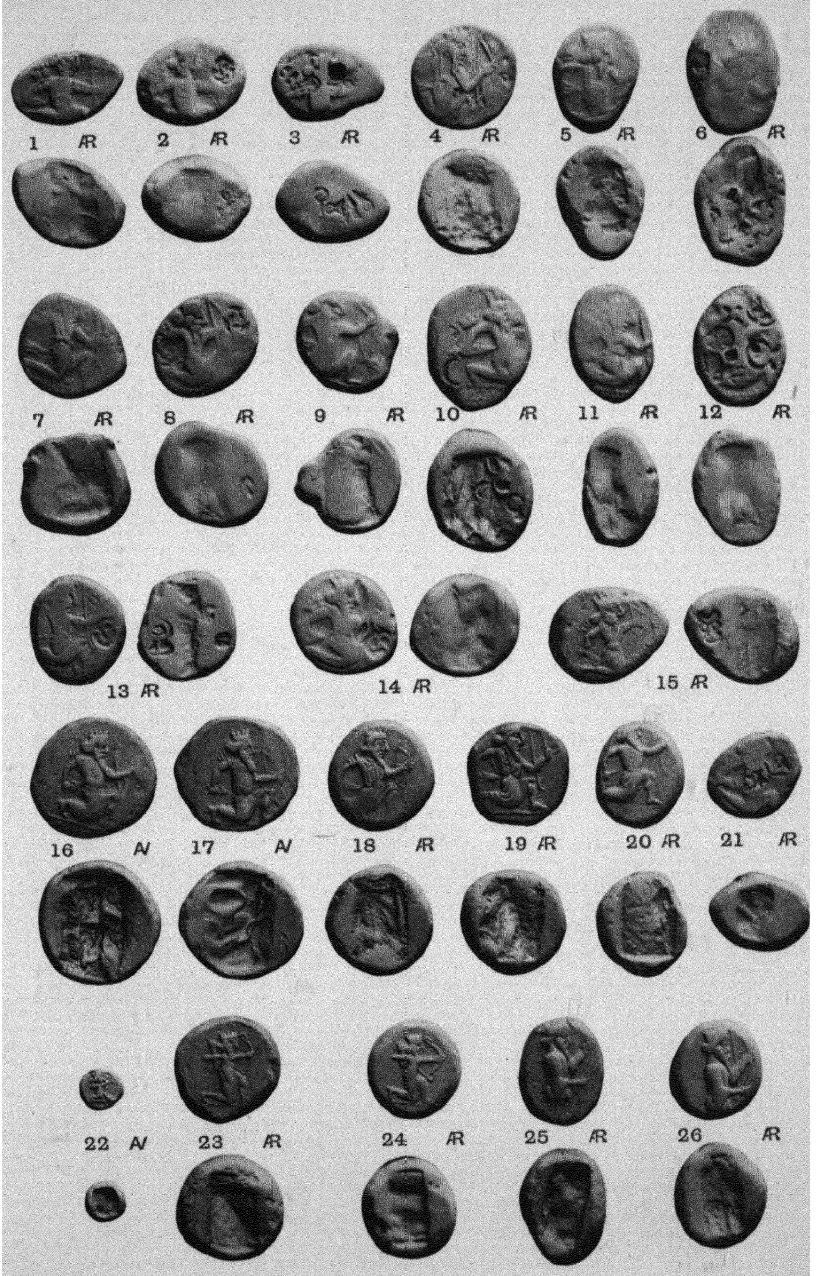

PERSIA:—SERIES II. B—IV.

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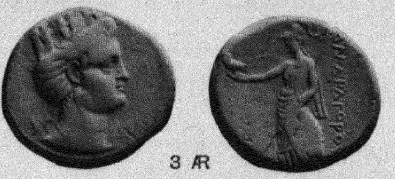

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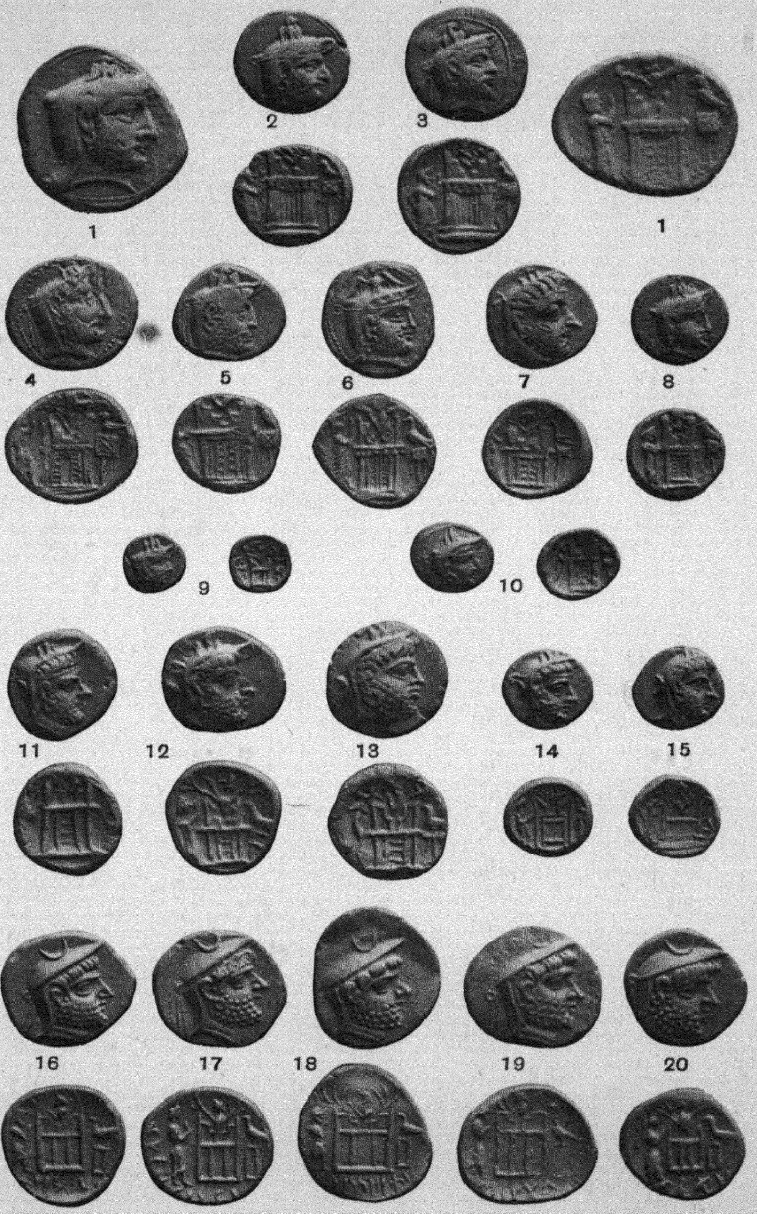
NORTHERN PERSIA. PERSIS (BAGADAT I. OBORZOS).

