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INTRODUCTION

The second reprinting - in 2006 - of RPC I has been the occasion to publish also this second Supplement to RPC. The first Supplement was published in 1998 and covered much new material that had appeared for the Julio-Claudian period between the date of the first publication of RPC I in 1992 and 1997. This new Supplement includes new material from 1998 to about 2005, and covers the Flavian period (RPC II) as well as the Julio-Claudian period. In due course there will be a third Supplement!

The material has been arranged in two sequential parts, the first covering RPC I and the second covering RPC II.

Index 1, Cities, is again brought up to date and is a consolidated Index for the cities represented in RPC I-II, the first Supplement and the second Supplement.

The decision to publish the second Supplement on-line rather than as a book has been taken for three reasons: first of all, it is easier; second it improves access for scholars, collectors, museum curators and other users; and thirdly, an electronic version is easier to search. We do not claim any copyright over the text or pictures used here, and we would be happy for any scholar or collector to use them for his or her own personal or academic purpose.

We are very grateful to the University of Valencia for hosting the publication. The URL is http://www.uv.es/=ripolles/rpc_s2

At the time of writing, we can give the following progress report on the series as a whole. RPC VII.1 covering the coinage of Gordian I-Gordian III (AD 238-44) from the province of Asia has just been published by M. Spoerri Butcher. Work is well advanced on RPC 3 (Nerva-Hadrian) by Michel Amandry and Andrew Burnett, as is also the case for RPC IV (The Antonines) by C. Howgego and V. Heuchert. The material for RPC IV can now be found on-line: http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk. E. Levante has collected an enormous amount of material covering RPC VII.2-IX, and we hope in due course that we will be able to work with him in publishing it. William Metcalf continues to collect material for RPC X (Aemilian-Diocletian).

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August 2006
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our warm thanks to the following scholars and collectors for correcting mistakes and giving us new information:


We apologise if we have inadvertently omitted anyone.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION


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


On “Alliance coinages” (RPC I, p. 48; RPC II, pp. 6-7), see also P. Weiss, ‘Festgesandtschaften, Städtisches Prestige und Homonoia prägungen’, Stadion (International Journal of the History of Sport) XXIV.1 (Colloquium ‘Agonistik in der römischen Kaiserzeit’ Landhaus Rothenberge bei

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

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

The forthcoming new edition of RIC II (Part 1: the Flavians), being prepared by I. Carradice and T. Buttrey, will provide updated catalogue information and discussion on the following series included in RPC: Latin coins from Thrace (501-543); Asia, aurei and denarii (801-858) and cistophori (859-875); Denarii with O (1451-1469); Orichalcum coins of 77-8 (1470-1488); Syrian aurei and denarii (1901-1935); Antioch orichalcum (1982-2005).
ADDENDA TO RPC I

SPAIN


Uncertain mint (NW?)


The legend is IMP AVG DIVI F and the palm is somewhat effaced. Although RPC I/1 is very worn it seems that both coins were struck with the same obv. and rev. dies.


4/56-59. IVDJ 3503-3506, 12.10 (cmk: O on the obv.), 10.57, 10.65 (cmk: C on the obv.), 10.44; 60. M. Léon 251, 10.94 (cmk: C on the obv.); 61. Álvarez coll., (= Saguntum 19, 1985, lám. IV-34), 10.84 (cmk: L on the obv.).

Emerita

See a recent discussion about the foundation date and the name of Emerita, in A. M. Faria, R. P. Arg. 9.2, 2006, pp. 212-217.


S2-I-5A AE. 10 mm. 2.6 g (1). Axis: 10 (1) [0] [A]VG EME; female head r. EMERIT AVGV.

1. Barcelona trade, 2.6. Not seen, verification needed. The rev. legend seems clearly tooled. A forgery or just a tooled coin?


S2-I-10a AE. 30 mm. 17.07 g (1). Axis: 6 (1). [0] PERMISSV CAESARIS AVGVSTI; facing head; in front amphora pouring; all within wreath. AVGVSTA / EMERITA; priest ploughing, l.

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

13/34-36. IVDJ 3398-3400, 7.10, 12.18, 9.41; 37. Cores coll., 10.50 (cmk: A on the obv.).

14/5. One more, IVDJ 3403, 5.48 (E-M / A-V, instead of A-V / E-M).

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


17/5. Cores coll., 5.7.

18/9. IVDJ 3409, 4.64; 10. IVDJ 3410, 7.21; 11. Montañés coll., 5.60.

S2-I-18A AE. 17 mm. 2.32 g (3). Axis: 5/6 (2) [0] PER CAE AVG; head l. EMERITA AVGSTVS; within wreath.


23/32. VQR 773; 33. Cores coll.


26/40. Variant with obv. legend DIVVS AVGVSTVS | IMPERA, CNG 26/6/1992, lot 454, 10.29; 41. Cores coll., 15.4; 42. VQR 776.

28/32. Montañés coll., 15.23.


31/7. IVDJ 3449, 14.01 (AVGVS).


34/29. VQR 779.


37/2. IVDJ 3411, 6.82; 3. IVDJ 3466, 5.72 [D]IVVS AVGSTVS PATER C A E; ]LE [

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


41/23. Another specimen in Tunisia, in Bardo
Museum, with legend going O, as RPC 41/22 (= IVDJ 3472); 24. IVDJ 3471, 21.09 (Ñ).

42/93-97. IVDJ 3474-3478, 14.09, 13.74, 11.69 (AVGVSTV on the obv. legend); 25. IVDJ 3481 = Vives 146-4, has X V in the camp gateway, 7.60.

43/4. IVDJ 3479, 17.52, with obv. legend [AVG PONT MAX]; 5. CNG 14/6/2000, lot 1063, 12.16, a variant with obv. legend TI CAESAR AVG PON MAX IMP; 6. Berna (= SNG II, 21), 12.69, obv. legend [TI CAES]AR AVG PONT MAX IMP.


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

47/10. IVDJ 3494 (AETERNITATI AVGVSTAE, without C A E); 13.88.

49/6. IVDJ 3495, 7.38 (rev. legend CAE inverted); 7. IVDJ 3496, 5.68. Coin RPC 49/5 also has the rev. letters of the legend inverted.

Ebor

50/23. Montañés coll., 18.44.

51/106. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 352, 12.00 (cmk: 10 on the obv.).

Imperatoria Salacia

L. Amelia R. P. Arg. 7.2, 2004, 245-250 and A. M. Faria, R. P. Arg. 9.2, 2006, pp. 228-230 have published new discussions about this mint. The first denies that this issue and the name Imperatoria

Salacia are related to Sextus Pompeius; whereas, the second agrees with the absence of evidence about Sextus Pompeius as the founder, but points out that he gave the epithet Imperatoria; Faria also maintains that Salacia received the Latin statute between 27 and 15-12 BC and thereafter became a municipium, perhaps post 5/4 BC.

S-51A. There are two groups of rev. with the legend between or without lines. 16. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 161, 12.64 (with lines); 17. Cores coll., 7.7 (without lines); 18. Aureo 24-25/10/2000, lot 258, 9.65 (with lines); 19-20. IVDJ 1770-1, 12.08 (without lines), 10.77 (with lines). Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 436 (= RPC S-51A/10 = Calicó 18-19/6/1979, lot 1052), 10.53, has no lines above and below rev. legend; 21. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 263, 12.06; 22. Aureo 22/10/1998, 2172, 11.33.

S-51B/3. Aureo 5/3/2003, lot 1069 (= Vico 4/11/2004, lot 147), 8.75 (IMP SAL on the obv.; if the legend is complete it is a variant).

S2-I-51C

AE. 26 mm, 7.20 g (1). Axis: -

Gomes, 1990, Sal 03.1.

Cross, ended with brackets to right, with small circles in the quarters. Dolphin, l.; above IMP and SAL below.


Pax Iulia


Baesuri

S-53A/3. Barcelona trade, 7.0 [\text{\textsc{ant et/\text{\textsc{onl}}} \text{\textit{}}} (struck over a coin of Osset, RPC 58. It is amazing that the three known specimens are all overstruck). Found in Alcolea del Río. This coin reinforces the possibility of this issue having been struck during Augustus’ reign.

The obv. legend is M\text{\textsc{an}}\text{\textsc{ant et con}}\text{\textsc{nl}} as it can be deduced from both this and the M\text{\textsc{6365}} specimens (\textit{\textit{\textit{}}} RPC S-53A/2) (see below). We agree with C. Castillo, \textit{Vestígia Antiquitatis: escritos de epigrafía y literatura romanas}, Pamplona, 1997, p. 5, n. 7, DCPF II, p. 50 and A. M. Faria, \textit{R. P. Arq.} 9.2, 2006, p. 217 that a personal name could be identified in the first part of the legend.

Aureo 5/3/2003, lot 1033, 4.63, has auctioned a lead piece with types of Baesuri.

\textit{Laelia}

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


\textit{Irippo}

55/167. IVDJ 2245, 6.75 (cmk: \text{\textsc{cm}} on the obv.); 168-169. Cores coll., 7.9 (cmk: \text{\textsc{f}} on the obv.), 10.7 (cmk: \text{\textsc{so}} on the obv.).


\textit{Hybrid or Irippo}

S2-I-56A AE. 22 mm, 4.45 g (1). Axis: 3 (1) \text{[0]} [-\text{\textsc{ripp}}}]; female head, r. Female figure seated l., holding cornucopia and pine-cone.

1. M. Blanco and J. A. Sáez, \textit{GV} 138, 2000, pp. 33-40, 4.45. The authors have proposed that this is a hybrid coin with an Orippo obv., and an Irippo rev., in view of the similarity of the style of the female head whith that used in the latest Oriippo issues. However, we prefer to think that the legend should be restored as [I]\text{\textsc{ripp}}[O] and that what is unusual is the female head, probably copied from a coin minted by Oriippo (\textit{CMH}, 394, no. 4-7) on which the legend is always on the rev. .

\textit{Osset}

58/112. IVDJ 2226, 7.17 (cmk: \text{\textsc{cm}} on the obv.); 113. Stockholm (= SNG 1204), 5.73 (cmk: \text{\textsc{cm}} on the obv.); 114. Cores coll., 10.70 (cmk: \text{\textsc{cm}} on the obv.); 115. Cores coll., 6.2 (cmk: \text{\textsc{so}} on the obv.).

Hybrid (obv.: Osset; rev.: Irippo)


Italica


65/182 = M. 3, 671, 1 (= SNG Glasgow 18): wt 15.83, not 18.82; 183. IVDJ 3349, 12.72 (cmk: F on the obv.); 184-185. NY HSA 21593, 57.5027, 12.05, 12.53 (both with cmk: Р on the rev.).


PE[R]M ...[R] DIVVS AVGVS AVGSTVS PATER; radiate head, r., star above, thunderbolt in front.

IVLIA AVGVS TA [GENETRI]X ORBIS; Livia seated, l., holding patera and cornucopia.

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

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

Gades


80/10. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1183, 40.75.


89/6, Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1189, 35.18. 7. Cores coll., 39,6.

90/24. Montañés coll., 17.32.

91/25. Cores coll., 18.4 (TI CLAVDIVS.NER0 and simpulum to r.).


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


Iulia Traducta


100/5. Montañés coll., 12.20.


109/95. Another specimen with retrograde rev. legend, IVDJ 3327, 4.79.


Carteia

The coin auctioned by CNG 57, 4/4/2001, lot 768, and labelled as a 'rare representation of a fisherman' and 'apparently unrecorded' is in fact a known coin minted by C. Mini(us) IV C. Vibi(us) it IIIIvir (CNI, p. 418, no. 52; Chaves, 1979, no. 788-79). It has been dated by Chaves in 55 BC, and because of this it was excluded from RPC.


Abdera

124/14. RAH 2425, 8.24 (cmk: Â on the obv.).


Patricia


130/275. Cores coll., 3.8 (simpulum and apex instead of apex and simpulum as usual); 276. M 10500, 4.73 (cmk: Ô on the rev.).


Acci

133/33. Stockholm (= ÑM 1394), 8.12 (AVG); 34. Aureo 5/4/1995, lot 183, 11.17 (AVGVSTVS); 35. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1216, 9.17 (AVGVSTVS); 36. Herrero 14/12/2004, lot 50, 8.32 (AVGVSTVS); 37-38. IVDJ 2833 (AVG); 2834 (AVGVSTVS), 8.36, 8.


135/44-46. Stockholm (= ÑM 1396-1398), 11.88, 12.60, 14.04; 47-48. IVDJ 2828-2839, 14.78, 13.56 (cmk: Ô on the obv.). Coins RPC 135/20 and 22 have cmk: 20: Ô on the rev. (laterally struck); 22:
Carthago Nova

See now J. M. Abascal, *Mastia* 1, 2002, pp. 21-44, who proposes to move *RPC* 151 just before 174, in the reign of Tiberius, and who argues that the city was promoted to the rank of colony by Pompey in 54 BC.

136/31. Stockholm (= *SNG* 1400), 5.46.


142/5. Stockholm (= *SNG* 1412), 21.95; 6. IVDJ 2852, 11.94.

144/15-16. IVDJ 2859-2860, 9.79, 12.73.


146/52. Aureo 27/2/2002, lot 138, 4.78 (II VI V QVIN; II V QVINQ); 53. IVDJ 2498, 4.19 (II VIR QVIN; II V QVIN); 54. Villaronga coll., 5.20 (II VIR QVIN; II V QVIN).

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


169/58. Ba 109081, 5.27 (II V QV / II V Q).


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


185/82. Cores coll., 12.6 (cmk: $\text{I}$ on the obv.); 83 NY Newell 66825, 12.56 (cmk: $\text{E}$ on the obv. and $\text{SE}$ on the rev.); 84. Tarkis 28/1/1999, lot 10, 13.53 (cmk: $\text{A}$ on the rev.).

**Ilici**

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

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


190/60-611. *IVDJ* 2816-2817, 6.54 (*PETRONI*), 5.98 (*PETRO*).

192/59 = *M*. 3, 650, 1 (= *SNG* Glasgow 65), 8.22 (not 6.82g, as in *M*; 123. *IVDJ* 2821, 6.35 (*TER*).

196. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 63, 10.50, with variant *SETAL*, has been tooled, since it was struck with the rev. die Llorens 29 which shows *SETTAL*


**Saguntum**

200-204. See now, P. P. Ripollès, M. M. Llorens, *Arse-Saguntum. Historia monetaria de la ciudad y sus territorio*, Sagunto, 2002 [Ripollès-Llorens, here]. The new readings of some Latin legends show that Saguntum was a colony during a short period, dropping the Iberian name Arse. According to Cicero (*pro Balbo IX*, 23), in 56 B.C., the city still had a federate status and from an inscription (*CIL* IV 14, 305), of 4/3 B.C., we know that it had obtained municipal legal status; so, some (or all) colonial coins could have been minted after 44 B.C. (P.P. Ripollès and J. Velaza, *ZPE* 141, 2002, pp. 285-291). As far as the quarters are concerned, it is not possible to attribute any to this period with certainty. The new coins that have been included have a diverse metrology (some of them were overstruck on coins from other mints, with very extreme weights), lighter than the initial standard of 19-21 g for this type of coins.

*S2-I-199A* AE. 30 mm, 17.26 g (16). Axis: var. [0]

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

*S2-I-199B* AE. 28-30 mm; 17.61 g (9). Axis: var. [0]

- M FABI AED - M AEMILI; female helmeted head, r.
- SAGV; prow, r.; Nike above; in front, caduceus.
- 1. **RAH** 1034 (= Ripollès-Llorens, 389a), 10.92; 2. NY 24151 (= Ripollès-Llorens 389b); 3-11. Ripollès-Llorens 389c-h, 390 and OE no. 1.
S2-I-199C  AE. 29-33 mm, 14.26 g (31). Axis: var.  


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

CN BAEBI GLAB L CALPVRN AED CAS:  


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

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

Dertosa


206/2. Cores coll., 4.6.

209/3. NY 24362 is a forgery. The average weight of the RPC 209 is now 4.23 (3 pieces).

Tarraco


211/43. NY HSA 24568, 3.67.


217/6. Cores coll., 3.21 (= Aureo 2/7/2003, lot 140); 7-8. IVDJ 2713-2714, 2.41, 1.75.


Emporiae

236/47. Ba 33669, 11.20.

237/38-39. IVDJ 2418, 2420, 12.44 ([EMPORIT], 14.21 (EMPORIT).


239/71. Ba 4577, 1.51.


244/27. IVDJ 2458, 1.85.


248/35. IVDJ 2436, 10.72.


252/69-70. IVDJ 2442-2443, 12.70 (CAR - Q; EMPORI), 10.03 (CAR - Q; EMPORI); 71. Stockholm (= SNG 1599), 9.93 (CAR - Q; EMPORI).

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

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

257/395-396. Stockholm (= SNG 1600-1601), 12.13, 7.28 (both EMPORIT); 397. IVDJ 2448, 13.88, cmk: DD on the obv.; 398-399. P (= BoF 1762, 1764), 10.70 (cmk: DD on the obv. and rev.); 396-399, P (= BoF 1762, 1764), 8.23 (cmk: DD on the obv.); 400. Ba 20861, 9.55 (cmk: DD, ο and ο on the obv.).

258/37. Ba 33709, 3.03.

Ilerda

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

260/82. Mi (= SNG Mi 299), 6.95 (IMP AVGVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 83. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 311, 7.12 (IMP AVGVSTVS DIVI F; MVN ILERDA); 84. Vico 4/11/2004, lot 105, 7.3; 85. Montañés coll., 8.05 (IMP AVGVST - DIVI F; ILERDA).

Lepida / Celsa

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

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

267/2. The direct examination of the coin Herrero 19/5/1994, lot 65, 7.84 shows that the legend is L CALP SEX NI (without AED). 3. Cores coll., 6.3.

268/2. Villaronga photofile 7230, 3.2 (CAL); 3. Herrero 1/12/2003, lot 85, 3.31 (CAL).


273/135. Cores coll., 11.8, {VIC[EL]} / L BAGGIO / {MV N FESTO} / II VIR) letters L and B, of L BAGGIO, are inverted.


278/107. MARQ. 9.10 (cmk on the rev.) (= CMTM, pl. 36-186).

Osca

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


284/26. Stockholm (= SNG 1682), 10.44.


Caesaraugusta


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

109/9. [IVDJ] 2922, 12.12 ([CAESARAVGVSTA, LVTAT, FABI]); Coin [RCP] 304/7 has a laureate head, so must be included in [RCP] 305.


293b/4. Cores coll., 3.5.


297/16-17. Stockholm (= [SN] 1702-1703), 15.08, 12.75.


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


304/9. [IVDJ] 2922, 12.12 ([CAESARAVGVSTA, LVTAT, FABI]). Coin [RCP] 304/7 has a laureate head, so must be included in [RCP] 305.


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


316/24. [IVDJ] 2940, 3.75.


319/8. IVDJ 2946, 24,30.

320/50. Lanz 94 (Benz), 1999, lot 122; 51. Variant with CAESAVGV on the rev., Aureo 29/9/1998, lot 451 (= Aureo 22/7/1999, lot 176, 14,43; 52. IVDJ 2949, 8,04 (countemark T on the rev); 53-57. Stockholm (= SN 1730-1734), 12,95, 10,67 (cmk: on the rev.), 13,29, 12,58, 12,35; 58. M 8140, 9,57 (cmk: on the obv.).

