

GREEK, ROMAN, AND BYZANTINE  
COINS IN THE MUSEUM  
AT AMASYA

(ANCIENT AMASEIA), TURKEY

STANLEY IRELAND

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
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The ancient city of Amaseia was one of the major centres of northeast Anatolia. In the Hellenistic period it was capital of the powerful kingdom of Pontus, while under the Roman empire it boasted the title of 'Metropolis and First City' of its province.

This volume presents over 4,500 coins held in the museum of the modern city of Amasya, coins ranging in date from the 5th century BC to the 11th century AD. Most are finds from the surrounding region, so that there are rich holdings from the mints of Amaseia, Amisus, Sinope, and Cappadocian Caesarea; but over 50 other mints in Asia Minor are represented, and some coins come from as far afield as Alexandria in Egypt and Arles in Gaul.

This volume continues the work of presenting the rich but little known numismatic collections of Turkish provincial museums. Several preliminary studies have been published under the auspices of the Royal Numismatic Society and/or the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara in C. Lightfoot (ed.), *Recent Turkish Coin Hoards and Numismatic Studies* (BIAA Monograph 7, 1991) and R.Ashton (ed.), *Studies in Ancient Coinage from Turkey* (RNS Special Publication 29, BIAA Monograph 17, 1996).

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*by*  
RICHARD ASHTON

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in collaboration with

Helen Ireland

and with the assistance of

Ahmet Yüce and Celal Özdemir

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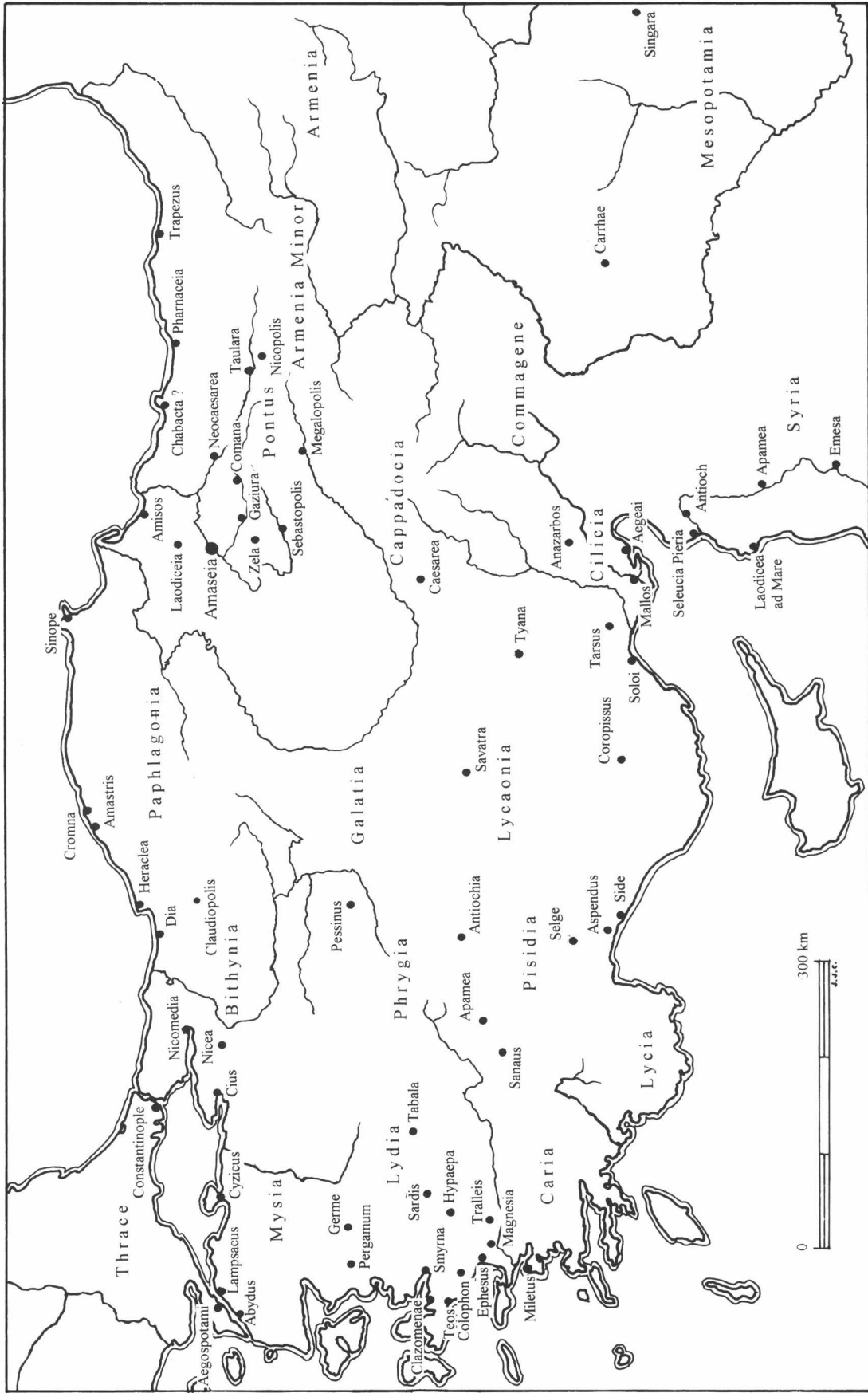
Any undertaking of this nature is bound to incur considerable expenses, and for this reason the funds provided by The University of Warwick, The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara and The British Academy were an essential element in ensuring its completion.

Throughout the final stages of preparing this catalogue for publication I have been fortunate to enjoy the encouragement and advice of Richard Ashton of the Royal Numismatic Society; for this I remain much in his debt. Similar gratitude must also go to the two anonymous readers whose observations steered me away from a number of problems.



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Map of Asia Minor showing the mints represented in the Amasya Museum

# Introduction

The importance of the coin collection held in the city museum of modern Amasya reflects in many ways the rôle which the city has played in the history of the area for over two thousand years. For this reason it may be worthwhile to outline its origins and development in order to set the collection and the catalogue within their historical context.