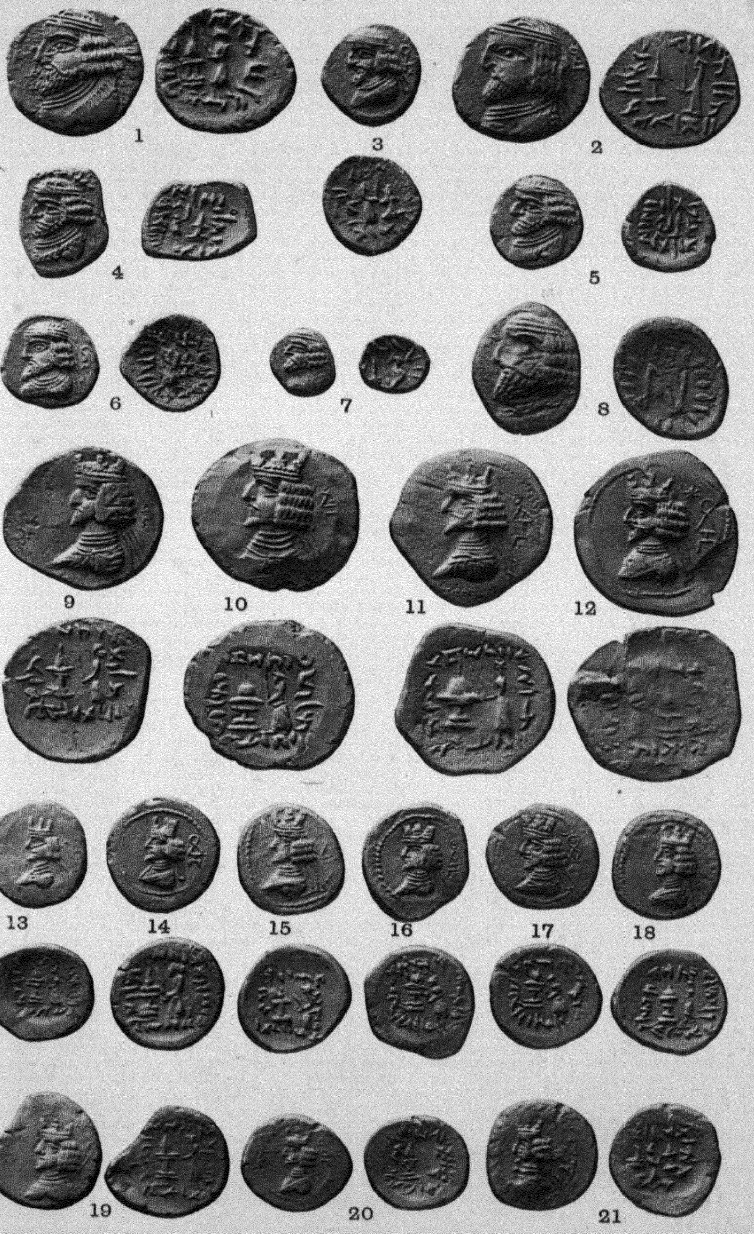
PERSIS, SILVER;—1-4 ARTAXERXES I. 5-9 AUTOPHRADATES I.
10-14 UNCERTAIN OF SERIES I.



PERSIS, SILVER, SECOND SERIES:—A, B, C (DARIUS ?)