321/51. MMAG liste 518, 1989, lot 29, 13,74 (CAESAR AVGSTA; ITER, TITIO; 47-53. IVDJ 2951, 11,87, 14,74, 12,73, 8,26 (cmk: on the obv.), 0,17, 11,80, 10,46; 54-60. Stockholm (= SN 1735-1741), 11,84, 13,31, 15,54, 9,81 (cmk: on the rev.), 11,40, 12,30, 9,44; 61. Cores coll., 14,20 (cmk: on the obv.), 8,30 (cmk: on the obv.); 63. NY HSA 29075, 10,54 (cmk: on the rev.).

322/46. MMAG liste 518, 1989, lot 29, 13,74 (CAESAR AVGSTA; ITER, TITIO; 47-53. IVDJ 2951-2957, 11,87, 14,74, 12,73, 8,26 (cmk: on the obv.).

323/7. IVDJ 2959, 7,67.

327/19-21. IVDJ 2963-2965, 12,56 (cmk: on the rev.), 10,59, 13,10.


330/17-18. IVDJ 2970 and 2972, 8,48, 6,48 (variant with reverse legend TI CAESAR AVG F; this variant was recorded in the RPC on a specimen from the Gómez Moreno coll.; 19. Herrero 14/12/2004, lot 74, 7,18 (AVGVSTVS C C A ; TI CAESAR AVGVSTI F); 20. Stockholm (= SN 1751), 5,38.

331/3. Cores coll., 7,3 (obv. AVGVSTVS CCA).

333/17. IVDJ 2973, 13,26; 18-19. Stockholm (= SN 1752-1753), 10,24, 13,64 (mark on the obv.).


338/5. IVDJ 2977, 10,42.

339/14. IVDJ 2979, 12,45; 15-17. Stockholm (= SN 1757-1759), 12,20, 11,44, 10,36 (pierced); 18. ANE 11-12/1961, lot 64 (PRAEFEC).

340/25. NY HSA 7403, 10,49 (cmk: on the rev.); 26. IVDJ 2974, 12,67 (wrongly catalogued as RPC 334).


343/22-25. 2982-2985, 13,95 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVF AVGVSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR), 10,59, 13,17 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVF AVGVSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR), 11,30 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVF AVGVSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR); 26. M 8305, 13,02 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVF AVGVSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR).

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


From IVDJ 2991 coin we are sure that the correct reading of the legends is *TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS* and *M CATO L VETTIACVS / II VIR*; 3. Calicó 8-9/11/1978, lot 717, 11.26.

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


349/2. From IVDJ 2991 coin we are sure that the correct reading of the legends is *TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS* and *M CATO L VETTIACVS / II VIR*; 3. Calicó 8-9/11/1978, lot 717, 11.26.

350/1. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 34, 4.90; 2. Cores coll., 3.2 (tooled). The reading is not completely certain.

351/15-16. Cores coll., 6.80 (C C A on the aquila instead of between aquila and signa), 7.3.


353/15-16. Cores coll., 6.80 (C C A on the aquila instead of between aquila and signa), 7.3.

354/12-13. IVDJ 2998-2999, 6.03, 5.35. More ancient forgeries: see above, p. 17.


358/2. From IVDJ 2991 coin we are sure that the correct reading of the legends is *TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS* and *M CATO L VETTIACVS / II VIR*; 3. Calicó 8-9/11/1978, lot 717, 11.26.

359/1. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 34, 4.90; 2. Cores coll., 3.2 (tooled). The reading is not completely certain.


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

365. *RPC* proposed (with uncertainty) a sestertius, but it was struck on almost pure copper (Cu 96.4 %; Sn 0.98 %; Zn 0.76 %; Pb 0.58 %), according to the results of a coin published by M. Gómez (p. 107).

366/4. IVDJ 3016, 10.20.


372/4. IVDJ 3016, 10.20.


377/20. NY 1953.171.1634, 10.6 (genuine?) (cmk: K on the rev.).


384/28. IVDJ 2514, 12.36.


Bibilis

387/28. IVDJ 2514, 12.36.


389/20. NY 1953.171.1634, 10.6 (genuine?) (cmk: ☐)
on the obv); 21. IVDJ 3072, 11.78; 22. Cores coll., 9.8 (cmk: \( \Delta \) on the rev).

390/29-30. IVDJ 3075, 3078 (wrongly catalogued as \( \text{RPC} \)) 11.54, 7.99 (both, cmk: \( \Delta \) on the rev.); 31-32. NY HSA 24369 y 24370, 10, 10.7 (both, with cmk: \( \nabla \) on the obv).


393/78. IVDJ 3083, 9.18.


395/65 = M. 3, 642, 3 (= \( \text{SG} \) Glasgow 110), 14.36 (not 13.53 (\( \text{RPC} \)) nor 13.71 (\( \text{McArd} \)). 73-75. IVDJ 3083-3087, 13.04, 12.17 (cmk: \( \Delta \) on the obv.), 12.85 (cmk: \( \nabla \) on the obv.). 76-82. Stockholm (= \( \text{SG} \) 1821-1827), 12.03, 12.00, 10.29, 13.10, 13.23, 12.68, 12.66 (cmk: \( \nabla \) on the obv.).


397/37-38. IVDJ 3089-3090, 13.91, 12.08; 39-41. Stockholm (= \( \text{SG} \) 1829-1831), 14.33, 12.74, 13.38. 42. M 7959, 11.38 (\( \text{CAP} \), \( \text{TR ANQ} \)). Coin \( \text{RPC} \) 397/25 (= \( \text{L} \) 975) has the legend \( \text{CAP} \), \( \text{TRANQ} \) and not \( \text{CAP} \), \( \text{TRANQ} \).

397A. As proposed by A.M. Faria, *R. P. Arq.* 9.2, 2006, 225, the reading \( \text{MANL} \) is more suitable for the nomina of both magistrates than \( \text{MAL} \), because the sloping position of the vertical stroke of letter \( \text{L} \), whose lower part is in contact with the lower right stroke of \( \text{A} \).

398/20. CNG 7/12/1994, lot 470, 11.98 (\( \text{AE} \) \( \text{ELIO} \)

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**Turiaso**

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

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

402/3. Cores coll., 15.2.

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

404/9. Tarkis 20/6/1996, lot 65, 4.56 (\( \text{PATER PATRI} \)); 10. Aureo 30/6/1993, lot 2213, 5.63 (\( \text{P} \) \( \text{P} \)).

405/34. IVDJ 3102, 13.97; 35. NY HSA 20927, 12.09 (cmk: \( \text{R} \) on the obv.).


**S2-I-407A** AE. 15 mm, 3 g (l). Axis: 10 (l). [0] IMP AVG P P; laureate head, r. IMP; within wreath. Traces of letters above?


409/2. Is now in the IVDJ 3105, 6.42; 5. Stockholm 1860, 7.28.

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


413/69-76. IVDJ 3113-3120, 12.35 (AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN), 12.89 (AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN), 11.67 (AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS IMP; TVRASO AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN; SEMP FRONT); 10.63 (AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN; ANI; 12.56, 12.00, 11.18 (cmk: on the obv.); 41.4.90 (AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN); 12.03 (AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN); 10.93 (AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN); 77-80. NY HSA 11976, HSA 20946, 1953.171.1624, HSA 20944, 11.13 (countemark on the obv.), 7.99 (countemark on the obv.), 11.49 (countemark on the obv.); 81-85. Stockholm (= SYG 1871-1875), 10.85, 10.65, 13.81, 12.29 (PONT), 11.12 (countemark on the obv.) (all coins with obv. legend TI CAESAR AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP); 86. Superior Galleries 7-10/6/1982, lot 444 (cmk: on the obv.); 87. Villaronga coll., 12.2 (TI CAESAR AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; MVN TVRASO AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; MVN TVRASO AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN; SEMP FRONT) (cmk: on the obv.).


418/62-65. IVDJ 2128-3130, 10.86 (M TN TVR M PONT MARS (**) MARI VEGET (**) II / VIR), 6.41, 11.00 (**M TN TVR (**) M PONT MARSO **) MARI VEGETO (**) II / VIR (**) (cmk: on the obv.); 12.73 (**M TN TVR (**) M PONT MARSO **) MARI VEGETO (**) II / VIR); 66-72. Stockholm (= SYG 1887-1893), 13.84, 13.65, 11.35, 13.24, 10.59 (cmk: on the obv.), 8.84 (cmk: on the obv.), 11.84 (cmk: on the obv.) (all coin with rev. legend (**) M TN TVR (**) M PONT MARSO **) MARI VEGETO (**) II / VIR); 78-78. NY 1953.171.1625, HSA 11939, 20967 (forgery?), 20968,
Cascantum

20972, 57.5518, 8.92, 10.64, 8.46 (MVN TVR (M PONT MARSO (C MARI VEGETO (II / VIR), 11.18 (MVN TVR (M PONT MARSO (C MARI VEGETO (II / VIR), 9.74 (MVN TVR (M PONT MARSO (C MARI VEGETO (II / VIR), 13.21 (all with cmk: on the obv.); 79. Calicó 8-9/11/1978, lot 790, 10.39 (cmk: on the rev.).


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

Graccurris


**Calagurris**


433/22 = M. 3, 644, 2 (= SMG Glasgow 121); uncertain cmk: (not 78 or 96) on bull not noted in RPC nor in Macd. 45-46. IVDJ 2530-2551, 11.28 (VALER), 19.79 (VALERIO); 47. NY HSA 20755, 14.07 (cmk: on the obv.).

435/23. P (= BaF 2025), 9.13 (cmk: on the obv.); 24. Ba 44717, 10.67 (cmk: T on the rev.).

436/22-24. IVDJ 2546-2547, 2549, 9.68, 10.43, 10.39 (cmk: on the rev.).


438/27. Cores coll., 11.8, imitation? The stil is very crude, letters are wrongly engraved, and the obv. die was also used to strike an hybrid coin with a Celsa reverse, see RPC S-451B/1; 28-31. Stockholm (= SMG 1944-1947), 12.00, 11.96, 10.82, 7.84 (cmk: on the rev.); 32. M 8482, 10.61 (cmk: on the rev.).


Correction: coin S-444/42 (= Stockholm 1971) has PATRIA; CAPE, RYTI and cmk on the obv.


446/3. IVDJ 3188, 13.32 (IMP AVGVSTVS PATER PATRIAE; MVN CAL IVL VALENTINUS NOVIO F VIR); 4. Cores coll., 13.4 (IMP AVGVSTVS PATER PATRIAE; MVN CAL IVL VALENTINUS NOVIO F VIR).


449/26. IVDJ 3204, 6.41; 27. Stockholm (= SNG 1995), 6.60; 28–32. NY Newell 69800, HSA 11795, 20803, 20804, 23544, 6.35, 5.69, 8.52, 7.61, 7.76.


Hybrid (obv. Calagurris; rev. Lepida)

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

In any case, we reject an organized cooperation between Calagurris and Lepida/Celsa, because only coins with crude engraving features (style and writing) are involved and because the mixed results make no sense. The reduced number of hybrid coins [3 between 170 coins of the types involved: RPC 262, 269, 433 and 438] strengthens our point of view. In addition to these hybrid coins, other related pieces are known, which according to their crude style and incorrect legend could be judged to be imitations (Celsa: Oxford (= RPC I, 269/imitation); Calagurris: Cores coll. (= RPC S2-I-438/27), favouring the idea that at the time there was an episode of coin forgery. All hybrid specimens seem to have been struck during or near the 20s BC, as can be deduced from the probable period when the magistrates held office (Balbus-Porcus: before Augustus’s reign, before or near 36 BC, when the colony bore the name Lepida; and Bucco-Front: late Octavianic or early Augustan period, since coins bear no emperor’s name and the city changed the name to Celsa). Other hybrid coins, see RPC 57, S-59A, S2-56A and perhaps S-451A-B. The phenomena of imitations or irregular coinages also affected, at least, Osset (RPC 55-57), Irippo (RPC 58-59) and Caesar Augusta (RPC p. 118).
ca. 20s BC.

S2-I-451C  AE. 28-30 mm, - g. Axis: 3 (1) 
MV CAL IVL; bare head, r. C BALBO L PORCIO; bull, r.

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

Countermark on the rev

Clunia


Countermark on the rev

455/6. IVDJ 3225, 5.63 (the editors read CN AR GRACILI as the name of the second magistrate). 7. Cores coll., 5.3; 8. NY HSA 24089, 6.23.


458/7. NY HSA 24090, 4.92 (CLVNIA).

**Ercavica**


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


**Segobriga**

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


474/30-31. IVDJ 3251-3252, 14.64, 14.23 (cmk: AV on the rev.).

475/46. Cores coll., 5.8 (cmk: AV on the rev.).


**Osicerda**


(pierced) (cmk: Ó and y Ù on the obv.); 83. Vico 1/6/2000, lot 54, 12.00 (cmk: Ò on the obv.).

477/28. Cores coll., 6.06 (cmk: ¤ on the obv.).

Segovia


Ebusus


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


Uncertain

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


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

GAUL


Vienna

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

Nemausus


Feugère interprets the type of 521 as a cupping glass and the palms as the symbol of Apollo. The female figure on 520 is Hygeia. Both types are related to the sanctuary of the fountain of Nîmes whose healing waters were renowned.


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

Clovis, Oppius


Caralis?

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

SICILY

Tyndaris?

627corr [see also *RPC Supplement I]* P. Pitotto, ‘Un esemplare di Mussidio Longo per Augusto e la questione della zecca di Tindari’, *Annali Numismatici* 22, Giugno 1996, p. 494. See also S2-I-670A.

Halaesa


633/5. CNG 57, 4 Apr. 2001, lot 774, 7.85. Only M PAC MAX is legible on the reverse, so the new coin does not help with establishing the correct legend.

Lilybaeum


Agrigentum

658/3. RBW, 9.96

Henna


Sicily, Uncertain mints

668. The praenomen L seems clear on a specimen in Yale (ex PRF, 7.78).

S2-I-670A AE. 22mm, 8.79 g (1). Axis: 5 [0]

[ ]; dolphin and rudder, l.

[ ]; two pilei or two ears of corn (?)

1. Private collection (R. Martini, ‘Emissione duumvirale della colonia(?) di Tyndaris a firma dei legati(?) di Sextus Pompeius A. Pomponius M.F. Victor ed A. (Flaminius?) Flamma’, *Annali Numismatici* 29, Marzo 1998, pp. 666-70), 8.79. This enigmatic coin is difficult to read and interpret. Martini tentatively read the inscriptions as A POMP A FLA[   ] COL.
TVN and L V D [ ] M [ ] II VIR; identified the designs as a dolphin and two pilei; and attributed the coin to a colony at Tyndaris. Martini suggested that the coin was overstruck, but it seems probable that the marks that he interpreted as traces of an underype are really parts of a rudder. The designs, as Martini notes, are most like those on coins attributed by RPC I, 648-51 to Segesta, although they were previously attributed to Tyndaris. However, it is possible that the design on the reverse is actually of two corn ears, in which case an attribution elsewhere (e.g. Tingi) might be possible, and Martini rightly draws attention to the very uncertain nature of his reading of COL TVN. The clearest part of the legend is that on the obv. which Martini read as A POMP but even that might be A DOM...The attribution is best left open, possibly Sicily but possibly somewhere else.

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**AFRICA**

**Cirta/Constantine**

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

**Hippo**


**Utica**

723corr The obv. legend reads: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG IMP (not ..AVG F A IMP). 723/1 is from the same obv. die as S2-I-723A.

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

TI CAESAR DIVI F AVG IM; bare head of Tiberius, l.
M M IVL VTIC P P D D; Livia veiled, holding patera and sceptre, seated r

1. Jézéquel collection, 10.40

**S2-I-723A** AE. 24-5mm, 11.42 g (1). Axis: 3. [0]

TI CAESAR AVG F AVG IMP; bare head of Tiberius, r.
M M IVL VTIC P P D D; Livia veiled, holding patera and sceptre, seated r.

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671 Add specimens in G (Hunterian M.- Republican) = SNG Glasgow 208-211, not cited in RPC. The Hunterian and the RPC plate have obverse MGN, not MAGNVS.

**Melita**


674/1. cited as G p.601, no.33 = M. 3, 607, 33 (pl. 95.7) (not M. 3, 601, 33) = SNG Glasgow 215.
1. PV, 11.42. Same obv. die as 723corr./1.

728/2. P1998/9, 2.85.


Carthage

754/9. M, 6.73.

Colonia Iulia Pia Paterna

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


Hadrumentum

771corr/5. Triton III, 30 Nov. and 1 Dec. 1999, lot 805, 29.50. See RPC Supplement I.


772b/4. Private collection.

773/5. Vonck collection ex Vecchi, Nummorum Auctiones 13, 4 Sep. 1998, lot 538, 8.65.

S2-I-774A

As 774, but Sol r.


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

782/6: now RBW collection (ex Sternberg XXVI, 16 Nov. 1992, lot 258)

Thapsus

794/6. MM Deutschland Auktion 4, 19 March 1999, lot 211, 9.63.

Thaena


S2-I-806A. AE. 32 mm, 15.23 g (1). Axis : 2 [0]

CAESAR (r., upwards) DIVI F (l., upwards), bare head of Augustus, to r.; in front, lituus TYNT; head of Serapis, to r.

1. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 1311, 15.23
Sabratha

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

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

816/1. Now CNG MBS 63, 21 May 2003, lot 1105.

819/5. CNG 51, 1999, lot 1018, 17.04, with cmk. GIC 698.


Eastern Mauretania. The Roman province

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

866A/1 = S-866A/1 = Depeyrot, *op. cit.*, no. 82.

Colonia Iulia Campestris Babba

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

869/5. M (uncertain), 7.34.

Lepcis Magna

846 The rev. is described as ‘Peacock r.; above, inverted, eagle, r.’, following standard descriptions but the ‘eagle’ has long tail feathers, its beak is not hooked (expected given the reasonable representation of the peacock and it is walking like some sort of pheasant (trailing one leg), rather than an eagle (which doesn’t walk.) Thus ‘pheasant’ is probably a better description. ( Ornithological information from Prof. John Knowler, Glasgow)

859/9 : RBW, 9.26

Colonia Iulia Constantia Zilil

On Zilil, see now G. Depeyrot, *Zilil I. Colonia Iulia

Tingi

878/9. RBW, 7.94.

Africa: uncertain city

886/7. Private collection.

Caesarea

881/5. H.J. Berk 109, 20 July 1999, lot 422, 5.23 (another specimen with the reading CAESAREA).

**CYRENAICA AND CRETE**

Crete (I)

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


908/Θ3 : now RBW (ex Auctiones 29, Righetti collection, 12 June 2003, lot 387).


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

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

Cyrenaica (II)

919 corr. The correct reading of the obv. legend is ΑΥΑΟΣ ΠΟΥΠΙΟΣ Λ.

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

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

Crete (II)


938/3. M, 8.42.

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

Cyrenaica (III)

945/12: now Lanz 123, 30 May 2005, lot 433

Crete (III)

964/12: now Cretan Koinon

Cnossos

980/7. P 2002/198, 4.64.

1002/24. Both this (M. 2, 178, 40 = SNG Glasgow 326) and RPC I pl. 56 have rev. with draped bust of Messalina rather than bare head.

