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DIPARTIMENTO DI STORIA CULTURE CIVILTÀ

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Vol. 9

# MATERIALS FROM KARKEMISH
# I
## THE NUMISMATIC FINDS FROM THE 2011-2024 EXCAVATIONS

by
Aliye Erol

Ante
Quem

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume aims to contribute to the growing field of numismatic research that focuses on coin finds from stratified archaeological contexts. By presenting the coin finds from Karkemish, it offers new insights into the site's economic, cultural and, historical dynamics – particularly during the Classical period, when Karkemish emerged as a settlement known as Europos – and provides further evidence for the site's continuous occupation.

Although Europos never acquired the status of a polis and therefore did not mint its own coins bearing a distinct ethnikon, the large number of coins uncovered during the excavations (spanning the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic periods) clearly demonstrates the continuing significance of this city after the Late Hittite phase.

In this volume, the coins unearthed at Karkemish during the excavation campaigns conducted between 2011 and 2024 are examined. In the course of the excavations, a total of 297 coins were found. Nearly half of these, mostly from the surface, could not be identified due to their heavily worn condition. The majority of the coins date to the Roman period, while the Hellenistic and Byzantine coins found at the site are relatively few in number. In addition, several Islamic coins were found, along with a small number of Ottoman and early Turkish Republic coins. The coins have been catalogued according to their chronological periods. Plates include images of well-preserved and identifiable specimens, which are reproduced 1:1.

Many people contributed to the preparation of this work. First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to Nicolò Marchetti, director of the Karkemish excavations (for the relevant credits see the Acknowledgments in OLSM 8), for kindly inviting me to publish the excavation coins. I am especially grateful to Hasan Peker, whose generous support and encouragement greatly facilitated my work. Thanks are also due to Özgür Çomak, director of Gaziantep Archaeological Museum where the coins are kept, and to its archaeologists Elif Yılmaz and Mehmet Sait Yılmaz. I would also like to thank Kevin Butcher, Alessandro

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I hope this volume will contribute to the history of Karkemish and serve as a useful reference for scholars interested in ancient coins.

*The Author*

# Chapter 1

# KARKEMISH-EUROPOS IN CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY

Karkemish is located in the Karkamış District of Gaziantep Province, on the western bank of the Euphrates river. The present border between Türkiye and Syria passes through the ancient city: while 55 hectares of the settlement – including the acropolis, the entire inner city, and a section of the outer city – lie within Türkiye, the remaining 35 hectares of the outer city are within the borders of Syria.[1]

From the Hittite Imperial era (second half of the 14th century BCE) until the late 8th century BCE, Karkemish remained an important Hittite settlement in Syria. Following the collapse of the Hittite Empire in the 12th century BCE, it retained its significance and power as a successor to the Hittite political and cultural presence in the region and continued to exist as the strongest of the Neo-Hittite states of Southeastern Anatolia and Northern Syria. Sargon II of Assyria conquered Karkemish during the reign of king Pisiri in 717 BCE, deported its population to Assyria and Tabal, and settled Assyrians in the city.[2] Karkemish was the site of a famous biblical battle in which the forces of the Assyro-Egyptian alliance were defeated by the Babylonian army under the command of Nebuchadnezzar II.[3] The city thus became part of the Neo-Babylonian kingdom in 605 BCE and then came under the Achaemenid hegemony in 540 BCE.[4]

The upper sections of the Middle Euphrates region, where Karkemish is located, was a vital junction on the routes connecting the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea and Mesopotamia.[5] Its strategical location ensured Karkemish lasting importance in commercial relations

1 Marchetti 2012: 132 ff.; Marchetti 2015: 39 ff.

2 Hawkins 2000: 73 ff; Peker 2005: 38 ff; Hawkins and Peker 2014. For detailed information, see Marchetti 2014a. For the latest historical Iron Age chronology, see Peker 2016: 47 ff.

3 2 Chronicles 35-20-24; Wilson 2010: 44-45.

4 Hawkins 2000: 76 ff; Peker 2005: 43; Marchetti 2012: 147.

5 Comfort and Ergeç 2001; Newson 2016: 184.

between east and west (upper Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean) and north and south (Anatolia to Syro-Mesopotamia).[6] Karkemish was a prosperous settlement during the Hittite era but then lost its former glory and was significantly reduced in size in the Achaemenid period. However, at the beginning of the Hellenistic period, Karkemish was revitalized and once again became a strategic settlement, also due to the navigability of the river.

During the Hellenistic and Roman periods, there were three important and densely populated settlements that stand out in the Middle Euphrates region: Zeugma to the north, Hierapolis to the south and Europos (formerly Karkemish) in the middle. Although Europos was a relatively smaller settlement and did not mint its own coins, it played a key role due to its strategic location.[7]

For a long time, the biggest uncertainty about Karkemish was its name during the Hellenistic-Roman period, a common problem for settlements of the Euphrates region. Although some travelers and researchers of the 18th century identified the ruins with the Roman city of Gerrhae, alternative names such as Europos and Hierapolis were suggested in the 19th century. According to ancient sources and calculations of distances between settlements in the region, Karkemish was called Europos during Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine times.[8]

In the light of the reassessment of an octagonal ancient Greek inscription – originally found during the first British excavations at Karkemish in the early 1900s but never fully published in detail – it has now been confirmed that the classical name of Karkemish was Europos. In the dedication inscription to Apollo, the dedicator describes himself as "a citizen of Ilion and also of Europos" (ὁ καὶ Εὐρωπαῖος). This phrase provides epigraphic evidence that the settlement was indeed referred to as Europos. The dedicator's claim to both Ilion and Europos citizenship is a typical example of multiple civic identities in the Imperial period. The lunate, framed letter forms further support its dating to the Roman Imperial period. Its find spot on the eastern side of the temple courtyard strengthens the dedicator context to Apollo and suggests it may have originated from a Roman temple in the southeastern part of the acropolis.[9]

Europos,[10] mentioned in many ancient sources such as Pliny, Ptolemy and Appian, was part of the Seleucid Kingdom during the Hellenistic era. Seleucus I Nicator, the founder of

6 Marchetti 2012: 132-133.

7 Newson 2016: 186.

8 Comfort and Ergeç 2001: 42-43; Ferrari 2014: 111 ff.; Ricci 2014: 119.

9 Bencivenni 2018.

10 For detailed information, see Benzinger 1907; Honigmann 1939; Cohen 2006: 187, n. 4.

the dynasty, recognized the strategic importance of the Euphrates region. By founding colonies at key crossing points, he sought to maintain security and ensure communication between the western part of his kingdom centered on the newly established city of Antioch on the Orontes and the eastern part with Seleucia on the Tigris in Babylonia. Like the twin cities of Seleukeia-Apameia (Zeugma), which were founded on a ford of the Euphrates, Karkemish was an earlier crossing point and the settlement that was refounded as Europos. Amphipolis, later called Nicatoris, was founded as Europos' sister settlement on the river's eastern bank.[11] Formerly localized at Turmeda (modern Zurme), recent research suggests that Amphipolis/Nicatoris may be at Jebel Khalid. While this is not yet conclusive, in fact findings suggest that Jebel Khalid was a settlement founded by Seleucus and, like Europos, served as a trace center as well. Moreover, the ruins of a bridge built across the river have been identified.[12]

Following the demise of the Seleucids, Europos came under Roman influence[13] and became part of the newly established Roman province of Syria in 65 BCE. The eastern side of the Euphrates, however, remained under Parthian control. From that point onwards, the Euphrates River began to symbolize the border between the Romans and Parthians.[14] As a strategic trade center and transportation point, Europos's importance continued to grow during the Roman era, becoming a symbol of Roman culture and power. From the Flavian period onward, the western bank of the Euphrates began to be fortified and Roman garrisons were established.[15] Inscriptions about the Roman soldiers found in and around Europos confirm the military activities in the region.[16] Europos's military significance was demonstrated during a campaign against the Parthians in the 2nd century CE during the reign of Lucius Verus. Europos mentioned by the ancient sources in connection with Lucius Verus' campaign is thought to refer to Karkemish-Europos rather than the better-known Dura-Euporos. If the Roman expedition did in fact begin at Zeugma, it is more likely that the first major encounter with the Parthians took place there.[17] Lucian of Samosata records that 70,000 Parthians were killed by the Romans at a battle near Europos.[18]

11 Jones 1971[2]: 216; Newson 2016: 187.

12 Clarke 1999: 638-639; Wright 2011; Newson 2016: 187.

13 Butcher 2003: 110.

14 Edwell 2008: 7; Newson 2016: 187.

15 Newson 2016: 187.

16 Hogarth 1909: 165; Jalabert and Mouterde 1929: 84-89.

17 Leriche 1986: 78; Rodríguez Pérez 2022: 16 ff.

18 Lucianus, *Verae Historiae* 20, 24, 28; Edwell 2008: 116; Newson 2016: 188.

The status of Karkemish-Europos and its surrounding region changed with the establishment of the provinces of Osrhoene and Mesopotamia on the eastern side of the Euphrates River at the end of the 2nd century CE and the beginning of the 3rd century CE. The Roman border moved further eastwards from the Middle Euphrates: the army's presence in the region began to diminish.[19]

Europos was a city in the province of Euphratensis during Late Antiquity and retained its military and strategic importance in the Byzantine period.[20] The city was used as an army camp in 542, when the Byzantine general Belisarius fought the Sassanids.[21] Apart from being a militarily important settlement, Europos was famous for the monasteries in and around the city. Although the city was captured by the Arabs in 636, the Byzantine presence was not completely wiped out, as the monastery complexes continued to thrive for some time.[22]

Muslim raids began in the region in 633, following Muhammad's death. After the battles of Ajnadayn and Yarmuk in 634-636, the area was opened to the Muslim invasion. Along with Antioch and coastal settlements, Europos (likely changing its name into Djerabis) was captured by the Islamic armies. By around 647-648, all of Syria was under the control of the Caliphate.[23]

19 Edwell 2008: 23 ff; Newson 2016: 199.

20 Ricci 2014: 119; Di Cristina, Gallerani and Lepore 2017: 4.

21 Procopius, *De Bello Persico* II.XX.24; Newson 2016: 188.

22 Ricci 2014: 123.

23 Kennedy 2007[4]: 611.

# Chapter 2

# THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS OF THE NUMISMATIC FINDS

The reports of the first systematic excavations conducted (1911-1914, 1920) by archaeologists like Hogarth, Thompson, Woolley and Lawrence for the British Museum mention a colonnaded avenue, a temple on the Southeast side of the acropolis, a theater, city gates, walls, waterways and ruins of other buildings dating to the Classical Era. However, Hellenistic and Roman ruins were not published in detail.[24] Because explosives were used during the earlier excavations in the city, almost all the ruins and corresponding data regarding Classical times were almost completely destroyed.[25]

The British excavations were interrupted by the outbreak of the First World War. After the Turkish War of Independence, the border of Türkiye and Syria was established along the railway, crossing the outer town of Karkemish. The site came to be divided between two countries.[26] The mound with ancient ruins on the Turkish side of the border was mined since the 1950s. These mines were removed by Turkish authorities, and in 2011 new archaeological excavations began a century after the old British excavations. These new scientific archaeological excavations are being conducted under the direction of Nicolò Marchetti (Bologna University). A recent study has presented all the available archaeological evidence for the Classical period both from the old and new excavations.[27]

Along with many other archaeological findings in the new excavations of Karkemish, 297 coins have been recovered (Table 2.1). 44% (130 coins) could not be identified due to heavy corrosion and wear. In accordance with the settlement's history, the coins span from Hellenistic times to the Islamic period. All of the Seleucid coins date to the 2nd century BCE. While

24 Hogarth 1914; Woolley 1921; Woolley and Barnet 1952.

25 Ferrari 2014: 111 ff.

26 Marchetti 2012: 132.

27 Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024.

Roman provincial coins are mostly from the 2nd–3rd centuries, Roman imperial coins mainly date to the 4th–5th centuries. Byzantine coins number relatively fewer than Hellenistic and Roman ones and date to the 6th–7th and 11th centuries. Islamic coins are from the Umayyad (7th–8th centuries), Abbasid (8th–9th centuries), Ayyubid (13th century), Mamluk (14th–15th centuries) and Ottoman (19th century) periods.[28]

Most of the coins are surface finds that were not unearthed in layers. Excavations in 2011–2024 have been carried out in areas named from A to DD, and coins have been discovered in almost every area (Fig.2.1).

**Area A** was first excavated during the British expedition. Since 2011, new excavations were carried out in two sectors: the one called Area A East, which covered the Great Staircase and the remains of the so-called Royal Gatehouse and Area A West with the temple proper. Architectural remains and other small finds in this area revealed four phases as Byzantine/Islamic, Late Roman, Roman and Hellenistic.[29] In Area A, which is the northern part of the forum at the foot of the acropolis,[30] 15 coins were discovered, 10 of which are uncertain. Three of the identifiable coins date to the Hellenistic Period (2nd century BCE). In the same area a coin was found: it was minted under Trajan in Hierapolis in Syrian Cyrrhestica. An Umayyad coin dating to the reign of Sulayman b. Abd al-Malik was also discovered.

**Area B** encloses a Hilani, a building larger than that of the Storm God temple and probably dedicated to the goddess Nikarawa.[31] In this area, 18 coins were found, five of which are uncertain since they were too badly worn. Three date to Hellenistic times, while another eight belong to the Roman period. Among the Roman coins, one is from Antioch on the Orontes and probably dates to the reign of Antoninus Pius. Two Islamic coins found in the area cannot be accurately dated.

**Area C** is a multi-layered area with structures spanning from the Late Bronze Age to the Islamic period.[32] In this large area, many coins were unearthed along with other findings. Among the coins found here 37 uncertain along with two Hellenistic are included 12 Roman Provincial, five Roman Imperial, two Byzantine and 11 Islamic coins, two of which date to the Abbasid era.

28 Di Cristina and Gallerani (2024), in their volume on the Classical periods of Karkemish, have also discussed a few excavation coin finds. They referred to an earlier draft of this book, cited at the time as Erol 2018; preliminary version has since been superseded by the present work.

29 Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024: 34 ff.

30 Marchetti 2012: 350; Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024: 48 ff.

31 Marchetti 2012: 351; Marchetti 2014b.

32 Peker 2016: 10.

The Southern Gate of the Inner Town was designated as the **Area D**. Here a fortified gate was built during the Middle Bronze Age and the area continued to be on the main entrances to the city during the Roman period. The city gate on which the Romans built two towers was dismantled during the old excavations.[33] With the exception of six uncertain and one Byzantine, all coins found in Area D date to the Roman period. Along with six Roman Provincial coins from cities like Antioch on the Orontes, Laodicea ad Mare, and Edessa, 11 Roman Imperial coins were found as well.

**Area E** is located on the Outer Town on the western side and has findings dating from the 7th century BCE onwards.[34] Only one Islamic coin was uncovered there, dating from the Mamluk Burji dynasty (14th century) and one Byzantine coin dating to 7th century.

**Area F** lies 150 m south of Area E. Nine Roman coins were found there, along with one uncertain coin and a Mamluk coin dating to the 15th century. Among the identified coins are Roman Provincial coins. The represented cities are Antioch on the Orontes, Aegeae, Edessa, and Zeugma. Two remarkable coins from this area were minted in Judaea, which will be mentioned in detail in the following chapter.

The excavation of **Area G** has been completed and the results have been thoroughly published.[35] Excavations conducted in Area G revealed a total of 19 primary occupational phases and several sub-phases spanning a period of three millennia, from the Middle Bronze Age I (2000–1800 BCE) to the Early Islamic era (800–1000 CE). No evidence related to the Achaemenid period was uncovered in this area, suggesting a chronological hiatus in settlement during that time. During the Hellenistic period, it appears that the urban layout from the preceding phase was largely maintained. Architectural remains were confined to the northwestern part of the area, while the rest likely served as open space, possibly used for refuse disposal, as indicated by the presence of multiple rubbish pits. Finds from the Roman and Byzantine periods are even more fragmentary. No structural remains could be identified for these phases, but a thick, heavily disturbed deposit was documented. This layer is attributed to the Roman and Byzantine periods primarily based on pottery fragments found as residuals in later levels, and more conclusively, on the presence of Roman Imperial coins.[36] 27 coins from the excavation in **Area G** located west of the Lower Palace area at the foot of the

33 Woolley 1921: 89; Marchetti 2012: 353, n. 14; there are photos of the gate in Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024.

34 Marchetti 2012: 354.

35 See in detail: Zaina (ed.) 2018.

36 Zaina (ed.) 2018: 355 ff; Erol 2018: 367 ff.

acropolis, were unearthed during the 2012-2013 excavation season.[37] More than half of them could not be identified, since they were too worn and illegible. All the identifiable coins date to the late Hellenistic and Roman times, except one uncertain Islamic coin. Two of the coins dating to the Hellenistic era must belong to the Seleucid Kingdom. Four of the seven Roman Provincial coins found in Area G could be identified. Three Roman provincial coins belong to the Syria Cyrrhestican Hierapolis. There is a Roman Provincial coin from Antioch on the Orontes. The portrait of an unidentifiable emperor dating from the 1st-2nd century is on the obverse, while on the reverse the letters SC can be seen.

10 coins, seven of which are uncertain, were found in **Area H**, also called the Water Gate. This gateway, which formed the access route to the city from the Euphrates River, is located at the eastern foot of the acropolis. The new excavations in Area H have provided important insights into city's eastern entrance from the Euphrates River by reopening, preserving and documenting the remains of the Water Gate along with Roman and Islamic occupation layers.[38] The identifiable coins are an uncertain Roman Provincial or Hellenistic coin, an Abbasid coin from the 8th-9th century, and a Byzantine coin from the 11th century.

The building, constructed during the British Museum excavations to be used as a dig house, has been renamed as **Area L**. Here many classical and modern objects, as well as sculptures and inscription fragments from the Iron Age were found.[39] Findings from the old excavations were collected, studied, and stored from all over the site.[40] Here in Area L, two Hellenistic coins and a Roman Provincial coin were found. Found also were 1 coin each from Umayyad, Abbasid and Ottoman periods. Also discovered here was a coin of the Republic of Türkiye from 1937.

All eight coins found in **Area M** date from the Roman period in the 4th-5th centuries. Excavations in Area M revealed a large residential complex from the Byzantine and Islamic period. The area shows continuous occupation in three phases, from the Roman to the Islamic period.[41] In **Area N**, where the Western Gate is located, one Abbasid coin dating to the late 8th-9th centuries were found on the surface. The excavations in Area N exposed detailed remains of the Inner Town's West Gate and ramparts from the Hittite to Roman periods, including re-excavation of the Roman water channel tunnel. The coin found in **Area P**,

37 Marchetti 2013: 237.

38 Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024: 103 ff.

39 For detailed information about excavation reports and findings, see Marchetti 2013; Marchetti 2014a; Marchetti 2016; Peker 2016.

40 See Di Cristina 2014.

41 Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024: 107 ff.

where the northern city walls are located, is thought to date to the Hellenistic period. However, it could not be identified with certainty, because of its poor condition. Three Roman coins were found in **Area Q**, located in the southeastern part of the settlement. Finally, areas **BB** and **DD** are on both sides of the northern stretch of the colonnaded street and they both display a continuous stratigraphy. Of the six coins recovered from Area BB, four are Roman Provincial issues dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries CE. One Roman Imperial coin dated to the late 4th century CE and one illegible Islamic coin are also among the coin finds from this area. The sole coin find from Area DD is a Roman Imperial coin dated to the 4th century CE.