## The History of Amaseia

“My own city of Amaseia lies in a large and deep gorge through which flows the River Iris. As a result both of human ingenuity and nature it is wonderfully appointed, since at one and the same time it is able to serve as both city and fortress. For there is a high and precipitous rock which plunges down to the river, bounded on one side by the wall on the river’s edge where the town is settled, and on the others by the walls that run up on either side to the peaks. There are two of these peaks which are connected to one another and rise up wonderfully to towering heights. Within this circuit of walls are the royal palace and the monumental tombs of the kings. The peaks are connected by a narrow ridge at a height of five or six stades [c.980-1180 m.] at either end as one goes up from the river-bank and suburbs. From the ridge up to the summits is another stade [c.200m.], an ascent that is rugged and protected against all assaults. It also has within it a supply of water that never fails since two channels have been cut, one leading to the river, the other to the ridge. Two bridges have been constructed over the river, one from the river to the suburbs, the other from the suburbs to the region beyond. For it is at this bridge that the mountain lying above the rock comes to an end.<sup>1</sup> There is also a valley leading from the river, a valley not very flat to begin with, but then it broadens out and forms a plain called ‘the region of a thousand villages’. Then comes the land of Diacopene and Pimolissa,<sup>2</sup> which extends to the River Halys, all of which is fertile. These are the northern parts of Amaseian territory, about 500 stades [c.98km.] in length....There are also many demolished strongholds in my country and much unoccupied land because of the war against Mithradates. However, it is all well supplied with trees, while parts of it provide pasturage for horses and are suitable for the rearing of other animals. The whole of it, in fact, is well adapted to habitation. Amaseia was also given over to kings, though now it is a [Roman] province” (Strabo 12, 3, 39)

The evident pride that characterises Strabo’s description of his native city underlines well those two features which made the area a natural focus for settlement from prehistoric times and led to the emergence of the site as the capital of the native, yet Hellenised, kingdom of Pontus in the early 3rd century BC. The first of these features is undoubtedly Amaseia’s strategic position, dominating the narrow defile cut by the River Iris (the modern Yeşil İrmak) and through which passed more than one major route of communication and trade. The most important of these was the north-south road which provided the only viable access through the barrier formed by the Pontic Alps from the Greek settlements of the coast to the central Anatolian plateau. This road, which ran from the Milesian colony of Amisos, passed through Amaseia and ran ultimately to Cappadocian Mazaca, later Caesarea. To the north of Amaseia, at Therma, the north-south road crossed the great east-west route that extended from Bithynia to Armenia Minor, providing a trading link with the whole of northern Anatolia. Also through the city ran another route, which came from Ancyra to the south-west and joined the great northern highway to the east at Cabeira,

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1 Strabo may here be referring to the western slope of the mountain with its protecting curtain wall which descends to the river at this point. The second bridge thus linked the settlement across the river from the city proper, to the area outside the curtain wall. This section of wall remains visible, in fact, to the present day.

2 To the west of Amaseia.

later Neocaesarea.<sup>3</sup> The second factor contributing to Amaseia's importance was the presence of fertile land nearby, not only within the immediate vicinity of Amaseia, where a tributary of the Iris ran through the area known as 'the region of a thousand villages' (Chiliocomum), but also to the east, where the plain of Phanaroëa was described as the best part of Pontus,<sup>4</sup> to the west, where Diacopene and Pimolisene were situated, to the north, where Phazimonitis with its grain fields lay, and to the south, Dazimonitis.

In historical times the city of Amaseia owed its origins to the turbulent infighting between the successors to Alexander's empire and the power vacuums that occasionally resulted. Following the death of Mithradates II of Cius in 302, which resulted from suspicions that he was conspiring with Cassander against Antigonos Monophthalmus, his son, Mithradates III,<sup>5</sup> fled to Paphlagonia in fear of his own life, occupied a stronghold at Cimiata and then began the process of gaining control of the surrounding areas,<sup>6</sup> becoming in time Mithradates I Cistes of Pontus.<sup>7</sup> At some stage thereafter the capital was moved to Amaseia itself, where the citadel afforded a virtually impregnable fortress from which to continue the process of expansion. The royal tombs set in the cliff-face between the citadel and the royal palace are now in fact the only extant monuments of the kingdom's history. By a process of diplomatic marriages and opportunism the fortunes of Pontus waxed and waned over the succeeding decades.<sup>8</sup> The first outlet to the sea, Amastris, was acquired in the early 270s when its governor, Eumenes, handed it over to Mithradates' son Ariobarzanes.<sup>9</sup> By the time of Ariobarzanes' death in c.250 the kingdom had also absorbed Amisos, Amaseia's nearest and most convenient access to the sea, since we hear of help being sent to the city by Heracleia to assist Ariobarzanes's successor, Mithradates II, against the Galatians who were ravaging his lands.<sup>10</sup> The attempt in 220, either by Mithradates II or Mithradates III, to expand upon this by capturing Sinope was, however, thwarted by outside intervention from Rhodes,<sup>11</sup> but successfully completed by Pharnaces I in 183.<sup>12</sup> Seizure of the city with its splendid harbour, rich hinterland and trade links with the north coast of the Black Sea, not to mention its colonies of Cotyora and Cerasus, from which Pharnaces I took settlers for his new coastal city of Pharnaceia, meant that Pontus now controlled the whole coastal strip from Amastris in the west almost to Trapezus in the east. From Amaseia's viewpoint, however, the acquisition of Sinope resulted in a radical reduction in political status, since Sinope was to become the new Pontic capital.<sup>13</sup> Yet in terms of royal associations, strategic inland position, civic embellishment and religion there can be little doubt that Amaseia continued to represent the true heart of Pontus.

By the time of Pharnaces I growth in the kingdom's political development had been matched in economic terms by the advent of coinage. The earliest putative issue, represented by a single gold coin,

3 These roads are well described by J.A.R. Munroe, 'Roads in Pontus, Royal and Roman', *JHS* 21 (1901) pp.51-66; S. Mitchell, *Anatolia, Land, Men and Gods in Asia Minor*, Oxford 1993, vol.1, pp.129-32; D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, New York 1975, pp.1078-80 n.25.

4 Strabo 12, 3, 30, 'Above these lies Phanaroëa, which holds the best part of Pontus, since it grows olive trees, abundant wine and all other good things'.

5 Diodorus 20, 111, 4, makes Mithradates III son of Mithradates II; Plutarch *Demetrius* 4,1, on the other hand, claims he was the son of Ariobarzanes, brother and predecessor of Mithradates II.

6 Strabo 12,3,41; Appian *Mith.* 9.

7 The exact date of Mithradates' assumption of the title king is not clear. Some suggest 281 BC following the death of Lysimachus and the defeat of Seleucus' general Diodorus by Mithradates (Magie, op. cit. (n.3) p.1087 n.35); others prefer 280, when Seleucus I died, or point to the fact that the Pontic Era was dated from 297 (B.C. McGing, *The Foreign Policy of Mithradates VI Eupator King of Pontus*, Leiden 1986, p.19).

8 The history of the period is well surveyed by McGing, op. cit. (n.7) 13-42; Magie, op. cit. (n.3) pp.188-98. The use of dynastic ties as instruments of aggrandisement is well illustrated by the marriage between Mithradates II (c. 250-220) to the sister of Seleucus II, the assignment of Mithradates II's daughter Laodice to Seleucus II's brother (and rival), Antiochus Hierax, (whether as prospective bride or hostage is uncertain, though she was eventually to marry Achaeus, vice-regent to Antiochus III), and the marriage of another daughter, also called Laodice, to Antiochus III in 222 (McGing, op. cit. (n.7) pp.21-3). At a later date Pharnaces I, successor to Mithradates III, renewed the Seleucid connection by marrying into the royal house.

