

## XIV

### THE COINAGE OF PISIDIAN ANTIOCH.

(See Plate XIX.)

THE coins here described belong to three groups.

(1) During journeys made in connexion with the Asia Minor Exploration Fund through the region of Pisidian Antioch during the last thirty-two years, small sets of coins have been purchased in the villages and towns from time to time and carefully preserved. Many of them were in a very bad condition, and this is naturally also the case with many of those which belong to the next group.

(2) During the recent excavations at the Hieron of Mên Askaenos, near Pisidian Antioch, a certain number of coins have been found, and many not actually found in excavation, but coming from the neighbourhood, have been shown to the excavators. By the courtesy of Sir William Ramsay I have been allowed to examine practically all these coins and make full lists of them from time to time. The bearing of these coins on the dates of occupation of the site excavated will be discussed after the excavation of the city, which may last for several years yet, is completed.

(3) Some coins belonging to the British Museum, but not published in the *Catalogue of Pisidia*, are included.

The object of the present paper is to describe a

selection of coins which are of interest to numismatists primarily. In one or two cases the provenance enables us to attribute to the Pisidian colony coins of which the attribution would otherwise be uncertain.

Babelon<sup>1</sup> and Imhoof-Blumer<sup>2</sup> have restored to Pisidian Antioch the autonomous coins, with a bust of Mên on the obverse and a humped bull with ANTIOXE and various magistrates' names on the reverse, which had usually been ascribed to the Carian city of the same name. In confirmation of this change, it may be mentioned that there were at least four of these coins among those submitted to me. Unfortunately all were quite illegible, except one which appears to read ΔΡΑΚΟΝ.

The new evidence also confirms, if further confirmation were necessary, Imhoof's attribution to Pisidian Antioch of the group of coins with eagle on obverse and star on reverse.<sup>3</sup>

Three specimens of the kind without magistrates' names, two with the eagle to right, one with the eagle to left, are recorded in the lists which I have made. To Imhoof's list may be added another, with eagle to right on obverse, and the magistrate's name [Θ]ΡΑ ΣΥ on the reverse (Æ. 13 mm.), which has long been in the British Museum. [Pl. XIX. 1.]

It may be noted that the magistrates' names ΔΡΑΚΟ[N] and ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟ[Y] occur on both this series and on the series with the bust of Mên and the humped bull mentioned above, showing that the two series belong to the same place and period.

<sup>1</sup> *Invent. Waddington*, Nos. 3566-70.

<sup>2</sup> *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, p. 357.

<sup>3</sup> *Revue Suisse*, xiv. (1908), p. 141.

The small coins of the Colony without Emperors' heads, or at least without their names, are represented by the following varieties:—

Types: *Obv.*—Bust of Hermes, with caduceus behind shoulder.

*Rev.*—Modius containing corn. Cp. *B. M. C.*, No. 2.

1. *Obv.*—ΑΝΤΙ l., ΟΧΗ r. Bust r.

*Rev.*—COLO l., NIAE r.  
Æ. 14 mm.

2. *Obv.*—ANTIO l., C r., Η below. Bust l.

*Rev.*—ΑΙCΟ l., L above, ΟΝΙ r. (*i.e.* COLONIAI).  
Æ. 12 mm. [Pl. XIX. 4.]

Types: *Obv.*—Bust of Hermes, with caduceus behind shoulder.

*Rev.*—Bull standing. Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinas. Münzen*, p. 358, No. 6.

3. *Obv.*—[ΑΝΤΙ] l., ΟΧΗ r. (?) Bust r.

*Rev.*—ΑΝ Τ above, ΙΟC r. Bull r.  
Æ. 13 mm.

Types: *Obv.*—Bust of Hermes, caduceus behind shoulder.

*Rev.*—Winged caduceus. Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinas. Münzen*, p. 358, No. 7.

4. *Obv.*—ANTIO l., C - - r. Bust l.

