# ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINAGE 

## SUPPLEMENT <br> 2

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www.uv.es/~ripolles/rpc_s2

## CONTENTS

Introduction ..... 3
Acknowledgements ..... 4
General introduction ..... 4
Julio-Claudian period (RPC I) ..... 6
Spain ..... 6
Gaul ..... 27
Italy ..... 28
Sicily ..... 28
Africa ..... 29
Cyrenaica and Crete ..... 31
Achaea ..... 32
Macedonia ..... 36
Thrace ..... 38
Moesia ..... 40
The Northern Black Sea ..... 42
Bithynia and Pontus ..... 43
Asia ..... 45
Lycia-Pamphylia ..... 54
Galatia ..... 55
Cappadocia ..... 56
Cilicia Tracheia ..... 57
Kingdoms of Asia Minor ..... 57
Cyprus ..... 59
Syria ..... 59
Judaean Kingdom ..... 68
Egypt ..... 69
Uncertain ..... 71
Flavian period (RPC II) ..... 74
Crete ..... 74
Achaea ..... 74
Macedonia ..... 76
Thrace ..... 78
Moesia ..... 79
The Northern Black Sea ..... 79
Latin Coins from Thrace ..... 80
Bithynia and Pontus ..... 80
Asia ..... 82
Uncertain of Asia Minor ..... 87
Lycia-Pamphylia ..... 87
Galatia-Cappadocia ..... 88
Cilicia ..... 90
Cyprus ..... 92
Syria ..... 92
Judaea ..... 93
Egypt ..... 94
Uncertain ..... 95
Index to Cities ..... 97

## INTRODUCTION

The second reprinting - in 2006-of RPC I has been the occasion to publish also this second Supplement to RPG. 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 RPCI in 1992 and 1997. This new Supplement includes new material from 1998 to about 2005, and covers the Flavian period ( $R P C I I$ ) 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 $R P C \mathrm{I}$ 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. $R P C$ 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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We apologise if we have inadvertently omitted anyone.

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Reviews of RPC II have been published by K. Butcher SNR 79 (2000), pp. 199-204; W. E. Metcalf, $\mathcal{F} R A 13$ (2000), pp. 584-88; B.M. Levick, NC 162 (2002), pp. 442-5; B. Rémy, RN 159 (2003), pp. 482-3.

The Leypold collection has now been published by W. Szaivert and C. Daburon, SNG Österreich. Sammlung Leypold, Wiener Neustadt. Band I : Pontus-Lydia (Vienna, 2000) and Band II : PhrygienKommagene (Vienna, 2004) (= SNG Leypold). Only the more unusual specimens are included in the Supplement.

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.

The metal analyses referred to in RPC have now been published in M.R. Cowell, P. T. Craddock, A. W. G. Pike, A. M. Burnett, 'An analytical survey of Roman provincial copper-alloy coins and the continuity of brass manufacture in Asia Minor', in eds. B. Kluge and B. Weisser, XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress Berlin 1997. Akten - Proceedings - Actes (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000), pp. 670-77.

On "Alliance coinages" ( $R P C$ I, p. 48; $R P C$ II, pp. 6-7), see also P. Weiss, 'Festgesandtschaften, Städtisches Prestige und Homonoiaprägungen', Stadion (International Journal of the History of Sport) XXIV. 1 (Colloquium 'Agonistik in der römischen Kaiserzeit' Landhaus Rothenberge bei

Münster 25.-27. Oktober 1995) (1998) [1999], pp. 59-70; see also P. Weiss' review of U. Kampmann, Die Homonoia-Verbindungen der Stadt Pergamon in Klio 81 (1999), pp. 554-55.

On the question of authority, see now P. Weiss, 'Euergesie oder römische Prägegenehmigung?
 II und persönliche Aufwendungen im Münzwesen', Chiron 30 (2000), pp. 236-54; the same author has returned to a similar subject in 'The Cities and their Money' in the Oxford conference cited below, pp. 57-68.

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

Four important collections have been published: the Real Academia de la Historia, by P.P. Ripollès, J.M. Abascal, Monedas Hispánicas, Madrid, 2000 [= RAH, here]; the Instituto Valencia de Don Juan by M. Ruiz Trapero, J. Santiago Fernández, Las monedas hispánicas del Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan, Madrid, 2000 [= IVDJ, here]; the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm, by P. P. Ripollès, Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Siweden II, The Collection of the Royal Coin Cabinet National Museum of Economy, Stockholm. Part 6, The G. D. Lorichs collection, Stockholm, 2003, and the Bibliothèque nationale de France, by P. P. Ripollès, Monedas hispánicas de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, Madrid, 2005 [= BnF, here].
Other collections: E. Arslan, M. Cunegatti, L. Pozzi, Museo Civico "Carlo Verri". Catalogo delle collezioni numismatiche. Le monete greche. Parte I. Hispania-Sicilia, Comune di Biassono, 2002.

## Uncertain mint (NW?)

1/2. Cores coll., 38.19 (= Baldwin, MM, Vecchi, New York Sale Auction 2, 2/12/1999, lot 140). 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.

2/15-16. IVDJ 3500-3501, 22.76, 17.10; 17. Montañés coll., 19.32; 18. Aureo 1/2/2006, lot 215, 17.88.

3/38. IVDJ 3502, 9.33; 39. Cores coll., 9.93 (Two times cmk: D on the obv.).

4/56-59. IVDJ 3503-3506, 12.10 (cmk: $\mathcal{O}$ on the obv.), 10.57, 10.65 (cmk: 仿 on the obv.), 10.44; 60. M. León 251, 10.94 (cmk: © $\underset{\sim}{6}$ on the obv.); 61. Álvarez coll., (= Saguntum 19, 1985, lám. IV-34), 10.84 (cmk: $\mathscr{m}_{m}^{0}$ on the obv.).

## Emerita

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

5/16. IVDJ 3385, 9,80 (priest ploughing 1.; [AVGVSTA] EMERIT[A]; [PER]M CAES [AVG]); 17. Herrero 14/12/2004, lot 92, 14,64 (priest ploughing r.; [AVGVST]A EMERITA; PER CAES AVG); 18. Herrero 19/5/2005, lot 58, 12.41 (priest ploughing r.; [AVGVSTA] EMERITA; PER CAE AVG).

S2-I-5A AE. $10 \mathrm{~mm} .2 .6 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 10 (1)
[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?


6/11. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 207, 14.33 (PERM CAESA AVG).

8/5. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1127, 5.26 ([PERM] CAESA AVG); 6. Aureo 20/9/2001, lot 503, 5.37 (PERM CAESA AVG); 7. Cores coll., 5.4 (PERM CAESA AVG).

9/5. Aureo 1/7/1999, lot 141, 2.20; 6. Aureo 17/4/2002, lot 363 (= Herrero 10/10/2002, lot 62), 2.96; 7. Cores coll., 2.5; 8. Aureo 31/5/2006, lot 2114, 2.45; 9. Montañés coll., 2.77.

10/4. IVDJ 3392, 16.20; 5. Vico, 1/6/2000, lot 11, 23.60; 6. CNG 19/5/2004, lot 1003, 21.13; 7. Cores coll., 20.2.

S2-I-10A AE. $30 \mathrm{~mm} .17,07 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 6 (1). [0] PERMISSV CAESARIS AVGVSTI; facing head; in front amphora pouring; all within wreath.
AVGVSTA / EMERITA; priest ploughing, 1 .

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


11/56. Cores coll., 10,07 (cmk: (44) on the obv.); 57. Hervera 15/11/2005, lot 113 (= Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 45), 15.29.

13/34-36. IVDJ 3398-3400, 7.10, 12.18, 9.41; 37. Cores coll., 10.50 (cmk: $\overline{\Delta x}$ 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[E] V X), the reading AVG on the rev. is wrong.
16. Four new coins with CO A E LE V X: 35. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1134, 4.47; 36. Vico 15/03/2001, lot 20, 4.5; 37. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 364, 6.20; 38. Aureo 31/5/2006, lot 2113, 4.65.

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 1.
EMERITA AVGVSTA; within wreath.

1. Aureo 8/5/2001, lot 2153 (= Aureo 17/4/2002, lot 364), 2.16; 2. Cores coll., 2.5; 3. Cores coll., 2.3.


19/4. Aureo 17/4/2002, lot 365, 3.32; 5. Herrero $4 / 4 / 2002$, lot 34, 2.83; 6. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 366, 2,90. 7. Vico 27/3/2003, lot 138, 3.1; 8. Cores coll., 3; 9. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 55, 2,91; 10. Montañés coll., 3.05.

20/5. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1137, 18.30; 6. Hervera 20/5/2004, 21.3; 7. IVDJ 3413, 19.57.

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

24/8. IVDJ 3422, 19.03; 9. IVDJ 3423, 20.60; 10. IVDJ 3424, 18,95 (legend CAESAR []TER PATRI on the obv.); 11. Borrás list 1998/99, lot 28 (JVSTVS PATERD; 12. Montañés coll., 22.70; 13. Hervera 15/11/2005, lot 115, 15.6.
25. The obverse legend is DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. 4. Aureo 29/9/1998, lot 664, 26.01; 5. Aureo 30/5/2000, lot 2059, 18.73. Both share de obverse die. 6. IVDJ 3426, 28.93.

26/40. Variant with obv. legend DIVVS AV[GVSTV]S IMPERA, CNG 26/6/1992, lot 454, 10.29; 41. Cores coll., 15.4; 42. VQR 776.

28/32. Montañés coll., 15,23.
29/15-17. IVDJ 3440-3441, 3489, 15.36, 12.59, 11.40 (3440-3441 share the obv. die [D]IVVS AVG PA[TER] inverted; AETERNTAT AVGVST[AE] CAE) (the second speciment has the rev. erased); 1819. The Hague (BM cast).

31/7. IVDJ 3449, 14.01 (AVGVS).
33/5. IVDJ 3452, 14.19; 6. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 371, 10.20 (cmk: $\ulcorner\quad s$ on the obv.).

34/29. VQR 779.
35/6. IVDJ 3464, 7.62. 7. Aureo 17/4/2002, lot 372, 11.22.

36/6. Vico 8/7/1999, lot 62, 16.44; 7. IVDJ 3465, 11.70; 8. Aureo 28/4/2004, lot 2282, 8.84; 9.

Moreda 30/4/1993, lot 290, 10.5.
37/2. IVDJ 3411, 6.82; 3. IVDJ 3466, 5.72 (DI[VVS AVGVST]VS PATER C A E; ]LE D

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

1. Cores coll., 5.


39/20. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 52, 17.49.
41/23. Another specimen in Tunisia, in Bardo

Museum, with legend going $\cap$, as RPC 41/22 (= IVDJ 3472); 24. IVDJ 3471, 21.09 (О).

42/93-97. IVDJ 3474-3478, 14.09, 13.74, 11.69 (AVGVSTV on the obv. legend), 15.70, 17.68; 98. Aureo 21/5/1998, lot 2174, 15.19. RPC 42/13 (= 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. GNG 14/6/2000, lot 1063, 12.16, a variant with obv. legend TI CAESAR AVGV PON MAX IMP; 6. Berna (= SNG II, 21), 12.69, obv. legend [TI CAES]AR AVG PONT MAX IMP.

44/6. Hervera 18/11/1999, lot 2057 (= Aureo 27/5/1999, lot 110), 13.6, TI CAESAR AVGVS PON M[AX] IMP; 7. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1161, 13.32, TI CAESAR AVGVS PON MAX IMP; 8. NY 1953.171.1437, 14.63, TI CAESAR AVGV[] PONT MA IM (cmk: © on the obv.)

45/7. Cores coll., 10.2 (TI CAESAR AVG[; PERMISSV AVGVST[I P]ROVDI[NT]); 8. IVDJ 3485 (TI CAES[AR AVGVS P]ON MAX IMP; PERMI [AVG P]ROVID[ENT]), 13.51;9. NY HSA 21697, 11.69.
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 PROVIDEN[T]; 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.

## Ebora

50/23. Montañés coll., 18,44.
51/106. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 352, 12.00 (cmk: DD on the obv.).

## Imperatoria Salacia

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

Salacia are related to Sextus Pompeius; whereas, the second agrees with the absence of evidence about Sextus Pompeius as the founder, but points out that he gave the epithet Imperatoria; Faria also maintains that Salacia received the Latin statute between 27 and $15-12 \mathrm{BC}$ 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 (A. M. Faria, R. P. Arq. 2.1, 1999, p. 268). 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); 1920. IVDJ 1770-1, 12,08 (without lines), 10,77 (with lines). Aureo 7/3/2001, lot $436(=R P C$ 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, 1998, Sal 03.1.

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

1. Villaronga photofile (= A. Gomes, Moedas do território português antes da fundação da nacionalidade, Lisboa, 1998, p. 44, Sal 03.1, 7.20.


## Pax Iulia

52/5. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 160, 12.88; 6. Vico 19/6/2003, lot 93, 10.8; 7. Herrero 16/10/2003, lot 123, 19.60; 8. Aureo 29/9/2004, lot 289, 12.20; 9. Cores coll., 11.80.

53/5. Herrero 16/10/2003, lot 124, 6.71.

## Baesuri

A. M. Faria, (R. P. Arq, 9.2, 2006, p. 217) has published new comments about this mint.

S-53A/3. Barcelona trade, 7.0 (]ANT ET/[]ONL (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.


S-53A/3
The obv. legend is M AN ANT ET CONL as it can be deduced from both this and the $\mathbf{M} 6365$ specimens ( $=R P C S-53 \mathrm{~A} / 2$ ) (see below). We agree with C. Castillo, Vestigia Antiquitatis: escritos de epigrafiay literatura romanas, Pamplona, 1997, p. 5, n. 7, DCPH II, p. 50 and A. M. Faria, 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.


S-53A/2

## 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 isssues proposed by CNH pp. 379-380 and DCPH II, 262 is more likely.
54. The obverse design is inside a wreath border. 17. Vico 25/11/1996, lot 20; 18. Tarkis 8/2/1996, lot 63, 4.03; 19. Aureo 21/5/1998, lot 381, 4.36; 20. Hervera 27/5/2003, lot 66, 3,9; 21. Herrero 5/2/2004, lot 71, 4.10; 22. Aureo 15/12/2005, lot 4194, 4.33.

S-54A/11. Aureo 2/7/2002, lot 2359, 2.60; 12. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 461, 2.30. 13. Cores coll., 2.7;
14. Aureo $3 / 3 / 1999$, 3298, 2.18; 15. Aureo 21/10/1997, 855.

## Irippo

55/167. IVDJ 2245, 6.75 (cmk: (CNI on the obv.); 168-169. Cores coll., 7.9 (cmk: on the obv.), 10.7 (cmk: SO on the obv.).

56/21. Aureo 29/9/1998, lot 762, 3.90 (О१૧ІяІ). 22. Aureo 28/5/2003, lot 3298, 4.36 (О१qוศI). 23. Cores coll., 5 (О૧૧ıяı). 24. IVDJ 2250, 5.34 (Оq৭וяı); 25. IVDJ 2251, 4.70.

## Hybrid or Irippo

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

1. M. Blanco and J. A. Sáez, $G \mathcal{N} 138$, 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 Orippo issues. However, we prefer to think that the legend should be restored as $[1] \operatorname{RIPP}[\mathrm{O}]$ and that what is unusual is the female head, probably copied from a coin minted by Orippo (CNH, 394, no. 4-7) on which the legend is always on the rev .


## Osset

58/112. IVDJ 2226, 7.17 (cmk: (4) on the obv.); 113. Stockholm (= SNG 1204), 5.73 (cmk: (4) on the obv.); 114. Cores coll., 10.70 (cmk: (CNI on the obv.); 115. Cores coll., 6.2 (cmk: SO on the obv.).

59/5. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 940 (OSSIIT), 4.66; 6. Aureo 15-16/12/2004, lot 292, 6.97 (reversed letters SS in obverse legend); 7. Cores coll., 3.7 (OSSET); 8. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 115, 5.55; 9-10. IVDJ 22323, 5.10, 4.87.

Hybrid (obv.: Osset; rev.: Irippo)
S-59A/4. Cores coll., 4.2.

## Italica

62/14. Cayon 11/4/2002, lot 448, 6.70; 15. Herrero 9/6/2004, 6.24; 16. Vico 9/3/2006, lot 43, 6.6.

63/8. Herrero 9/6/2004, lot 93, 2.97. 9. Cores coll., 3.5; 10. Montañés coll., 2.77.

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: RW on the rev.).

S2-I-67A. AE. 36 mm .20 .06 g. (1). Axis: - h. [0] Giessener 11/10/1999, lot 667.
PE[RM ...]R DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER; radiate head, r., star above, thunderbolt in front.
IVLIA AVGVSTA [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.


## Romula

73/216-220. IVDJ 3332-3336, 23.73, 19.28 (cmk: $\square$ on the rev.), 23.43 (cmk: $\mathbb{D}$ on the obv. and rev.), 22.33, 2250; 221. F A Walters coll., 25,38 (BM cast).

74/234. IVDJ 3337, 11.21 (cmk: $\mathbf{D}$ on the obv. and rev.).

76/13-14. Stockholm (= SNG 1242-1243), 4.30, 4.03; 15. IVDJ 3341, 3.97; 16. Montañés coll., 2.28.

## Gades

77-97. For metal analyses, see F. Chaves Tristán, B. Gómez-Tubío, 'Nuevos datos de la composición metálica de monedas hispanicas: el caso de Gades', Mélanges C. Domergue, Pallas 50, 1999, pp. 313-25.

77/4. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1181 (= Vico 13/11/2003, lot 53), 36,44.

78/3. Herrero 9/6/2004, lot 72, 35.14.

79/7. Aureo 26/1/1999, lot 323, 20.51.
80/10. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1183, 40.75 .

82/4. Tarkis 10/10/1996, lot 52, 23.19.
83/8. Aureo 19/12/1995, lot 2296, 29.23; 9. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1185, 39.83.

86/17. Cores coll., 22 (star between knife and simpulum); 18. Vico 8/6/2006, lot 3074, 26.0.

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

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 NERO and simpulum to r.).

92/11. Vico 27/3/2003, lot 139 (= Herrero 4/10/2001, lot 76), 37.8.

93/16. Herrero 9/6/2004, lot 75, 20.29.

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

95/12. Herrero 4/10/2001, lot 77, 31.83; 13. Herrero 14/12/04, lot 97, 27.82.

96/8. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 54 (= Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1195), 33.71; 9. Herrero 9/6/2004, lt 73, 35.15.

97/4. Cores coll., 18.11 (= Herrero 4/10/2001, lot 78).

## Iulia Traducta

98/5. Cores coll., 21.8.
100/5. Montañés coll., 12.20.
$\mathbf{1 0 5} / 3$. Pliego 22/4/2004, lot 166, 6.62 (bunch of grapes to l.).

106/4. Cores coll., 2.2 (but simpulum to r.); 5. Montañés coll., 3.36.

107/58. Calicó 8-9/11/1978, lot 780, 18.29 (cmk: [DD on the obv.).

108/416-424. IVDJ 3317-3325, 8.15, 12.41 (cmk: 瓦 on the obv.), $7.92,7.90$ (cmk: $\mathcal{C}$, (, C on the obv. and $\boldsymbol{S} \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{S}$ on the rev.), $7.10(\mathrm{cmk}: \mathbf{L}$ on the obv.), 10.32 (cmk: on the obv.), 8.41 (cmk: on the obv.), 8.11 (cmk: ( 6.63 (mark $\boldsymbol{A}$ on the obv. and cmk: $\mathbb{\mathbb { S }}$ on the rev.); 425-433. Cores coll., 7.5 ( cmk : $\mathbf{1}$ on the obv.), 10.2 (cmk: $\varepsilon_{3}$ on the obv.), 8.6 (cmk: $\varepsilon_{3}^{3}$ on the obv.), 8.6 (cmk: on the rev.), 12.90 (cmk: $\varsigma$ and C (two times) on the obv. and 's $\boldsymbol{w}$ ' on the rev.), 10.0 ( cmk : $\mathrm{OL}^{\circ}$ on the obv. and $s \cup s$ on the rev.), 12.6 (cmk: $\sqrt{s}$
 rev.), 8,15 (cmk: 凬 on the obv.); 434-435. Ba 45193,
 on the obv. and $\boldsymbol{s} \cup \boldsymbol{s}$ on the rev.); 436. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 612, 8.10 (cmk: [DD on the obv.); 437. Mi (= SNG Mi 396) 8.44 (cmk: Ј ○ C on the obv.); 438. M 11943, 7.96 (cmk: $\mathrm{I}_{\text {on }}$ the rev.).

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

110/8. Stockholm (= SNG 1284), 2.34; 9. Aureo 2/7/2002, lot 2358 (= Aureo 24/1/200, lot 308), 1.95 .

## 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 (CNH, p. 418, no. 52; Chaves, 1979, no. 788-791; L. Amela, Gac. Num. 156, 2005, pp. 3-16). It has been dated by Chaves in 55 BC, and because of this it was excluded from RPC.

111/5. Herrero $14 / 2 / 2004$, lot $83,8,02 ; 6$. Aureo 20/9/2001, lot 469, 8.98.

112/13. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1042, 6.10 (EX S C); 14. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 166, 6.50 (EX S C).

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

115/25. Cayón 11/4/2002, lot 169, 5.40.

117/4. Vico 19/6/2003, lot 30, 3.9; 5. IVDJ 2682, 3.5.

118/40-1. Stockholm (= SNG 1342-3), 3.85, 3.34.
122/296. MSV 17/12/1981, lot 396 (ex coll. Cardim), 9.12 (cmk: 2 on the rev.).

Abdera
124/14. RAH 2425, 8.24 (cmk: WAI on the obv.).
125/19. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 4, 7.96; 20-21. IVDJ 3262-3263, 9.75, 12.35 (cmk: on the rev.).

126/18. Pliego 6/11/2003, lot 38, 13.99; 19-21. Stockholm (= SNG 1361-1363), 7.88, 9.46, 11.24; 22. Cores coll., 10.6.

## Patricia

127/11. Herrero 10/10/2002, lot 50, 42.93; 12. Vico 9/3/2006, lot 57, 39.5 .

129/385. Ba 45208, 13.66 (cmk: ©N on the rev.); 386. Cores coll., 11,18 (cmk: 1 on the obv.).

130/275. Cores coll., 3.8 (simpulum and apex instead of apex and simpulum as usual); 276. M 10500, 4.73 (cmk: $\mathbf{D X}$ on the rev.).

131/61. Stockholm (= SNG 1393), 3.18.

## Acci

133/33. Stockholm (= SNG 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.

134/6. Cores coll., 5; 7. IVDJ 2836, 5.19.
135/44-46. Stockholm (= SNG 1396-1398), 11.88, 12.60, 14.04; 47-48. IVDJ 2828-2839, 14.78, 13.56 (cmk: © $\boldsymbol{A}$ on the obv.). Coins RPC 135/20 and 22 have cmk:; 20: TII on the rev. (laterally struck); 22: V on the obv.

136/31. Stockholm (= SNG 1400), 5.46.
137/33. Vico 4/11/2004, lot 2, 22.4 (cmk: © $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ on the obv.); 34. NY 0000.999.30694, 30.84, cmk: ©今 on the obv.; 35. Cores coll., 21.59 (cmk: ( $\mathbf{S}$ on the rev.); 36. Aureo 21/9/2006, lot 168, 26.50 (cmk: © $\boldsymbol{A}$ on the obv.).

138/29-30. IVDJ 2843, 2845, 24.29, 23.03 (cmk: © $\boldsymbol{A}$ on the obv.); 31. ANE 16-18/6/1992, lot 26 (cmk: ©^A on the obv.); 32. Calicó 8-9/11/1978, lot 9, 29.32; 33. Cores coll., 25,50 (cmk: ©今 on the obv. and @ on the rev.); 34. M 7690, 25.88.

139/52-54. IVDJ 2846-2848, 15.30, 17.66, 19.09 (2847-2848 have cmk: ©A on the obv.); 55. NY Newell 69844, 21.23 (cmk: © $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ on the obv.); 56. Tarkis 28/5/1998, lot 2 (cmk: *41 on the obv.); 57. Cores coll., 18.6; 58. Ba 30787, 14.58 (cmk: © $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ on the obv.). 59. Montañés coll., 14.20; 60. Calicó 89/11/1978, lot $10,13.70$ (cmk: © $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ on the obv.); 61. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 5, 17.72 (cmk: © $\boldsymbol{\wedge}_{\text {on }}$ the obv.).

140/26-28. IVDJ 2849-2851, 6.94, 9.01, 7.85 (double struck); 29-30. Stockholm (= SNG 14081409), 8.46, 6.20; 31. M 7727, 7.72.

141/21-23. IVDJ 2853-2855, 13.79, 20.02, 18.47 (cmk: Q on de rev.); 24. NY HSA 57.5515, 13.68 (cmk: Q on de rev.); 25. Ba 43475, 26.87 (cmk: © on the rev.).

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

144/15-16. IVDJ 2859-2860, 9.79, 12.73.
145/8. M 7752, 7.55.

## 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 $c a$. 54 BC.

148/3. Vico 27/3/03, lot 121, 4.3; 4. Cores coll., 3.45.

158/58. Gotha, 5.25.
159/8. Vico 19/6/2003, lot 26, 7.2; 9. Aureo 29/9/2004, lot 216, 2.04.

160/52. 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 []IN).

165/9. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 33 (= Herrero 4/10/2001, lot 59), 2.18. 10. Cores coll., 2.9; 11. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 45, 3.70.

167/102. Aureo 27/2/2002, lot 137, 10.81 .
169/58. Ba 109081, 5.27 (II V QV / II V Q).
170/54. Cores coll., 11.62 (uncertain circular cmk: on the rev.).
$\mathbf{1 7 6} / 12=$ M. 3, 647, 11 (pl. 98.3) (= SNG Glasgow $59), 4.17$ not 5.37 g .

178/7. Variant with legend [V]IN[K ALBIN] QVINQ[ITER] on the reverse, IVDJ 2788, 2.49. 8. Herrero 4/4/2002, lot 22, 2.18.

179/94-95. P (= BnF 1595-1596), 12.40 (countemark [ 5 on the rev.), 9.54 ( cmk : $\mathbf{S E}$ on the obv. and $l$ on the rev.); 96. Stockholm (= SNG 1496), 12.12 (countemark [\$S on the rev.); 97. Class. Num. Rev., summer 1995 (contermark 2 on the obv.); 98. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1246, 12.70 (cmk: ©S on the rev.).

182/53. Aureo 3/3/1999, lot 1189, 15 (TI CAESAR DIV AVGV F AVG P M / C CAES TI N QVINQ IN V I N K); 54. Cores 178, 14,56 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTV P M / C CAESAR TI N QVINQ IN V I N K); 55. FNMT 252, 13.55 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGV F AVGV P M / C CAESAR TI N QVINQIN V IN K); 56. Herrero 11/1/1996, lot 69, 15.8 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST P M / C CAESAR TI N QVINQ IN V I N K).

184/19. Montañés coll., 3.87 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGV F / C CAESAR TI N QVI IN V I K); 20-21. Cores coll., 3,24 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVS F / C CAESAR TIN QV IN V I N K), 2,63 (TI CAESAR DIV AVG F / C CAESAR QVINQN K); 22. Aureo 3/3/1999, lot 1190, 2.72 (TI CAES[AR DIVI] AVGVS F / C CAESAR TI N QVI IN V I N K).

185/82. Cores coll., 12.6 (cmk: © on the obv.); 83 NY Newell 66825, 12.56 (cmk: $\boldsymbol{Z}$ on the obv. and $\boldsymbol{S E}$ on the rev.); 84. Tarkis $28 / 1 / 1999$, lot $10,13.53$ (cmk: $\boldsymbol{V} \mathbf{Z} \boldsymbol{\square}$ on the rev.).

186/27. CNG 6-7/6/1996, lot 650, 5.79; 28. IVDJ 2813, 5.81.

## 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 (Canelobre 48, 2003, pp. 35-57) deals with the foundation of Colonia Ilici and its issues, and he has proposed that it was probably established in 42 BC , thinking that Lepidus could have been involved to some degree; but A. M. Faria (R. P. Arq. 9.2, 2006, pp. 220-224) discusses reasons in favour of dating its foundation as a colony to 29-28 BC, by T Statilius Taurus as a deductor or adsignator, as M. Grant suggested (FITA p. 214).
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 Ebora ( $R P C$ 50), Iulia Traducta ( $R P C$ 109) and Patricia ( $R P C$ 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-républicane en Bronze, Dijon, 1991, pp. 6188; C. Pérez González, Arqueología militar romana en Europa, Segovia, 2005, pp. 75-88).

187/13. Aureo 2/6/2004, 2236, 6,14; 14. Villaronga coll. (= Alföldy, Canelobre 48, 2003, p. 39, fig 5) (TERENTVS).

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

192/59 = M. 3, 650, 1 (= SNG Glasgow 65), 8.22 (not 6.82 g , 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 R29 which shows SETTAL.
p. 99. Add "q." at the end of the heading for $L$ Terentius Longus and L Papirius Avitus IIviri.
199. The object between the two togate figures previously described as an altar is in fact a thymiaterion (see A. M. Faria, R. P. Arq. 9.2, 2006, p. 222). 54. IVDJ 2832, 6.30.

## 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 BC , the city still had a federate status and from an inscription (CIL $\mathrm{II}^{2} / 14$, 305), of $4 / 3 \mathrm{BC}$, we know that it had obtained municipal legal status; so, some (or all) colonial coins could have been minted after 44 BC (P.P. Ripollès and J. Velaza, $Z P E$ 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.
$R P C$ 485, attributed to a Spanish uncertain mint, is now proposed to have been struck in Saguntum, since finds surrounding this city have increased in number ( Ripollès-Llorens, p. 478).

S2-I-199A AE. $30 \mathrm{~mm}, 17.26 \mathrm{~g}$ (16). Axis: var.[0]
Vives 18-5, MAS 110, CNH 75, RipollèsLlorens 388.
L AEM [-] BAE AED COL; female helmeted head, r.
SAGV; prow, r.; in front, caduceus.