1009/7. M, 2.38

Cretan Koinon

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

ACHAEA

Messene


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

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

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

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

1. LHS 96, Coins of Peloponnesos. The BCD collection, 8-9 May 2006, lot 760; 2-3. see Grandjean

S2-I-1115B. AE. 18-19 mm, 5.58g (10). Axis : var.[8]
RPC (a); Grandjean serie XVI α 677-684 and pl. XXIV
MECCHNIWN ; veiled and draped bust of Tyche, wearing mural crown
Zeus standing, r., holding eagle on r. outstretched arm and thunderbolt in l.; in field, l. and r., wreath and tripod

1. B 1-B; 2-13. see Grandjean

S2-I-1115C. AE. 18-19 mm, 5.48 g (11). Axis : var.[6]
RPC (b) and (d); Grandjean serie XVI β 685-688 and pl. XXIV
As S2-I-1115B
Zeus standing, facing, holding long sceptre, eagle on l. arm outstretched; in r. field, wreath

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

S2-I-1115D. AE. 18-19 mm, 5.46 g (5). Axis : var.[1]
RPC (c); Grandjean serie XVI γ 689 and pl. XXV
As S2-I-1115B-C
Artemis standing facing, head r., wearing a short chiton, r. hand holding a spear, l. hand resting on column; at her feet, a dog

1. Formerly Cancio coll. ; 2-6. see Grandjean

S2-I-1115E. AE. 18-19 mm, 5.35 g (22). Axis : var.[14]
RPC (c); Grandjean serie XVI δ 690-695 and pl. XXV
As S2-I-1115B-D
Asclepius standing facing, head l., holding serpent staff in r. hand; to r., wreath

1. L BMC 44 ; 2-22. see Grandjean

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Patras

1257/4. M, 8.61 (no IMP).
1269/2. P 2001/66, 7.59 (the obv. legend seems to be NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IM).

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Dyme

1285 L. Keppie suggests that C I A D should be expanded Colonia Iulia Achaica (rather than Antonia) Dumacorum, on the analogy of Patras (RPC
I, 1246-7), in which case there would be no evidence for a refoundation by Antony. The same could apply to the same legend on coins of Augustus and Tiberius (1287-9), in which there would be no evidence for a refoundation by Augustus either.

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

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

Zacynthus

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

Melos


1299/3 : Bologna 48283 (Palagi), 13.07

Tanagra

1314/3 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 308a, 6.38; 4: Brac, Dominican monastery at Bol, 4.61 (see M. Bonacic Mandinic and P. Visona, ‘The Coin Collection of the Dominican Monastery at Bol on the Island of Brac in Dalmatia: Additions and Corrections’, Vjesnik za Arheologiju i Historiju Dalmatinsku 87-89, 1998, pp. 337-8, no. 2 and 346, fig. 1). The authors mention, p. 337, n. 7, four more specimens in B.

1315/5 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 308b, 3.49.

1316/10 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 309a, 5.72.

1316/11 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 309b, 7.58.

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

1318/14 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 310 (ex de Nicola FPL, June 1977, lot 50), 3.39.

1323/3 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 311 (ex Pozzi 3229), 3.95.

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

1325/3 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 313 (ex Pozzi 3227), 1.99.

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

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

Thebes

1332/1 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 589a, 6.10.

1333/4 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 589b, 7.25.

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

1335/5 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 588b, 7.32; 7 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 588a, 8.71.

1336/9 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 588a, 8.40; 10 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 587b, 5.65

Locri (Opus)

1339/5-6. BCD, 6.79, 6.79; 7. BCD (with rev. legend ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ ΚΠΡ [    ], sic), 7.60.

Chalcis

1343-54 O. Picard is sure that Picard 97-98, excluded from RPC I, belong here, since 97 has the ethnic and is stylistically similar to 95-6 and 98. 98/2 was found in a context of the end of the 1st century BC/beginning of the 1st century AD. For a possible new coin from Chalcis for Augustus and Tiberius, see below on S5474.

1344/4. Now Lanz, Münzen von Euboia,
Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 274, 6.06, 12h.


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

As 1349
As 1350


Carystus


Countermark: AO on the obv. of 10, which probably stands for ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ. The reading of GIC 709 should therefore be corrected ("uncertain letters" read as ΩΣ or ΑΣ).

S2-I-1357A. AE. 19 mm. 6.59 g (1). Axis: 7 (1) [0]

As 1357
As 1358


Nicopolis


1368 For a variant, with, on the rev., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΙΕΩΣ above the galley and ΝΕΒΟΣ below: Padova, 10.12. See also G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciali, Modena, 1999, no. 148, 10.4g.

1371/10. M (uncertain), 9.86.

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

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

Buthrotum

Magnetes


ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; laureate head of Augustus, r.
ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ; bare head of Tiberius, r.
1. BCD, 11.19


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

1423/5. BCD, 4.62 (Axis : 12) (in Supp. I, the Mu and Fethiye specimens were numbered 5 and 6 errore).

Thessalian League

S-1431A/8. BCD (new obv. die and retrograde rev.).

1448/7. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 949, 18.60

‘Fleet coinage’

1453-61, 1462-70 See R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999), pp. 191-211.

MACEDONIA

Apollonia

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

Dium

The thesis by S. Kremydi has now been published (Athens, 1996).


Cassandrea or Dium

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

1509/5. now Lanz 88 (Benz), 23 Nov. 1998, lot 814.

Cassandrea

1511/7. Yale (ex PRF), 5.58.

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

1521/3. Yale (ex PRF), 7.40 (no specimen illustrated in RPC).


Pella or Dium

1542/8. now CNG MBS 55, 13 Sep. 2000, lot 905.

1543/8. now Lanz 94 (Benz), 22 Nov. 1999, lot 136.

Thessalonica

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

Aleθegenes; head of Agonothesia, r.

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

S2-I-1561A. As 1562, but laureate head of Tiberius, l.

1. P 2004/179, 9.06

S2-I-1595A As 1596, but horse r.


1607/2. G (= M. 1, 371, 50 (pl. 25.10) = SNG Glasgow 681; 17.22g) is cited as 1602/2 in the text but illustrated as 1602/1 on pl.79.

Macedonian Koinon

1610 See also CNG MBS 55, 13 Sep. 2000, lot 925, 19.84.

1612/49. Righetti.


Amphipolis

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

Philippi


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

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

Countermark : hand holding caduceus (GIC-) on 20. Same cmk as on 6, 9, 14-15.
1648/9. RBW, 3.96.
1649/6. RBW, 3.27.

Uncertain (Philippi?)
1656/89. L 1999-3-8-2, 5.03. The coin has the cmk. on rev. HPA (GIC -).
1657/29. P 2004/34, 4.84. On the obverse, a rectangular countermark inscribed HPAK (GIC -).

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**THRACE**

**Thracian kings**


1715 laureate not bare.

1722/6. Yale (ex PRF), 21.64.


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

**Abdera**

On the coinage of Abdera, see now K. Chryssanthaki, L’histoire monétaire d’Abdère du VIIe avant J.-C. au IIe siècle après J.-C. (Université Paris-Sorbonne, Paris IV, 2000, unpublished thesis). The figures concerning the Julio-Claudian coinage are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Obv Dies</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1727</td>
<td>7.49 (11)</td>
<td>4 obv. dies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1728</td>
<td>6.24 (10)</td>
<td>4 obv. dies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1729</td>
<td>3.42 (7)</td>
<td>1 obv. die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>5.61 (17)</td>
<td>3 obv. dies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1731</td>
<td>2.57 (5)</td>
<td>1 obv. die</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imbros**


**Aegospotami**

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

**Sestos**

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


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

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


S2-I-1762A AE. 26mm, 8.95 g (1). [0]

[ ΝΕΡΟ CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM on the obv.], 9.28.

S2-I-1763A As 1763, but with H ΠΑ on the obv.: Gorny and Mosch 142, 10-11 Oct. 2005, lot 1865, 5.76.

Byzantium

S2-I-1782A AE. 20 mm, 5.76 g (1). Axis : ? [0]

ΝΕ[ ] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ; laureate head of Nero, l.
BYZΑΝΤΙΩΝ; prow, r.

Calchedon

**1787/2.** Gorny 95, 9 March 1999, lot 547, 7.07; 3. Freeman and Sear MBS 5, 15 May 1999, lot 93, 6.80; **4. Gorny 101, 6 March 2000, lot 586, 6.21.**

3 allows the obv.legend to be completed: ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Countermark ΠΚΑ (cf. GIC 611: 2; ??? also on 3??, 4).

MOESIA

**Odessus**

**1801/4.** Now P 2002/201; 5. P 2002/200, 7.42; 6. Giessener 87, 2 March 1998, lot 341, 7.49 (for 2-4, see *RPC Supplement I*).

**Callatis**

**1802/5.** Münz Zentrum 100, 2 March 1999, lot 172, 7.35; 6. Spinks *Numismatic Circular* April 2000 lot 1409; 7. Lanz 97, 22 May 2000, lot 492, 6.72; 8. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 917 (ex CNG MBS 47, 16 Sep. 1998, lot 832).

**Dionysopolis**

No coinage was attributed to Dionysopolis in *RPC I* or II (though see *RPC Supplement I*, p. 25), but it is possible that pseudoautonomous coins were struck during the first century: see D. Draganov, ‘The bronze coinage of Dionysopolis. Typology’, in eds. B. Kluge and B. Weisser, *XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress Berlin 1997. Akten - Proceedings - Actes* (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000), p. 279, nos. 39-41. The three series have stylistic resemblances with coins of Tomi dated to the first century AD. They have in common to be countermarked with an object variously described as a ‘T’, a ‘hammer’ or a ‘poppy head’ (*GIC* 484).

**Tomis**

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

- **Augustus** S-1823A (no personal name)
- **Tiberius** S2-1-1829corr (Dionysios)
  S2-1-1831A,1805-6 (Chairion) perhaps 1828 (Chairoxenos)
  1830-31 (Mikkos: attributed to Claudius in *RPC I*)
- **Caligula** 1825-7 (Hegetoris)
- **Claudius** S2-1-1831B and 1834 (Britannicus) (Hero[ ]dos)
  1832-3 (Antonia, no personal name)
  1835 (Agrippina II) (Phaidro[ ]): could be reign of Nero
  Nero 1836-9 (Hestiaios, Epistra[ ])
The status of 1824 remains unsure, indeed doubtful.


**S2-1-1829corr/5.** Lanz 86, 18 May 1998, lot 384 (this new specimen reads TIBEPIO[ ] on obv., confirming Grant’s attribution to Tiberius. These are therefore the earliest definite coins of Tomi with an imperial portrait), 2.66; 6. Righetti (reading
[ ] ΚΑΙϹΑΡΟϹ / ΤΟ[ΜΙ], ΔΙ[ΟΝΥ]ΣΙΟΥ), 4.57.

S2-I-1831A 20mm, 2.98 g (2). Axis: 6 or 12.

TIBΕΠΙΟΥ [ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΥ Κ]; laureate head, r.
TOMΙ, [Χ]ΑΙ ΠΙ [ ]ΝΟΥ; Nike advancing l.

The personal name could be completed as either ΧΑΙΠΙΟΥ (as occurs on ‘pseudo-
autonomous’ coins: RPC I,1805-6); RPC I, 1828 is described as having very similar
designs and legends and while the reverse could be restored as ΧΑΙΠΙΟΥ, the
name ΧΑΙΠΟΣΙΟΥ, as given for 1828, can be ruled out. Attribution to Tiberius
seems more probable.

S2-I-1831B 19mm, 3.09 g (2). Axis: 6.

TIBΕΠΙΟΥ Κ?]; laureate head, r.
ΤΟΜΙΤΟΝ, ΗΡΩΙ ΑΟΥ; Nike on globe, l.

1. Righetti, 3.31 (ΤΙΒΕΠΙΟΥ[ ]/ΤΟΜΙΤΟΝ, ΗΡΩΙ [ ]ΑΟΥ); 2. Ο 2000.8.1125 (ΤΙΒΕΠΙΟΥ Κ?)[ ]/ [ΤΟΜΙΤΟΝ, ΗΡΩΙ [ ]ΑΟΥ[ ]], 2.86.
Probably to be attributed to Claudius, in view of the extra letter Κ visible on 2 and
since the personal name is probably the same as the ΗΡΩΙ found on coins of
Britannicus (RPC I, 1834).

1833corr. On the reverse, three ears of corn between torches (not caps of Dioscuri).

CNG MBS 50, 23 June 2002, lot 1183, 2.16.

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

1837/4. now SNG XI. The William Stancomb Collection
of Coins of the Black Sea Region (1999), n° 894; 5.
Righetti, 4.11. The new specimen completes the
obv. legend: ΚΑΙϹΑΡΟϹ.

Istrus

S-1841A/22. Righetti, 3.43 (axis: 12). This coin has
an illegible head r. on the obv., and on the rev. an
eagle and dolphin l.; above, ΙΣΤΡΙ. The rev. design
seems smaller than on S-1841A/1, but the portrait
seems very similar.

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

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

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

1836/1841C 21mm, 5.31 g (1). Axis: 12.

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

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

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

1904/3. G = M. 2, 229, 1: (Rhescuporis I) = SNG Glasgow 1027) has rev. Aspurgus diademed head not bare head.

Mithradates I

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

Kings of Bosporus

Cotys I

S-1925Acorr. The Samsun specimen reads ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΠΙΝΑΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ and should therefore have been catalogued as S-1924A. A second specimen can be found in Nomisma Asta Numismatica 22, 21-25/IX/2002, lot 291, 9.1.

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

Chersonesus

S2-I-1936A AV. 19-20mm, 7.95g (1). Axis: 12 (1).[0]

XEP; laureate head of Chersonas, l. Maiden standing l., with bow and arrow; to l., monogram of ΠΑΡ; above, BN


Tyra

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

S2-I-1947A AE. 33mm, 16.92 g (1). Axis: 6. [1]

KAICAPOC CCBACTO[V]; laureate head of Augustus (or Claudius?), l.

TYPANWN; eagle, with wings spread, standing to r. on palm; in field, H

1. P 967. 16.92.

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

1. Anokhin 483 (pl. XXVII), 18.02; 2. Elsen auction 62, 24 June 2000, lot 305,

12.24; 3-4. P 965-6, 14.04, 10.34.

**BITHYNIA AND PONTUS**

### Apamea


### Caesarea Germanica


### Cius


### Nicaea

2027/4. cast in Winterthur.

2036/4. Winterthur 7074, 7.16.

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

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

### Nicomedia

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

[ ΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[ ] ΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; laureate head of Nero, l.
ΕΠΙ ΑΤΤΙΟΥ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ ΑΝΘΥΠΙΑΤΟΥ ΝΕΙΚΑΙΩΝ; cista
bearing capricorn with globe, cornucopia
with wreath and thyrsus

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


2057/5. Gorny and Mosch 138, 7-8 March 2005, lot 1730, 9.56

**Nicocesus**

S2-I-2057A  AE. 28mm, 10.99 g (1). Axis: 12.  [0]

[ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΑΓΡΙΠ[ ] ]; laureate head of Nero and draped bust of
Agrippina II, jugate, l.
Illegible legend; cista bearing capricorn on
globe, cornucopia with wreath and thyrsus

1. Kovacs (2000), 10.99. The legend has been scraped off, as on other coins of Nicocesus
for Tarquitius Priscus.

2062/4. Now Yale (ex PRF).

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

2073/3. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 980, 10.59 (8h).


**S2-I-2077A** As 2077, but head of Britannicus, 1

1. Basel (cast in Winterthur)

2083/3. Weiss (cast in Winterthur).

**S2-I-2083A** AE. 35-36 mm, 26.85 g (1). Axis : 6

[

[ΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜ; laureate head of Nero, l.

NEIKOMHΔE; Nero on horseback, r., followed by a soldier on horseback.


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

**S2-I-2086A** AE. 19 mm, 4.87 g (1). Axis : 6

NΕΡΝΩΝ ΚΑ[ ]ΣΤΟΣ

ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ; bare head, l.

As 2086


**Heraclea**

**S-2092A**/1. BCD, 3.92.

**Uncertain of Bithynia**


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

2100/5. Gotha (cast in Winterthur incerta).

Sinope


2111/4. RBW collection, 13.67.

2130/2. MM Deutschland and Nomos AG Auktion 12, 11 Apr. 2003, lot 156 (ex Auctiones AG Auktion 10, 12-13 June 1979, lot 170), 12.73.

Amisus

2143/6. CNG 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 841, 22.36.


2146/1. This coin (Rec 50a = pl G.11) is housed in P 1176, under Pius, 2.3. The obv. design and legend are obscure; the reverse reads ΑΜΙΤΗΝ?ΩΝ ΚΤΟΥΟΥ [ ] . V. Heuchert informs us that the form of the Α with a dropped bar would be unusual for the Antonine period, as would the form of the ethnic. On the other hand the Α-form does not occur in the Julio-Claudian or Flavian periods, and during the first century we always have Σ rather than E. Perhaps a date early in the second century is possible. The question will be resolved when a specimen turns up with a clear date.

ASIA

Cistophori


CA coinage

2234 Another specimen in Stuttgart, MK 1998/89, 12.87.

2235 Four specimens in the Beirut excavations (K. Butcher, Small Change in Ancient Beirut (2001-2002), nos 482-5, where they are attributed to Antioch).

Miletopolis

2237/5. Giessener 90, 12-13 Oct. 1998, lot 590, 8.89 (with owl cmk.).

Cyzicus


2246/9. Righetti, 2.05.

Poemanenum

SNG Leypold 440 includes a coin of Caligula from Poemanenum. Although the reverse reading given in the text [ ]MAXIM is altered to …MANH… on the errata slip in the book, a reading MAXIM is quite possible, and raises the possibility that it is the bronze core of a plated denarius, and the letters read as ΓΑΙΟ… AV[ ] could as well be the Latin TI CAES[AR DIVI] AV[G F etc].

Parium

2246/5. RBW (ex MM Deutschland 15, Righetti collection, 21 Nov. 2004, lot 524), 5.19.

2257 corr.: No specimen was known except for the one cited by I-B, MG 251, n° 124, quoted from Sestini, Litt. num. III, p. 21, n° 1 and pl. I, 7. In fact, the description of the drawing of the coin on pl. I, 7 is as follows:

CGPI (not CGIP); plough; beneath, ear of corn
T ANICIO C MATVINO AED in three lines
The RBW collection has now 2 coins corresponding to that description: 1. 5.40; 2. 4.27.

2259/17. Now RBW.
2260/15-16. RBW, 14.27, 12.61.
2262/13-15. RBW, 9.16, 8.48, 6.70.

Lampsacus


Abydos

S2-I-2285A AE. 12 mm, 1.90 g (1). Axis: ? [0]
CEBACTOY; bare head of Augustus, r.; to r., star
ABY; eagle, r.

1. Munthandel G. Henzen lijst 161, 2005, lot 279, 1.90

Ilion

Gargara

S2-I-2324A AE. 19mm, 4.42 g (1). Axis: 12. [1]
ΣEB; laureate head, r.
ΓΑΡ; bull, butting, r.

1. L 2000-3-35-1, 4.42. No coins have previously been recorded for the Julio-Claudian period for Gargara, the earliest imperial issue otherwise being for Vespasian (RPC II, 901). The head is presumably Augustus. Coins of Augustus are mentioned by Head and BMC (p. xxxviii), but not actually attested before this.
Cmk: incuse R (?) (GIC). A Latin letter would be a bit unexpected, so perhaps B is a possibility. KM 39, 7 mentions a K on its side ‘im Felde eingeritzt’ for a coin of Vespasian, omitted in error for RPC II, 901/2, but visible on the illustration at the top of the reverse.

Adramytem

2332corr/3. Plankenhorn. ΓΕΣΣΙΟΣ is legible on the reverse, confirming the attribution to Augustus, and bringing the coin into relation with 2330-31. As noted in RPC I, p. 394, the portrait on 2332 seems different from that on 2330-31; unless it is just an aberrant die, then it was probably made at a different time showing that Gessios signed coins on more than one occasion.