*Rev.*—COLO l., NIA r.  
Æ. 13 mm. [Pl. XIX. 2.]

Types: *Obv.*—Bust of Hermes, caduceus behind shoulder.

*Rev.*—Cock. Cp. *B. M. C.*, No. 1.

5. *Obv.*—ANTIO l., CHIA r. Bust l.

*Rev.*—CO l., LON r., | below. Cock r.

Æ. 12·5 mm. [Pl. XIX. 3.] Same dies as *B. M. C.*, No. 1.

6. *Obv.*—A l., NTIOC r. Bust r.

*Rev.*—CO l., LON (†) r. Cock r.

Æ. 12·5 mm.

Types: *Obv.*—Bust of Mên on crescent.

*Rev.*—Cock. Cp. *B. M. C.*, No. 3.

7. *Obv.*—ANTIO l., CHIA r. Bust l.

*Rev.*—COLO r., - - l. Cock r.

Æ. 13 mm.

8. *Obv.*—ANTI r., OCHI l. Bust r.

*Rev.*—Inscr. illegible. Cock r.

Æ. 14 mm.

The busts on these small coins seem to me to be assimilated to various emperors. Thus the Hermes on Nos. 1, 4, and 5 seem to resemble Hadrian, while that on No. 2 may be meant for the young Caracalla. On the following coin we seem to have busts of Pius and Marcus:—

9. *Obv.*—ANT r. Bearded bust r. (Pius?).

*Rev.*—COLO l. Beardless bust l. (Marcus as Hermes?) with caduceus over shoulder.

Æ. 13 mm. [Pl. XIX. 5.]

Imhoof-Blumer, however,<sup>4</sup> considers that these and

<sup>4</sup> *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, p. 358.

other small copper coins of the same class probably belong to the time of Severus. However, the resemblances which I have pointed out seem to indicate a longer period for the issue of these coins; and indeed it is not probable that so many varieties of small change should have been issued during so short a period.

The following issues (with the possible exception of No. 10) belong to the time of Augustus and Tiberius:—

10. *Obv.*—ÇÇAN above. Founder ploughing r. with yoke of cattle.

*Rev.*—Ç in middle. Four military standards (two with eagles).

Æ. 18 mm. [Pl. XIX. 6.]

11. *Obv.*—CAESAR on r. Head of Augustus r., bare.

*Rev.*—COL · CAES above; AV | GVS | TVS in middle, between four military standards as on preceding.

Æ. 22 mm. [Pl. XIX. 7.] Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinas. Münzen*, p. 358, No. 9.

The new specimen was poorly preserved; that which is here illustrated was already in the British Museum.

12. *Obv.*— - - VI · AVG · F · AVGVST · IMP · VIII Head of Tiberius l., bare.

*Rev.*—C C (large) across field. Statue of the Julia gens, seated r., resting with l. on sceptre, holding patera in r.

Æ. 22 mm. [Pl. XIX. 8.]

The type of the reverse is found not only on Roman coins of the period (Cohen<sup>2</sup>, *Tiberius*, 17) but at Corinth (Imhoof and Gardner, *Num. Comm.* E xcvi.) and at Caesarangusta in Spain (Heiss, Pl. xxv. 27).

Under the latter mint, in the British Museum trays, the following coin has long been placed; but in its fabric and style it is distinctly not Spanish, and Don Antonio Vives informs me that nothing similar to it is familiar to him in his experience of Spanish coins. It may just possibly be of Antioch, although it does not seem to bear any indication of the mint:—

12a. *Obv.*—TI - - - I., - - - TVS r. Head of Tiberius r., bare. Plain border.

*Rev.*—IVLIA A I., - - - TA r. Similar figure to that on No. 12. Plain border.

Æ. 24 mm. [Pl. XIX. 9.]