1. Trade (= Ripollès-Llorens 388a), 20.36; 2. G. F. coll. (= Ripollès-Llorens, 388 OE no. 2), 19.70; 3-15. See RipollèsLlorens 388b-m and OE no. 1). 16. Trade (Valencia), 21.2.


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

Vives 18-3, MAS 98, MI 199, CNH 66, Ripollès-Llorens 389-90.
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.

Vives 18-1, 2, Hill 23-2, MAS 96-97, MI 200, CNH 64-65, Ripollès-Llorens 391397.

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

CN BAEBI GLAB L CALPVRN AED C S: 1. Ex coll. Petit, ( = Ripollès-Llorens 392d) 24; 2-32. Ripollès-Llorens 391-392a-c, e-r, 393-395, OE 1-2.
L CALPVR AED COL GN BAEBI: 33.
Cores coll. (= Arcanos 23/11/1989, lot 26 = Ripollès-Llorens 397b), 13.9; 34-35. See Ripollès-Llorens 396-397a. Forgery: Hervera (= Heiss 28-18) on which, in adition, the letters GVR on the obv. legend were tooled.


S2-I-199C/ 1


S2-I-199C/33
S2-I-199D AE. $29 \mathrm{~mm}, 16.28 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 3 (1).[0]
Ripollès-Llorens 407a.
[] BAEB GLOB [A]E[D COL] M POP

RV[?]; Female helmeted head, r. SAGV; prow, r.; Nike above; in front, caduceus.

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


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

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

## Dertosa

205-209. See now M. M. Llorens, X. Aquilué, Ilercavonia-Dertosa $i$ les seves encunyacions monetàries, Barcelona, 2001.

206/2. Cores coll., 4.6.
209/3. NY 24362 is a forgery. The average weight of the $R P C 209$ is now 4.23 ( 3 pieces).

## Tarraco

p. 102/11-12. Two specimens belonging to the alleged local imitation of RPC 217 (217a on plate 16) in the M. Civico C. Verri (= E. Arslan, M. Cunegatti, L. Pozzi, Museo Civico "Carlo Verri". Catalogo delle collezioni numismatiche. Le monete greche. Parte I. HispaniaSicilia, Comune di Biassono, 2002, no. 80-81), 2.17 and 1.14. The right reading of the rev. legend seems to be C A I B, on coin no. 81.

211/43. NY HSA 24568, 3.67.
214/12. M. Civico C. Verri (= E. Arslan, M. Cunegatti, L. Pozzi, Museo Civico "Carlo Verri". Catalogo delle collezioni numismatiche. Le monete greche. Parte I. Hispania-Sicilia, Comune di Biassono, 2002, n ${ }^{\circ} 79$ ), 1.95; 13. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 91, 2,19; 14. Coll. R. A. (= P. P. Ripollès - M. Llorens, Arse-Saguntum. Historia monetaria de la ciudad y su territorio, Sagunto, 2002, p. 526, no. 128), 2.04; 15. Cores coll., 2.18.

216/11. Aureo 21-22/10/2003, lot 149 (= Aureo 31/5/2006, lot 59), 2.51; 12. Aureo 15-16/12/2004, lot 3340, 2.32; 13. Herrero 11/5/2006, lot 35, 3.15.

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

219/20. Herrero 5/2/2004, lot 63, 23.43.
220/7. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$ 10, 24.3, 5 h.

223/3. J. Benages, Les monedes de Tarragona, Tarragona, 1994, p. 176, no. 6, 23.24.

226/9. Aureo 15-16/12/2004, lot 303, 27.79; 10. Cores coll., 27.8 (= ANE 7-9/3/1989, lot 220).

227/8-9. IVDJ 2724-2725, 22.59, 21.17.
230/3. Aureo 7-8/3/1994, lot 551, 9.34 (CTT); 4. Benages, 1997, p. 21, n 14 (CTT).

## Emporiae

236/47. Ва 33669, 11.20.
237/38-39. IVDJ 2418, 2420, 12.44 ([E]MPORIT), 14.21 (EMPORIT).

238/39. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 278, 9.55 (P L L L on line); 40. Ba 20814, 11.70 (P L L L on line).

239/71. Ba 4577, 1.51.
241/67. L 94, 9.47; 68. Moreda 30/4/1993, lot 310, 11, cmk: and DD on the obv.; 69-70. Ba 9754, 14337, 7.92, 11.60 (both with cmk: and DD on the obv.).

242/27. Museo Civico C. Verri (= E. Arslan, M. Cunegatti, L. Pozzi, Museo Civico "Carlo Verri". Catalogo delle collezioni numismatiche. Le monete greche. Parte I. Hispania-Sicilia, Comune di Biassono, 2002, n ${ }^{\circ} 41$, 10.02; 28. M 4404, 10.87.

244/27. IVDJ 2458, 1.85.
245/29. Stockholm (= SNG 1597), 5.81; 30. IVDJ 2431, 9.24 (EMPORIT).

248/35. IVDJ 2436, 10.72 .
249/11. Cores coll., 7.8; 12-13. IVDJ 2437-2438, 12.06 (EMPORI), 9.05 (EMPORIT); 14. Ba 20798, 9.18 (EMPORIT).

250/23. Museo Civico C. Verri (= E. Arslan, M. Cunegatti, L. Pozzi, Museo Civico "Carlo Verri". Catalogo delle collezioni numismatiche. Le monete greche. Parte I. Hispania-Sicilia, Comune di Biassono, 2002, $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 40$ ), 12.67; 24. IVDJ 2439, 8.28; 25-26. Ba 5084, 109204, 8.55 (cmk: DיD on the obv.), 10.48.

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 (= BnF 1743), 6.84, cmk: and DD 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: D•D on the obv.; 398-399. $\mathrm{P}(=B n F 1762,1764)$, 10.70 (cmk: D.D on the obv. and rev.), 8.23 (cmk: D.D on the obv.); 400. Ba 20861, 9.55 (cmk: DD, and $\boldsymbol{\square}$ on the obv.).

258/37. Bа 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. Amela, 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 LepidaCelsa según sus documentos numismáticos: su ceca imperial', $A E s p A, 76,2003$, pp. 273-290, tries to argue that the imperial aurei and denarii of 'uncertain mint 1 (Colonia Caesaraugusta?)' (RIC I ${ }^{2}$, 26-49) were struck at Celsa and that colonial bronze was minted to supply the army. These hypotheses, none of them proven, are heavily biased in favour of the army. We disagree with these points of view, see RPC I, pp. 9 and 16-17.
A possible lead test-piece of a reverse die of an as of Celsa has been published by E. Collado and M. Gozalbes ‘Un plomo inédito de Celsa’, Gac. Num. 122, 1996, 47-51.

261/37. IVDJ 2517, 18.26 (CVIL on the obv.). 38. Cores coll., 17.6 (CVIL on the obv.).

265/9. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 90 (= Aureo 1617/12/1997, lot 1240), 7.80; 10. Aureo 21/1/1997, lot 151, 4.82; 11. Herrero 24/5/1990, lot, 40, 7.56; 12. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 447, 7.97; 13. Aureo 2/7/1996, lot 6.62; 14. Vico 19/11/1992, lot 34, 6.9, with uncertain cmk: on the obverse; 15. Aureo $31 / 5 / 2006$, lot 43, 7.14. Forgery: 1. Aureo 7/03/2001, lot 165, 6.32 (this coin was cast from the IVDJ 2530, 6.77 or both are cast from an as yet not identified model; confirmation about genuineness of IVDJ 2530 needed).

266/4. Aureo 30/5/2000, lot 64 (= Aureo 3/3/1999, lot 1195), 5.18; 5. Herrero 16/10/2003, lot $89,6.55$, the legends seem tooled; 6 . RAH 3090, 5.48; 7. Aureo $1 / 7 / 2004$, lot 2118 (= Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 84), 5.19.

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) (A. M. Faria, R. P. Arq. 2.1, 1999, p. 270). 3. Cores coll., 6.3.

268/2. Villaronga photofile 7230, 3.2 (CAL); 3. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 85, 3.31 (CAL).

269/67. Variant with FRON on the rev., Aureo 1617/12/1997, lot 1241, 18.66; 68. Another variant with POMPE on the rev., Vico 16/3/1999, lot 22, 15.20; 69. Aureo 1/7/1999, lot 2240, 14.52, seemingly with BVC on the rev.


273/135. Cores coll., 11.8, (V I C[EL] / L BAGGIO / [MN FESTO] / II VIR) letters L and B, of L BACCIO, are inverted.

275/8. Aureo 18-19/12/2001, lot 294, 3.55. 9. Vico 13/6/2002, lot 31, 3.6; 10. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 92, 4.10; 11. RAH 3155, 3.08; 12. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 167, 4.11; 13. Vico 9/6/2005, lot 25 (= Hervera 27/6/2006, lot 91), 3.1.

276/16. MARQ(= CMTM, lám. 36-180), 3.80; 17. Aureo 26/4/94, lot 2143, 5.45; 18. Aureo 15$16 / 12 / 1999$, lot 2073, 7.79; 19. Vico 11/3/2004, lot 32, 7.1; 20. Hervera 15/11/05, lot 99, 4.2.

277/4. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1282, 3.13; 5. Aureo 22/9/1999, lot 209, 3.45; 6. Herrero 10/10/2002, lot 103 (= Aureo 19-20/10/1999, lot 1229), 4.89; 7. Aureo 2/7/2002, lot 2309 (= Aureo 1/7/2004, lot 2121 = Aureo 26/4/2006, lot 2139), 4.14; 8. RAH 3158, 3.55; 9. Aureo 21-22/4/1998, lot 131, 3.09; 10. Aureo 26/4/1994, lot 265, 4.17. 11. Cores coll., 4.3.

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.

281/18. Mi (= SNG 309), 11.33; 19. Cores coll., 14.00; 20-21. Stockholm (= SNG 1680-1691), 11.02, 12.68.

282/3. Aureo 21-22/4/1998, lot 165 (= Aureo 28/10/1991, lot 158), 2.51 (obv. legend: MVN, but it seems tooled); 4. Aureo 4/3/1998, lot 1485 (= VicoPliego 20/11/2002, lot $118=$ Vico 13/11/2003, lot 76 ), 2.35; 5. Aureo 3/3/1999, lot 1232 (= Aureo 24/1/2001, lot 328), 2.65 (obv. legend: MVN); 6. Vico 17/11/1994, lot 55 (= Aureo 14/6/1994, lot 2186) 3.0 (obv. legend: VV); 7. IVDJ 2507, 1.9 (tooled, but VV); 8. Montañés coll., 2,81. We are not still sure about the reading of the obv. legend (VV, MVN, MV or MV (?)) because some coins seem tooled, but we prefer VV.

284/26. Stockholm (= SNG 1682), 10.44.
285/16. IVDJ 3043, 12.59; 17-18. Stockholm (= SNG 1683-1684), 9.89, 12.63.

286/23-25. Stockholm (= SNG 1685-1688), 6.66, 5.77, 5.96, 5.21.

287/22-23. IVDJ 3048-3049, 12.69, 11.95. 24-25. Stockholm (= SNG 1689-1690), 13.02, 11.42.

288/4. IVDJ 3050, 7.92; 5. Cores coll., 8.8.
289/19-20. IVDJ 3052-3053, 11.09, 10.66; 21-23. Stockholm (= SNG 1691-1693), 10.93, 897, 10.71.

292/9-10. Stockholm (= SNG 1695-1696), 6.51, 4.70.
293/7. IVDJ 3057, 2.66; 8. Aureo 29/10/2002, lot 2306, 3.60; 9. Afinsa 9/10/2003, lot 300. 3.1; 10. Herrero 16/10/2003, lot 121, 2.98; 11-12. Aureo 26/1/1999, lots 356-7, 3.53, 3.13; 13. Herrero 18/5/1995, lot 73 (= Herrero 19/5/1994, lot $140=$ Aureo 19710/1994, lot 1157), 3.08.

S-293B/4. Cores coll., 3.5.
294/2. Tarkis 5/10/2000, lot 3, 3.12 .
295/25-26. Stockholm (= SNG 1698-1699), 10.47, 10.12; 27. Vico 8/6/2006, lot 3100, 11.8.

296/32-33. Stockholm (= SNG 1700-1701), 11.88, 14.62.

297/16-17. Stockholm (= SNG 1702-1703), 15.08, 12.75.

298/7. IVDJ 3064, 5.78; 8. Montañés coll., 6.07.
300/7. Aureo 9/4/2003, lot 3343, 23.50, obv. and rev. damaged by a round punch mark.

301/8. IVDJ 3066, 11.88.
302/25. IVDJ 3068, 16.15; 26-27. Stockholm (= SNG 1705-1706), 11.52, 13.51.

303/8. IVDJ 3071, 5.93; 9. Aureo 14-15/1/1992, lot 781, 5.93.

## Caesaraugusta

M. Gómez Barreiro, 'El papel de la colonia de Caesaraugusta en el contexto imperial augústeo. El testimonio histórico de la numismática', $A E s p A, 76$, 2003, pp. 291-307, discusses the date of settlement, given support to years 15-14 BC, moving from it the imperial aurei and denarii of 'uncertain mint 1 (Colonia Caesaraugusta?)' ${ }^{(R I C} \mathrm{I}^{2}, 26-49$, dated 19-18 BC ), because dates are incompatible. Gómez also deals with finds, halved and countermarked coins. Eight new coin analyses have been published by M. Gómez, Actas XI Congreso Nacional de Numismática, Zaragoza, 2002, pp. 104-109, with some interesting information for entries $R P C$ 344, 363 and 365 (see below).
More ancient forgeries of $R P C$ 352: Aureo 21/10/1997, 1309 (= Aureo 29/9/1998, lot 454), 6.23 (rev. die is the same as NAH 1090); of RPC 354355, IVDJ no. 3001-3004, 8.48, 5.34, 5, 5.73 (no. $3002=$ Gil Farrés no. 147).
p. 119. Left column, fourteen line, instead of Vives 137 read Vives 153.

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

305/17. Lanz 94 (Benz), 1999, lot 121; 18. IVDJ 2923, 13.08 (GAESARAVGVSTA, LVTATI, FABIO); 19. Aureo 28/5/2003, lot 53, 12.52 (CAESAR AVGVSTA, LVTATI, FABI).

306/8-9. IVDJ 2924-2925, 14.91 (cmk: - on the obv.), 12.71 .

S-308A/2. IVDJ 2927, 11.56.
308/4. Oslo, 8.12 (cast in BM).
309/31. Stockholm (= SNG 1712), 12.47 ([CAE]SARAVGSTA [L CASSIO] C VALE FEN II VIR); 32-33. Cores coll., 13.8 (cmk: ( $\hat{\imath}$ on the obv.), 11.2 (cmk: $\mathfrak{\text { © }}$ on the obv.); 34. Ba 44686, 9.84 ([CAESAR AVGVSTA] L CASSIO C VALER FENE II VIR); 35. M 8013, 12.10 (CAESAR AVGVSTA L CASSIO C VALE FEN II VIR).

311/15. Herrero 20/5/1999, lot 15, 6.67 (II VIR to r.); 16. Aureo16-17/12/1997, lot 3290, 8.31; 17. Aureo 2/7/2002, lot 2225, 7.31.

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

314/37-39. IVDJ 2935-2937, 7.22, 8.98, 12.31 (cmk: T on the obv.); 40. NY Newell 65138, 8.90 (cmk: © © on the obv.); 41-42. Cores coll., 10.10 (cmk: © © on the obv.), 14.80 (cmk: $\mathbf{E E}$ on the obv.). 43. IVDJ 2958, 10.22 (cmk: ( $\mathbb{A}$ ) on the rev) (it is not $R P C$ 322).

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

316/24. IVDJ 2940, 3.75.
317/11-14. Stockholm (=SNG 1724-1727), 14.05, 11.92, 14.00, 11.22 (cmk: © $\mathfrak{\text { on the obv.); 15. ANE }}$ 11/12/1991, lot 40. 16. IVDJ 2943, 10.10.

318/17. IVDJ 2944, 13.61; 18. Stockholm (= SNG 1728), 14.94.

319/8. IVDJ 2946, 24.30; IVDJ, no. 2947 is a tooled or counterfeit specimen; 9. Vico 12/11/1998, lot 22, 27.00; 10. Villaronga coll., 23.4.


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 Til on the rev); 53-57. Stockholm (= SNG 1730-1734), 12.95, 10.67 (cmk: $\boldsymbol{T}$ ( ${ }^{3}$ on the rev.), 13.29, 12.58, 12.35; 58. M 8140, 9.57 (cmk: $\mathfrak{\bigcirc}$ on the obv.).

322/46. MMAG liste 518, 1989, lot 29, 13.74 (~ [CAES]AR AVGVSTA; $\cup$ ITER, TITIO); 47-53. IVDJ 2951-2957, 11.87, 14.74, 12.73, 8.26 (cmk: 仿 on the obv.), 10.17, 11.80, 10.46; 54-60. Stockholm (= SNG 1735-1741), 11.84, 13.31, 15.54, 9.81 (cmk: ㄹ on the rev.), 11.40, 12.30, 9.44; 61-62. Cores coll.,
 obv.); 63. NY HSA 20975, 10.54 (cmk: ( $\mathbb{A}$ on the rev.).

323/7. IVDJ 2959, 7.67.
327/19-21. IVDJ 2963-2965, 12.56 (cmk: [AA on the rev.), 10.59, 13.10.

328/21-24. Stockholm (= SNG 1746-1749), 11.97, 10.28, 11.50 (TIB FLAVO PRAEF GERMAN L IVVENT LVPERCO II VIR), 9.95 (cmk: and on the obv.); 25-26. IVDJ 2966-2967, 11.18 (TIB FLAVO PRAEF GERMAN LIVVENT LVPERCO II VIR $), 12.42$.

329/8. Aureo 2/7/2003, lot 85, 6.75; 9. Stockholm (= SNG 1750), 7.00.

S2-I-329A AE. $16 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.46 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: $4 . \quad[0]$ AVGVSTVS DIVI F; laureate head, 1 . FLAVO ET LVPERCO; within wreath.

1. Cores coll. (= Herrero 28/5/1998, lot 63 (= Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 21), 3.46 .


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 $R P C$ 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 (= SNG 1751), 5.38.

331/3. Cores coll., 7,3 (obv. AVGVSTVS CCA).
333/17. IVDJ 2973, 13.26; 18-19. Stockholm (= SNG 1752-1753), 10.24, 13.64 (mark on the obv.).

334/21. Herrero 5/2/2004, lot 17, 13.81 .
337/2. Aureo 2/7/2002, lot 7.48.
338/5. IVDJ 2977, 10.42.
339/14. IVDJ 2979, 12.45; 15-17. Stockholm (= SNG 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: 仅 on the rev.); 26. IVDJ 2974, 12.67 (wrongly catalogued as RPC 334).

342/10. Herrero 10/10/2002, lot 34, 12.09. 11. Cores coll., 12.6; 12. Stockholm (= SNG 1764), 12.40; 13. IVDJ 2981, 12.74.

343/22-25. 2982-2985, 13.95 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR), 10.59, 13.17 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR), 11.30 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS; NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR VIR); 26. M 8305, 13.02 (TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F 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 $R P C$ 344, has the following results: $\mathrm{Cu} 93.4 \%$; $\mathrm{Sn}: 0.24 \%$; Pb: $0.09 \%$; Zn 4.7 \%.

344/7. Vico 12/11/1998, lot. 23, 25.80 (TI CAES AR DIVI AVGV F AVGVSTVS PO MAX TR POT XXX). 8. Gores coll., 23.6. (TI CAE[SAR DIVI AVGV F ] AVGVST P M TR POT XXX; [PIETA]TI AVGVSTA[E CAE]); 9. Aureo 31/5/2006, lot 39, 22.02 (TI CAES - AR DIVI AVGV F AVGVSTVS PO MAX TR POT XXX).

345/9. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 74, 20.37.

346/22. Herrero 5/2/2004, lot 16, 24.75; 23-24. IVDJ 2989-2990, 19.88, 33.90.

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; C C A; 3. Calicó 89/11/1978, lot 717, 11.26.

348/6. Cores coll., 14.
352/2. ANE 11-12/1961, lot 55. More ancient forgeries: see above, p. 17.

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.

355/13. IVDJ 3000, 6.25, 8.48. More ancient forgeries: see above, p. 17.

360/6. IVDJ 3008 (= Gil Farrés, no. 162), 10.74; 7. Cores coll., 12.8.

361/18-19. IVDJ 3009-3010, 5.49, 6.72; 20. Cores coll., 5.7.

S2-I-361A AE. 4,05 g (2), 18 mm . Axis: var. [0]
TI CAES-AR; laureate head, r. QROSC C QTVREL; in field, C C A.

1. Herrero $\mathbf{1 / 1 2 / 2 0 0 5}$, lot 34, 4.90; 2. Cores coll., 3.2 (tooled). The reading is not completely certain.


362/6. Aureo 17/10/2001, lot 3155, 13.97; 7. Vico 17/11/1994, lot 10, 11.80; 8. Aureo 22/9/2003, lot 163, 14.09.
363. Metal analysis on a coin, published by M. Gómez (p. 106), shows that it was struck on brass (Cu $82.1 \%$; $\mathrm{Zn} 14.52 \%$ ); so, this denomination must be considered as a dupondius and the order of entries RPC 362 and 363 must be reversed.

363/5. Triton III, 30/11/1999, lot 729, 12,59; 6. IVDJ 3013, 9.59.
365. $R P C$ proposed (with uncertainty) a sestertius, but it was struck on almost pure copper (Cu 96,4 \%; Sn
$0.98 \% ; \mathrm{Zn} 0.76 \%$; $\mathrm{Pb} 0,58 \%$ ), according to the results of a coin published by M. Gómez (p. 107).

365/10. IVDJ 3014, 22.81; 11. Herrero 4/4/2002, lot 1010 (= Herrero 8/5/1997, lot $14=$ Vechi 5/6/1998, lot $968=$ Herrero 21/12/2000, lot $17=$ Hervera 25/9/2003, lot 78), 18; 12-13. Stockholm (= SNG 1782-1783), 24.25, 24.34; 14. Tarkis 9/6/1994, lot 99, 24.81; 15. Vico 16/3/1995, lot 11, 23.00; 16. Montañés, coll., 26.45.

366/4. IVDJ 3016, 10.20.
367/30. Cores coll., 14.2 (CCA LEPIDO ET GEMELLO).

368/9. Vico 12/11/1998, lot 25, 27; 10. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 79, 24.36.

369/11. Aureo 7-8/3/1994, lot 271 (= Calicó 89/11/1978, lot 725), 22.48; 12. Aureo 1/7/1997, lot 2126 (= Aureo 16-17/12/1996, lot 81), 22.53; 13. Herrero 11/1/1996, lot 223, 23.47.

372/4. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 2, 12.40; 5. Ba $44712,9.09$.

373/6. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 81, 23.13, pierced.
376/11. Vico 12/11/1998, lot 24 ( $=$ Argenor Numismatique S.A. 13/4/1999, lot 129), 26.40; 12. Herrero 11/1/1996, lot 222, 25.41.

377/12. Vico 12/11/1998, lot. 28, 13.60; 13. Aureo 2/6/2004, lot 2127, 13.09.

380/14. IVDJ 3033, 12.42; 15. Aureo 26/4/1994, lot 204, 12.66.

383/4. Tarkis 9/7/1998, lot 94, 26.11.
385/7. ANE 11-12/1961, lot 77; 8. ANE 1/12/1998, lot 51, 9.18.

386/16. Calicó 8-9/11/1978, lot 723, 12.94.

## Bilbilis

387/28. IVDJ 2514, 12.36.
388/31-35. IVDJ 2509-2513, 12.88, 10.97, 12.19, 10.30, 15.22; 36-37. Stockholm (= SNG 1803-1804), 13.18, 11.16 (cmk: for on the obv.); 38. Aureo 24/1/2001, lot 256, 10.83 (cmk: $\boldsymbol{\text { Vid }}$ on the rev.).

389/20. NY 1953.171.1634, 10.6 (genuine?) (cmk: 〇
on the obv); 21. IVDJ 3072, 11.78; 22. Cores coll., 9.8 (cmk: ©A on the rev.).

390/29-30. IVDJ 3075, 3078 (wrongly catalogued as RPC 391), 11.54, 7.99 (both, cmk: $\boldsymbol{L A}$ on the rev.); 3132. NY HSA 24369 y $24370,10,10.7$ (both, with cmk:

391/35. Specimen countermarked with monogram cmk 93 ( Moneda antigua y vida económica en las comarcas del Vinalopó, Valencia, 1998, coin $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 62$; 36. Vico 15/11/2001, lot 29, 13.00.

392/81. Aureo 15-16/12/2004, lot 3183, 12.92 (AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE; MVN AVGVSTA BILBILIS M SEMP TIBERI L LICI VARO II VIR); 82-88. Stockholm (= SNG 18141820), 18,61, 12.77, 12.06, 11.76, 15.73, 13.10 (cmk: © on the obv.), 11.07 (cmk: $\mathbb{Q} \mathbb{R}$ and $\bigcirc$ on $\epsilon$, on the obv.); 89-90. NY 1953.171.1635, HSA 24376, 10.8 (cmk: © 15 on the obv.), 11.8 (cmk: $\boldsymbol{J}$ on the obv.).

393/8. IVDJ 3083, 9.18.
394/10. Aureo 26/1/1999, lot 231, 5.47 (AVGVSTA BILB SEM M SEMP TIBERI L LICI VARO II VIR); 11. Craven-Bartle 1995, lot 1150 (MVN AVGVSTA BIL M SEMP TIBERI L LICI VARO II VIR); 12. Vico 25/11/1996, lot 8 (MVN AVGVSTA BIL M SEMP TIBERI L LICI VARO II VIR).

395/65 = M. 3, 642, 3 (= SNG Glasgow 110),14.36 (not 13.53 ( $R P C$ ) nor 13.71 (Macd.). 73-75. IVDJ 3085-3087, 13.04, 12.17 (cmk: $\boldsymbol{W}_{\boldsymbol{W}}$ on the obv.), 12.85 (cmk: $\mathfrak{\smile}$ on the obv.). 76-82. Stockholm (= SNG 1821-1827), 12.03, 12.00, 10.29, 13.10, 13.23, 12.68, 12.66 (cmk: $\mathfrak{C}^{?}$ on the obv.).

396/18. Moreda 30/4/1993, lot 94, 6.8; 19. Aureo 22/9/1997, lot 235, 7.77; 20. Aureo 4/3/1998, lot 1437, 6.93; 21. Stockholm (= SNG 1828), 6.64.

397/37-38. IVDJ 3089-3090, 13.91, 12.08; 39-41. Stockholm (= SNG 1829-1831), 14.33, 12.74, 13.38. 42. M 7959, 11.38 (CAP, TR ANO). Coin $R P C$ 397/25 (= L 975) has the legend CAP, TRANQ and not CAPE, TRANQ.

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

398/20. CNG 7/12/1994, lot 470, 11.98 (L AELIO

SEIANO erased); 21-22. IVDJ 3092-3093, 12.23, 12.88 (AELIO SEIANO erased); 23-25. Stockholm (= SNG 1832-1834), 10.81, 14.26, 12.90.

399/8. IVDJ 3094, 6.76.
400/26-28. IVDJ 3095-3097, 10.67 (C CORN REFE M HELV FRONTO), 11.43 (C CORN REFEC M HE LV FRONT), 11.02 (C COR REF M HELV FRONTO); 29-33. Stockholm (= SNG 18361840), $11.08,11.58,12.63,12.20,14.02$; 34. Hervera 25/9/2003, lot 70, 12.80; 35. Vico 7/3/2002, lot 12, 13.80 .

## Turiaso

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

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

402/3. Cores coll., 15.2.
403/46-51. Stockholm (= SNG 1846-1851), 8.41, 12.36, 14.82, 15.31 (cmk: $\$$ on the obv.), 11.95, 12.12; 52. NY HSA 20925, 9.86 (cmk: © 4 on the obv.); 53-54. IVDJ 3098-3099, 12.10, 14.27.

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

405/34. IVDJ 3102, 13.97; 35. NY HSA 20927, 12.09 (cmk: $\mathbf{8}$ on the obv.).

406/10. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 536, 7.10.
407/2. Cores coll. (= Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1320), 3.56; 3. Herrero 4/4/2002, lot 100, 3,75 (letters PP on the obv. legend have been erased, probably when cleaning).

S2-I-407A AE. $15 \mathrm{~mm}, 3 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 10 (1). [0]
IMP AVG P P; laureate head, r.
IMP; within wreath. Traces of letters above?

1. Cores coll., 3 .


408/20-21. Stockholm (= SNG 1857-1858), 14.88 (cmk: © on the obv.), 12.02 (cmk: $\mathbb{R}$ on the obv.).

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: © ${ }^{(1)}$ the obv.). These coins are the only ones on which it is possible to read the upper left part of the rev. legend, since on other coins this part is off flan or has been poorly minted. DCPH II, pp. 374-375 has proposed the reading MVN AV, but it is not absolutely certain that in that part of the legend MVN AV has to be read, since: (1) the supposed crosspiece of the letter A is not like 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 reachs 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.


9-11. Stockholm (= SNG 1861-1863), 11.73, 12.90, 11.36; 12. Ba 44778, 11.49 (cmk: $\mathbb{R}$ on the obv.).

411/33 = M. 3, 653,2 (= SNG Glasgow 113): confirm Macdonald is correct with rev. MVN; 35-37. IVDJ 3109-3111, 13.55 (MVN), $14.14(\mathrm{MVN}), 12.69$ (MVN); 38-44. Stockholm (= SNG 1864-1870), all coins with MVN on the rev., 10.07, 12.84, 12.23, 12.56, 13.00, 12.18, 11.18 (cmk: on the obv.); 45. NY 1953.171.1622, 8.81 (cmk: 仿 on the obv.); 46. Cores coll., 11.19 (cmk: $\mathbb{R}$ and $S$ on the obv.).