Two coins were superficial finds in the **Lower Palace Area**, while in the colonnaded street, Five coins were discovered. The majority of the coins found during these excavations come from the surface of the **Inner Town**. Most of the 40 coins found in the Inner Town date to Hellenistic and Roman times. Alongside one Byzantine, one Umayyad and two Abbasid coins, one Holy Roman-German coin dating to 1697 was found in the area, possibly carried here from Europe by a visitor. Roman coins made up most of the four coins from the **Outer Town** and the nine coins from the surface. Excavations undertaken around a **mill** built in the 19th century produced an Ottoman coin and two coins of the Republic of Türkiye. Modern coins dating to 1948 and 1949 were also added to the catalogue.

The **Yunus** (Eminlik) hill is the northern necropolis of Karkemish, used from the Iron Age to the Byzantine period and still serving today as the town's modern cemetery.[42] A stele in hieroglyphic Luwian was found by Woolley reused as a funerary stele in a Roman tomb in Yunus.[43] In the area known as Yunus, the necropolis of Karkemish, 13 coins were found. While three of them are uncertain, five belong to the Roman period while the other two are from the Islamic era. A coin belongs to the Ottoman Empire Period.

42 Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024: 141 ff.

43 Peker 2014.

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | Modern layer, SE of the Storm God Temple | F.1815 | KH.13.O.1249 | 7 |
| A | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | Modern, topsoil | Surface | KH.13.O.1250 | 13 |
| A | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | Modern layer, cleaning of the Roman wall | F.21 | KH.11.O.125 | 15 |
| A | *RPC*, 98-117 CE | Islamic, collapse on the E side of the wall W. 604 | F.620 | KH.12.O.114 | 27 |
| A | Ummayyads, 714-717 | Islamic, collapse on the E side of the wall W. 604 | F.620 | KH.12.O.118 | 132 |
| A | Uncertain/too worn – 10 coins | | | | 168-177 |
| B | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | Modern, topsoil | South of Hilani | KH.11.O.38 | 4 |
| B | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | Modern, topsoil | Dump in Hilani area | KH.11.O.107 | 6 |
| B | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | Modern, topsoil | Dump in Hilani area | KH.11.O.218 | 12 |
| B | *RPC*, 138-161 CE | Modern, superficial layer | F.120 | KH.11.O.220 | 36 |
| B | Uncertain *RPC*, 2nd-3rd century CE | Modern, topsoil | South of Hilani | KH.11.O.109 | 69 |
| B | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | Modern, topsoil | Dump in Hilani area | KH.11.O.237 | 119 |
| B | Uncertain Islamic | Modern, superficial layer | F.801 | KH.12.O.14 | 150 |
| B | Uncertain/too worn – five coins | | | | 178-182 |
| C | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | | F.3650 | KH.14.O.1 | 11 |

Table 2.1. Coins from the excavations at Karkemish arranged according to their findspot.

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | Uncertain Hellenistic, 2nd Centruy BCE | | F.3926 | KH.14.O.357 | 20 |
| C | *RPC*, 244-249 CE | Roman, pit between the standing N foundation of the forum wall W. 1378 and the Herald's Wall | F.9314 | KH.17.O.333 | 31 |
| C | *RPC*, 2nd century CE | Islamic, superficial layer | F.259 | KH.11.O.111 | 38 |
| C | *RPC*, 1st-2nd century CE | Modern, superficial layer | F.923 | KH.12.O.61 | 39 |
| C | *RPC*, 1st-2nd century CE | Iron Age III, mudbrick collapse | F.4338 | KH.14.O.942 | 43 |
| C | *RPC*, 98-117 CE | Modern, superficial layer | F.924 | KH.12.O.157 | 46 |
| C | *RPC*, 98-117 CE | Islamic, ashy layer | F.3566 | KH.14.O.406 | 48 |
| C | *RPC*, 218-222 CE | | F.2712 | KH.13.O.614 | 56 |
| C | *RPC*, 211-217 or 218-222 CE | Islamic, beaten earth floor | L.2103 | KH.14.O.349 | 58 |
| C | *RPC*, 249-251 CE | Islamic, superficial layer | F.254 | KH.11.O.147 | 59 |
| C | Uncertain *RPC* | Hellenistic, ashy layer covering a floor | F.5646 | KH.15.O.233 | 67 |
| C | Uncertain *RPC* | Modern, superficial layer | F.923 | KH.12.O.60 | 71 |
| C North | *RPC*, 1st-2nd centuries CE | - | F.10865 | KH.21.O.202 | 42 |
| C | *RIC*, 41-54 CE | Islamic, fill of drain | F.4339 | KH.14.O.1175 | 79 |
| C | *RIC*, 337-361 CE | Islamic, filling of a rubbish pit | F.1334 | KH. 12.O.645 | 93 |
| C | *RIC*, 375-392 CE | | F.5811 | KH.15.O.8 | 98 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | | F.4614 | KH. 14.O.769 | 104 |
| C | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | Modern, topsoil | Surface | KH. 15.O.330 | 107 |
| C | Byzantine, 6th century CE | Islamic, mudbrick collapse | F.2050 | KH.13.O.444 | 124 |
| C | Byzantine, 6th century CE | - | F.11800 | KH.24.O.1 | 130 |
| C | Abbasids, 8th–9th century | | F.3935 | KH.14.O.408 | 139 |
| C | Abbasids, 8th–9th century | Islamic, pebble floor | L.5105 | KH.14.O.937 | 140 |
| C | Uncertain Islamic | Modern, superficial layer | F.3500 | KH.14.O.1111 | 151 |
| C | Uncertain Islamic | Modern, superficial layer | F.3500 | KH.14.O.1110 | 152 |
| C | Uncertain Islamic | | D.4771 | KH.14.O.1152 | 153 |
| C | Uncertain Islamic | | F.4741 | KH.14.O.1142 | 154 |
| C | Uncertain Islamic | Islamic | F.5664 | KH.15.O.262 | 155 |
| C | Uncertain Islamic | | F.4711 | KH.14.O.1264 | 157 |
| C | Uncertain Islamic | | F.3931 | KH.14.O.353 | 158 |
| C East | Uncertain Islamic | | Surface | KH.21.O.197 | 161 |
| C North | Uncertain Islamic | | F.10865 | KH.21.O.204 | 162 |
| C | Uncertain/too worn – 37 coins | | | | 183–219 |
| D | Hellenistic, 312–281 BCE | - | F.12643 | KH.23.O.137 | 2 |
| D | *RPC*, 9 BCE–40 or 40–70 CE | Islamic, debris layer upon a domestic building | F.344 | KH.11.O.149 | 18 |
| D | *RPC*, 3rd century CE | same as above | F.344 | KH.11.O.145 | 37 |
| D | *RPC*, 138–161 CE | same as above | F.344 | KH.11.O.121 | 47 |
| D | *RPC*, 179–214 (?) CE | same as above | F.344 | KH.11.O.133 | 53 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | *RPC*, 211-217 CE | same as above | F.344 | KH.11.O.130 | 55 |
| D | Uncertain *RPC* | same as above | F.344 | KH.11.O.134 | 68 |
| D | *RIC*, 307-337 CE | same as above | F.2207 | KH.13.O.1040 | 82 |
| D | *RIC*, 335-337 CE | Topsoil from the cleaning of the Iron III gate's piers. | W.301 | KH.13.O.14 | 95 |
| D | *RIC*, 379-395 CE | Islamic, debris layer upon a domestic building | F.344 | KH.11.O.120 | 99 |
| D | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | same as above | F.344 | KH.11.O.122 | 102 |
| D | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | same as above | F.344 | KH.11.O.144 | 103 |
| D | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | same as above | F.344 | KH.11.O.118 | 106 |
| D | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | Topsoil upon an Islamic domestic building. F.343 covers F.344 | F.343 | KH.11.O.40 | 109 |
| D | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | Islamic, debris layer upon a domestic building | F.344 | KH.11.O.119 | 110 |
| D | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | Islamic, fill of a deep drain cutting Roman, Hellenistic and Iron III layers. In straigraphy, beneath F.343, F.344. | F.351 | KH.11.O.174 | 111 |
| D | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | Islamic, debris layer upon a domestic building | F.344 | KH.11.O.116 | 120 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | Uncertain Byzantine, 6th century CE | Topsoil upon the Hellenistic gate limestone paving | F.2207 | KH.13.O.1017 | 131 |
| D | Uncertain/too worn – 6 coins | | | | 220-225 |
| E | Byzantine, 610-641 CE | Iron Age III, superficial layer | F.401 | KH.11.O.67 | 127 |
| E | Mamluks, 1382-1389 | - | F.411 | KH.11.O.388 | 144 |
| F | *RPC*, 17,18 or 24 | Undated, superficial layer: metal scrap deposit in Outer Town near border | F.463 | KH.11.O.282 | 62 |
| F | *RPC*, 66-70 CE | same as above | F.463 | KH.11.O.278 | 60 |
| F | *RPC*, 138-161 CE | same as above | F.463 | KH.11.O.279 | 25 |
| F | Uncertain *RPC* | same as above | F.463 | KH.11.O.288 | 65 |
| F | *RPC*, 218 CE | same as above | F.463 | KH.11.O.276 | 24 |
| F | *RPC*, 217-218 CE | same as above | F.463 | KH.11.O.285 | 54 |
| F | Uncertain *RPC* | Modern, topsoil | East of House A | KH.11.O.348 | 64 |
| F | *RIC*, 307-337 CE | Undated, superficial layer: metal scrap deposit in Outer Town near border | F.463 | KH.11.O.277 | 86 |
| F | *RIC*, 337-361 (?) CE | same as above | F.463 | KH.11.O.287 | 91 |
| F | Mamluks, 15. century | same as above | F.463 | KH.11.O.281 | 145 |
| F (?) | Uncertain/too worn – one coin | | | | 226 |
| G | Seleucids, 121-96 BCE (?) | Hellenistic, upper filling upon a street | F.1061 | KH.12.O.297 | 10 |
| G | Uncertain Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | Modern, topsoil | Surface | KH.13.O.887 | 14 |
| G | *RPC*, 1st-2nd century CE | Islamic, collapse inside the room L. 1041 of the house | F.1015 | KH.12.O.237 | 44 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | *RPC*, 211-217 CE | Modern, topsoil | F.1002 | KH.12.O.17 | 28 |
| G | *RPC*, 211-217 (?) CE | Islamic, abandon fill covering the floor of the room L.1026 of the house | F.1022 | KH.12.O.165 | 30 |
| G | *RPC*, 2nd-3rd century CE | Modern, topsoil | Surface | KH.13.O.348 | 32 |
| G | Uncertain *RPC* | Roman occupation level disturbed by later intrusions | F.1044 | KH.12.O.219 | 72 |
| G | Uncertain *RPC* | Modern, topsoil | F.1000 | KH.12.O.2 | 73 |
| G | Uncertain *RPC* | Modern, topsoil | F.1000 | KH.12.O.1 | 75 |
| G | Uncertain Islamic | Modern, topsoil | F.1000 | KH.12.O.3 | 149 |
| G | Uncertain/too worn – 17 coins | | | | 227-243 |
| H | Uncertain Hellenistic or *RPC* | Islamic period, occupation level at NW | F.2496 | KH.13.O.1047 | 63 |
| H | Abbasids, 8th-9th century | Islamic period, clay layer at SE covering the mudbrick collapse F. 2416 | F.2415 | KH.13.O.96 | 137 |
| H | Byzantine, 11th century CE | Modern, topsoil | F.1100 | KH.12.O.439 | 128 |
| H | Uncertain/too worn – 7 coins | | | | 244-250 |
| L | Seleucids, 138-129 BCE | Modern, collapse in the E side of the courtyard of the British Excavation House | F.3719 | KH.14.O.152 | 8 |
| L | Uncertain *RPC* | Modern, beaten earth and gravel floor in the W side of the courtyard of the British Excavation House | F.1507 | KH.13.O.1208 | 77 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | Umayyads, 7th–8th century | Modern, SW wall of the NE room L. 3744 of the British Excavation House | W.3743 | KH.14.O.393 | 134 |
| L | Ayyubids, 1193–1216 | Modern, collapse inside the N room L. 1571 of the British Excavation House | F.1568 | KH.13.O.1209 | 143 |
| L | Ottomans, 1808–1839 | Modern, fill inside the room L.1540 on the NW wing of the British Excavation House | F.1534 | KH.13.O.608 | 146 |
| L | Republic of Türkiye, 1937 | Modern, superficial layer covering the rooms L.1540 and L. 1546 on the NW wing of the British Excavation House | F.1530 | KH.13.O.588 | 165 |
| L | Uncertain/too worn – one coin | | | | 251 |
| M | *RPC*, 217–8 CE | - | F.11601 | KH.21.O.4 | 22 |
| M | *RPC*, uncertain | - | Surface | KH.21.O.79 | 78 |
| M | *RIC*, 307–337 CE | Byzantine/Islamic, accretion fill in the NE sector of the area over L.4530 | F.4522 | KH.14.O.1161 | 84 |
| M | *RIC*, 307–337 CE | same as above | F.4522 | KH.14.O.1155 | 85 |
| M | *RIC*, 337–340 CE | Byzantine/ Islamic, fill of P.4526:spoliation trench of a Roman wall | F.4525 | KH.14.O.951 | 87 |
| M | *RIC*, 400 CE | Byzantine/Islamic, accretion fill in the NE sector of the area over L.4522 | F.4521 | KH.14.O.1122 | 101 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | Byzantine/Islamic, fill of P.4526: spoliation trench of a Roman wall | F.4525 | KH.14.O.952 | 116 |
| N | Abbasids, 8th–9th century | Modern, topsoil | Surface | KH.13.O.349 | 138 |
| P | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | Hellenistic, rubbish discharge | F.8371 | KH.17.O.838 | 17 |
| P West | Uncertain Islamic | - | Surface | KH.20.O.234 | 160 |
| Q | *RPC*, 1st–2nd century CE | Islamic, incoherent layer | F.3019 | KH.13.O.1240 | 40 |
| Q | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | Islamic, topsoil | F.3005 | KH.13.O.1150 | 118 |
| Q | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | Islamic, topsoil | F.3005 | KH.13.O.1148 | 121 |
| BB | *RPC*, 198-217 CE | - | F.12519 | KH.23.O.57 | 29 |
| BB | *RPC*, 217-218 CE | - | F.13321 | KH.23.O.374 | 23 |
| BB | *RPC*, 3rd century CE | - | F.12533 | KH.23.O.100 | 45 |
| BB | *RPC*, 239-242 CE | - | F.12537 | KH.23.O.162 | 57 |
| BB | *RIC*, 383-408 CE | - | F.12512 | KH.23.O.25 | 100 |
| BB | Uncertain Islamic | - | F.13554 | KH.24.O.199 | 163 |
| DD | *RIC*, 337-361 CE | - | Section | KH.24.O.7 | 89 |
| Lower Palace Area | Uncertain *RPC* | - | Surface to the East of Area C | KH.12.O.437 | 76 |
| Lower Palace Area | Uncertain/too worn – one coin | | | | 270 |
| Co.St.2 | *RIC*, 375-392 CE | Modern, topsoil | F.4550 | KH.14.O.1116 | 97 |
| Co.St.2 | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | Roman, preparation for paving of the portico of the colonnaded street | L.4557 | KH.14.O.1113 | 108 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Co.St.2 | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | Modern, topsoil | F.4550 | KH.14.O.1128 | 117 |
| Co.St.2 | Uncertain/too worn – two coins | | | | 271-272 |
| Inner town | Seleucids, 13-129 BCE | - | Surface | KH.24.O.473 | 5 |
| Inner town | Seleucids, 175-164 BCE | - | Surface | KH.13.O.1330 | 3 |
| Inner town | Seleucids, 121-96 BCE | - | Surface to the east of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.613 | 9 |
| Inner town | Seleucids, 2nd century BCE | - | Surface to the east of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.614 | 16 |
| Inner town | *RPC*, 66/7 CE | - | Surface to the east of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.496 | 34 |
| Inner town | *RPC*, 66-70 CE | - | Surface | KH.14.O.1218 | 61 |
| Inner town | *RPC*, 2nd–3rd centuries CE | - | Surface | KH.11.O.396 | 49 |
| Inner town | *RPC*, 3rd century CE | - | Surface near the colonnaded street | KH.11.O.395 | 52 |
| Inner town | Uncertain *RPC* | - | Surface to the east of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.472 | 74 |
| Inner town | *RIC*, 270-271 CE | - | Surface | KH.12.O.438 | 80 |
| Inner town | *RIC*, 308-324 CE | - | Surface near the colonnaded street | KH.13.O.1171 | 81 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inner town | *RIC*, 307–337 CE | – | Surface to the east of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.524 | 83 |
| Inner town | *RIC*, 364–378 CE | – | Surface near the colonnaded street (South part) | KH.12.O.386 | 96 |
| Inner town | *RIC*, 337–361 CE | – | Surface to the east of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.473 | 88 |
| Inner town | *RIC*, 337–361 CE | – | Surface | KH.13.O.1398 | 90 |
| Inner town | *RIC*, 337–361 CE | – | Surface to the east of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.471 | 92 |
| Inner town | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | – | Surface near the colonnaded street | KH.13.O.1149 | 105 |
| Inner town | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | – | Surface | KH.12.O.435 | 114 |
| Inner town | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | – | Surface | KH.13.O.350 | 113 |
| Inner town | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | – | Surface to the east of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.427 | 123 |
| Inner town | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th–5th centuries CE | – | Surface near the colonnaded street (South part) | KH.12.O.585. | 122 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inner town | Byzantine, 565-578 CE | - | Surface | KH.13.O.1164 | 126 |
| Inner town | Uncertain Byzantine, 6th century CCE | - | | KH.13.O.419 | 129 |
| Inner town | Ummayads, 7th century | - | To the East of colonnaded street | KH.12.O.430 | 133 |
| Inner town | Abbasids, 786-809 | - | Surface near the colonnaded street | KH.13.O.825. | 136 |
| Inner town | Abbasids, 9th-10th century | - | Surface near the colonnaded street (South part) | KH.12.O.583 | 141 |
| Inner town | Holy Roman Empire-Austria, 1657-1705 | - | Surface | KH.13.O.418 | 164 |
| Inner town | Uncertain/too worn – 12 coins | | | | 256-267 |
| Outer town | Uncertain Late Roman, 4th-5th centuries CE | - | Surface | KH.14.O.1159 | 115 |
| Outer town | Uncertain Islamic | - | Surface | KH.15.O.681 | 135 |
| Northern outer town | Uncertain Islamic | - | Surface | KH.20.O.4 | 159 |
| Northern outer town | *RPC*, 3rd century CE | - | Surface | KH.21.O.8 | 51 |
| Northern outer town | Byzantine, 546-551 CE | - | Surface | KH.21.O.7 | 125 |
| Outer town | Uncertain/too worn – two coins | | | | 268-269 |
| Surface | Uncertain Hellenistic | - | Surface | KH.11.O.74 | 19 |

| Findspot | Date of Coin | Date of Context | Context | Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surface | *RPC*, 247-249 CE | - | Surface | KH.13.O.406 | 26 |
| Surface | Uncertain *RPC* | - | Surface | KH.11.O.526 | 70 |
| Surface | *RPC*, 2nd-3rd century CE | - | Surface | KH.11.O.506 | 50 |
| Surface | Uncertain *RPC* | - | Surface | KH.11.O.507 | 66 |
| Surface | Uncertain Late Roman | - | Surface | KH.11.O.513 | 112 |
| Surface | Uncertain/too worn – two coins | | | | 254-255 |
| Mill | Ottoman Empire, 1839-1861 | Modern | W.5206 | KH.15.O.324 | 147 |
| Mill | Republic of Türkiye, 1948 | Modern | F.6165 | KH.15.O.234 | 166 |
| Mill | Republic of Türkiye, 1949 | Modern | F.6165 | KH.15.O.247 | 167 |
| Yunus | Hellenistic, 4th century BCE | - | F.12830 | YU.23.O.28 | 1 |
| Yunus | *RPC*, 41-54 CE | - | Surface | YU.19.O.02 | 33 |
| Yunus | *RPC*, 1st-2nd century CE | - | Surface | YU.19.O.27 | 41 |
| Yunus | *RPC*, 138-161 CE | - | Surface | YU.15.O.15 | 21 |
| Yunus | *RPC*, 98-117 CE | - | Field 6 surface | YU.14.O.15 | 35 |
| Yunus | *RIC*, 337-361 CE | - | Surface | YU.15.O.20 | 94 |
| Yunus | Uncertain Islamic | - | Surface | YU.15.O.16 | 156 |
| Yunus | Uncertain emirates or Abbasids | - | Surface | YU.17.O.21 | 142 |
| Yunus | Ottoman Empire, 1876-1909 | - | Surface | YU.19.O.01 | 148 |
| Yunus | Uncertain/too worn – three coins | | | | 273-276 |

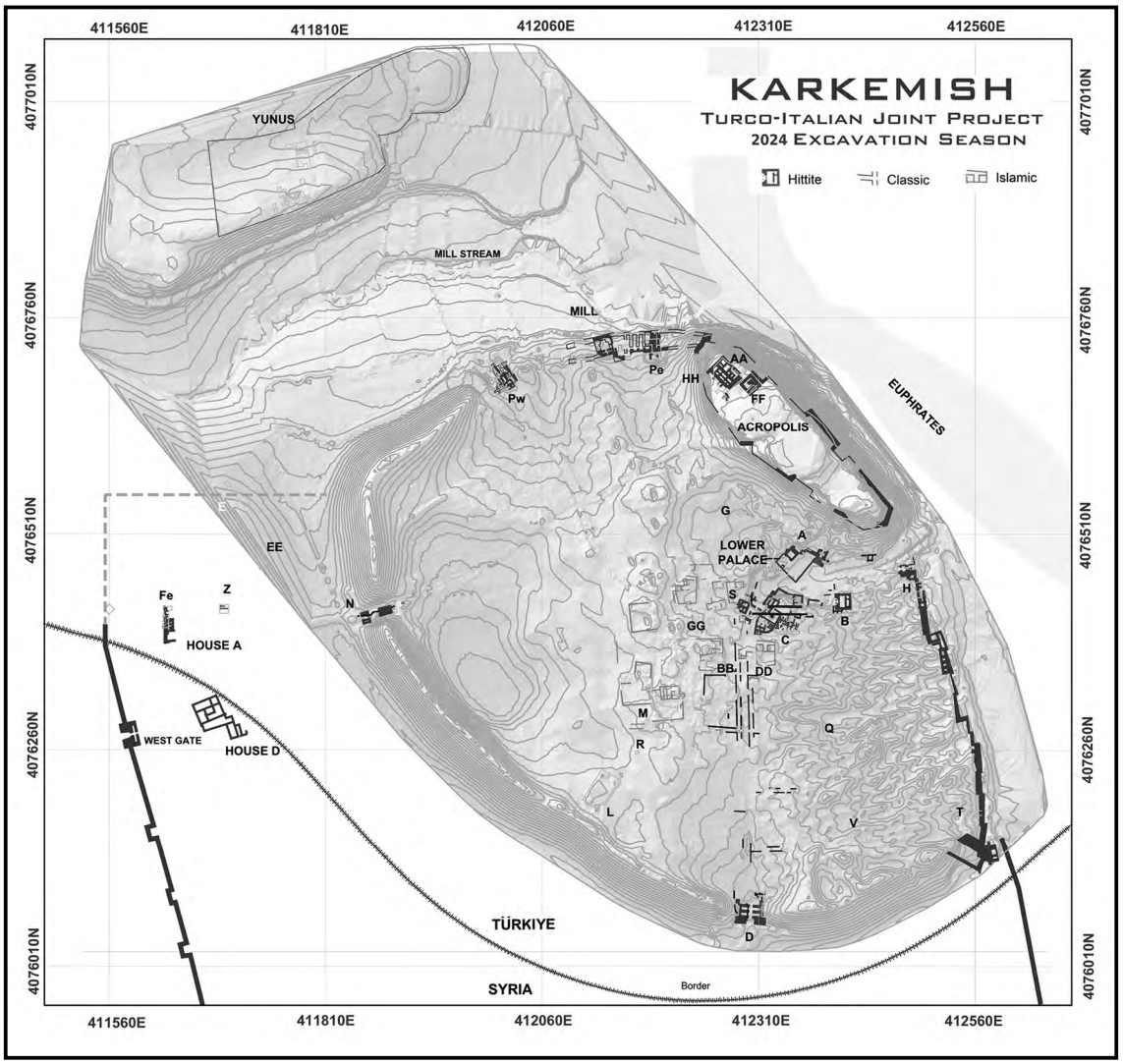



Fig. 2.1. Topographic map of Karkemish (Turkish side) with the Yunus necropolis (by Marco Valeri).

# Chapter 3

# THE EXCAVATED COINS FROM KARKEMISH-EUROPOS: AN ASSESSMENT

The 297 coins found during the excavation campaigns of 2011-2024 are now kept in Gaziantep Archaeological Museum. Due to heavy corrosion – the general problem of excavation coins – and deteriorating metals, almost only about one-half of the coins found during the Karkemish excavations could be identified. The majority of the identifiable coins are Roman provincial and Roman imperial coins. The fact that coin finds date from the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic periods proves that Karkemish was occupied during those periods. As explained above, Karkemish turned into a settlement named Europos during Antiquity and Late Antiquity. Since it never had city status, it could not mint coins in its own mint with its own ethnikon. When the Hellenistic and Roman Provincial coins are examined, coins from cities close to Karkemish such as Antioch on the Orontes, Zeugma, Hierapolis and Edessa, represent the majority (Table 3.1, Fig. 3.1).

Only a small number of coins found during the excavations date to pre-Roman periods. The catalogue has 18 identified and two unidentified Hellenistic coins. The identified coins, except for an Alexander drachm, belong to the Seleucid kingdom and the kingdom of the Nabateans. The Alexander drachm, which was most likely posthumous and struck at a mint in the East, is too worn to determine its mint and date of issue with certainty.With the fall of the Achaemenid empire, Karkemish and the surrounding regions came under the rule of Alexander the Great and ultimately passed to the Seleucid kingdom founded by Seleucus, after Alexander's death. 10 of the 16 Seleucid coins could be identified, while six could only be partial identified due to their corroded condition. One of the Seleucid coins is heavily worn but shows similarities to the bronze issues of Seleucus I that depict Athena Promachus and an anchor type on the reverse (Cat. no. 2). The remaining Seleucid coins date to the 2nd century BCE. Among the Seleucid kings represented are Antiochus IV Epiphanes, Demetrius II (?), Antiochus VII Euergetes, Alexander II Zabinas, Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII

(Cat. nos. 3-11). Although some coins could not be identified because of heavy corrosion and wear, they are thought to be belong to the Seleucid kingdom because of their serrated sides, a feature of late Seleucid coins (Cat. nos. 12-17). There is also a coin from Nabatean kingdom dating to Aretas IV or Malichus II (Cat. no. 18)[44].

During the Karkemish excavations, 59 Roman Provincial coins were found. The catalogue consists mostly of coins of Syrian and Mesopotamian cities. There is, however, a coin from the Thracian city of Philippopolis (Plovdiv) (Cat. no. 21). Although the legend of the obverse of the coin, which dates to the reign of Antoninus Pius, cannot be accurately read, the Ares/nude warrior depiction is typical of Philippopolis.[45] It is interesting to find a coin minted at such a long distance from Karkemish. A coin, which is thought to be from Neocaesarea in Pontus-a relatively distant region- has also been catalogued (Cat. no. 22). Although the legends are worn, the coin has been attributed to this city based on typological analogy.

Two coins belonging to Aigai, a Cilician city located in present-day Yumurtalık district of Adana Province, are also among the finds. Of the two Aigai coins minted during Diadumenian's Caesarean period (217-218), one depicts the head of Alexander the Great on the reverse (Cat. no. 23), while the other shows a goat with its horns on fire (Cat. no. 24). This type is associated with the name of the city, which means "city of goats". Goat depictions were also used in the cities named Aigai in Greece and Aiolis.[46]

The majority of the coins discovered during the excavations were minted in Syrian cities. Two coins came from Zeugma (Belkıs), one of the Commagenean cities of Syria located at an important crossing point on the Euphrates; its name means "bridge". One of the two coins (Cat. no. 25) dates to the reign of Antoninus Pius (138-161). The obverse of this coin bears a bust of the emperor; while the reverse shows a temple with four columns on a hill. The other coin, dating to the reign of Philippus II (247-249), again has the bust of the emperor on the obverse, while on the reverse depicts a temple with four columns containing a statue of Zeus (?) inside (Cat. no. 26). This type is unique to Zeugma coins. According to the scene of the coin, the temple depicted on a high hill can be reached via the stairs on both sides of the hill or through a colonnaded way. This iconography is often described as a "peribolos" or as a temple at the end of a sacred grove. However, when compared to coins from other cities in the region, the rough ground formed by small circles appears to represent a rocky

44 I would like to thank Danny Syon, who generously provided references and other information.

45 I am grateful to Ulrike Peter, who is currently working on the coinage of Philippopolis, for her valuable comments.

46 *CNG EA 380*: 187 (Akhaia/Aigaia); Roma Numismatics 15: 144 (Aiolis/Aigaia)

hill.[47] For example, the city goddess depicted on the coins of Samosata and Antioch sits on a pile of similar circles.[48] Sometimes a seated Zeus (Katabaites?) holding a spear is shown within a temple with four columns on Zeugma coins. Moreover, while the goat depiction on the reverse of the Philippus coin could be interpreted as a military emblem, it more probably has a zodiacal meaning.[49]

There are six coins from Hierapolis in Syria Cyrrhestica, in the catalogue (Cat. nos. 27–32). An important cult center locally known as Mabog, Mambog and Bambyce in the pre-Hellenistic times, it was refounded by Seleucus I as Hierapolis (present day Manbij/Menbiç). The city gained strategic importance on the western side of the Euphrates under Roman rule and became a staging point for the army during eastern campaigns. Although the ethnikon on the coins reads ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, the correct form of the city's name is Hierapolis.[50] The earliest Hierapolis coin specimen found during the Karkemish excavations belongs to the reign of emperor Trajan. The obverse bears a bust of Trajan, while the reverse has the legend ΘΕΑCΥΡΙ/ΑCΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΗC in a wreath. Meaning "Syrian Goddess of Hierapolis", the legend points to the cults practiced here. The city was an important cult center, first for the Assyrian god Hadad and later – as mentioned in the works of Lucian of Samosata – for the goddess Atargatis.[51] On a coin dating to the reign of Emperor Philippus, Atargatis is depicted seated on a lion.

Some of the coins discovered during the Karkemish excavations come from Antioch on the Orontes (present day Antakya), one of the cities of the Seleucis and Pieria region of Syria and one of the most important mints of Roman Empire (Cat. nos. 33–45). The earliest Antioch coin in the catalogue may belong to Claudius (Cat. no. 33). Although the legend accompanying the emperor's portrait on the obverse is worn, the SC within a wreath on the reverse is iconographically similar to coins from the Claudius period. Another Antioch coin has been dated to the reign of Nero due to the date inscribed on it (Cat. no. 34). It has the head of Zeus on the obverse and a seated female figure (the Boule of Antioch) on the reverse. According to the letters indicating its date, the coin was minted in the year 115 of the Caesarean era: i.e. 66/67 CE. Another coin is dated to the time of Trajan, although its legend could not be clearly read (Cat. no. 38). Although the obverse is badly worn, it is thought to be an

47 Butcher 1998: 235; Butcher 2004: 460.

48 Butcher 2004: 386, 474 ff (Antioch); 476, 33 (Samosata)

49 Butcher 1998: 235; Butcher 2004: 460.

50 Butcher 2004: 445.

51 Luc., *De Dea Syria*; Butcher 2007.

Antiochian coin because of its SC depiction in a wreath on the reverse. SC in a wreath is the most common coin type of Antioch for about 250 years. The use of the letters SC is frequently seen on Roman Imperial coins, and means "senatus consultum". It is known that Augustus used senatorial decrees to announce his regulations and reforms regarding coin minting. The SC letters seen on Antioch's coins must have been chosen through a special regulation for Syria and continued to be used in later periods.[52] Four coins with the SC in wreath type on the reverse were grouped under uncertain emperors, since the legends on their obverse were too worn (Cat. nos. 39-44).

The reverse of an Antiochian coin in the catalogue dating to the reign of Antoninus Pius depicts a star and a crescent on a ram advancing left (Cat. no. 36). This depiction representing Aries is thought to symbolize the zodiacal sign associated with the founding (or refounding) of the city. The depiction of ram is a frequently used on Antiochian coins, both as primary or secondary types.[53]

Another Antiochian coin -its obverse legend cannot be read but it is thought to date to the reign of Severus Alexander- can be identified from its portraiture. There is a depiction of a Antiochian Tyche sitting on a rock on the reverse (Cat. no. 37). The fame of this depiction spread from Antioch to many cities in Syria, Mesopotamia, Cilicia, etc. and it appears on the coins of those cities as well.[54] This type was derived from a copy of the 3rd century BCE statue of Tyche of Antioch.[55] At the feet of the seated Tyche, with veiled head and turreted crown, the river god (Orontes) is depicted, while at the top, is the figure of a ram. The minting date of another Antiochian coin with a laurel on its reverse and thought to date to the 1st-2nd centuries, could not be read (Cat. no. 38).

It has been suggested that during the reign of Trajan, some coin emissions were minted in Rome and sent for circulation in Syria. However, it remanins unclear whether these coins were used exclusively in Antioch or thoughtout the entire province of Syria.[56] Among the excavation finds is a coin thought to be from this emission; it features a Greek legend within a wreath on the reverse (Cat. no. 46).

A coin minted during the reign of Antoninus Pius from another important port city, Laodicea ad Mare (present-day Latakia, Syria), also features the head of Tyche (Cat. no. 47).

52 Butcher 2004: 235.

53 Butcher 2004: 301.

54 Butcher 2004: 298.

55 Dohrn 1960.

56 Butcher 2004: 408-409; McAlee 2010: 9. For the circulation of these coins in Cyrene, see Asolati et. al. 2009.

Also found in the excavation is a coin dating to the reign of Trajan from Seleucia Pieria, another Syrian city in the vicinity of present-day Samandağ/Hatay. The city was named after its founder, Seleucus I. The obverse bears a bust of the city goddess, while the reverse is associated with Zeus Kasios, who had an important cult in the city and whose sacred area was probably located on Mount Kasios (modern-day Keldağ).[57] The reverse depicts the façade of the sacred shrine of Zeus Kasios with a baitylos inside (Cat. no. 48).

Two coins from Heliopolis of Coele Syria are also among the coin finds (Cat. nos. 49–50). Heliopolis – the city of the Sun, also known as Baalbek- became a Roman colony during the reign of Septimius Severus.[58] From that time onward, the city's coinage began to bear the legend COL(onia) HEL(iopolitania).[59] Since the obverses of both Heliopolis coins are illegible, it was not possible to determine to which emperor they belong. However, they were most likely minted during the 2nd or 3rd centuries, probably during the Severan Period.

While the obverse and reverse legends are unredable due to severe corrosion and wear, one coin is thought to belong to the city of Emesa (present-day Homs, Syria). The portraits on the coin are thought to depict Caracalla and his mother Julia Domna (Cat. no. 51). Julia Domna belonged to a priest family from Emesa. For this reason, the city became a strategic and cultural center during the Severan dynasty.

Although badly worn, a coin from the Mesopotamian city of Carrhae (present-day Harran) has been identified (Cat. no. 52). Thought to date to the reign of one of the two Severan rulers Caracalla or Elagabalus, the coin features a depiction of a crescent and a star. Carrhae was famous in antiquity for its temple dedicated to the Moon god. It is well known that the Roman emperor Caracalla was assassinated in 217 on his way to Carrhae, where he intended to visit the temple and make offerings.[60]

Five coins from the Mesopotamian city of Edessa (present-day Şanlıurfa) are included among the Roman provincial coins in the catalogue (Cat. nos. 53–57). Founded by Seleucus I, Edessa later became the capital of the Kingdom of Osrhoene following the decline of the Seleucids Empire. Edessa holds significance in Christian history, as one of its kings, Abgar V, is considered the first Christian monarch in history. Situated between the two great powers of the time -Rome and Parthia- Osrhoene minted joint coinage as a Roman client kingdom. One coin found in the Karkemish excavations depicts the bust of the Roman Emperor (Sep-

57 Butcher 2004: 413.

58 Ulpian, *Censuses*, book 1 = Digests of Justinian, 50.15.1.2.

59 For detailed information, see Sawaya 1998; Sawaya 2009.

60 Hekster and Kaizer 2012.

timius Severus?) on the obverse, and the bust of King Abgar VIII of Osrhoene on the reverse. Another coin, jointly issued with the Kingdom of Osrhoene is dated to the regin of Gordian III (Cat. no. 57). The obverse features the Roman emperor Gordian III, while the reverse bears the bust of King Abgar X of Osrhoene. The other three Edessa coins represented in the catalogue date to the reigns of Macrinus (217-218) and Elagabalus (218-222), and feature the head of Tyche on the reverse (Cat. nos. 54-56).

The city of Rhesaena (present-day Ras'al ayn), located in Mesopotamia between Edessa and Nisibis (present-day Nusaybin), was made a Roman colony during the reign of Septimius Severus. The Legio III was stationed there during his Parthian campaign.[61] One of the coins from Rhesaena (Cat. nos. 58-59) likely dates to the reign of either Caracalla or Elagabalus. Although extremely uncertain, the reverse of the coin appears to depict a vexilium (?). The number of coins increased starting with the reign of Trajan Decius.[62] A depiction of a colonist ploughing the land on another coin of Rhesaena, dated to the reign of Trajan Decius, clearly indicates its status as a Roman colony.[63]

Three coins from the province of Judaea were also found during the Karkemish excavations (Cat. nos. 60-62). Judea became a Roman province under Augustus, and a Roman procurator was appointed as governor. One of the these coins is thought to date to the tenure of the procurator Valerius Gratus, although it could not be identified with certainty, due to heavy wear on the obverse and an illegible legend on the reverse. Two of the coins found during the excavations are the Amphora/Vine Branch type, minted during the First Jewish Revolt (66-70 CE) (Cat. nos. 60-61).[64] Discontent caused by the misrule of the Roman procurators led to a rebellion that broke out in Judea in 66 CE. The death of Emperor Nero and the subsequent civil war delayed efforts to suppress the revolt. In 70 CE Titus, the son of the emperor Vespasian, succeeded in capturing and destroying Jerusalem, although the rebellion continued until 73 CE when the fortress at Masada was taken. During the first five years of the revolt, bronze and silver coins were minted in Judaea, bearing inscriptions such as "Jerusalem the Holy" or "Freedom of Zion." These coins were issued primarily under the authority of the priesthood of the Temple of Jerusalem. They feature depiction of the Temple and cultic symbols, along with agricultural motifs representing Judea and Jerusalem.[65]

61 Castelin 1946: 5 ff.

62 Castelin 1946: 12 ff.

63 Castelin 1946: 71 ff.

64 I would like to thank Danny Syon for his valuable contrubitons to identify these coins and to provide the references.

65 For detailed information, see Berlin and Overman (eds.) 2004; Deutsch 2011.

A small bronze coin, filed in the "Uncertain" category, could not be attributed, although it is well preserved (Cat. no. 63). The obverse, which lacks a legend, features the bust of a bearded man to the right, while the reverse depicts a winged caduceus. The winged caduceus type was widely used on Roman provincial coins of cities near Karkemish, such as Antioch, Gadara and Edessa.[66] The coin type also closely resembles those minted in the city of Ascalon in the Judaea region during the reign of Augustus.[67] However, Ascalon coins bear the letters A-C as an abbreviation of the city's name, whereas our specimen has no legend. In the Near East, the caduceus likely symbolized the sky and the sun.[68] In this region (possibly Northern Syria), the existence of such anepigraphic small bronze coins is known. If this coin does not belong to Ascalon, then more examples are required to draw a definitive conclusion about its place and date of minting.[69]

With the exception of one coin minted during the reign of Claudius, nearly all of the Roman Imperial coins found during the Karkemish excavation date to the Late Roman period. On the reverse of the Claudian coin is a Spes depiction (Cat. no. 79). The catalogue includes coins of Aurelian, Licinius I, Constantine I, Constantine II, Constantius II, Valens, Valentinian II, Theodosius I, Arcadius and Eudocia, the wife of Theodosius II (Cat. nos. 80-101). One particularly interesting find is an Aurelian coin (Cat. no. 80) minted at Antioch that depicts Vaballathus, the son of Queen Zenobia of Palmyra. It appears that the most of the Roman Imperial coins discovered at Karkemish were minted in Antioch. In addition to Antioch, mint marks of Nicomedia and Cyzicus were also identified. Due to their illegibility, 22 Roman coins -most of which date to the Late Roman period- could not be definitively identified. All of the Roman Imperial coins are bronze except for two *antoniniani*.

A small number of Byzantine coins were found during the Karkemish excavations. Among the identifiable examples, the earliest are two pentanummia dating to the reign of Justinian I (Cat. nos. 124-125). Another coin in the catalogue, dating to the 6th century, is a follis minted in Constantinople, featuring Justin II and his wife Sophia seated on a throne on the obverse (Cat. no. 126). A second follis, dated to the reign of Heraclius (Cat. no. 127), depicts the emperor and his family on the obverse. Other examples of Byzantine coins date to the late 10th–early 11th century and belong to a group known as anonymous folles (Cat. no. 128). On the obverse is a bust of Jesus Christ instead of an image of the emperor, while the reverse

66 Butcher 2004: 370, 408, 409 (Antioch); 469-471 (Samosata); *RPC I*: 4814; *CNG EA 357*: 277 (Gadara).

67 *RPC I*: 4874.

68 Butcher 2004: 301.

69 Butcher 2004: 404. I would like to thank Kevin Butcher for his comments on this matter.

bears the legend IhSUS/XRISTUS/ BASILEI/BASIL, meaning "Jesus Christ, King of Kings." As the obverses of these two coins are illegible, it was not possible to determine under which emperors they were minted.

Apart from ancient coins, Islamic coins were also uncovered during the excavations.[70] One of the four coins dating to the Umayyad dynasty belongs to the reign of Suleyman b. Abd al-Malik (Cat. no. 132). Five of the six Abbasid coins are badly preserved and illegible, making it impossible to determine under which caliph they were minted. One Abbasid coin is dated to the reign of Abu Jafar Harun al-Rashid (Cat. no. 136). Another coin in the catalogue is thought to belong either to the Abbasid Caliphate or to an emirate dependent on the Abbasids, as the date on the coin is illegible. One of the identified Islamic coins was minted during the reign of the Ayyubid sultan al-Zahir Gıyaseddin Ghazi (Cat. no. 143). One of the two Mamluk coins, one was minted under the Burji Mamluk sultan Al-Malik al-Zahir Sayf ad-din Barquq (Cat. no. 144).

Three Ottoman coins -dating to the reigns of Mahmud II, Abdulmecid, and Abdulhamid II are among the coins found during the excavations (Cat. nos. 146-148). The obverses of each coin bears the tughra of the respective sultan, while the reverse shows the name of the mint and the date of issue. All three coins were minted in Kostantiyye (İstanbul).

There is a coin from the Holy Roman Empire under the "Europe" section in the catalogue (Cat. no. 164). Minted in Graz, Austria in 1697, the coin bears a bust of emperor Leopold. This coin was probably brought to Karkemish during the earliest modern travels or surveys conducted in the region.

Three coins from the Republic of Türkiye were also included in the catalogue (Cat. nos. 165-167). The oldest is a 1 Kurush coin dating to 1937, followed by a 25 Kurush coin from 1947 and a 2.5 Kurush coin from 1948. A total 111 bronze coins could not be identified due to heavy wear; however, they have been included in the catalogue with their associated data and inventory numbers.

Coin finds from the Hellenistic and Roman periods to modern times demonstrate that, although no longer as prominent or wealthy as in its heyday, Europos persisted as a small yet vibrant city. The Byzantine coins found at the site, suggest that it was also settled during the Byzantine period. The presence of coins from Islamic dynasties such as Umayyads, Abbasids, Ayyubids and Mamluks -as well as those from the Ottoman Empire- is equally significant, as it indicates the continuous occupation of the site through to the contemporary era.

70 Non-Ottoman Islamic coins were read and identified by İ. Günay Paksoy. I thank him for his valuable help and contribution.

| Region | City | Number of Coins |
|---|---|---|
| Thrace | Philippopolis | 1 |
| Pontus | Neocaesarea | 1 |
| Cilicia | Aegeae | 2 |
| Syria: Commagene | Zeugma | 2 |
| Syria: Cyrrhestica | Hierapolis | 6 |
| Syria: Seleucis and Pieria | Antioch on the Orontes | 14 |
| Syria: Seleucis and Pieria | Laodicea ad Mare | 1 |
| Syria: Seleucis and Pieria | Seleucia Pieria | 1 |
| Syria: Coele Syria | Heliopolis | 2 |
| Syria: Phoenice | Emesa? | 1 |
| Mesopotamia | Carrhae | 1 |
| Mesopotamia | Edessa | 5 |
| Mesopotamia | Rhesaena | 2 |
| Judea | - | 3 |

Table 3.1 List of mints represented among Roman Provincial coin finds at Karkemish.

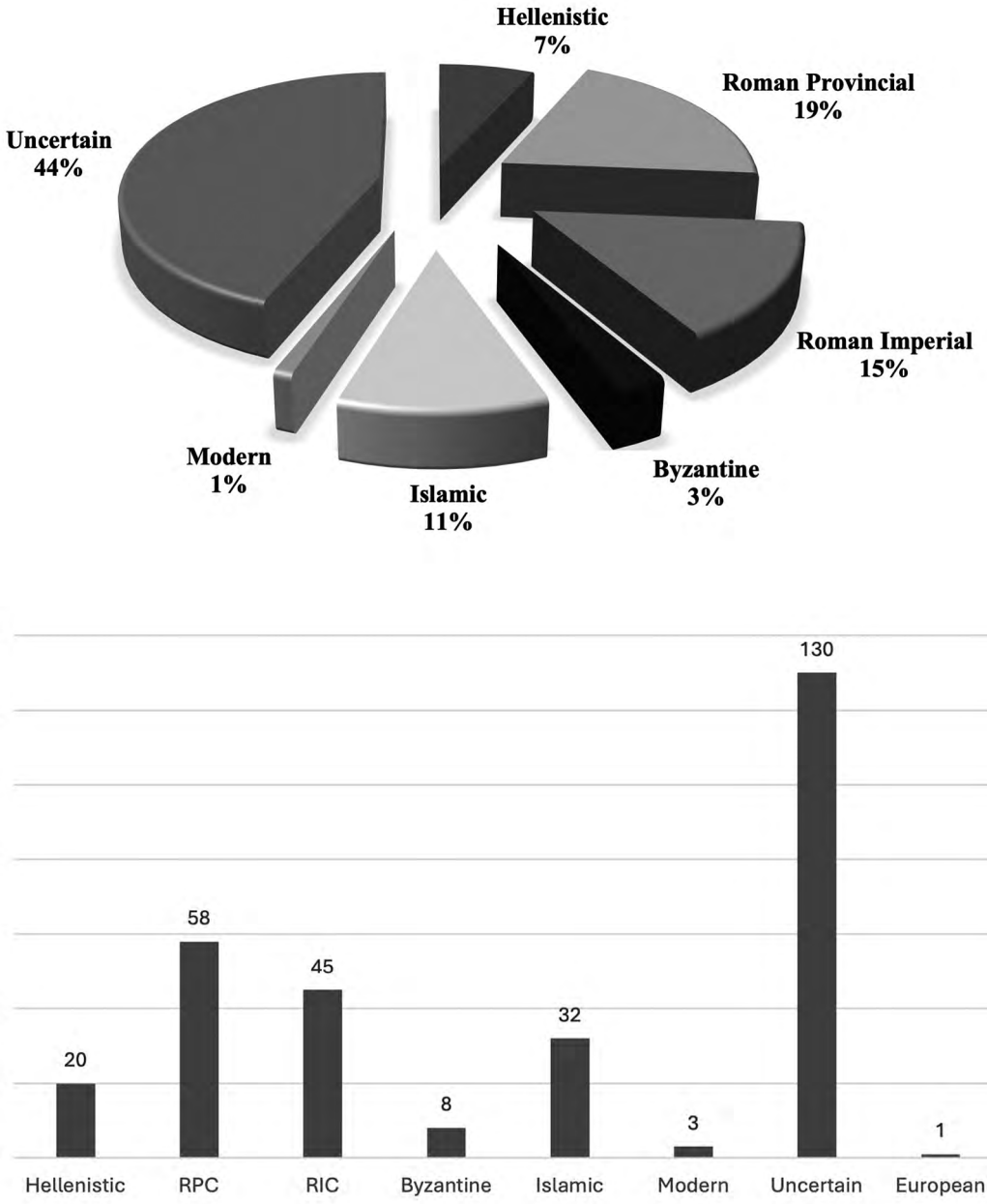



Fig. 3.1. General chronological chart of the excavated coins.

# Chapter 4

# CATALOGUE

## 4.1. HELLENISTIC COINS

**Cat. 1.** Inv. No.: YU.23.O.28 (Pl. I.1)
Yunus Area 21, SU: Surface.
AR, drachm 4.2 g, 17 mm, h 12. Too worn.
Macedonian Kingdom/Alexander III (336-323 BCE), posthumus issue.
*Uncertain mint and date*.
Obv.: Head of Heracles r., within dotted border.
Rev.: [...]ΧΑΝΔ[...] Zeus seated throne r.; holding sceptre and eagle. Monogram or symbol illegible.
Ref.: *cf.* Price: 3604 (Babylon).

**Cat. 2.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.137 (Pl. I.2)
Area DD, SU: F.12643.
AE, 8.9 g, 21 mm, h 12. Too worn.
Seleucids/Seleucus I Nikator (312-281 BCE).
*Antioch on the Orontes*.
Obv.: Head of Apollo r.
Rev.: […]ΛΕΩΣ […] Athena Promachos standing r.; to r., anchor.
Ref.: *Seleucid Coins* I: 15.1.

**Cat. 3.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1330 (Pl. I.3)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 17 mm, h 12. Too worn. Attribution not certain.

Seleucids/Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BCE).
*Antioch on the Orontes, 173/2-169 BCE*.
Obv.: Head of king r., radiate.
Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[...]/ΑΝΤ[...] Zeus standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre.
Ref.: *Seleucid Coins II*: 1408.

**Cat. 4.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.38. (Pl. I.4)
Area B, SU: South Hilani.
AE, 6 g, 18 mm, h 1. Too worn. Attribution not certain.
Seleucids/Demetrius II? (146-138 BCE).
*Uncertain mint and date*.
Obv.: Head of Apollo r.
Rev.: [...] – [ΘΕΟΥ/ΦΙ]ΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ/[...]ΑΤΟΡΟΣ Tripod.
Ref.: *Seleucid Coins II*: 1916 (Demetrius II, first reign).

**Cat. 5.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.473 (Pl. I.5)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 5.5 g, 18 mm, h 12. Too worn.
Seleucids/Antiochus VII Euergetes (138-129 BCE).
*Antioch on the Orontes*.
Obv.: Head of Eros r.; dotted border.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Isis headdress.
Ref.: *Seleucid Coins II*: 2066-2067.

**Cat. 6.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.107. (Pl. I.6)
Area B, SU: Dump Hilani.
AE, 7 g, 19 mm, h 12.
Seleucids/Alexander II Zabinas (128-122 BCE).
*Antioch on the Orontes, 128-126/5 BC*.
Obv.: Head of king r. diademed.
Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙ]ΛΕΩΣ– [...] ΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; to inner l., ΔΠΡ (184=129/8 BCE) Dionysos standing l., holding cantharus and thyrsus.
Bibl.: Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024, p. 280, 282, fig. 5.2a.
Ref.: *Seleucid Coins II*: 2229.

**Cat. 7.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1249 (Pl. I.7)
Area A West, SU: F.1815.
AE, 10 g, 18 mm. Attribution not certain.
Seleucids/Antiochus VII Euergetes (138-129 BCE).
*Antioch on the Orontes*.
Obv.: Head of Eros r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Headdress of Isis; to r., mon. X (?).
Ref.: *Seleucid Coins II*: 2066-2067; *Pecunem 3*: 139.

**Cat. 8.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.152 (Pl. I.8)
Area L, SU: F.3719.
AE, 7 g, 18 mm. Attribution not certain.
Seleucids.
As Above but Obv. obscure.

**Cat. 9.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.613 (Pl. I.9)
Area E colonnaded street, SU: Surface.
AE, 7 g, 18 mm, h 12. Attribution not certain.
Seleucids/Coregency of Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII (125-121 BCE).
*Antioch on the Orontes*.
Obv.: Head of king, r.; radiate.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Owl standing on amphora, facing.
Ref.: *Seleucid Coins II*: 2263; *CNG EA 343*: 240.

**Cat. 10.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.297 (Pl. I.10)
Area G, SU: F1061.
AE, 5 g, 18 mm, h 6 (?). Too worn. Attribution not certain.
Seleucids/Antiochus VIII (121-196 BCE).
*Antioch on the Orontes, 109-196 BCE*.
Obv.: Head of king, r.; radiate.
Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧ[...] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Double cornucopiae.
Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 1, pl LXX.1.
Ref.: *Seleucid Coins II*: 2312.

**Cat. 11.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1 (Pl. I.11)
Area C West, SU: 3650
AE, 18 mm. Too worn. Attribution not certain.
Seleucids.
As above.

**Cat. 12.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.218 (Pl. I.12)
Area -, SU: Dump near the Hilani.
AE, 4 g, 16 mm. Serrated.
Seleucids/Uncertain King/2nd century BCE (Seleucus IV or Antiochus IV).
Obv.: Head r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Head of elephant l.

**Cat. 13.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1250 (Pl. I.13)
Area A West, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 14 mm, h 12. Serrated.
Seleucids/Uncertain King/2nd century BCE.
Obv.: Head r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Head of elephant r.

**Cat. 14.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.887
Area G, SU: Surface.
AE, 10 g, 18 mm. Serrated.
Seleucids/Uncertain King/2nd century BCE.
As Above.
Bibl.: Erol 2018: cat. 2, pl. LXX.2.

**Cat. 15.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.125 (Pl. I.15)
Area A, SU: F.23.
AE, 6 g, 16 mm, h 2. Serrated.
Seleucids/Uncertain King/2nd century BCE.
Obv.: Head r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. A standing figure (?).

**Cat. 16.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.614
Area East of colonnaded street, SU: Surface.
AE, 7 g, 17 mm.
Seleucids/Uncertain King/2nd century BCE.
Obv.: Head r.
Rev.: [...]ΙΛΕ[..]/[...]OXOY [...] Uncertain type. A standing figure (?), eagle (?).

**Cat. 17.** Inv. No.: KH.17.O.838
Area P West North, SU: F.8371.
AE, 8 g, 19 mm. Serrated.
Seleucids/Uncertain King/2nd century BCE.
Obv.: Illegible.
Rev.: Illegible.

**Cat. 18.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.149 (Pl.I.18)
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 3 g, 17 mm.
NABATAEAN KINGDOM/Aretas IV (9 BCE- 40 CE) or Malichus II (40-70 CE).
Obv.: Uncertain.
Rev.: Uncertain legends. Crossed cornucopias.
Ref.: Meshorer 1975: 112-114 (Aretas IV) or 140 (Malichus II).

Uncertain Hellenistic Coins

**Cat. 19.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.74 (Pl. I.19)
Area -, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 17 mm.
Obv.: Head of Athena (?) r.
Rev.: A standing figure l. (Eagle ?).

**Cat. 20.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.357
Area C South, SU: F.3926.
AE, 7 g, 20 mm, h 6.

Obv.: Head r. (?).
Rev.: [...] M[...] Nike standing l., to l., cornucopia?

## 4.2. ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS

**Cat. 21.** Inv. No.: YU.15.O.15 (Pl. II.21)
Area Yunus, SU: Surface.
AE, 4 g, 18 mm.
THRACE/ Philippopolis.
Antoninus Pius (138-161 CE).
Obv.: [...] ΑΔΡΙΑ ΑΝ[...] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: [ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ] Nude warrior (Ares?) standing l., wearing helmet, holding shield.
Ref.: *RPC Online IV*: 7445 (temporary); Varbanov 2007: 747; *Kölner Münzkabinett 107*: 433; Berlin: 18248337 (http://ikmk.smb.museum/object?id=18248337).

**Cat. 22.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.4 (Pl. II. 22)
Area M, SU: F.11601.
AE, 14 g, 28 mm, h 12.
PONTUS/Neocaesarea.
Septimius Severus (193-211 CE).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Temple with four columns with wall within intercolumnations and male figure on pedestal in the center; pellet in pediment.
Ref.: *cf. RPC Online V.3*: unassigned ID 85922 or 85707.

**Cat. 23.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.374 (Pl. II.23)
Area BB, SU: F.13321.
AE, 14.5 g, 28 mm, h 6.
CILICIA/Aegeae.
Diadumenian (217/8 CE), As Caesar.
Obv.: M O Π E ANTΩNEINOC KAI Bust of Diadumenian r.

Rev.: ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟΥΠ Μ ΕΥΓ ΠΙ ΘΕ ΑΙΓΕΩΝ ΔΞC (=264) Head of Alexander the Great r.; wearing lion skin hairdress.
Ref.: *SNG France II*: 2349-2350; Haymann 2014: 148; *RPC Online V.3*: Unassigned ID 85483.

**Cat. 24.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.276 (Pl. II.24)
Area -, SU: Villa on the western border.
AE, 18 g, 28 mm, h 6.
CILICIA/Aegeae.
Diadumenian (217/18 CE), As Caesar.
Obv.: [...] ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of Diadumenian r.
Rev.: ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟΥ Π Μ ΕΥΓ Π Θ ΑΙΓΕΩΝ Goat with torches attached to horns r.; above, date ΔΞC (=264).
Ref.: *SNG France II*: 2351-2353; *SNG Levante*: 1751; Haymann 2014: 142; *RPC Online V.3*: Unassigned ID 85476.

**Cat. 25.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.279 (Pl. II.25)
Area -, SU: Villa on the western border.
AE, 10 g, 24 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: COMMAGENE/Zeugma.
Antoninus Pius (138-161 CE).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: ZEYΓΜΑΤΕωΝ Tetrastyle temple, with peribolos enclosing the sacred grove; all within laurel wreath; below, Δ (?).
Bibl.: Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024, pp. 281-282, fig. 5.2c.
Ref.: *BMC Syria*: p. 124, 1 ff.; *SNG Fitzwilliam*: 5845; Butcher 2004: p. 462, 18; *RPC Online IV*: 8535 (temporary).

**Cat. 26.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.406 (Pl. II.26)
Area -, SU: Surface.
AE, 20 g, 30 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: COMMAGENE/Zeugma.
Philippus II (247-249 CE).
Obv.: ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠ[...] Bust of emperor r.

Rev.: ΖΕΥΓΜΑΤΕΩΝ Tetrastyle temple containing seated statue of Zeus (?) facing on rocky hill, buildings at base and colonnades or steps upsides; in ex., capricorn r.
Ref.: *SNG Fitzwilliam*: 5847; Butcher 2004: p. 465, 31; *RPC Online VIII*: unassigned 8196.

**Cat. 27.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.114 (Pl. II.27)
Area A West, SU: F.620.
AE, 16 g, 26 mm, h 12.
SYRIA : CYRRHESTICA/Hierapolis.
Trajan (98-117 CE).
Obv.: [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡΟ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC] ΑΡΙCΤ CΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ [ΔΑΚΙ ΠΑΡΘ] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: ΘΕΑC CΥΡΙ/ΑC ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΗ within laurel wreath; below, A.
Bibl.: Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024: pp. 281-282, fig. 5.2d.
Ref.: *BMC Syria*: p. 139, 3 ff; *RPC III*: 3447 ff.

**Cat. 28.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.17 (Pl. II.28)
Area G, SU: F.1002.
AE, 10 g, 24 mm.
SYRIA : CYRRHESTICA/Hierapolis.
Caracalla (211-217 CE).
Obv.: [...] ΤΩ [...] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: [...]ΙΕΡΟΠΟ Bust of Julia Domna r.
Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 4, pl. LXX.4.
Ref.: Butcher 2004: p. 451, 58; *RPC Online V.3*: Unassigned 68973.

**Cat. 29.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.57 (Pl. II.29)
Area BB, SU: F.125129.
AE, 12 g, 26 mm, h 12.
SYRIA : CYRRHESTICA/Hierapolis.
Caracalla (198-217 CE).
Obv.: AVT ΚΑΙ ΜΑVΡ ΑΝΤΟΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laureate.
Rev.: ΘΕΑC CΥ/ΡΙΑC ΙΕΡΟ/ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ in four lines within wreath.
Ref.: Butcher 2004: 55B, pl. 27,55; *RPC Online V.3*: Unassigned ID 69026.

**Cat. 30.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.165 (Pl. III.30)
Area G, SU: F.1022.
AE, 8 g, 24 mm, h 12.
SYRIA : CYRRHESTICA/Hierapolis.
Caracalla (?).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: [ΘEACCY]/PIAIEPO/ΠOΛITΩN in wreath.
Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 6, pl. LXX.6.
Ref.: Butcher 2004: p. 451, 55-56.

**Cat. 31.** Inv. No.: KH.17.O.333 (Pl. III.31)
Area C North, SU: F.8914.
AE, 17.6 g, 29 mm.
SYRIA : CYRRHESTICA/Hierapolis.
Philippus I or II (244-249 CE).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r. (?).
Rev.: [ΘE]AC CY/PIAC [...] Atargatis seated on lion advancing r.; holding scepter.
Ref.: Butcher 2004: p. 453, 64; *SNG Cop.*: 63-64; *SNG Fitzwilliam*: 5855; *CNG EA 360*: 249.

**Cat. 32.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.348 (Pl. III.32)
Area G, SU: Surface.
AE, 15 g, 23 mm, h 12. Broken.
SYRIA : CYRRHESTICA/Hierapolis.
Uncertain Emperor (2nd-3rd century CE).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: ΘEAC CYPI/AC IEPOΠO within laureath wreath.
Bibl.: Erol 2018: cat. 5, pl. LXX.5.

**Cat. 33.** Inv. No.: YU.19.O.02 (Pl. III.33)
Yunus Area PF, SU: Surface.
AE, 13 g, 23 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
Claudius (41-54 CE).

Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of Claudius r. laureate.
Rev.: S-C within a laurel wreath of eight leaves.
Ref.: *RPC I*: 4277.

**Cat. 34.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.496 (Pl. III.34)
Area E colonnaded street, SU: Surface.
AE, 7 g, 20 mm.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
Time of Nero (54-68 CE) Year of 115 Caesarean Era = 66/7 CE.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Head of Zeus r.
Rev.: ETO-EIP Female figure (the Boule of Antioch ?) seated l. on chair; placing pepple in a voting urn.
Ref.: Waage 1952: 343-4; Butcher 2004: p. 347, 141; McAlee 2007: p. 92, 112; *RPC I*: 4305.

**Cat. 35.** Inv. No.: YU.14.O.15 (Pl. III.35)
Area Yunus, SU: Surface.
AE, 6.3 g, 22 mm. Attribution not certain.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
Trajan (98-117 CE).
Obv.: [...]KAIC NEP[...] Bust of Trajan r., laureate.
Rev.: SC (?) in wreath. Too worn.
Ref.: cf. Waage 1952: 405 ff; Butcher 2004: p. 356, 197 ff; McAlee 2007: p. 208, 487 ff.

**Cat. 36.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.220. (Pl. III.36)
Area B, SU: F.313.
AE, 3 g, 17 mm.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
Time of Antoninus Pius (138-161 CE).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of Tyche r., veiled.
Rev.: Ram running l.; head turned back, above, star and crescent; in ex., date uncertain.
Ref.: cf. Waage 1952: 443; McAlee 2007: p. 98, 136; *RPC Online IV*: 7189 (temporary).

**Cat. 37.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.145 (Pl. III.37)
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 17 g, 32 mm, h 5. Attribution not certain.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
Severus Alexander (222-235 CE).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r., laureate.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Tyche of Antioch, veiled and turreted seated on rocks l.; below, river god swimming l.; above, ram leaping l.; in field to l. and r.; ΔE and SC.
Ref.: McAlee 2007: p. 306, 824 ff; Butcher 2004: p. 390, 483.

**Cat. 38.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.111 (Pl. III.38)
Area C, SU: F.259.
AE, 2 g, 11 mm.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
Uncertain Emperor/1st–2nd century CE.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust r.
Rev.: Laurel branch. Uncertain letters if any.
Ref.: cf. Waage 1952: 446; Butcher 2004: p. 370, 365b ff. (Time of Antoninus Pius).

**Cat. 39.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.61 (Pl. IV.39)
Area C, SU: F.923.
AE, 7 g, 20 mm, h 1.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
Uncertain Emperor/1st–2nd century CE.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: SC within wreath.

**Cat. 40.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1240 (Pl. IV.40)
Area Q, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 27 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
As above.

**Cat. 41.** Inv. No.: YU.19.O.27 (Pl. IV.41)
Area KILN, SU: Surface.
AE, 6 g, 20 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
As above.

**Cat. 42.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.202 (Pl. IV.42)
Area CN, SU: F.10865.
AE, 3 g, 19 mm, h 12. Broken, too worn.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
As above.

**Cat. 43.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.942 (Pl. IV.43)
Area CE, SU: F.4338.
AE, 12 g, 28 mm.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
As above but Obv., [...]N Bust l. Maybe Vespasian (?).

**Cat. 44.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.237
Area G, SU: F.1015.
AE, 14 g, 24 mm, h 6.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
As above.
Bibl.: Erol 2018: cat. 7, pl. LXX.7.

**Cat. 45.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.100 (Pl. IV.45)
Area BB, SU: F.12533.
AE, 20 g, 29 mm, h 6.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Antioch on the Orontes.
Uncertain Emperor/3rd century CE.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r. within dotted border.
Rev.: Head of Tyche r. within dotted border.

**Cat. 46.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.157 (Pl. IV.46)
Area C, SU: F.924.
AE, 6 g, 21 mm.
Coinage Probably Produced at Rome for Circulation in Syria.
Trajan (98-117 CE).
Obv.: Illegible. Bust r. (?).
Rev.: ΔHMAPX/EΞ YΠAT B in two lines in laurel wreath.
Ref.: *BMC Syria*, p. 57, 91 ff. (Caesarea/Cappadocia); Butcher 2004, p. 409, 15; McAlee 2007: p. 210, 498-499; *RPC III*: 3655.

**Cat. 47.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.121 (Pl. IV.47)
Area D, SU: F.244.
AE, 8 g, 26 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Laodicea ad Mare.
Antoninus Pius (138-161 CE).
Obv.: [...] ANTΩNEI [...] Bust of emperor l.; cmk, bust r.
Rev.: IOYΛIEΩN TΩN[...] Head of Tyche turreted r.
Ref.: *RPC Online IV*: 6274 (temporary).

**Cat. 48.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.406 (Pl. IV.48)
Area C East, SU: F.3566.
AE, 11.8 g, 23 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: SELEUCIS AND PIERIA/Seleucia Pieria.
Trajan (?).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust r. laureate.
Rev.: CEΛEYKEΩN ΠIEPIAC Three quarter view of shrine of Zeus Kasios with pointed roof, eagle on top; baetyl within. Below shrine, ZEYC KACIOC Γ.
Bibl.: Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024: p. 281-282, fig. 5.2e.
Ref.: Butcher 2004: p. 420, 52-59; *BMC Syria*: p. 272, 36 ff; *RPC III*: 3769.

**Cat. 49.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.396 (Pl. IV.49)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 3 g, 17 mm, h 6?
SYRIA: COELE/Heliopolis.

2nd–3rd century CE.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: COL HEL Head of Tyche l.
Ref.: *SNG Fitzwilliam*: 5972 (Geta).

**Cat. 50.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.506
Area -, SU: Surface.
AE, 14 g, 24 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: COELE/Heliopolis.
As above but legends illegible. Attribution not certain.

**Cat. 51.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.8 (Pl. IV.51)
Area Northern Outer Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 13 g, 25 mm, h 12.
SYRIA: PHOENICE/Emesa?
Caracalla (211-217 CE).
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Bust of Julia Domna r.
Ref.: *RPC Online V.3*: Unassigned ID 69130.

**Cat. 52.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.395 (Pl. V.52)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface near the colonnaded street.
AE, 2 g, 14 mm, h 6.
MESOPOTAMIA/Carrhae.
Caracalla or Elagabalus (3rd century CE).
Obv.: [...]NTω[...] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Crescent and star.
Ref.: *cf. BMC Mesopotamia*: p. 84, 14 (Caracalla); *Savoca 13*: 412 (Elagabalus).

**Cat. 53.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.133 (Pl. V.53)
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 5 g, 20 mm, h 6.
MESOPOTAMIA/Edessa.
Septimius Severus (with King of Osrhoene Abgar VIII).

179–214 CE?
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of Septimius Severus r. (?).
Rev.: Legend illegible. Bust of Abgar r., bearded, wearing tiara; to r., sceptre.
Ref.: *cf. BMC Mesopotamia*: p. 94–95, 14–30; *SNG Cop.*: 196ff.; *RPC Online V.3*: Unassigned ID 41306.

**Cat. 54.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.285 (Pl. V.54)
Area –, SU: Villa on the western border.
AE, 3 g, 17 mm, h 12.
MESOPOTAMIA/Edessa.
Macrinus (217–218 CE).
Obv.: MA[...] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: OM ЄΔЄCCA Head of Tyche r.
Ref.: *BMC Mesopotamia*: p. 98, 47 ff.; *RPC Online V.3*: Unassigned ID 85567.

**Cat. 55.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.130 (Pl. V.55)
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 3 g, 16 mm, h 7.
MESOPOTAMIA/Edessa.
Elaagabalus (218–222 CE).
Obv.: [...]TΩNЄ[...] Bust of emperor r. radiate and cuirassed.
Rev.: AY AN ЄΔЄCCA Head of Tyche turreted r.
Ref.: *RPC Online VI*: 7786 (temporary).

**Cat. 56.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.614 (Pl. V.56)
Area C South, SU: F.2712.
AE, 5 g, 18 mm, h 6.
MESOPOTAMIA/Edessa.
Elagabalus (218–222 CE).
Obv.: [...] P AN[...] Bust of emperor l., radiate.
Rev.: [...] P [...] Head of Tyche l., veiled and turreted.
Ref.: *Savoca Numismatik Blue Auction*: 1 (23.09.2017), 925; *RPC Online VI*: 7777 (temporary).

**Cat. 57.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.162 (Pl. V.57)
Area BB, SU:F.12537.
AE, 8 g, 23 mm, h 6.
MESOPOTAMIA/Edessa.
Gordian III (with Osrhoene King Abgar X).
239-242 CE.
Obv.: AYTOK K M ANT ΓO[…] Bust of emperor r., laureate, to r., star.
Rev.: […]POC BACIΛEYC Bust of Abgar X crowned and draped; to l., star.
Ref.: *RPC Online VII.2*: 3418.

**Cat. 58.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.349 (Pl. V.58)
Area C South, SU: L.2103.
AE, 4.7 g, 18 mm, h 12. Attribution not certain.
MESOPOTAMIA/Rhesaena.
Caracalla (211-217 CE) or Elagabalus (218-222 CE).
Obv.: [....] AYP ANTΩ[...] Bust of emperor r., dotted border.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Vexilium ?; dotted border.
Ref.: Castelin 1946: p. 16, 1 ff ; *BMC Mesopotamia*: 1; *RPC V.3*: Unassigned ID 74983.

**Cat. 59.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.147 (Pl. V.59)
Area C, SU: F.254.
AE, 11 g, 25 mm, h 12.
MESOPOTAMIA/Rhesaena.
Trajan Decius (249-251 CE).
Obv.: AYT K Γ ME KY ΔEKIOC [...] Bust of emperor r.; radiate, draped and cuirassed.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Priest ploughing r. with two oxen; in field above, eagle; in ex., river god (Chaboras) swimming.
Ref.: *BMC Mesopotamia*: p. 127, 10 ff; *GIC*: p. 405, 4215; Castelin 1946: p. 90, 94 ff.; *RPC IX*: 1576.

**Cat. 60.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.278 (Pl. V.60)
Area-, SU.
AE, 3 g, 18 mm.
JUDAEA.

First Jewish Revolt (66-70 CE).
Year Two (67/8 CE).
Obv.: Hebrew legend [...] MXN. Amphora.
Rev.: Hebrew legend illegible. Vine branch.
Bibl.: Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024: pp. 281-282, fig. 5.2b.
Ref.: Meshorer 2001: 196.

**Cat. 61.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1218 (Pl. V.61)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 2 g, 15 mm, h11.
JUDAEA/As above.

**Cat. 62.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.282 (Pl. V.62)
Area-, SU: Gruppo bronzi w.
AE, 3 g, 15 mm.
JUDAEA.
Roman Procurators/Valerius Gratus ? Date Uncertain ( 17, 18 or 24 CE).
Obv.: Illegible.
Rev.: Palm branch.
Ref.: Meshorer 2001: pp. 327-329.

**Cat. 63.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1047 (Pl. V.63)
Area H, SU: F.2496.
AE, 5 g, 10 mm, h 11.
Uncertain Hellenistic or Roman Provincial Coin.
Obv.: No legend. Male head r., bearded.
Rev.: No legend. Winged caduceus.
Ref.: cf. *RPC I*: 4874 (Judaea/Ascalon/Reign of Augustus).

Uncertain Roman Provincial Coins

**Cat. 64.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.348
Area F, SU: Surface to the East of House A.

AE, 4 g, 19 mm, h 2.
Uncertain emperor and mint.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust r. (?).
Rev.: Legend illegible. Head of Tyche r.

**Cat. 65** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.288.
Area-, SU: Villa on the western border.
AE, 4 g, 18 mm.
Uncertain emperor and mint.
As Above.

**Cat. 66.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.507.
Area-, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 21 mm.
Uncertain emperor and mint.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust r. (?).
Rev.: Legend illegible. A standing figure (Heracles ? Dionysos ?) r.

**Cat. 67.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.233
Area C East, SU: F.5646.
AE, 1 g, 16 mm.
Uncertain emperor and mint.
Obv.: Illegible.
Rev.: A standing figure l., to l. below, an animal (?).

**Cat. 68.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.134
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 3 g, 18 mm.
Uncertain emperor and mint.
Obv.: Illegible.
Rev.: A standing figure facing (?).

**Cat. 69.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.109
Area B, SU: South Hilani.

AE, 9 g, 22 mm.
Uncertain emperor and mint.
Obv.: Bust r.
Rev.: Illebigle.

**Cat. 70.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.526
Area –, SU: Surface.
AE, 13 g, 29 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 71.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.60
Area C, SU: F.923.
AE, 9 g, 21 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 72.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.219
Area G, SU: F.1044.
AE, 5 g, 18 mm.
As above.
Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 11, Pl. LXXI.1.

**Cat. 73.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.2
Area G, SU: F.100.
AE, 5 g, 18 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 74.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.472
Area East colonnaded street, SU: Surface.
AE, 4 g, 20 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 75.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.1
Area G, SU: F.1000.
AE, 4 g, 17 mm.

As above.
Bibl.: Erol 2018: cat. 9, pl. LXXI.4.

**Cat. 76.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.437
Area Lower Palace Area, SU: Surface.
AE, 1 g, 17 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 77.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1208
Area L, SU: F.1507.
AE, 5 g, 18 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 78.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.79
Area M, SU: Surface.
AE, 10 g, 27 mm.
As above.

## 4.3. ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS

**Cat. 79.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1175 (Pl. V.79)
Area C East, SU: F.4339.
AE (orichalcum), sestertius imitation (?) 20 g, 32 mm.
Claudius (41-54 CE).
Obv.: [...] CAESAR AVG [...] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: [...] AVGVSTA Spes standing l., with flower; in ex., S-C.
Ref.: *RIC I*: p. 129, 64.; *RIC I* (revised edition): 128, 99; *Hirsch 336*: 2392.

**Cat. 80.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.438 (Pl. VI.80)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
Ant., 3 g, 21 mm.
Aurelian (270-271 CE).
*Antioch, with Vabalathus*.

Obv.: IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG Bust of Aurelian r., radiate.
Rev.: VABALATHVS V C R IM D R Bust of Vabalathus r., laureate.
Ref.: *RIC V.1*: pp. 308, 381.

**Cat. 81.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1171 (Pl. V.I81)
Area Colonaded way, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 18 mm, h 12.
Licinius I (308-324 CE).
*Uncertain mint and date*.
Obv.: IMP C VAL LICIN LICINIVS P F AVG Bust of emperor r., radiate.
Rev.: IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter standing l.; at his feet, eagle; in ex., illegible.
Ref.: cf. *RIC VII:* p. 676, 8 (Antioch).

**Cat. 82.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1040 (Pl. VI.82)
Area D, SU: F.2207.
AE, 6 g, 21 mm, h 12.
Constantine I (307-337 CE).
*Antioch, 315-316 CE*.
Obv.: IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: IOV[I CONSERVATORI AVGG NN] Jupiter standing l., chlamys across l. shoulder, leaning on sceptre, Victory on globe in r. hand; eagle with wreath to l. on ground; to r. H (?).
Ref.: *RIC VII:* p. 677, 15-16.

**Cat. 83.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.524 (Pl. VI.83)
Area Est colonnaded street, SU: Surface.
AE, 2 g, 17 mm, h 12.
Constantine I (307-337 CE).
*Nicomedia, 330-335 CE*.
Obv.: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers, helmeted; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shiled resting on ground; between them, two standards; in ex., SMNΓ.
Bibl.: Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024, p. 28-282, fig. 5.2f.
Ref.: *RIC VII*: p. 633, 189.

**Cat. 84.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1161 (Pl. VI.84)
Area M, SU: F.4522.
AE, 1 g, 18 mm, h 12.
As above but Obv., [...]TINVS[...].

**Cat. 85.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1155 (Pl. VI.85)
Area M, SU: F.4522.
AE, 3 g, 20 mm, h 12.
Constantine I (307-337 CE)
*Uncertain mint and date*.
Obv.: [IMP] CONSTANTINVS P F AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: SOLI INVICTO COMITI Sol radiate standing l., raising r. hand, globe in l., chlamys across l. shoulder.
Ref.: *cf. RIC VII*: p. 302, 51 ff. (Rome).

**Cat. 86.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.277
Area-, SU: Villa on the western border.
AE, 3 g, 18 mm, h12. Broken. Attribution not certain.
As above.

**Cat. 87.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.951 (Pl. VI.87)
Area M, SU:F.4525.
AE, 2 g, 16 mm, h 6.
Constantine II (337-340 CE).
*Cyzicus, 337-339 CE*.
Obv.: [...]TINVS P F AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: [...] EXERCITVS Two soldiers, helmeted; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shield resting on ground; between them, one standard; in ex., SMKΓ.
Ref.: *LRBC I*: 1274-1275.

**Cat. 88.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.473 (Pl. VI.88)
Area Est via colonnata, SU: Surface.
AE, 1 g, 16 mm, h 6.
Constantius II (337-361 CE).

*Antioch, 37-341 CE*.
Obv.: CONSTANTIVS AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers; between them, a standard; in ex., SMANA
Ref.: *LRBC I*: 1379-1381.

**Cat. 89.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.7 (Pl. VI.89)
Area DD, SU: Section.
AE, 3.5 g, 16 mm, h 6.
Constantius II (337-361 CE).
*Antioch*.
Obv.: D N CONSTAN [...] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: FEL TEMP REPARATIO Virtus to l. spearing fallen horseman; in ex., ANAI.
Ref.: *LRBC II*: 2623.

**Cat. 90.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1398 (Pl. VI.90)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 18 mm, h 6.
Constantius II (337-361 CE).
*Cyzicus, 355-361 CE*.
Obv.: D N CONSTAN [...] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: FEL TEMP REPARATIO Virtus to l. spearing fallen horseman; in ex., SMK[.].
Ref.: *LRBC II*: 2498.

**Cat. 91.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.287 (Pl. VI.91)
Area -, SU: Villa on the western border.
AE, 1 g, 16 mm, h 6.
Constantius II (337-361 CE).
*Uncertain mint and date*.
Obv.: [...] CONSTAN TIVS P F AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: GLORIA [...] Two soldiers; between them, a standard.
Ref.: cf. *LRBC II*: 1392-1393 (Antioch).

**Cat. 92.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.471
Area Est colonnaded street, SU: Surface.

AE, 3 g, 16 mm, h 12.
Constantius II (337-361 CE).
*Uncertain mint and date.*
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: FEL TEMP REPARATIO Virtus to l. spearing fallen horseman.

**Cat. 93.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.645
Area C East, SU: F.1334.
AE, 3 g, 7 mm, h 6. Attribution not certain.
As above.

**Cat. 94.** Inv. No.: YU.15.O.20
Area Yunus, SU: Surface.
AE, 3 g, 15 mm. Attribution not certain.
As above.

**Cat. 95.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.14
Area D, SU:W.301.
AE, 5 g, 10 mm, h 6.
Constantine I or Constantine II or Constantius or Constans.
*Antioch, 335-337 CE.*
Obv.: CONSTAN[...] AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers standing; between them, one standard; in ex., SMAN R or N I.
Ref.: *LRBC I*: 1363-1367.

**Cat. 96.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.386 (Pl.VI:96)
Area colonnaded street, southern section, SU:Surface.
AE, 2 g, 18 mm, h 6.
Valens (364-378 CE).
*Uncertain mint and date.*
Obv.: D N VALENS P F AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: GLORIA ROMANORVM Victory advancing l., trophy on shoulder; dragging captive; in ex., illegible.

**Cat. 97.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1116 (Pl. VI.97)
Area Co.St.2, SU: F.4550.
AE, 1 g, 13 mm, h 6.
Valentinianus II (375-392 CE).
*Antioch, 383-392 CE*.
Obv.: D N VALENTINI[....] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: SAL[...] Victory advancing l. in ex., ANT[A].
Ref.: *RIC IX*: p. 292, 67 (a).

**Cat. 98.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.8
Area C South, SU: F.5811.
AE, 1 g, 11 mm, h 12.
As above but legends: [...] VALENTINIAN[...]/[...] PVBLICAE.

**Cat. 99.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.120 (Pl. VI.99)
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 1 g, 14 mm, h 12.
Theodosius I (379-395 CE).
*Cyzicus, 383-392 or 393-395 CE*.
Obv.: D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: SALVS REI [...] Victory advancing l., trophy on shoulder; dragging captive; in ex., SMK[.].
Ref.: *LRBC II*: 2569 or 2577.

**Cat. 100.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.25 (Pl. VII.100)
Area BB, SU: F.12512.
AE, 1 g, 13 mm, h 6.
Arcadius (383-408 CE).
*Uncertain mint and date*.
Obv.: D N ARCADI [...] Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Victoria advancing l.
Ref.: *cf. LRBC II*: 2193 (Constantinople).

**Cat. 101.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1122 (Pl. VII.101)
Area M, SU: F.4521.

AE, 2.43 g, 17 mm, h 12.
Eudocia (Wife of Theodosius II).
*Antioch, 400 CE*.
Obv.: AEL EVDOCIA AVG Bust of empress r.; above *manus dei*.
Rev.: [SALVS] PVBLICAE Victory r. writing christogram on shield; in ex., SMA.
Ref.: *LRBC II*: 2800.

Uncertain Late Roman Coins (4th–5th centuries CE)

**Cat. 102.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.122 (Pl. VII.102)
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 1 g, 15 mm, h 6.
*Antioch*.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers standing; between them, a standard; in ex., SMANΘ.

**Cat. 103.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.144 (Pl. VII.103)
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 1 g, 14 mm.
*Cyzicus (?)*.
Obv.: [...] AVG Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Two standing figures (?); in ex., SMKΓ.

**Cat. 104.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.769
Area C South, SU: F.4614.
AE, 2.2 g, 18 mm, h 6.
*Cyzicus (?)*.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: [...] EXERCITVS. Two soldiers (?); in ex., SMK?

**Cat. 105.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1149
Area colonnaded way, SU: Surface.

Ant., 5 g, 22 mm, h 12.
*Uncertain mint*.
Obv.: IMP C[...] Bust of emperor r., radiate.
Rev.: SOL [...] ? Emperor receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter; beneath, KB.

**Cat. 106.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.118 (Pl. VII.106)
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 1 g, 14 mm, h 12.
*Uncertain mint*.
Obv.: [...] VS P FAVG. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers standing; between them, a standard.

**Cat. 107.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.330
Area C South, SU: Surface.
AE, 1.3 g, 16 mm, h 6.
As above.

**Cat. 108.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1113
Area Co.St.2, SU: F.4557.
AE, 1.6 g, 16 mm, h 12.
As above.

**Cat. 109.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.40
Area D, SU: F.343.
AE, 3 g, 16 mm, h 6.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Emperor advancing r., dragging captive.

**Cat. 110.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.119
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 1 g, 15 mm, h 6.
As above.

**Cat. 111.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.174
Area D, SU:F.351.

AE, 2 g, h 6.
Obv.: Bust r. (?).
Rev.: Emperor standing, head r.; holding sceptre and Victory on globe.

**Cat. 112.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.513
Area -, SU:Surface.
AE, 1 g, 12 mm, h 12.
Obv.: [...]VS PF Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Cross in wreath.

**Cat. 113.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.350
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 15 mm, h 5.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: VOT [XX] MVLT [XXX] in wreath.

**Cat. 114.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.435
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 1 g, 13 mm.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Victory advancing l.

**Cat. 115.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1159
Area Outer Town, SU: Surface.
AE, 1.4 g, 13 mm, h 5.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Legend illegible. Three standing figure facing.

**Cat. 116.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.952
Area M, SU: F.4525.
AE, 1.2 g, 12 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 117.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1128
Area Co.St.2, SU F.4550.

AE, 1.51 g, 16 mm, h 12.
Obv.: [...]TI [...]AVGG. Bust r.
Rev.: Emperor in quadriga?

**Cat. 118.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1150
Area Q, SU: F.3005.
AE, 5 g, 21 mm.
Obv.: Bust r.
Rev.: Illegible.

**Cat. 119.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.237
Area B, SU: Dump Hilani.
AE, 1 g, 12 mm. Half coin.
As above.

**Cat. 120.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.116
Area D, SU: F.344.
AE, 2 g, 15 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 121.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1148
Area Q, SU: F.3005.
AE, 5 g, 19 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 122.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.585
Area via colonnate tratto sud, SU: Surface.
AE, 2 g, 14 mm.
As above.

**Cat. 123.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.427
Area est via colonnata, SU: Surface.
AE, 4 g, 19 mm.
As above.

## 4.4. BYZANTINE COINS

**Cat. 124.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.444 (Pl. VII.124)
Area C East, SU: F:2050.
AE, pentanummium, 5 g, 16 mm, h 6.
Justinian I (527-565 CE).
*Antioch, uncertain date*.
Obv.: [...] ANVS PP A Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Large E with central cross; to r., illegible.
Ref.: cf. *DOC I*: p. 154, 268.

**Cat. 125.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.7 (Pl. VII.125)
Area Northern outer town, SU: Surface.
AE, pentanummium, 2 g, 14 mm, h 6.
Justinian I (527-565 CE).
*Antioch, 546-551 CE*.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: Large E with central cross; to r., mon.
Ref.: *DOC I*: p. 155, 270.

**Cat. 126.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1164 (Pl. VII.126)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AE, follis 15 g, 29 mm, h 12.
Justin II (565-578 CE).
*Constantinople, 574/5 CE*.
Obv.: [...]IVS[...] Justin and Sophia seated on throne facing.
Rev.: M; to l. A/N/N/O; to r., X; above, cross; below, E; in ex., CON.
Bibl.: Di Cristina and Gallerani 2024, pp. 281-282, fig. 5.2g.
Ref.: *DOC I*: p. 212, 38e.

**Cat. 127.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.67 (Pl. VII.127)
Area-, SU: F.401.
AE, Follis, 10 g, 28 mm, h 1.
Heraclius (610-641 CE).

*Constantinople, 615/16 CE*
Obv.: No Legend. Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.) and the Empress Martina (on l.) all standing facing; each wearing cross and chlamys; holding globus cruciger; two crosses in field, either side of Heraclius head.
Rev.: M; to l. A/N/N/O; to r., Ç; above, cross; below, Δ ; in ex., CON.
Ref.: *DOC II.1*: p. 288 89c.

**Cat. 128.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.439 (Pl. VII.128)
Area H, SU: F. 1100.
AE, Follis, 11 g, 31 mm, h 6.
Anonymous Follis (11th century CE) Class A.
*Constantinople*.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of Christ facing.
Rev.: IhSUS/XRISTUS/BASILEI/BASIL.
Ref.: *DOC III.2*: p. 648, A1.

**Cat. 129.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.419
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
AE, Follis, 20 g, 31 mm, h 5.
Uncertain Emperor, 6th century CE.
*Constantinople*.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: M; to l., star; beneath, B; in ex., CON.

Uncertain Byzantine Coins

**Cat. 130.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.1 (Pl. VII.130)
Area C Center, SU: F. 11800.
AE, Follis, 18 g, 32 mm, h 6.
Uncertain Emperor, 6th century CE.
*Constantinople*.
Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: M; in ex., CON.

**Cat. 131.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1017
Area D, SU: F.2207.
AE, Half follis, 10 g, 23 mm.
Uncertain Emperor, 6th century.
Obv.: Illegible.
Rev.: K.

## 4.5. ISLAMIC COINS

**Cat. 132.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.118 (Pl. VII.132)
Area A west, SU: F.620.
AE, 3 g, 20 mm.
Umayyads/Sulayman b. Abd al-Malik (96-99/714-717).
*Uncertain mint and 9[.].*
Obv.: In center, La ilahe illa Allah/yahdehu/la sherikeleh. In margin, Bismillahi. Duribe[...] tisain.
Rev.: In center, Muhemmedun/Resul/Allah. In margin, illegible.

**Cat. 133.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.430 (Pl. VII.133)
Area Est via colonnata, SU: Surface.
AE, 4 g, 21 mm.
Uncertain Umayyads Fulus (7th century).

**Cat. 134.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.393
Area Modern topsoil, SU: W.3743.
AE, 1 g, 22 mm.
Uncertain Umayyads Fulus (7th century).
Obv.: Muhammedun[...].
Rev.. [...] Resul/Ullah [...] Minted with a gold coin mould.

**Cat. 135.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.681
Area Modern topsoil, SU: Surface.
AE, 3 g, 17 mm. Hole.

Uncertain Umayyads Fulus (7th century).
Obv.: La ilahe illa/Allah/Erselehu.
Rev.: Muhammedun/Resul/Ullah ‘Adl [...].

**Cat. 136.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.825 (Pl. VIII.136)
Area Byzantine/Islamic fill of P.4526, SU: Colonnaded st.
AR, 5 g, 25 mm.
Abbasids/Abu Jafer Harun al-Rashid (170-193/786-809).
*Uncertain mint, 189.*
Obv.: In center, La ilahe illa/Allah vahdehu/la sherikelehu. In margin, duribe haze'l-dirhem[...] seneti tis'a ve semnin ve mi'e.
Rev.: In center, Muhammedun/Resul/ullah; above, bih; below, Yezid. In margin, illegible.

**Cat. 137.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.96
Area Modern topsoil, SU: F. 2415.
AR, 5 g, 10 mm.
Abbasids/Uncertain Ruler (8th-9th century).
*Uncertain mint and date.*
Obv.: In center, La ilahe illa/Allah vahdehu. In margin, illegible.
Rev.: Illegible.

**Cat. 138.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.349 (Pl. VIII.138)
Area N, SU: Surface.
AE, 5 g, 18 mm.
Abbasids/Uncertain Ruler (8th-9th century).
Obv.: In center, La ilahe illa/Allah vahdehu/la sherikelehu. In margin, illegible.
Rev.: In center, Lillah/Muhammedun/Resulullah. In margin, illegible.

**Cat. 139.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.408
Area C South, SU: F. 3935.
AR, 2 g, 24 mm.
Abbasids/Uncertain Ruler (8th-9th century).
Obv.: In center, La ilahe illa/Allah vahdehu/la sherikelehu. In margin, illegible.
Rev.: In center, Muhammedun/Resul/ullah; below, ‘azil ? In margin, illegible.

**Cat. 140.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.937
Area C East, SU: L.5105.
AE, 1 g, 19 mm.
Abbasids/Uncertain Ruler (8th-9th century).
Obv.: In center, La ilahe illa/Allah vahdehu/la sherikelehu. In margin, illegible.
Rev.: Illegible.

**Cat. 141.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.583
Area via colonnata tratto sud, SU: Surface.
Abbasids/Uncertain Ruler (9th-10th century).
AR?, 1 g, 16 mm.

**Cat. 142.** Inv. No.: YU.17.O.21 (Pl. VIII.142)
Area Yunus, SU: Surface.
AE, 3 g, 23 mm.
Uncertain emirates or Abbasids.
Obv.: El-imam/El-Mustansır Na/sır-ı Emir el-müminin.
Rev.: El-sultan/El-muzaffer[...]/El-Hüseyin.

**Cat. 143.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1209 (Pl. VIII.143)
Area L, SU: F. 1568.
AE, 5 g, 20 mm.
Ayyubids/Al-Zahir Gıyaseddin Ghazi ( 589-613/1193-1216).
*Uncertain mint and date.*
Obv.: In center, El-İmam e/l-Nasır Emir/[el-müminin]. In margin, illegible.
Rev.: In center, El-Melik e/l-Zahir/ Gazi. In margin, illegible.
Ref.: Artuk 1970, p. 243, no. 765, Plate XXV.

**Cat. 144.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.388 (Pl. VIII.144)
Area E, SU: F.411.
AR, 3 g, 24 mm.
Mamluks: Burji Mamluks/Al-Malik Az-Zahir Sayf ad-din Barquq (784-791/1382-1389).
*Uncertain mint and date.*

Obv.: [...]/[La i]lahe illa Allah/[Muhammeden] Resulullah/[...].
Rev.: [...] El-Sultan [el-Melik]/El-Zahir [Seyfüddünya ve]/edin Ebu Said/Berkuk.

**Cat. 145.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.281
Area -, SU: Ovest villa di confine.
AE, 3 g, 18 mm.
Mamluks/Uncertain Ruler (XV century).
*Haleb, uncertain mint date*.
Obv.: Uncertain.
Rev.: [...] Bi-Haleb.

**Cat. 146.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.608 (Pl. VIII.146)
Area modern topsoil, SU: F. 1534.
AR, 15 g, 38 mm.
Ottoman Empire/Mahmud II (1223-1255 /1808-1839).
*Kostantiniyye, Cedid Beshlik*.
Obv.: Tugra; to l., Mahmud.
Rev.: Duribe fi Kostantiniyye 1223; above, 25.
Ref.: Pere 1968: 822.

**Cat. 147.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.324 (Pl. VIII.147)
Area Mill, SU:W.5206.
AE, 4 g, 22 mm.
Ottoman Empire/Abdulmecid (1839-1861).
*Kostantiniyye, 5 Para (?)*.
Obv.: Tugra; sene, 14.
Rev.: Azze nasrühü duribe fi Kostantiniyye 1255.
Ref.: Pere 1968: 906 (Sene 16).

**Cat. 148.** Inv. No.: YU.19.O.01 (Pl. VIII.148)
Yunus Area PF, SU: Surface.
AE, 2 g, 18 mm, h 12.
Ottoman Empire/Abdulhamid II (1876-1909).
*Kostantiniyye, 10 para*.

Obv.: Tugra; el-Gazi; year 26.
Rev.: 10, 1293; above, star; below, duribe fi Kostantiniye.

Uncertain Islamic Coins

**Cat. 149.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.3
Area G, SU: F.1000. AE, 4 g, 20 mm. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 27, pl. LXXI.5.

**Cat. 150.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.14
Area B, SU: F.801. AE, 3 g, 18 mm.

**Cat. 151.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1111
Area C East, SU: F.3500. AE, 1 g, 19 mm.

**Cat. 152.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1110
Area C East, SU: F.3500. AE, 1 g, 19 mm.

**Cat. 153.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1152
Area C South-East, SU:D.4771. AR, 2 g, 24 mm.

**Cat. 154.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1142
Area C South-East, SU:D.4771. AE, 0.9 g, 19 mm.

**Cat. 155.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.262
Area C East, SU: F.5664. AR?, 1.g, 17 mm.

**Cat. 156.** Inv. No.: YU.15.O.16
Area Yunus, SU: Surface. AE, 3 g, 20 mm.

**Cat. 157.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1264
Area C South-East, SU: F.4711. AE.

**Cat. 158.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.353
Area C South, SU: F. 3931.AE.

**Cat. 159.** Inv. No.: KH.20.O.4
Area IOT, SU: Surface. AE, 3 g, 19 mm.

**Cat. 160.** Inv. No.: KH.20.O.234
Area PW, SU: Surface. AE, 2 g, 19 mm.

**Cat. 161.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.197
Area CE, SU.Surface. AE, 3 g, 14 mm.

**Cat. 162.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.204
Area CN, SU: F.10865. AE, 3 g, 21 mm.

**Cat. 163.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.199
Area BB, SU: F. 13554. AE, 2 g, 20 mm.

## 4.6. EUROPEAN COIN

**Cat. 164.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.418 (Pl. VIII.164)
Area Inner Town, SU: Surface.
AR, 5 g, 22 mm.
Holy Roman Empire – Austria/Leopold I (1657-1705).
*3 Kreuzer, Graz mint, 169*7.
Obv.: LEOPOLDU.D:G:R:I:S:A:G:H:BO:REX. Bust of Leopold laureate, armored r.; below, denomination, 3.
Rev.: ARCHID:AUS:D:BURG:STYRIAE (AE ligature). 1697 Three shields of arms with frames, points together, in inner circle, date at top, IA in oval below (Mintmaster name).
Ref.: Macho&Chlapovic, Auction 46, lot.2625.

## 4.7. MODERN COINS

**Cat. 165.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.588 (Pl. VIII.165)
Area Modern topsoil, SU: F.1534.
Nicel, 4 g, 19 mm.
Republic of Türkiye/1937, 1 Kurush.
Obv.: TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ. Crescent and star.
Rev.: I KURUŞ between two branches; 1937.

**Cat. 166.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.234 (Pl. VIII.166)
Area Mill, SU: F.6165.
Nicel, 5 g, 23 mm.
Republic of Türkiye/ 1948, 25 Kurush.
Obv.: TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ 1948 Crescent and star.
Rev.: 25 KURUŞ between two branches.

**Cat. 167.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.247 (Pl. VIII.167)
Area Mill, SU: F.6165.
Brass, 3 g, 21 mm. Hole.
Republic of Türkiye/ 1949, 2,5 Kurush.
Obv.: TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ 1949 Crescent and star.
Rev.: 2 $^{1/2}$ KURUŞ to r. branch.

## 4.8. UNCERTAIN COINS

Illegible/Illegible.

**Cat. 168.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.124 (AE, 2 g, 19 mm)
Area A, SU: F.23.
**Cat. 169.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.342 (AE, 12 g, 28 mm)
Area A, SU: F.24.
**Cat. 170.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.343 (AE, 2 g)
Area A, SU: F.24.

**Cat. 171.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.116 (AE, 2 g, 17 mm)
Area A West, SU: F.620.
**Cat. 172.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.117 (AE, 8 g, 24 mm)
Area A West, SU: F.620.
**Cat. 173.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.283 (AE, 1 g, 14 mm)
Area A West, SU: F.641.
**Cat. 174.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.470 (AE, 1 g, 12 mm)
Area A, SU: F.681.
**Cat. 175**. Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1050 (AE, 5 g, 17 mm)
Area A, SU: F.1923.
**Cat. 176**. Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1051 (AE, 5 g, 18 mm)
Area A, SU: F.1923.
**Cat. 177.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.235 (AE, 6 g, 18 mm)
Area A West, SU: L.640.
**Cat. 178.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.104 (AE, 4 g, 18 mm)
Area B, SU: Dump Hilani.
**Cat. 179.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.108 (AE, 4 g, 20 mm, half coin)
Area B, SU: Dump Hilani.
**Cat. 180.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.176 (AE, 1 g, 20 mm)
Area B, SU: 119.
**Cat. 181** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.35 (AE, 7 g, 19 mm)
Area B, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 182.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.36 (AE, 8 g, 19 mm)
Area B, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 183.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.64 (AE, 7 g, 19 mm)
Area C, SU: F.254.
**Cat. 184.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.106 (AE, 1 g, 16 mm)
Area C, SU: F.259.
**Cat. 185.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.113 (AE, 1 g, 17 mm, half coin)
Area C, SU: F.259.
**Cat. 186.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.117 (AE, 1 g, 17 mm)
Area C, SU: F.259.
**Cat. 187.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.128 (AE, 1 g, 19 mm)
Area C, SU: F.259.

**Cat. 188.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.131 (AE, 2 g, 17 mm)
Area C, SU: F.259.
**Cat. 189.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.59 (AE, 1 g, 17 mm)
Area C, SU: F.923.
**Cat. 190.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.436 (AE, 1 g, 16 mm)
Area C, SU: F.1343.
**Cat. 191.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.824 (AE, 5 g, 15 mm)
Area C, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 192.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1003 (AE, 22 mm, half coin)
Area C, SU: F.2132.
**Cat. 193.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1044 (AE, 10 g, 22 mm)
Area C, SU: F.2175.
**Cat. 194.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1212 (AE, 5 g, 21 mm)
Area C, SU: F.2750.
**Cat. 195.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1214 (AE, 5 g, 11 mm)
Area C, SU: F.2550.
**Cat. 196.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1145 (AE)
Area C, SU: F.5106.
**Cat. 197.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1124 (AE, 2 g, 14 mm)
Area Co.st.2, SU: 4557.
**Cat. 198.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1109 (AE, 1 g, 15 mm)
Area C, SU: F.3500.
**Cat. 199.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1108 (AE, 8 g, 19 mm)
Area C, SU: F.4338.
**Cat. 200.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.940. (AE, 4 g, 17 mm, half)
Area C, SU: F. 5106.
**Cat. 201.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.765 (AE, 4 g, 23 mm)
Area C, SU: F.5308.
**Cat. 202.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.764 (AE, half coin)
Area C, SU: F.4285.
**Cat. 203.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.763 (AE, 1 g, 18 mm)
Area C, SU: F. 4355.
**Cat. 204.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.734 (AE, 1 g)
Area C, SU: F.4321.

**Cat. 205.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.733 (AE, 2 g)
Area C, SU: F.4355.
**Cat. 206.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.409 (AE, 2 g, 23 mm)
Area C, SU: F.3345.
**Cat. 207.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.342 (AE)
Area C, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 208.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.95 (AE, 2 g, 21 mm)
Area C, SU: L.5607.
**Cat. 209.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.138 (AE, 14 g, 18 mm)
Area C, SU: L.5828.
**Cat. 210.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.185 (AE, 7 g, 20 mm)
Area C, SU: F.5631.
**Cat. 211.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.259 (AE, 1.4 g, 11 mm)
Area C, SU: L.5648.
**Cat. 212.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.263 (AE, 1 g, 10 mm)
Area C, SU: F. 6217.
**Cat. 213.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.28 (AE, 1 g, 14 mm)
Area C, SU: F.5607.
**Cat. 214**. Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1211 (AE, 5 g, 17 mm)
Area C, SU: F. 2750.
**Cat. 215.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1237 (AE, 5 g, 16 mm)
Area C, SU: F.3224.
**Cat. 216.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.450 (AE, 1 g, 18 mm.)
Area C, SU: F. 6254.
**Cat. 217.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1151 (AE, 1 g, 21 mm)
Area C, SU: D.4771.
**Cat. 218.** Inv. No.: KH.17.O.853 (AE, 4 g, 18 mm)
Area C, SU: F.9337.
**Cat. 219.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.832 (AE, 5 g, 16 mm)
Area C, SU: F. 2087.
**Cat. 220.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.115. (AE, 2 g, 16 mm)
Area D, SU: F.344.
**Cat. 221.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.123 (AE, 2 g, 14 mm)
Area D, SU: F.344.

**Cat. 222.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.127 (AE, 1 g, 12 mm)
Area D, SU: F. 344.
**Cat. 223.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.132 (AE, 6 g, 19 mm)
Area D, SU: F.344.
**Cat. 224.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.148 (AE, 4 g, 20 mm)
Area D, SU: F.344.
**Cat. 225.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.175 (AE, 1 g)
Area D, SU: F. 351.
**Cat. 226.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.270 (AE, 5 g, 23 mm)
Area -, SU: Gruppo bronzi a W villa confine.
**Cat. 227.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.216 (AE, 6 g, 20 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 17, pl. LXXI.9.
**Cat. 228.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.34 (AE, 1 g, 14 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1002. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 14, pl. LXXI.6.
**Cat. 229.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.145 (AE, 1 g, 12 mm)
Area G, SU: Surface. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 15, pl. LXXI.7.
**Cat. 230.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.215 (AE, 5 g, 19 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 16, pl. LXXI.8.
**Cat. 231.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.220 (AE, 4 g, 22 mm, half coin)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 18, pl. LXXII.1.
**Cat. 232.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.222 (AE, 6 g, 19 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 19, pl. LXXII.2.
**Cat. 233.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.223 (AE, 5 g, 18 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 20, pl. LXXII.3.
**Cat. 234.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.224 (AE, 7 g, 19 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 21, pl. LXXII.4.
**Cat. 235.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.226 (AE, 6 g, 21 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 24, pl. LXXII.7.
**Cat. 236.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.260 (AE, 4 g, 22 mm)
Area G, SU: W.1036. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 25, pl. LXXII.8.
**Cat. 237.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.285 (AE, 10 g, 23 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1057. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 22, pl. LXXII.5.
**Cat. 238.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.309 (AE, 16 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1061. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 23, pl. LXXII.6.

**Cat. 239.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.284 (AE, 6 g, 17 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1057. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 3, pl. LXX.3.
**Cat. 240.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.229 (AE, 5 g, 18 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1043. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 8, pl. LXX.8.
**Cat. 241.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.225 (AE, 5 g, 18 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 12, pl. LXXI.2.
**Cat. 242.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.227 (AE, 4 g, 17 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 13, pl. LXXI.3.
**Cat. 243**. Inv. No.: KH.12.O.217 (AE, 16 g, 27 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 10, pl. LXX.9.
**Cat. 244.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.411 (AE, 1 g, 14 mm)
Area H, SU: F.2418.
**Cat. 245.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.626 (AE, 5 g, 13 mm)
Area H, SU: L.2445.
**Cat. 246**. Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1054 (AE, 5 g, 18 mm)
Area H, SU: F.2447.
**Cat. 247**. Inv. No.: KH.13.O.610 (AE, 12 mm)
Area H, SU: F.2419.
**Cat. 248**. Inv. No.: KH.13.O.803 (AE, 5 g, 13 mm)
Area H, SU: F.2463.
**Cat. 249.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.398 (AE, 7 g, 24 mm)
Area H, SU: F.6401.
**Cat. 250.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.218 (AE, 8 g, 23 mm)
Area G, SU: F.1044. Bibl.: Erol 2018, cat. 26, pl. LXXII.9.
**Cat. 251.** Inv. No.: KH.13.O.309 (AE, 5 g, 20 mm)
Area L, SU: F.1512.
**Cat. 252.** Inv. No.: KH.16.O.7 (AE, 17 mm)
Area P, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 253.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.161 (AE, 2 g, 15 mm)
Area S, SU: F.6011.
**Cat. 254**. Inv. No.: KH.11.O.514 (AE, 1 g, 10 mm)
Area -, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 255.** Inv. No.: KH.11.O.512 (AE, 6 g, 20 mm)
Area -, SU: Surface.

**Cat. 256.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.584 (AE, 2 g, 16 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 257**. Inv. No.: KH.12.O.495 (AE, 9 g, 21 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 258**. Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1166 (AE, 5 g, 21 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 259.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.474 (AE, 10 g, 25 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 260.** Inv. No.: KH.12.O.586 (AE, 2 g, 15 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 261**. Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1219 (AE, 5.5 g, 22 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 262**. Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1222 (AE, 1.4 g, 13 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 263**. Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1223 (AE, 1 g, 13 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 264**. Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1224 (AE, 1 g, 15 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 265**. Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1225 (AE, 2 g, 13 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 266.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1226 (AE, 3 g, 15 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 267.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1227 (AE, 1 g, 11 mm)
Area Inner town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 268.** Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1156 (AE, 5 g, 17 mm)
Area Outer town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 269.** Inv. No.: KH.15.O.682 (AE, 1 g, 11 mm)
Area Outer town, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 270**. Inv. No.: KH.13.O.1346 (AE, 7 g, 17 mm)
Area Lower palace, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 271**. Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1295 (AE)
Area co.st. 1, SU: F.4588.
**Cat. 272**. Inv. No.: KH.14.O.1148 (AE, 0.61 g, 11 mm)
Area co.st. 2, SU: F.4555.

**Cat. 273.** Inv. No.: YU.15.O.19 (AE, 0.68 g, 13 mm, broken)
Area Yunus, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 274.** Inv. No.: YU.17.O.22 (AE, 1.1 g, 14 mm)
Area Yunus, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 275.** Inv. No.: YU.17.O.23 (AE, 1.5 g, 13 mm)
Area Yunus, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 276.** Inv. No.: YU.19.O.30 (AE, 1.4 g, 16 mm)
Area Yunus, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 277.** Inv. No.: KH.20.O.233 (AE, 5.1 g, 17 mm)
Area CC, SU: F.10828.
**Cat. 278.** Inv. No.: KH.20.O.235 (AE, 2.2 g, 17 mm)
Area PW, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 279.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.146 (AE).
Area AA, SU: F.11386.
**Cat. 280.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.203 (AE, 5 g, 21 mm half coin).
Area CN, SU: F.10865.
**Cat. 281.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.205 (AE, 2 g, 19 mm)
Area CN, SU: F.10865.
**Cat. 282.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.208 (AE, 4 g, 18 mm)
Area CN, SU: F.10865.
**Cat. 283.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.252 (AE, 8 g, 28 mm)
Area AA, SU: Surface.
**Cat. 284.** Inv. No.: KH.21.O.405 (AE, 6 g, 19 mm)
Area AA, SU: F.11716.
**Cat. 285.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.3 (AE)
Area BB, SU: F.12500.
**Cat. 286.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.74 (AE)
Area BB, SU: F.12525.
**Cat. 287.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.122 (AE)
Area AA, SU: F.11759.
**Cat. 288.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.212 (AE)
Area DD, SU: F.12690.
**Cat. 289.** Inv. No.: KH.23.O.347 (AE)
Area BB, SU: F.13321.

**Cat. 290.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.18 (AE, 14 g, 25 mm)
Area DD, SU: F.13610.
**Cat. 291.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.356 (AE, 3 g, 14 mm)
Area GG, SU: 13844.
**Cat. 292.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.198 (AE, 5 g, 19 mm)
Area DD, SU: F.13676.
**Cat. 293.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.287 (AE, 2 g, 13 mm)
Area DD, SU: F. 13691.
**Cat. 294.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.58 (AE, 5 g, 23 mm half coin).
Area BB, SU: F.13328.
**Cat. 295.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.409 (AE, 0.5 g, 10 mm)
Area BB, SU: F.14310.
**Cat. 296.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.217 (AE, 1.5 g, 13 mm)
Area BB, SU: F.13558.
**Cat. 297.** Inv. No.: KH.24.O.116 (AE, 1.5 g, 10 mm)
Area DD, SU: L.13644.

# LIST OF CONCORDANCES

| Excavation No. | Cat. No. | Area |
|---|---|---|
| KH.11.O.35 | 181 | B |
| KH.11.O.36 | 182 | B |
| KH.11.O.38 | 4 | B |
| KH.11.O.40 | 109 | D |
| KH.11.O.64 | 183 | C |
| KH.11.O.67 | 127 | C |
| KH.11.O.74 | 19 | Surface |
| KH.11.O.104 | 178 | B |
| KH.11.O.106 | 184 | C |
| KH.11.O.107 | 6 | B |
| KH.11.O.108 | 179 | B |
| KH.11.O.109 | 69 | B |
| KH.11.O.111 | 38 | C |
| KH.11.O.113 | 185 | C |
| KH.11.O.115 | 220 | D |
| KH.11.O.116 | 120 | D |
| KH.11.O.117 | 172 | C |
| KH.11.O.118 | 106 | D |
| KH.11.O.119 | 110 | D |
| KH.11.O.120 | 99 | D |
| KH.11.O.121 | 47 | D |
| KH.11.O.122 | 102 | D |
| KH.11.O.123 | 221 | D |
| KH.11.O.124 | 168 | A |
| KH.11.O.125 | 15 | A |
| KH.11.O.127 | 222 | D |
| KH.11.O.128 | 187 | C |
| KH.11.O.130 | 55 | D |
| KH.11.O.131 | 188 | C |
| KH.11.O.132 | 223 | D |
| KH.11.O.133 | 53 | D |
| KH.11.O.134 | 68 | D |
| KH.11.O.144 | 103 | D |
| KH.11.O.145 | 37 | D |
| KH.11.O.147 | 59 | C |
| KH.11.O.148 | 224 | D |
| KH.11.O.149 | 18 | D |
| KH.11.O.174 | 111 | D |
| KH.11.O.175 | 225 | D |
| KH.11.O.176 | 180 | B |
| KH.11.O.218 | 12 | B |
| KH.11.O.220 | 36 | B |
| KH.11.O.237 | 119 | B |
| KH.11.O.270 | 226 | F |
| KH.11.O.276 | 24 | F |
| KH.11.O.277 | 86 | F |
| KH.11.O.278 | 60 | F |
| KH.11.O.279 | 25 | F |
| KH.11.O.281 | 145 | F |
| KH.11.O.282 | 62 | F |
| KH.11.O.285 | 54 | F |
| KH.11.O.287 | 91 | F |
| KH.11.O.288 | 65 | F |
| KH.11.O.342 | 169 | A |
| KH.11.O.343 | 170 | A |
| KH.11.O.348 | 64 | Outer Town |
| KH.11.O.388 | 144 | E |
| KH.11.O.395 | 52 | Inner Town |
| KH.11.O.396 | 49 | Inner Town |
| KH.11.O.506 | 50 | Surface |
| KH.11.O.507 | 66 | Surface |
| KH.11.O.512 | 255 | Surface |
| KH.11.O.513 | 112 | Surface |
| KH.11.O.514 | 254 | Surface |
| KH.11.O.526 | 70 | Surface |
| KH.12.O.1 | 75 | G |
| KH.12.O.2 | 73 | G |
| KH.12.O.3 | 149 | G |
| KH.12.O.14 | 150 | B |
| KH.12.O.17 | 28 | G |
| KH.12.O.34 | 228 | D |
| KH.12.O.59 | 189 | C |
| KH.12.O.60 | 71 | C |
| KH.12.O.61 | 39 | C |
| KH.12.O.114 | 27 | A |
| KH.12.O.116 | 171 | A |
| KH.12.O.117 | 172 | A |
| KH.12.O.118 | 132 | A |
| KH.12.O.145 | 229 | F |
| KH.12.O.157 | 46 | C |
| KH.12.O.165 | 30 | G |
| KH.12.O.215 | 230 | G |
| KH.12.O.216 | 227 | D |
| KH.12.O.217 | 243 | G |
| KH.12.O.218 | 250 | H |
| KH.12.O.219 | 72 | G |
| KH.12.O.220 | 231 | G |
| KH.12.O.222 | 232 | G |
| KH.12.O.223 | 233 | G |
| KH.12.O.224 | 234 | G |