9 Eumenes had been appointed governor by Lysimachus following the death of Queen Amastris in 284. The exact reason for handing the city over to Pontus rather than to Heracleia, which was anxious to gain possession, is unclear. Memnon 9.4 mentions a fit of pique, but this is undoubtedly an ancient fiction.

10 Memnon 16.2.

11 Polybius IV, 56.

12 Strabo 12,3,11.

13 McGing, op. cit. (n.7) p.39 n.127 questions the assumption that the capital was moved to Sinope by Pharnaces I, but his reasons are not conclusive.

copies the stater motifs of Alexander: obv. Helmeted head of Athena r.; rev. Nike standing l. with crown, and the inscription ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ,<sup>14</sup> though it is impossible to assign it to a precise reign.<sup>15</sup> Further echoes of Alexander's coinage recur on later tetradrachms and a drachm assigned to Mithradates III (c.220-185 BC<sup>16</sup>), with their reverse motif of Zeus enthroned l., holding eagle and sceptre, and the inscription indicating Mithradates as issuer. This time, however, the obverse has a diademed portrait head.<sup>17</sup> However, if the assignment to Mithradates III is correct,<sup>18</sup> the acquisition by this time of Amisos, which was to become the kingdom's major mint, prevents us from attributing them to Amaseia.

The following reigns see an expansion of issues:

Pharnaces I (c.185-156 BC)<sup>19</sup>: A unique gold stater bearing, obv. a strikingly realistic portrait r.; rev. a divinity with cornucopia and caduceus in the l. hand, feeding a branch to a doe with the r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ. Silver tetradrachms and drachms exist on the same pattern.<sup>20</sup>

Mithradates IV (c.156-150): A unique gold stater bearing, obv. laureate head r.; rev. Hera standing facing, holding sceptre, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ.<sup>21</sup> Silver tetradrachms bearing, (a) obv. diademed portrait r.; rev. Perseus facing, holding harpa and head of Medusa, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ;<sup>22</sup> (b) obv. conjoined heads of Mithradates and his sister-wife Laodice r.; rev. Zeus and Hera standing facing, each holding a sceptre, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ;<sup>23</sup> (c) obv. veiled head of Laodice r.; rev. Hera standing facing, holding sceptre, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ.<sup>24</sup>

14 *Recueil 1, SNG VA 1.*

15 *Recueil* assigns it to Mithradates I, II or III. McGing, op. cit. (n.7) p.20 suggests the issue may be associated with Mithradates I's declaration of kingship, cf. Wroth (*BMC Pontus* 1898, p.xxii). B.V. Head (*Historia Nummorum*, 2nd ed., Oxford 1911, p.500), in contrast, assigns it to Mithradates II. If the coin does indeed belong to Mithradates I, we might perhaps locate its mint in Amaseia.

16 The regnal dates assigned to the Pontic kings from Mithradates III to Mithradates IV at times display considerable variation depending on the source. McGing (op. cit. (n.7) p.23), for instance, dates the reign of Mithradates III to c.220-189/8. The dates given here are those traditionally accepted since the discovery of *IG XI 1056*. Recently, however, S. Tracy, 'Inscriptiones Deliacae: *IG XI 713* and *IG XI 1056*', *MDAI (A)* 107 (1992) pp.303-14, esp. pp.307-13, argues cogently for a redating to: Mithradates III 220-c.196; Pharnaces I c.196-170; Mithradates IV 170-c.150.

17 *Recueil 2-3, SNG BM 1024.*

18 H. Mattingly, 'The Coinage of Mithradates III, Pharnakes and Mithradates IV of Pontus', in *Studies in Greek Numismatics in Memory of Martin Jessop Price*, edd. R. Ashton and Silvia Hurter, London 1998, pp.255-8, argues that the coins belong instead to Mithradates IV. Mattingly bases his argument primarily on (1) the presence of such coins in the Amaseia hoard (*An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards* 1370) together with an ostensibly late issue by Mithradates III's successor Pharnaces I, which suggests closeness in date of issue (i.e. Pharnaces I and his own successor, Mithradates IV), (2) the existence of an Amisos drachm with the legend BA AA and two mint-marks also used by Mithradates and Pharnaces, suggesting a reference to Mithradates IV's sister-wife Laodice. Mattingly's arguments, however, do not account for (1) the more likely order of development of the coinage from close affinities with that of Alexander to distinctive local themes, (2) the fact that the portraits on these coins, traditionally assigned to Mithradates III and Mithradates IV, clearly belong to different, if related, individuals. An additional complication lies in the fact that there is no independent evidence for Mithradates III. His existence at all is merely posited by references in Plutarch (*Demetrius* 4, 5) and Appian (*Mith.* 9) to a succession of six kings of Pontus named Mithradates (cf. *Mith.* 112, which makes Mithradates VI the eighth from Mithradates I of Cius), all of which requires a Mithradates III.

19 Alternative dates given for the end of Pharnaces' reign include 170 (Tracy, op. cit. (n.16) p.313) and 162/1 (Mattingly, op. cit. (n.18) pp.256-7).

20 Gold: Leu Auction, May 1979, lot 116. Silver: *Recueil 4-5; SNG VA 2-3; SNG BM 1025-6*. Identification of the god remains uncertain. *Recueil* p.11 and *SNG VA 2* suggest tentatively Hermes-Dionysus-Mithras; *SNG BM* equally tentatively Ma, whose main cult centre was at Comana, to the south-east of Amaseia; Head, op. cit. (n.15) p.500 and E.T. Newell (*Royal Greek Portrait Coins*, New York 1937, p.40) either a pantheistic figure or a composite divinity; A. Alföldi (*Hermes* 65 [1930] p.378) Aion-Saviour; others, mentioned by Wroth, op. cit. (n.15) p.xxiii, posit Men Pharnacou, whose cult centre was at Ameria in the territory of Cabeira. Wroth's argument against this identification – that the figure lacks the normal attributes of the god – may be balanced by the possibility that Pharnaces was attracted to a divinity whose name echoed his own. Further references are given by McGing, op. cit. (n.7) p.8 n.33; Mattingly, op. cit. (n.18) p.256 n.8.

21 *SNG VA 4.*

22 *Recueil 6; SNG VA 6674.*

23 *Recueil 7; SNG VA 6675*. In some specimens the KAI is absent.