*À propos* of the coin of Augustus, Imhoof remarks that on this earliest coin the colony bears only the title Colonia Caesarea. The coin of Tiberius (No. 12) shows that it still bore that title in his reign; whereas the coin No. 10 seems, if my reading of the obverse is correct, to mark the transition to the new name. Unfortunately we cannot date it exactly.

A coin of Tiberius mentioned by Babelon,<sup>5</sup> reading CAE · ANTIO · COL · S · R · is described as retouched; this we may well believe, since the letters S · R do not normally appear on Antiochian coins until a much later period, and the size of the piece (34 mm.) is also a sign of lateness.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> *Invent. Waddington*, 3580.

<sup>6</sup> Cp. Mionnet, iii. p. 492, No. 2, which appears to be a tooled coin of Gordian III. Sir W. M. Ramsay writes: "The name of the colony appears simply as C. C. in an inscription which belongs to the period about 50 A.D. The revival of the old name Antiochia as an adjunct to the Roman title Colonia Caesarea may probably have taken place under Vespasian, or perhaps Nero; and coins reading C · C · AN · may be dated accordingly."

Between the earliest period of the colony and the reign of Vespasian there seems to be a gap in the coinage. Hitherto coins of Titus but none of his father have been attributed to the colony. But among the new coins are three of Vespasian, all extremely badly worn. The greater part of the legends can, however, be restored with the help of a similar coin at Berlin (from the Imhoof-Blumer collection), the description of which I owe to Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's kindness:—

13. *Obv.*—IMP VESPASIANO CAESAR I AVG COS VII P P  
Bust of Vespasian r., laureate.

*Rev.*—LEGV on l. upwards, CC - - - (1) on r. upwards; eagle standing, with wings spread, between two military standards.

Æ. 26.5–24 mm. Three specimens. Two of them are countermarked on the obverse with a figure of Mén, standing to front, crescent at shoulders, resting on sceptre with r., holding Victory in l.

[Pl. XIX. 10.]

These coins date from the year 76, when Vespasian was consul for the seventh time.

Indications of the presence of veterans of the fifth legion (Gallica<sup>7</sup>) at Antioch are already known in four tombstones from Antioch (*C. I. L.*, iii. 293, 294; cp. Le Bas-Waddington, 1823; and two others of which Sir W. M. Ramsay informs me). One at least of these must belong to quite the earliest period of the colony. Otherwise it would have been tempting to suppose that, since the name of the fifth legion does not occur on the

<sup>7</sup> The identity of Gallica with Alaudae is not certain, though assumed by earlier authorities with no evidence. Dessau (*Index to Inscr. Lat. Sel.*) distinguishes them. The name Alaudae is never used in the Antiochian inscriptions.—[W. M. R.]

coins until the year 76, it may have been veterans of the fifth Macedonica (which served in the Jewish war), rather than of the Gallica, who were settled at Antioch.<sup>8</sup> Such a veteran may have brought with him the coin of Titus commemorating the subjection of Judaea which is mentioned below.



This countermark occurs on a number of coins, all but one unfortunately worn so smooth that it is impossible to determine their date with certainty. Three were among the coins submitted to me. A fourth [Pl. XIX. 12], which came from the same district many years ago, is a Greek coin of Titus, commemorating the suppression of the First Revolt of the Jews, and doubtless struck in Judaea.<sup>9</sup> One of three others [Pl. XIX. 11] is counter-marked on the opposite side with a bust of Mên on a crescent to right, indicating a further connexion with Antioch. The letters of the countermark can hardly be read as anything but CRAS, although on some specimens there seems to be no horizontal bar to the R. It is highly improbable that it was impressed by the authority of Sulpicius Crassus, who was proconsul of Asia towards the end of the reign of Commodus;<sup>10</sup> for by what authority should a proconsul of Asia counter-mark coins in Antioch? Whatever be the meaning of the mark, the extremely worn condition of all the coins shows that the originals may have been in circulation

<sup>8</sup> Several other veterans, who had served in Syrian legions, are mentioned in inscriptions of Antioch.—[W. M. R.]

<sup>9</sup> *B. M. C. : Palestine*, Pl. xxxi. 3-5.

<sup>10</sup> Waddington, *Fastes des Provinces Asiatiques*, p. 243, No. 159.

for something like a century before they were counter-marked.

From the remainder of the coins available I single out the following, mostly of Antioch itself, and worthy of notice :—

14. *Obv.*—LAVR - - r., [C]AISAR l. Bust of L. Verus r., bare (f).

*Rev.*—ANTIOCH above, COLON in exergue. Wolf r. suckling twins.

Æ. 15 mm. [Pl. XIX. 13.]

15. *Obv.*—PI VSAVGSE l., VERVS r. Head of Sept. Severus r., laureate.

*Rev.*—ANTI OCHGE l., NICOL CAES r. Female genius (Fortune), standing l., with branch and cornucopiae.

Æ. 22 mm. Cp. Mionnet, iii. p. 494, No. 17.

*Obv.*—IMPCAE l., SMAVRAN r. Bust of young Caracalla r., laureate.

*Rev.*—[FORTV]NACOLONIA E r., ANTIOCH l. Fortune, standing l., with branch and cornucopiae.

16. Æ. 22 mm.

17. Æ. 24 mm. (same *obv.* die, *rev.* ORTVNACOL - - r., ANTIOCH l.). Cf. Mionnet, iii. p. 495, No. 25.

18. *Obv.*—IMPCAES l., MAVRAN r. Bust of young Caracalla r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.

*Rev.*—AN TI OCHFOR l., TVNACOLONIAE r. Fortune l., with branch in r., cornucopiae in l.

Æ. 22 mm.

This corrects my description of *B. M. C.*, No. 17, which is also of Caracalla.

19. *Obv.*— - - I., ∞TASCAE r. Bust of Geta r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.  
*Rev.*— ANT[1] I., OCHCOL r. Eagle to front, wings open.  
 Æ. 19 mm. Cp. Babelon, *Invent. Waddington*, 3595, and Mionnet, iii. p. 498, No. 40.
20. *Obv.*—ANTONINVSP|VŞFELAVG around. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate.  
*Rev.*—ANTIOCHCO L above, ONI in exergue. Wolf r. and twins.  
 Æ. 17 mm. Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinas. Münzen*, p. 361, No. 21.
21. *Obv.*— - - SEVER I., ALEXAND - - r. Bust of Severus Alexander r., laureate.  
*Rev.*—COLCE I., SANTIOCHIA r. Bust of Mên r.  
 Æ. 22 mm.
22. *Obv.*—IMPCMIVLPFILIPPVSPFAVG around. Bust of Philip Jun. r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.  
*Rev.*—ANTIOCHCOLON - - in arc below, beginning on r.; in field, S R. Two cornucopiae crossed, with caduceus between them.  
 Æ. 19 mm. [Pl. XIX. 14.]
23. *Obv.*—IMPCAESGMESSQDECIOTRAIIV around. Bust of Trajan Decius r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.  
*Rev.*—ANTIOCHICOLCA around, S R in exergue. River-god Anthios reclining l., r. holding cornucopiae, l. resting on overturned urn from which water flows.  
 Æ. 23 mm. Same obv. die as *B. M. C.*, No. 124. Cp. Babelon, *Invent. Waddington*, 3614; Mionnet, *Supp.*, vii. p. 107, No. 10.

24. *Obv.*—IMPCAESPLICGALLIENVS around. Bust of Gallienus r., laureate.

*Rev.*—COLCAE l., S above, ANTIOC H r. Double cornucopiae containing two busts.

Æ. 30 mm.

This coin is from the same dies as that described by de Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 18, No. 6 *bis* [here Pl. XIX. 15], which is accordingly of Pisidian Antioch. Compare the coin of Volusian, *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 348, No. 92, Pl. x. 11, on which the two busts represent Volusian and the god Mên.

25. *Obv.*—IMPCAESPAILCAINGALLIENO (?) around. Bust of Gallienus r., radiate.

*Rev.*—ANTIO l., CHICL r., SR in exergue. Legionary eagle between two standards.

Æ. 23.5 mm.

The following coins, belonging to groups (1) and (2), are of other mints:—

Attaleia Pamphyliae (?).

26. *Obv.*—Two heads of Athena r., jugate.

*Rev.*—[ATTA]ΛΕΩΝ (?) on r. Zeus seated l.

Æ. 17 mm.

Apollonia Pisidiae.

27. *Obv.*—Inscription obscure. Bust of Geta (?) r.

*Rev.*—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ l., ΙΑΤΩΝΑΥ - - r. Hygieia standing r., feeding serpent.

Æ. 21 mm.


Sagalassus.

28. *Obv.*—ΑΥ · ΚΜΑΥ · ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟ C · CEB around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, undraped.

*Rev.*—CΑΓΑΛΑΣ l., CΕΩΝ r. Apollo seated l., head r., with lyre on column beside him.

Æ. 25 mm.

## Apamea Cibotus.

29. *Obv.*—Head of Athena r., helmeted; countermark,  


*Rev.*—Inscription illegible. Eagle with spread wings  
 on maeander, between caps of Dioscuri.

Æ. 23 mm.

## Philomelium.

30. *Obv.*—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ Ι., ΜΑΜΕΑΣΕΒ r. Bust of Mamaea r.  
 on crescent.

*Rev.*—ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕΥΝΕΠΙΜΙΟΥΛΠΑΥΛΕΙ around, and  
 in centre S P Q R

Æ. 34 mm.

31. *Obv.*—ΑΥΚΜΑΝ[ΤΩ]ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟ around. Bust of  
 Gordian III r., laureate, undraped.

*Rev.*—ΦΙΛΟΜ Ι., ΗΛΕΩΝ r. Eagle to front, wings  
 spread.

Æ. 17 mm.

32, 33. Two coins of Trajan Decius, as *B. M. C.*, 39  
 and 43.

## Iconium.

34. *Obv.*—IMPCAESMANGORDIANVSAVG around. Bust  
 of Gordian III r., laureate, wearing paluda-  
 mentum and cuirass.

*Rev.*—COCEL IHAD Ι., ICONIHS r., S R in exergue;  
 Roma, helmeted, seated l., holding Victory  
 in r., resting with l. on spear, at foot of  
 which shield.

Æ. 34 mm. [Pl. XIX. 16.]

The blundered inscription on the reverse is intended  
 for Colonia Aelia Hadriana (Augusta) Iconensium.

## Parlais.

35. *Obv.*—[IM]PLAVR I., COMMO - - r. Bust of Commodus r., laureate, undraped (?).

*Rev.*—IVLAVGHA I., COLPARLA r. Mên standing to front, head r. resting on sceptre, l. holding pine-cone; at his feet r. a cock (?).

Æ. 21 mm. Cp. Imhoof-Blumer in *Rev. Suisse*, 1908, p. 88, No. 3, where it is remarked that HA (for Hadriana) is not otherwise found on coins of the colony.

## Adana.

36. *Obv.*—Bust of Gordian III and inscription as on *B. M. C.*, No. 19 (same die).

*Rev.*—CABEINTRANKYΛΛEINAC - - - [ΑΔΑΝΕ] and in inner circle ΩΝ. Bust of Tranquillina r.

Æ. 30 mm.

## Seleucia ad Calycadnum.

37. *Obv.*—ΩΤΑΚΙΑΣΕΥΗΡΑΝΕΥ - - around. Bust of Otacilia r.

*Rev.*—-ΣΕΛΕΥΚ[ΕΩ] ΝΤΩΝΠΡΚΑΛΥΚΕΑ around, ΕΥΘΕ in field l., ΡΑC in field r. Nike l., carrying wreath and palm-branch.

Æ. 31 mm. Cp. Mionnet, iii. p. 607, No. 326; *Supp.*, vii. p. 244, No. 347.

Another specimen in the British Museum has the same reverse type with a different arrangement of the legend.

## Tarsus.

38. *Obv.*—[A]YT - - A[Y]PC - HP - - - OCCEB around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; in field, Π [Π]

*Rev.*—[ANTΩΝ]ΙΑΝΗC C I., ΕΥ - - r.; in field l. Α|ΜΚ|ΓΒ The god Sandan standing r. on lion.

Æ. 35 mm. Cp. Dressel in *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 84.

39. *Obv.*— - - CEYHP OCAN - - around; in field, [Π]  
[Π] (?) Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, un-  
draped.

*Rev.*—[T]APCO[Y]MH|[T]POKOINOB|[O]YAION in ex-  
ergue; in field, Γ Β. The Emperor with spear  
standing l., confronted by a female figure  
carrying Nike on globe, who crowns the  
Emperor.

Æ. 34 mm.

Uncertain Greek Imperial.

40. *Obv.*—IMPA - - r., TR · POT l. Head of Augustus r.

*Rev.*—Inscription obliterated; founder ploughing r.  
with yoke of oxen.

Æ. 27 mm.

In fabric, in the style of the head on the obverse, and in the obverse inscription, this closely resembles the coins of the Syrian Antioch. On the other hand, the colonial reverse type does not occur there. In some lights the letters in the exergue of this specimen seem to suggest ANTI - - , but perhaps the wish is father to the thought.

A word may be added here about the sources of coins other than those struck at Antioch itself which occur among those examined and identified by me. In the following list all coins are of Imperial times and of bronze unless otherwise stated:—

Macedon. Thessalonica, 1 (late autonomous, after 88 B.C.,  
as *B. M. C.*, No. 32).

Bithynia. Nicaea, 1.

Caria. Aphrodisias, 1.

Phrygia. Apamea, 1 (autonomous, 133–48 B.C.).

„ Philomelium, 6.

Cappadocia. Caesarea, 1.

Lycaonia. Iconium, 1.

„ Parlais, 2.

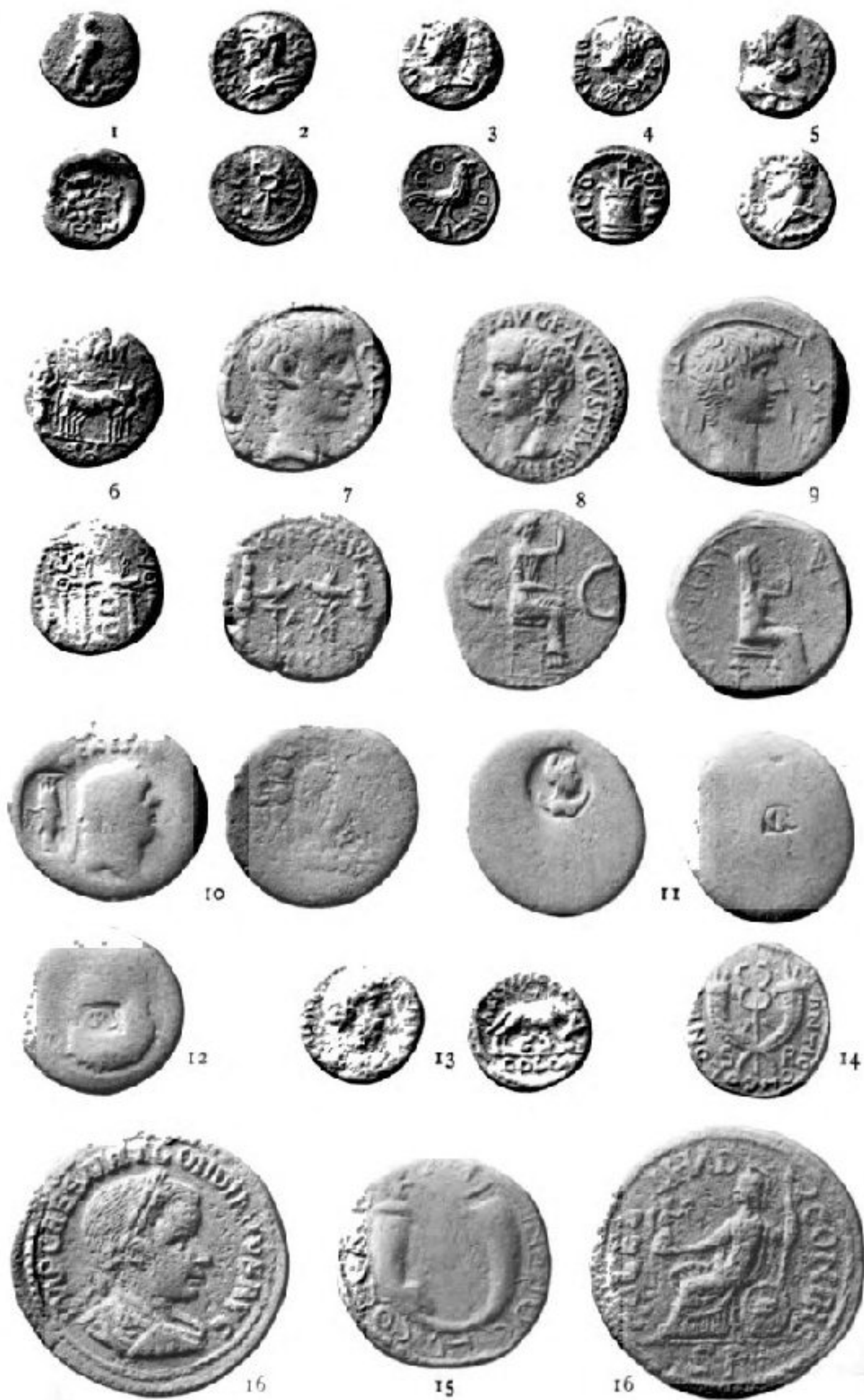
Pisidia.	Apollonia, 1.
„	Baris, 1.
„	Pappa Tiberia, 1.
„	Sagalassus, 1.
„	Selge, 1 (Æ. 4th cent. B.C.).
Pamphylia.	Aspendus, 1 (autonomous, 2d.-1st cent. B.C.).
„	Attaleia (?), 1 (late autonomous).
Cilicia.	Adana, 1.
„	Seleucia ad Calycadnum, 1.
„	Tarsus, 3.
Syria.	Antiochus I (?), 1.
„	Seleucus IV, 1.
„	Antioch, 2.
Judaea.	Judaea Capta, 1.

It will be observed that very few coins have travelled far, and that coins of neighbouring cities, such as Philomelium and those in Pisidia and Lycaonia, are in the great majority. Provenance is thus shown, as always in the case of bronze coins, to be good evidence for attribution.

It is a curious fact that not one of the large coins of sestertius size issued at Antioch from Septimius Severus to Gordian III has passed through my hands, although they are, comparatively speaking, not rare.<sup>11</sup> On the other hand, coins of apparently the same denomination from mints like Iconium, Philomelium, and Tarsus were not wanting.

G. F. HILL.

<sup>11</sup> Sir W. M. Ramsay has since shown me a specimen of the Gordian, *B. M. C.*, No. 85, acquired in the district. He adds that he has observed very large numbers of Antiochian coins in the hands of shopkeepers at Iconium. Coins of the colony evidently circulated in great numbers about Iconium as well as in the rest of the region and towns around Antioch. As regards the large coins, their comparative scarcity on the spot may be due to the fact that they are thought to be valuable, so that when discovered they speedily find their way to more important commercial centres.



COINAGE OF PISIDIAN ANTIOCH.