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; TVRIASO MN SVLP LVCAN M SEMP FRONT), 10.63 (AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; SVLP LVCAN), 13.51 (cmk: $\mathfrak{C}$ on the obv.), 14.90 (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 $\boldsymbol{\top T}$ on the obv.), 7.99 (countemark $\mathcal{Q} \mathfrak{J}$ on the obv.), 11.49 (countemark $\$$ on the obv.), 11.51 (countemark on the obv.); 81-85. Stockholm (= SNG 1871-1875), 10.85, 10.65, 13.81, $12.29(\mathrm{PONT}), 11.12$ (countemark on the obv.) (all coins with obv. legend TI CAESAR AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP); 86. Superior Galleries 710/6/1982, lot 444 (cmk: $\mathbb{\mathbb { R }}$ on the obv.); 87. Villaronga coll., 12.2 (TI CAESAR AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP; MVN TVRIASO MN SVLP LVCAN M SEMP FRONT) (cmk: $\boldsymbol{*}$ on the obv.).

414/12. IVDJ 3121, 5.81. 13. Aureo 26/4/1994, lot 516, 6.27; 14. Tarkis 23/4/1998, lot 63 (= Aureo 1617/12/1997, lot 1316), 5.97; 15. Aureo 26/1/1999, lot 401 (= Aureo 15/4/1997, lot 2204), 8.29.

415/ 7. ANE 19-21/12/1989, lot 269 (MARIO); 8. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1324 (= Aureo 29/9/1998, lot $986=$ Aureo 24/1/2001, lot 364), 6.21 (MARIO).

417/65-72. Stockholm (= SNG 1879-1886), 12.40 (SERE), 12.78 (SERE) (cmk: © © 13.51 (SER), 11.84 (SER) (cmk: © $\int$ on the obv.), 13.26, 13.30, 10.00 (cmk: $\mathbb{A}$ on the rev.) (broken); 73-75. NY 1953.171.1626, HSA 20957, HSA 20950, 11.34 (cmk: 0 on the obv.), 12.43 (cmk: © $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { a } \\ \text { on the }\end{array}\right.$ obv.), 9.42 (cmk: © $\uparrow$ on the obv.); 76-80. IVDJ 31233127, 9.99, 10.41 (SERE), 12.38, 9.08 (cmk: ©(A) on the rev.), 14.97 (cmk: (a) and (A) on the rev.); 81. Cores coll., 9.34 (cmk: (46) on the obv.); 82. Ba 100912, 13.68 (SER); 83. Vico 13/11/2003, lot 110, 11.20 (cmk: T on the rev.).

418/62-65. IVDJ 2128-3130, 10.86 ((C) MVN TVR M PONT MARS $(\sim)$ MARI VEGET $(\rightarrow)$ II / VIR), $6.41,11.00((\rightarrow)$ MVN TVR $(\sim)$ M PONT MARSO ( $\downarrow$ ) C MARI VEGETO $(\rightarrow)$ II / VIR) (cmk: 夭̛య on the obv.), $12.73((\rightarrow)$ MVN TVR $(\sim)$ M PONT MARSO ( - ) C MARI VEGETO $(\rightarrow)$ II / VIR); 66-72. Stockholm (= SNG 1887-1893), 13.84, 13.65, 11.35, 13.24, 10.59 (cmk: $\odot$ on the obv.), 8.84 (cmk: $\bigcirc$ on the obv.), 11.84 (cmk: $\odot$ on the obv.) (all coin with rev. legend $(\rightarrow)$ MVN TVR $(\sim)$ M PONT MARSO $(\backsim)$ C MARI VEGETO $(\rightarrow)$ II / VIR); 73-78. NY 1953.171.1625, HSA 11939, 20967 (forgery?), 20968,

20972，57．5518，8．92，10．64， $8.46((\rightarrow)$ MVN TVR $(\sim)$ M PONT MARSO（ $~()$ C MARI VEGETO $(\rightarrow)$ II／VIR）， 11.18 （ $\rightarrow$ ）MVN TVR（ $\sim$ ）M PONT MARSO（ $\checkmark$ ）C MARI VEGETO $(\rightarrow$ II／VIR）， 9.74 $((\rightarrow)$ MVN TVR（ $\sim)$ M PONT MARSO（（ ）C MARI VEGETO $(\rightarrow$ II／VIR）， 13.21 （all with cmk： $\mathcal{O}$ on the obv．）；79．Calicó 8－9／11／1978，lot 798， 10.39 （cmk：（1）on the rev．）．

419／51－56．IVDJ 3132－3137，13．79，13．98，12．90，
 AQVIN M CELS PAL VD）；57－64．Stockholm（＝ SNG 1894－1901），12．18，13．61，12．79， 8.84 （broken）， 11．89，14．58，10．07， 15.30 （cmk：© on the obv．）；65－ 67．NY HSA 20962， 57.5522 （forgery？）y 20963， 12．17，10．90， 12.47 （all with cmk：©（1）on the obv．）； 68. Calicó 8－9／11／1978，lot 800， 11.83 （cmk：（D）on the rev．）．

420／10．Aureo 17／10／2001，lot 3221 （＝Aureo $24 / 1 / 2001$ ，lot 365），6．35；11．Aureo 16－ 17／12／2002，lot 3205，5．78；12．IVDJ 3139， 4.86 （broken）；13．Stockholm（＝SNG 1902），4．78；14．Vico 16／3／1995，lot 71，5．4；15．Aureo 22／9／1997，lot 384，4．61；16．Aureo 21／10／1997，lot 1328 （＝Aureo 29／9／1998，lot 987），5．50；17．Aureo 30／5／2000， 2112，5．56；18．Aureo 16－17／9／2001，lot 445，5．25．

421／3．IVDJ 3140，3．77；4．IVDJ 3141，5．61； 5. IVDJ 3142，5．47；6．Herrero 10／10／2002，lot 153， 4．82；7．Cores coll．， 4.

422／12．Aureo 7／3／2001，lot 537，24．54；13．CNG 22／5／2002，lot 1179， 26.56 （pierced）．

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

## Cascantum

425／49－55．IVDJ 3146－3152，11．87， 11.55 （cmk：$\bigcirc$ on the obv．）， 12.25 （cmk：$〔$ on the obv．）， $11.10(\mathrm{cmk}:$ CAS and © on the rev．）， $10.64(\mathrm{cmk}$ ： $\boldsymbol{T}$ I on the obv．）， 10.39 （cmk：$\uparrow \bigcirc$ on the obv．；and CAS and two times $\mathbf{C}$ on the rev．）， $9.83 ; 56-58$ ．Stockholm（＝SNG 1905－1907），12．63，11．78，12．44；59－63．NY HSA 20810，11931，1953．171．1627－1628，23605， 10.92 （cmk：CAS and two times © on the rev．）， 11.39 （cmk：©AS and © on the rev．）， 11.92 （cmk：© on the obv．）， 10.31 （cmk： $\mathbb{( A}$ on the rev．），11．86； 64. Aureo 21／1／2004，lot 240， 13.66 （cmk：on the rev．）．

426／18．IVDJ 3157，6．85；19．Stockholm（＝SNG 1908），4．72．

427／64－66．IVDJ 3153－3155，13．58， 10.33 （cmk：U on the obv．），12．58；67－76．Stockholm（＝SNG 1909－ 1918），12．60，10．20，12．39，16．14，13，66（cmk：© on the obv．）， 13.18 （cmk：政 1 on the rev．）， 11.36 （cmk： © on the rev．）， 11.80 （cmk：© and CAS on the rev．）， 13.63 （cmk：© and CAS on the rev．）， 12.66 （cmk：<br>：on the rev．）；77－98．NY 1953．171．1629， HSA 23602，1953．171．1630，HSA 20808， 1953．171．1631，HSA 20814，Newell 69858，69859， 69860，HSA 20813，Newell 69861，HSA 23603， 57．5535，57．5536，20812，Newell 69862，Anderson 2392，HSA 57．5538，57．5539，57．5540，57．5541， 10.95 （cmk：CAS on the rev．）， $11.48,10.41$（cmk： $\mathcal{O}$ on the obv．），12．24， 9.79 （cmk： $\mathcal{\bigcirc}$ on the obv．）， 13.75 （cmk： $\mathcal{\odot}$ on the obv．）， 7.78 （cmk： $\mathcal{P}$ on the obv．）， 14.65 （cmk：CAS and © on the rev．）， 12.31 （ cmk：$\odot$ on the obv．）， 13.40 （cmk： $\mathcal{O}$ on the obv．），13．78， 12.68 （cmk： $\mathcal{O}$ on the obv．and $\mathbb{C}$ and on the rev．）， 9．91， 11.99 （cmk：CAS on the rev．）， 12.34 （cmk： CAS and $\mathbb{C}$ on the rev．）， $12.64,10.13$（cmk： $\mathcal{C}$ on the obv．）， 11.13 （cmk：CAS and $\mathbf{C}$ on the rev．）， $11.26,13.83,11.00$（cmk：$\bigcirc$ on the obv．）， $10.20(\mathrm{cmk}:$ CAS and © on the rev．）；99－100．Cores coll．， 10.9 （cmk： $\mathcal{P}$ on the obv．and $\mathcal{F}$ on the rev．）， 10.8 （cmk： $\boldsymbol{6}$ on the rev．，two times）；101－102．Ba 11859，44732， 13.48 （cmk：© on the rev．）， 11.17 （cmk：© on the obv．）；103．Tarkis 13／2／1997，lot 13， 12.29 （cmk：© and CAS on the rev．）；104．ANE 19－21／12／1989，lot 52 （holed and cmk：（ on the rev．）．

428／9．IVDJ 3156，5．91；10．Stockholm（＝SNG 1919），5．48；11．Aureo 22／9／1997，lot 253，5．27； 12. Aureo 21／10／1997，lot 1332，6．95．

## Graccurris

429／72．P Y－708（＝BnF 2017）， 9.45 （cmk：GR and G on the rev．）；73－81．IVDJ 3158－3166， 10.39 （cmk： GR and $\mathbf{G}$ on the rev．）， 10.69 （cmk： $\mathbb{C}$ on the obv．）， 10.41 （cmk：II on the obv．）， 10.61 （cmk：倍 on the obv．）， 10.58 （cmk：© 1.4 on the obv．）， 10,13 （cmk：GR on the rev．）， 15.46 （cmk：GR on the rev．），11．94， 9．31；82－87．Stockholm（＝SNG 1920－1925）， 14.34
 obv．）， 10.45 （cmk：GR on the rev．）， 14.86 （cmk：$\widehat{\int}$ on the obv．）， 10.93 （cmk：© on the obv．）；88－96．NY 0000．999．30703，Newell 69865，HSA 7539，7541， Newell 69866，1953．171．1632－1633，HSA 57．5542， $57.5544,11.20$（cmk： $\boldsymbol{J}_{\text {on the obv．and }}$ on the rev．）， 11.92 （cmk：$\uparrow$ on the obv．）， 14.66 （cmk：伦 on the obv．）， $11.75,10.86$（cmk：© 4 on the obv．）， 11.39 （cmk： ใ．on the obv．）， 13.37 （cmk：$\uparrow$ on the obv．）， 11.71 （genuine？）（cmk：© $\uparrow$ on the obv．）， 10.08 （cmk： C on
the obv.); 97-100. Ba 44767, 23788, 105737, 30646, 11.91, 11.12, 9.40, 8.64 (all with cmk: © $\widehat{\int}$ on the obv.). 101. Ba 14997, 12.61 (cmk: GR on the rev.); 102. Aureo 26/4/1994, lot 327, 9.50 (cmk: GR on the rev.).

430/8. IVDJ 3167, 7.19; 9. Herrero 13/2/2003, lot 56 (= Herrero 28/5/1998, lot 30), 5.83; 9. Herrero $5 / 2 / 2004$, lot $34,5.15$. NY HSA 24586, Newell 69868, 4.38, 7.56.

## Calagurris

431/14. Aureo 7/3/2001, lot 87, 15.05; 15. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1334, 10.23; 16. Aureo 1516/12/1999, lot 2055, 13.47; 17-18. Aureo 7/3/2001, lots $87-8,15.05,12.48$; 19. Herrero 4/10/2001, lot 40, 14,28; 20. Herrero 14/12/2004, lot 114, 10.99; 21. IVDJ 2539, 12.37.

433/22 = M. 3, 644, 2 (= SNG Glasgow 121): uncertain cmk: (not 78 or 96) on bull not noted in RPC nor in Macd. 45-46. IVDJ 2550-2551, 11.28 (VALER), 19.79 (VALERIO); 47. NY HSA 20755, 14.07 (cmk: $\xlongequal[\substack{\int}]{ }$ on the obv.).

435/23. P (= BnF 2025), 9.13 (cmk: © © 4 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: $\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\searrow}$ on the rev.).

437/21. NY HSA 23577, 9.61 (MEMMI, IVNI) (cmk: $\boldsymbol{I} \boldsymbol{\}$ on the rev.); 22. Cores coll., 12.4; 23-25. IVDJ 2543-2545, 11.28, 12.57, 10.63.

438/27. Gores coll., 11.8 , imitation? The stile is very crude, letters are wrongly engraved, and the obv. die was also used to strike an hybrid coin with a Celsa reverse, see $R P C$ S-451B/1; 28-31. Stockholm (= SNG 1944-1947), 12.08, 11.86, 10.82, 7.84 (cmk: $\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\nabla}$ on the rev.); 32. M 8482, 10.61 (cmk: ( $\mathbb{A}$ on the rev.).


439/29. IVDJ 3168, 10.10; 30-33. Stockholm (= SNG 1948-1951), 12.30, 9.14, 13.25, 11.90; 34. NY HSA 23593, 14.39 (cmk: on the rev.); 35. Cores coll., 11.40 (cmk: $\downarrow \boldsymbol{\checkmark}$ on the rev.); 36. J. Vicent, Cuadernos
de Prehistoria y Arqueología Castellonense 6, 1979, pl. I-9; 37-38. Cores coll., 12,73 (cmk: ® on the rev.), 17.2.

440/30-32. IVDJ 3169-3171, 12.39 ((C) MVN CAL ( $\uparrow$ ) IMP AVGVS), 13.21 ( ( $)$ MVN CAL IMP AVGVS), 14.35, ((U) MVN CAL IMP AVGVS); 3337. Stockholm (= SNG 1952-1956), 11.16, 10.63, 10.79, 13.07, (all: MVN CAL IMP AVGVS); 38. Montañés coll., 13.43 ((U) MVN CAL - IMP AVGVS); 39. Cores coll., 11.36 ((U) MVN CALAG IMP AVGVSTVS).

441/76. Variant with BAEI (perhaps the "B" lobes were missed when engraved), Vico $7 / 3 / 2002$, lot 15, 11.00; 77-78. P (=BnF2041-2042), 9.83 (cmk: © on the obv.), 13.97 (cmk: on the obv. and $\boldsymbol{C A P}$ on the rev.); 79-84. IVDJ 3172-3177, 15.54, 13.03, 11.00, 11.35 (cmk: © on the obv.), $10.55(\mathrm{cmk}$ : $\boldsymbol{T} \mathbf{( 1 )}$ on the rev.), 12.85 (cmk: CAPL on the rev.); 85-90. Stockholm (= SNG 1957-1962), 11.93, 10.82, 9.53, $14.25,10.73$ (cmk: CAPL on the rev.), 8.91; 91. Herrero 1/12/2005, lot 38, 13.93; 92-94. NY Newell 69779, HSA 20828, 57.5405, 12.28 (cmk: © $\uparrow$ on the obv.), 11.42 (cmk: $7 \bar{i}$ on the rev.), 11.20 (cmk: CAP on the rev.); 95. Cores coll., 12.90 (cmk: $\mathbb{\mathbb { R }}$ on the rev.). 96. Ba 44719, 7.63 (broken), (cmk: ©R on the rev.).

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

444/43. Variant without M C I behind the bull, Aureo 4/3/1998, lot 3065, 11.44; 44-46. IVDJ 31803182, 14.75 (PATRIA; CAPE, RVTI), 12.40 (PATRIAE; CAPEL, RVTIL), 12.50; 47-51. Stockholm (= SNG 1967-1972), 14.16 (PATRIAE; CAPEL, RVTIL), 14.05 (cmk: ©) on the obv.), 13.03 (PATRIAE; CAPEL, RVTIL), 10.28 (PATRIAE; CAPE, RVTI), 14.27; 52-54. NY 1944.100.69783, Newell 69784, HSA 23580, 11.42 (cmk: $\square$ and $\mathbf{C}$ on the rev.), 10.48 (uncertain circular cmk: on the obv.), 11.97 (cmk: 乌 on the obv.); 55. Cores coll., 11.07 (cmk: ©f on the obv.).
Correction: coin S-444/42 (= Stockholm 1971) has PATRIAE; CAPE, RVTI and cmk $\llbracket$ on the obv.

445/47-51. IVDJ 3183-3187, 12.43 (M CAL I), 10.27 (cmk: CAPLD on the rev.), 13.88 ( cmk : CAFL on the rev.), 10.83 (M CAL I) (cmk: on the rev.), 12.08 (M CAL I); 52-58. Stockholm (= SNG 19731979), 14.18 (M CAL I), 12.20 (M CAL I), 10.40 (M CAL I), 9.50 (M CAL I), 10.70 (MV CAL I), 11.39 (cmk: CAFDL on the rev.), 8.54 (cmk: CAFLD on the rev.); 59-60. NY HSA 20773, 20775, 10.64 (cmk: © © on the obv. and [C]A PL on the rev.), 11.29 (M C I) (uncertain cmk on the rev., perhaps $\boldsymbol{\Psi} \mathbf{A})$; 61. León

Museum 170, 11.01 (cmk: $\mathfrak{B}$ on the rev.); 62-63. Cores coll., $10.8,11.13$ (cmk: on the rev.); $64 . \mathrm{M}$ 8592, 12.35 (cmk: C on the obv.).

446/3. IVDJ 3188, 13.32 (IMP AVGVSTVS PATER PATRIAE; MVN CAL IVL L VALENTINO L NOVO II VIR). 4. Cores coll., 13.4 (IMP AVGVSTVS P PATRIAE; MV CAL IVL L VALENTINO L NOVO II VIR).

447/47. IVDJ 3189, 12.34; 48-53. Stockholm (= SNG 1980-1985), 11.12, 10.79, 11.97, 11.56, 11.50 (cmk: O on the obv.), 10.48 (cmk: on the rev.); 54-57. NY Newell 69788, 1953.171.1619, HSA 20783,
 the obv.), 12.92 (cmk: $S$ on the obv.), 13.39 (cmk: © on the obv.); 58. $\mathrm{P}(=B n F 2056), 10.40$ (cmk: (S) on the obv. and ( on the rev.).

448/106-115. IVDJ 3190-3199, 11.52, 11.64, 13.38 (cmk: 展 on the obv.), 9.73 (cmk: B on the rev.), 10.31 (cmk: on the rev.), 13.76 (cmk: on the rev.), 8.92 (cmk: Tll on the obv.), 12.13 (CAESAR; SPARSO, SAT VRNINO), 11.96, 10.30; 116-124. Stockholm (= SNG 1986-1994), 13.55, 12.44, 11.68, 12.77 (cmk: © on the obv.), $13.51,10.14,13.28$,
 obv.); 125-138. NY 1953.171.1620-1621, Newell 69793, HSA 20793-20795, 23579, 57.5421-5422, $57.5424,57.5426,57.5428,57.5430-5431,10.98$ (cmk: $\odot$ on the obv.), 8.13 (cmk: ( on the rev.), 13.50 (cmk: $\mathbb{A}$ on the rev.), 12.11 (cmk: $\mathfrak{C}$ on the obv.), 14.32 (cmk: $\mathfrak{\sim}$ on the obv.), 9.21 (cmk: $\mathfrak{\sim}$ on the obv.), 10.91 (cmk: $\mathfrak{W}$ on the obv. and $\mathbf{B}$ on the rev.), 12.57 (CAESAR; SPARSO, SATVRNINO) (cmk: © on the obv.), 12.37 (cmk: $\mathcal{C}$ on the obv.), 10.65 (cmk: $\mathfrak{\omega}$ on the obv.), 12.32 (cmk: $\mathfrak{T}$ on the obv.), 10.88 (cmk: © on the obv.), 12.59 (cmk: © on the obv.), 10.71 (cmk: © on the obv.); 139-143. Cores coll., 12.4 (cmk: on the rev.), 12.3 (cmk: $S$ on the obv.), 11.2 (cmk: $\boldsymbol{X}$ on the obv.), 9.9 (cmk: ST on the rev.), 10.6 (cmk: $\mathcal{G}$ on the rev.); 144. ANE 79/3/1989, lot 113 (cmk: ( on the rev.).

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.

450/69-70. IVDJ 3200-3201, 11.95 (cmk: TO on the obv.), 11.96; 71-78. Stockholm (= SNG 1996-2003), 12.33, 12.05 (cmk: ©s on the obv.), 13.20 (cmk: ©S on the obv.), $12.51,10.30,13.55,11.96$ (cmk: $(\hat{S}$ on the obv.), 13.33 (cmk: $\mathcal{M}$ on the obv.); 79-86. NY Anderson 2333, 0000.999.28981, Newell 6979669797, HSA 20800, 20802, 57.5442, 23607, 13.39 (cmk: 14 on the obv.), 10.03 (cmk: © on the obv.),
14.28 (cmk: $\sqrt[4]{\int}$ on the obv.), 10.20 (cmk: $\mathbb{C R}$ on the

 13.66 (genuine?), (cmk: $\boldsymbol{\Delta 4}$ : on the rev.); 87-88. Cores coll., 10.9, 17.0; 89-90. León Museum 181, 183, 12.68 (cmk: T) on the obv.), 11.81 (cmk: © on the obv.).

451/15-16. IVDJ 3202-3203, 5.76, 8.10; 17-19. Stockholm (= SNG 2004-2006), 5.58, 6.03, 6.11; 2023. NY Newell 69798-69799, HSA 23542, 57.5445, $6.43,6.65,8.35,5.45 ; 24$. Aureo 16-17/12/1997, lot 1219, 7.10; 25. Aureo 15-16/12/1999, lot 2056, 7.73; 26. Aureo 22/9/2003, lot 169, 6.09; 27. Herrero 16/10/2003, lot 32, 7.36; 28. Montañés coll., 7.10.

## 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 $20 \mathrm{~s} B C$, as can be deduced from the probable period when the magistrates held office (Balbus-Porcius: 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-I-56A and perhaps S-451A-B. The phenomena of imitations or irregular coinages also affected, at least, Osset ( $R P C$ 55-57), Irippo ( $R P C$ 58-59) and Caesaraugusta ( $R P C$ 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．Ripollès 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

452／93－96．IVDJ 3208，3210－3212，12．51， 12.12 （cmk：©S on the obv．）， 12.17 （cmk： $\mathrm{EO}^{3}$ on the obv． and $\leftrightarrows$ on the rev．）， 13.05 （cmk：on the rev．）；97－ 106．Stockholm（＝SNG 2007－2016）．12．73，11．16， 11．92， $11.71,12.58$（cmk：© $\uparrow$ s on the obv．）， 10.88 （cmk： （D）on the rev．）， 14.53 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．（two times）and on the rev．）， 11.64 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 11.94 （cmk：on the rev．），12．27；107－118．NY HSA 23192，23188，7630， 7631－7633，Newell 69886－69887，0000．999．30709， Newell 69888，1953．171．1636，HSA 57．5575， 12.26 （cmk： 4 on the obv．）， 10.45 （cmk： $\mathbb{E}$ on the obv． and on the rev．）， 14.02 （cmk：$\square$ on the rev．）， 11.66 （cmk：$\sqrt{\infty}$ on the obv．and $\mathscr{C \rightarrow}$ on the rev．）， 11.46 $(\mathrm{cmk}: \sqrt{\infty}$ on the obv．and $\mathfrak{G}$ on the rev．）， 12.08 （cmk：$\sqrt{\infty}$ on the obv．and 6 on the rev．）， 13.50 （cmk：仿 on the obv．）， 10.74 （cmk：on the rev．）， 9.82 （genuine？）（cmk：伦 on the obv．）， 12.81 （genuine？）（cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 14.02 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 10.99 （genuine？）（cmk：© $\uparrow$ on the obv．）；119．León Museum 211， 7.35 （cmk： $\mathfrak{D}$ on the obv．）； 120. Montañés coll．，14．57．

453／18．Aureo 3／3／2004，lot 1138，6．46；19－20． Stockholm（ $=$ SNG 2017－2018），4．93，4．96； 21. Herrero 11／1／1996，lot 77，7．52；22．Aureo 26／1／1999，lot 289，6．09；23．Herrero 21／12／2000， lot 30，7．23；24．Herrero 13／2／2003，lot 39，6．99．

454／102－111．IVDJ 3215－3224， 13.47 （METO，MAT， CAEL［CAND］）， $14,10,11.26,11.16$（ME TO，MATE， CAEL CAND）（cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and $)$ on the rev．）， 12.60 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 10.79 （cmk： $\mathbb{E}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 10.76 （cmk：（ $\}$ on the obv．）， 12.46 （cmk： $\mathbb{E}^{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 11.97 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．），12．09；112－121．Stockholm （ $=\operatorname{SNG}$ 2019－2028）， 10.86 （METO，MAT，CAEL CAND） （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， $9.80(\mathrm{cmk}$ ： 63 on the rev．）， 9.95 （［ME TO］，MATE，CAEL CAND）， $11.50,11.18$（cmk： 6 on the rev．）， 11.37 （cmk： $\mathrm{F}^{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 13.00 （cmk： $\mathbb{E}^{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．），10．90， 11.65 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and $\rightarrow$ on the rev．）， $11.70(\mathrm{cmk}: \sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）；122－142．NY HSA 23204，7634，7636－7637，7641－7642，57．5577－5580， Newell 69891－69892，1953．171．1637－1640，HSA $7638-7640,7635,57.5581,23203,12.10$（METO，MAT， CAEL CAND）（cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and 6 on the rev．）， 10.51 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and $\rightarrow$ on the rev．）， 10.65 （cmk： $\mathbb{E}$ on the obv．and $\rightarrow$ on the rev．）， 12.29 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 13.57 （METO，MATE，CAEL CAND）（cmk： $\mathrm{F}^{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 9.38 （cmk： $\mathbb{E}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 11.46 （METO，MATE，CAEL CAND）（cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and $\mathscr{G}$ on the rev．）， 9.52 （cmk： $\mathbb{E}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 11.04 （cmk：$E$ on the obv．and 6 on the rev．）， 9.55 （METO，MATE，CAEL CAND）（cmk： $\mathcal{E}^{3}$ on the obv． and on the rev．）， $11.01(\mathrm{cmk}: \sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and $\rightarrow$ on the rev．）， 11.98 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and two times on the rev．）， 8.99 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and $\rightarrow$ on the rev．）， 10.72 （ $\mathrm{cmk}: \sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and 6 on the rev．）， 12.68 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 10.64 （ $\mathrm{cmk}: \sqrt{3}$ on the obv．and on the rev．）， 11.32 （cmk：on the rev．）， 11.69 （cmk：on the rev．）， 10.35 （cmk：on the rev．）， 12.25 （cmk：$\rightarrow$ on the rev．）， 14.80 （cmk：$( \}$ on the obv．and $\circlearrowleft$ on the rev．）， 13.68 （cmk：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．

456／30－31．IVDJ 3226，3228，11．59， 13.97 （cmk： －on the rev．，with letters inside）；32－37．Stockholm （＝SNG 2030－2035），12．90，9．19， 11.84 （cmk：TTI on四，on the obv．）， 11.34 （cmk：on the obv．and on the rev．）， 12.40 （cmk：$\sqrt{3}$ on the obv．），10．16；38－ 42．NY HSA 24088，7644，Newell 69895， 1953．171．1641，HSA 57．5582，10．40， 11.31 （cmk：仿 on the obv．）， 9.59 （cmk：©．5 on the obv．）， 10.21 （cmk： （t）on the obv．），10．67．

457／6．IVDJ 3227，10．58；7．Stockholm（＝SNG 2036）， 13.58 （AVITO）（cmk： 8 on the rev．）；8－10．NY Newell 69894，7643，7645， 12.11 （AVITO）（cmk：on the obv．and on the rev．）， 12.69 （AVI）（genuine？）， 11.04 （［A］VITO） （genuine？）（cmk：on the obv．）．

458／7．NY HSA 24090， 4.92 （CLVNIA）．

## Ercavica

459／76．P（＝BnF 2084），10．32；77－78．NY ANS Newell 68223，HSA 7525， 10.39 （cmk： $\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{Z}$ on the rev．）， 10.87 （cmk：（ $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ on the rev．）；79．Ba 106004， 10.90 （cmk： $\boldsymbol{\Delta Z 】}$ on the rev．）；80－83．Stockholm（＝ SNG 2037－2040），13．84，9．62，10．20， 10.56 （cmk：（A） on the rev．）；84－87．IVDJ 3230－3233，11．42，11．27， $10.15,1197$ ；88．S de C 1513 （cmk：【⿶凵 on the rev．）； 89．Pilartz XI，24－26／3／1966（cmk：© on the rev．）； 90．M Sastre 6726， 9.12 （cmk：B on the rev．）；91－92． Cores coll．，（cmk：© on the rev．）， 10.88 （cmk： $\mathbb{N}^{2}$ on the obv．）；93．Hague（BM cast），7．95．

461／6．Aureo 22／10／1998，lot 2145，4．76；7．IVDJ 3235，6．39；8．Cores coll．，6；9．Stockholm（＝SNG 2041），3．40．

463／5．Vico，1／6／2000，lot．35，7．50；6．IVDJ 3237， 7．96；7－9．M．Gomis，La ceca de Ercavica，Barcelona－ Madrid，1997，no．83a，c－d．

464／5．NY HSA 24087，15．31；6．GMI 564；7．Cores coll．，9．5．

465／8．Gac．Num．147，2002，pp．21－22， 15.97 （MVN ERCAVICA IIII VIR C TER SVRA L LIC ［CRACILE］）；9－10．NY HSA 7533，7534， 16.69 （MVN ERCAVICA II VIR C TE［R SVRA L L］IC CRACILE）， 9.39 （MVN ERCAVICA II VIR C TER SVRA L LIC CRAC［ILE］）；11．Aureo 19／9／1994， lot 474， 12.66 （MVN ERCAVICA II VIR C TER SVRA L LIC［CRACILE］）；12．Aureo 21／1／2004， lot 264， 11.59 （MVN ERCAVICA II VIR C TER SVRA L LIC CRACILE）；13－14．Stockholm（＝SNG 2046）， 12.07 （MVN ERCAVICA IIII V［IR C］TER ［SVRA L LIC CRA］CILE）， 10.66 （MVN ERCAVICA IIII VIR C TER［SVRA L LIC］ CRACILE）．

466／8．Aureo 7／3／2001，lot 263， 14.63 （IMP／ SVRA ET CRACILE）．9．Newell 68229， 11.90 （P P／ SVRA ET CRACILE）；10－11．IVDJ 3240－3241， 14.80 （PP／C TER SVRA L LIC CRACILE）， 12.74 （［］／SVRA ET CRACILE）．

467／9．IVDJ 3242，3．89．10．Aureo 15／12／1994，lot 2206，3．80；11．Herrero 4／4／2002，lot 41，4．85． 12. Cores coll．，3．6；13．Herrero 1／12／2005，lot 62，2．68．

## Osicerda

468－469．J．A．Benavente，F．Marco and P．Moret，＇${ }^{\text {El }}$ Palao de Alcañiz y el Bajo Aragón durante los ss．II y I a．C．＇，AEspA 76，2003，231－246，discuss the site of Osicerda．They think Osicerda could be located at El Palao（Alcañiz，Teruel）．

468／26－27．IVDJ 3205－3206，12．20，10．98；28－33． NY Newell 65142－65143，HSA 7564，24074－24075， Anderson 1419，10．60，12，16，11．18，10．90，10．64， 10．14；34．Vico 8／6／2006，lot 3101，11．6．

469／9．Herreroll／1／1996，lot 215 （＝Herrero 18／5／1995，lot $75=$ Aureo $7-8 / 3 / 1994$ ，lot $452=$ Lalana X／1993，lot 119），5．00；10．Herrero 10／10／2002，lot 134 （＝Aureo 15／4／1997，lot 2182 $=$ Vico 17／11／1994，lot $56=$ Gomis 1996，21a）， 6，31；11．Aureo 3／3／1999，lot 1233，6．68； 12. Herrero 20／5／1999，lot 92，4．37；13．Aureo 15－ 16／12／2004，lot 3293 （＝Aureo 2／6／2004，lot $68=$ Aureo 1／2／2006，228），5．91；14．Aureo 29／9／1998， lot 877 （＝Aureo 21／10／1997，lot 1364），6．77； 15. Vico 10／6／2004，lot 75，3．7；16．Aureo 22／9／1997， lot 343，6．25；17．Herrero 5／2／2004，lot 111，3．95． 18．Cores coll．，5；19－20．NY Newell 65144，HSA 24532，4．60， 5.34 （broken）．

## 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．

473／70－74．IVDJ 3246－3250，14．36，13．84，12．09， 13．36，14．90；75．M 212590， 9.72 （cmk：IUS on the obv．）；76．NY HSA 21030， 12.12 （cmk： $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ on the rev．）．

474／30－31．IVDJ 3251－3252，14．64， 14.23 （cmk：Ш区 on the rev．）．

475／46．Cores coll．， 5.8 （cmk： $\boldsymbol{⿶}_{\boldsymbol{\Delta}}$ on the rev．）．
476／74－76．IVDJ 3257－3259，13．53，13．12， 12.26 （cmk：IUS on the obv．）；77．Museu Arqueològic d＇Elx， 12.76 （cmk：［6S on the obv．）；78－82．Stockholm（＝ SNG 2062－2066），15．56，9．89，11．73，14．90， 9.08
(pierced) (cmk: SE and y 2 on the obv.); 83. Vico 1/6/2000, lot 54, 12.00 (cmk: on the obv.).