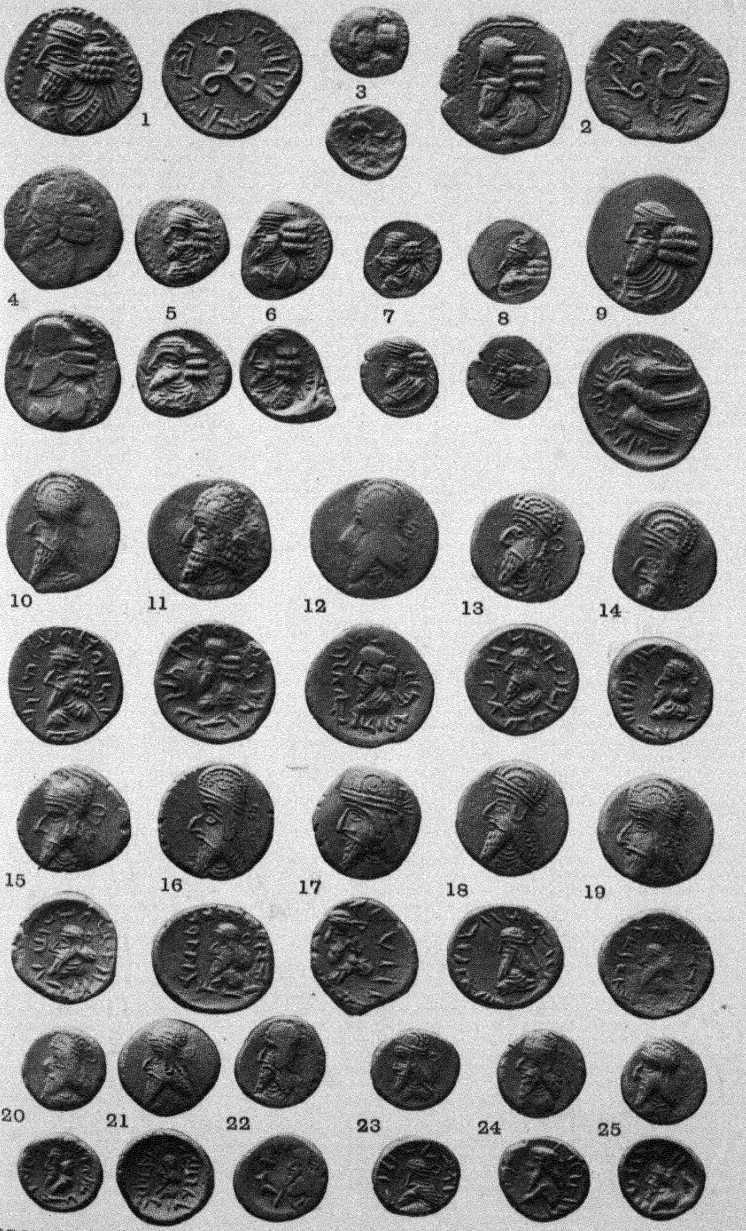
PERSIS, SILVER, SECOND SERIES:—1-11, C. 12-21 AUTOPHRADATES II.

PERSIS, SILVER, SECOND SERIES:—1-4 AUTOPHRADATES II.
THIRD SERIES:—5-20 DARIUS II. 21, 22 OXATHRES.

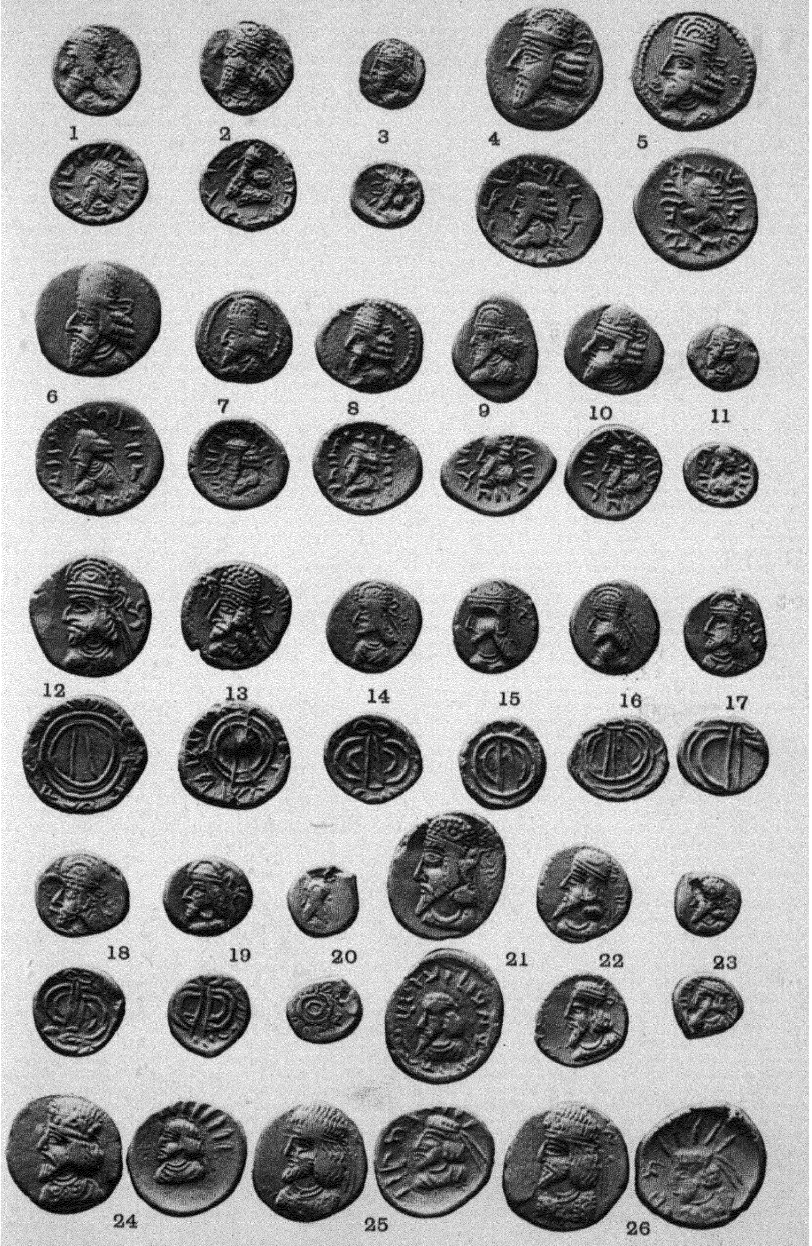


PERSIS, SILVER, THIRD SERIES:—1-7 OXATHRES. 8 UNCERTAIN.
9-21 ARTAXERXES II.