Mytilene

2345 Specimen with cmk. of terminal figure of Dionysus on prow (GIC 248), which otherwise occurs on Mytilenian coins of the Flavian period: Hudson collection, 4.56. Wrongly under Divus Augustus in index 2.1.

S2-I-2332C AE, 20 mm, 5.59 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟY; bare head, with drapery (of Augustus?), r.
Helmeted head of Athena, r.; monogram ΑΔΡ, l.; legend (?), r.
1. Hoyland coll., 5.59. For the obv., see S1, 2332A; for the rev., see RPC I, 2332. The portrait does not look like Augustus.

**Pergamum**

2367/17. Winterthur 6917.

**Pitane**

2395/2. L 1999-3-8-1, 3.20.

**Elaea**


**Chios**

See K. Lagos, ‘Chian coins and amphorae during the Hellenistic and Roman periods’, *Nomismatika Chronika* 18 (1999), pp. 77-100, for the relationship between the shapes of real amphorae and those depicted on coins.

**Myrina**

S2-1-2424A AE. 18mm, 5.58 g (3). Axis: 1.  [3]

CΕΒΑΚΤΟC; laureate head of Augustus r. MΥPINAIΩΝ; Tripod

1. P Incertaines (= RPC I, 5426, illegible rev.), 5.68; 2. Lindgren 3, 1657 (= RPC Supplement 5426/2; CΕΒΑΚΤΟC/ΠΙ]Π[ΩΝ]. 3. L 2002-2-1-1 (CΕΒΑΚΤΟC/[ΜΥ]ΠΙΝΑΙΩΝ), 5.64; 4. P 2002/387 (CΕΒΑΚΤΟC/ΜΥΠΙΝΑΙΩΝ), 5.42. The coins seem all to belong to the same dies. They are distinct from the enigmatic 2424, whose attribution remains unclear.

**Aegae**

2427/5. Athens (cast in Winterthur) (under Aegae, Cilicia).


S2-1-2431A AE. 20mm, 4.31 g (1). Axis: 12.  [1]

CΠΠ Ν€Μ€Ν€ΚΟΥΥ; helmeted bust of Roma [Athena?], wearing aegis, l. ΑΙ[ΓΑ]ΕΙ]ΝΩΝ]; Zeus standing l., holding eagle and sceptre

1. L 2002-2-1-2, 4.31. The name on the obverse is perhaps the father of the Apollonios Nemeonikou who appears on coins of the reign of Vespasian (RPC II, 965-9). Nemeonikos is there translated as referring to a Nemean victor, but this coin shows that it is actually a name. The possibility was considered that this might be the same man as the one who appears on the Flavian coins (cf. on the Claudian coins we have both CΠΠ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΝΩΙΔΟΡΟΥ ΠΟ ΥΙΟΥ ΧΑΛΙΟΥ and as just CΠΠ ΧΑΛΙΟΥ, both referring to the same man: RPC I, 2429-31), but the reverse design and epigraphy is different from the Flavian coin, and in fact very similar to that on the Claudian coins. If Nemeonikos is the father of the Flavian Apollodoros, then a date for this coin in the Claudian (plus/minus) would fit well with the coin appearance. It is hard to be sure, as ever, whether the head is of Roma or Athena.

**Cyme**

2432 The name should be read ΣΣΚΟΥΝΔΗΣ, not –ΑΣ (RHJA).

Temnus


Mostene

2462/3. Yale (ex PRF), 2.48; 4. A new specimen (SNG Leypold 1082) has the variant obverse reading NEPON [ ] (rather than the more common NEON), confirming the identification of the head as the young Nero, and suggesting that NEON may in fact be a die engraver’s mistake.

Smyrna

2469 Diameter should be 22mm not 12mm

Clazomenae

2497/4. Kovacs, 7.06. This shows clearly that there is no legend on the obverse.

Teos


Lebedus

2521/3. Yale (ex PRF), 5.73.

Hypaepa

2527, S-2527A Re-examination of the previously known specimens and a new specimen in the Weigel collection suggest a modification to the position summarised in RPC Supplement, but the problem is not solved. We have (all inscribed sebastos on the obv.):

S-2527A
Bare head ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ

S-2527B
Bare head ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ
ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ
3 specimens in Plankenhorn collection.

S2-I-2527B
laureate head ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ
ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑ(Τ)ΟΥΣ; to r., A on side.

1. Lindgren 3, 472 (ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΕ[ ]ΑΟΥΣ); 2. Weigel ([ ]ΕΝΟΣ [ ]Ε[ ]ΑΟΥΣ) (same rev. die as Lindgren 3, 472)
The simplest explanation is to assume that the engraver of the reverse die of S2-I-2527B has omitted the T from the patronymic. It would then be the same name as on S-2527A. However, it is far from certain that it represents the same man since the style and epigraphy of S2-I-2527B suggest that it might be rather later, and that the person mentioned is perhaps even a grandson. The mystery of the different patronymics on 2527 and S-2527A, coins that are stylistically similar, remains. The P coin (2527) does not seem to have been altered, so we seem to be left with two different men of the same first name signing coins at more or less the same time. The discovery of new specimens may help to bring some further explanation.


2541/3. E.J. Waddell 75, 1999, lot 179, 2.36.

S2-I-2543As 2543, but ΥΠΑΠΗΝΩΝ
ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ [0]

1. MMAG 86, 3-4 June 1998, lot 75, 13.67.


S2-I-2546A As 2546, but ΙΟΥΑ ΥΠΗΓΗΣΙΠΠ[ ] [0]

Cilbiani Superiores

2565/4. Hudson collection, 5.56, with cmk, which is possibly a bird (cf. \textit{GIC} 329, 349), a bee (cf. \textit{GIC} 364-5), or even grapes.


Ephesus


2586/3. RBW, 3.89.

2617/2. SNG Leypold 548, 3.91; 3. Yale (ex PRF), 3.06. These specimens complete the personal name; previously read ANT[ ], the reading given by SNG Leypold is ANT-A-IOΣ, Antifos. But ANTAIOΣ, Antaios, is a more likely possibility, confirmed by the Yale specimen.

2629 var: Gorny and Mosch 104, 9-10 Oct. 2000, lot 678, 9.20 (as 2629, but draped bust of Nero, r. facing draped bust of Poppaea, l.).

2631/5. CNG 53, 2000, lot 1083, 7.72.

2632 MMAG 86, 3-4 June 1998, lot 69, 7.23, may well have Roma in a somewhat different pose on the rev. from normal, but does not seem at all to depict ‘Zeus mit Szepter und Adler’. The figure is surely female and the inscription identifies her as ΡΩΜΗ, as is normal. However the inscription is probably variant, since ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ clearly appears to the r. of the figure, and it may well be that the coin omits any reference to the proconsul or the local ‘magistrate’, although there may be traces of some additional legend to the r.

Tralles (Caesarea)


Mastaura

2673/3. Weight is 4.06. There is also a cast in Winterthur.

Magnesia (ad Maeandrum)

82-1-2695A AE. 21mm, 5.06 g (1). [0]

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; laureate head of Augustus, r. [check letter forms]
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; laureate head of Gaius Caesar, r.


Miletus

2706/3. Yale (ex PRF), 4.72.

Halicarnassus

2720/4. Venice, Museo Civico (cast in Winterthur).

Cos

2724-31 The coins of Nicias have been discussed by K. Buraselis, *Kos. Between Hellenism and Rome* (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 90, Philadelphia, 2000), pp. 30-7. He also mentions three specimens in Cos museum: 1 as 2724 (Antiochos), 1 as 2729 (Olympichos), and 1 with illegible name. He discusses the wreaths worn by Nicias and by Asclepius and suggests that Nicias wears a band of Asclepius. However, the band worn by Nikias seems slighter than the band (whatever it is) worn on the *same* coins by Asclepius. Nevertheless, some sort of heroic band, as suggested by Buraselis’s discussion, seems quite likely. Buraselis also argues that the coin recorded by Sestini from the Wiczay collection with the obv. inscription ΝΙΚΙΑΣ ο ΔΑΜΟΣ should be accepted as authentic, and theorises that Nicias was closely identified with the people. However, this seems implausible and we prefer to think that Sestini was misdescribing a worn specimen. Sestini gives a reference to Wiczay’s earlier publication, *Musei Hedervariorum Nummos Antiquos* (Vienna, 1814) no. 5182, with the comment ‘sed ibi male descriptus, et perperam sub Augusto’. The Wiczay publication describes the coin as ‘ΚΑΙΣ... Caput Aug nudum sm’. That the same coin could be read in such different ways suggests that it was very worn, and we should hesitate before accepting Sestini’s view.


2737/39. Winterthur 7082, 10.05.

2742/2. Yale (ex PRF), 9.68.

Mylasa

2793/2. Winterthur G 7118, 7.84.

Alinda

2801/4. Yale (ex PRF), 3.52.

Alabanda


2810/4. RBW (ex Lanz 92, 4-5 June 1999, lot 351), 2.43 (axis: 12).


S2-I-2807A  AE. 15mm  [0]

[ ]ΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ[  two small bare jugate heads, r.  
ΔΑΒΑΝΔΑΕΩΝ; female head r.  

1. Winterthur 6947 (ex Schulten 18 Nov. 1989, lot 422). The female head seems very similar to that on 2807 (possibly even the same die??). The remains of the obv. legend suggest that the two heads are Gaius and Lucius, thereby confirming the identification of the head on 2807 as Augustus, assuming that it is correct to associate the two issues. This association is based on the stylistic similarity of the head on the reverse and the same very small module of the coins.


2822 J. Goddard points out that all three specimens have identical flans and metal breaks. So two at least must be old cast forgeries, perhaps all three if there is another as yet untraced original. On the other hand the brass used for the L specimen is found for other Alabandan issues.

Orthosia

S2-I-2826A  AE, 18 mm, 4.31 g (1). Axis: 12.  [1]

[NΕΡΨ ΝΕΒΑΚΟΙΣ  ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑΙ]; jugate draped busts of Nero and Agrippina II, r.  
[ΟΡΘΟΣ ΚΑΙΕΝ]; Dioscuri standing facing, between two horses  

Bargasa

2827/2. NY 2001.21.11 ([ZV13 [2001], p. 179, no. 7 and pl. 11, no. 6], 10.28. This specimen is in better condition than the Munich one (2827/1) and offers complete obv. and rev. legends.

Aphrodisias-Plarasa

2839/3. P 1993/441, 8.32. Same dies as 2839/1-2.

Attuda

2846/3. SNG Leypold 819, 3.73.

Trapezopolis


Heraclea

2857/7. Gotha (cast in Winterthur).

Cidrama

2875/1. Weight of this unique piece is 3.20.


Cibyra


2883 Obverse legend, in fact, has four-barred rather than lunate sigmas, as can be seen from the RPC plate and from another specimen in RHJA.

Sardis (Caesarea)


S2-I-3007A SNG Leypold 1214, 4.20, has the unexpected reverse legend CAP|ΔΙΑ|ΝΩΝ ΔΙΣ ΑΚΟΠΟ|ΝΩΝ instead of the normal ΑΡΟΠΟ|ΝΩΝ ΚΩΝ ΤΩ ΜΝΑΣΚΩΝ. The inscription seems clear from the illustration in SNG Leypold, and, although there is no personal name on the coin, it is stylistically like the coins of Mnaseas, of c. AD 65. However it is very surprising to find the phrase ‘twice neocorate’ as early as the reign of Nero, and it is very hard to interpret it in the case of Sardis, whose second neocorate is not attested until the reign of Septimius Severus (BMC 205). The suspicion arises that there is something wrong with the coin.

Philadelphia (Neocaesarea)


Laodicea ad Lycum

2903 Rev. Altar surmounted by headdress of Isis: probably cista mystica rather than altar and there does appear to be a snake emerging l. (see G: = RPC I, 2903.15 = M 2, 490, 7 (‘cista mystica’) = SNG Glasgow 1940).

Hierapolis


2982/6. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1238, 5.72.

S2-I-3007A/2. Lanz 117, 24 Nov. 2003, lot 523, 4.06.

S2-I-3007A/2. Lanz 117, 24 Nov. 2003, lot 523, 4.06.


S2-I-3029A AE. 17mm, 3.35 g (1). Axis: 12. [1] ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ; laureate busts of the Dioscuri, jugate, r.

1. V SNG Leypold 1113, 3.35. The obverse belongs to group II, but the reverse belongs to group I. The name Apollodotos occurs as a patronymic on RPC I, 3029, but this is probably a different (and new) person; there are several possibilities beginning Apoll[...

S2-I-3030A AE. 15mm, 3.46 g (1). Axis: 12. [1] ΓΑΙΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r.; to r., lituus ΦΙΑΝΔΕΣΑΦΚΩΝ ΖΗΝΩΝ; winged thunderbolt

1. P 2002/202, 3.46. The small denomination corresponding to 3030.


S2-I-3042A As 3042, but ΤΙΝΕΚΑΝΩΝ[Ρ] [0] 1. Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 298, 3.55. The praenomen was previously attested on 3041.

Tripolis

3051/5. Yale (ex PRF), 5.59.


Aezani


3068 Variants with (a) ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ and (b) ΑΖΙΕΝΑΤΩΝ: RHJA.

Ancyra

Dionysopolis

S2-I-3122A  AE. 18mm, 5.29 g (1).  [1]

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; bare head, r.  ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΟΤΑΜΩΝ  ΟΔΟ[ ]; Dionysus standing, l., with grapes and thyrsus

1. P 2002/150 (ex Hirsch 220, 21-22 Feb. 2002, lot 1537), 5.29. Same obverse die as RPC I, 3122/1 but different name which is incomplete: perhaps Potamon [The]odo[rou]?

Ancyra

3124  Wreath on reverse is of oak, not laurel.

Fulvia Eumenea

3139-41  R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999) has provided a die study and commentary (pp. 141-9, 227-41, 283-93): 45 specimens from 11 dies. See also Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 273, 7.78.


3140/6. RBW, 6.11 (3140/4-6 : axis is 9).


3151 Specimen with coutermark: CNG MBS 57, 4 April 2001, lot 818, 2.76. Cmk: draped bust r. (GIC -).

Sebaste


3155/33. Münz Zentrum 100, 2 March 1999, lot 205 (group with E), but with legends retrograde on both obv. and rev.).

’Eucarpia’


Sibia

3163/3. Now Winterthur G 7125, 7.84. The obv. legend is TIBEΡΙΟΣ ; 4. CNG MBS 54, 14 June 2000, lot 1118, 6.10.

Synnada

3179/2. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1981.74.159 (H.B. Wells coll.), 4.48. On this specimen, it is clear that there is a lituus on the obv. before the head.

Prymnnessus

3205/5. Now Winterthur G 6549. The rev. legend ends with ΠΡΥΜΝΗ.


Docimeum

3212/12. Lambros 1884 (cast in Winterthur), with the cmk. GIC 224.

3213/7. Countermark GIC 224 on the G coin = M 2, 485, 2 = SNG Glasgow 2042) is not noted; 10. Gotha (cast in Winterthur).

Cotiaeum

3224/3. Zurich (cast in Winterthur).

53
**Amorium**

*S2-I-3230A.* AE. 19-20 mm, 7.32 g (1). Axis : 12(1)[0]

As 3230

[MOKR]; eagle with caduceus standing, r.

1. Yale (ex PRF), 7.32. Same obv. die as 3230/1.

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**Philomelium**

*3233/11.* Gotha (cast in Winterthur).

*3241/4.* Albuquerque VSO 95, 18 Nov. 1998, lot 22.

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**LYCIA-PAMPHYLIA**

**Lycian League**

*S2-I-3339A.* AR. 18 mm, 3.21 g (1). Axis : 2(1)[0]

As 3334-9

Same legend as 3334-5; Apollo Patroös standing l., holding bow in his r. hand

1. Hauck and Aufhäuser 18, 5-6 Oct. 2004, lot 433, 3.21

*S2-I-3351A.* AE. 17-18 mm, 4.00 g (1). Axis : 6 (1)[0]

As 3351-2

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; Apollo Patroos

1. Yale (ex PRF), 4.00.

**Termessus by Oenoanda**

*3358-61.* J.J. Coulton, “Termessians at Oinoanda”, *Anatolian Studies* 32, 1982, pp. 115-31, discusses the site of Termessos. He thinks that the Lycian Termessians established themselves at Oinoanda, so that the city was inhabited by two groups which retained their political structures.

A corpus of the coinage is given by E. Kosmetatou, ‘The coinage of Lycian Termessos pros Oinoandois’, *JT* 27, 1998, pp. 161-83:

*RPC I*  
3358 XIV  
3359 XII  
3360 XI  
3361 III (1st century BC).

Kosmetatou regards her series XIII and XV as smaller denominations of series XI, XII and XIV; their obverses are described as heads of Augustus and Tiberius, but look like busts of Artemis with a quiver on shoulder (and with a zebu rather than a horse on the reverse), as on series VI no. 2, which she dates to the 1st century BC.

**Perga**


*S2-I-3373A.* Keckman SNG 655 has a rather peculiar variant legend, adding ΤΟ Δ at the end of the obv. legend after NCPWN KAICAP; presumably

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**Balbura**

*3354/3.* Yale (ex PRF), 5.52.
it denotes his 4th regnal year.

**Sillyum**

S2-I-3376A  AE. 16 mm, 4.86 g.  [0]

Bare head, r.
\[\Sigma IΛΥΕΩ\]N; head of Apollo, r.

1. Gorny 87, 2 March 1998, lot 368, 4.86. The portrait looks very like Augustus.

**Side**

S2-I-3396A  AE. 15-6 mm, 3.74 g (1). Axis: 1.  [1]

Traces of letters; bare head r.
\[\]I Δ; half-length helmeted bust of Athena r., wearing aegis; before, pomegranate

1. L 2002-2-1-3, 3.74. The portrait might be Tiberius, Claudius or Nero; it looks most like 3397 (Claudius) but the identification is not at all certain.

**Aspendus**

3397/4. Jacquier Katalog 30, Frühjahr 2003, lot 260, 4.28. Same obv. die as Van der Dussen 24, 1-2.6.1995, lot 3099 (cited in Suppl. I, with a wrong date). The complete obv. legend is therefore TIBEΡΙΟC ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑP.

**Syedra**


**GALATIA**

**Kings of Galatia**

p. 536 The coins of Deiotarus with Nike/eagle are sometimes thought to have a portrait of Fulvia as Nike and to have been minted at Eumenea: see S. Mitchell, *Anatolie* p. 140 n. 160, A. Zwintscher, *De Galatorum tetarchis et Amynta rege questiones* (Leipzig, 1892), pp. 29-30. This is as likely as the Phrygian cities mentioned on p. 536.

**Kings of Paphlagonia**


**Uncertain (Pisidian?) colony**

3517/3. now Lanz 88 (Benz), 23 Nov. 1998, lot 813; 4. RBW (ex Dorotheum, 29 Nov. 1996, lot 39); 5. Mu

(ex Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 11-12 March 2000, lot 268), 6.77. The name of the colony is still missing.

**Sagalassus**

S2-I-3522A  AE. 24mm, 11.60 g (1). Axis: 12.  [1]

\[\SigmaΕΒΑΣ\] Ν; bare head of Augustus, r.
\[\]CΑΓΑΛΑΛΑC Ν; Zeus seated, l., with Nike and sceptre

1. L 2001-3-35-2, 11.60. The portrait is different from *RPC* I, 3523; same reverse type as 3525 for Nero.
Apollonia (Mordiaeum)


(Koinon of) Galatia


Pessinus

3555/9. St Petersburg (J. Devreker, ‘Les monnaies de Pessinounte: un supplément’, EA 24, 1995, pp. 85-90, at p. 85 no. 2, with Taf. II.1, 2), 9.75. Devreker says it is a variant without the word ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, but the illustration suggests that there is a trace of letters below the emperor’s bust, so the coin would seem to be a normal one.