24 *Recueil 8*. The coin is attributed by *Recueil* to the wife of Mithradates IV after the king's death, and as McGing, op. cit. (n.7) p.36 observes, the reverse continues the theme of the joint reign and Mithradates' gold stater with its own Hera reverse (*SNG VA 4*). However, Head, op. cit. (n.15) p.501 and T. Reinach, *Mithradates Eupator, König von Pontus*, Leipzig 1895, p.477, suggest that the Laodice involved here may have been instead the wife of Mithradates V and mother of the great Mithradates VI, who acted as regent of the kingdom for a number of years. Certainly Laodice was a name borne by a multitude of Pontic queens and princesses, but as G. Kleiner, 'Pontische Reichsmünzen' *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*

Mithradates V (c.150-120): Tetradrachms bearing obv. diademed head r.; rev. Apollo standing l. holding bow and statuette, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ.<sup>25</sup>

With the accession of Mithradates VI Eupator in 120 BC the Pontic kingdom entered its most brilliant and also its final period. In addition to issuing staters, tetradrachms and drachms in large quantities to finance his three wars with Rome<sup>26</sup> Mithradates also initiated an enormous civic base-metal coinage in a variety of denominations, bearing the names of fourteen issuing cities in Asia Minor,<sup>27</sup> including Amaseia.

The collapse of the kingdom before the onslaught of Rome and Mithradates' abandonment of his country in 71 saw the surrender or capture of one city after another. By the end of the year Cabeira and Amisos were in Roman hands and of the major cities only Sinope and Amaseia continued to hold out. The former was reduced by starvation, shortly followed by the surrender of Amaseia, which may have been the source of one of the last issues of Mithradatic silver.<sup>28</sup>

If the subjugation of Pontus was the achievement of Lucullus, the final defeat of Mithradates and the reorganisation of northern and eastern Asia Minor were the work of Pompey, who in his settlement of 63 divided the heartland of Pontus into eleven city states which were then added to Bithynia to create a single province.<sup>29</sup> It can hardly be doubted that Amaseia formed one of these states. With time, however, this arrangement underwent modification as suggested by Strabo.<sup>30</sup> In 37-36 under Antony Amaseia was probably given to Polemo or a local dynast as part of the reorganisation of the region.<sup>31</sup> Later still, in 3-2 BC, it was added to the now Roman province of Galatia to become the chief city of an area known as Pontus Galaticus. During the first century AD Galatia was to undergo further expansion with the inclusion, first of Pontus Polemoniaca (to the east of Galaticus) in 64-5, and then, under the Flavians, of Armenia Minor and Cappadocia. In the early years of the second century AD, however, perhaps c.113, this process was put into reverse by Trajan with the province divided into Galatia itself and Cappadocia, which now incorporated Amaseia,<sup>32</sup> though significantly Pontus seems not to have been totally subsumed within Cappadocia since coins of Hadrian refer to Amaseia as *Metropolis*, while under Antoninus Pius we begin to find *Metropolis*

(*Abteilung Istanbul*) 6 (1955), p.14 notes, the similarity of reverse between this coin and that of Mithradates IV's stater must indicate a contemporaneous issue.

- 25 McGing, op. cit. (n.7) p.40-1; L. Robert, 'Monnaies et textes grecques. II Deux tetradrachmes de Mithradate Évergète, roi du Pont', *Journal des Savants* July/Sept 1978, 151-63. Robert interprets the figure held by Apollo as the Charites.
- 26 These coins, first issued in 96/5, are of considerable numismatic significance, showing not only development in the king's portraiture over time, but by having their year and month of production engraved on their reverses allowing close analysis of the size of issues from year to year and even within individual years: see F. de Callatay, *L'Histoire des guerres mithridatiques vue par les monnaies*, Louvain-la-Neuve 1997.
- 27 Amaseia, Amisus, Cabeira, Chabacta, Comana, Gaziura, Laodiceia, Pharnaceia, and Taulara in Pontus itself, together with Abonotichus, Amastris, Pimolisa, and Sinope in Paphlagonia, and Dia in Bithynia (the list can be further extended if the reverse motif of cornucopia and caps of the Dioscuri from cities like Adramytium in Mysia are included: *SNG VA* 1051-2). The high disparity between the volume of products from each mint as revealed in museum holdings and hoard finds, with Amisus clearly the main producer, raises the question of whether there were indeed mints in each city, as is usually assumed, often on the basis of style, or whether Amisus minted coins for other locations. For the issues see Head, op. cit. (n.15) p.502, *Recueil, SNG VA, SNG BM. The locus classicus* for the chronological development of issues is F. Imhoof-Blumer, 'Die Kupferprägung des mithradatischen Reiches und andere Münzen des Pontus und Paphlagoniens', *NZ* 45 (1912) pp.169-92. In addition to the Asia Minor mints controlled by Mithradates VI there were others on the northern coast of the Black Sea, with some evidence of motif interchange as well as Asia Minor coins serving as flans for north coast productions (see further McGing, op. cit. (n.7) p.54 n.44; V.A. Anohin, *Coinage of Chersonesus*, Kiev 1977 (in Russian), pl.12-13; id., *Coinage of the Bosphorus*, Kiev 1986 (in Russian) pl.7-9; A.N.Zograph, *Ancient Coinage*, BAR Supplementary series 33, Oxford 1977, pl.41-3; D.B. Shelov, *Coinage of the Bosphorus, VI-II Centuries B.C.*, BAR Supplementary series 46, Oxford 1978, pl.5-6).
- 28 Thus Magie, op. cit. (n.3) p.1215 n.43, who suggests that an issue dated to year 228 of the Pontic era, October 70 – September 69, may have been minted in the city, since it was the only one not in Roman hands by then. Later still, emissions in 67-6, albeit tiny, were produced as part of Mithradates' final attempt to ward off the Roman tide (*Recueil* p.20, de Callatay, op. cit. (n.26) p.50).
- 29 Strabo 12.3.1. For a discussion of the passage and its implications see Magie, op. cit. (n.3) pp.369-71, 1232-4 n.35; Mitchell, op. cit. (n.3) vol.1, pp.31-2, 41.
- 30 Strabo 12.3.1. 'Later the Roman leaders made different divisions, establishing kings and dynasts, and freeing some cities and handing others over to dynasts, while leaving still others subject to Rome.'; cf. 12.3.39 'Amaseia was also given to kings, though it is now a province.'
- 31 Magie, op. cit. (n.3) p.435 favours taking Strabo's cryptic phrasing as meaning Polemo; Mitchell, op. cit. (n.3) vol.1, p.39, following A.H.M Jones, *Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces*, 2nd ed. Oxford 1971, p.427, prefers a local dynast. At all events by the end of the period BC the old Pontic kingdom was evidently a mixture of city states controlled by dynasts and a shrunken kingdom ruled over by Polemo until his death and then by his widow Pythodoris.
- 32 For a detailed analysis of the process see Mitchell, op. cit. (n.3) vol.2, pp.151-7.