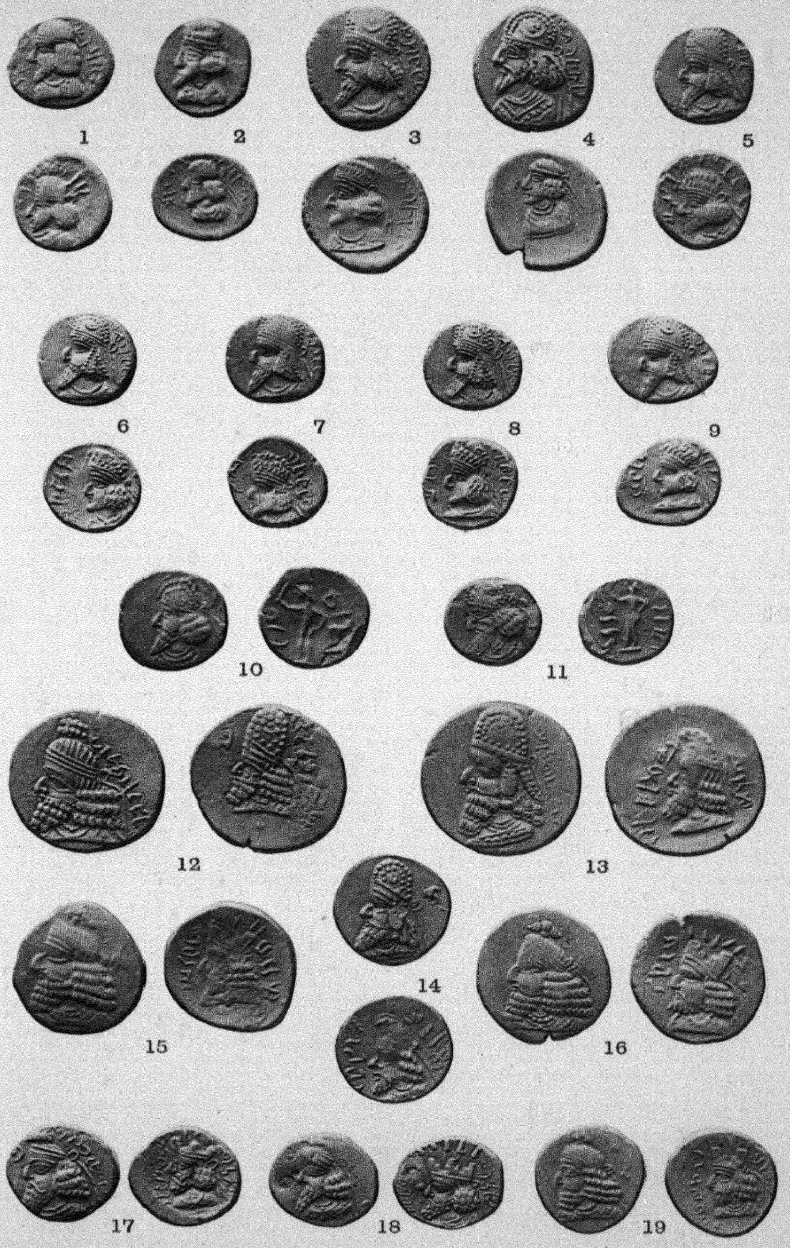
PERSIS, SILVER, THIRD SERIES:—1-5 ARTAXERXES II.
FOURTH SERIES:—6-17 NAMOPAT. 18-21 UNCERTAIN.



PERSIS, FOURTH SERIES:—1-8 PAKUR. 9 UNCERTAIN. 10-25 KAPAT.



PERSIS, FOURTH SERIES:—1-11 KAPAT. 12-20 UNCERTAIN.
21-23 AUTOPHRADATES III? 24-26 ARTAXERXES III. SON OF MITHRI.



PERSIS, SILVER, FOURTH SERIES:—1, 2 ARTAXERXES III. 3-9 MANUČITHR II. 10, 11 UNCERTAIN. 12-14 MANUČITHR III. 15-19 ARTAXERXES IV.