(Koinon of) Galatia

3566/3. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1902.06.126 (H.B. Wells coll.), 6.20.


Tavium

3568corr. The correct description is as follows:

ΤΡΟΚΩΝ; Zeus seated, facing, with vertical sceptre in r. hand
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ; bull standing l.


CAPPADOCIA

Caesarea


3623c. var Rev. legend GERMANICV[UR CAES] TIV AVGV COS II M: CNG MBS 45, 18 March 1998, lot 890, 3.94.


3647, 3652-53 The rev. legend should be corrected to DIVOS CLAVD AVGVST GERMANIC PATER AVG.


3655/5. This specimen, which was formerly in the Oberhummer collection of Munich, is now in Stuttgart, MK 1998/43, 12.35.

Hierapolis (Comana)

CILICIA TRACHEIA

Anemurium

Pseudo-autonomous coins were probably struck during the first century, as shown by the hoard published by R. Ziegler, ‘Zum Geldumlauf in Asia Minor’, Coin Finds and Coin Use in the Roman World, eds. C. E. King and D. G. Wigg (Berlin, 1996), pp. 437-460.

S2-I-3708A  AE. 18 mm [1]

Helmeted bust of Athena, r. with aegis
ANEMOYPEWN ET ZI; Poseidon standing l., holding dolphin and trident

1. C (ex Mossop coll.)

S2-I-3708B  AE. 18 mm, 4.82 g [1]. Axis: 6 [1] [0]

Helmeted bust of Athena, r. with aegis
ANEMOYPEWN ET HI; Poseidon standing l., holding dolphin and trident

1. Bankhaus Aufhäuser 6, 5-6 Oct. 1989, lot 201 (= Ziegler, p. 450, no. 6), 4.82. These coins are dated year 17 and 18 of the reign of Antiochus IV, which correspond to AD 53/54 and 54/55. RPC I, 3705, was dated year 12.

Olba


KINGDOMS OF ASIA MINOR

Kingdom of Pontus

Nero (?) and Tryphaina

S2-I-3809A  AR drachm. [0]

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΤΡΥΦΑΙΝΗΣ; in lines in a diadem
ΕΤΟΥΣ [I]Η; laureate head of Nero (?), r.

1. Giessener 95, 9 March 1999, lot 546, 3.61. An intriguing coin. The date year 18 is found on coins with portraits of Polemo and Tryphaena (RPC 3809) and on coins with portraits of Nero and Polemo (RPC 3830; cf. 3837 of Polemo and Britannicus (?); there are also coins with a portrait of Claudius and Polemo’s name written out in a diadem for years 12-17 (RPC 3816-20). So the combination of Tryphaena and emperor is slightly surprising. However that may be the coin demonstrates that the years on coins of Tryphaena are the same as the regnal years on coins of Polemo and of Nero (cf. RPC pp. 567-8).

Kingdom of Armenia

A summary of the coins of the ancient Armenian rulers can be found in Y.T. Nercessian, Armenian Coins
These two extraordinary coins are attributed by Kovacs (who promises a fuller publication) to Tiridates I of Armenia and queen Cleopatra; he interprets the letters E and A and indicating year 1 = AD 63 (though presumably Tiridates could have counted from a variety of dates, including AD 54).

The Cleopatra is otherwise unknown.

The two coins are stylistically so different that we are probably dealing with either different mints or different periods.

**3844/2.** MM Deutschland 19, Sammlung Righetti 7, 16 May 2006, lot 334, 9.22 (axis : 6).

### Artaxata

For civic coins of Artaxata, including one erroneously attributed to Aegospotami (?) in *RPC* S-1738A, see M. Amandry, ‘Du monnayage d’Artaxisata et de soi-disant monnaies d’Aegospotami’ *BSFN* 57:1 (2002), pp. 173-7, with discussion of date. The attribution of these coins to Armenia was confirmed by R. Vardanyan, as specimens of S2-I-3844B and S2-I-3844C were discovered on the site of Artaxisata. For more discussions, see R. Vardanyan’s article (forthcoming).

**S2-I-3844A** Tyche head r./ ΑΡΤΑΞΙΑΤΗΣ ΒΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕ; Victory l.; in field, l. and r., 10 (I) and 67 (ΖΞ). Amandry A. 1. CNG 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 769, 5.77; 2-3. see Amandry

**S2-I-3844B** Tyche head r./ in field, l. and r., 11 (ΑΙ) and ΠΟ in wreath. Amandry B1. 1. NY 1984.66.385, 11.03; 2-5. see Amandry

S2-I-3844D Tyche head r./APTICATIONWN МΗΤΡΟΠΟΛЄ WC; Victory l. / in field, l. and r., 12 (I) and 69 (ΩΞ), and monogram. AD 3/4. Amandry C1. 1. P M 7981, 14.62

S2-I-3844E As last but rev. type is corn ear not Victory. Amandry C2. 1. CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 770, 7.09; 2. Formerly Renner coll., 7.45

Commagene

3846 Butcher, CRS, p. 454, suggests this is just a light example of 3485.
3852-67 For the coinage of Antiochus IV, see Butcher, CRS, pp. 455-9.

CYPRUS

3911/10. now Lanz 94 (Benz), 22 Nov. 1999, lot 14.

SYRIA

Much new light has been thrown on the coinage of Syria, especially Antioch, by K. Butcher, Coinage in Roman Syria : northern Syria, 64BC-AD 253 (London, 2004) (= Butcher, CRS). See also the collection of essays, Les monnayages syriens: quel apport pour l’histoire du Proche-Orient hellénistique et romain, eds. C. Augé, F. Duyrat (Beirut, Institut Français d’Archéologie du Proche-Orient, tome 162, 2002).

Pompeiopolis


Tarsus

4004-5 M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and
London, 2000), p. 90, which follows RPC.

4004/5: now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1172.


**Augusta**


**Mallus**

4018/5. Winterthur G 6479, 3.28.

4020/5. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1980.86.184 (H.B. Wells coll.), 7.18.

S-4021A Corr./2. Levante, 13.59. Same obv. die as S-4021A/1. A snake can be see in the l. field in front of the neck; on the rev., the letters ΔΙΦΡΟΥ are clear and should be added also to 4021.

**Aegaeae**

4030 New specimens confirm that the coin is of Tiberius and that there is an obverse legend ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. 3. Museo Archeologico di Bergamo (N. Vismara and R. Martini, Notizie Archeologiche Bergomensi 5 (1997), p. 240, no. 10) (reading ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ) 10.99; 4. Winterthur 6287 ex Vecchi 1979, 9.83 (reading IXΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ by Bloesch (ticket with cast in Winterthur), but this seems less likely than the reading given here. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ as on 4031 would be a possibility.

4038/2. Cast in Winterthur, 11.34.

4039/1. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 613, 22.37.


Mopsus

4048/2. Cast of the Venice specimen in Winterthur.

4049/2. V SNG Leypold 2535, 12.42.

4050/1. NY 73.191.129, 9.11 (the weight was not mentioned).


4058corr. AE. 13 mm, 1.86 g (1). Axis: 12

ΘΙΠ; draped bust of Apollo, r.
Same legend as 4057; tripod

1. NY 1944.100.75445, 1.86. Newell acquired this coin from Seltman and it is possible that this is indeed the Hirsch piece misdescribed in the Auction catalogue.

Anazarbus


4063 corr.: A high quality specimen offered by CNG MBS 70, 21 Sep. 2005, lot 638 clearly shows a tessera in the hand of the Boule.

Hierapolis (Castabala)


S2-I-4065B AE. 16mm, 4.05 g (1). Axis: 12.

 Laureate head, r.

ΙΕΠΟ[ ] ΤΩΝ ΠΙΟ


1. L. 2002-2-1-4. 4.05. The smaller denomination corresponding to S-4065A.

Epiphanea


4068/3: now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1132.

4069/1: now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1133.

Princeps Felix: uncertain colony in Cilicia

4082/4. this specimen is now in the collection of Stuttgart, MK 1998/90, 13.88. It was never in the I-B or B collection, but was published by I-B from a cast given to him; 9. RBW, 10.92; 10. RW, 14.22.

Countermark: trophy (?) on the obv. of 10.


Countermarks: trophy (?) on the obv. of 24; a branch on the obv. of 23; uncertain on 26.

Uncertain Caesarea(s)

‘Sistripia’

‘Fleet coinage’

Cleopatra and Mark Antony
4094-6 See M. and K. Prieur, *The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions* (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 6, where the coins are given to ‘Antioch’s secondary mint’ (but with no arguments for the attribution). Butcher, *CRS*, pp. 55-8, agrees with a date of 36BC, and is also uncertain about mint attribution.

Regulus
4097/6. Baldwin, MM and Vecchi, *The New York sale I*, 3 Dec. 1998, lot 174, 10.70. This is the same coin as the one mistakenly listed twice in *RPC Supplement* I, 4097/6-7.

Zeus tetradrachms
4108-21 See M. and K. Prieur, *The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions* (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 6-8, where the coins are given to ‘Antioch’s secondary mint’ (but with no arguments for the attribution). The coins are also discussed by Butcher, *CRS*, p. 60, who suggests transferring 4161 and 4163 to this group.

4109/6 : CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1226, 12.73 (same obv. die as 1-5).


Tetradrachms of Divus Claudius and Nero
4122-3 See M. and K. Prieur, *The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions* (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 8, where the coins are given to ‘Antioch’s secondary mint’ (but with no arguments for the attribution). It is not clear that their no. 47A really does represent a new variety, as the ‘ivy-leaf’ is anyway perhaps the tie of the wreath. See also Butcher, *CRS*, pp. 68-9, who tentatively suggests that the coins may have been produced at Caesarea for use in Syria.

Antioch


Silver

Posthumous tetradrachms of Philip
4126/7 : now RBW; 10. RBW, 15.00; 11. RBW (ex Albuquerque VSO 28, 20 June 1991, lot 52), 15.58.

4127-49 A hoard of 677 pieces has been published by R. McAllee, ‘The Livia Hoard of Pseudo-Philip Tetradrachms’, *AJV* 11, 1999, pp. 1-12 (many pieces from the first hoard are presumably those in CNG 49, 17 March 1999, lots 1028-44). Coins are attested for year 23 (ΚΓ: 3 specimens), for year 26 with the variation in date of ΛΚς (1 specimen; previously ΛΚ was known) and almost certainly year 36 = 14/13 BC (1 specimen: the reading ΛΔς does seem likely even though the specimen is not completely clear and even though it shares an obv. die with coins of years 31, 32 and 33). This gives the last date for which posthumous Philips were made, and the die sharing with previous years suggests that the coinage petered out. McAllee also discusses weights and ‘control marks’. He also refers to another small hoard of pseudo-Philips, some 25 specimens of years 3-6 (see his p. 6 note 9 for references to sale catalogues). His article was published too late to be taken account of by M. and K. Prieur, *The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions* (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), which follows *RPC*.

S2-T-4127A AR. 16 mm, 3.74 g (1) [0]
Draped and turreted head of Tyche, r. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ; Tyche standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae; in exergue, Γ

1. CNG MBS 63, 21 May 2003, lot 1045, 3.74 (ex Gorny 60, 5 Oct. 1992, lot 265). A drachm was already known for year 8 (see SI-4131A). This second known drachm dates from the year Caesar.
bestowed freedom upon Antioch.

4130/3 : RBW, 15.03.

S2-I-4139A As 4139, but ΚΓ. See commentary on 4127-49.

S2-I-4149A As previous but L. Α(μ) (year 36 = 14/13 BC). See commentary on 4127-49.

Augustus-Otho

4150-200 See M. and K. Prieur, *The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions* (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 9-14, which follows RPC with some variations, especially S2-I-4198A.

4150/11. Now CNG MBS 63, 21 May 2003, lot 1046, 14.49.

Tiberius

4161 P. Lewis, ‘The actual tribute penny’, *Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia* 10, 1999, pp. 3-13 suggests that this is the ‘tribute penny’. He illustrates a 4th specimen on p. 9, same dies as 4161/1. Butcher, *CRS* p. 60, suggests associating 4161 and 4163 with the Zeus tetradrachms (4108-21). This is a good idea, though not conclusive (letter forms seem different).

4162/4. Lanz 86, 18 May 1998, lot 386. 14.03, with variant reading [ΜΗ]ΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ; 5. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1295, 14.94. See also on 4161, above.

Caligula

4163corr/3. R. Whiting collection, Helsinki, correcting the obv. legend to ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ

4172-3 Butcher, *CRS* p. 64, plausibly suggests associating these coins with years 2 and 3.

4175A Variety with dot under bust of Agrippina (Prieur 74A).

4183 Butcher, *CRS* p. 63, regards this odd coin as a tool example of 4182.


Butcher, *CRS* p. 68, agrees with an attribution of late Neronian silver to Antioch, though points to links with Alexandria, but “a solution …cannot be provided here”.

Galba

4198A As 4198, but crescent between legs of eagle (Prieur 100A).

Bronze

For a full picture of the Antioch bronze coinage, see Butcher, *CRS*, especially pp. 307-350 (catalogue) and 494-8 (concordance with RPC).

4207 The date on the specimen in L is off flan, so there is no good evidence for this entry, which should be deleted.

4271 A specimen in Winterthur (7130, 9.16) has an A at the beginning of the reverse legend, as 4270.  

S-4277A/2. Lanz 117, 24 Nov. 2003, lot 557, 9.54 (same obv. die as S-4277A).

4281 (see also Supplement I). Butcher, CRS p. 359, suggests that this may date to the end of Claudius’ reign.

4321/5. Triton III, 30 Nov. and 1 Dec. 1999, lot 792, 7.63.

Seleucia

4324-7 Butcher, CRS p. 417, adds some new years.


S2-I-4328A AR. 26mm, 14.85 g (1)  [0]

As 4328, but EIP (year 115 = AD 6/7)

1. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1378, 14.85. Previously known only for years 114 and 116.

Apamea


Laodicea


4382 Butcher, CRS p. 62, suggests a date in the reign of Caligula.

S2-I-4382A AR. 26mm, 12.26 g (1).  [0]

ΓΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΓΕΡΜΑ[ ] laureate head, r; to l, B; to r, ΦΙ [ΙΟΥΑ]ΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΣ[ΕΩΝ]; veiled bust of Tyche, r. below, ΙΑ

1. Burstein (Peus 366, 2000) lot 1117, 12.26. The first silver coin for Caligula from Laodicea. It would be tempting to associate the tetradrmch for Divus Augustus with this new piece for Caligula, since both have ΦΙ, but the coins of Augustus are too heavy (average 13.51g), and ΦΙ also occurs on silver of Nero. The weight difference does indeed suggest that the Divus Augustus piece was minted soon after the piece of Augustus and well before Caligula’s reign, i.e. early in the reign of Tiberius.

4394 Δ ZM: CGF VSO Monnaies XXIII, 27 Nov. 2004, lot 143, 7.57

Balanea-Claudia Leucas

4457 : RBW, 10.88; 8. RBW (ex Sternberg XXVI, 16 Nov. 1991, lot 262), 8.77; 9. RBW, 7.84; 10. RBW (ex MM 85, 11 Apr. 1997, lot 177), 7.70 ΙΔ is not in the exergue, but under the forelegs of the quadriga.

4465B corr. The legends must probably be read as ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΕΛΕΙΝ /ΧΡ ΣΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΕΛΕΙΝ; see CNG MBS 57, 4 April 2001, lot 862 (3.38).

Aradus

4473 but ΣΚΘ (not ΚΘ); RBW, 9.95.

S2-I-4483A AE. 22mm, 7.65 g (1). Axis : 12  [0]

As 4482-3  ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ; bull galloping, l.; above, ΣΞΓ

Orthosia


S2-I-4503A. As 4503, but LHA (year 38 = 27/6 BC)
1. L 1999-3-8-3, 6.11.

S2-I-4505A. As 4505, but LA M (year 44 = 21/0 BC)
1. L 1999-3-8-4, 7.70.

S2-I-4505B. AE. 20-21 mm. 7.20 g. Axis : ?

Botrys

4523 corr. This issue should be dated to 37/36 BC, not 36/35, and the reverse type described not as a shield but as a grapes.

Berytus

See now K. Butcher, Small Change in Ancient Beirut, Berytus 45-46 (2001-2002). Butcher gives details of many finds, and in the commentary discusses questions of chronology, especially of the 'pseudo-autonomous' coins (p. 61).

4530/5. RBW, 8.60 (weight not mentioned in Supp.);

S-4530A RBW (not illustrated in Suppl. I).

Tripolis

4509 R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999) has provided a detailed study (pp. 165-8).

4510/5. RBW (ex Peus 336, 28 Apr. 1993, lot 166), 8.54; 6. RBW (ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 10, 5 Oct. 1993, lot 316), 8.77; 7. RBW, 8.85.

S2-I-4511A AE. 15/16 mm, 4.19 g (1). Axis : 12 (1)[1]

Veiled head of Tyche, r.

4534 The attribution to Berytus is confirmed by the presence of 2 specimens in the Beirut excavations


Orthosia


S2-I-4503A. As 4503, but LHA (year 38 = 27/6 BC)
1. L 1999-3-8-3, 6.11.

S2-I-4505A. As 4505, but LA M (year 44 = 21/0 BC)
1. L 1999-3-8-4, 7.70.

S2-I-4505B. AE. 20-21 mm. 7.20 g. Axis : ?

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Tripolis

4509 R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999) has provided a detailed study (pp. 165-8).

4510/5. RBW (ex Peus 336, 28 Apr. 1993, lot 166), 8.54; 6. RBW (ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 10, 5 Oct. 1993, lot 316), 8.77; 7. RBW, 8.85.

S2-I-4511A AE. 15/16 mm, 4.19 g (1). Axis : 12 (1)[1]

Veiled head of Tyche, r.

4534 The attribution to Berytus is confirmed by the presence of 2 specimens in the Beirut excavations
Claudius's head is bare, not laureate.

**Sidon**


4552 (37/6) Regarded by Levy as more probably 49/8 or 48/7.

S2-I-4558A As 4558, but ΒΠ (30/29 BC). P de Clercq 363, 6.71.

S2-I-4560A As 4560, but ζΛΡ (AD 25/6). Jerusalem Hebrew Univ. no. 6030, 5.47.

**Tyre**

4619-706 M. and K. Prieur, *The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions* (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 161-3, follows RPC but does not include the additional material in *RPC Supplement* I.

S-4680B Another specimen: Keshet collection, Boston.

S2-I-4680Ba As 4680A, but year ΡΠΖ = 187 = AD 61/2 [0]


**Ptolemais**


4749 A specimen of this type of Nero was discovered on the site of Gamala, destroyed in August/September 67, thereby providing a terminus ante quem for the coin (D. Syon, ‘The coins from Gamala - Interim report’, *INJ* 1992-93 [1994], pp. 34-55, at p. 54 no. 76.


4742/4. RBW (ex Superior, 8 Dec. 1993, lot 171), 8.64; 5. RBW, 10.30

**Dora**

4752/5. RBW, 8.22.

Chalcis

\[\text{S-4774A/1}\]

S-4774A/3

S2-I-4776A. AE. 13mm; 2.42 g (1). Axis: 9. [0] ZHNOΔΩPOY; bare head of Zenodorus, r. Athena standing l., with spear and shield

1. RBW, 2.42.

Damascus
4804/2. A. Spaer, 5.16 (axis: 12). The date seems to be OT, but might actually be a damaged version of ZOT, as there seems to be some sort of mark before the OT.

Gadara
4809-10 Monika Bernett has pointed out that the coins dated year 34 cannot date to 31/0 since they give Augustus the title sebātos. The era must in this case be not the normal Pompeian era but a different, probably Augustan one. A. Stein [= Kushnir-Stein], Studies in Greek and Latin Inscriptions on the Palestinian Coinage under the Principate (Ph.D. thesis, Tel-Aviv University, 1990), discussed Gadara on pp. 26-8, and after confirming, on the basis of inscriptions and coins of Elagabalus, that year 1 = 64/3 BC, she went on (pp. 27-8): ‘Apart from a single issue all known dates conform to an era of 64 BC. The only exception is the series dated ‘year 34’ and bearing on the obverse the portrait of Augustus and the legend ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ. The era employed cannot be that of 64 BC since by this calculation the coins would have been struck in 31/30 BC - too early a date for Octavian to be called ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ (Augustus). The era in question is most probably that of 31 BC (often called ‘Actian’) used at the time by many other cities of Syria. This would date the coins to 3/4 AD. The use of the ‘Actian’ era was discontinued after the death of the first princeps. The next emission of the city - from the time of Tiberius - is dated by the city era, and so are all its subsequent issues.’

Nysa-Scythopolis
4825-8 Full study have now been published by R. Barkay, ‘Coins of Roman Governors issued by Nysa-Scythopolis in the Late Republican Period’, LNJ 13, 1994-99, pp. 54-62; and R. Barkay, The Coinage of Nysa-Scythopolis (Beth-Shemesh, CNPV (Jerusalem, 2003). A concordance between RPC and her catalogue follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPC</th>
<th>Barkay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4826</td>
<td>Gabinius (57-55 BC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4827</td>
<td>Crassus (54 BC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4828</td>
<td>Bassus (46-5 BC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4829</td>
<td>Caligula (AD 39/40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4830</td>
<td>2.00 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4831</td>
<td>Claudius (AD 51/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4832</td>
<td>5.87 (10+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4833</td>
<td>5.06 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4834</td>
<td>6.00 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4835</td>
<td>6.50 (10+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barkay’s figures are based on much more material than RPC. Barkay 2 are coins similar to RPC 4826, of poor style, with an ivy leaf behind Nike (see the illustration of 4826/12 in the Supplement), and with a die axis of 1 o’clock whereas the rest of the coinage is struck with dies adjusted at 12. Barkay 5 should include S-4828A as the coin illustrated under her no. 5 and the RBW coin illustrated in the Supplement are from the same obv. die, but she connects S-4828A with her no. 6 (pp. 38-9). Barkay 12a-e details the countermarks found on Nero’s coinage. Barkay plausibly suggests that the rev. figure on 4-6 is Dionysus with a thyrsus rather than a sceptre (as RPC). She identifies the heads on the obverses as portraits of Roman governors (i.e. 1-4: Gabinius; 5: Crassus; 6: Bassus). However, the heads on 1-2, described as ‘laureate (?)’ (RPC) or ‘diademed’ (Barkay) do not look like portraits, and probably represent a wreathed head of Dionysus. The heads on 3-4 certainly look like portraits and Gabinius is the
obvious choice, especially in view of the letters ΓΑΒ. The heads on 5-6 are dated to 55/4 BC and (probably) 46/5 BC but they are of a much poorer style, and though there is no inscription accompanying them, they could well be later portraits honouring him (so RPC) rather than portraits of later governors. As for the relative chronology of 1-2 and 3-4 Barkay is probably right in using the sequence of reverse legends as a criterion.


4827/4. RBW, 7.13. 4827/1, 3 and 4 : same obv. die.

4828/1, 4 and 5 : same obv. die.

S-4828A/1 : same obv. die as 4827/1.

Marisa

Further to the article by S. Qedar (see RPC Supplement 1, pp. 46-7), H. Giler and A. Kushner-Stein, ‘A new date on coins of Marisa in Idumenaean and its historical implications’, XNR 83 (2004), pp. 87-94, have added further coins, including some dated LB, and also interpreted the helmeted head as Athena.

They also discuss the beginning of the era (year 1 = [60-59] or [59-58 BC), and discuss the role of the early governors in the region.

Caesarea Paneas

4842 Another specimen: Numismatic Circular April 2000 no. 1408.

4845/5. now Lanz 94 (Benz), 1999, lot 236.

Irenopolis Neronias Sepphoris

4849/14. The weight is 8.28; reference should be Hess-Leu 45 (not Leu 45).

4850/1. This coin illustrated by Meshorer, A Treasury of Jewish Coins (Jerusalem, 2001), n° 128; 4. Triton VIII, 11-12 Jan. 2004, lot 798, 7.71 (on this specimen, the city name is NEΡΩΝΙΑΔΙ, not NEΡΩΝΙΑϹ).

Caesarea Maritima

4860, 4862 The cmk. LVS (GIC 597), not otherwise recorded for 4862, is discussed by D. Barag and S. Qedar, ‘A Countermark of the Legio Quinta Scytica from the Jewish War’, INJ 13 (1994-99), pp. 66-9. They discuss further the name of the legion (Scythica rather than Macedonica).

Ascalon


JUDAEAN KINGDOM

Herod Antipas

4918-37 M. Bernett has suggested that, if Antipas departed for Rome in spring 39, as Josephus may suggest, then it might be difficult to imagine a coinage for him in late 39/40. But it seems possible that coinage might have been made in his absence, and it is hard to believe that his era would be different from that of Philip. Moreover, as A. Kushner-Stein has pointed out to us, Josephus’ account provides no clear chronology.

Philip

4934 The form of the sigma is probably lunate rather than 4-barred.
Procurators

For metal analysis, see K. Lönnquist, A second investigation into the chemical composition of the Roman provincial (Procuratorial) coinage of Judaea, AD 6-66, Archaometry 45 (2003), pp. 45-60.

Agrippa I

K. Lonnquist (A re-attribution of the King Herod Agrippa I “Year 6” issue, Liber Annuus 47 (1997), pp. 429-440) has suggested a reattribution to Agrippa II and to Caesarea, but we still prefer Agrippa I and Jerusalem. This is not accepted by A. Kushnir-Stein, Some Observations on Palestinian Coins with a Bevelled Edge, INJ 14 (2000-2), pp. 78-83.

S-4975 The obverse is probably to be read as KYIPOC BACCI[AICCA]. 4975/1 can be read better as [       ]POC BA-Cl[      ], as M. Amandry has confirmed; 2. (see Maltiel-Gerstenfield) is illegible; 3. (Meshorer, Suppl.) can be read [       ]KYIPOC [      ]; 4. (Gamala find) perhaps reads [KYI][PO][C      ] (note that the illustrations of Gamala 33 and 34 have been mixed up, as the darkness of the relevant photos shows). The reverse can be distinguished from the similar coins of Philip; for Philip the reverse legend reads outwardly, whereas for Agrippa it reads inwardly.

EGYPT

The most important new work is Catalogo Completo della Collezione Dattari Numi Augg. Alexandrini, ed. A. Savio (Trieste, 1999). Its complete series of rubbings of the coins listed by Dattari (and also the supplementary coins he acquired after the publication of the book) enables many uncertainties to be resolved. The following abbreviation is used: DS.


Augustus

J.W. Müller, ‘Sur les années de règne d’Auguste et de Tibère en Égypte’, BSEV 55, 5 (2000), pp. 88-93, provides a discussion of the era used by Augustus and cites astronomical data that confirms the traditional era whereby year 1 = 30/29 BC.

5008 Specimen with ΑΙΟΥΑ ΚΕΒΑΣΤΟC (sic): Hudson collection, 8.19.

S2-I-5031A star / ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ around ΛΑΑ: DS 6604. Other of the small denominations might include new things (e.g. DS 6600), but they are insufficiently legible to be included.

Tiberius

J.W. Müller, ‘Sur les années de règne d’Auguste et de Tibère en Égypte’, BSEV 55, 5 (2000), pp. 88-93 suggests that the traditional dates for Tiberius are wrong, since they ignore the last few days of August after Augustus’ death. These should correspond to year 1 of Tiberius, with AD 14/15 being year 2 rather than year 1 as is normally assumed. He looks for astronomical support for this view in some of the designs of Tiberius’ coinage. There is no compelling supporting evidence and he points out that in Syria year 1 = 14/15.

5088 cites ‘Livia/peacock Λ’ from ‘D107 (doubtful?)’. The rubbing in DS 107 reveals only a female head/bird r. The annotation in DS adds ‘LF’ but that is not clear. Both the attribution to Livia and to Alexandria are very doubtful.

‘Caligula’

5106 A coin cited in the note from D108, with the comment (see also RPC p. 698) that the date is more likely to be year 3 than the year 4 given in D’s text. DS 108 shows that the date is actually off flan! There is thus no evidence for pieces of year 4.

5110 Specimen in lead (Jarman collection).
DS 6624a is supposed to be a coin of Caesonia. It has a head r., and \(\Sigma\) in wreath. But the head is not definitely female, and it is probably a coin of Tiberius, as \textit{RPC} 5076 (it would be rather small, but perhaps an E as part of \(\Sigma\)E is visible to the r. of the bust?).

Claudius

\textbf{S2-I-5121A} As 5121 but rev. lacks AYTOKPA and obv. legend reads \[\text{EP}\] AYTO: 1. Jarman collection (25mm, 7.89: the legend definitely ends AYTO rather than AYTOKP); 2. DS 133 is probably another specimen of the same thing. The variant belongs with 5119-20 as a rare initial group of Claudian bronze.

\textbf{S2-I-5133} D117 is cited wrongly under \textit{RPC} 5134; see DS 117.

\textbf{S2-I-5134} Although D117 is wrongly cited here (see note to 5133), DS 6625 does attest the entry (and is the only known specimen; one wonders if coins 117 and 6625 were swapped by mistake?).

\textbf{S2-I-5166} DS 6626 is another specimen of the very rare tetradrachm of Antonia for year 6.

\textbf{S2-I-5182} \textit{RPC} p. 703, after 5182: ‘D154 records a coin with eagle and thunderbolt and LIA on reverse: error for?’. DS 154 is annotated LIA, but LIA is equally possible.

\textbf{S2-I-5192} The unique specimen cited from D183 is confirmed by the rubbing in DS 183. DS 6634 is probably a (less clear) second example.

\textbf{S2-I-5194} Specimen with misengraved date (L III): Hudson collection, 11.21.

\textbf{S2-I-5196} The citation of D182 should be deleted. The rubbing in DS 182 looks more like LIB = \textit{RPC} 5190.

\textbf{p.704, A} refers to a supposed coin of Claudius, year 15, cited from D154. DS 154 shows that the reading is clearly LIA (as indeed stated by Dattari’s annotation). See also below.

\textbf{p.704, B} refers to a supposed coin of Agrippina, year 15, cited from D180. Dattari’s annotation to DS 180 has LI\(\text{E}\), but this is very uncertain. In fact the second letter of the date looks more like B, as LIB = \textit{RPC} 5188.

\textbf{5119} D248 is wrongly cited here; it belongs to \textit{RPC} 5229.

\textbf{5219} D248 is wrongly cited here; it belongs to \textit{RPC} 5229.

\textbf{5234} D212 cited in error (should be D214)

\textbf{5247} Add D239

\textbf{5272A} AE. 25 mm. Date L-CNATOY on rev. \[0\]

\textbf{5276A} AE. 26 mm, 10.25 g (1). LI on rev. \[0\]

\textbf{S2-I-5285} DS 281 shows that the date is clearly year 14, not 11 (see \textit{RPC Supplement}). See also 5286.

\textbf{S2-I-5286} DS 280 shows that the date is clearly year 14, not 11 (see \textit{RPC Supplement}). See also 5285.

\textbf{S2-I-5297} Specimen with retrograde obv. legend (Jarman collection).

\textbf{S2-I-5300A} As 5300, but head of Poseidon l. DS 245 (perhaps just an engraver’s error?).

\textbf{5304} DS 6660 has the eagle’s head turned back to r.
S2-I-5138A  DS 276 shows clearly that (contra the statement on RPC p. 710: “existence uncertain”) the coin (AE 30mm, obv. G, rev. Nike with wreath and palm r.) does exist.

Galba

5347 (Capitoline temple type). DS plate 11, no number, is a second example.

Otho


Vitellius

5374 It should have been noted that G 147 has a different and anomalous obv. legend (ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙΣ ΑΥΛΟΥ ΟΥΙΤΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΓΕΡ[   ]); as Macdonald notes in his catalogue, this can be disregarded since the obv. is reworked in modern times.

Uncertain

5402 (P Coscon) C. Stannard, ‘Overstrikes and imitative coinages in central Italy in the late Republic’, in A. Burnett et al., Coins of Macedonia and Rome. Essays in Honour of Charles Hersh (London, 1998), pp. 209-29, at p. 217 no. 38 identifies the undertype as a quadrans of Rome. This implies an origin from the western part of the Roman world, if not indeed somewhere in central Italy.

5409 (Q coinage) Four specimens in Amasya Museum (S. Ireland, Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins in the Amasya Museum (London, 2000), p. 53 nos. 2096-9. These, further specimens, in addition to the two in Samsun and Amasra (see RPC Supplement) indicate beyond any real doubt that the Q coins emanate from somewhere in northern Turkey.

5410/12. Now Triton V, 15 Jan. 2002 (Freedman collection), lot 521; 16. (Q coinage) CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 959, 8.18, where it is suggested that this and RPC I, 4082-3 portray Sosius, quaestor in 39BC. But the attribution of the Q coins to northern Turkey makes this difficult.

5411/3. (Q coinage) Stuttgart, MK 1998/91, 2.95.

5414/3. Now PV collection; 4. RBW (ex Gorny and Mosch 126, 13 Oct. 2003, lot 1602), 3.76. This new specimen confirms the expected reverse legend of MMEMMIV.


5426. Two new specimens show that this is a coin of Myrina - see S2-1-2424A.

5457corr/3. Weigel. Despite this being the third specimen, the second name is still unclear (see RPC Supplement I, p. 50).

8-5474 corr. AE. 21-22 mm, 10.13 g (2). Axis : 12 (1), 6 (1) [0] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head of Augustus, r. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head of Tiberius, r.
1. BCD, 10.58; 2. BCD, 8.88; 3. Eretria 99, 9.67.

M. Spoerri, ‘Une émission au nom d'Auguste et de Tibère attribuable à Chalcis’, SM März 2002/Heft 205, pp. 3-4, publishes 5474/3, a specimen found in 1967 at Eretria in the course of the excavations conducted there by the Swiss archaeological school. She is right to relate this coin to the two specimens in the BCD collection published as RPC S-5474 (one of which comes from Thessaly). The Eretrian specimen shows a monogram, ΧΑ, on the obverse, in front of Augustus’ head. Because of the provenances and the monogram, M. Spoerri interprets the monogram as the abbreviation of Chalcis. But she rightly stresses the difficulties of inserting this coin into the provincial coinage of Chalcis.

S-5475/1 is probably another specimen of S-1420A/1, possibly from the same pair of dies. Therefore S-5475/1 should be deleted and given to the Magnetes.

S-5476/2. L 2001-3-35-3, 2.27 (axis: 3). This second specimen shows that the complete obverse legend is CAESAR.

S-5478/1. Now RBW.

New Uncertain

S2-I-5484 AE. 21 mm. 7.80 g (1). Axis: 12 [1]

ΤΙΒΕΡ[IΩΝ] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; laureate head of Tiberius, r.
ΔΡ[ΟΥΣΩΝ] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; head of Drusus, r.


S2-I-5485 AE. mm. 1.70 g (1). Axis: 12 [1]

Head of Tiberius (?), r.
Three cornucopias

1. P 2004/181, 1.70.

S2-I-5486 AE. 21 mm. 7.90 g (1). Axis: ? [0]

Γ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ [ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ]; laureate head of Caligula, l.
ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ; head of Germanicus, l.

For a coin with similar types, see RPC 1572 (Thessalonica)

S2-I-5487 AE. 19mm, 3.60 g (1). [1]

[NER]Ο CAESAR AVG GERM IMP; laureate head of Nero, r.
VICTORIA AVGVSTI; Victory standing l., with wreath and palm branch

1. L 2001-5-10-1 ex Hudson collection, 3.60. C. Howgego suggests that this might belong with the Thracian group of Neronian coins in Latin (RPC I, 1758ff). For the Flavian period, a smaller denomination was attributed to this source, similarly with designs which were not copied from Rome (RPC II, 510, 543).

S2-I-5488 AE. 23mm, 8.76 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]

Jugate and laureate heads, r.
Illegible; Armenian tiara

1. Righetti, 8.76.
**S2-I-5489**  
AE. 15-17mm, 3.42 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)

ΚΑΙϹΑ[       ] Α(or Λ)[    ]; laureate head r.  
[    ]ΑΝΙΑϹ Μ[    ]; eagle standing l. (head r.)

**1. Winterthur 7060** ex Kunker 21, 16-18 March 1992, lot 572 (tentatively attributed to Myndus). It is not clear that the letter to the left of the bust of the obv. really is a letter; if it is then it seems to be an alpha or a lambda. The rev. is difficult to complete; a name like Pausanias would fit but seems rather long given the relatively large size of the letters. If M begins another word (e.g. an ethnic) then one would expect only one more letter before -anias, to guess from the space available. It is not unlike the coin tentatively attributed to Ceramus (**RPC I, 2773A**: Uncertain mint in Asia).
ADDENDA TO RPC II

CRETE

N. Litinas, ‘Ostraca Chersonessi. Preliminary report’, in A. Chaniotis (ed.), From Minoan Farmers to Roman Traders: Sidelights on the Economy of Ancient Crete (Stuttgart, 1999), pp. 349-51, has published some ostraca which refer to denarii and their subdivisions. The subdivisions are indicated by the Greek letter χ, and it can be calculated that 1 denarius = 26 χ, possibly (he suggests) standing for tetrachalkia.

Koinon

22/3. NY 0000.999.53782, 15.16.

Cydonia

49/5: Bologna 48269 (Palagi), 14.10

ACHAEA

Corinth

S2-II-109A  AE. 26mm, 12.40 g (1).

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM; radiate bust of Domitian, r.
VICT AVG COR; Victory standing l., crowning trophy; at its base, seated captive 1. Lanz 105 (BCD), 26 Nov. 2001, lot 531 (ex CNG 38, 6-7 June 1996, lot 665), 12.40. same obverse die as 107/1; same reverse die as 110/1.

127/1. Illustrated in error on pl. 6 as no. 128; 2: Gorny and Mosch 104, 9-10 Oct; 2000, lot 647, 7.72g (the reading of the rev. legend is COL IVL AVG COR).

128/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 533 (illustrated in error on RPC pl. 6 as no. 127).
134/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 536.
145/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 539.
146/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 540 (correct description of reverse: Victory standing facing on globe, holding shield over globe and rudder).
156/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 543.
166/2. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 549.
175/2. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 551, 7.35.
178/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 552.
180/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 553.
192/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 559.
199/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 561.

S2-II-204A  AE. 21mm, 7.28 g (1).

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM; laureate bust of Domitian, r.
COL IVL FLAV AVG CORINT; Victory standing on globe l., holding wreath and palm

1. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 564, 7.28

210/10-11. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lots 569-70, 4.21, 3.89.
213/3. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 572 (on the reverse: the athlete holds a strigil (?) in his l. hand).

216/3. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 574, 3.46.

**Patras**


247/5. M, 9.95.

**Tanagra**

p. 66. There is a cast in Winterthur of the coin identified as Domitian in SNG Schweiz II, 429.

**Thespiae**

266/6 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 617a.

266/8 : Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 617b, 4.84.

267/5 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 617c.

268/4 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 618a.

268/6 : Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 618b, 3.70.

269/1 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 618c (the correct weight is 4.43).

270/6 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 619a.

271/2 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 619b.

273/3 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 620a.

274/17 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 620b.

274/19 : now Triton IX, BCD Boiotia, 10 Jan. 2006, lot 620c
76 Magnetes 276/2. Righetti 7745, 5.29 (axis: 6).

MAECDONIA

Stobi


S2-II-310A As 310, but obv. legend reds T IMPERATOR AVG F COS VI (no globe)
1. eBay 8413317064 8 May 2006; 2. eBay 8409195173 24 April 2006.

S2-II-310B 25 mm, 7.8 g (1). Axis: 6 (1)

CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS IV; laureate of head of Domitian, r.
MVNICIPVM STOBEIVM; tetracontaspis on podium with two steps.

1. Private coll.

312corr. The exact reading of the obv. legend is T IMP DOM CAESAR.

A catalogue of the coinage of Stobi, mainly based on the collection of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (with more than 300 specimens!), was recently published by P. Josifovski, Roman Mint of Stobi (Skopje, 2001).

The concordance between RPC and his catalogue is as follows:

With imperial portrait

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPC</th>
<th>Josifovski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>08-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>01-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>11-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>14-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>31-39</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Josifovski does not know RPC 307-8; conversely, Josifovski 10 and 46 were not known to RPC. If Josifovski 10 is a variety of RPC 307, Josifovski 46 is more important, as it is the only coin known for Domitia (if it is genuine: see commentary).

S2-II-307A AE. 28-9mm, 14.1 g (1). Axis: 6 (1)

Josifovski 10

IMP [CAESAR] VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII; laureate head of Vespasian, r.
MVNICIPVM STOBEIVM; Virtus (?) st. l., r. foot on helmet, holding spear in r. hand and parazonium in l.

1. Skopje, private coll., 14.1g. The specimen is quite worn and the reading and descriptions are taken from Josifovski. The figure might be Roma.

S2-II-312A AE. 20mm, 4.83 g (1). Axis: ?

Josifovski 46

DOMITIA AVGVSTA; draped bust of Domitia, r.
MVNNICI (sic) STOB; tetracontaspis on podium with two steps.

1. St Petersburg 2948, 4.83. This is the
only known coin of Domitia; moreover, the legends on obv. and rev. seem to be reengraved and the spelling of \textit{municipium} on the reverse is odd. So some uncertainty must attach to the authenticity of the coin.

Without imperial portrait

\textit{RPC} Josifovski

301 535-7
302 -
303 544

Josifovski adds 4 series without imperial portrait, which are also dated tentatively from Vespasianus' reign.

\textbf{S2-II-302A} AE. 18mm, 5.25 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]

Josifovski 538

\textit{STOBENSIVM}; Victory standing r., on globe, holding wreath and trophy.
\textit{MNVICIPI}; ox to r.


\textbf{S2-II-303A} AE. 18mm, 3.29 g (2). Axis: 12 (1), 6 (1)[0]

Josifovski 539-40

MVNI; in wreath.
STOB; ox to r.

1. Skopje, private coll., 1.78; 2. Skopje, private coll., 4.80

\textbf{S2-II-303B} AE. 17mm, 2.1 g (1). Axis: 7 (1) [0]

Josifovski 541

MVNI; wolf and twins
STOB; two crossed cornucopias; star in the centre.

1. Private coll., 2.1.

\textbf{S2-II-303C} AE. 15mm, 2.41 g (2). Axis: 3 (1), 6 (1)[0]

Josifovski 542-3

No legend; horse to r.
STOB; three standards.


\textbf{Dium}


\textbf{Cassandrea}

317 See CNG 55, 2000, lot 903 for confirmation of the obverse reading IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM.

317/4. Yale (ex PRF), 7.35.

\textbf{Thessalonica}

Macedonian Koinon

334/7. Righetti, 8.15.


Amphipolis


Philippi

345/5. Winterthur G 6608, 8.61 (DOM); 6. Brindisi

THRACE

Philippopolis


352/4. Gotha (cast of rev. in Winterthur). Several examples noted in trade (2002-4). The objects held in the left hand of the figure on the reverse are a bow and three arrows.

353/7. Milan; 8. Lischine. 7-8: casts in Winterthur.

Abdera

On the coinage of Abdera, see now K. Chryssanthaki, *L’histoire monétaire d’Abdère du VIe avant J.-C. au IVe siècle après J.-C.* (Université Paris-Sorbonne, Paris IV, 2000, unpublished thesis). The figures concerning the Flavian coinage are:


355/4. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 922, 3.29.

Perinthus


364/5. CNG MBS 53, 15 March 2000, lot 1044, 10.62.

Byzantium

MOESIA

Tomi

403/10-11. Righetti, 4.24, 4.87. 11 from same obv. die as 403/1.

405/6. Righetti, 4.98.

S2-II-408A AE. 20mm, 5.31g (1).

AMNG 2505 and var
Laureate head of Zeus, r.
TOMCITWN AΘANC; eagle
AΘAN: 1-6: see AMNG; AΘANC: 7. Righetti. The name AΘAN occurs on 408. The form of the ethnic occurs for Domitian.

409/2. Righetti (rev. inscription illegible).

411/7. Righetti.

S2-II-412A AE. 20mm, 4.56 g (4). Axis: 11.

AMNG 2499
Laureate head of Apollo, r.; before, lyre

1. L. BMC 4, 5.88; 2-8: see AMNG; 9. Righetti, 3.39. The style suggests a first century date; the form of the ethnic (with no epsilon) excludes Domitian and the form of the omega suggest a date after the Julio-Claudians.

S2-II-412B AE. 20mm, 3.90g (3).

AMNG 2507
Laureate head of Zeus, r.
TOMITWN Θ; eagle
1-6: see AMNG; 7. Righetti. See note on S2-II-412B.

S2-II-412C AE. 17mm, 3.69 g (1).

AMNG 2512
Veiled head of Demeter, r.
TOMIT CMI; two torches
1. L. BMC 5, 3.69; 2. Righetti (with TOMITWN only). The letters CMI could as well be ЧΙΙ.

THE NORTHERN BLACK SEA

Kings of Bosporus


Tyra

The coinage of Tyra was catalogued by V.A. Anokhin, *Moneti Antichich Gorodov. Cerebro-Zapadnego Pritchernomoria* (Kiev, 1989):

493 Anokhin pl. XXVII, 484.
494 Anokhin pl. XXVII, 485.
495 Anokhin pl. XXVIII, 486.
LATIN COINS FROM THRACE


See also below, on Parium, for the possibility that ‘quadrantes’ also belong to this group of coins.

S2-II-508A    AE. 27mm, 10.51 g (1) [0]

As 508
VICTORIA AVGVSTI, S C; Victory advancing r., with wreath and palm


BITHYNIA AND PONTUS

Koinon of Bithynia


607/13. Righetti 5747, 6.25.


616/3. Delete PRF coll.

618/1. Now Yale (ex PRF, ex Emporium 54, 1987, lot 375), 5.04 (axis : 1).

Nicaea

628/8: This specimen was also sold by Swiss Credit Bank Münzenliste n° 13, März 1974, lot 138 (136 on the plate!).

S2-II-631A    AE. 25 mm., 11.51 g (1). [0]

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ; laureate head of Domitian, r. ΕΠΙ Ά ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΝΑΣΩΝΟΣ ΕΠΙΠΡΟΠΟΥ; in field, ΝΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΕ ΒΙ; winged caduceus

1. Ebay 28/03/2003, # 3014590159, 11.51. Coins of the procurator L Antonius Naso are known for the Bithynian Koinon (*RPC* II, 615-8), but this and 631B are the first city issues in his name.

S2-II-631B AE. 19-20 mm, 4.12 g (1). Axis : 6 (1) [0]

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[ ]; laureate head of Domitian, r. ΕΠΙ Ά ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΝΑΣΩΝΟΣ ΕΠΙΠΡΟ[ ]; in field, ΝΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΕ ΒΙ; winged caduceus

1. Yale (ex PRF), 4.12. This is another denomination of an issue struck in Nicaea for Naso.

634/2. Vatican (cast in Winterthur).


S2-II-641A  AE. 25mm, 7.78 g (1). Axis: 6.  [0]

ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΓΕΡ; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΝΕ ΠΠ: eagle on globe, head r.

1. Weigel collection (ex K. Dorney website June 1998, lot 27), 7.78. The coin is a variant of 641, with a slightly different obv. legend, and two monograms instead of a legend on the rev. This is the first coin smaller than the sestertius-sized coins to have the monograms, which stand for ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ.

Nicomedia


655/5. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1983.56.21 (H.B. Wells coll.), 12.08.

661/4. CGF, Monnaies IX, VSO, 30 Dec. 2000, lot 206, 10.76.

662 S. Middleton has pointed out that the figure on the reverse might be Astakos: see P. Weiss in LIMC II, p.902, C. Bosch, Die Kleinasiatischen Münzen pp. 211-3.

Juliopolis


Prusias ad Hypium

675/2. L. 1999-10-7-2 (ex Giessener 97, 11 Oct. 1999, lot 736), 25.21. This new specimen has a legible obverse ΑΥΤΟ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, thus confirming the attribution to Domitian.


S2-II-678A  33 mm, 23.6 g (1)

As RPC 675 but ends ΓΕΡ.
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ; Tyche seated l.
(as RPC 683 but larger denomination)

1. eBay 3 Oct 2004, #3932675544.

681var Obv. legend is ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΓΕΡ: 1. Righetti, 12.22 (axis: 6).

684/3. Lambros 1886 (cast in Winterthur), with variant obv. legend ending ΓΕΡΜ rather than ΓΕΡ.


Claudiopolis

690/4. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 981, 22.75.
Uncertain of Bithynia

709var. Obv. legend is ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΕΓΕΡ: 1. Ebay 4 May 2003, #3020861288.

710var. Obv. legend is ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡ: 1. Private coll., 7.28 (axis: 7); 2. Private coll. (the reading –ΤΑΙΟΥ on the reverse legend is confirmed).

ASIA

Aurei and denarii

801-58. The forthcoming revised edition of RIC 2, by I. Carradice and T. Buttrey, makes a number of changes to this section, and several new varieties are now known. One group may not exist (RPC 814-5), and there seems to be an additional group with a star and an annulet, as well as the coins with a star, also for Vespasian as cos v and Titus as cos iii (see RPC 852/3 and 6; and 856).


827/2. Lanz 112, 25-26 Nov. 2002, lot 395, 3.10 (the end of the obv. legend is off-flan and might read COS II as well).

Cistophori

S2-II-859A AR. 25mm, 10.36 g (1) [0]

IMP VESP CAES AVG PONT MAX TRIB POT COS IIII; laureate head of Vespasian, r.

COM ASIA; temple with four columns


Sinope

S2-II-723A AE. 21 mm, 7.60 g (1). Axis : 12 (1)/[0]

IMP CAES DOM AVG GERM; laureate head of Domitianus, r.

C I F AN CXXXIX; Marsyas standing l., holding wine skin over shoulder

1. Trade, 7.60. It is possible that this coin represents in fact a good specimen of RPC 723.

827/2. CNG 57, 4 April 2001, lot 1171, 11.08.

875/5. CNG 57, 2001, lot 1176, 10.63 (but no G in exergue).

Cyzicus

880/3. Righetti (long legend). The coin from the Huston catalog 134, 1994 (given as 1998 in error), lot 48, was listed in RPC II as possibly the third example
known of the type 880. It is in fact a coin of Anazarbus, type RPC 1749, now in NY (inv. 2001.21.9); see AJN13 (2001), p. 181, no. 13 and pl. 11, no. 7.

Parium

888corr/8: SNG Leypold 381, 6.40. This coin, together with a reexamination of the other specimens, suggests that the correct reverse legend is COS XVII (not XVI), which means that the series was struck in AD 95.

p. 137 AE. 18mm, 2.91g (1). Axis: 6.

IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG; head laureate, r.
IVLIA AVGVSTA; veiled female figure (Julia as Vesta?) seated l., holding (?) and sceptre

1. JSW 1984 (BM photo-file), 2.91. An attribution to Rome was suggested for this and similar small bronze coins in RPC II, but I. Carradice suggests that an alternative possibility is the similar 'Latin aes from Thrace' (after RPC II, 510): similar obverse titles.

Alexandria

897/2. Now Winterthur G 6086; 5. O (published by J. Milne, NC 1953, p. 23, n° 7 and pl. I)

Assus

899/2. Winterthur 6338, 5.87 (axis: 12). A second example, from the same dies though very worn, of the somewhat enigmatic 'Ioulia Augousta' coin.

Gargara

901/2.Countermark: KM 39, 7 mentions a K on its side 'im Felde eingeritzt' for a coin of Vespasian, omitted in error for RPC II, 901/2, but visible on the illustration at the top of the reverse.

Germe

K. Ehling’s corpus, Die Münzprägung der mysischen Stadt Germe in der römischen Kaiserzeit (Asia Minor Studien 42, Bonn, 2001), has now been published
The equivalence between RPC and his catalogue is as follows:

RPC   Ehling
925  32-34  1 obv. die
926  35-46  4 obv. dies
927  31   1 obv. die
928  30   1 obv. die
929  26-29 3 obv. dies
930  1-19  18 obv. dies
931  20-25 5 obv. dies

Thyatira


Elaea

82-II-957A AE. 21mm. [1]

[ ] CCBACTON; emperor laureate r. facing empress l.
ΕΛΑΠΤΩΝ; Persephone standing l., holding up corn ears and torch; to l., two corn ears

1. V. The identities of the emperor and empress are not sure, but could be Domitian and Domitia.

Aegae

965-9 See also S2-I-2431A, for a coin with the name Nemeonikos, showing that the translation given in RPC II is incorrect and the word should be regarded as just a name.

966/4. Osman 1905 (cast in Winterthur), with variant reading OYACHIANOC KAICAP; 5. Yale (ex PRF), 4.00.

969/2 : P 2002/208, 3.89.

Phocaea

973 now L 2001-3-35-1, 4.98.

979 V. Heuchert suggests that the reverse depicts Dionysus rather than “Phocaea (?).”

83
Temnus  

982/4. SNG Leypold 540, 11.38.

Mostene (Caesarea)  

990/1. Now Yale.  

S2-II-990A AE. 16mm, 2.50 g (1). Axis: 12. [1] 

ΜΟΣΤΗΝΗ; draped bust of Mostene, r.  
ΕΠΙ ΒΩΛΑΝΟΥ; Nike standing r., with wreath and palm

1. L 2001-3-35-5. 2.50. For city personifications and the use of the nominative singular to identify them, see RPC II, p. 33. For the name of the proconsul, see RPC II, 989-90.


Smyrna  

1026/5: Hauck and Aufhäuser 18, 5-6 Oct. 2004, lot 451, 2.89.

Teos  

S2-II-1037A AE. 25mm, 10.84 g (1). Axis: 12. [0] 

[ ] ΤΙΩΝ; laureate and cuirassed (or draped?) bust of Vespasian, r.  
ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΚΑΠ (above) [ ] ; bare head r. of Titus facing bare head l. of Domitian

1. Winterthur 6360 (ex Rhousopolos), 10.84. Although the coin is not in good condition the readings do seem definite. This is the first coin of Teos for Vespasian’s own reign, and is the same large denomination as is found for the first time otherwise only under Domitian (RPC II, 1039).

Ephesus  


Priene  


Miletus  


Rhodes  

1184/2. Weight is 3.94. Axis of both 1184/1-2 is 6.

1185/3. RHJA, 3.04; 1-3. Inscription is ΡΟΔΙΩΝ, not ΡΟΛΙΩΝ. Axes of 1 and 3 are 12, 6.


Stratonicea  

1196/2. Cast in Winterthur, showing that 2 is from the same dies as 1.
Orthosia


S2-II-1213A AE. 19 mm, 5.02g (2). Axis : 12  [1]
ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ; draped bust of Senate, r.
ΩΡΩΣΙΕΩΝ; Dioscuri between horses

1. B B-I, 5.68; 2. Private coll., 4.36. This series was not included in *RPC II* but probably belongs to the Flavian period.

Antioch (ad Maeandrum)

1220/6. Athens (cast in Winterthur).

Aphrodisias

lot 670 = F. Kovacs, MBS XV, 1 Oct. 2003, lot 238.

Cibyra


Laodicea

1282/3 : ex Myers, 11-12 May 1972, lot 134.
1283/3 : MM FPL 325 July 1971, lot 16.

Sardis

1306/7. Now Yale; 9. Yale (ex PRF), 2.98.
1307/4. SNG Leypold 1192, 4.20.
1308/5. SNG Leypold, 1215, 3.92.

S2-1315A AE. 22mm, 9.06 g (1). Axis: 6.  [1]
Τ[...][ΟΡΟΣ; laureate and cuirassed bust of Titus, r.
ΞΠΙ Τ ΦΑ ΕἸΣΙΓΟΝΟΥ [ ]; Demos of Sardis standing, r., with Demos of Smyrna (?) standing, l.

1. L 2001-5-1-2, 9.06. The obverse legend is presumably Τιτο Αυτοκράτορος; Καίσαρ would be possible as the second word, but it does look like an Ο before the Ρ. The title occurs at Assus and Smyrna under Vespasian, but the genitive form is unusual and contrasts oddly with the dative, which is used on the coins of Esiagunos for Vespasian. The reverse design is much the same as on the coins for Domitian as sole emperor (*RPC II*, 1317), although the two demoi are not clasping hands. The similarity of design suggests the identification of the other demos as that of Smyrna, even though they are not named as on *RPC II*, 1317. This is only the second ‘alliance’ coinage from the reign of Vespasian (*RPC II*, pp. 6-7, 34).


Daldis

1326/3. SNG Leypold 926, 5.55 (ΣΤΡΑΤΕΓΟΥ read in error for ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ);

S2-1327A AE. 17mm, 3.97g (2). Axis: 12.  [0]
ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟCAC ΚΑΙΚΑΠ ΚΕ[ ]; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΔΑΛΔΙΑΙΟΝ; Zeus standing l., holding eagle and sceptre

1. Tübingen SNG 3678, 5.34; 2. Tübingen SNG 3679, 2.59. Same dies. Coinage is not otherwise known for Daldis under Domitian.

Flavia Philadelphia

1330/10. Variant with ΦΛΑΒΙ not ΦΛΑΒΙΩΝ: SNG Leypold 1124, 4.23.
1331/4. SNG Leypold 1126 (‘RPC 1335’), 2.88.
1332/1. Now Winterthur 6711; 3. Yale (ex PRF), 10.75 (axis : 12).

1335/2. Now SNG Leypold 1127.

Silandus
1351/3. SNG Leypold 1242, 4.75.

Cadi
1360/8: Boston MFA 64.1172, 16.05.

1369/9: now Boston MFA 64.1166.

Aezanis
1364/4. Now CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 1022

Synaus
S2-II-1371A AE.18mm, 5.10 g (1). [1]

ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ ΘΕΟΣ ΣΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΣ; turreted and draped bust of Roma r. facing draped bust of Senate l.
CY[N]AI[ΣΗ]Ν ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ APXO; Apollo standing naked r., drawing arrow from quiver and holding bow.

1. P 2002/151 (ex Gorny and Mosch 115, 5 March 2002, lot 1387), 5.10. For the name of the magistrate, see RPC II, 1371 (under Marcellus, reign of Vespasian).

Iulia Gordus
1385/4. SNG Leypold 945, 3.92 (with ΙΟΥΛΙΑΙΕΩΝ; see the reference to I-B, LS given in RPC).

Eumenea
1386/15. Now Yale (ex PRF), 4.15.


1388 P. Weiss points out that the woman called Kl Terent Hylla is actually Kl Terentulla, the mother of a man known from an inscription, Kl. Valerianus Terentullianus (see ΖPE, forthcoming).

1388/9. Righetti 8422 |APX ΚΑ ΤC[ ] , 3.02 ex NAC.

Cotiaeum
1404/2. Lanz 92, 1999, lot 479, 12.10.

1409/4. Yale (ex PRF), 2.96.

Midaeum
S2-II-1415A AE. 33mm [0]

ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΑΘΗΝΑ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ; Athena standing r., with spear and shield.


Amorium
1420/13: now Boston MFA 63.794, 10.93.

1423/3: Boston MFA 63.241 (ex Hesperia Art Bulletin 21, lot 260), 7.17; 4: NY 1998.18.72, 6.10 (ΛΟΝΕΙΝΟΥ)
UNCERTAIN OF ASIA MINOR

Denarii with "o"

1451-69. The forthcoming revised edition of RIC 2, by I. Carradice and T. Buttrey, makes a number of changes to this section, including a few new additions.

Orichalcum coins of AD 77-8

1470-88. The forthcoming revised edition of RIC 2, by I. Carradice and T. Buttrey, makes a number of changes to this section, including a few new additions.

LYCIA-PAMPHYLIA

Lycia


Aspendus

For the correct attribution of the previously Uncertain 2804, and the new larger specimen, see D. Salzmann, ‘Vespasian in Aspendos’, SM 201 (2001), pp. 8-9. They are now listed as S2-II-1520A and B.

S2-II-1520A AE. 23mm, 7.50 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]

KAICAP; laureate head of Vespasian, r. AC; Apollo, radiate, standing facing with laurel branch; to l., lyre; to r. tripod

1. Private collection, 7.50.

S2-II-1520B (= RPC II, 2804) AE. 20mm, 7.35g (1).

Axis: 12 [0]

KAICAP; laureate head of Vespasian, r. AC; facing busts of Hera and Zeus

1. Trade, 7.35.

S2-II-1520C AE. 20mm, 5.13 g (1). Axis: 1. [0]

Side


1523/6: Boston MFA 71.340, 23.48 (ΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ). S2-II-1523A AE. 27 mm, 13.48 g (1). Axis : 12 (1) [1]

As 1523

CIAHTWN; Athena standing l., holding nike and spear with shield; owl (?) at her feet, l.

1. Yale (ex PRF), 13.48
1525/1. now Burstein (Peus 366, 2000) lot 841.

S2-II-1524A AE. 23 mm, 8.14 g (1). Axis: ?  ΔΟΜIΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚ; laureate head of Domitian, r.

ΔΟΜIΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚ; laureate head of Domitian, r.

S2-II-1524A AE. 23 mm, 8.14 g (1). Axis: ?

GALATIA-CAPPADOCIA

Antioch


S2-II-1605A AE. 21 mm, 5.81 g (1). Axis: 12 (1)

[ ] ITIANO CAESARI [ ], laureate head, r.

As 1604-1605


Lystra


S2-II-1606A AE. 18-9mm, 4.24 g (2). Axis: ?

vA vLys., p. 516

T. CAE.AV[ ]; laureate head of Titus, r. COL I.VS; helmeted bust of Athena, l.

1. Kovacs MBS XVI, 29 Sep. 2004, lot 267, 4.37; 2. B I-B (= MG 120 = vA, Taf. 26, 8), 4.10. I-B hesitated between Domitian and Trajan. The Kovacs specimen, from the same pair of dies as the B specimen, proves in fact that this is another issue for Titus.

Iconium


CIAHTW[ ]; Athena standing l., crowning a trophy, thunderbolt in l. hand.

new specimen allows the legends to be completed: DOMITI CAIS AVG F and COLONE ICONIE.

Koinon of Galatia


Ancyr


S2-II-1623A AE. 20mm, 3.08 g (1) [1]
Draped bust of Men, on crescent, r. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΕΚΤΟΣΑΙΩΝ in four lines
1. B (= I-B, GM 750/747); 2. νA 6129, 3.08. This series without imperial portrait was omitted from RPC II, but probably belongs to the Flavian period as the legend ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΕΚΤΟΣΑΙΩΝ figures only on RPC II, 1620-3.

Pessinus

1627/5. Boutkowski 1886; 6. St Petersburg (5-6: casts in Winterthur); 6-8. Amasya Museum 76.15.23, 78.2.21, 84.8.31, 6.67, 5.84, 6.90 (= S. Ireland, Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins in the Museum at Amasya (Ancient Amaseia), Turkey, London, 2000, n° 1762-3, 1998). Coin 1998 is placed among the uncertain but the photo of the obverse suggests RPC 1627 (probably the same die as 1627/1), as indicated in the text; 9. = 1722/1 (see note below on 1722), with variant obv. legend.

1628/2-3: Amasya Museum 74.39.3, 80.4.1, 7.52, 7.51 (= S. Ireland, Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins in the Museum at Amasya (Ancient Amaseia), Turkey, London, 2000, no. 262-3). Thanks to Amasya 80.4.1, illustrated, the reverse legend of 1628 can be completed as ΕΠΙ ΝΕΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΣΑ. On the obv., the round countermark with CB seems unknown to GIC.

The fact that one specimen of 1627 was probably found at (or around) Samsun, three others at (or around Amaseia) and two of 1628 at (or around) Amaseia, quite far from Pessinus, may indicate that the attribution to Pessinus (?) needs to be seriously questioned.

Amasea

1631/5. Burstein (Peus 366, 2000) lot 475, 6.23 (city view).

Caesarea

1636 For CYOYC, read CTOYC!


1664/1: now Boston 63.80.

1665/6: now Boston 63.79.

S2-II-1665A AR. 20mm, 6.38g (1). [0]
AYT KAI ΔΟΜΙΤΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ; laureate head of Domitian r. facing draped bust of Domitia l. No legend; emperor in quadriga r., holding laurel branch in r. hand and sceptre in l. hand


1671/16: now Boston 63.78.

CILICIA

Anemurium

‘Pseudo-autonomous’ coins were probably struck during the reigns of Titus and Domitian. To those already published (RPC II, 1705, 1712, 1713) must probably be added a type close to RPC II, 1713 which belonged to the hoard published by R. Ziegler, ‘Zum Geldumlauf in Asia Minor’, Coin Finds and Coin Use in the Roman World, eds. C. E. King and D. G. Wigg (Berlin, 1996), pp. 437-460.

S2-II-1713A AE. 15 mm. ? Axis : 6 (1) [0]
No legend; Apollo standing l., holding branch in r. hand
No legend; stag standing r.
1. Ziegler p. 450, no. 5 and Tafel 1, p. 458.

Titiopolis

S2-II-1714A AE. 24 mm. 8.05 g (1). Axis: 12. [1]
ΔΟΜΙΤΑΝΟ[ ]; laureate head of Domitian, r.
[ ΤΙΟΠΟΑ][ΠΙ] (); Ares (?) standing l., holding out uncertain object and raising arm behind head
1. L 2002-2-1-5. 8.05. The obv. die is very close to that of 1714.

Myus

Myus in Cilicia supposedly has an issue in the reign of Domitian (ZN 12, 1885, pp. 334-5; cf. BMC p. xlvi), but this is in fact a misread coin of Nacrasa in Berlin (RPC II, 932/12).

1715/7. Yale (ex PRF), 10.11.

Coropissus


Pompeiopolis

1722/1. The unique coin of Vespasian attributed to Pompeipolis by Levante, and accepted as such in RPC, is in fact a coin of Pessinus (?). The entry should be deleted from RPC II. The reverse legend was read as ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΙ[ ], but ΕΠΙΝ can be read before ΠΟΜΠΗ[ ], and the similarity of reverse type with 1627 makes it likely that the Levante coin is another specimen of RPC 1627. The obv. legend reads in fact ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝ[W] which is a variant of 1627.


Tarsus


To the list of names in the l. field should now be added ΑΛΕ/ΝΙΚ: Triton V (Freedman), 15 Jan. 2002, lot 518, 13.97 and ΧΑΡ/ΔΙΟ (J. Noory coll.).

**Mopsus**


**Anazarbus-Caesarea**


1753/1: now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1108.

1755/1: now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1107.

**Flaviopolis**


1758/21: now CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 1102.


**Irenopolis**


**Epiphanea**

1769/2: now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1144.

**Aegeae**

1770/1: now CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 484; 3. B Fox (= IB, KM 427/15 and Taf. XVI, 16), 14.61. I-B reads EI ΠΙ ΑΜ in field, r., but there is probably a third letter after EI, possibly P.

S2-II-1770A AE. 31mm, 23.83 g (1).

BMC 20

Head of Asclepius, r.; before, serpent staff ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ; Hygieia standing l. feeding serpent from patera; in field, CIP (?), ΦΙ (?), and ΒΩ (?)

1. L = BMC 20, 23.83. The tentative readings of the letters in the field including year 115 = AD 68/9 were made by Bloesch (noted under cast in Winterthur), but are very uncertain.
1771/2: Winterthur G 7062 (ex Kunker 21, 1992, lot 648), 17.51. This specimen seems to be from the same obv. die as 1771/1. Therefore the obv. legend should be read as ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. The rev. die of 1771/1 is different from 1771/2. Under Domitia’s neck, the letters KP ΔΙΜ or ΔΗΡ or ΔΑΦ are visible.

1772/3: now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1090 (indicated as Levante 1708 and RPC 1733: a mistake); 4. Private collection, Munich (cast in Winterthur), 12.93.

1773/1: now CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 1057.

1774: Mabbott 2106 (cast in Winterthur).


1779/2. L = BMC 8, 3.98 (date unclear).

1780/2. Now Winterthur G 7064.

1781corr/3. Winterthur 6456. The new specimen provides some additional, if unsurprising letters to the obv. legend: ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΕΒΓΕΡΜ. In RPC II, ΦΙΛΩΤΑ should of course replace the mistaken ΠΛΩΤΑ in this entry.

1782/3. Winterthur G 6456, 14.23. The obv. legend is ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΕΒΓΕΡΜ; 4. H. Wells collection (cast in Winterthur). The obv. legend should be ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑ[ ], [ΜΙΠΙΑΝΟΣ ΕΒΓΕΡΜ can be read on 3, while ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑ[ ] can be read on 1 (illustrated in RPC). The complete legend would presumably have been something like ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ.

Carallia

The coin attributed to Carallia in SNG Pfläzer Privatsammlungen. Kilikien 672 is a regular coin of Canatha, as RPC 2092.

CYPRUS


1819/3. Leu 77, 2000, lot 536, 25.22.

SYRIA

Much new light has been thrown on the coinage of Syria by K. Butcher, Coinage in Roman Syria: northern Syria, 64BC-AD 253 (London, 2004). Although Butcher, CRS, was published after RPC II, account had already been taken of his views as he had kindly allowed access to his (then unpublished) PhD thesis.

Aurei and denarii

1901-35. The forthcoming revised edition of RIC 2, by I. Carradice and T. Buttrey, makes a number of changes to this section. For example, 1920 has been deleted, and some new varieties have been recorded.
S2-II-1905A  AV.7.30 g (1)

As 1904-5
COS ITER FORT RED; Fortuna standing, l., resting on prow and holding cornucopiae

1. CNG MBS 61, 25 Sep. 2002, lot 1678, 7.30


Tetradrachms of Syria


Antioch, Vespasan, orichalcum issue

The forthcoming revised edition of *RIC*, by I. Carradice and T. Buttrey, makes a number of changes to this section.

JUDAEA

A. Kushnir-Stein, ‘The coinage of Agrippa II’. *Scripta Classica Israelica. Yearbook of the Israel Society for the Promotion of Classical Studies* 21 (2002), pp. 123-31 has argued convincingly that the problems of the dated coins of Agrippa can be solved by suggesting that they were struck according to two different eras (49 and 60) and so at two different mints (era of 49 at Paneas; era of 60 unsure). It is not clear, however, according to which of the two eras his latest coins (years 34 and 35) are dated; thus coins cannot make a definite contribution to the date of the end of his kingdom at the moment. Her views are not accepted by N. Kokkinos, ‘Justus, Josephus, Agrippa II and his Coins’, *Scripta Classica Israelica. Yearbook of the Israel Society for the Promotion of Classical Studies* 22 (2003), pp. 163-80.

2258 In obv. legend read CCBACTOC not CCBACACTOC!

2281 Add ΓCPMA to end of rev. legend.

2291 Obv. legend should read ...TITW ...

CCBACTW.

2292/5 Add sic after BACIACOC.

2293 Same comment as for 2291.

2296 Obv. legends reads ..KAICAPA... not ... KAICAPI...

Domitian’s provincial Judean coinage

2302/3: J. Noory coll., 11.97

The Judaea Capta coinage of Vespasian and Titus

As for RPC I, the most important new work is *Catalogo Completo della Collezione Dattari Nani Augg. Alexandrini*, ed. A. Savio (Trieste, 1999). Its complete series of rubbings of the coins listed by Dattari (and also the supplementary coins he acquired after the publication of the book) enables many uncertainties to be resolved. The following abbreviation is used: DS. Some of the smaller denominations (with no obverse legend) are poorly preserved, and not considered in detail here.

**Vespasian**

2426 The only coin cited was D 346, but DS 346 shows that it is a very corroded coin; the date seems to be *L*, but the rev. is illegible and the obv. does not definitely seem to be Vespasian. Thus ‘confirmation required’ still.

2446 The only coin cited was D 373 and DS 373 shows that the date is not clear, though it could be *LE = RPC II*, 2439. So the entry for year 7 needs confirmation.

2758A AE. 10mm, 1.17 g. [1]

As 2578, but rev. cornucopia

1. L 2001-5-10-2 (ex Hudson coll.), 1.17.

**Domitian**

2474 A second specimen (DS 6713) confirms the entry, but is insufficiently clear to help decide whether the legend is ΝΙΛΟΣ or ΝΕΙΛΟΣ.

2478 was cited from only D 435. The rubbings of DS 435 and of the second and third specimens DS 6709 and 6711 provide the confirmation required.

2483 is one of the rare coins for Domitian with the title *genn* in year 2. It is cited from two specimens. One of these, in New York, is illustrated in *RPC II*, and seems clear. The second was D 618, but DS 618 shows that the reading is not clear.

2488 is the other of the rare coins for Domitian with the title *genn* in year 2. It is cited from two specimens.

2500 was cited uniquely from D 491, but DS 491 shows that the date is not clear, so the entry requires confirmation.

**S2-II-2512A** Year 5, bust of Alexandria r., DS 6729. The type is known for other years (e.g. *RPC II*, 2501 for year 4).

2525 was cited from only D 434. DS 434 shows that the date is not illegible, so confirmation is required.

2537 was uniquely cited from D 493, and DS 493 confirms the reading.

2541 The citation should be D 578, not 579.

2543 was cited uniquely from D 486, but DS 485 shows that the date is not clear.

2551 DS 444 shows that the coin has no rev. legend, so it is the same as RPC II, 2550. Delete 2551.

2552 Second and third specimens: DS 6717-8.

2555 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 470.

2561 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 511.

2565 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 467.

2569 was cited from two specimens neither of which had been illustrated, but DS 624 is sufficiently clear to provide confirmation.

2574 was cited uniquely from D 508, but DS 508 shows that the date is not clear and might be year 11.

2575 was cited uniquely from D 524, but DS 524 shows that the date is not clear.

2584 D 568 is actually a specimen of RPC II 2585, as DS 568 shows.

2587A 20mm, with hawk reverse (as 2569 for year 9). Year 10 is attested with two forms of the obverse: E from DS 6842 (plate 23) and El from DS 6843.
A second specimen: DS 6822 (plate 23).

was cited uniquely from D537, but DS 537 shows that the date is not clear.

Griffin seated r with wheel (LI in exergue: Jarman; cf. BMC Suppl. 2751). Perhaps also DS 6831 (plate 23).

is obverse E, and there is no rev. legend. A new specimen from Umm Balad, also obv. E, is much clearer and shows that the figure is Demeter standing l. with corn ears and long torch (as was found standing r. for year 10: RPC 2576).

DS 549ff provides 13 more illustrations of Pharos coins, for years 11 to 15.

Despite note 69, D 473 has the normal obverse, as DS 473 shows.

As 2666 but obv. bust to l.: DS 539-40.

D471 is an error for D474.

DS 456 is also quadriga to l.

The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 460.

20mm, with uraeus reverse (as 2666 for year 12). Year 13 is attested by DS 6846 (plate 23).

was cited uniquely from D500; confirmed by DS 500 and 6744.

The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 457.

was cited from only 1 specimen: DS 6745 is a second.

p. 338 note 16: two coins were cited for Domitian with dates later than year 15, but not accepted by RPC II: (i) D459 was described as year 16, but the coin, as DS 459 shows, has an illegible year; and (ii) D553 was described as rev. design Pharos with the impossible year 19, but the date on DS 553 is not illegible. It is described by DS as LIE, which is possible (RPC II, 2732).

Small denominations

14mm, 1.37g (axis: 12) caduceus between corn ears L ΙΑ could also be Trajan I. 2001-3-3-3.

11mm, 0.90g (axis: 12) three corn-ears LΘ S2-2759A. The type is recorded in RPC for Vespasian years 8-9. The portrait is clearly Vespasian = L 2001-3-35-6.


is a coin of Aspendus. See S2-II-1520A and B above.

now L. 2001-5-1 (6.90g: axis: 2).


2811/4. Yale (ex PRF), 9.57.

2812/6: Tübingen SNG 4744, 13.28; 7. Righetti 6370, 9.75 (axis: 6). This new specimen enables the inscriptions to be completed: ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΣΙΟΠΑΙΟΝ ΣΣΒΑΣΤΟΣ and ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC.
New uncertain

S2-II-2818  AE. 17mm, 4.90 g (1). [0]

ΣΕΒΑΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; bare head, r.
Athena standing facing with spear and shield on basis

1. Lindgren I, 359, 4.90 (attributed to Dardanus). The portrait is identified as Tiberius or Augustus by Kovacs in the Lindgren catalogue, but it might be Flavian.

S2-II-2819  AE. 18 mm, 4.97 g (1). Axis : ? [0]

ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ;
laureate head of Domitian, r.
ΝΕΙΚΗ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΣΕΒ; Victory walking r., holding wreath in r. hand and trophy on l. shoulder


S2-II-2820  AE. 29mm [0]

T ET DOMITIANVS CAESARES;
jugate draped busts of Titus and Domitian l.
SENATVS; Senate seated l., with branch and sceptre?

INDEX : CITIES

This index has two columns: the left is for the Julio-Claudian period (RPC I) and the right for RPC II (the Flavian period). This enables a comparison to be made between the two periods.

It includes all the information in RPC I-II, as well as Supplement 1-2. S means Supplement 1, and S2 means Supplement 2 (this website).

As previously, the Index is to catalogue numbers, or occasionally to page numbers (prefixed by p.). The index entry is marked S+ or S2+ if it includes a new catalogue entry; otherwise a simple S or S2 denotes that some additional information can be found, but that there are no additional catalogue entries. A entry for a new city is marked with an asterisk (*); if the new city appears for the first time in S2, then it is marked with two asterisks (**).

The index does not give references to cities mentioned in the general and provincial introductions or in the mint introductions to other cities. Nor does it include the minor corrigenda (see Supplement I, p. 6).

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