| Excavation No. | Cat. No. | Area |
|---|---|---|
| KH.12.O.225 | 241 | G |
| KH.12.O.226 | 235 | G |
| KH.12.O.227 | 242 | G |
| KH.12.O.229 | 240 | G |
| KH.12.O.235 | 177 | A |
| KH.12.O.237 | 44 | G |
| KH.12.O.260 | 236 | G |
| KH.12.O.283 | 173 | A |
| KH.12.O.284 | 239 | G |
| KH.12.O.285 | 237 | G |
| KH.12.O.297 | 10 | G |
| KH.12.O.309 | 238 | G |
| KH.12.O.386 | 96 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.427 | 123 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.430 | 133 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.435 | 114 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.436 | 190 | C |
| KH.12.O.437 | 76 | Lower Palace |
| KH.12.O.438 | 80 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.439 | 128 | N |
| KH.12.O.470 | 174 | A |
| KH.12.O.471 | 92 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.472 | 74 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.473 | 88 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.474 | 259 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.495 | 257 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.496 | 34 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.524 | 83 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.583 | 141 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.584 | 256 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.585 | 122 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.586 | 260 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.613 | 9 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.614 | 16 | Inner Town |
| KH.12.O.645 | 93 | C |
| KH.13.O.14 | 95 | D |
| KH.13.O.96 | 137 | H |
| KH.13.O.309 | 251 | L |
| KH.13.O.348 | 32 | G |
| KH.13.O.349 | 138 | N |
| KH.13.O.350 | 113 | Inner Town |
| KH.13.O.406 | 26 | Surface |
| KH.13.O.411 | 244 | H |
| KH.13.O.418 | 164 | Inner Town |
| KH.13.O.419 | 129 | Inner Town |
| KH.13.O.444 | 124 | C |
| KH.13.O.588 | 165 | L |
| KH.13.O.608 | 146 | L |
| KH.13.O.610 | 247 | H |
| KH.13.O.614 | 56 | C |
| KH.13.O.626 | 245 | H |
| KH.13.O.803 | 248 | H |
| KH.13.O.824 | 191 | C |
| KH.13.O.825 | 136 | Inner Town |
| KH.13.O.832 | 219 | C |
| KH.13.O.887 | 14 | G |
| KH.13.O.1003 | 192 | C |
| KH.13.O.1017 | 131 | D |
| KH.13.O.1040 | 82 | D |
| KH.13.O.1044 | 193 | C |
| KH.13.O.1047 | 63 | H |
| KH.13.O.1050 | 175 | A |
| KH.13.O.1051 | 176 | A |
| KH.13.O.1054 | 246 | H |
| KH.13.O.1148 | 121 | Q |
| KH.13.O.1149 | 105 | Inner Town |
| KH.13.O.1150 | 118 | Q |
| KH.13.O.1164 | 126 | Inner Town |
| KH.13.O.1166 | 258 | Surface |
| KH.13.O.1171 | 81 | Inner Town |
| KH.13.O.1208 | 77 | L |
| KH.13.O.1209 | 143 | L |
| KH.13.O.1211 | 214 | C |
| KH.13.O.1237 | 215 | C |
| KH.13.O.1240 | 40 | Q |
| KH.13.O.1249 | 7 | A |
| KH.13.O.1250 | 13 | A |
| KH.13.O.1330 | 3 | Inner Town |
| KH.13.O.1346 | 270 | L. palace |
| KH.13.O.1398 | 90 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1 | 11 | C |
| KH.14.O.152 | 8 | L |
| KH.14.O.342 | 207 | C |
| KH.14.O.349 | 58 | C |
| KH.14.O.353 | 158 | C |
| KH.14.O.357 | 20 | C |
| KH.14.O.393 | 134 | L |
| KH.14.O.406 | 48 | C |
| KH.14.O.408 | 139 | C |
| KH.14.O.409 | 206 | C |
| KH.14.O.733 | 205 | C |
| KH.14.O.734 | 204 | C |
| KH.14.O.763 | 203 | C |
| KH.14.O.764 | 202 | C |
| KH.14.O.765 | 201 | C |
| KH.14.O.769 | 104 | C |
| KH.14.O.937 | 140 | C |
| KH.14.O.940 | 200 | C |
| KH.14.O.942 | 43 | C |
| KH.14.O.951 | 87 | M |
| KH.14.O.952 | 116 | M |
| KH.14.O.1108 | 199 | C |
| KH.14.O.1110 | 152 | C |
| KH.14.O.1111 | 151 | C |
| KH.14.O.1113 | 108 | Co.St.2 |
| KH.14.O.1116 | 97 | Co.St.2 |
| KH.14.O.1122 | 101 | M |
| KH.14.O.1124 | 197 | C |
| KH.14.O.1128 | 117 | Co.St.2 |
| KH.14.O.1142 | 154 | C |
| KH.14.O.1145 | 196 | C |
| KH.14.O.1148 | 272 | co.st. |
| KH.14.O.1151 | 217 | C |
| KH.14.O.1152 | 153 | C |
| KH.14.O.1155 | 85 | M |
| KH.14.O.1156 | 268 | Outer Town |
| KH.14.O.1159 | 115 | Outer Town |
| KH.14.O.1161 | 84 | M |
| KH.14.O.1175 | 79 | C |
| KH.14.O.1218 | 61 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1219 | 261 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1222 | 262 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1223 | 263 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1224 | 264 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1225 | 265 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1226 | 266 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1227 | 267 | Inner Town |
| KH.14.O.1264 | 157 | C |
| KH.14.O.1295 | 271 | Outer Town |

| Excavation No. | Cat. No. | Area |
|---|---|---|
| KH.15.O.8 | 98 | C |
| KH.15.O.28 | 213 | C |
| KH.15.O.95 | 208 | C |
| KH.15.O.138 | 209 | C |
| KH.15.O.161 | 253 | S |
| KH.15.O.185 | 210 | C |
| KH.15.O.233 | 67 | C |
| KH.15.O.234 | 166 | Mill |
| KH.15.O.247 | 167 | Mill |
| KH.15.O.259 | 211 | C |
| KH.15.O.262 | 155 | C |
| KH.15.O.263 | 212 | C |
| KH.15.O.324 | 147 | Mill |
| KH.15.O.330 | 107 | C |
| KH.15.O.398 | 249 | H |
| KH.15.O.450 | 216 | C |
| KH.15.O.681 | 135 | Outer Town |
| KH.15.O.682 | 269 | Outer Town |
| KH.16.O.7 | 252 | P |
| KH.17.O.333 | 31 | C |
| KH.17.O.838 | 17 | P |
| KH.17.O.853 | 218 | C |
| KH.20.O.4 | 159 | Outer Town |
| KH.20.O.233 | 277 | C |
| KH.20.O.234 | 160 | P West |
| KH.20.O.235 | 278 | P West |
| KH.21.O.4 | 22 | M |
| KH.21.O.7 | 125 | Outer Town |
| KH.21.O.8 | 51 | Outer Town |
| KH.21.O.79 | 78 | M |
| KH.21.O.146 | 279 | AA |
| KH.21.O.197 | 161 | C East |
| KH.21.O.202 | 42 | C North |
| KH.21.O.203 | 280 | C North |
| KH.21.O.204 | 162 | C North |
| KH.21.O.205 | 281 | C North |
| KH.21.O.208 | 282 | C North |
| KH.21.O.252 | 283 | AA |
| KH.21.O.405 | 284 | AA |
| KH.23.O.3 | 285 | BB |
| KH.23.O.25 | 100 | BB |
| KH.23.O.57 | 29 | BB |
| KH.23.O.74 | 286 | BB |
| KH.23.O.100 | 45 | BB |
| KH.23.O.122 | 287 | AA |
| KH.23.O.137 | 2 | DD |
| KH.23.O.162 | 57 | BB |
| KH.23.O.347 | 289 | BB |
| KH.23.O.374 | 23 | BB |
| KH.24.O.1 | 130 | C Center |
| KH.24.O.7 | 89 | DD |
| KH.24.O.18 | 290 | DD |
| KH.24.O.58 | 294 | BB |
| KH.24.O.116 | 297 | DD |
| KH.24.O.198 | 292 | DD |
| KH.24.O.199 | 163 | BB |
| KH.24.O.217 | 296 | BB |
| KH.24.O.287 | 293 | DD |
| KH.24.O.356 | 291 | GG |
| KH.24.O.409 | 295 | BB |
| KH.24.O.473 | 5 | Inner Town |
| YU.14.O.15 | 35 | Yunus |
| YU.15.O.15 | 21 | Yunus |
| YU.15.O.16 | 156 | Yunus |
| YU.15.O.19 | 273 | Yunus |
| YU.15.O.20 | 94 | Yunus |
| YU.17.O.21 | 142 | Yunus |
| YU.17.O.22 | 274 | Yunus |
| YU.17.O.23 | 275 | Yunus |
| YU.19.O.01 | 148 | Yunus |
| YU.19.O.02 | 33 | Yunus |
| YU.19.O.27 | 41 | Yunus |
| YU.19.O.30 | 276 | Yunus |
| YU.23.O.28 | 1 | Yunus |

# ABBREVIATIONS

*Technical abbreviations*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AE | : | bronze |
| AR | : | silver |
| AD | : | after Christ (*Anno Domini*) |
| Ant. | : | Antoninianus |
| BC | : | before Christ |
| *c.* | : | *circa* |
| cat. | : | catalogue |
| cmk | : | countermark |
| *cf.* | : | compare (=*confer*) |
| ff. | : | and following pages |
| g | : | gram |
| h | : | hour/die position |
| Inv. No. | : | excavation's inventory number |
| l. | : | left |
| mm | : | milimeter |
| mon. | : | monogram |
| no. | : | number |
| Obv. | : | obverse |
| p. | : | page |
| pp. | : | pages |
| pl. | : | plate |
| Ref. | : | reference/bibliography |
| Rev. | : | reverse |
| *RIC* | : | *Roman Imperial Coins* |
| *RPC* | : | *Roman Provincial Coins* |
| r. | : | right |
| SU | : | stratigraphic unit |
| vol. | : | volume |

*Bibliographical abbreviations*

*BMC Mesopotamia*
1922 *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum: Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia* (by G.F. Hill), British Museum, London.

*BMC Syria*
1899 *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum, Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria* (by W. Warwick), British Museum, London.

*Seleucid Coins II*
2008 *Seleucid Coins. A Comprehensive Catalogue. Part II. Vol. 1-2* (by A. Houghton, C. Lorber and O. Hoover), American Numismatic Society, New York.

*DOC*
1966-1999
*Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection. Vol. I-V* (by A.R. Bellinger, P. Grierson and M.F. Hendy), Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C.

*LRBC*
1960 *Late Roman Bronze Coinage* (by P. V. Hill, J.P.C. Kent, and R.A.G. Carson), Spink&Son Ltd., London.

*SNG Cop.*
1959 *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Copenhagen. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum Part 36: Syria. Cities*, Einar Munksgaard, Copenhagen.

*SNG Fitzwilliam*
1971 *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Fitzwilliam Museum Leake and General Collections Volume IV. Part VIII: Syria-Nabathaea*, British Academy-Oxford University Press, London.

*SNG France II*
1993 *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum France. Bibliothéque Nationale. Cabinet des Médailles. Vol. 2: Cilicia*, Bibliothéque Nationale (BNF), Paris.

*SNG München*
2001 *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Deutschland. München Staatlische Münzsammlung. 28: Syrien: Nicht-königliche Prägungen*, Gebr. Mann, Berlin.

*SNG Levante*
1986 E. Levante, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Switzerland I. Levante-Cilicia*, Credit Suisse, Bern.

*RIC*
1923-1994
*Roman Imperial Coinage*, 10 volumes (by H. Mattingly et al.), Spink & Son Ltd., London.

*RPC I*
1992 (reprinted 1998 and 2006)
*Roman Provincial Coinage. Volume I: From the death of Caesar to Vitellius (44 BC-AD 69)* (by A. Burnett, M. Amandry and P.P. Ripollès), Ashmolean Museum-Oxford University Press, Oxford.

*RPC III*
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*RPC IX*
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*RPC Online*
Roman Provincial Coinage: http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk.

*Auctions*

| | |
|---|---|
| *CNG* | *Classical Numismatic Group*, London. |
| *Hirsch* | *Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger*, München. |
| *Kölner Münzkabinett* | *Kölner Münzkabinett. Tyll Kroha Nachfolger UG*, Köln. |
| *Pecunem* | *Pecunem Gitbud&Naumann.* |
| *Savoca* | *Savoca Numismatik GmbH&Co. KG*, München. |
| *V Coins* | *V Coins. The Online Coin Show.* |

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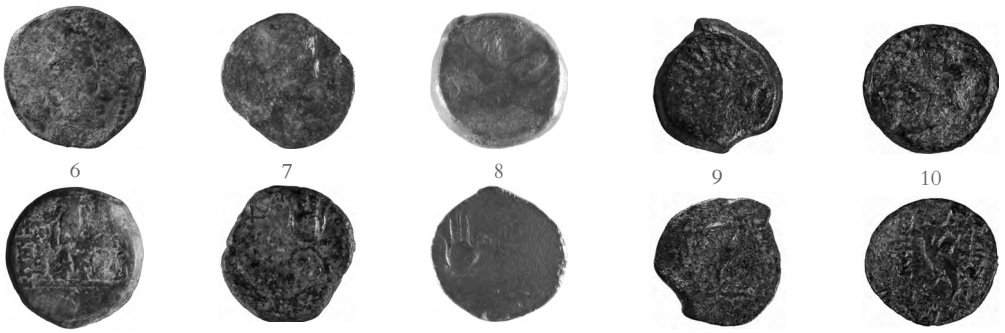
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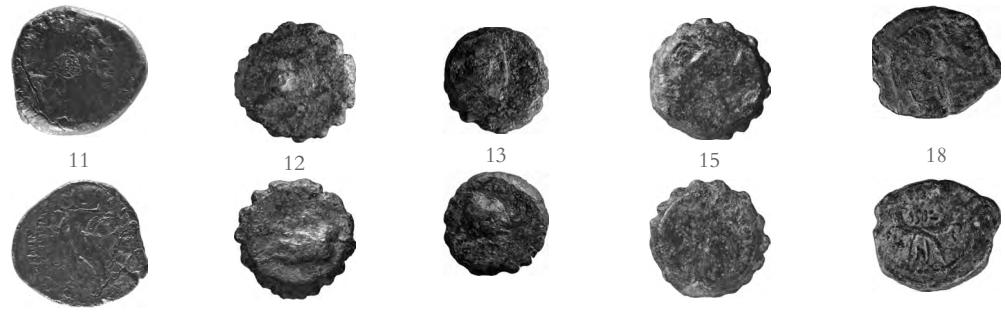
# PLATES



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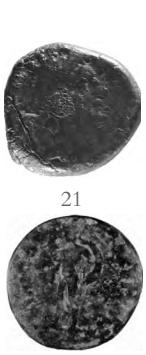


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Pl. II



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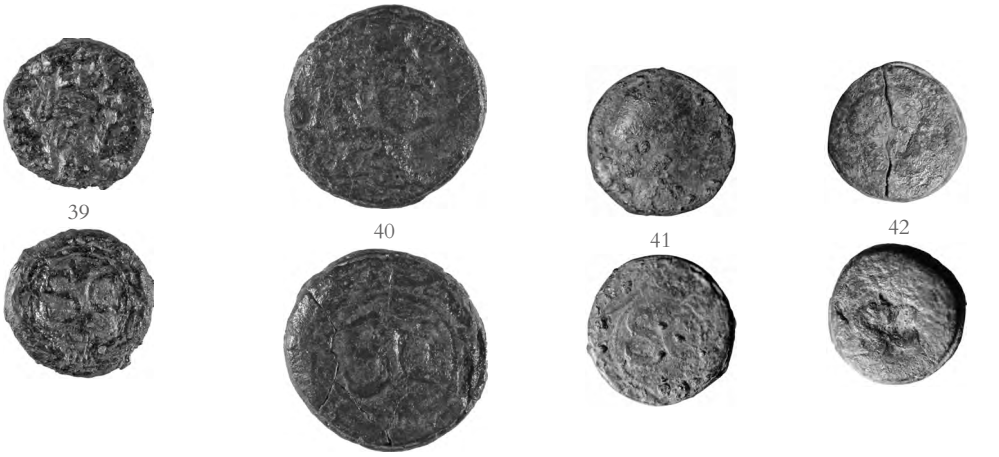




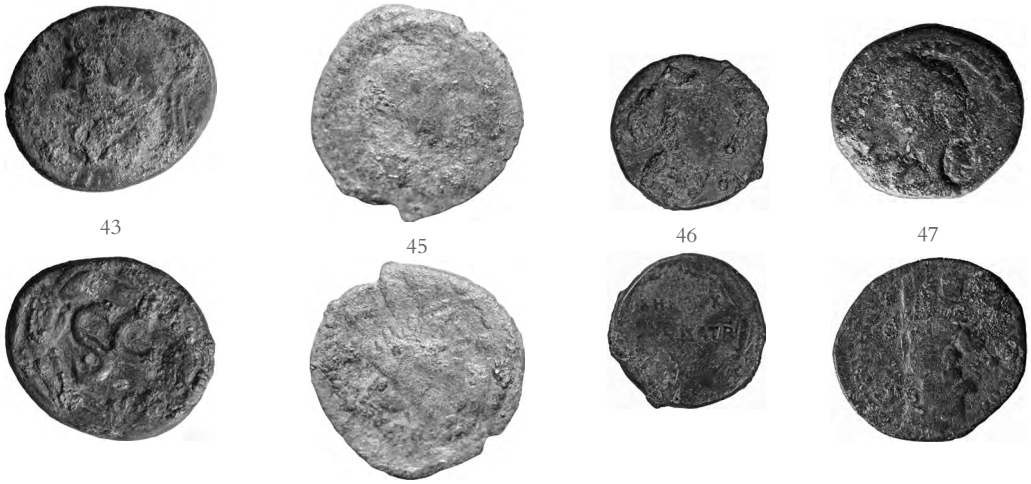



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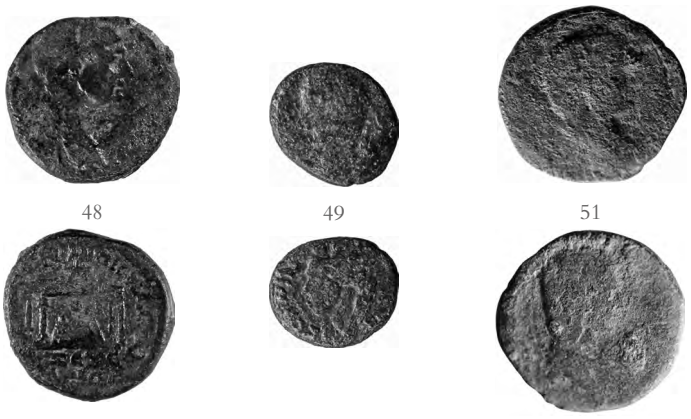
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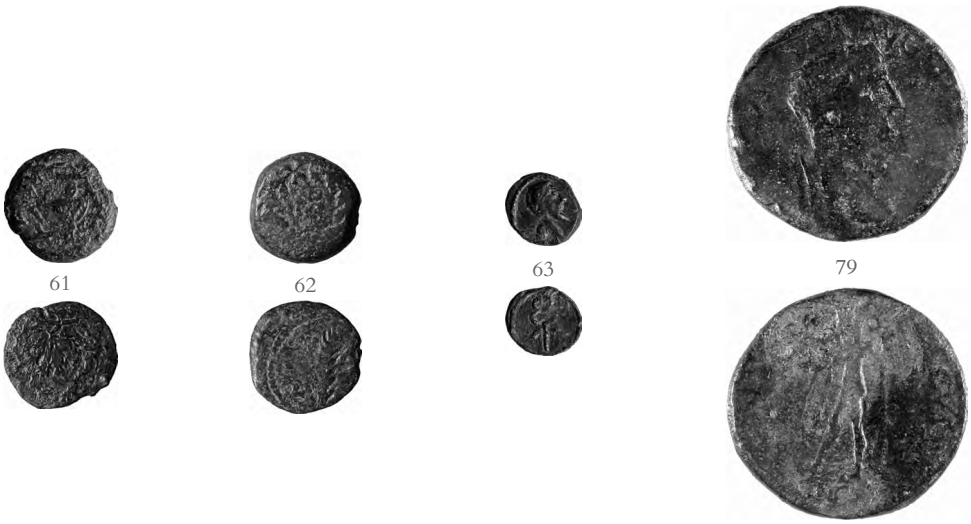
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