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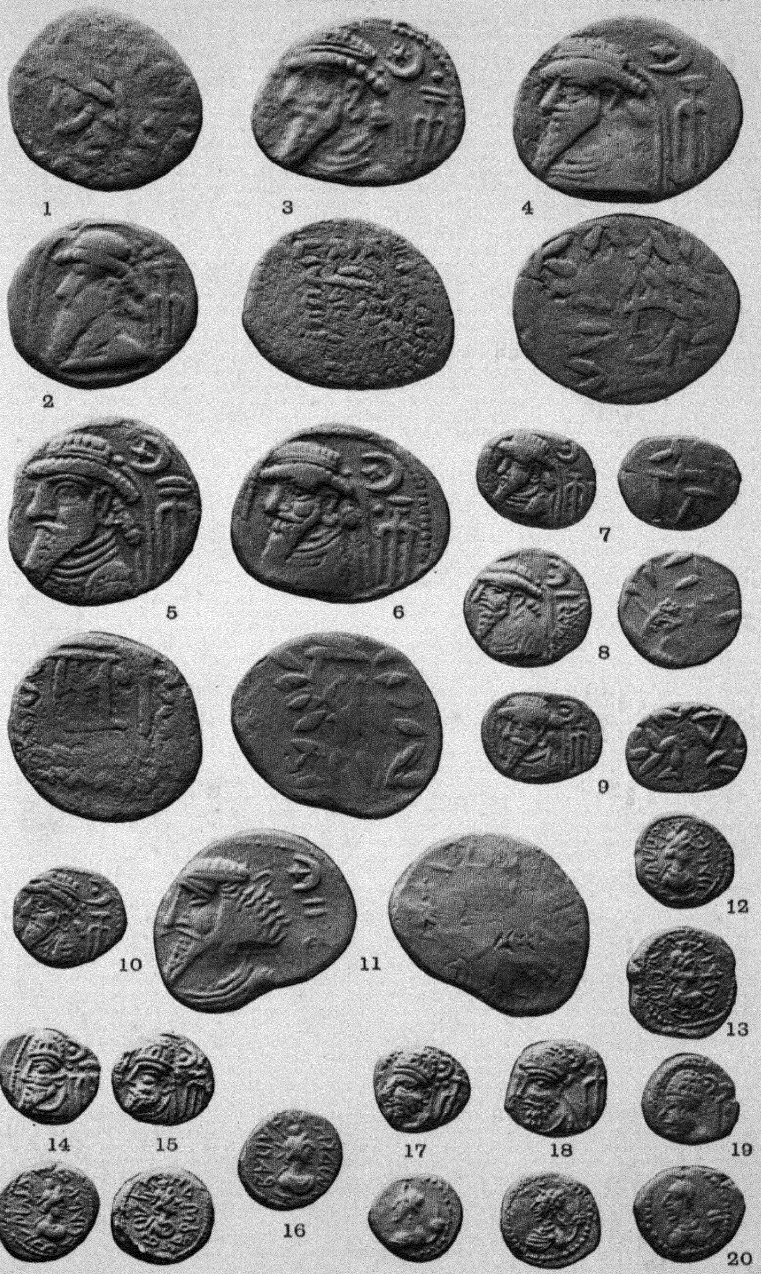
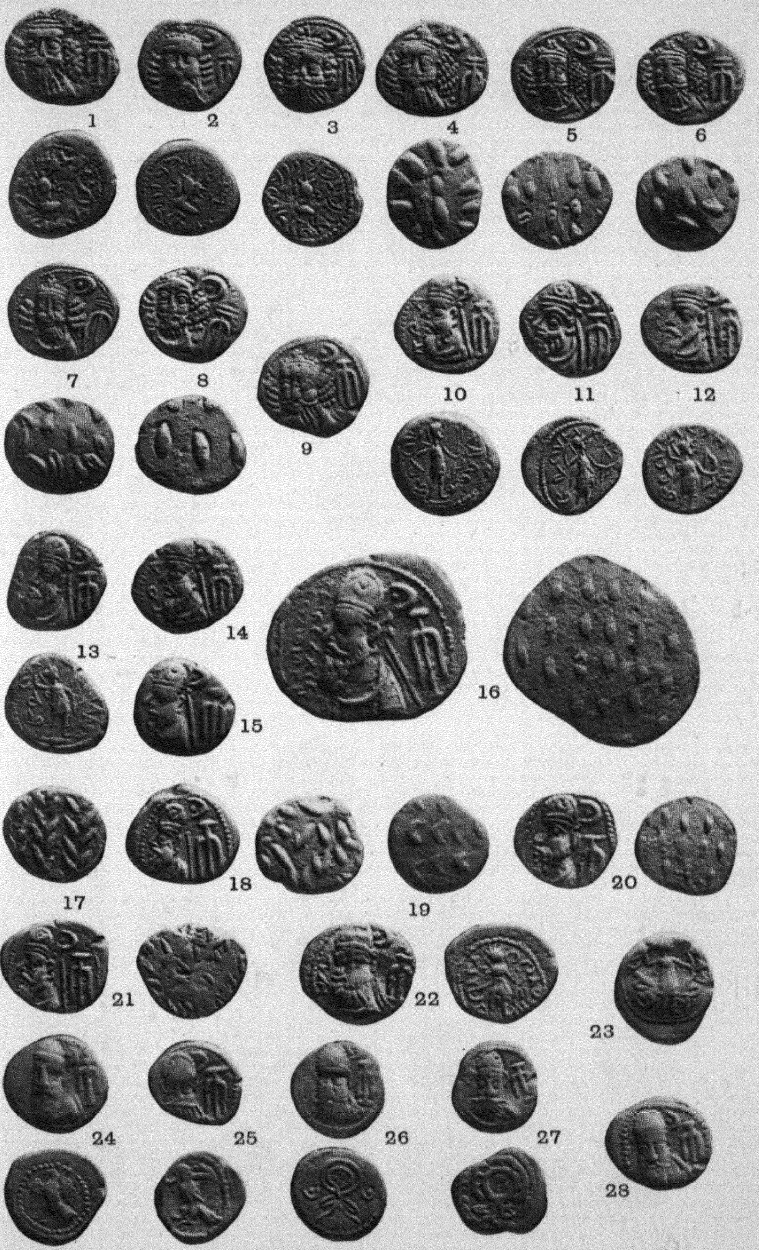
ELYMAIS.