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

## Segovia

A survey of numismatic research in J. F. Blanco García, "La numismática antigua segoviana en la bibliografia. Comentarios", Numisma, 245, 2001, pp. 115-138.

478/35. Cores coll., 9 .

## Ebusus

479/21-22. IVDJ 2862-2863, 4.86, 5.89; 23. Cores coll., 4.4.

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

481/18. CNG Item \# 1244201807 (= http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/spain/ebu sus/RPC_481.jpg [visited: 11/09/2006]).

482/10. Aureo 21/10/1997, lot 1371, 6.94; 11. Aureo 24/1/2001, lot 283, 7.51; 12. Herrero 9/6/2004, lot 61, 7.12; 13. Sa Nostra coll., 199, 6.69 (= M. Campo, La moneda de l'Eivissa púnica, Palma, 1994, n ${ }^{\circ}$ 199).

482A/5. Is now in the IVDJ, no. 2869, 6.50; 6. Aureo 16/5/1995, lot 88, 5.45; 7. Aureo 1718/10/1995, lot 228, 7.12; 8. Pliego 22/04/2004, lot 122, 5.88; 9. Herrero 9/6/2004, lot 60, 7.77. 10. Cores coll., 7.5; 11. Herrero 19/5/2005, lot 56, 4.79.

## Uncertain

483/42-43. IVDJ 8.80 (praefericulum to 1 . and patera to r.), 9.13 (patera to 1. and praefericulum to r.); 44. Cores coll., 12.63 (patera to 1 . and praefericulum to r.).

484/21. Herrerol/12/2005, lot 60, 2.83.
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

See, in general, P. Arnaud, 'Sur la chronologie et la valeur des petits bronzes en Narbonnaise orientale dans la seconde moitié du Ier s. av. J.-C.', $R \mathcal{N}$ 153, 1998, pp. 61-74.

## Vienna

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

## Nemausus

For a new interpretation of the reverse types of 520 et 511 , see M. Feugère, 'Les bronzes de Nîmes BN 2725 et 2735 et le sanctuaire guérisseur de

Nemausus', in Histoire, Espaces et Marges de l'Antiquité,
I. Hommages à Monique Clavel-Lévêque (Besançon, 2003), pp. 227-231.

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

522-525: for the metallic composition of the Nemausus dupondii and new propositions for dating group III ( $R P C \mathrm{I}, 525$ ), see now P.-A. Besombes and J.-N. Barrandon, 'Les dupondii de Nîmes: datation, diffusion et nature du métal utilisé', $R \mathcal{N} 157$ (2001), pp. 305-328.

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

## Clovius, Oppius

601-3 See also G. Veronelli, 'Note sull'emissione in oricalco di Q. Oppius (CRA 550/3a-c)', Annotazioni Numismatiche 1, Febbraio 1991, pp. 12-14; R. Martini, 'L'emissione in oricalco del prefetto di Caesar Q. Oppius (CRA 550/3a-c)', Annotazioni Numismatiche 2, Giugno 1991, pp. 25-7; R. Martini, 'Le emissioni bronzee di Iulius Caesar a nome dei prefetti C. Clovius e Q. Oppius, Note introduttive', in E. Arslan Studia Dicata II (Glaux 7, Milan, 1991), pp. 369-78 (attributing both coinages to Rome in 45 BC ); R. Martini in (ed.) G.R. Bellini, R. Martini, F. Pompilio, Minturnae Antiquarium. Monete dal Garigliano IV. Monete
romane (Caesar-Ner), fonti epigrafiche e litterarie (Materiali, Studi, Ricerche 16, Milan, 1999), p. 9 n. 12 (regarding them as asses, not dupondii). A die study of both coinages is being prepared by Martini.

## Caralis?

624. 34. $\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{M} .3,600,144=$ SNG Glasgow 183 , 28.92 (not 35.32 g , as in $R P C$ and $M$ ); $35 . \mathrm{G}=M .3$, $600,145=$ SNG Glasgow $184,28.68$ (not 35.06 g , as in $R P C$ and $M) . R P C$ 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', Annotazioni Numismatiche 22, Giugno 1996, p. 494. See also S2-I670A.

## Halaesa

630 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. $42,8.7 \mathrm{~g}$.

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

657 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 43, 10.43.

## Agrigentum

658/3. RBW, 9.96

## Henna

663/8. Now RBW collection (ex NAC O, 13 May 2004, lot 1297); 10-11. RBW, 3.71, 3.71

## Sicily, Uncertain mints

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


S2-I-670A AE. $22 \mathrm{~mm}, 8.79 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 5
[0]
]; dolphin and rudder, 1 .
]; 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. Vic(tor) ed A. (Flaminius?) Flamma', Annotazioni Numismatiche 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.


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

## Melita

$\mathbf{6 7 3} / 14$. cited as G p. 601 , no. $32=$ M. 3, 607, 32 (not M. 3, 601, 32) = SNG Glasgow 214.

674/1. cited as G p.601, no. $33=$ M. 3, 607, 33 (pl. 95.7) $(\operatorname{not} M .3,601,33)=$ SNG Glasgow 215.

## 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 $\mathrm{P}=R P C \mathrm{I}, 701 / 2$ ) and $R P C$ is unknown to Berthier. See also J. Alexandropoulos, Les monnaies de l'Afrique Antique 400 av. F.- C. - 40 ap. F.-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

710/3. Museo Nazionale Atestino, Este (a halved specimen) (see G. Gorini, 'La circolazione monetale atestina in età preromana e romana', Este antica dalla preistoria all'età romana (Padua, 1992), pp. 216-7 and fig. 163).

## Utica

S2-I-721A AE. 24mm, 10.40 g (1). Axis: 11. [0]
TI CAESAR DIVI F AVG IM; bare head of Tiberius, 1.
M M IVL VTIC P P D D; Livia veiled, holding patera and sceptre, seated r

1. Jézéquel collection, 10.40


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

S2-I-723A AE. 24-5mm, 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.

1. PV, 11.42. Same obv. die as 723 corr./1.


728/2. P1998/9, 2.85.
729/5. Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano 47051 (= S. Frey-Kupper, 'Monete dal Tevere - I rinvenimenti greci', Bolletino di Numismatica 25, 1995, p. 72 no. 122), 2.38.

## 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 1 ., with cornucopia above its back (GIC -).


761/3. Auctiones A.G. Auktion 29, J.-P. Righetti coll., 12-13 June 2003, lot 403, 17.36.

764/6. Now Auctiones A.G. Auktion 29, J.-P. Righetti coll., 12-13 June 2003, lot 404.

## Hadrumetum

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

772a/3. Now Auctiones A.G. Auktion 29, J.-P. Righetti coll., 12-13 June 2003, lot 400; /5. Vecchi, Nummorum Auctiones 15, 15 June 1999, lot 535, 13.41.

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.

1. Cop 60; 2. Vonck collection ex Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland (Stuttgart) 3, 15-16 Oct. 1998, lot 131.

781 corr 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

803-10, S-805A. See now M. Amandry, 'Le monnayage de Thaena/Thena', Afrique du Nord antique et médiévale. Numismatique, langues, écritures et arts du livre, spécifité des arts figurés. Actes du VIIe coll. Int. sur l'Histoire et l'Archéologie de l'Afrique du Nord (éd. S. Lancel), Paris, CTHS, 1999, pp. 52-65.

803/2. Now Auctiones A.G. Auktion 29, J.-P. Righetti coll., 12-13 June 2003, lot 401.

S2-I-806A. AE. $32 \mathrm{~mm}, 15.23 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 2 [0]
CAESAR (r., upwards) DIVI F (1., upwards), bare head of Augustus, to r.; in front, lituus T'YNT; 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 $R P C$ ).

815/12. $\mathrm{G}=$ M. 3, 582, $3=$ SNG Glasgow 248, 8.99 ( not 10.46 g . as in $M$. and $R P C$ ).

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

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

820/2. P 1999/578 ( $=$ V. Brouquier-Reddé, Temples et cultes de Tripolitaine (Paris, 1992), p. 48, fig. c.), 10.08


## 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)

## Tingi

859/9 : RBW, 9.26

## Colonia Iulia Constantia Zilil

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

Constantia Zilil, Étude du numéraire, (Rome, 1999).
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.


## Eastern Mauretania. The Roman province

878/9. RBW, 7.94.

## Africa: uncertain city

## 886/7. Private collection.



## Caesarea

$\mathbf{8 8 1} / 5$. H.J. Berk 109, 20 July 1999, lot 422, 5.23 (another specimen with the reading CAESAREA).

## GYRENAICA AND GRETE

## Grete (I)

$\mathbf{9 0 1} / 1$. The correct weight of the coin is 15.94 g , not
11.99 g as given by Svoronos. See Dressel, ZfN 21 , 1898, p. 214, n. 2.

## Cyrenaica and Crete

907/8. now Veronelli collection no. 273 (= R. Martini, Caesar Augustus. Collezione Veronelli di monete di bronzo: catalogo critico, Glaux serie speciale, Milan, 2001).

908/B2 : RBW (ex Berk MBS 110, 8 Sep. 1999, lot 721), 23.04.

908/@3 : now RBW (ex Auctiones 29, Righetti collection, 12 June 2003, lot 387).

908/@ 4: M, 21.72.
909 No letter/no letter 15: see L. Rahmouni, 'Le monnayage de la Cyrénaïque. La collection du Musée national du Bardo', Africa 14, 1996, p. 24 no. 38 and p. 34, pl. III. B/D? 3: see Rahmouni pp. 245 , no. 39 and p. 34, pl. III. Г/I5 6: see Rahhmouni pp. 25, no. 40 and p. 34, pl. III.

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 АҮ АОС ПОҮПІОС L.

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

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

## Crete (II)

929-37 On the countermark applied on $R P C \mathrm{I}$, 929937, see now N. Metendis, 'Überlegungen zu einigen frühkaiserzeitlichen Gegenstempeln auf knossischen Münzen', in eds. B. Kluge and B. Weisser, XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress Berlin 1997. AktenProceedings - Actes (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000), pp. 693-7.

## Cyrenaica (III)

938/3. M, 8.42.
944/10. see Rahmouni p. 26, no. 45 and p. 35, pl. IV.

## Grete (III)

964/12 : now Lanz 123, 30 May 2005, lot 433

## 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

pp. 248-9. The coinage of Messene has now been studied by C. Grandjean, Les Messéniens de 370/369 au ler siècle de notre ère. Monnayages et histoire, BCH Supp. 44 (Paris, 2004).
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 1 st century BC or the beginning of the 1 st century AD.

S2-I-1115A. AE. $15 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.07 \mathrm{~g}$ (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. $18-19 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.58 \mathrm{~g}$ (10). Axis : var.[8]
RPC (a); Grandjean serie XVI $\alpha$ 677-684 and pl. XXIV

MECCHNIWN ; veiled and draped bust of Tyche, wearing mural crown Zeus standing, r., holding eagle on r. outstreched arm and thunderbolt in 1.; in field, l. and r., wreath and tripod

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


S2-I-1115G. AE. $18-19 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.48 \mathrm{~g}(11)$. Axis : var.[6]
RPC (b) and (d); Grandjean serie XVI $\beta$ 685-688 and pl. XXIV

As S2-I-1115B
Zeus standing, facing., holding long sceptre, eagle on l. arm outstreched; 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. $18-19 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.46 \mathrm{~g}$ (5). Axis : var.[1]
RPC (e); Grandjean serie XVI $\gamma 689$ 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 $\delta$ 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


## Patras

1247/3. Auctiones A.G. Auktion 29, J.-P. Righetti coll., 12-13 June 2003, lot 318, 2.91.

1257/4. M, 8.61 (no IMP).
1261 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 168, 9.25.

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


## Dyme

1285 L. Keppie suggests that C I A D should be expanded Colonia Iulia Achaica (rather than Antonia) Dumaeorum, 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.
$\mathbf{1 2 8 8} / 6$. Found on the island of Antidragonara, close to Kythira, among 220 coins.

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

## Zacynthus

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

## Melos

1296/2. M, 16.93.
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', Vjesmik 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, BGD 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 ТАNАГР and the head a female one, but it is not clear at all if this head is Livia).

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

## Thebes

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

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

1334/5 : 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 587a, 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 OПOYNTI』N ЄПW [ ], 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 $\mathrm{BC} /$ beginning of the 1 st 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.

1344/6. Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 275, 6.21, 2 h.

1346/7. Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 277, 6.41, 12h.

S2-I-1350A. AE. 20 mm .7 .36 g. Axis: 9 (1).

## As 1349

As 1350

1. Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 280, 7.36.


1351/3. Now P 2002/526 (ex Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 281); 14. P 2002/527 (ex Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 282), 3.62.

1352/4. Now Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 283.

S-1352A/1. Now Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 284.

1353/17. Now Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 285.

1354/3. Now P 2002/528 (ex Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 286).

## Carystus

1355/4. P 2002/420 (ex Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 599), 5.62.

1357/9. P 2002/421 (ex Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 600), 6.11; 10. Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 601, 6.11.
Countermark : $\Delta \mathrm{O}$ on the obv. of 10 , which probably stands for $\triangle$ OMITIANO $\Sigma$. The reading of GIC 709 should therefore be corrected ("uncertain letters" read
as $\mathrm{O} \Sigma$ or $\mathrm{A} \Sigma$ ).
S2-I-1357A. AE. $19 \mathrm{~mm} .6 .59 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 7 (1) [0]
As 1357
As 1358

1. Lanz, Münzen von Euboia, Sammlung BCD, Auktion 111, 25 Nov. 2002, lot 602, 6.59; 2. Weber 3341 (identified as Trajan), 7.12


## Nicopolis

1367/16. CNG 47, 16 Sep. 1998, lot 869, 4.43.
1368 For a variant, with, on the rev., ЕПІФАN[ ] above the galley and NEP [C]EBACT below: Padova, 10.12. See also G. Missere, F. Missere, $L a$ collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, 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

1378/14. Now Yale.

1393/2. Now Yale.

## Magnetes

## S2-I-1420B. AE. 11.19 g. Axis : 7.

IEBATO $\operatorname{MA\Gamma NHT\Omega N;~laureate~head~}$ of Augustus, r.
TIBEPIO $\Sigma$ EBAETO ; bare head of Tiberius, r

1. $\mathrm{BCD}, 11.19$

1422/2. BCD, 14.18; 3-4. BCD, 13.03, 9.36; 5. J. Noory coll., 12.80 (Axis : 12 (3), 6).

1422A/1. This specimen $=\mathrm{BCD}$ (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).

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

## 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 ( $R P C$ pl. 75), and some a laureate ( $R P C$ 1501/5 = M. 2, 3, 25 = SNG Glasgow 633).

## Dium

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

1504/4. CNG MBS 45, 18 March 1998, lot 815, 9.87

S-1506A/3. P 1999/760 (ex Jacquier 23, Herbst 1999, lot 235), 4.39.

## 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).


1531/3. Gorny and Mosch 108, 3 Apr. 2001, lot 1470, 6.59.

## 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. $27 \mathrm{~mm}, 15.10 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
$А Г \Omega N O \Theta E \Sigma I A ;$ head of Agonothesia, r. [M ANT AYT] $\Gamma$ KAI AYT; Nike advancing, 1 ., with wreath and palm.

1. GNG 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, 1.

1. P 2004/179, 9.06

2. Jacquier 22, Frühjahr 1999, lot 275, 3.78.


1607/2. G (= M. 1, 371, $50(\mathrm{pl} .25 .10)=\mathrm{SNG}$ Glasgow 681; 17.22 g ) 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.
1613/8. CNG MBS 53, 13 March 2000, lot 1025, 19.00.

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

## Amphipolis

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

## Philippi

1646/7. RBW (ex Malloy XXXIII, 19 June 1992, lot 2), 7.90; 8. RBW (ex F. Robinson 59, 2 March 2004, lot 164), 7.98; 9. RBW, 7.22; 10. RBW (ex Peus 369, 31 Oct. 2001, lot 1027), 10.85
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.
1655/6. A 1328, 12.54; 7. A 1910-1911 LZ' 21, 11.96 .

## 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 -).


## THRACE

## Thracian kings

1701 See now C. Preda, 'Ein neuer Vorschlag zur Chronologie der Koson-Münzen', in (ed.) U. Peter, Stephanos nomismatikos. Edith Schönert-Geiss zum 65. Geburtstag (Berlin, 1998), pp. 555-61.

1715 laureate not bare.

1722/6. Yale (ex PRF), 21.64.
1723/5. MM Deutschland Auktion 3, 15-16 Oct. 1998, lot 198, 16.71; 6. Lanz 112, 25-26 Nov. 2002, lot 310, 15.55.

## 1725/5. Gorny and Mosch 126, 13-14

Oct. 2003, lot 1659, 5.84 (Victory is on globe).


[^0]| $\mathbf{1 7 2 7}$ | $7.49(11)$ | 4 obv. dies |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 7 2 8}$ | $6.24(10)$ | 4 obv. dies |
| $\mathbf{1 7 2 9}$ | $3.42(7)$ | l obv. die |
| $\mathbf{1 7 3 0}$ | $5.61(17)$ | 3 obv. dies |
| $\mathbf{1 7 3 1}$ | $2.57(5)$ | 1 obv. die |

## Imbros

1735/6. B 107/1977 (= S. Schultz, Erwerbungen des Münzkabinetts (Abteilung Antike), Forschungen und Berichte 27 (1989), p. 4, n ${ }^{\circ} 4$ ), 8.14

## 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 $R P C$ ).


## Perinthus

1748/2. CNG MBS 49, 17 March 1999, lot 929, 21.47.

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 NEPSN

KAILAP $\operatorname{IEBAETO}$; laureate head of Nero, to r. [not l.]).


1758/2. CNG MBS 43, 24 Sep. 1997, lot 1825, 19.99; 3. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1541, 25.31 (probably same rev. die as 1758/1); 4. Lanz 112, 25-26 Nov. 2002, lot 330, 22.27.

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

1. O (ex Rauch 71, March 2003, lot 551), 27.12.

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

1759/2. H. Berk, 143rd BBS, 18 May 2005, lot 322, 12.92 .

1760/2. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1547,
12.09; 4. Lanz 112, 25-26 Nov. 2002, lot 332, 9.17 (TR P).

1760 var.: $\mathbf{P}$ 2000/316 (NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM on the obv.), 9.28.


S2-I-1762A AE. $26 \mathrm{~mm}, 8.95 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
[NERO GLAVDI]VS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR[ ]; laureate head, 1. GENIVS AVGVSTI; Genius standing l., holding patera over altar and cornucopia

1. CNG MBS 49, 17 March 1999, lot

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


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

## Byzantium

S2-I-1782A AE. $20 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.76 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : ?
NE[ ] $\Sigma E B A \Sigma T O N$; laureate head of Nero, 1.

BYZANTISN; prow, r.

1. Gorny and Mosch 142, 10-11 Oct. 2005, lot 1865, 5.76.


## 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, $\mathbf{6}$ March 2000, lot 586, 6.21.

3 allows the obv.legend to be completed: TI K $\Lambda$ AY $\triangle$ IOY KAILAPO $\Sigma \Sigma E B A \Sigma T O Y$.
Countermark PKA (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, $\mathbf{2}$ March 1998, lot 341, 7.49 (for 24 , see RPC Supplement 1).


## 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).

## Tomi

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

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

1826/6. now SNG XI. The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (1999), no. 892.

1827/7. now SNG XI. The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (1999), no. 893.

S2-I-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
[ ] KAICAPOC / TO[MI], $\Delta \mathrm{I}[\mathrm{ONY}] \Sigma \mathrm{IOY}), 4.57$.


S2-I-1831A 20mm, $2.98 \mathrm{~g}(2)$. Axis: 6 or 12.
TIBEPIOY [K $\Lambda \mathrm{AY} \Delta \mathrm{IOY} \mathrm{K}]$; laureate head, r. TOMI, [X]AI PI []NOY; Nike advancing 1.

1. Righetti (TOMI, [X]AI PI [ ]NOY), 4.26; 2. Righetti (TO[, XAI[ ), 1.96. The personal name could be completed as either XAIPI $\Omega$ NOY (as occurs on 'pseudoautonomous' 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 XAIPIEENOY, the name XAIPO $\Xi E N O Y$, as given for 1828 , can be ruled out. Attribution to Tiberius seems more probable.


S2-I-1831B 19mm, 3.09 g (2). Axis: 6.
TIBEPIOY K(?) [ ]; laureate head, r. TOMIT $\Omega \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{HP} \Omega[] \Delta \mathrm{OY}$; Nike on globe, 1.
 [TO]MIT $\Omega \mathrm{N},[\mathrm{H}] \mathrm{P} \Omega[] \Delta \mathrm{O}[\mathrm{B}, 2.86$. Probably to be attributed to Claudius, in view of the extra letter $K$ visible on 2 and since the personal name is probably the same as the $H P \Omega$ [ found on coins of Britannicus (RPC I, 1834).


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

1834/5. CNG MBS 49, 17 March 1999, lot $908=$ Hauck and Aufhäuser 14, 6-7 Oct. 1998, 2.09; 6. 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), $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$ 894; 5. Righetti, 4.11. The new specimen completes the obv. legend: KAICAP.


## Istrus

S-1841A/2?. 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, IETPI. The rev. design seems smaller than on S-1841A/1, but the portrait seems very similar.

S2-I-1841B $19 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.28 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. 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 S1841A.


S2-I-1841C $21 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.39 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 12.
Laureate head, r.
IETPIHN[ ; eagle r. and dophin

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.


## THE NORTHERN BLACK SEA

## Aspurgus

1903var: as 1903, but on the reverse, the head is turned 1., BI in 1. 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 IOY therefore have been catalogued as S-1924A. A second specimen can be found in Nomisma Asta Numismatica 22, 24-25/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, 7.95 g (1). Axis: 12 (1).[0]

XEP; laureate head of Chersonas, 1 . Maiden standing l., with bow and arrow; to l., monogram of ПAP; above, BN

1. Lanz 86, 18 May 1998, lot 385 (ex Giessener 90, 12-13 Oct. 1998, lot 559), 7.95. Year $52=\mathrm{AD} 28$, during the reign of

Tiberius and 19 years earlier than $R P C$ I, 1937.


## 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 Dniestrovski, but no illustration was provided. We failed to take account of V.A. Anokhin, Moneti Antitchich Gorodov. Cerebro-Zapadnogo Pritchernomoria (Kiev, 1989), where such a coin is illustrated as no. 483, but attributed to Vespasian. Given the fact that the obverse legend is KAICAPOC CЄBACTO[Y], an attribution to Augustus seems more likely. There are two such coins in P, but ticketed as Severus Alexander! A third coin, also ticketed as Severus Alexander, might even provide a larger denomination of this Augustan issue (same legend, same designs, but with larger diameter and the mark of value H in the reverse field). However, V. Bârca, 'Considérations concernant les monnaies du Ier siècle ap. J.-Chr. à Tyras', Thraco-Dacica XX 1-2 (1999), pp. 369-382, considers that the coins with the legend KAICAPOC CЄBACTOY must be attributed to Claudius I.

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

1. P 967, 16.92.


KAICAPOC CЄBACTO[Y]; laureate head of Augustus (or Claudius?), 1 .
TYPANWN; eagle, with wings spread, standing to r .

1. Anokhin 483 (pl. XXVII), 18.02; 2.


## BITHYNIA AND PONTUS

## Apamea

2014/3. Gorny and Mosch 125, 13 Oct. 2003, lot 310 (ex Lanz 112, 25-26 Nov. 2002, lot 317), 6.45 (obv. legend not retrograde); 4. Rauch 73, Teil I, 1719 May 2004, lot D 445, 6.46


## Caesarea Germanica

2017/4. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1229, 9.13.

## Cius

2023/3. Gorny and Mosch 118, 14-15
Mar. 2002, lot 1717, 13.54.

## 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 Archeologiche Bergomensi 5, 1997, p. 242, no. 16), 5.27 g (the altar seems to be inscribed with KA).


S2-I-2052A AE. 29 mm .

N[ ] $\Lambda A Y \Delta I O \Sigma$ KAI $2 A P ~ \Sigma E B A \Sigma T[$ ]MANIKOE; laureate head of Nero, 1. EПI ATTIOY $\Lambda A K \Omega N O \Sigma$ AN $\Theta Y T \Pi А T O Y ~ N E I K A I E \Omega N ; ~ c i s t a ~$ bearing capricorn with globe, cornucopia with wreath and thyrsus

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

2053/8. Yale (ex PRF), 4.85.
2057/5. Gorny and Mosch 138, 7-8 March 2005, lot 1730, 9.56

## Nicomedia

S2-I-2057A AE. 28mm, 10.99 g (1). Axis: 12. [0]
[ ]
laureate head of Nero and draped bust of Agrippina II, jugate, 1.
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 Nicaea for Tarquitius Priscus.


2058 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 224, 3.25. Reverse legend scaped off (see comment on S2-I-2057A).

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).

2077/3. Now Winterthur 6715.
S2-I-2077A As 2077, but head of Britannicus, 1.[0]

1. Basel (cast in Winterthur)

2083/3. Weiss (cast in Winterthur).
S2-I-2083A AE. $35-36 \mathrm{~mm}, 26.85 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis :? [0]
[ ] $\mathrm{IO} \Sigma$ KAILAP $\Sigma$ EBATO ГЕPM; laureate head of Nero, 1 .
NEIKOMH $\Delta \mathrm{E}$; Nero on horseback, r., followed by a soldier on horseback.

1. Gorny and Mosch 134, 11-12 Oct. 2004, lot 1930, 26.85.
Countermark : ГА $\Lambda$ (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. $19 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.87 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : $6 \quad[0]$
NEPWN K $\Lambda$ [
] ETO

ГERMANI; bare head, 1.
As 2086

1. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1981.74.236 (H.B. Wells coll.), 4.87.