and *First City of Pontus*. The coin record of this period also reveals the city honouring successive emperors by the addition of their names to its own.<sup>33</sup> By the end of the Severan period the circumstances which had brought Trajan's changes into being themselves no longer seem to have applied, and further modifications were to emerge. Inscriptions mentioning equestrian governors of Pontus suggest its separation from Cappadocia. This was followed in the middle of the century by a temporary reuniting of Pontus with Galatia and then in the last two decades by an apparent separation once again. In the early fourth century the old province of Pontus was renamed first Diospontus, and in c.328 Helenopontus in honour of Constantine I's mother. This arrangement was to continue down to the time of Justinian when, in 535, the two provinces of Helenopontus and Pontus Polemonianus were united, though the chief cities of each of the separate provinces, Amaseia and Neocaesarea, were allowed to retain their title of metropolis.<sup>34</sup>

The stability brought by the imperial age was doubtless the cause of an increase in Amaseia's prosperity and embellishment. The best description of the city's ancient remains continues to be that by F. & E. Cumont produced in 1906.<sup>35</sup> These include:

(a) the five royal tombs set in the cliff-face below the 'restored' citadel, and numerous lesser rock-cut examples that stud the gorge, including the tomb known as the Mirror Cave (aynalı mağara), so-called because of its polished façade and which bears an inscription showing that it was built for the arch-priest Tes, ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ;

(b) the city walls, of which only the western sector remains to any degree (that originally along the river bank now forms the foundation for Ottoman houses<sup>36</sup>);

(c) fragments of ancient stonework incorporated into later buildings.

In addition, however, one finds references, not least in the coin record, to temples: one dedicated to the Great Mother, which once stood beside the river,<sup>37</sup> others to the imperial cult, Hades-Serapis, and perhaps also Athena, Apollo, Asclepius, Tyche, and Ares with Aphrodite, who all figure as coin motifs. Certainly, the magnificent bronze coin produced in the time of Severus Alexander showing a panorama of the city (cat. no.232) indicates the presence of two important temples, one on the citadel with a fire altar to the right (see below), the other at its foot. Other literary references and extant inscriptions indicate the expected presence of an arena,<sup>38</sup> theatre and agora.

An important site for Amaseia, not within the confines of the city, but figuring on many of the city's coins produced in the Roman period, was the sanctuary of Zeus Stratios, a Hellenised version of the Persian Ahura Mazda. This lay on a mountain peak to the east of the city and was associated with enormous burnt offerings such as are represented on the coins and described by Appian (*Mith.* 66, 70) in the context of Mithradates VI's defeat of Murena in 82 and the invasion of Bithynia in 74.

In Byzantine times the city was endowed with numerous churches and monasteries, though the only one to survive, built in the reign of the emperor Phocas, now serves as the Fethiye Camii. As the seat of a bishop, however, Amaseia possessed a cathedral in which were deposited the remains of Archbishop Basil, as well as a basilica of St. Theodore, the city's patron saint. For Amaseia, as for the rest of Asia Minor, the Byzantine period also brought with it the constant harassment of Arab invasion, with the city being captured in 712, though it was soon to be liberated in the recovery that took place under Leo III.

33 Hadrian AΔP, Severus CEY, Caracalla ANT, Severus Alexander AΛEE.

34 For the detailed evidence see Mitchell, op. cit. (n.3) vol.2, pp.158-63.

35 *Voyage d'exploration archéologique dans le Pont et la petite Arménie*, Brussels, pp.146-84. More recently the water supply to the city has been described by O. and C. Nicholson, 'The Aqueduct at Amasya in Pontus', *AS* 43 (1993), pp.143-6. Further information on recent finds is provided by S. Durugönül, 'The Sculpture of a Lion in the Amasya Museum', *AS* 44 (1994), pp.149-52; A. Yüce, 'Amasya Merkez Eski Şamlar Mezarlığı 1993 Yılı', *V. Müze Kurtama Kazıları Semineri*, 25-28 Nisan 1994, *Didim*, Ankara 1995, pp.1-16 (the excavation of Roman tombs); H. Takaz, '28.12.1973/26.1.1974 Amasya Kuliştepe Nekropol Kazısı Ön Raporu', *TürkArkDerg* 22/1 (1988), pp.109-15; M. Tektaş, 'Amasya Merkez Eski Şamlar Mezarlığı 1986 Kutarma Kazısı Raporu', *Belleiten* 52 (1988), pp.1715-19. I am grateful to Dr. C.S. Lightfoot for these references.

36 It may be glimpsed in S. Ireland & W. Bechhoefer (edd.), *The Ottoman House*, London 1998, pl. 1.5, 17.3, and front cover.

37 Gregory of Nyssa, *De S. Theodoro Mart.*, *Patrologia Graeca* 46 p.744a, 'There was a temple to the fabled Mother of the Gods in the metropolis of Amaseia, which the pagans of that time in the conceit of their folly built beside the banks of the river'. It was burned down by the Christian soldier Theodorus in the time of Diocletian (*ibid.*).

38 J.G.C. Anderson, F. Cumont and H. Grégoire, *Studia Pontica*, III, 1910, p.133 no.109 cite a grave stele of a beast-fighter with the inscription, 'Troilos, having overcome the bears in the arena, was overcome himself by fever and went down to the dead'.

Following the disaster at Manzikert in 1071 it fell to the Danişment section of the Seljuk Turks in 1075, though they were in turn forced to cede it to the invading Mongols in 1243 as part of the peace treaty signed in the city. The only trace of their occupation (apart from the coin record of the museum's holdings) are the remains of the Bimarhane or mental hospital and a number of mummified corpses preserved in an annex to the museum. Turkish control returned in 1341 and was followed by the absorption of the city by the growing Ottoman state in 1386. Thereafter Amaseia became the seat for numerous Crown Princes of the Ottoman Empire, to whom the present city owes much of its monumental architecture. It was here too in 1919 that Atatürk took a significant step towards the establishment of the modern state.

### The Museum Collection

The collection of coins from the Greek, Roman and Byzantine periods<sup>39</sup> acquired by the municipal authorities in Amasya began in 1929, shortly after the opening of the original museum, a total of ten coins all bought as individual specimens in separate transactions. This we learn from the acquisition ledgers, where the accession numbers given to coins indicate the year of acquisition, the transaction number and the individual number of the coin in question within the transaction.<sup>40</sup> The collection, however, was slow to grow, with only three ancient specimens acquired the following year, and then none until 1934 and 1935, when single coins were bought. Thereafter there was only a trickle of additions throughout the 1940s and 1950s, and while there was a moderate increase of accessions in the 1960s, it was only in the 1970s and 1980s that large volumes of material began to make their appearance, including the hoards of Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine material on display in one of the cases. This process continues to the present, and promises to increase further, both with the advent of the metal detector and because the museum is now involved in university excavations within the modern province of Amasya.

Though the ledgers revealed the accession numbers of the ancient coins, we were able to study only those coins held in the museum stores. We were not given access, for instance, to either the individual specimens or the hoards contained in the display cases, and while some indication of the nature of this material could be gleaned both from viewing the cases and investigation of the ledgers to determine the size of the hoards, detail often remained elusive. Because of the paucity of reference works within the museum itself, the ledger entries themselves often provided only the most basic of information. Usually analysis was restricted to metal type, whether the coin was Greek, Roman or Byzantine, the name of the vendor and the price paid. This last factor was of some interest in its own right, presenting as it did a picture of Turkish inflation over the years and also the relative values placed locally upon coins, especially the generally higher payments for nondescript silver compared to what were at times splendid and rare bronze specimens.

Though there can be little doubt that most of the material taken into the museum is of local origin, it seems clear that the collection is prone to infiltration by material offered by those passing through the city. This is only to be expected and is suggested by the presence within the collection of coins originating from places far beyond what we came to regard as the normal trade routes of antiquity. It is also clear that over the years the museum has been the recipient of a trickle of modern forgeries which have probably also originated from outside the area.

The prime aim of the catalogue is to provide researchers with the material both for further investigation of the coins within the Amasya museum itself, and for comparison with catalogues of other museums which are now being prepared. To facilitate this, however, it may not be otiose to supply some basic statistical data on the varying quantities of ancient coins held by the museum, though with the caveat that such figures are always approximate as a result of those specimens which, in the case of the

39 The museum has also built up a considerable collection of coins from the Mongol, Seljuk and Ottoman periods, which are not covered by this catalogue.

40 So, for instance, the very first coin is numbered 29.1.1, a 10th C. anonymous Byzantine follis of *DOC* Class B. The other ancient coins acquired in 1929 included another Class B follis, two folles of Justin II, one of Maurice Tiberius, a solidus of Heraclius, three specimens of Mithradatic bronze, and a Greek Imperial bronze issued by the Koinon of Galatia in the reign of Tiberius.

Hellenistic Pontic material, cannot be assigned to a specific mint, or, in the case of the Roman and Byzantine material, will be affected by non-inclusion of the hoard material in the data.

Total number of coins catalogued: 4562

Greek coins 2058 (45.1%)

Roman coins 1307 (28.6%)

Byzantine coins 1159 (25.4%)

Others (uncertain / modern? forgeries) 38 (0.8%)

Pontic: 1365 coins (66.3% of total Greek coins) of which:

Amaseia 183 = 13.4% of Pontic coins

Amisos 986 = 72.2%

Comana 42 = 3.0%

Neocaesarea 85 = 6.2%

Others 43 = 3.2%

Paphlagonian: 204 coins (9.9% of total Greek coins) of which:

Amastris 67 = 32.8% of Paphlagonian coins

Sinope 136 = 66.7%

Cappadocian: 200 coins (9.7% of total Greek coins) of which:

Caesarea 176 = 88% of Cappadocian coins

Roman: 1307 coins:

Republican 6 = 0.5%

Augustus-Domitian 49 = 3.7%

Nerva-Commodus 80 = 6.1%

Severus-Severus Alexander 37 = 2.8%

Maximinus-Numerian 227 = 17.4%

Diocletian-Licinius II 185 = 14.1%

Constantinian dynasty 409 = 31.3%

Valentinian I – III 298 = 22.8%

Byzantine: 1159 coins:

Anastasius-Heraclius 333 = 28.7%

Constans II-John I 35 = 3%

Anonymous folles 607 = 52.4%, of which:

Class A 197 = 32.5% of Anonymous folles

Class B 226 = 37.2%

Class C 101 = 16.6%

Class D 39 = 6.4%

Class G 32 = 5.3%

Constantine X 161 = 13.9%

## The Form of the Catalogue

In presenting the catalogue I have tried to make it as user-friendly as possible and to supply the maximum amount of information on each coin possible within the space available. This has on occasion, however, necessitated the application of slightly different criteria to different parts. These are detailed at the beginning of the Greek, Roman and Byzantine sections, but it may be worthwhile to summarise them here as well. In the case of individual specimens of a type I have sought to provide the information each coin gives – especially any inscription – augmented where necessary with what might be called the perfect form. Where there are multiple specimens of a type and it is known that the inscription is standardised, I

have supplied the perfect form but not the actual extant lettering for each specimen. It is, for instance, of little consequence that shortage of flan space or wear may have removed one or more letters from the names of mints such as Amisos in the Mithradatic period, or from the standard formulae of well known Roman imperial issues. There are, however, issues that are marked by a considerable variance, principally the Greek Imperial products of some cities, or the coins produced at times by mints like Antioch during the Byzantine Empire. With these I have attempted to indicate the potential variation.

The details provided for each coin consist of the following:

1. The number of the coin within the present catalogue
2. The Museum accession number
3. Diameter (measured horizontally across the obverse)
4. Weight
5. Die-axis expressed in terms of hours on a clock.

The presence of \* indicates illustration.

On many occasions wear, accretion or damage to coins has resulted in not a little uncertainty. Where this involves the design motif, a descriptive word may be followed by a question mark indicating that the object in question is not clearly represented. A question mark after an individual letter or number within an inscription, on the other hand, indicates that the letter or number immediately before it is uncertain. The desire to save space also accounts for the use of / in a number of different circumstances. These can be detailed as follows:

1. To separate the visible remains of inscriptions on the obverse and reverse of coins.
2. To separate the individual elements within a multi-line inscription, especially on some Byzantine coins.
3. To indicate alternative readings of letters or dates; hence, for instance, A/Δ shows that it was not possible to determine whether A or Δ was used. In the case of figures the / indicates alternatives in, among other things, references. For instance, *LRBC* 1133/39 is used where damage made it unclear whether we were dealing with a coin of Constantine II or Constantius II, for which there were differing references, or different mints for the same emperor. In contrast, the use of a hyphen, e.g., *LRBC* 1512-15, indicates that all numbers in this range are applicable since, though the reverse motif was clear enough, there was uncertainty as to which emperor was represented on the obverse.

Despite the resources of modern computer technology there remain a number of letter forms and symbols to which I have not had access, not least the rounded capital epsilon and omega. In such cases I have given the nearest available equivalent, preferring these to the strange admixture of upper and lower case letters that a more purist approach sometimes produces.

I am only too well aware that in the production of this catalogue there are probably many occasions where the identification of coins has gone sadly awry. In mitigation I can only claim personal ignorance of some issues, and the lack of unlimited time and resources to refine to the 'nth' degree. I am also acutely aware of the need for the dissemination of information while it is of use. Since, too, access to the stocks of Turkish museums is not readily available without a specific government permit, I have tried to provide users of this volume with the maximum possible number of photographs of the varying types encountered which were deemed capable or worthy of reproduction. Any small variation in relative scale of image is entirely due to the fact that the photographs were taken over a period of four seasons and involved an unavoidable change of processor after the first season. In such cases the text will give the exact measurement.

#### Abbreviations:

In addition to the standard abbreviations the catalogue also uses the following:

cmk:	countermark	inscr.:	inscription
ex:	exergue	mono:	monogram
gl. cr.:	globus cruciger		

# The Ancient Coins in Amasya Museum, Turkey

## GREEK MINTS

The basic guiding principle in the descriptions of the Greek coins is to record what is actually seen. In the case of multiple specimens of the same coin a perfect reading is provided, with the actual visible remains attached to each coin. The only instances where this does not apply is the loss of individual letters because of wear or flange from the names of cities such as Amisos.

## MACEDONIAN KINGDOM

### Alexander III (336-323 BC)

#### Pella 325-315 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., lagobolon; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR tetradrachm. Price 241.  
1\* 86.3.14; 24mm.; 16.94g.; 11.

#### Lampsacus

#### 323-317 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., buckle; below throne, AI and Δ; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR drachm. Price 1380.  
2\* 73.9.6; 16mm.; 3.94g.; 9.

#### 310-301 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., Pegasus; below throne, AI; [ΑΛΕ]ΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. AR drachm. Price 1385.  
3\* 80.5.1; 15mm.; 3.93g.; 6.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., amphora; below throne, ME; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR drachm. Price 1417.  
4\* 91.1.14; 17mm.; 3.91g.; 6.

#### Abydos 310-301 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., ME; below throne, ivy leaf. AR drachm. Price 1560.  
5\* 81.7.2; 17mm.; 4.09g.; 12.

#### Colophon 310-301 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., crescent; below throne, Π; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR drachm. Price 1813.  
6\* 93.1.19; 17mm.; 3.94g.; 11.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., K; below throne, Φ; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR drachm. Price 1823.  
7\* 75.9.5; 18mm.; 3.98g.; 12.

#### Magnesia ad Maeandrum 319-305 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., torch with fillets; below throne, Α ; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR drachm. Price 1955.  
8\* 66.2.40; 16mm.; 4.30g.; 12.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., Α ; to r., B; below throne, Α ; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR drachm. Price 1959.  
9\* 73.9.4; 17mm.; 4.04g.; 11.

#### Miletus 300-295 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., helmet crest; below throne, double axe; [Α]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. AR drachm. Price 2138.  
10\* 83.5.1; 17mm.; 4.08g.; 12.

#### Teos 323-319 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., griffin; [ΑΛΕΞ]ΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. AR drachm. Price 2274.  
11\* 78.18.1; 17mm.; 3.96g.; 12.

#### Sardes 323-319 BC.

- Obv. Shield.  
Rev. Crested helmet; to l., B; to r., A; below, caduceus and rose. AE. Price 2606.  
12\* 71.11.7; 14mm.; 3.68g.

#### W. Asia Minor 323-310 BC.

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; above, quiver; below, club and torch with fillets; cmk. AE. Price 2799.  
13\* 79.4.253; 19mm.; 4.78g.; 3.


**Aspendus 185-184 BC.**

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap; in rectangular cmk., anchor.  
 Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., [ΑΣ]ΚΗ; below throne, sling?; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR tetradrachm. Price 2911. For the cmk. see Bauslaugh.  
 14\* 79.5.1; 27mm.; 15.90g.; 12.

**Babylon 323-317 BC.**

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
 Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., M; below throne, ΛΥ; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR tetradrachm. Price 3692.  
 15\* 93.1.15; 26mm.; 16.88g.; 8.

**Carrhae c. 305-300 BC.**

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
 Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., crescent and ΔΙ; below throne, ; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. AR tetradrachm. Price 3818.  
 16\* 62.2.1; 25mm.; 14.79g.; 3.

**Unidentified mint**

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
 Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; symbols in field l. and below throne; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

**AR tetradrachms**

- 17 74.10.2; 26mm.; 15.95g.; 6.  
 18 81.10.45; 26mm.; 12.12g.; 10.

**AR drachms**

- 19\* 73.9.2; 16mm.; 3.97g.; 11. To l., uncertain object; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.  
 20 73.9.3; 16mm.; 3.93g.; 11.  
 21\* 73.9.5; 15mm.; 3.94g.; 12. To l., ΔΙ(?); below throne, uncertain object.  
 22 75.6.1; 17mm.; 3.81g.; 6. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ ].  
 23 75.6.2; 17mm.; 3.38g.; 12.  
 24 75.28.42; 17mm.; 3.93g.; 12.  
 25 77.1.4; 17mm.; 3.94g.; 12. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ ].  
 26 77.1.5; 15mm.; 3.67g.; 11. [ ]ΑΝΔ[ ].  
 27 78.20.4; 18mm.; 3.79g.; 12. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ[ ].  
 28 78.20.5; 17mm.; 3.65g.; 10. [ ]ΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.  
 29 78.20.27; 15mm.; 3.72g.; 3.  
 30 79.2.37; 17mm.; 3.85g.; 6.  
 31\* 79.5.3; 17mm.; 3.94g.; 12. Below throne, Α; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.  
 32 79.5.4; 17mm.; 4.40g.; 12. [ ]ΕΑΝΔΡ[ ].  
 33 84.5.6; 17mm.; 3.94g.; 12. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ ].  
 34 92.7.2; 17mm.; 3.94g.; 8.  
 35\* 93.3.1; 18mm.; 3.86g.; 12. On obverse, round cmk.  
 36 93.3.3; 19mm.; 3.94g.; 6. [ ]ΑΝΔΡΟ[ ].  
 37 94.2.3; 18mm.; 4.13g.; 10. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ ].

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
 Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ]; above, club; below, bow and quiver. AE. cf. Price 266 (Macedonia). 336-323 BC.  
 38\* 76.29.49; 16mm.; 5.97g.; 12.

The paucity of bronze coinage of Alexander compared to that in silver is attributable not only to the absence of any Alexander mints in the area of Amaseia, but also to the limited circulation of the bronze currency: contrast the findings at Afyon and Fethiye museums (Ashton in *Essays Hersh*).

**Philip III (323-316 BC)****Sardes**

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
 Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., TI; below throne, grapes/ivy leaf; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. AR drachm. cf. Price P96 (variant). 323-319 BC.  
 39\* 84.5.8; 15mm.; 4.18g.; 12.

**City Coinage of Macedonia****Thessalonika 187-31 BC.**

- Obv. Helmeted head r.  
 Rev. Horse trotting r.; ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ[ΝΙΚΗΣ]. AE. Lindgren II 1170.  
 40\* 83.1.71; 15mm.; 3.74g.; 12.


**Macedonia under the Romans****Philippi?****Augustus (27 BC - AD 14)**

- Obv. Bust r.; AV[G].  
 Rev. Priest ploughing with oxen. AE. *RPC* I, 1656.  
 41\* 46.1.2; 16mm.; 4.12g.; 12.

**THRACE****Lysimachus****Lampsacus****301-296 BC.**

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
 Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; to l., Pegasus and forepart of lion; below throne, torch; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. AR drachm. Price L11.  
 42 79.5.2; 17mm.; 4.09g.; 3. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑ[ ].  
 43\* 79.9.1; 17mm.; 3.73g.; 6. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ ].

**296-281 BC.**

- Obv. Head of Alexander r. wearing horn of Ammon.  
 Rev. Athena Nikephoros seated l.; to l., torch; below throne, ; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. AR tetradrachm. Thompson 41.  
 44\* 71.10.2; 28mm.; 14.11g.; 9.

- Obv. Head of Alexander r. wearing horn of Ammon.  
 Rev. Athena Nikephoros seated l.; to l.,  $\text{☉}$ ; in ex., crescent; ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. AR tetradrachm. Thompson 49.  
 45\* 92.11.1; 27mm.; 16.96g.; 12.

**Uncertain Mint**

- Obv. Head of young Heracles r. wearing lionscap.  
 Rev. Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and eagle; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ]. AR drachm.  
 46 76.37.341; 17mm.; 3.94g.; 12.

**City Coinage****Aegospotami c. 300 BC.**

- Obv. Head of Demeter l.  
 Rev. Goat standing l.; ΑΙΓΟΣΠΟ. AE. *SNG Cop.* 850.  
 47 78.6.11; 19mm.; 7.29g.; 10.

**Byzantium****Caracalla (AD 198-217)**

- Obv. Laureate bust r.; ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ.  
 Rev. Nike standing l., holding wreath and palm branch; ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ. AE. *SNG Cop.* 516. AD 198-217.  
 48\* 75.9.75; 25mm.; 6.23g.; 6.

**ATTICA****Athens**

- Obv. Helmeted head of Athena r.  
 Rev. Owl facing on amphora; ΑΘΕ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΙΠΠΙΟΣ ΑΠ Α ΠΕ. AR tetradrachm. Thompson 879. 99-98 BC. For the date see Mørkholm, *ANSMN* 29 (1984) pp.29-43.  
 49\* 93.1.17; 22mm.; 16.37g.; 12.

**BOSPORUS****Panticapaeum****4th C. BC.**

- Obv. Head of Pan r.  
 Rev. Protome of griffin l.; below, fish; ΠΑΝ. AE. *SNG BM* 869-71.  
 50\* 78.4.18; 18mm.; 4.84g.; 12.

**2nd - 1st C. BC.**

- Obv. Head of Apollo r.  
 Rev. Bowcase; ΠΑΝ. AE. *SNG BM* 920-2.  
 51\* 77.9.96; 10mm.; 2.23g.; 1.  
 Obv. Head of satyr or Pan l.  
 Rev. Cornucopia between pilei; ΠΑΝΤ. AE. *SNG BM* 924-5.  
 52\* 95.7.16; 17mm.; 3.48g.; 11.

**Polemo I (15-8 BC)**

- Obv. Head r.  
 Rev.  $\text{Β}^{\text{A}}\text{E}$ . AE. Anohin, *Bosporus* 256, *SNG Cop.* 15.  
 53\* 82.25.14; 20mm.; 5.05g.; 12.  
 Obv. Lion advancing r.; star above.  
 Rev.  $\text{Β}^{\text{A}}\text{E}$ . AE. Anohin, *Bosporus* 257, *SNG Cop.* 16.  
 54\* 76.9.18; 18mm.; 3.67g.; 12.

**Dioscurias****Time of Mithradates VI.**

- Obv. Caps of the Dioscuri.  
 Rev. Thyrsus; ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡ[ΙΑ]ΔΟΣ. AE. *SNG Cop.* 102.  
 55\* 83.1.70; 15mm.; 3.87g.; 12.

**PONTUS****c. 130-100 BC.**

- Obv. Head in leather cap l.  
 Rev. Star and bow. AE. cf. *SNG BM* 972-5.  
 56 68.14.28; 25mm.; 20.02g.  
 57\* 74.21.1; 25mm.; 20.61g. Mono  $\text{M}$  and  $\text{H}$ .  
 58\* 75.3.3; 24mm.; 20.44g. Mono  $\text{A}$ .  
 59\* 77.10.14; 28mm.; 19.57g. Mono  $\text{A}$ .  
 60 79.8.8; 28mm.; 19.54g.  
 61\* 79.8.9; 26mm.; 20.72g. In round cmks., helmet and uncertain object.  
 62\* 81.10.138; 23mm.; 18.54g. Uncertain round cmks.  
 63\* 83.12.3; 24mm.; 20.64g. In round cmks., rose and uncertain objects.  
 64 88.5.5; 26mm.; 20.47g.  
 65\* 95.8.1; 24mm.; 19.98g. In round countermark, amphora.  
 Obv. Bowcase.  
 Rev. Star and bow. AE. *SNG BM* 976.  
 66\* 76.13.14; 18mm.; 10.16g. In round countermark, head?  
 67 79.2.27; 18mm.; 9.18g.  
 68 92.2.18; 17mm.; 9.36g.  
 Obv. Leather helmet r. and bow.  
 Rev. Star and bow and/or crescents. AE. *SNG BM* 977-80.  
 69\* 48.12.1; 17mm.; 5.45g.  
 70 73.3.1; 16mm.; 5.56g.  
 71\* 76.36.43; 17mm.; 5.09g. In round countermark, club.  
 72 83.1.73; 20mm.; 5.48g.  
 Obv. Rose.  
 Rev. Star. AE. *SNG BM* 981.  
 73\* 83.1.66; 18mm.; 5.34g.

**Pythodoris (c.8 BC - c.AD 27)**

- Obv. Laureate bust r.  
 Rev. Capricorn r.; ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΙΣ ΕΤΟΥΣ Ε. AR drachm. *RPC* I, 3803.  
 74 83.13.12; 19mm.; 2.69g.; 12. [  $\text{I}$   $\text{S}$   $\text{I}$   $\text{A}$   $\text{I}$   $\text{S}$   $\text{S}$   $\text{A}$   $\text{P}$   $\text{Y}$   $\text{Θ}$   $\text{O}$   $\text{A}$   $\text{D}$   $\text{W}$   $\text{R}$   $\text{I}$   $\text{S}$  [ ]