ELYMAIS, BRONZE.

ELYMAIS, BRONZE.



ELYMAIS, BRONZE.

ELYMAIS, BRONZE.

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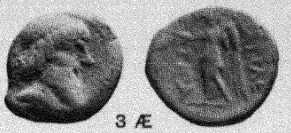

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CHARACENE.

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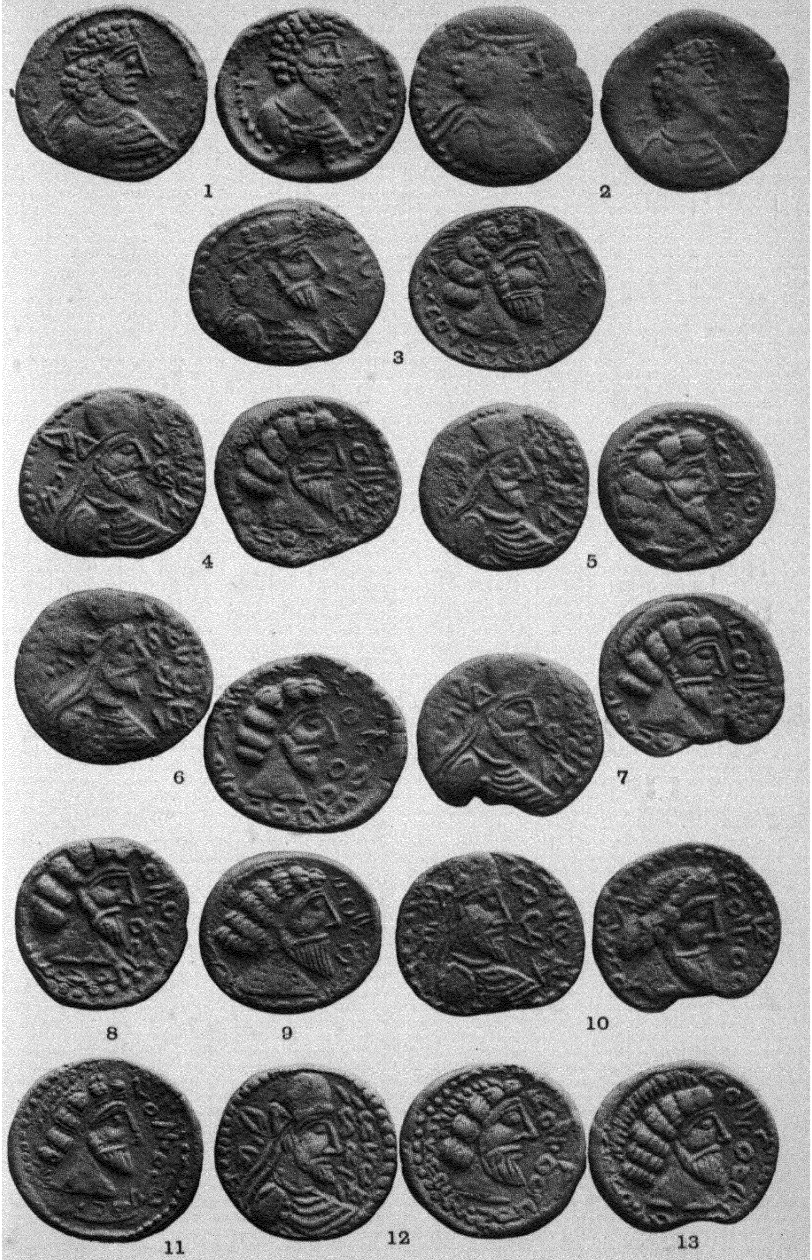
CHARACENE, BRONZE.



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CHARACENE, BRONZE.

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CHARACENE, BRONZE.

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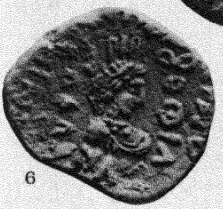
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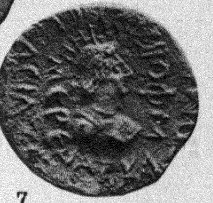
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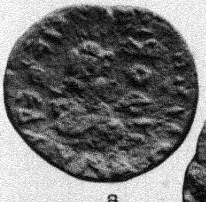
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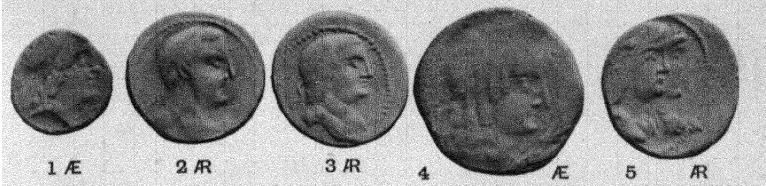
SUB-CHARACENIAN. BRONZE.

ADDENDA, SILVER.



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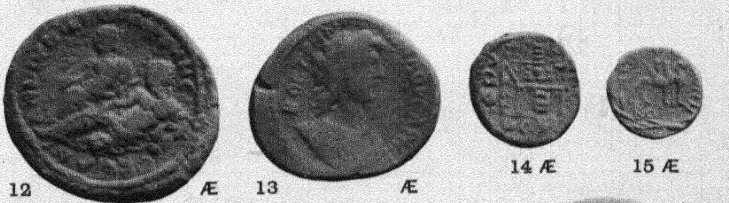

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NABATAEA. ARABIA.

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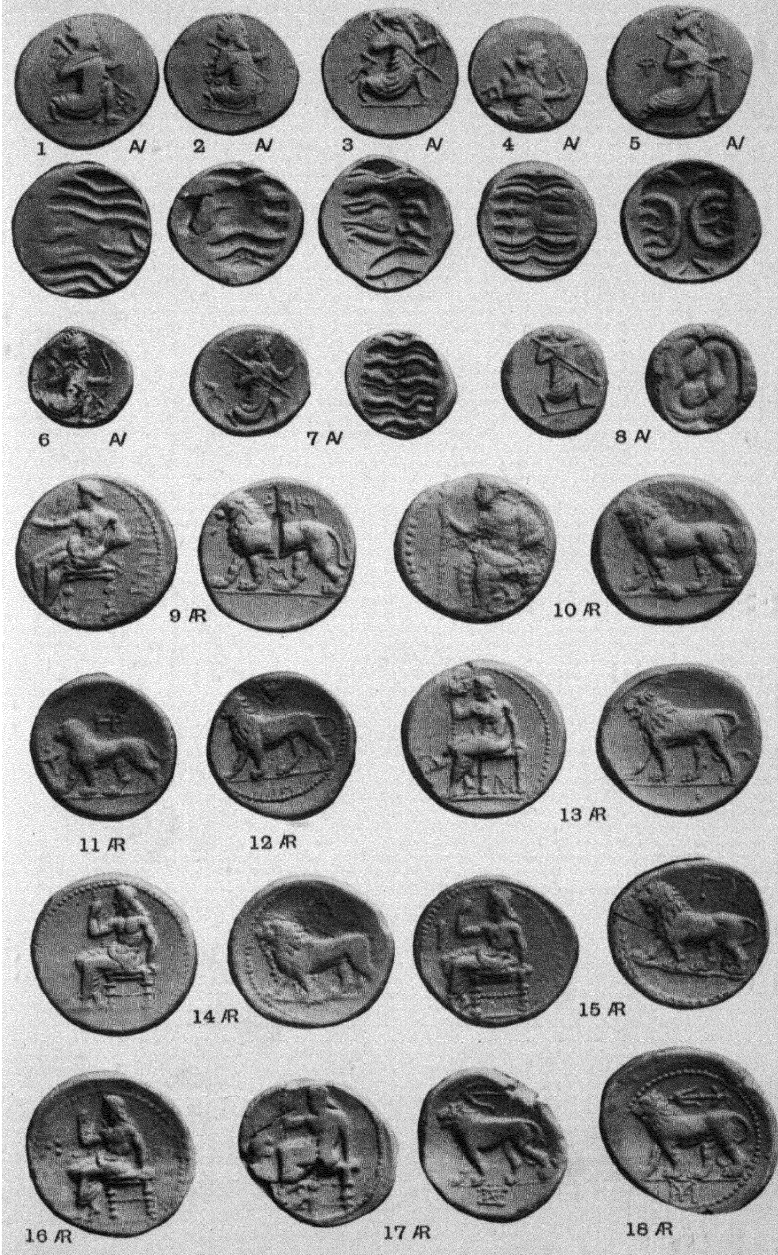

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BABYLON.

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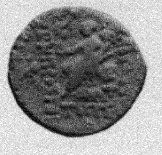

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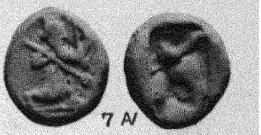

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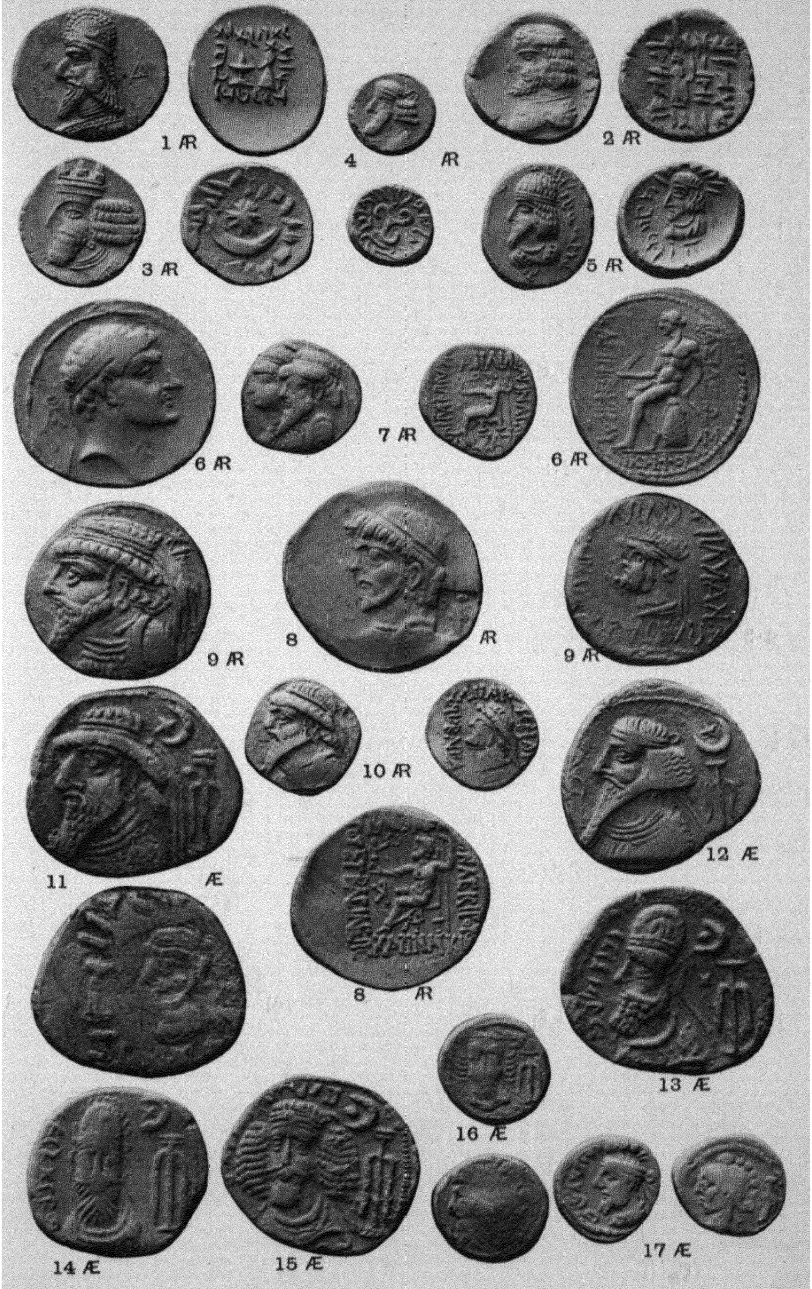