## Heraclea

S-2092A/1. BCD, 3.92.

## Uncertain of Bithynia

2097/5. Now Gorny and Mosch 104, 9-10 Oct. 2000, lot 661.

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


2100/5. Gotha (cast in Winterthur incerta).
2104/1. now Peus 366, 25 Oct. 2000, lot 567.

## Sinope

2109/4. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1983.56.16 (H.B. Wells coll.), 14.90.

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.
2145/3. Künker 83, 17 June 2003, lot
664, 12.22.
2146/1. This coin (Rec 50a $=\mathrm{pl} \mathrm{G.11})$ is housed in P 1176, under Pius, 2.93. The obv. design and legend are obscure; the reverse reads AMICHN[? $\Omega \mathrm{N}]$ €TOYC [ ]. V. Heuchert informs us that the form of the A with a dropped bar would be unusual for the Antonine period, as would the form of the ethnic. On the other hand the A-form does not occur in the Julio-Claudian or Flavian periods, and during the first century we always have $\Sigma$ 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

2201-2 See R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999), pp. 173-81.

## 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

2239-51 See now F. Jodin, 'Portraits impériaux et dénominations à Cyzique: d'Auguste à Hadrien', $R \mathcal{N}$ 154, 1999, pp. 121-43.

2246/9. Righetti, 2.05.

2247/6. Righetti, 2.00.

## 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 ГAIOV... AV [ ] could as well be the Latin TI CAES[AR DIVI] AV[G F etc].

## Parium

2254/6. RBW, 2.69.
2255/6. RBW, 6.32.
2256/5. 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, $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 124$, quoted from Sestini, Lett. num. III, p. 21, n ${ }^{\circ} 1$ 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.

2267/3. CNG 64, 24 Sep. 2003, lot 601 (ex Lanz 109, 27 May 2002, lot 334), 8.60.

## Lampsacus

2268/3 (G) is M. 3, 738, 60 (pl. 102.26) (uncertain) $=$ SNG Glasgow 1235, not G uncertain 59, as cited; 15 . RBW (ex Lanz 82, 24 Nov. 1997, lot 248), 6.80; 16. RBW (ex Hirsch 236, 23 Sep. 2004, lot 2123), 8.00. Countermark : cornucopia between C C on the obv. of 15 .

2269/8. Lanz 88 (Benz), 23 Nov. 1998, lot 792.
2271/2. RBW (ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 10, 5 Oct. 1993, lot 329), 5.68; 3. RBW (ex MM Deutschland 15, Righetti collection, 21 Nov. 2004, lot 513), 7.41.

2278/14. Winterthur 6332, 3.12.

## Abydos

S2-I-2285A AE. $12 \mathrm{~mm}, 1.90 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. 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


## Ilium

2314corr Small figure to $r$. field of reverese

## Gargara

S2-I-2324A AE. 19mm, $4.42 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 12.
$\Sigma \mathrm{EB}$; laureate head, r.
ГАРГ; bull, butting, r.

1. L 2000-3-35-1, 4.42. No coins have previously been recorded for the JulioClaudian 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.


## Adramyteum

2332corr/3. Plankenhorn. ГЕ $\Sigma \Sigma I O \Sigma$ 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, $20 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.59 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 12. [0]
IEBAETOY; bare head, with drapery (of Augustus?), r.
Helmeted head of Athena, r.; monogram $\underline{\mathrm{A} \Delta \mathrm{P}}, 1$. ; 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.

2348/9. Hanscotte (Hess 1967), 4.26 (cast in Winterthur).

## Pergamum

2367/17. Winterthur 6917.

## Pitane

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

## Elaea

2399 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 285, 5.25.

2403 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 286, 3.1 g .

2406/2. Yale (ex PRF), 3.14.

## 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. $18 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.58 \mathrm{~g}$ (3). Axis: 1.
CEBACTOC; laureate head of Augustus r. MYPINAI 2 ; Tripod

1. P Incertaines (= RPC I, 5426, illegible rev.), 5.68; 2. Lindgren 3, 1657 (= RPC Supplement 5426/2; CEBACTOC/[]PI[]A[ ] $\Omega$ N). $3 . \quad \mathrm{L} \quad$ 2002-2-1-1 (CEBACTOC/[MY]PI NAI[ $\Omega \mathrm{N}]$ ), 5.64; 4. P 2002/387 (CEBACTOC/MYPINAIQN), 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 Aegeae, Cilicia).

2428/3. RBW (ex Kunst und Münzen XXIX, 20 May 1993, lot 19), 2.48.

2431/4. Now Winterthur 6902 (ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 5, 5-7 Oct. 1988, lot 247); 5 : CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1071, 2.90.

S2-1-2431A AE. $20 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.31 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 12. [1]
ЄПI NЄMЄONIKOY; helmeted bust of Roma (Athena?), wearing aegis, 1.
$\mathrm{AI}[\Gamma \mathrm{A}] \mathrm{E} \Omega[\mathrm{N}]$; 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 $Є П І ~ А П О \Lambda \Lambda О \triangle О Р О Ү ~ П О ~$ YIOY XA^€OY as well as just ЄПI XA $\Lambda \in O Y$, both referring to the same man: $R P C \mathrm{I}, 2429-31$ ), 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 C€KOYN $\triangle H C$, not -AC (RHJA).

## Temnus

2447/24. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 262, 4.43.

## 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 identificiation 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 22 mm not 12 mm

## Clazomenae

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


## Teos

2516/18. Winterthur 7079, 9.07.

## 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.):

2527
Bare head XAPIEENOE MENAN $\triangle$ POY
1 specimen in P; 2. Jarman (2003).
S-2527A
Bare head XAPIEENOE MENEKPATOYミ

3 specimens in Plankenhorn collection.

## S2-I-2527B

laureate head XAPI $\Xi E N O \Sigma$
MENEKPA $\{T\} O Y \Sigma$; to r., A on side.

1. Lindgren 3, 472 (XAPI EENOE MENE[ ]AOYE); 2. Weigel ([ ]ENOL [ ]E[ ]AOYE) (same rev. die as Lindgren 3, 472) The simplest explanation is to assume that the engraver of the reverse die of S2-I2527B 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.


S-2528B/2. MM Deutschland 15, Righetti coll., 2122 Oct. 2004, lot 742, 4.70.

2541/3. E.J. Waddell 75, 1999, lot 179, 2.36.
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { S2-I-2543AAs } & \text { 2543, but } & \text { ҮПАІПНN } \Omega \mathrm{N} \\ \text { НГНГІППО } & {[0]}\end{array}$

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

2545/5. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 281, 10.44.

S2-I-2546A As 2546, but IOY Ү Ү НГНГІПП[]
[0]

## 1. Jacquier 22, Frühjahr 1999, lot 326,

 5.60.

## Cilbiani Superiores

$\mathbf{2 5 6 5} / 4$. Hudson collection, 5.56 , with cmk , which is possibly a bird (cf. GIC 329, 349), a bee (cf. GIC 364$5)$, or even grapes.

2566/2. Now Winterthur 6948; 3. Yale (ex PRF, ex Münzen Auktion Essen Lagerliste 4, 1996, lot 135), 2.98.

## Ephesus

2569/13. Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 269, 3.24.

2572/4. RBW (ex Spink 71, 11 Oct. 1989, lot 200), 4.87; 5. Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 270, 3.67.

2573/8. RBW (ex Auctiones 12, 29 Sep. 1981, lot 226); 9.RBW (ex Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 271), 3.40.

2574 See R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999), pp. 213-14. 3 (not 2 errore in Supp. I). Now RBW; 4. Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 272 (ex Hauck und Aufhäuser 14, 6-7 Oct. 1998, lot 268), 1.35; 5. RBW (ex Hauck and Aufhäuser 17, 18 March 2003, lot 162), 1.60.

2580/4. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 258, 3.47.

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- $\Lambda-\mathrm{IO}$, Antlios. But ANTAIO , 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 $\mathrm{P} \Omega \mathrm{MH}$, as is normal. However the inscription is probably variant, since EФE $\Sigma I \Omega N$ 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)

2635/20. Florence (cast in Winterthur).

## Mastaura

$\mathbf{2 6 7 3} / 3$. Weight is 4.06 . There is also a cast in Winterthur.

## Magnesia (ad Maeandrum)

S2-I-2695A AE. $21 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.06 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
$\Sigma E B A \Sigma T O \Sigma$; laureate head of Augustus, r. [check letter forms]
ГАIOI MAГNHTQN; laureate head of Gaius Caesar, r.

1. Gorny and Mosch 113, 18 Oct. 2001, $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { l o t }} \mathbf{5 4 7 6}$, 5.06.


2699 (Julia). A second specimen: Giessener 97, 11 Oct. 1999, lot 765, 3.05.

## Miletus

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

2712A/4. Cast in Winterthur labelled 'Paris, 11.55’ (not found in P).

## 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. Nethertheless, 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 NIKIAE o $\triangle \mathrm{AMO} \Sigma$ should be accepted as authentic, and theorises that Nicias was closely identified with the people. However, this seems implausible and we prefer to think that Sestini was misdescribing a worn specimen. Sestini gives a reference to Wiczay's earlier publication, Musei Hedervarii..Numos Antiquos (Vienna, 1814) no. 5182, with the comment 'sed ibi male descriptus, et perperam sub Augusto'. The Wiczay publication describes the coin as 'KAIIS.... 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.

2726/4. Triton III, 30 Nov. and 1 Dec. 1999, lot 774, 21.46.

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.


#### Abstract

Alabanda

2809/2 Hirsch 209, 3 May 2000, lot 406; 3. Yale (ex PRF, ex Peus 357, 28-30 Oct. 1998, lot 424), 5.80 (legends unclear too).


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

2811 See R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999), pp. 212-13.

S2-I-2807A AE. 15 mm
[ ]IOE KAI[ ; two small bare jugate heads, r.
$A \Lambda A B A N \triangle E \Omega N$; 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.


2818/6. Braunschweig (cast in Winterthur).
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, $18 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.31 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 12. [1]
[NEPWN CEBACTO]С АГ[РІПП ]; jugate draped busts of Nero and Agrippina II, r.
[OP@WCI]EWN; Dioscuri standing facing, between two horses

1. P 2001/84 (= Jacquier Kat. 26, Frühjahr 2001, lot 202), 4.31.


## Bargasa

2827/2. NY 2001.21 .11 (A7N 13 [2001], p. 179, no. 7 and pl. 11, no. 6), 10.28. This specimen is in better condition than the Munich one (2827/1) and offers complete obv. and rev. legends.

## Aphrodisias-Plarasa

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

## Attuda

2846/3. SNG Leypold 819, 3.73.

## Trapezopolis

2850/2. F. Kovacs MBS XVI, 29 Sep. 2004, lot 250, 3.16 .

## Heraclea

2857/7. Gotha (cast in Winterthur).

## Cidrama

$2875 / 1$. Weight of this unique piece is 3.20 .
2879/5. now Peus 366, 25 Oct. 2000, lot 676.

## Cibyra

2882-90 For Cibyra, see D. Erkelenz, 'Zur Provinzzugehörigkeit Kibyras in der römischen Kaiserzeit', EA 39 (1998), pp. 81-95.

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

## 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') $=\mathrm{SNG}$ Glasgow 1940).

## Hierapolis

2942/6. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 261, 3.59.

2892/6. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1238, 5.72.

2945/4. Gorny 92, 20-21 Nov. 1998, lot 41: also has a monogram on the rev., perhaps combining P T A or TO A.

S-2953A/2. Lanz 117, 24 Nov. 2003, lot 523, 4.06.

2982/6. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1238 ('RPC - -').

## Sardis (Caesarea)

2988/6. Yale (ex PRF), 6.26.
2992/13. now Peus 366, 25 Oct. 2000, lot 730.
S2-I-3007A SNG Leypold 1214, 4.20, has the unexpected reverse legend $\operatorname{CAP}[\Delta \mathrm{IA}] \mathrm{N} \Omega \mathrm{N} \quad \Delta \mathrm{IC}$ $N \in O K O P \Omega N$ instead of the normal CAP $\triangle I A N \Omega N$ ЄПI TI MNACEOY. 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)

3017/4. now Lanz 94 (Benz), 22 Nov. 1999, lot 167; 10. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 269, 2.73; 11. F. Kovacs, MBS XVI, 29 Sep. 2004, lot $252,2.88$. Probably the best preserved specimen, but the letters before the head are still not clear.

3020corr/3. Private collection, clearly completing the legend as $\triangle \mathrm{IO} \triangle \mathrm{OTOC}$, thereby making the name of the 'magistrate' C.Iulius Diodotus. See now A. Geissen, ‘Gaios Iulios Diodotos aus Philadelphia in Lydien ( Zu dem Beamtennamen RPC I 3020)', Annotazioni Numismatiche 39 (2000), pp. 903-5.


3022/3. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 267 (no star), 4.43.

S2-I-3029A AE. $17 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.35 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 12 . [1]
ГAIOE KAILAP; bare head, r. ФI $\Lambda \mathrm{A} \triangle \mathrm{E} \Lambda Ф E W \mathrm{~N} \quad$ АПО $\Lambda \Lambda[$ ФI $\Lambda \mathrm{O}$ ?]KAIL; 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 RPCI, 3029, but this is probably a different (and new) person; there are several possibilities beginning Apoll[ .


S2-I-3030A AE. $15 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.46 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 12 . [1]
ГAIOLKAILAP; bare head, r.; to r., lituus $\Phi I \Lambda A \triangle E \in \Lambda \Phi \in W N$ ZHNWN; winged thunderbolt

1. $\mathbf{P} \mathbf{2 0 0 2} / \mathbf{2 0 2}, 3.46$. The small denomination corresponding to 3030 .


3033/4. Hauck and Aufhäuser 18, 5-6 0ct. 2004, lot 431, 3.33.

3036/4. Terzian coll., 3.30 (axis : 6 ), without name of magistrate.


S2-I-3039A AE. $15 \mathrm{~mm}, 2.31 \mathrm{~g}$ (2). Axis: 12.
K $\Lambda A Y \Delta I O C$ KAICAP; bare head, r. ФI $\Lambda A \Delta E \Lambda Ф E W N$ XON $\Delta$ PO; grapes

1. P 2001/10 (= Jacquier Kat. 25, Herbst 2000, lot 341), 2.06; 2. Terzian collection USA, 2.55. For the name Chondros, see RPC I, 3039. The coin represents a smaller denomination.


3042/9. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 282, 3.15 .

S2-I-3042A As 3042, but TI NEIKAN $\Omega[\mathrm{P}] \quad[0]$

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.
3054/3. CNG MBS 47, 16 Sep. 1998, lot 832, 5.98.

## Aezani

On the cult statue of Zeus, see now H.-C. von Mosch, 'Das Kultbild des Zeus von Aizanoi', SNR 79, 2000, pp. 113-123 and Taf. 8-10.

3067/4. Hauck and Aufhäuser 14, 21-22 March 1998, lot 283, 9.15.

3068 Variants with (a) AIZANITQN and (b) AZIENATQN: RHJA.

## Ancyra

3110/4 : Hauck and Aufhäuser 18, 5-6 0ct. 2004, lot 443, 2.58 (for the correct reading of the obv. legend, see Supp. I).

## Dionysopolis

S2-I-3122A AE. $18 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.29 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
$\Sigma$ EBALTO ; bare head, r. $\triangle I O N Y \Sigma O \Pi O \Lambda I T \Omega N$ ПOTAMQN[ ] $\mathrm{O} \Delta \mathrm{O}$ [ ; 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 $R P C \mathrm{I}, 3122 / 1$ 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.

3139/15. Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 273, 7.78.
$\mathbf{3 1 4 0} / 6$. RBW, 6.11 (3140/4-6 : axis is 9).
3141/6. RBW, 3.62; 7. RBW (ex Van der Dussen 23, 6 Apr. 1995, lot 396), 3.82; 8. RBW (ex Van der Dussen 23, 6 Apr. 1995, lot 397), 2.90.
Countermark : monogram on the obv. of 6
3143/6. RBW (ex Classical Numismatic Review, 1993 First Quarter, lot 355), 2.45; 7. Yale (ex PRF), 3.20 .

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

## Sebaste

3153/8. Klagenfurt; 9. Lambros. 8-9: casts in Winterthur.

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

## 'Eucarpia'

3160/7. Hauck und Aufhäuser 15, 21-22 March 2000, lot 279, 2.92.

## Siblia

3163/3. Now Winterthur G 7125, 7.84. The obv. legend is TIBEPIOE; 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.


## Prymnessus

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

3209/23. Now Lanz Auktion 117, 24
Nov. 2003, lot 588.

## Docimeum

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

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

## Cotiaeum

3224/3. Zurich (cast in Winterthur).

## Amorium

S2-I-3230A. AE. 19-20 mm, $7.32 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 12(1)[0]
As 3230
]MOKP[; eagle with caduceus standing, r.

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


3233/11. Gotha (cast in Winterthur).
3241 /4. Albuquerque VSO 95, 18 Nov. 1998, lot 22.

## Philomelium

3245/4. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1981.74.149 (H.B. Wells coll.), 2.34.

## LYGIA-PAMPHYLIA

## Lycian League

S2-I-3339A AR. $18 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.21 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. 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. $17-18 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.00 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 6 (1)[0]
As 3351-2
AYTOKPAT』P ГEPMANIKO乏; Apollo Patroos

1. Yale (ex PRF), 4.00.


## Balbura

3354/3. Yale (ex PRF), 5.52.

## 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 themsleves at Oinoanda, so that the city was inabited 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', QT 27, 1998, pp. 161-83:

| $R P C$ I | Kosmetatou |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 3 5 8}$ | XIV |
| $\mathbf{3 3 5 9}$ | XII |
| $\mathbf{3 3 6 0}$ | XI |
| $\mathbf{3 3 6 1}$ | 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

3371 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 444, 3.1 g .

S2-I-3373A Keckman SNG 655 has a rather peculiar variant legend, adding TO $\Delta$ at the end of the obv. legend after NЄPWN KAICAP; presumably
it denotes his 4th regnal year.

## Sillyum

S2-I-3376A AE. $16 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.86 \mathrm{~g}$.
Bare head, r.
$\Sigma \mathrm{I} \Lambda \Lambda \mathrm{YE} \Omega[\mathrm{N}]$; 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. $15-6 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.74 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 1. [1]
Traces of letters; bare head r.
[]I $\Delta$; 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, 12.6.1995, lot 3099 (cited in Suppl. I, with a wrong date). The complete obv. legend is therefore TIBEPIOC K $\Lambda A Y \triangle I O C ~ K A I C A P . ~$

## Syedra

3405/6. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 683; 8. CNG MBS 69, 8 June 2005, lot 1134 (ex Levante Supp. 69), 3.27.

## 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, Anatolia p. 140 n. 160, A. Zwintscher, De Galatorum tetrarchis et Amynta rege quaestiones (Leipzig, 1892), pp. 29-30. This is as likely as the Phrygian cities mentioned on p. 536.

## Kings of Paphlagonia

3508/4. Leu 77, 11-12 May 2000, lot 236, 3.97.

## 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. $24 \mathrm{~mm}, 11.60 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 12. [1]
$\operatorname{EEBA}$ [ ]; bare head of Augustus, r. САГАААС [ ]N; Zeus seated, l., with Nike and sceptre

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


## Apollonia (Mordiaeum)

3528/2. F. Kovacs MBS XVI, 29 Sep. 2004, lot 262, 4.97 .

## (Koinon of) Galatia

3546-51 S. Şahin, 'Bau einer Säulenstrasse in Attaleia (Pamphylien) unter Tiberius-Caligula', EA 25,1995 , pp. 25-7 suggests an alternative restoration for the inscription published by Mitchell and mentioned on RPC I, p. 545, but there is no new evidence for the emperors in question (Şahin prefers Tiberius and Caligula).

## 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 CЄBACTOC, 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
1982.86.126 (H.B. Wells coll.), 6.20.

3567/10. Zurich Bibliothek; 11. Uncertain; 12. Gotha (with Cmk. GIC 345). 10-12: casts in Winterthur.

## Tavium

3568corr. The correct description is as follows:
TPOKM $\Omega$; Zeus seated, facing, with vertical sceptre in r. hand
$\Sigma E B A \Sigma T H N \Omega N$; bull standing 1 .
3. Triton V (Freedman collection),14-15 Jan. 2002, lot 524, 13.20; 4. Boston MFA 65.548, 12.92.

## GAPPADOCIA

## Caesarea

3604/3. Hoffman 1885 (cast in Winterthur), 3.61.
3623c. var Rev. legend GERMANICV[S CAES] TI AVGV COS II M: CNG MBS 45, 18 March 1998, lot 890, 3.94.

3637/5. Now CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 965.
3647, 3652-53 The rev. legend should be corrected to DIVOS CLAVD AVGVST GERMANIC PATER AVG.

3648 I. Michaelidou-Nicolaou, 'Roman Cappadocian Silver Coins and Imperial Denarii in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia', in eds. B. Kluge and B. Weisser, XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress Berlin 1997. Akten - Proceedings - Actes (Staatliche

Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000), pp. 698-702, at p. 699 no. 7 describes a very odd coin of Nero. The description implies that it is a Latin drachm ( $R P C$ I, 3648) overstruck as a coin of Pontus (Nero and Polemo, as RPC I, 3829ff), although the details of the Latin legend are not clear on the illustration.
$3655 / 5$. This specimen, which was formerly in the Oberhummer collection of Munich, is now in Stuttgart, MK 1998/43, 12.35.

## Hierapolis (Comana)

S-3661A/1: now Triton VIII, 11-12 Jan. 2005, lot 786 (ex Baldwin, MM, Vecchi, The New York Sale II, 2 Dec. 1999, lot 162). The rev. legend can be read as IEPOПOДITWN [TWN ПP]OC TW $\Sigma A P W I$.

## GILICIA 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. 437460.

S2-I-3708A AE. 18 mm

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. $18 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.82 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. 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 $\mathrm{AD} 53 / 54$ and 54/55. RPC I, 3705 , was dated year 12 .


Other pseudo-autonomous coins, which lack a date, but whose style is close to S2-I-3708A-B, might also have been struck under Antiochus IV (though a date in the Flavian period might also be considered: compare RPC II, 1705).

S2-I-3708C AE. 22 mm. Axis: 12 (1)
Helmeted bust of Athena, r. with aegis
ANEMOYPEWN; Poseidon standing l., holding dolphin and trident, r. foot on prow.

1. Ziegler, p. 450, no. 6 and Tafel 1, p. 458

## Olba

3724/17. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 671; 18 : now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1157.

3731/29. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 672.

3739/3. P 2002/203, 9.17.

## KINGDOMS OF ASIA MINOR

## Kingdom of Pontus

## Nero (?) and Tryphaina

S2-I-3809A AR drachm.
BA $\Sigma \mathrm{I} \Lambda \Lambda I \Sigma \Sigma H \Sigma$ TPYФAINH $\Sigma$; in lines in a diadem
ETOY $\Sigma[\square \mathrm{H}$; 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 potrait of Claudius and Polemo's name written out in a diadem for years 12-17 (RPC 3816-20). So the combination of Trypaena 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
and their Values (Armenian Numismatic Society Special Publication no. 8, Los Angeles, 1995). This is based largely on the works of P. Bedoukian and should be read with the article by F. Kovacs, 'Additions and corrections to Armenian Coins and their Values', Armenian Numismatic Gournal 30.3 (2004), pp. 83-6. Nercessian gives RPC 3841-2 to Tigranes V and 3843 to Artavasdes IV.
Kovacs adds some extraordinary new coins and attributions: Nercessian 178-9: traditionally attributed to Tigranes IV and Erato, are redated to AD 66/7 (TEK = Seleucid 325) and so to Tigranes VI; and attributed to Aradus (on the basis of the similarity of the reverse design, Tyche on a rudder). The new description of the reverse is plausible and clear on the coin illustrated by Kovacs pl. 5.8, but the attibution to Aradus is difficult, since the coin is stylistically different from coins of Aradus and since Aradus uses the date in the form TKE (RPC I, 4491-3). It is not clear who the king Tigranes might be: a Tigranes was appointed to Armenia in 60, but seems to have disappeared by 63. So it must be a possibility that TEK is not a date.

S2-I-3843A. AE. $25 \mathrm{~mm}, 8.84 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
Nercessian - (numbered 186A by Kovacs) BACI $\Lambda € Y C$ TIPI $\triangle$ ATHC $€$ A; bust of Tiridates, r.
BACIムICCA K $А Є О П А Т Р А ~ Є ~ A ; ~ f e m a l e ~$ figure seated on throne, 1., holding ??

1. Kovacs pl. 8.10, 8.84 (axis: 11).


S2-I-3843B AE. $26 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.80 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
Nercessian - (numbered 186B by Kovacs) BAC TIP; bust of Tiridates, r.
BACI[ ]ATP[ ; bust of Cleopatra r.

1. Kovacs pl. $8.11,10.80$ (axis: 12).


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 soidisant 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-I3844C were discovered on the site of Artaxisata. For more discussions, see $R$. Vardanyan's article (forthcoming).

S2-I-3844A Tyche head r./APTAEICATWN МНТРОПО $\triangle$ ЄWC; Victory l.; in field, l. and r., 10 (I) and $67(\mathrm{ZZ})$. 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 (AI) and $\Pi$ O in wreath. Amandry B1.

1. NY 1984.66.385, 11.03; 2-5. see Amandry


S2-I-3844C $=R P C$ S-1738A/1-2 (erroneously attributed to Aegospotami). As last but rev has palm. Amandry B2.

1. Now L (ex NumCirc CIX, 1, Feb. 2001, GK0115);
2. CNG MBS 64, 24 Sep. 2003, lot 580, 7.13; 3.

Now P 2002/199; 4. Yale (ex PRF collection, ex Schenk Münzen Auktion Essen 65, 1993, lot 41


S2-I-3844D Tyche head r./APTAEICATWN МНТРОПО $Є$ ЄС; Victory l.; ./ in field, l. and r., $12(\mathrm{IB})$ and $69(\Theta \Xi)$, and monogram. AD 3/4. Amandry C1.

1. $\mathbf{P}$ M 7981, 14.62


S2-I-3844E As last but rev. type is corn ear not Victory. Amandry C2.

1. GNG 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

4003 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 587, 7.95.

## 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.
4005/3. Triton V, 15-16 Jan. 2002, lot 1752, 14.79 (same obverse die as 3005/1-2).

## Augusta

S-4011A See now W. Weiser, 'Neues zu kilikischen Münzen der frühen Kaiserzeit', MÖNG 39.2, 1999, pp. 26-7. Cf. Giessener 101, 2000, lot 623 ( АҮГҮГTAN $\Omega \mathrm{N}$ ETOY $\Sigma$ with possible reading date as AI ), 4.18.

4013/3: Gorny and Mosch 108, 2001, lot 1509, 6.12.
4014/16. Hauck und Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 259, 4.71 .

## Mallus

4018/5. Winterthur G 6479, 3.28 .
4020/5. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1980.86.184 (H.B. Wells coll.), 7.18.

S-4021Acorr/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 $\triangle \mathrm{I} \Phi$ POY are clear and should be added also to 4021 .


## Aegeae

4030 New specimens confirm that the coin is of Tiberius and that there is an obverse legend TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC CEBACTOY. 3. Museo Archeologico di Bergamo (N. Vismara and R. Martini, Notizie Archeologiche Bergomensi 5 (1997), p. 240, no. 10) (reading TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC CEBACTOY) 10.99; 4. Winterthur 6287 ex Vecchi 1979, 9.83 (reading ]POC CE[ ]; axis: 12); 4. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1980.86.151 (H.B. Wells coll.), 9.29 (obv. ends with ]OC CEBAC[]; rev. reads EПI/KOY/ムEWNOг/AIГEAI/WN $\Delta H$.


4034/4. P 2002/204, 15.90; 5. Boston (cast in Winterthur).

4036/1 : now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1089; 4. CNG MBS 55, 13 Sep. 2000, lot 964, 15.45; 5. SNG Pfälzer Privatsammlungen. Kilikien 55, 13.01.

4037 See on S2-I-4037A.
S2-I-4037A AE. $26 \mathrm{~mm}, 9.17 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 12. [0]
[ ]APO $\Sigma\lceil$ BA $\Sigma[$ ]; laureate head, 1.
AITEAI 2 N AN $\Delta$; in three lines in wreath

1. Yale, New Haven (cast in Winterthur), 9.17. The reading of the obv. legend is uncertain. The obv. die is the same as that used for 4037. The legend on 4037A was read as ГAIO $\Sigma$ EBA Bloesch (ticket with cast in Winterthur), but this seems less likely than the reading given here. TIBEPIOY KAI $\Sigma A P O \Sigma ~ \Sigma E B A \Sigma T O Y$ 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.

4040/5. NY ex Kreling (cast in Winterthur), 12.78; 6. SNG Pfälzer Privatsammlungen. Kilikien 56, 11.41.

4046/2. P 1971/264, 5.64; 3. O, 3.93.

## 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).

4054/6. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 666.
4055/4. Winterthur G 6988 (ex Schulten, 27 Mar. 1990, lot 571 ), 9.69.

4058corr. AE. $13 \mathrm{~mm}, 1.86 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : $12 \quad$ [1]
@IP; 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

4059/3. Now Winterthur G 6650.
4061/5. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 617. See W. Weiser, 'Neues zu kilikischen Münzen der frühen Kaiserzeit', MÖNG 39.2, 1999, pp. 23-6, and R. Ziegler, 'Ergänzungen zum Münzcorpus der Stadt Anazarbos in Kilikien', $7 \mathcal{N} G$ 48/49 (1998/99), pp. 102-3. Ziegler 33 (RPC 4061/3), 34 and the new specimen published first by Weiser have no obv. legend and are given to Tiberius.

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)

S-4065A/2. P 1999/634, 3.36 (axis: 12).
S2-I-4065B AE. $16 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.05 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 12 . [1]
Laureate head, r.
IEPO[ ] T $\Omega \mathrm{N}$ ПРО
[ПҮ]PAM $\Omega$; caduceus.

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


## Epiphanea

4066/3. Now CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1256.
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 IB 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.


4083/22. RBW (ex Lanz 66, 22 Nov. 1993, lot 415), 7.83; 23. RBW (ex Müller 75, 17 Sep. 1993, lot 223), 7.12; 24. RBW (ex Van der Dussen 24, 1 June 1995, lot 3953), 6.98; 25. RBW, 5.83; 26. RBW (ex A. Malloy XLIV, 13 Jan. 1996, lot 304), 5.58 Countermarks : trophy (?) on the obv. of 24 ; a branch on the obv. of 23 ; uncertain on 26.

## Uncertain Caesarea(s)

4085/6.Winterthur G 6901 (ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 5, 5-7 Oct. 1988, lot 244), 16.23; 7. Münzen Auktion Essen 79, 2000, lot 114, 13.62.

## 'Sistripia'

4087/7. Now SNG Leypold 2841; 8. Righetti.

## 'Fleet coinage'

4088-93 See R.A. Fischer, Fulvia und Octavia (Berlin, 1999), pp. 191-211.

## Cleopatra and Mark Antony

4094-6 See M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 6, where the coins are given to 'Antioch's secondary mint' (but with no arguments for the attribution). Butcher, CRS, pp. 55-8, agrees with a date of 36 BC , 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 $R P C$ 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 $\mathbf{4 1 6 3}$ to this group.

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

4113/9. $\Sigma \boldsymbol{\Omega}$ API: CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 994, 14.28. See also Hess 247, 29June 1978, lot 290, 14.27.

## 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. 47 A
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 tentavely suggests that the coins may have been produced at Caesarea for use in Syria.

## Antioch

See now K. Butcher, Coinage in Roman Syria : northern Syria, 64BC-AD 253 (London, 2004) (= Butcher, CRS).

## 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. McAlee, 'The Livia Hoard of Pseudo-Philip Tetradrachms', $A \mathcal{F} \mathcal{N} 11,1999$, 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 ( КГ: 3 specimens), for year 26 with the variation in date of $L K_{\varsigma}(1$ specimen; previously $L$ $\varsigma \mathrm{K}$ was known) and almost certainly year $36=14 / 13$ BC ( 1 specimen: the reading $\mathrm{L} \Lambda \varsigma$ does seem likely even though the specimen is not completely clear and even though it shares an obv. die with coins of years 31, 32 and 33). This gives the last date for which posthumous Philips were made, and the die sharing with previous years suggests that the coinage petered out. McAlee also discusses weights and 'control marks'. He also refers to another small hoard of pseudo-Philips, some 25 specimens of years 3-6 (see his p. 6 note 9 for references to sale catalogues). His article was published too late to be taken account of by M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), which follows RPC.

S2-I-4127A AR. $16 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.74 \mathrm{~g}(1)$
Draped and turreted head of Tyche, r. ANTIOXEWN TH乏 MНТРОПО $\triangle$ EW上 KAI AYTONOMOY; Tyche standing 1., holding rudder and cornucopiae; in exergue, $\Gamma$

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 S1-4131A). This second known drachm dates from the year Caesar


4130/3 : RBW, 15.03.
S2-I-4139A As 4139, but КГ. See commentary on 4127-49.

S2-I-4149A As previous but $\mathrm{L} \Lambda \varsigma$ (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 S2-1-4198A.

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 $(\mathbf{4 1 0 8}-21)$. 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 $[\mathrm{MH}]$ TРОПО $1 \mathrm{IC} ; 5$. 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 ГAIOE KAILAP


## Nero

4172-3 Butcher, CRS p. 64, plausibly suggests associating these coins with year 3 .
S2-I-4175A Variety with dot under bust of Agrippina (Prieur 74A).

S2-I-4175B As 4176 but tetradrachm (Prieur 75A = Butcher, $C R S$ p. 65, no. 3 : McAlee collection).
4183 Butcher, $C R S$ p. 65 , regards this odd coin as a tooled example of $\mathbf{4 1 8 2}$.

4185/2. Lanz 117, 24 Nov. 2003, lot 590 (ex Giessener Münzhandlung 42, 11 Oct. 1988, lot 410), 15.10 (no dot in r. field).


4187/6. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 721.
Butcher, $C R S$ 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.

4247/5. Freeman and Sear 4, 14 Jan. 1998, lot 479 (with countermark NE/\$B, GIC -: see E. Winsemann Falghera, 'Una contromarca inedita di Nerone su un dupondio (?) di Augusto della zecca di Antiochia all'Oronte', Annotazioni Numismatiche 29, Marzo 1998, pp. 671-2.

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, $C R S$ p. 417, adds some new years.
4328-9 M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 139, which follows RPC.

S2-I-4328A AR. $26 \mathrm{~mm}, 14.85 \mathrm{~g}(1)$
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

4377 M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 115, which follows RPC.

## Laodicea

4379-85 M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 129-30, which follows RPC.

4382 Butcher, $C R S$ p. 62, suggests a date in the reign of Caligula.

S2-I-4382A AR. $26 \mathrm{~mm}, 12.26 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
ГАIOY KAIIAPO $\Sigma$ EEBATOY ГЕPMA[
]; laureate head, r; to l, B; to r., ФI [IOY $]$ IE $\Omega \mathrm{N}$ T $\Omega$ N KAI $\Lambda \mathrm{AO} \Delta \mathrm{IK}[\mathrm{E} \Omega \mathrm{N}]$; veiled bust of Tyche, r. below, I $\Delta$

1. Burstein (Peus 366, 2000) lot 1117, 12.26. The first silver coin for Caligula from Laodicea. It would be tempting to associate
the tetradrachm for Divus Augustus with this new piece for Caligula, since both have $\Phi I$, but the coins of Augustus are too heavy (average 13.51 g ), and $\Phi \mathrm{I}$ 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.

## $4394 \quad \Delta \quad$ ZM: CGF VSO Monnaies XXIII, 27 Nov. 2004, lot 143, 7.57



## Balanea-Claudia Leucas

4456/7 : 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
$\Delta \mathrm{I}$ is not in the exergue, but under the forelegs of the quadriga.

4465B corr. The legends must probably be read as $\Lambda E Y K A \Delta I E W N / X P Y C ~ \Lambda E Y K A \Delta I E W N$ : see GNG MBS 57, 4 April 2001, lot 862 (3.38).


## Aradus

4473 but $\Sigma \mathrm{K} \Theta(\operatorname{not} \mathrm{CK} \Theta)$ : RBW, 9.95.


S2-I-4483A. AE. $22 \mathrm{~mm}, 7.65 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis : 12
As 4482-3
APA $\Delta \mathrm{IWN}$; bull galloping, l.; above, $\Sigma \Xi \Gamma$

1. Toulouse Museum Saint-Raymond 2000.17.146 = Périple méditerranéen. Antiquités d'Afrique du Nord et du Moyen-Orient au Musée Saint-Raymond (Toulouse, 2003), n ${ }^{\circ}$ 227, 7.65. Year 263 not previously recorded for any denomination.

## Orthosia

4501/9. RBW (ex Superior, 8 Dec. 1993, lot 413), 6.61; 10. RBW (ex CNA MBS XVIII, 3 Dec. 1991, lot 317), 4.96; 11. RBW (ex NAC N, 26 June 2003, lot 1658), 4.96; 12-14. RBW, 9.68, 5.88, 5.40.

4502/4. RBW (ex Spink 71, 11 Oct. 1989, lot 106), 8.11; 5. RBW, 6.56.

S2-I-4503A As 4503, but LH $\Lambda$ (year $38=27 / 6$ BC)

S2-I-4505A As 4505 , but $\mathrm{L} \Delta \mathrm{M}$ (year $44=21 / 0$ BC)

1. L 1999-3-8-4, 7.70.

S2-I-4505B. AE. 20-21 mm. 7.20 g . Axis : ? [0]
Year $4=$ AD 17/18
Laureate head of Tiberius, l.; in front, L $\Delta$ As 4503; above, [ ]

1. McAlee coll., 7.20. This issue was dismissed from RPC, though noted by Seyrig, because there was at the time insufficient evidence to justify an entry for Tiberius's year 4. But McAlee's coin proves Seyrig was right.

## 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. $15 / 16 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.19 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 12 (1)[1]
Veiled head of Tyche, r.
ТРІПО

1. P 2002/206, 4.19.


## 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 'pseudoautonomous' coins (p. 61).

4530/5. RBW, 8.60 (weight not mentioned in Supp.); 6. RBW, 12.64 (LN on the obverse); 7. RBW (ex Münz Zentrum 86, 11 Sep. 1996, lot 93), 11.30; 8. RBW (ex Malter XLV, 28 May 1991, lot 224), 8.68.


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


S2-I-4532A. AE. $19-20 \mathrm{~mm}, 6.37 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis : 12 (1)[0]
Veiled head of Tyche, r. $\mathrm{BH}[\mathrm{PY}] \mathrm{TI} \mathrm{L} \Gamma[\mathrm{N}]$;dolphin and trident; on either side, pileus

1. RBW, 6.37


4534 The attibution to Berytus is confirmed by the presence of 2 specimens in the Beirut excavations
(Butcher pp. 60 and 145 nos 358-9).
4544/13: now Lanz 94 (Benz), 22 Nov. 1999, lot 158.

4546corr Claudius's head is bare, not laureate.

## Sidon

4548-61 B.E. Levy, 'The autonomous silver of Sidon ( $107 / 106$ BC - AD 43/44)', in eds. B. Kluge and B. Weisser, XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress Berlin 1997. Akten - Proceedings - Actes (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000), pp. 324-332, provides a listing and study of the late silver of Sidon, and observes that all the late didrachms from $6 / 5 \mathrm{BC}$ seem to come from the a single obverse die; she also lists an unique didrachm (not in $R P C$ ) for year $136=\mathrm{AD} 25 / 6$. M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 157-8 follows $R P C$.

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

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

S2-I-4560A As 4560 , but $\varsigma \wedge$ P (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 $R P C$ but does not include the additional material in RPC Supplement I.

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

S2-I-4680BaAs 4680A, but year PПZ $=187=\mathrm{AD}$ 61/2

1. CNG MBS 53, 15 March 2000, lot 661, 13.67.


S2-I-4702AAAs S4701A, but year $\mathrm{POB}=172=\mathrm{AD}$ 46/7

1. Trade, 6.56.

## Ptolemais

p. 658. Coin of Ptolemais struck in the Caesarian period in year $9=\mathbf{R B W}, 11.12$.


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 .

4740/12. RBW (ex Coin Galleries, 7 Nov. 1990, lot 343), 11.77; 13. RBW (ex Superior, 8 Dec. 1995, lot 1411), 7.24 .

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

## Dora

4752/5. RBW, 8.22.
4758. Cambridge (Ma) HUAM 1980.85.275
(H. B. Wells coll.), 10.40.


## Chalcis

S-4774A/1. RBW (not illustrated in Suppl. I); 3. RBW (ex Colosseum Coin Exchange 67, 21 Jan. 1993, lot 183), 6.69.


S-4774A/ 1


S-4774A/3
S2-I-4776A AE. $13 \mathrm{~mm}, 2.42 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 9.
ZHNO $\triangle \Omega$ POY; bare head of Zenodorus, r. Athena standing l., with spear and shield

1. RBW, 2.42.

## Damascus

4781/14: now CNG 46, 24.6.1998, lot 474.
4782/9. RBW (ex Lindgren 1251), 6.96.
4804/2. A. Spaer, 5.16 (axis: 12). The date seems to be OT, but might actually be a damaged version of ZOT, as there seems to be some sort of mark before the OT.

## Gadara

4809-10 Monika Bernett has pointed out that the coins dated year 34 cannot date to $31 / 0$ since they give Augustus the title sebastos. The era must in this case be not the normal Pompeian era but a different, probably Augustan one. A. Stein [= 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 $1=64 / 3 \mathrm{BC}$, 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 $\Sigma$ EBALTO KAILAPI. The era employed cannot be that of 64 BC since by this calculation the coins would have been struck in $31 / 30 \mathrm{BC}$ - too early a date for Octavian to be called $\operatorname{EEBAETO}$ (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 $3 / 4 \mathrm{AD}$. 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 NysaScythopolis in the Late Republican Period', IN7 13, 1994-99, pp. 54-62; and R. Barkay, The Coinage of Nysa-Scythopolis (Beth-Shean), CNP V (Jerusalem, 2003). A concordance between $R P C$ and her catalogue follows :

| $R P C$ | Barkay |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4826 | 1 | Gabinius (57-55 BC) | $5.52 \mathrm{~g}(10+)$ <br> - |
| 4825 | 2 |  | $6.01 \mathrm{~g}(9)$ |
| S-4825A | 4 |  | $3.11(3)$ |
| 4827 and |  |  |  |
| S-4828A | 5 | Crassus (54 BC) | $6.00(8)$ |
| 4828 | 6 | Bassus (46/5 BC) | $5.06(8)$ |
| 4829 | 7 | Caligula (AD 39/40) | $5.50(10+)$ |
| 4830 | 8 |  | $2.00(3)$ |
| 4831 | 9 | Claudius (AD 51/2) | $8.20(10+)$ |
| 4832 | 10 |  | $5.87(10+)$ |
| 4833 | 11 |  | $5.00(7)$ |
| 4834 | $12+12 a-e$ | Nero (AD 66/7) | $11.00(10+)$ |
| 4835 | 13 |  | $6.50(10+)$ |

Barkay's figures are based on much more material than $R P C$. Barkay 2 are coins similar to $R P C 4826$, 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 illlustrated 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 $R P C)$. 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 (?)' $(R P C)$ 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 $\Gamma А В$. The heads on 5-6 are dated to $55 / 4 \mathrm{BC}$ and (probably) $46 / 5 \mathrm{BC}$ 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 $R P C$ ) 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.

4825/8. RBW (ex Lindgren III, 1660), 6.85; 9-11. RBW, 5.24, 4.64, 4.28.

4826/14-22. RBW, 6.75, 6.49, 6.26, 5.5 1, 5.50, 5.47, $4.42,3.89,3.74$. The correct reading of the rev. legend is - NYCH (not - NYミHI).

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

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


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

## Marisa

Further to the article by S. Qedar (see RPC Supplement 1, pp. 46-7), H. Gitler and A. Kushnir-Stein, 'A new date on coins of Marisa in Idumenaea and its historical implications', SNR 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 Treasuy of Jewish Coins (Jerusalem, 2001), $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$ 128; 4. Triton VIII, 11-12 Jan. 2004, lot 798, 7.71 (on this specimen, the city name is NEP $\Omega$ NIA $\Delta \mathrm{I}$, not $\mathrm{NEP} \Omega \mathrm{NIAC}$ ).

## 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

4866-8 M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 183, which follows RPC.

## 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. Kushnir-Stein has
pointed out to us, Josephus' account provides no clear chronology.

## Philip

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

4938/4. CNG MBS 46, 24 June 1998, lot $898=$ Superior 8 Dec. 1995 (Herbst collection), lot 1150, 6.94 .

## 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, Archaeometry 45 (2003), pp. 45-60.

## Agrippa I

4981 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. 7883.

S-4975 The obverse is probably to be read as КҮПРОС BACCI[ $\Lambda$ ICCA]. $4975 / 1$ can be read better as [ ]POC BA-CI[ ], as M. Amandry has confirmed ; 2. (see Maltiel-Gerstenfield) is illegible; 3. (Meshorer, Suppl.) can be read [ ]KҮПРОС [ ; 4. (Gamala find) perhaps reads [KYП] 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.
E. Gölitzer, Entstehung und Entwicklung des alexandrischen Münzwesens von 30 v. C. bis zum Ende der julischclaudischen Dynastie, Berlin, 2004, has carried out more analyses of coins of the Julio-Claudian period.

## Augustus

J.W. Müller, 'Sur les années de rè̀gne d'Auguste et de Tibère en Egypte’, BSFN 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 $1=30 / 29 \mathrm{BC}$.

5008 Specimen with NIOYIA CEBACTOC (sic): Hudson collection, 8.19.

S2-I-5031A star / EEBAETOY around L $\Lambda$ A: 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', BSFN 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 Ls' from 'D107 (doubtful?)'. The rubbing in DS 107 reveals only a female head/bird r . The annotation in DS adds ' $L \Gamma^{\prime}$ ' 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 ?L $\Delta$ in wreath. But the head is not definitely female, and it is probably a coin of Tiberius, as RPC 5076 (it would be rather small, but perhaps an $E$ as part of $[\Sigma] E$ is visible to the $r$. of the bust?).

## Claudius

S2-I-5121A As 5121 but rev. lacks AYTOKPA and obv. legend reads ]EP[ ]AYTO: 1. Jarman collection ( $25 \mathrm{~mm}, 7.89$ : the legend definitely ends AYTO rather than AYTOKP); 2. DS133 is probably another specimen of the same thing. The variant belongs with 5119-20 as a rare initial group of Claudian bronze.

5133 D117 is cited wrongly under RPC 5134; see DS 117.

5134 Although D117 is wrongly cited here (see note to 5133), DS 6625 does attest the entry (and is the only known specimen; one wonders if coins 117 and 6625 were swopped by mistake?).

5166 DS 6626 is another specimen of the very rare tetradrachm of Antonia for year 6 .
$5182 R P C$ p. 703, after 5182: 'D154 records a coin with eagle and thunderbolt and LIA on reverse: error for?'. DS 154 is annotated LIA, but LI $\Delta$ is equally possible.

5192 The unique specimen cited from D183 is confirmed by the rubbing in DS 183. DS 6634 is probably a (less clear) second example.

5194 Specimen with misengraved date (L IIГ): Hudson collection, 11.21.

5196 The citation of D182 should be deleted. The rubbing in DS 182 looks more like LIB $=R P C 5190$.
p.704, A refers to a supposed coin of Claudius, year 15, cited from D154. DS 154 shows that the reading is clearly LIA (as indeed stated by Dattari's annotation). See also below.
p.704, B refers to a supposed coin of Agrippina, year 15, cited from D180. Dattari's annotation to DS 180 has LIE, but this is very uncertain. In fact the second letter of the date
looks more like B, as LIB $=$ RPC 5188.

## Nero

S2-I-5201A As 5201, but head of Agrippina l. DS 6635.

5203 M. Bergmann, 'Pronoia Neou Sebastou', in eds. B. Kluge and B. Weisser, XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress Berlin 1997. Akten - Proceedings Actes (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000), pp. 657-63.

5219 D248 is wrongly cited here; it belongs to $R P C$ 5229.

5234 D212 cited in error (should be D214)
5235 Add D220
5247 Add D239
S2-I-5272A AE. 25 mm . Date L ENATOY on rev.

E eagle standing r. (head turned to l.)

1. DS plate 10, no. 6663.

S2-I-5276A AE. $26 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.25 \mathrm{~g}(1) . \mathrm{LI}$ on rev.[0]
F AYTOKPA; bust of Sarapis, r.

1. Pincock collection (ex Monnaies Antiques, Geneva, 16 Nov. 1998, lot 585), 10.25; 2-3: see E. Christiansen, The Roman Coins of Alexandria (1988), p. 82, for specimens in Dresden and Stockholm. Christiansen regarded them as dubious, possibly bronze forgeries of the tetradrachms of the same year with the same reverse type, but the obverse is right for bronze coins. 1 looks like a bronze coin, so they must represent a new bronze denomination for year 10 .

5285 DS 281 shows that the date is clearly year 14, not 11 (see RPC Supplement). See also 5286.

5286 DS 280 shows that the date is clearly year 14, not 11 (see RPC Supplement). See also 5285.

5297 Specimen with retrograde obv. legend (Jarman collection).

S2-I-5300A As 5300, but head of Poseidon 1. DS 245 (perhaps just an engraver's error?).

5304 DS 6660 has the eagle's head turned back to r.

## Otho

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.

On the coinage of Otho, see now A. Savio, 'Note sui bronzi alessandrini di Otone', SNR 79, 2000, pp. 131144 and tav. 14.

## Vitellius

5374 It should have been noted that G 147 has a different and anomalous obv. legend (AYTOK KAIL AY $\Lambda O Y$ OYITE $\Lambda \Lambda I O \Sigma$ ГEP[ ]); as Macdonald notes in his catalogue, this can be disregarded since the obv. is reworked in modern times.

## UNGERTAIN

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. 20969. These, further specimens, in addition to the two in Samsun and Amasra (see RPC Supplement) indicate beyond any real doubt that the $\mathbf{Q}$ 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 M MEMMIV.


5416/9. Now RBW collection; 10. RBW collection (ex Kovacs MBS IX, 21 Nov. 1988, lot 281), 15.81; 11. Argenor, 27 April 2001, lot 100, 21.59.
5418. One more : Herrero 20 May 1999, lot 31, 4,14.

5423/6. MM Deutschland 3, 15-16 Oct. 1998, lot $223,9.10$. 7. P 2002/207, 14.66; 8. Gorny and Mosch 134, 11-12 Oct. 2004, lot 1763, 8.97. The obverse legend is still unclear.

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).

S-5474 corr. AE. 21-22 mm, 10.13 g (2). Axis : 12 (1), 6 (1)

ミEBAITOE KAIIAP; bare head of Augustus, r.
TIBEPIOI KAILAP; 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, XA, 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/l is probably another specimen of S1420A/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. $21 \mathrm{~mm} .7 .80 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 12 [1]
TIBEP $[I \Omega] \Sigma E B A \Sigma T \Omega$; laureate head of Tiberius, r. $\Delta \mathrm{P}[\mathrm{OY} \Sigma \Omega] \Sigma \mathrm{EBA} \Sigma \mathrm{T} \Omega$; head of Drusus, r .

1. P 2004/180, 7.80.


S2-I-5485 AE. mm. $1.70 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 12
Head of Tiberius (?), r.
Three cornucopias

1. P 2004/181, 1.70.


S2-I-5486 AE. 21 mm .7 .90 g (1). Axis : ?
Г KAILAP [ $2 E B A \Sigma T O \Sigma]$; laureate head of Caligula, 1.
KAILAP ГEPMANIKOL; head of Germanicus, 1 .

1. Rauch 60, 3-5 Nov. 1997, lot D 184, 7.90; 2. NumCirc CVII, 8, Oct. 1999, lot 3778
For a coin with similar types, see $R P C 1572$ (Thessalonica)


S2-I-5487 AE. $19 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.60 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
[NER]O CAESAR AVG GERM IMP; laureate head of Nero, r.
VICTORIA AVGVSTI; Victory standing 1., 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, $8.76 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. 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)[0]

| KAICA[ | ] $\mathrm{A}($ or $\Lambda)[\mathrm{l}$; laureate |
| :---: | :---: |
| head r. |  |
|  | ]ANIAE M [ ]; eagle standing 1. |
| (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 RPG 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 $\chi$, and it can be calculated that 1 denarius $=26 \chi$, 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. $26 \mathrm{~mm}, 12.40 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
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 $110 / 1$.


111/4. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 530.
126/4. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 532.
127/1. Illustrated in error on pl. 6 as no. 128; 2: Gorny and Mosch 104, 9-10 Oct; 2000, lot 647, 7.72 g (the reading of the rev. legend is COL IVL AVG COR).

128/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 533 (illustrated in error on $R P C$ pl. 6 as no. 127).

130/3. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 534 .
133/6. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 535.
134/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 536.
138/5. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 537.
141/3. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 538.
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).

151/5. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 541.
155/2. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 542.
156/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 543.
160/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 544.
162/3. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 546.
164/2. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 548.

166/2. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 549.
174/2. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 550, 5.99.
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.
181/6. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 554.
182/7. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 555.
185/7. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 556; 10. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 557.

191/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 558.
192/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 559.
193/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 560.
199/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 561.
200/3. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 562.
203/1. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 563.
S2-II-204A AE. $21 \mathrm{~mm}, 7.28 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
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


207/5. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 566 .
208/2. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 567.
209/5. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 568.
210/10-11. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lots 569-70, 4.21, 3.89 .

212/3. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 571.
213/3. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 572 (on the reverse: the athlete holds a strigil (?) in his 1 . hand).

215/4. Now Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 573.
216/3. Lanz 105 (BCD), 2001, lot 574, 3.46.

## Patras

219/4. Brussels de Hirsch coll. 1340, 27.17 (acquired from Hoffmann in 1883; probably the example from the Dupré and Jarry collections, mentioned by B.E. Levy, loc.cit., p. 40, n.8).

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 618 c (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

## Magnetes

276/2. Righetti 7745, 5.29 (axis: 6).

## MACEDONIA

## Stobi

304/3. A $1331 \beta$, 14.40 .

306/3. Now Winterthur 6881.
310/4. Lanz 106, 27-27 Nov. 2001, lot 332 (no globe at end of truncation).

S2-II-310A As 310, but obv. legend reds T IMPERATOR AVG F COS VI (no globe)

1. eBay 84133170648 May 2006; 2. eBay 840919517324 April 2006.

S2-II-310B $25 \mathrm{~mm}, 7.8 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 6 (1)
CAESAR AVG F DOMIT[IANVS COS
IV]; laureate of head of Domitian, r. MVNICIPIVM STOBENSIVM; tetrastyle temple on podium with two steps.

## 1. Private coll.



312corr. The exact reading of the obv. legend is $T$ IMP DOM CAES (not TITVS).

A catalogue of the coinage of Stobi, mainly based on the collection of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (with more than 500 specimens!), was recently published by P. Josifovski, Roman Mint of Stobi (Skopje, 2001).
The concordance between $R P C$ and his catalogue is as follows:

With imperial portrait

| $R P C$ | Josifovski |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 304 | $08-09$ |
| 305 | $01-06$ |
| 306 | $11-13$ |
| 307 | - |
| 308 | - |
| 309 | 07 |
| 310 | $40-45$ |
| 311 | $14-30$ |
| 312 | $31-39$ |

Josifovski does not know RPC 307-8; conversely, Josifovski 10 and 46 were not known to $R P C$. 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)[0]
Josifovski 10
IMP [CAESAR] VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII; laureate head of Vespasian, r. MVNICIPIVM STOBE[ ]; Virtus (?) st. l., r. foot on helmet, holding spear in r. hand and parazonium in 1 .

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

S2-II-312A AE. $20 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.83 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: ? [0]
Josifovski 46
DOMITIA AVGVSTA; draped bust of Domitia, r. MVNNICI (sic) STOB; tetrastyle temple on podium with two steps.

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


Without imperial portrait

| $R P C$ | Josifovski |
| :--- | :--- |
| 301 | $535-7$ |
| 302 | - |
| 303 | 544 |

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

S2-II-302A AE. 18mm, 5.25 g (1). Axis: 6 (1) [0]
Josifovski 538
STOBENSIVM; Victory
standing r., on globe, holding wreath and trophy.
MVNICIPI; ox to r.

## 1. Skopje, National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia 5.25 .



S2-II-303A AE. 18mm, 3.29g (2). Axis: 12 (1), 6 (1)[0]
Josifovski 539-40

MVN; in wreath.
STOB; ox to r.

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


S2-II-303B AE. $17 \mathrm{~mm}, 2.1 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 7 (1)

Josifovski 541

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

1. Private coll., 2.1.


S2-II-303C AE. 15mm, $2.41 \mathrm{~g}(2)$.Axis: 3 (1), 6 (1)[0]
Josifovski 542-3
No legend; horse to r.
STOB; three standards.

1. Skopje, National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, 2.46; 2. Skopje, private coll., 2.36.


313/7. CNG 55, 2000, lot 906 (ex H. Schulman, Mabbott coll., Oct. 1969, lot 302), 4.84 .

## 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.

## Thessalonica

321var. Hauck and Aufhäuser 16, 16-17 Oct. 2001, lot 289, 12.35 (obv. legend: AYTOK[ $\triangle$ OMITIANON K).

## Macedonian Koinon

334/7. Righetti, 8.15.
336/13. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 123, 7 g .

## Amphipolis

340/4. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 124, 6.8g.

342/7. Baldwin, MM, Vecchi, The New York Sale, Auction 2, 1999, lot 146, 11.78.

## Philippi

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

Museo Provinciale 17851 (DOM), 8.40 (= AIIN 46, 1999, p. 239 no. 10 and tav. IX); 8. А П 36 (DOM), 9.57.

S2-II-345A AE. 25mm, 9.10 g (2). Axis : 7 (1) [1]
IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XV; laureate head, l. As 345

1. P 2002/413, 9.16; 2. Private coll., 9.04. Only coins dated COS XIII were previously known.


## THRACE

## Philippopolis

351/12. Now CNG MBS 53, 15 March 2000, lot 1046; 14. Now Righetti; 15. Florence (Uffizi) (cast of rev. in Winterthur); 16. CNG MBS 55, 13 Sep. 2000, lot $946,24.68$ (very clear specimen).

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 F.-C. au IIe siècle aprè̀ 7.-C. (Université ParisSorbonne, Paris IV, 2000, unpublished thesis). The figures concerning the Flavian coinage are:

| $\mathbf{3 5 6}$ | $5.77(8)$ | 3 obv. dies |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 5 7}$ | $5.78(10)$ | 4 obv. dies |
| $\mathbf{3 5 8}$ | $2.66(4)$ | 1 obv. Die |

355/3. Now F. Kovacs MBS XVI, 29 Sep. 2004, lot 221.

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

## Perinthus

362/8. Lanz 106, 26-27 Nov. 2001, lot 351, 17.76.
364/5. CNG MBS 53, 15 March 2000, lot 1044, 10.62.

## Byzantium

367-8 Add G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 96, 2.9g (poor).

## 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, $5.31 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.

AMNG 2505 and var

Laureate head of Zeus, r.
TOMCITWN AЄAN( $(\mathcal{C})$; eagle

A AAN: 1-6: see AMNG; A AANE: 7.
Righetti. The name A $\Theta A N$ 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, $4.56 \mathrm{~g}(4)$. Axis: 11.