SUPPLEMENTARY;—PERSIS. ELYMAIS.

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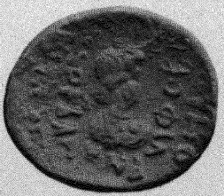

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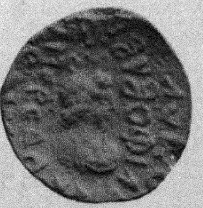

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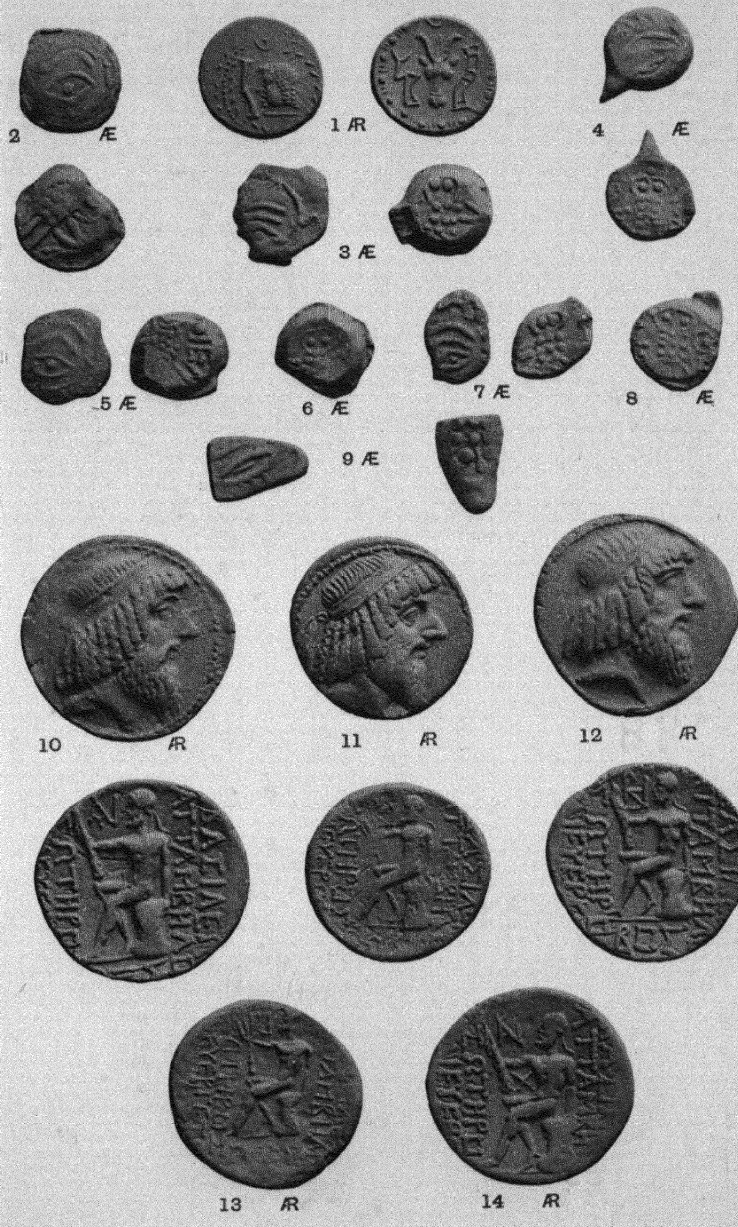

1 HIMYARITE. 2-9 N. ARABIA. 10-14 CHARACENE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS

CATALOGUES OF COINS AND MEDALS

CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM:

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Sicily, by R. S. Poole, B. V. Head, and P. Gardner. 1876, 8vo. Numerous woodcuts. *Out of Print.*

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Ptolemaic Kings of Egypt, by R. S. Poole. 1883, 8vo. 32 Collotype Plates. *Out of Print.*

Central Greece, by B. V. Head. 1884, 8vo. 24 Collotype Plates. *Out of Print.*

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