AMNG 2499

Laureate head of Apollo, r.; before, lyre

## TOMITWN $\Theta$; Dioscuri

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

S2-II-412B AE. 20mm, 3.90g (3).
AMNG 2507

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

S2-II-412C AE. $17 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.69 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.

AMNG 2512

Veiled head of Demeter, r.
TOMIT ЄMI; two torches

1. L BMC.5, 3.69; 2. Righetti (with TOMITWN only). The letters $€$ MI could as well be $Є П$.

## THE NORTHERN BLACK SEA

## Kings of Bosporus

459/2. Triton III, 30 Nov. and 1 Dec. 1999, lot 743, 7.83 .

## Tyra

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

493 Anokhin pl. XXVII, 484.
494 Anokhin pl. XXVII, 485.
495 Anokhin pl. XXVIII, 486.

## LATIN COINS FROM THRAGE

The new book by H. Komnick, Die Restitutionsmünzen der frïhen Kaiserzeit : Aspekte der Kaiserlegitimation (Berlin/New York, 2001) has a full catalogue and discussion of the 'restored' coins of Titus and Domitian.

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

S2-II-508A AE. $27 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.51 \mathrm{~g}(1) \quad[0]$
As 508
VICTORIA AVGVSTI, S C; Victory advancing r., with wreath and palm

1. Lanz 109, 27 May 2002, lot 372 (ex Naville, Bement coll., 25-28 June 1924, lot 788), 10.51 .


## BITHYNIA AND PONTUS

## Koinon of Bithynia

601/3. CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1063, 27.53.
604/9. CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 860, 11.39, also with the countermark MHTB (GIC 622); 10. Budapest (cast of rev. in Winterthur, where ticket says obv. legend begins AYTOKPAT rather than AYTOKPA).

607/13. Righetti 5747, 6.25.
611/8. MM Deutschland 15, Righetti coll., 21-22 Oct. 2004, lot 274 (ex MM Numismatics I, 3 Dec. 1998, lot 179), 23.34. 9. CNG MBS 53, 15 March 2000, lot 1075, 24.65.

613/2. CNG MBS 51, 15 Sep. 1999, lot 859 (with variant rev. legend EПI M $\Sigma$ A $\Lambda O Y I \Delta H ~ A \Sigma П P H N A ~$ АNӨҮПАТОҮ), 9.19.

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 ${ }^{\circ}$ 13, März 1974, lot 138 (136 on the plate!).

S2-II-631A AE. $25 \mathrm{~mm} ., 11.51 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
$\Delta$ OMITIANO $\quad$ KAILAP $\Sigma$ EBALTOY YIOE; laureate head of Domitian, r.
ЕПI $\quad \Lambda \quad$ ANTRNIOY NA $\Omega \Omega N O \Sigma$ ЕПІТРОПОҮ; in field, NEI KAI ПР BI; winged caduceus

1. Ebay 28/03/2003, \# $3014590159,11.51$. Coins of the procurator L Antonius Naso are known for the Bithynian Koinon ( $R P C$ II, 615-8), but this and $\mathbf{6 3 1 B}$ are the first city issues in his name.

S2-II-631B AE. 19-20 mm, $4.12 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 6 (1) [0]
$\Delta$ OMITIANOC KAILAP $\Sigma$ EBAT [ ]; laureate head of Domitian, r. ЕПI $\Lambda$ ANT $\Omega$ NIOY NA $\Sigma \Omega$ NO $\Sigma$ EПITPO[ ]; in field, NI KAI ПP BI; winged caduceus

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


632/4. Cast of rev. in Winterthur (Incerta) labelled Osman 1903; 5. CNG MBS 64, 2003, lot 592, 24.00.

634/2. Vatican (cast in Winterthur).

638/7. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 225, 12.26.

S2-II-641A AE. $25 \mathrm{~mm}, 7.78 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: $6 . \quad[0]$
AYT $\triangle$ OMITIANO $\Sigma$ KAILAP $\Sigma$ EBA $\Sigma$ ГЕР; laureate head of Domitian, r. NE IP; 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 NEIKAIEIL ПP $\Omega$ TOI.


## Nicomedia

648/4. Gorny and Mosch 134, 11-12 Oct. 2004, lot 1931, 24.13.

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

665/1. Now MM Deutschland 15, Righetti coll., 2122 Oct. 2004, lot 288 (axis: 12).

## 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 AYTO $\triangle$ OMITIANOE KAILAP EEBAETO , thus confirming the attribution to Domitian.

678/6. Münz Zentrum 117, 10-13 Sept. 2003, lot 169, 24.50g (-ГЕRM).

S2-II-678A $33 \mathrm{~mm}, 23.6 \mathrm{~g}(1)$
As RPC 675 but ends ГЕР. EEBAETH OMONOIA; Tyche seated 1 . (as RPC 683 but larger denomination)

1. eBay 3 Oct 2004, \#3932675544.

681var Obv. legend is AYT $\triangle$ OMITIANOE KAIГAP $\Sigma E B A \Sigma$ ГЕP: 1. Righetti, 12.22 (axis: 6).


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


685/4. Gotha (cast in Winterthur)(housed under Tavium).

## Claudiopolis

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

## Uncertain of Bithynia

709var. Obv. legend is AYT $\triangle$ OMITIANOE KAILAP $\Sigma E B$ ГEP: 1. Ebay 4 May 2003, \#3020861288.

710var. Obv. legend is AYT $\triangle$ OMITIANOL KAILAP $\Sigma$ EBA $\Sigma T O \Sigma \Gamma$ : 1. Private coll., 7.28 (axis: 7); 2. Private coll. (the reading -TAIOY on the reverse legend is confirmed).


## Sinope

S2-II-723A AE. $21 \mathrm{~mm}, 7.60 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 12 (1)[0]
IMP CAES DOM AVG GERM; laureate head of Domitianus, r.
C I F AN CXXXIIX; 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 $R P C$ 723.


## 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 $\cos \mathrm{v}$ and Titus as cos iii (see $R P C$ 852/3 and 6; and 856).

810/2: Lanz 109, 2002, lot 355, 3.24.
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. $25 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.36 \mathrm{~g}(1)$
IMP VESP CAES AVG PONT MAX TRIB POT COS IIII; laureate head of Vespasian, r.
COM ASIA; temple with four columns

1. Lanz 106, 26-27 Nov. 2001, lot 312 (ex Giessener 36, 8 April 1987, lot 442; Lanz 94, 22 Nov. 1999, lot 307), 10.36.

This is the second non-plated cistophorus of Vespasian, with a somewhat different reverse from RPC II, 859. Although it is from a different obverse die, it confirms the COS IIII reading for 859.


863/9. Lanz 106, 26-27 Nov. 2001, lot 342, 10.81.
866/10. Leu 77, 11-12 May 2000, lot 542, 11.00.
867/2. CNG 57, 4 April 2001, lot 1170, 11.08.
868/5. CNG 57, 4 April 2001, lot 1171, 11.19.
875/5. CNG 57, 4 April 2001, lot 1175, 10.57; 6. CNG 57, 2001, lot 1176, 10.63 (but no G in exergue).

## Cyzicus

$\mathbf{8 8 0} / 3$. 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 $R P C$ 1749, now in NY (inv. 2001.21.9): see $A \mathcal{F} \mathcal{N} 13$ (2001), p. 181, no. 13 and pl. 11, no. 7.

## Parium

888corr/8: SNG Leypold 381, 6.40. This coin, together with a reexamination of the other specimens, suggests that the correct reverse legend is COS XVII (not XVI), which means that the series was struck in AD 95.
p. 137 AE. 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 1., 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, $\mathcal{N C}$ 1953, p. 23, n ${ }^{\circ} 7$ 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 Sdadt Germe in der römischen Kaiserzeit (Asia Minor Studien 42, Bonn, 2001), has now been published
The equivalence between $R P C$ 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

941/4. Now Yale, 2.30.
943/3. Lanz 117, 2003, lot 657, 3.59.

## Elaea

S2-II-957A AE. 21 mm .
[ ] CEBACTON; emperor laureate
r. facing empress l.

E $\Lambda$ AIT $\Omega$ N; Persephone standing 1., 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 S2-1-2431A, 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 OYACПACIANOC KAICAP; 5. Yale (ex PRF), 4.00.

969/2 : P 2002/208, 3.89.

## Phocaea

973 now L 2001-3-35-1, 4.98.
$\mathbf{9 7 9}$ V. Heuchert suggests that the reverse depicts Dionysus rather than "Phocaea (?)".

## Temnus

982/4. SNG Leypold 540, 11.38.

## Mostene (Caesarea)

990/1. Now Yale.
S2-II-990A AE. $16 \mathrm{~mm}, 2.50 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 12. [1]
MOETHNH; draped bust of Mostene, r. ЕПI B $\Omega \Lambda A N O Y$; 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 $R P C$ II, p. 33. For the name of the proconsul, see RPC II, 989-90.


992/2. Now Leu 72, 12 May 1998, lot 424; 3. F. Kovacs MBS XV, 1 Oct. 2003, lot 241, 5.33.

## Smyrna

1026/5 : Hauck and Aufhäuser 18, 5-6 0ct. 2004, lot 451, 2.89.

## Teos

S2-II-1037A AE. $25 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.84 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 12. [0]
[
]CEBACTOC THISN;
laureate and cuirassed (or draped?) bust of Vespasian, r.
TITOC KЄCAP (above) [ ];
bare head r . of Titus facing bare head 1 . 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 ( $R P C$ II, 1039).


1042/5. Winterthur 6942 ex Schulten 1990 lot 353. Overstruck on a coin of Nero (cf. commentary on 1042-3).

## Ephesus

F1064. The false coin in Mu has been published by D.O.A. Klose, 'Münz- oder Gruselkabinett?', in Internationales Kolloquium zur kaiserzeitlichen Münzprägung Kleinasiens. Nomismata I (1997), pp. 254-60, at p. 257.

1068/5. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 303, 7.75.

1089/7. MM Deutschland 15, Righetti coll., 21-22 Oct. 2004, lot 576, 9.21.

## Priene

1144/8. Righetti 6213, 4.60; 9-10. B I-B (casts in Winterthur).

## Miletus

p. 177. The false coin in Mu has been published by D.O.A. Klose, 'Münz- oder Gruselkabinett?', in Internationales Kolloquium zur kaiserzeitlichen Münzprägung Kleinasiens. Nomismata I (1997), pp. 254-60.

## Rhodes

$\mathbf{1 1 8 4} / 2$. Weight is 3.94 . Axis of both $1184 / 1-2$ is 6 .
$\mathbf{1 1 8 5} / 3$. RHJA, 3.04; 1-3. Inscription is PO$D I W N$, not $\mathrm{PO} \Delta \mathrm{I} \Omega \mathrm{N}$. Axes of 1 and 3 are 12, 6 .

1194/5. P 2002/209 (ex Peus 366, 25 Oct. 2000, lot 685), 21.18 .

## Stratonicea

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

## Orthosia

1206/3.Winterthur G 7166, 6.40.
S2-II-1213A AE. $19 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.02 \mathrm{~g}$ (2). Axis : 12 [1]
$\Sigma$ YNK $\Lambda H T O \Sigma$; draped bust of Senate, r. OP@WटIEWN; 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

1225/6. Now Lindgren $=$ Burstein $($ Peus 366, 2000) lot $670=$ F. Kovacs, MBS XV, 1 Oct. 2003, lot 238.

## Cibyra

1264/9. Yale (ex PRF, ex Elsen 74, 21 June 2003, lot 527), 4.32.


## 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. $22 \mathrm{~mm}, 9.06 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 6 .
T[ ]OPOE; laureate and cuirassed bust of Titus, r.
ЄПI Т Фム ЄІСІГONOY [ ]; Demos
of Sardis standing, r. , with Demos of Smyrna (?) standing, 1.

1. L 2001-5-1-2, 9.06. The obverse legend is presumably Títov Avтокро́тороз; K $\alpha$ íб $\alpha \rho$ o̧ would be possible as the second word, but it does look like an O before the P . The title occurs at Assus and Smyrna under Vespasian, but the genitive form is unusual and contrasts oddly with the dative, which is used on the coins of Eisigonos for Vespasian. The reverse design is much the same as on the coins for Domitian as sole emperor ( $R P C$ 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 ( $R P C$ II, pp. 6-7, 34).


1317/7. Now Yale (ex PRF). The correct reference to Hirsch 181 is 23-25 Feb. 1994 (not 1991).

## Daldis

1326/3. SNG Leypold 926, 5.55 (टTРАТЕГОY read in error for $\Sigma$ TРАТНГОY).

S2-1327A AE. $17 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.97 \mathrm{~g}$ (2). Axis: 12.
[0]
$\triangle$ OMITIANOC KAICAP CE[; laureate head of Domitian, r.
$\Delta \mathrm{A} \Lambda \Delta \mathrm{IAN} \Omega \mathrm{N} ;$ 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 $\Phi \Lambda \mathrm{ABI}$ not $\Phi \Lambda \mathrm{ABI} \Omega \mathrm{N}$ : SNG Leypold 1124, 4.23.

1331/4. SNG Leypold 1126 ('RPC 1335'), 2.88.

## Eumenea

1386/15. Now Yale (ex PRF), 4.15.
1388/9. Yale (ex PRF, ex Münz Zentrum 66, 22-28 Apr. 1989, lot 446), 2.42.

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 $Z P E$, forthcoming).

1388/9. Righetti 8422 (APX K $\Lambda$ TE[ ), 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]
AYT $\triangle$ OMITIANO $\Sigma$ KAI $\Sigma A P$ © laureate head of Domitian, r. A $\Theta H N A \quad \triangle$ OMITIANOY MI $\triangle A E \Omega N$; Athena standing r., with spear and shield

1. Burbules coll. Same obv. die as 1415/1-2, and the same denomination (looking like a Bithynian coin). For 'Domitian's Minerva', see RPC II, p. 35, 37.


## 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 ( $\Lambda$ ONLEINOY)

## UNGERTAIN 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.
1476/4. Hauck and Aufhäuser 16, 2001, lot 288, 3.27 .
$\mathbf{1 4 8 3} / 2$. CNG 61, 25 Sep. lot 1705; 3. CNG MBS 64, 24 Sept. 2003, lot 1022, 2.83. 1483/1-3 are all struck from the same obv. die whose legend must be read T CAESAR (and not CAES) IMPEP (sic) PONT.

## LYCIA-PAMPHYLIA

## Lycia

1503/6. CNG 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1240, 3.46; 7. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 436, 3.18.

## Aspendus

For the correct attribution of the previously Uncertain 2804, and the new larger specimen, see D. Salzmann, 'Vespasian in Aspendos=, SM 201 (2001), pp. 8-9. They are now listed as S2-II-1520A and B.

S2-II-1520A AE. $23 \mathrm{~mm}, 7.50 \mathrm{~g}$ (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. $20 \mathrm{~mm}, 7.35 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 12

KAICAP; laureate head of Vespasian, r. AC; facing busts of Hera and Zeus

1. Trade, 7.35.

S2-II-1520C AE. $20 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.13 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: 1.

KAICAPS- [ ]CПACIANO; laureate head of Vespasian, r.

AC-П[ ]; cult statues of the Aphroditai Kastnietides

## 1. Private collection.



## Side

1523-80 See now F. Rebuffat, 'Le monnayage de bronze de Sidé sous le règne de Domitien', $R \mathcal{N} 153$, 1998, pp. 75-80.

1523/6: Boston MFA 71.340, 23.48 (ГЕPMANIKOC).

S2-II-1523A AE. $27 \mathrm{~mm}, 13.48 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : 12 (1) [0] As 1523
CI $\triangle$ HTWN; Athena standing 1., holding nike and spear with shield; owl (?) at her feet, 1 .

1. Yale (ex PRF), 13.48


1525/1. now Burstein (Peus 366, 2000) lot 841.

S2-II-1524A AE. $23 \mathrm{~mm}, 8.14 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis: ?

Domitian, r.

CI $\Delta \mathrm{HTW}$ [; Athena standing l., crowning a trophy, thunderbolt in l. hand.

1. Gorny and Mosch 104, 9-10 Oct. 2000, lot 707, 8.14.


## GALATIA-CAPPADOCIA

## Antioch

1604/4. P 2003/487 (ex Gorny and Mosch 126, 1314 Oct. 2003, lot 1870), 8.75. The reverse legend is COL ANT, as on $1604 / 2$.


S2-II-1605A AE. $21 \mathrm{~mm}, 5.81 \mathrm{~g}$ (1). Axis: 12 (1)[1]
[ ]ITIANO CAESARI [ ],
laureate head, r.
As 1604-1605

1. P 2003/488 (ex Gorny and Mosch 126, 13-14 Oct. 2003, lot 1871), 5.81 . The issue struck in AD 76 can now be completed with a series struck for Domitian Caesar.


## Lystra

1606/3. Now CNG MBS 54, 14 June 2000, lot 1 124; 4. M. Nedim Mamakli collection (M.T. Göktürk, ‘Lykaonia sikkeleri', Anadolu Nedeniyetleri Müzesi 1997 (1998), p. 67 no. 42, attributed to Iconium), 4.46 (axis: 3).

S2-II-1606A AE. $18-9 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.24 \mathrm{~g}$ (2). Axis: ?
vA Lys., p. 516
T. CAE.AV[ ]; laureate head of Titus, r. COL IVL LVS; helmeted bust of Athena, l.

1. Kovacs MBS XVI, 29 Sep. 2004, lot 267, 4.37; 2. B I-B (= MG $120=\mathrm{vA}$, 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

1611/2. M. Nedim Mamakli collection (M.T. Göktürk, 'Lykaonia sikkeleri', Anadolu Nedeniyetleri Müzesi 1997 (1998), p. 70 no. 60), 5.12 (axis: 6). This
new specimen allows the legends to be completed: DOMITI CAIS AVG F and COLONE ICONIE.

## Koinon of Galatia

1614/3. Gorny and Mosch 138, 7-8 March 2005, lot 1759, 18.90

## Ancyra

1618/5. NY 1981.66.1, 20.14.
1621/5. Criona collection, Istanbul; 6-7. B I-B. 5-7: casts in Winterthur.

S2-II-1623A AE. 20mm, 3.08 g (1)
Draped bust of Men, on crescent, r. $\Sigma E B A \Sigma T H N \Omega N$ TEKTO$\angle A \Gamma \Omega N$ in four lines

1. B (= I-B, GM 750/747); 2. vA 6129, 3.08. This series without imperial portrait was omitted from RPC II, but probably belongs to the Flavian period as the legend $\Sigma E B A \Sigma T H N \Omega N$ TEKTO $\angle$ AГ $\Omega \mathrm{N}$ 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 ${ }^{\circ}$ 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 EПI NEPATIOY ПANइA. 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

$\mathbf{1 6 3 1} / 5$. Burstein (Peus 366, 2000) lot 475, 6.23 (city view).

## Caesarea

1636 For $\mathcal{E} Y O Y C$, read ЄTOYC!
1645/5: Boston MFA 63.76, 6.94 (ex Glendining, Woodward, 27/IX/1962, lot 370).

1664/1: now Boston 63.80.
1665/6: now Boston 63.79.
S2-II-1665A AR. $20 \mathrm{~mm}, 6.38 \mathrm{~g}$ (1).
AYT KAI $\triangle$ OMIT CEBACTOC ГЕРM $\triangle$ OMITIA CEBACTH; laureate head of Domitian r. facing draped bust of Domitial. No legend; emperor in quadriga r., holding laurel branch in r. hand and sceptre in 1. hand

1. Lanz 106, 26-27 Nov. 2001, lot 355, 6.38. The new coin combines the obverse of 1662-4 with the reverse of 1666 .


1671/16: now Boston 63.78.
1681/7. G. Missere, F. Missere, La collezione Missere di monete romane provinciale, Modena, 1999, no. 626 ('Ancyra'), 5.95.

1682/4. Now MM Deutschland and Nomos AG Auktion 12, 11 Apr. 2003, lot 249.

1681/5. Now Winterthur G 6656.

## Kingdom of Armenia Minor

1692/4. NY 1944.100.62306, 11.67 (countermark: uncertain on obv.).

## CILICIA

## Anemurium

'Pseudo-autonomous' coins were probably struck during the reigns of Titus and Domitian. To those already published ( $R P C$ II, 1705, 1712, 1713) must probably be added a type close to $R P C$ 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.

1706/5. Lanz 106, 26-27 Nov. 2001, lot 352, 9.16.

S2-II-1713A AE. 15 mm , ?. Axis : 6 (1)
No legend; Apollo standing l., holding branch in r. hand
No legend; stag standing r.

1. Ziegler p. 450, no. 5 and Tafel 1, p. 458.

## Titiopolis

1714/5. P SNG 721; 6. P 2002/210, 6.26.

S2-II-1714A AE. 24mm, 8.05 g (1).Axis: 12. [1]
$\triangle$ OMITANO[ ]; laureate head of Domitian, r.
[ ]TIOПО $\wedge \square \mathrm{I}[$ ]; Ares (?) standing 1., holding out uncertain object and raising arm behind head

1. L 2002-2-1-5, 8.05. The obv. die is very close to that of 1714 .


## Myus

Myus in Cilicia supposedly has an issue in the reign of Domitian (ZfN 12, 1885, pp. 334-5; cf. BMC p. xlvi), but this is in fact a misread coin of Nacrasa in Berlin (RPC II, 932/12).

## Celenderis

1715/7. Yale (ex PRF), 10.11.

## Coropissus

1717/3. Now Winterthur 7036.

## Pompeiopolis

1722/1. The unique coin of Vespasian attributed to Pompeipolis by Levante, and accepted as such in $R P C$, is in fact a coin of Pessinus (?). The entry should be deleted from $R P C$ II. The reverse legend was read as ПОМПНІОПО[ ], but ЕПI N can be read before ПОМПН [ ], 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 KAILAPI $\Sigma E B A \Sigma$ OYE $\Sigma \Pi A \Sigma I A N[W]$ which is a variant of 1627 .

1725//3. Now RBW collection ; 4. Lanz 92, 4-5 June 1999, lot 344, 10.62.

1726/5. RBW collection, 8.28.

## Tarsus

1727-28 M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), p. 90.

1727/7. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 687.

1729 To the list of names in the l. field should now be added A 1 E/NIK: Triton V (Freedman), 15 Jan. 2002, lot 518, 13.97 and XAP/ $\Delta \mathrm{IO}$ (J. Noory coll.).

## Mopsus

1740/2. Gorny and Mosch 107, 2 April 2001, lot 322 (ex GM 64, 11 Oct. 1993, lot 396), 15.04. 1740/1-2 : same obv. die.


1743/9. CNG MBS 60, 22 May 2002, lot 1257, 20.45 .

## 1744/2. Gorny and Mosch 134, 11-12 Oct.

 2004, lot 2059 (ex Gorny and Mosch 122, 10-11 March 2003, lot 1822), 12.84).

## Anazarbus-Caesarea

1749/6. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 618.

1752/5. Kovacs MBS XVI, 29 Sep. 2004, lot 269, 27.79.

1753/1 : now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1108.
1755/1 : now CNG MBS 66, 19 May 2004, lot 1107.

## Flaviopolis

1757/14. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept.

2003, lot 650 .
1758/21: now CNG MBS 69, 8June 2005, lot 1102.
1760/1. L 1979-1-1-2589 (ex vA 5558); 7. Triton VII, Drewry coll., 11-12 Jan. 2005, lot 781, 3.33.

## Irenopolis

1762/7. Now CNG MBS 64, 23 Sept. 2003, lot 653.
1762var. Lanz 117, 24 Nov. 2003, lot 658, 20.24 (no star).


1767/2. P 1993/458, 3.33.


## 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.IB reads EI API AM in field, r., but there is probably a third letter after EI, possibly P.

S2-II-1770A AE. $31 \mathrm{~mm}, 23.83 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
BMC 20
Head of Asclepius, r.; before, serpent staff AIГEAI 2 N ; Hygieia standing 1. feeding serpent from patera; in field, ЄIP (?), $\Phi \mathrm{I}$ (?) and $\mathrm{B} \Omega \mathrm{N}$ (?)

1. $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{BMC}$ 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 AYTOKPATwP $\triangle$ OMITIANOC KAICAP. The rev. die of $1771 / 1$ is different from 1771/2. Under Domitia's neck, the letters KP $\Delta \mathrm{IM}$ or $\Delta \mathrm{HP}$ or $\Delta \mathrm{MP}$ 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.
1774/4. Mabbott 2106 (cast in Winterthur).
1775/2. B I-B, 7.51; 3. Washington, Smithsonian, 7.08. 2-3: casts 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: [A]YT KAI $\Sigma$ AP $\triangle$ OMITIANO $\Sigma \Sigma E B$ ГЕРМ [ . In RPC II, ФI $\Lambda \Omega$ TA should of course replace the mistaken $\Gamma I \Lambda \Omega \mathrm{TA}$ in this entry.

1782/3. Winterthur G 6456, 14.23. The obv. legend is AYTO KAICAP $\triangle$ OMITIANOC CEB ГЕРМ; 4. H. Wells collection (cast in Winterthur). The obv. legend should be $\triangle$ OMITIANO $\Sigma \Sigma E B A[$ ]. [ ]MITIANOE. $\operatorname{\Sigma EB}$ can be read on 3, while $\triangle$ OMITIANO $\Sigma \operatorname{EBA}[\quad]$ can be read on 1 (illustrated in $R P C$ ). The complete legend would presumably have been something like $\triangle$ OMITIANO $\Sigma \Sigma$ EBA $\Sigma T O \Sigma$ ГEPMANIKO $\Sigma$.


## Carallia

The coin attributed to Carallia in SNG Pfäzer Privatsammlungen. Kilikien 672 is a regular coin of Canatha, as RPC 2092.

## GYPRUS

M. and K.Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 173-5.

1818/9. M, 23.28.
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 $R I C 2$, 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.

## Tetradrachms of Syria

## S2-II-1905A AV.7.30 g (1)

[0]

As 1904-5<br>COS ITER FORT RED; Fortuna standing, l., resting on prow and holding cornucopiae<br>1. GNG MBS 61, 25 Sep. 2002, lot 1678, 7.30



1906/6. NAC Auction 23, 2002, lot 1505, $7.50=$ Lanz 109, 2002, lot 353, 7.49

See M. and K. Prieur, The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and their Fractions (Lancaster PA and London, 2000), pp. 16-23.

1913/1. Now Antiqua Ancient Art and Numismatics VIII, 2000, lot 15 .

## Antioch, Vespasian, orichalcum issue

The forthcoming revised edition of RIC 2, 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. Mearbook 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 CЄBACTOC not CЄBACACTOC!

2281 Add ГЄРМА to end of rev. legend.
2291 Obv. legend should read ...TITW ...

## CEBACTW.

2292/5 Add sic after BACI $\Lambda € O C$.

2293 Same comment as for 2291.

2296 Obv. legends reads ..KAICAPA... not ... KAICAPI...

## Domitian's provincial Judaean coinage

2302/3:J. Noory coll., 11.97

## The Judaea Capta coinage of Vespasian and Titus

K. Butcher, Small Change from Ancient Beirut (2001-2), p. 66 , discusses the mint attribution (without coming to any firm conclusion).

## EGYPT

As for RPC I, the most important new work is Catalogo Completo della Collezione Dattari Numi Augg. Alexandrini, ed. A. Savio (Trieste, 1999). Its complete series of rubbings of the coins listed by Dattari (and also the supplementary coins he acquired after the publication of the book) enables many uncertainties to be resolved. The following abbreviation is used: DS. Some of the smaller denominations (with no obverse legend) are poorly preserved, and not considered in detail here.

## Vespasian

2426 The only coin cited was D 346, but DS 346 shows that it is a very corroded coin: the date seems to be LL , but the rev. is illegible and the obv. does not definitely seem to be Vespasian. Thus 'confirmation required' still.

2446 The only coin cited was D373 and DS 373 shows that the date is not clear, though it could be LE $=$ RPC II, 2439. So the entry for year 7 needs confirmation.

2758A
AE. $10 \mathrm{~mm}, 1.17 \mathrm{~g}$.
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 NI $\Lambda O \Sigma$ or NEI $\Lambda O \Sigma$.

2478 was cited from only D435. The rubbings of DS 435 and of the second and third specimens DS 6709 and 6711 provide the confirmation required.

2485 is one of the rare coins for Domitian with the title germ in year 2. It is uniquely cited from D583, but DS 583 shows that the presence of germ is uncertain; only [ ] $\mathrm{EAP} \triangle$ OMITIANO $[$ ] is clear from the rubbing.

2488 is the other of the rare coins for Domitian with the title germ in year 2. It is cited from two specimens. One of these, in New York, is illustrated in RPC II, and seems clear. The second was D618, but DS 618 shows that the reading is not clear.

2500 was cited uniquely from D491, but DS 491 shows that the date is not clear, so the entry requires confirmation.

S2-II-2512A Year 5, bust of Alexandria r. DS 6729. The type is known for other years (e.g. RPC II, 2501 for year 4).
$\mathbf{2 5 2 5}$ was cited from only D434. DS 434 shows that the date is not illegible, so confirmation is required.

2537 was uniquely cited from D493, and DS 493 confirms the reading.

2541 The citation should be D578, not 579 .
2543 was cited uniquely from D486, but DS 485 shows that the date is not clear.

2551 DS 444 shows that the coin has no rev. legend, so it is the same as $R P C$ II, 2550. Delete 2551.

2552 Second and third specimens: DS 6717-8.
2555 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 470.
2561 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 511.
2565 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 467.
2569 was cited from two specimens neither of which had been illustrated, but DS 624 is sufficiently clear to provide confirmation.

2574 was cited uniquely from D508, but DS 508 shows that the date is not clear and might be year 11 .

2575 was cited uniquely from D524, but DS 524 shows that the date is not clear.

2584 D568 is actually a specimen of RPC II 2585, as DS 568 shows.

S2-II-2587A. 20mm, with hawk reverse (as 2569 for year 9). Year 10 is attested with two forms of the obverse: E from DS 6842 (plate 23) and El from DS 6843.

2589 A second specimen: DS 6822 (plate 23).
2595 was cited uniquely from D537, but DS 537 shows that the date is not clear.

S2-II-2595A Griffin seated $r$ with wheel (LI in exergue:Jarman; cf. BMC Suppl. 2751). Perhaps also DS 6831 (plate 23).

2601 is obverse E, and there is no rev. legend. A new specimen from Umm Balad, also obv. E, is much clearer and shows that the figure is Demeter standing 1. with corn ears and long torch (as was found standing r. for year 10: RPC 2576).

2617 DS 549ff provides 13 more illustrations of Pharos coins, for years 11 to 15 .

2632 Despite note 69, D 473 has the normal obverse, as DS 473 shows.

S2-II-266A As 2666 but obv. bust to 1.: DS 539-40.
2686 D471 is an error for D474.
2678 DS 456 is also quadriga to 1.
2694 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 460.
S2-II-2702A 20mm, with uraeus reverse (as 2664-5 for year 12). Year 13 is attested by DS 6846 (plate 23).

2709 was cited uniquely from D500; confirmed by DS 500 and 6744.

2711 The unique piece is now illustrated in DS 457.
2719 was cited from only 1 specimen: DS 6745 is a second.
p. 338 note 16: two coins were cited for Domitian with dates later than year 15 , but not accepted by $R P C$ II: (i) D459 was described as year 16, but the coin, as DS 459 shows, has an illegible year; and (ii) D553 was described as rev. design Pharos with the impossible year 19, but the date on DS 553 is not illegible. It is described by DS as LIE, which is possible (RPC II, 2732).

Small denominations
$14 \mathrm{~mm}, 1.37 \mathrm{~g}$ (axis: 12 ) caduceus between corn ears L IA could also be Trajan L 2001-5-3-3.
$11 \mathrm{~mm}, 0.90 \mathrm{~g}$ (axis: 12 ) three corn-ears $\mathrm{L} \Theta \mathrm{S} 2-$ 2759A. The type is recorded in $R P C$ for Vespasian year 8. $=$ L 2001-3-35-7.
$11 \mathrm{~mm}, 1.11 \mathrm{~g}$ (axis: 12) cornucopia [L] Г S2-2766A. The type is recorded in $R P C$ for Vespasian years 8-9. The portrait is clearly Vespasian $=\mathrm{L}$ 2001-3-35-6.

## UNCERTAIN

2801/8. SNG Leypold 70 ('Fundort Schwarzmeerküste'), 11.50; 9. Münz Zentrum 121, 12-14 May 2004, lot 539, 14.30 (ex Münz Zentrum 117, 10-13 Sept. 2003, lot 195), 14.30 (KAI).

2804 is a coin of Aspendus. See S2-II-1520A and B above.

2805 now L 2001-5-1 (6.90g: axis: 2).
2809/3. eBay 250001640997 2 July 2006, 3.7; 4. Ancient Imports, Vcoins July 2006, 3.6.

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: AYTOKPAT $\Omega$ P OYЄСПАСIAN CЄBACTOC and TITOC KAI $\Delta$ OMITIANOC.


## New uncertain

S2-II-2818 AE. $17 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.90 \mathrm{~g}(1)$.
EEBAE KAI $\Sigma A P$; 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. $18 \mathrm{~mm}, 4.97 \mathrm{~g}(1)$. Axis : ?
AYT $\triangle$ OMITIANO $\Sigma$ KAI $\Sigma$ EB ГЕP; laureate head of Domitian, r. NEIKH $\Delta$ OMITIANOY $\Sigma$ EB; Victory walking r ., holding wreath in r. hand and trophy on l. shoulder

1. MM Deutschland 15, Righetti coll., 21-22 Oct. 2004, lot 575, 4.97. A new Bithynian issue?


S2-II-2820 AE. 29 mm
T ET DOMITIANVS CAESARES;
jugate draped busts of Titus and Domitian 1.

SENATVS; Senate seated l., with branch and sceptre?

1. Dundee; 2-3. Oxford casts. Possibly Bithynia.


## INDEX : CITIES

This index has two columns: the left is for the Julio-Claudian period ( $R P C \mathrm{I}$ ) and the right for $R P C$ 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 S 2 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).

## Julio-Claudian Period (RPC I) <br> Flavian Period (RPC II)

Abdera (Spain) 124-6, S2
Abdera (Thrace) 1727-31, S2
Abydus 2281-94, S, S2+
Acci 133-45, S, S2
Achaea, uncertain 1453-70
Achulla 798-801, S
Acmonea 3164-77, S
Acrasus p. 404
Adramyteum 2330-2, S+, S2
Aegae 2427-31, S, S2+
Aegeae 4025-46, S, S2+
Aegina 1305
*Aegium S p. 18
*Aegospotami S-1738A, S2
Aezani 3066-106, S, S2
*Africa, uncertain S-852A
Agrigentum 658-60, S, S2
Agrippia (Phanagoria) 1935
Alabanda 2806-23, S+
Alexandria 5001-378, S+, S2+

Alexandria-ad-Issum 4074-6
Alinda 2801-5, S+

Abdera (Thrace)355-7
Abydus 892, S2

Adramyteum 910
Aegae 965-9, S2
Aegeae 1770-82, S2+

Aezani 1362-70, S2
Aezani and Cadi alliance 1369

Alabanda 1202-3
Alexandria (Egypt) 2401-2781,
S2+
Alexandria (Troas) 896-7, S2

Alipota? p. 209
Amasea 3571, S Amasea 1630-3, S2
Amastris 2105-6, S Amastris 712-3
Amisus 2143-54, S2 Amisus 726-9
Amorium 3230-42, S, S-5457, S2+ Amorium 1420-5, S2
Amphipolis 1626-45, S, S2
Amphipolis 337-42, 2
Amyzon 2718
Anazarbus 4059-63, S, S2
Anazarbus 1746-56, S2
Ancyra (Galatia): see Galatia (Koinon)
Ancyra (Phrygia) 3108-15, S, S2
Anemurium 3704-8, S+, S2+
Anineta p. 445, S
Antioch (Caria) 2829-36, S+
Ancyra (Galatia) 1618-23, S2+
Ancyra (Phrygia) 1374-83
Anemurium 1701-13, S2+

Antandrus 906-9
Antioch (Caria) 1217-20, S2
Antioch (Pisidia) 3529-32
Antioch (Pisidia) 1603-5, S2+
Antioch (Syria) 4124-323, S+, S2+ Antioch (Syria): see Syria
Antioch ad Hippum 4807-8 Antioch ad Hippum 2102-5
Antipolis 531-2, S
Apamea (Bithynia) 2001-16, S+, S2 Apamea (Bithynia) 619
Apamea (Phrygia) 3124-38, S Apamea (Phrygia) 1389
Apamea (Syria) 4333-78, S+, S2
Aphrodisias-Plarasa 2837-45, S+, S2
Apollonia (Illyria) 1501-2, S, S2
Apollonia (Caria) 2863-7
Apollonia (Pisidia) 3527-8, S2
Apollonia (Thrace) p. 323
Aphrodisias 1221-5, S2
Apollonia (Caria) p. 189
Apollonia (Mysia) 876-8
Apollonia (Pisidia) 1601-2
Apollonia (Thrace) p. 79
Apollonoshieron 3043-6
Apollonis 950-4
Appia 3216-7
Apta Iulia p. 150
Aradus 4466-93, S2+ Aradus 2039-43
Arausio? 533
Arcadia p. 249
Ariassus 3515-6, S
Armenia (Kingdom) 3841-4
Armenia Minor (Kingdom) 3839-40, Armenia Minor (kingdom) 1692, S, S2+ S2
Arsennaria? 886
**Artaxata S2-I-3844A-E
Ascalon 4866-93, S, S2
Asia, Provincial coinage 2201-35, S2
Aspendus 3381-90, S, S2
Assorus 665-6, S
Assus 2320-4
Ascalon 2203-17
Asia 801-58, S2
Asia Minor 1451-88, S2
Aspendus 1521-2, S2+

Assus 898-900, S2
Astypalaea 2743

Athens 1306-12
Attaea p. 404
Attalea 3363-7, S
Attalea 1506-8
Attuda 2846, S, S2
Attuda 1226-33
Augusta 4006-14, S+, S2
Axos 950, 962
Augusta 1734-6

Babba 867-9, S2
Bagis? $3061 \quad$ Bagis 1356-8
*Baesuris S-53A, S2
Balanea 4456-65, S, S2
Balanea-Claudia Leucas 2036-8
Balbura 3354-7, S, S2
Banasa p. 212
Bargasa 2827-8, S2
Bargylia $2719 \quad$ Bargylia 1159-60
Berytus 4529-47, S+, S2+ Berytus 2044-6
Bilbilis 387-400, S, S2
Bithynia, uncertain 2097-104, S+, S2
Bithynia (Koinon) 601-18, S2
Bithynium p. 353
Blaundus 3059-60 Blaundus 1346-9
Bosporus (Kingdom) 1842-934, S+ Bosporus (kingdom) 451-79, S2
Bria p. 210
Botrys 4523-4, S, S2
Briula? 2679, S-5444
Briula 1122-5
Bubon 3353
Buthrotum 1378-417, S, S2
Byblus 4525-8
Byzantium 1770-82, S, S2 Byzantium 366-70, S2
CA coinage (Asia) 2227-35, S, S2
CA coinage (Syria) 4100-7, S
Cabellio 527-30
Cadi 3062-5, S
Cadi 1360-1, S2
Cadi and Aezani alliance 1369
Caesaraugusta 304-77, 380-6, $\mathrm{S}+$, S2+
Caesarea (Iol) 880-3, S, S2
Caesarea (Panticapaeum) 1936
Caesarea (Cappadocia) 3601-58, S+, Caesarea (Cappadocia) 1636-88, S2 S2

Caesarea(?s) (uncertain Cilicia) 4084, 4085-6, S, S2
Caesarea-Anazarbus 4059-63, S
Caesarea Germanicia 2017, S, S2 Caesarea Germanicia 620
Caesarea Maritima 4858-65, S, S2 Caesarea (Judaea) 2231
Caesarea Paneas 4842-6, S, S2
Caesarea Paneas 2243-99 and p.

Caesarea Paneas or Maritima 4847-8, S

Calagurris 431-51, S+, S2
*Calagurris-Celsa (hybrid) S-451A-B, S2-451C
Calchedon 1783-8, S2
Callatis 1802, S2
Canatha 4836-8
Caralis 624, S
Carina (Gaul) 502
Carisius p. 63
Carteia 111-23, S2
Cartenna 884-5
Carthage 745-57, S, S2
Carthago Nova 146-86, S, S2
Carystus 1355-8, S2
Cascantum 425-8, S2
Cassandrea 1511-7, S+, S2
Cassandrea/Dium 1509-10, S, S2
Castabala 4064-5, S+, S2+
Castulonian Mines 132
Celenderis 3709-10
Celsa-Lepida 261-80, S, S2
*Celsa-Calagurris (hybrid) S-451A-B
Centuripae 667, S
*Ceos S-1300A
Cephallenia (Proculeius) 1359-62
Cephaloedium 634-5, S
Ceramus 2773-4, S+
Cercina 802
Chalcedon 1783-8
Chalcis (Euboea) 1343-54, S+, S2+
Chalcis (Syria) 4768-80, S+, S2+
Chersonesus 1937-44, S, S2
Chios 2412-24, S, S2
Cibyra 2882-90, S, S2
Cidrama 2874-81, S, S2
Cietis 3703

Cilbiani: see also Nicaea
Cilbiani Superiores 2565-6, S, S2
Cilicia (Kings) 3871-2
Cilicia, uncertain 4082-3
Cirta/Constantine 701-5, S2
Cirta Nova (?) 706-8, S

Canatha 2092
**Carallia S2 (after 1782)

Cassandrea 314-7, S2+

Celenderis 1715-6

Chersonesus 480-8
Chios 958-63
Cibyra 1261-7, S2
Cidrama 1259-60
Cidyessus 1390-2
Cilbiani: see also Nicaea
Cilbianorum
Cilbiani Superiores 1060-3

Cisthene p. 394
Cius 2020-5, S, S2
Claudiconium 3541-5, S
Claudiopolis (Ninica) p. 561
Clazomenae 2492-503, S2
Cleopatra and Antony 4094-6, S, S2
Clovius 601, S2
Clunia 452-8, S, S2
*Cnidus S-5436 (delete entry)
Cnossus 926-37, 976-1009, S2
Colophon 2523, S
Colossae 2891, S (delete entry)
Comana (Pontus) 2157-61, S+
Comana (Cappadocia) 3661, S+, S2
Commagene (Kings) 3845-67, S
Commagene? 3868-70, S
Commune of Bithynia p. 340
Constantine/Cirta 701-5

Corcyra p. 274, S
Corinth 1116-237, S
Corycus 3711-3, S+
Cos 2724-42, ?S-5481, S2
Cossura 675-6
Cotiaeum 3218-27, S+, ?S-5435, S2
Cremna 3518-22, S
Crete 901-3, 958, S2
Crete (Koinon) 963-75, 1029-39
Crete and Cyrenaica 904-6
Crete and Cyrenaica (Crassus) 914-8, S, S2
Crete and Cyrenaica (P. Lepidius) 907, S2
Crete and Cyrenaica (L. Lollius) 90813, S2
Cydonia 951-2, 960, 1010-9
Cyme 2432-5, S2
Cyprus 3901-35, S, S2
Cyrenaica (Capito q. and Palikanus pr.) 938-41
Cyrenaica (Cleopatra and Antony) 924-5
Cyrenaica (Pupius Rufus) 919-23
Cyrenaica (Scato procos.) 942-5
Cyrenaica (Tiberius) 946-9
Cyrene 911-3, 917-8
Cyzicus 2239-51, S, S2

Corinth 101-218, S2+
Coropissus 1717, S2
Cius 621-6

Claudiopolis 690-8, S2
Clazomenae 1031-3

Colophon 1052-3

Cos 1161-72

Cotiaeum 1399-1411, S2

Crete (Koinon) 1-45, S2

Cydonia 46-52, S2
Cyme 970-1, S2

Daldis 1324-7, S2
Damascus 4781-806, S+, S2
Dardanus 2295-9
*Delphi S p. 19
Demetrias (Thessaly) 1421-4, S+
Demetrias (Syria) 4500
Dertosa-Ilercavonia 205-9, S2
**Dionysopolis (Moesia) S2
Dionysopolis (Phrygia) 3116-23, S2
Dioshieron 2556-62, S
Dium 1503-8, S+, S2
Dium/Cassandrea 1509-10, S, S2
Dium/Pella 1528-44, S
Divos Iulius 620-1, S
Docimeum 3211-5, S+, S2
Dora 4752-67, S2
Dyme 1283-9, S, S2
Dyrrhachium p. 289

Ebora 50-1, S2
Ebusus 479-82, S2
Edessa 1518-27, S, S2
Egypt 5001-5378, S+
Eirenopolis p. 561
Elaea 2398-411, S+, ?S-5480, S2
Elaeusa/Sebaste 3714-22, S
Eleutherna 953
Emerita 5-49, S, S2+
Emporiae 234-58, S, S2
Enna 661-4, S, S2
Entella 653-4, S
Ephesus 2569-632, S+, S2

Epictetus p. 498
Epiphanea 4066-73, S, S2
Ercavica 459-67, S+, S2
Eresus 2334-6
Erythrae 2504-10
Eryx p. 174
Eucarpia 3159-60, S2

Damascus p. 296
Delphi p 67

Diocaesarea 1718

Dionysopolis p. 210
Dioshieron p. 163
Dium 313, S2

Docimeum F1398
Dora 2088-91
Dorylaeum 1412-4

Elaea 957, S2

Ephesus 1064-93, S2
Ephesus and Pergamum alliance 920
Ephesus and Philadelphia alliance 1332
Ephesus and Smyrna alliance 1079-93

Epiphanea 1785-90, S2
Eresus p. 142
Erythrae 1034-7

Eumenea 3142-52, S, S2
*Euippe S-2823B
Euromus 2798-800

Fleet" coinage (Atratinus) 1453-61, S2
"Fleet" coinage (Bibulus) 4088-93, S2
"Fleet" coinage (Capito) 1462-70, S, S2
Forum Iulii 534-6, S
Fulvia 3139-41, S, S2
Gaba 4855-7
Gabala 4449-55, S
Gadara 4809-24, S, S2
Gades 77-97, S2
Galatia (Kings) 3501-7, S2
Galatia (Koinon) 3546-67, S, S2 Galatia (Koinon) 1614-7, S2
Gallia Comata? 537-8
Gangra p. 548
**Gargara S2-I-2324A Gargara 901-2, S2
Gaza 4894-6, S
Gaul (Treveri) 501-2
Gaul (uncertain tribe) 503, 510
Gaul (uncertain) 506-7
Gerasa 4839-41
Germanus Indutilli 1. (Gaul) 506
Germe p. 404, S
Gortyn 954, 963-75 (?), 1022-3, 1029-
39 (?)
Graccurris 429-30, S2

Hadrumetum 771-83, S, S2+
Halaesa 628-33, S, S2
Halicarnassus 2720-2, S2
*Harpasa S-2823A
Henna 661-4, S, S2
*Hephaestia S p. 24
Heraclea (Bithynia) 2087-96, S+, S2
Heraclea (Caria) 2852-62, S2

Hierapolis (Phrygia) 2930-83, S+, S2
Hierapolis-Castabala 4064-5, S+, S2+ Hierapolis-Castabala 1783-4
Hierapolis-Comana 3661, S+, S2
Hierapytna 955-6, 961, 1024-5

Gaba 2232-41
Eumenea 1386-8, S2
Euromus p. 183
Flaviopolis 1757-61, S2

Gadara 2093-7

Gaza 2201-2

Grimenothyrae 1359
Germe (Mysia) 925-31, S2

Harpasa 1214-6

Heraclea (Bithynia) 688-9
Heraclea (Caria) 1237-9
Heracleopolite nome 2771
Hermopolite nome 2772?
Hierapolis (Phrygia) 1300-4

Hierocaesarea 2384-91, S+
Himyarites 4993-8
Hippo Regius 709-16, S, S2
Hirtius (Gaul) 501, 503
Hydrela 2984-5
Hydisus 1195
Hyllarima p. 185
Hypaepa 2527-55, S+, S2+
Iaiton 646-7, S
Iasus 2796-7, S, ?S5479
Iconium 3541-5, S
Ilercavonia-Dertosa 205-9, S2
Ilerda 259-60, S, S2
Ilici 187-99, S, S2
Ilium 2300-18, S, S2
Imbros 1734-8, S, S2
*Imperatoria Salacia see Salacia
Ios p. 264
Irenopolis 4849-50, S2 Irenopolis 1762-9, S2
Irippo 55-6, S2+
Irippo-Osset (hybrid) 57, S+ Isinda 3510-3, S
Istrus p. 328, S-1841A, S2+
Italica 60-72, S, S2+
Italy, uncertain 601-3, 619-21
Iulia (Phrygia) 3191-3
Iulia Constantia Zilil 866, S-866A, S2
Iulia Pia Paterna 758-70, S, S2
Iulia Patricia 127-131, S2
Iulia Traducta 98-110, S2
Judaea (Kings) 4901-53, 4973-92, S+, S2

Judaea (Procurators) 4954-72, S
Judaea (kings) 2242-99, S2
Judaea (Judaea Capta) 2310-13
Judaea (Roman administration)
2300-9, S2
Juliopolis 665-7, S2

Koinon of Macedonia (Thessalonica)
1610-25, S2
Laelia 54, S+, S2
Lampsacus 2268-80, S, S2
Lampsacus 890-1
Laodicea (Lycaonia) 1612-3
Laodicea (Phrygia) 2892-928, S+, S2
Laodicea (Syria) 4379-448, S, S2+
Laodicea (Phrygia) 1268-99, S2
Laodicea (Syria) 2026-35

Lappa 959, 1020-1
Larissa 1425-52, S+, S2
Lato 1026
Lebedus 2521-2, $\mathrm{S}+$, S2 Lebedus 1049-51
Lemnos p. 316, S
Lepcis Magna 840-52, S, S2
Lepida-Celsa 261-80, S, S2
Lepti Minus 784-91
Libo 483
Lilybaeum 655-7, S, S2
Lipara 626
Lixus p. 212, S
Locri 1338-42, S, S2
Lugdunum 511-6
Lugdunum (auxiliary mints) 508-9
Lycaonia (Antiochus IV of
Commagene) 3533-7
Lycia 1501-5, S2
Lycian league 3301-52, S+, S2+ Lystra 3538-40

Lystra 1606, S2+
Lyttos 1027
Macedonia, uncertain (Philippi?)
1656-61, S
Macedonian Koinon 1610-25, S2
Maeonia 3011-5, S
Magnesia (Ionia) 2690-701, S, S2

Magnesia ad Sipylum (Lydia) 2448-60
Magnetes 1421-4, S+, S2+
Mallus 4015-24, S+, S2
Malta 672-3
Marathus 4494-9
*Marisa S p. 46, S2
Maronea 1732-3
Mastaura 2672-8, S2
Mastaura 1118-21
*Matavo S-535 corr
Mauretania, eastern, Imperatorial
coinage 877-9
Mauretania, eastern, Regal coinage
873-6
Mauretania, eastern, uncertain 886
Mauretania, western, Regal coinage
853-6
Mauretania, western, uncertain 870-1
Melita 672-3, S2
Melos 1294-300, S, S2
Memphite nome 2775-6

Mendesian nome 2777?

Messana (Sicily) p. 168
Messene (Achaea) p. 248, S, S2+
Methymna 2337-41
Metropolis (Ionia) 2524-6
Metropolis (Phrygia) p. 512
Midaeum 3228-9
Milan? 601
Miletopolis 2237-8, S2
Miletus 2702-17, S+, S2
Mopsus 4025-46, S2+
Mostene 2461-2, S2
Munatius (Gaul) 504-5
Myconos 1301
Mylasa 2782-95, S2
Myndus 2723
Myrina 2425-6, S, S2+
Mysomacedones 2567-8, S
Mytilene 2342-9, S, S2+

Nabataea p. 686

Narbonne 518, S

Nemausus 519-26, S2
Neocaesarea p. 362
Nero/Claudius tetradrachms 4122-3, S

Neronias 4849-50, S2
Nicaea (Bithynia) 2026-61, S+, S2+
Nicaea Cilbianorum 2563-4
Nicomedia 2062-86, S+, S2+
Nicopolis 1363-77, S+, S2
Ninica p. 561
Nysa (Lydia) 2659-71, S+
Nysa (Palestine) 4825-35, S+, S2

Odessus 1801, S, S2
Oea 826-39
Olba 3723-42, S, S2
Olbia 1945-7
Oppius 602-3, S, S2
Opus 1338-42, S
Orthosia (Caria) 2824-6, S2+
Orthosia (Syria) 4501-8, S2+
Osca 281-303, S+, S2

Metropolis (Ionia) 1054

Midaeum1415-6, S2

Miletopolis p. 135
Miletus 1150-8, S2
Mopsus 1740-5, S2
Mostene 987-95, S2+

Mylasa 1197-9

Mytilene 911-4
**Myus S2 (after 1714)

Nacolea 1417-9

Neapolis ad Harpasum p. 185
Neapolis (Samaria) 2218-25

Neocaesarea 1634-5

Osicerda 468-9, S, S2
Osset 58-9, S+, S2
Osset-Irippo (hybrid) 57, S+
Oxyrhynchite nome 2773-4
Paestum 604-18
Paneas 4842-6, S+, S2
Panormus 636-45, S, S-5432
Paphlagonia (Kings) 3508-9, S, S2
Parium 2253-67, S, S2
"Paterna" 758-70, S, S2
Patras 1245-82, S+, S2
Patricia 127-31, S2
Pax Iulia 52-3, S+, S2
Pella 1545-50
Pella/Dium 1528-44, S, S2
Peparethus 1420
Perga 3369-73, S, S2
Pergamum 2354-78, S, S2

Perinthus 1745-69, S+, S2+
Perperene 2350-3, S+
Pessinus: see Galatia
Phaselis 3362
Philadelphia 3016-42, S+, S2+

Philippi 1646-55, S2
Philippi? 1656-61, S, S2
Philomelium 3243-8, S2
Phocaea 2436-45
Phoenice 1418-19
Pisidian colony, uncertain 3517, S, S2
Piso Frugi 619
Pitane 2392-7, S, S2
Plarasa: see Aphrodisias
Poemanenum 2252, S, S2
Paphlagonia (Koinon) 1629
Parium? 887-9, S2
Patras 219-62

Pella 2098-2 101

Perga 1511-9
Pergamum 918-24
Pergamum and Ephesus alliance 920
Perinthus 361-5, S2
Perperene 915-7
Pessinus (?) 1627-8, S2
Philadelphia 1328-40, S2
Philadelphia and Ephesus alliance 1332
Philadelphia (Decapolis) 2106-12
Philippi 343-5, S2+
Philippopolis 351-4, S2
Phocaea 972-9, S2

Pitane 956

Pompeiopolis 1722-6, S2+
Polyrhenium 957, 1028
Pom. Sex. f., T. (Gaul) 507
Pompeiopolis 4001-3
Pontus, uncertain 2155-6, S
Pontus (Kings) 3801-38, S+, S2+ Priene 2687-9, S

Priene 1143-4, S2

Princeps felix 4082-3, S, S2
Prusa 2018-9

Prusias ad Hypium 668-87, S2
Prusias ad Mare (Cius) 621-6
Prymnessus 1396-7

Rhodes 1173-94, S2
Rhodes 2744-72, S
Rhosus 4077-81
Romula 73-6, S2
Ruteni 504-5
Rutilus 3517

Sabratha 811-25, S2
Sagalassus 3523-6, S, S2+
Saguntum 200-4, S2+
Saite nome 2778
Sala 1341-5
Samos 1126-42
Sardis 1305-23, S2
Sardis and Smyrna alliance 1317
Scepsis 903-5
Sebaste 2226-30
Sebastopolis 1240-8
Sebennyte nome 2779-80

Seleucia 2025A-B

Sestos 358-60
Sethroite nome 2781
*Sexi S-123A
Sextus Pompey 486-7, 671, S
Siblia 3161-3, S+, S2
Sicca 706-8, S
Sicily, uncertain 668-71, S, S2
Sicyon 1238-44
Side 3391-403, S+, S2+
Sidon 4548-618, S+, S2
Side 1523-8, S2+
Sidon 2047-56

Sillyum 3374-80, S2+
Silva 669
Sinope 2107-42, S+, S2
Sisenna 668
"Sistripia" 4087, S, S2
Smyrna 2463-91, S, S2
Soli 4001-3
Sosius 1290-3, S
Spain, uncertain 483-5, S2
Sparta 1101-15
Stratonicea 2775-81, S
Syedra 3405, S2
Synaus 3107
Synnada 3178-90, S, S2
Syria, uncertain 4088-123

Tabae 2868-73
Tanagra 1313-29, S2
Tarraco 210-33, S, S2
Tarsus 4004-5, S+, S2
Tauromenium p. 179
Tavium 3568-70, S2
Temnus 2446-7, S2
Tenedos 2319
Tenos 1302-4
Teos 2511-20, S, S2
Termessus (Pisidia) 3514, S
Termesssus by Oenoanda (Lycia)
3358-61, S2
Thaena 803-10, S+, S2+
Thapsus 792-7, S2
Thebes 1330-7, S, S2
Thermae p. 170
Thessalian League see Larissa
Thessalonica 1551-609, S+, S2+
Thrace (kingdom) 1701-26, S, S2
Thyatira 2379-83
Tiberias 4851-4
Tiberiopolis p. 504
Tingi 857-65, S, S2

Silandus 1350-5, S2
Sillyum 1520
Sinope 714-25, S2+

Smyrna 996-1030, S2
Smyrna and Sardis alliance 1317

Stratonicea 1196, S2
Stobi 301-12, S2+
Synaus 1371-3, S2
Synnada 1393-5
Syria 1901-2025, S2
Syros 263-5
Tabae 1249-58
Tanagra p. 66, S2
Tarsus 1727-33
Tavium 1624-6
Temnus 980-3, S2

Teos 1038-48, S2

Thespiae 266-74, S2
Thessalian League 277-90
Thessalonica 318-30, S2
Thrace 501-43, S2+
Thyatira 939-49, S2
Tiberias 2242

Titiopolis 1714, S2+
Tium 699-704

Tomi 1803-41, S, S2+
Traducta 98-110
Tralles 2633-58, S, S2
Trapezopolis 2847-51, S, S2
Tripolis (Lydia) 3047-58, S, S2
Tripolis (Syria) 4509-22, S2+
Turiaso 401-24, S+, S2+
Turris Libisonis? 622-3, S
Tyana 3659-60, S
Tyndaris 627, S (not Tyndaris?), S2
*Tyra S2-I-1947A-B
Tyre 4619-739, S+, S2+
Uncertain coins 5401-67, S, S2+
Uncertain Mint (NW Spain) 1-4, S, S2
Uselis? 625, S
Utica 717-44, S+, S2+
Vienna 517, S+, S2
Zacynthus (Sosius) 1290-3, S, S2
Zeus tetradrachms 4108-21, S+, S2
Zilil 866, S-866A, S2
Zitha? p. 209

Tomi 402-12, S2+
Tralles 1094-1 108
Trapezopolis 1234-6

Tyra 493-5, S2
Tyre 2057-87
Uncertain 2801-17, S2+ Uncertain mint (Bithynia) 705-11, S2 Uncertain mint (Cappadocia) 1689-92


[^0]:    Abdera

    On the coinage of Abdera, see now K . Chryssanthaki, L'histoire monétaire d'Abdère du VIe avant F.-C. au IIe siècle après 7.-C. (Université ParisSorbonne, Paris IV, 2000, unpublished thesis). The figures concerning the Julio-Claudian coinage are:

