

CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE NUMISMÁTICA
INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COUNCIL
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE NUMISMATIQUE
INTERNATIONALER NUMISMATISCHER RAT
CONSIGLIO INTERNAZIONALE DI NUMISMATICA

COMPTE RENDU 70/2023

PUBLIÉ PAR LE SECRÉTARIAT DU CONSEIL

Ziad SAWAYA *

THE COLLECTION OF THE MUSÉE NATIONAL DE BEYROUTH

The Musée National de Beyrouth (MNB), or the National Museum of Beirut, is located in Beirut's Badaro quarter in the rue de Damas (Damascus street), near the modern hippodrome. The fund-raising campaign for its construction started in 1923 and its official opening took place on 27 May 1942. Although bearing the name of its location, this museum houses the Lebanese national archaeological collection representing the main regional archaeological sites and their finds, including the coin collection. The museum suffered damage throughout the civil war of 1975, during which it was closed, and a number of its archaeological artefacts were looted. It was reopened to the public after restoration and renovation on 8 October 1999¹.

1. The background

The coin collection of the Université Saint-Joseph (USJ), acquired in 1920, constitutes the initial core of the general holdings. It contained 'imperial and civic Roman' coins, including bronzes issued by the Lebanese and Syrian cities. The well-known coin dealer Elias Bustros donated a lot of 46 Aradian tetradrachms in 1938. Henri Seyrig donated his huge collection in 1939 that constituted, along with the earliest entries, the main core of the collection. Some of these coins were presented to the public in six showcases at the Museum. Additionally, a special room at the museum was intended to preserve, exhibit and study the coins. The classified coins were kept in medal boxes and were accessible to specialists².

With the outbreak of the civil war, the coins were transported in plastic tupperware to the vaults of the Banque du Liban³. This action certainly saved them from destruction and looting. However, the state of conservation of many coins deteriorated, as the collection was not deposited in a regularly controlled environment adequate for long-term storage. This situation has not changed since the end of the war in 1990. Although the collection was repatriated to the premises of the museum, only the fewer fortunate coins destined for display have been conserved. Priority in the multiple restoration campaigns was given to the variety of archaeological objects needed for the reopening of the museum in 1997. Therefore, no effort

* Department of Arts and Archaeology, Lebanese University, Beirut.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Beirut and https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musée_national_de_Beyrouth.

² Chéhab 1973, p. 85–87; Chéhab 1977, p. VIII.

³ The coins were individually placed in small plastic bags including their relevant labels.

was made to restore the coins affected by the humid conditions in which they had been stored at the Banque du Liban. Fortunately, they are now kept in a controlled environment that has stabilized their condition. Meanwhile, they are still stored in the same plastic bags and tupperware as no funding has yet been found to provide the museum with modern coin cabinets. Such an achievement would allow the preservation of the collection and its accessibility for specialists and researchers. The required installations will also need to be expandable in order to adjust to the huge quantity of coins pouring, from excavations and requisitions, into the reserves of the museum.

2. The collection

2.1. Henri Seyrig

The available inventory of the collection provides a total of 7,826 coins. The bulk belonged to Henry Seyrig who identified and classified them. Seyrig's donation not only amplified the volume of the initial core, but also enlarged its geographical frame covering Spain, Gaul, Italy, Greece and its surroundings, Asia Minor, the Levant, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Africa⁴. Its timeline embraced the period stretching from the fifth century BC to the third century AD, including civic, royal and provincial coins from the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. Of particular note is a hoard purchased towards 1937 at Athens containing 100 bronze coins issued by Nicopolis of Epirus, from Caracalla to Gallienus. This part preserves its original organisation. Dimitri Baramki and Maurice Chéhab identified a total of 1,134 Phoenician, Ptolemaic and imperial coins. The Seyrig archives, deposited at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, constitute a very important source. These are his hand-written notes drafted during numerous visits to the museum in the context of preparation of a corpus of the Phoenician coinages. His handwriting can even be easily recognized on the relevant coin labels accompanying his donation. Only a limited selection was published by Maurice Chéhab, on two occasions⁵. The collection's publication as a whole was entrusted to Hafez Chéhab in the 1970s⁶, but was never achieved. This is in fact the reason for the scarcity of published information regarding the collection.

Reorganisation of the collection is now under way and aims first to check on the condition of the coins in order to evaluate the need for conservation. Work includes the preparation of dedicated descriptive and photographic databases. Special care will be taken to reconstitute the hoards, notably those of Byblos that will be published in a special monograph before the

⁴ Chéhab 1973, p. 85; Chéhab 1977, p. VIII.

⁵ Chéhab 1973, p. 88–98; Chéhab 1977.

⁶ Chéhab 1977, p. VIII.

entirety of the collection. In fact, the latter will take a relatively long time to be delivered. Meanwhile, the need for the publication of the Byblos material is deeply felt among the specialists notably in the light of the recent publications based only on older and uncomplete listings without a direct access to the coins.

2.2. Byblos

A significant quantity of the coins included in this collection came from five Byblos hoards found during the excavations of Maurice Dunand. The first (*IGCH*, 1496; *CH* VIII, 587), discovered in a pot in 1931, is said to have contained 217 shekels issued by Byblos for Adramelek (31, galley|lion attacking bull, 30.59 mm, Fig. 1⁷), Azbaal (135, galley|lion attacking bull, 30.90 mm, Fig. 2⁸), Aynel (35) with a few unattributed (16). Paul Naster, Dunand and Chéhab were to publish a full study. But, only the first of these delivered a partial analysis in 1992 based on Robert Donceel's database and photographs from 1964. This documentation was also the source for the later studies by Josette and Alain George Elayi as well as by Josette Elayi and André Lemaire. Opinions on the composition and burial date of the hoard are still far from unanimity⁹. The second hoard was also found by Dunand in 1931 in a bronze pot against the aforementioned one (*IGCH*, 1515; *CH* VIII, 587)¹⁰: Alexander the Great (121 tetradrachms, Head of Heracles|Zeus enthroned, 26.94 mm/17.02 g, Fig. 3¹¹ and 27.53 mm/15.91 g, Fig. 4¹²), in life and posthumous, Philip III (16 tetradrachms, Head of Heracles|Zeus enthroned, 33.23 mm/17.10 g, Fig. 5¹³), Ptolemy I as satrap of Egypt (1 tetradrachm, Head of Alexander wearing elephant headdress|Athena Promachos, 28.58 mm, Fig. 6¹⁴) and Sidon (2 double shekels, 33.97 mm, Fig. 7¹⁵), with one unidentified coin. The findspot of this hoard created confusion among the scholars who have addressed the issue. Some considered both hoards as one, whilst most took them for two different entities. Among the latter, the hypothesis of deposition by the same owner on two occasions, separated by a few years, has been proposed¹⁶.

⁷ Dunand 1937, no. 6226. Elayi & Elayi 2014, nos. 772–845, particularly no. 829, attribute them to 'Urimilk.

⁸ Dunand 1937, no. 6901.

⁹ Naster 1967, p. 5, 12–13; Naster 1992; Elayi & Elayi 1993, p. 83–87, no. IX; Elayi & Lemaire 2009; Elayi & Elayi 2014, p. 337 (TIX).

¹⁰ Dunand 1937, p. 409–412, nos. 630–6449.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, no. 6348 (Arados).

¹² *Ibid.*, no. 6378 (Berytos).

¹³ *Ibid.*, no. 6365 (Babylon).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 6371 (Tarsus?). Lorber 2018, no. 240, attributes it to Sidon (ΣΙ and X, 312/1 BC).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 6309.

¹⁶ Noe 1937, no. 175; Naster 1967, p. 5, 10, nos. 2–3; Bellinger 1950–1951; Naster 1992, p. 17; Elayi and Elayi 1993, p. 86–87 and p. 201, no. XLII; Elayi and Elayi 2014, p. 338, TXLII.

The third hoard was unearthed sometime between 1933 and 1938 (*CH IX*, 356). It consisted of 18 objects deposited within a small Egyptian car-touche-shaped bronze box: Byblos (9 staters and 1 fraction), Tyre (1 shekel), Lycia (1 stater), Persia (1 siglos), gold flan (1) and other silver objects of different shapes (fragments of coins, monetary flans, jewelry and frag-ments of jewelry, as well as metal slag residues)¹⁷. Strangely, this hoard, considered as a “goldsmith hoard”, managed to escape scholarly notice until recently. The Lycian stater is accordingly considered as a possible model for Byblos’ earliest coins by its presence in the hoard as well as by the metrological and iconographical resemblance between both coinages¹⁸.

The fourth hoard was also found during the excavations of 1933-1938 (*CH VIII*, 587; *CH IX*, 437). It is composed of 68 staters issued by Byblos. The available documentation is limited to Dunand’s listing of two groups with-out photographs. The name of Azbaal was identified on all of the specimens of the first group (10). Most of the coins of the second group were in a bad state of conservation (58). However, the names of Azbaal, Adramelek and Aynel were recognized on some of them, the first being the most frequent¹⁹. This hoard is regarded as part of a single group, with some uncertainty. The fifth hoard was discovered in 1957 by Dunand, who did not publish it (*CH IX*, 438). Only a brief description is available, detailing 439 shekels. Only one coin is attributed to Tyre, whilst the rest naturally belongs to Byblos (Azbaal, the most represented, Adramelek and Aynel)²⁰.

Table. 1 – Preliminary summary of the general holdings’ initial core

Hispania Tarraconensis	Emporiae
Gallia	Massalia, Nemausus
Campania	Hyria, Neapolis, Nola
Calabria	Tarentum
Lucania	Metapontum, Poseidonia, Sybaris, Velia
Sicily	Agathokles, Akragas, Catana, Gela, Locres, Messana, Syracuse
Macedonia	Acanthus, Aegae, Alexander I, Alexander III, Amphi-polis, Antigonus III Doson, Aphytis, Cassander, Deme-trius I Poliorcetes, Dium, Edessa, Eion?, Lete, Mende, Neapolis, Olophyxis, Orthagoria, Pella, Philip II, Philip III, Philippi, Thessalonica, Traelium-Tragilus, Urano-polis

¹⁷ Dunand 1958, p. 67-69, nos. 7114-7123, fig. 44-45.
¹⁸ Elayi & Elayi 1993, p. 87-90, no. X.
¹⁹ Dunand 1958, p. 833, nos. 16399-16408 and 16409-16467.
²⁰ Elayi & Elayi, p. 91-92, no. XII.

Thessaly	Aenianes, Atrax, Cierium, Crannon, Larissa, Magne- tes, Malienses, Melitaea, Oeta, Pelinna, Peparethus, Pharsalus, Trucca
Illyria	Apollonia, Dyrrachium
Epirus	Ambracia, Nicopolis, Pyrrhus
Corcyra	Corcyra
Acarnania	Leucas, Medeon, Oeniadae, Thyrrheium
Aetolia	Aetolia
Locris	Amphissa, Locri Epicnemidii, Locri Opunti
Phocis	Phocis
Boeotia	Orchomenus, Tanagra, Thebes, Thespieae
Euboea	Chalcis, Histiaea
Attica	Athens, Eleusis
Megaris	Megara
Corinth	Corinth
Aegina	Aegina
Achaea	Aegae, Bura, Patrae, Pellene, Sicyon
Elis	Elis
Messenia	Asine, Cyparissia, Messenia, Mothone, Pylus, Thuria
Cephalenia	Pale
Laconia	Laconia, Las
Argolis	Argos, Epidorus, Hermione
Arcadia	Heraea, Mantinea, Megalopolis, Orchomenus, Phe- neus, Phigaleia, Tegea, Thelpusa
Crete	Aptera, Axus, Cnossus, Crete, Cydonia, Eleuthermae, Hierapytna, Lappa, Lyttus, Poryrhenium
Aegean islands	Carthaea, Delos, Melos, Naxos, Paros, Tenos
Tauric Chersonese	Panticapaeum
Moesia Superior	Viminacium
Moesia Inferior	Marcianopolis, Nicopolis ad Istrum
Thrace	Abdera, Aenos, Aenus, Byzantium, Elaeus, Hardiano- polis, Imbros, Kingdom of Thrace, Lysimachia, Lysi- machus, Maroneia, Mesembria, Odessus, Perinthus, Samothrace, Serdica, Thasos, Topirus
Pontus	Amasia, Amisus, Cerasus, Heraclea, Laodicea Ponti, Neocaesarea, Pharnacia, Pimolisa, Polemon II
Paphlagonia	Amastris, Cromna, Sinope
Bithynia	Calchedon, Heraclea, Juliopolis, Kingdom of Bythy- nia, Nicaea, Nicomedia, Prusa ad Olymum, Prusias ad Hypium, Tium
Armenia	
Cimmerian Bosphorus	
Mysia	Abbaeti (the), Cyzicus, Gambrium, Lampsacus, Pa- rium, Pergamum, Priapus

Troas	Alexandria, Birytis, Cebren, Colone, Gergis, Ilium, Scepsis
Lesbos	Mytilene, Lesbos, Pyrrha
Aeolis	Aegae, Cyme, Myrina
Ionia	Chios, Clazomenae, Colophon, Ephesus, Erythrae, Heraclea, Magnesia, Miletus, Phocaea, Priene, Samos, Smyrna
Lydia	Acrasus, Apollonis, Bagis, Blaundus, Cilbiani, Daldis, Magnesia ad Sipylum, Philadelphia, Sala, Sardes, Thyatira, Tralles, Tripolis
Caria	Antiochia ad Maeandrum, Apollonia Salbace, Attuda, Caunus, Cidramus, Cnidus, Cos, Halicarnassus, Mylasa, Neapolis, Rhodes, Stratonicea, Tabae
Phrygia	Abbaëtae, Acmonia, Aezanis, Amorium, Apamea, Cibyra, Colossae, Hierapolis, Laodicea ad Lycum, Lysias, Philomelium, Sebaste, Siblia, Symnada, Synaus
Lycia	Lycia, Masicytes, Patara, Telmessus
Pamphylia	Aspendus, Attalia, Perga, Side, Sillyum
Pisidia	Antioch, Ariassus, Baris, Cremma, Etenna, Isinda, Olbasa, Sagalassus, Seleucia, Selge, Termessus
Lycaonia	Iconium
Cilicia	Adana, Aegae, Alexandria ad Issum, Anazarbus, Anemurium, Augusta, Celenderis, Coropissus, Corycus, Diocaesarea, Elaeusa-Sebaste, Hierapolis-Castabala, Irenopolis, Lacanatus, Laertes, Lyrbe, Mallus, Mopsus, Ninica, Olba, Philadelphia, Seleucia ad Calycadnum, Soli, Tarsus, Zephyrium
Cyprus	Citium, Cyprus, Salamis
Galatia	Amyntas, Ancyra
Cappadocia	Caesarea, Kings of Cappadocia
Commagene	Antiochia ad Euphratem, Doliche, Germanica Caesarea, Kings of Commagene, Samosata, Tyana, Zeugma
Cyrrhastica	Beroea, Cyrrhus, Hierapolis
Chalcidice	Chalcis
Palmyrene	Palmyra
Seleucis and Pieria	Antioch, Apamea, Balanea-Raphanea, Emisa, Gaba-la, Laodicea ad Mare, Paltos, Rhosus, Seleucia Pieria
Coele-Syria	Capitolias, Chalcis sub Libano, Damascus, Heliopolis, Laodicea ad Libanum
Trachonitis	Caesarea Panias
Decapolis	Antiochia ad Hippum, Canata, Gadara, Gerasa, Philadelphia
Phoenicia	Aradus, Berytus, Botrys, Byblos, Caesarea ad Libanum, Carne, Dora, Marathus, Orthosia, Ptolemais-Ake, Sidon, Simyra, Tripolis, Tyre

Galilee	Tiberias
Samaria	Caesarea, Neapolis, Scythopolis
Judaea	Aelia Capitolina, Ascalon, Hasmonaeen Dynasty, Herodian Dynasty, The Procurators, First Jewish Revolt, Judaea Capta, Second Jewish Revolt
Uncertain	Philisto-Arabian
Nabataea	Various kings
Arabia	Adraa, Bostra, Imitations of Athens, Petra, Philippopolis
Arabia Felix	Himyarites, Katabania
Mesopotamia	Anthemusia, Carrhae, Edessa, Nisibis, Rhessaena, Singara
Parthia	Various kings
Egypt	Alexandria
Africa	Carthage, Mauretania
Seleucid Kingdom	Various kings
Ptolemaic Kingdom	Various kings
Roman republican	
Roman Provincial tetradrachms	Imitations of Philip-Macrinus and Diadumenian
Roman Imperial	
Feudal	
Nuremberg	
Hacksilber	Fragments

2.3. Excavations

Excavation finds, requisitions and unexcavated finds have constituted inexhaustible sources for enriching the collection. It is currently impossible to describe in detail the last two categories for the lack of inventories. However, a few recorded cases fortuitously provide information regarding their importance. The Oqaîbé/Nahr Ibrahim hoard of 1938 is the most spectacular unexcavated find. Its 5,200 radiates stretch between 266/7 and 284 AD. This hoard is still unpublished, but the brief report of Karl Pink emphasized its significance for the chronology of the Roman Eastern mints²¹. Islamic hoards can also be mentioned from Sar'in in the Beqaa (Fatimid dinars) and Tripolis (Mamluk dinars)²². These are not complete and represent the levied share by the museum with the other half given up to the landowners in accordance with the ancient provisions of the Lebanese law of Antiquity. The precise compositions of both hoards are not available. A tough task lays ahead to separate them from the other similar coins of the collection and

²¹ Pink 1963; Chéhab 1973, p. 6; Kool 2016, p. 71-72, 76, 80, 84-85, and 87.

²² Balog 1964, p. 369; Al-'Akra 2007, p. 8.

reconstitute both hoards. However, from what was known by Paul Balog regarding the composition of the Tripoli hoard, a total of several hundred coins can be estimated. Qaytabay's dinars predominated in the lot, which also included coins of Khushqadam, al-Nasir Muhammad, al-Zahir Qansu, al-'Adil Tumanbay, Qansuh al-Ghuri, and Jambulat²³.

Site finds delivered many thousands of coins during the period that preceded the outbreak of the civil war of 1975. A few of them were entirely or partly published or were subjects for unpublished academic studies. However, the bulk is still waiting to be studied. The Byblos hoards were the most spectacular and are discussed above. Tyre and its region were very prolific, notably the necropolis and the sanctuary of Apollo, including the finds from Oumm el-'Amed and the hypogeum of Deb'aal²⁴. The excavations of Maurice Chéhab at Tyre also delivered a hoard of 18 gold coins found in a pot mixing Fatimid coins with their crusader imitations²⁵, proving thus their circulation at the same time. Hassane Salamé-Sarkis catalogued the coins, stretching from the late Hellenistic period to the Byzantine period, produced by his excavation at the Mina site in Tripoli²⁶. Marcus Arguelles presented a Masters dissertation regarding a hoard of Anastasius I from Pri-chard's excavation in Sarafand/Sarepta showing a bias for his small module folles²⁷.

Archaeological activities resumed at a highly intensive pace in the post-war period, and with them the relentless coin flow into the cases of the museum starting from 1991. The Beirut excavations monopolized numismatists' activity for a long while. Several tens of thousands of coins, ranging from the Persian period to modern times, have been identified on more than 150 sites. Fortunately, by this time, the lack of coin specialists at the Museum was mitigated by the combined efforts of Lebanese and foreign numismatists²⁸ who delivered a number of monographs dealing with the databases constituted from individual finds and hoards²⁹. Meanwhile, a number of studies are accomplished and are still awaiting publication³⁰.

²³ Balog 1964, p. 369.

²⁴ Seyrig 1962; Hajjar 1965; Chéhab 1984; Chéhab 1985; Fulco 1996.

²⁵ Al-'Akra 2007, p. 8 and 146-147.

²⁶ The publication of these finds is currently ongoing by Hassane Salamé-Sarkis (†) and Ziad Sawaya.

²⁷ Arguelles 1976.

²⁸ Georges Abou Diwan, Hassan Al-'Akra, Christian Augé, Rouba Al-Khoury, Paul Beliën, Kevin Butcher, Frédérique Duyrat, Fatmeh Rahal, Jack Nurpetlian and Ziad Sawaya.

²⁹ Sawaya 1997; Butcher 1997-1998; Sawaya & Rahal 1988-1999; Butcher 2001-2002; Beliën 2005; Abou Diwan 2008; Sawaya 2011; Al-'Akra 2016a; Nurpetlian 2016a and b; Sawaya 2016; Al-Khoury 2017; Sawaya & Frangié-Joly 2017; Sawaya 2020; Sawaya 2022.

³⁰ Beirut central District: Sawaya forthcoming A, B, C, D and E; Moudawar quarter: Sawaya forthcoming F and G; Rmeil quarter: Sawaya forthcoming H and I; Sayfi quarter: Sawaya forthcoming J, K and L.

Accordingly, circulation patterns have begun to unravel the process of coin supply and coin use stretching over almost two and a half millennia. Most of the time, these were related to political, monetary and historical reasons. They can be summarized as follows.

The finds from the Persian period revealed a certain political and economic Sidonian influence over Berytos during the pre-Alexandrian phase. Alexandrian bronzes mostly came from the 'Macedonia' mint. Alexandria and, on a lesser scale, Tyre provided the bronze coin supply in the Berytian marketplace under the first Ptolemies. The use of these coins was most probably extended after the Seleucid conquest, as was the case for their precious metal currencies. Concurrently, Antiochus III's small bronzes flooded the local market, whether those issued in Antioch or those from uncertain mints related to the fifth Syrian war. The *serrati* of the mint of Ptolemais-Ake overwhelmed the circulation pool during the early years of Antiochus IV. They were replaced by Berytos' municipal bronze coins after 169/8 BC, followed by its civic coins before and after the inauguration of autonomy in 81/0 BC. The civic bronzes of Arados, found on multiple sites, occupied a significant role in the monetary mass in circulation at Berytos. Some of these must have been brought in after the Seleucid conquest, and thereby inspired the monetary system of Berytos' bronze municipal and civic coinages.

The Roman provincial SC coins of Antioch were heavily imported from the end of the first century BC to the end of the first century AD. This fact explains the very limited coin production in Roman Berytos after its first colonial emission in 15 BC. Most of these SC coins were halved between the second half of the first century AD and the beginning of the second century, and took the place of smaller denominations. The latter were also provided by the Tyrian series of 'Astarte standing on galley' and Hadrian's small SC series issued in Antioch. These foreign coins constitute a very homogenous monetary system surprisingly adopted by the colony's officials. However, they had to produce new local colonial small denominations (Marsyas|prow, Nike|lituus etc.) after the interruption of the Tyrian series in AD 121/2. The colonials of Berytos predominated from that time until around AD 260. An exceptional flow of Phoenician cities' coins, in the name of Elagabalus, is recorded on most of the sites. A new phase was opened with the general interruption of local coinages. From then onwards coins were supplied by official mints. Eastern ones dominated, Antioch in particular, without obstructing the arrivals from the Western mints on a much lesser scale. This situation was true for both radiate and late Roman coinages. The small module coinage of Anastasius I, issued during his first monetary reform in AD 498, almost monopolized the circulation until the disaster of AD 551. It seems like the monetary mass put in circulation was sufficient enough to create a micro-environment that overlooked the later coins until the last third of Justinian I's reign. Under the latter, only the much-needed smaller denominations issued in Carthage made a significant exception. The coin finds produced after AD 551 show clearly the fallaciousness of

Berytos' complete destruction and abandon hypothesis. Although this is true for some sites, the continuity in the coin supply reflects the recovery of activity on most of the sites until the Arab conquest. However, the published Islamic and Crusader material is still meager and does not yet allow us to draw any clear picture of the circulation of issues. The picture may become clearer for the Crusader period when the study of a silver deniers hoard found on site BEY 156 is published³¹.

These results are certainly preliminary since they derive from a limited number of published site finds. They must gradually be compared with the rest of the databases in future publications. In this regard, two main projects can be mentioned. The first concerns 4,121 coins from 87 sites excavated by Hans Curvers. This work, prepared by Jack Nurpetlian from the American University of Beirut and, for the Byzantine coins, Georges Abou Diwan from the Lebanese University, is currently in press³². The second is being conducted by the 'Research Team for Lebanese Numismatics' of the Lebanese University: Ziad Sawaya (Persian-Byzantine periods), joined later by Georges Abou Diwan (Late Roman-Byzantine periods), Rouba Al-Khoury (Late Roman period), and Hassan Al-'Akra (Islamic-modern periods). Its enormous database is constituted from around 65,000 coins collected on 71 sites dug by different local and foreign archaeological missions. More than 45,000 coins are identified to date. The publication of the Persian and Hellenistic material is currently ongoing by Ziad Sawaya, who has already established their catalogues encompassing 3,026 coins: coins from the Persian period (64), Alexandrine coins (54), Ptolemaic coins (372), Seleucid coins (1,965), coins of Hellenistic cities and dynasts (571). This project is the first of a series of comprehensive studies deriving from the Author's numismatic activity since 1991 on the Beirut excavations. The database will be discussed from the numismatic (production, circulation, etc.), economic and historical (political, military, etc.) points of view. To attain these goals, the project will especially benefit from a strong collaboration with the excavators, providing thus the needed information regarding the archaeological contexts (function, dating, residuality, etc.) of the coins in order to determine their longevity and discarding dates. When implemented with a comprehensive approach, this rigorous methodology is hoped to draw solid conclusions from both the urban and peri-urban sides, as single sites' studies are sometimes misleading because of the different site formation processes.

However, this proliferation of Beirut coin finds has not prevented the simultaneous shifting of numismatic activity to other Lebanese regions whose excavations have also contributed to the enrichment of the museum's collection. An additional database has been prepared, some of it already pub-

³¹ Study started in November 2004 by Ziad Sawaya and Hassan Al-'Akra: Sawaya & Al-'Akra forthcoming.

³² Nurpetlian forthcoming A.

lished, while others are still being fed by ongoing excavations. The Nahr el-Barid region (ancient Orthosia) delivered more than a thousand coins in the Northern Lebanon. A small Ottoman hoard of *akçes* has been recorded at the sacred valley of Qannubine in the Marina cave³³. A very limited quantity has been recorded during survey work in Batrun and its vicinity (ancient Botrys). Mont Lebanon was more prolific whether from the coastal or the rural sites: Jbeil (ancient Byblos)³⁴, Yanouh and Upper Nahr Ibrahim (Adonis river)³⁵, Qornet ed-Deir at Jabal Moussa reserve (Upper Kesrouan District)³⁶, Tabarja (between Jbeil and Jounieh), Jiyeh (ancient Porphyryon)³⁷, Chhim³⁸, and Qasr Sawyjeni (Higher Shouf mountains)³⁹. The published material is not yet enough to draw any local or regional patterns.

However, an exceptional hoard of archaic silver fractions was unearthed during the Yanouh excavation in the hinterland of Byblos⁴⁰. It contained coins from Aegina (1 trihemiole and 3 obols, turtles, 9.36 mm/0.74 g, Fig. 8⁴¹), Miletus (2 obols, protome of lion|floral ornament, 9.62 mm/1.20 g, Fig. 9⁴²), Byblos (62 crouched sphinx|double lotus: 12 third Shekels (13.20 mm/3.29 g, Fig. 10⁴³), 6 sixth Shekels, 34 twelfth Shekels, 4 twelfth Shekels or fractions of twelfth Shekels, and 7 fractions of twelfth Shekels), Sidon (3 sixteenth Shekels, galley|merlon, 8.88 mm/0.48 g, Fig. 11⁴⁴; 1 half Shekel, galley| archer; 6 sixteenth Shekels, galley|archer), Tyre (5 dolphin|owl: 2 quarter Shekels, and 3 sixteenth Shekels, 8.25 mm/0.69 g, Fig. 12⁴⁵), uncertain mint (9), cut ingots (119, 5.10 mm/15.61 g, Fig. 13⁴⁶), jewelry (5, 18.48 mm/2.40 g, Fig. 14⁴⁷), wires (6, 2.20 mm/0.27 g; 2.50 mm/0.33 g; 2.80 mm/0.68 g; 2.80 mm/0.42 g; 7.70 mm/0.51 g; 4.20 mm/0.14 g, Fig. 15⁴⁸), and unidentified fragments (35). The composition of the hoard is exceptional compared to the known hoards from Persian Phoenicia, Byblos in particular. Its discovery in a controlled excavation made it possible to review the beginning of coinage in Phoenicia based on the hoard's

³³ Sawaya forthcoming M.

³⁴ Sawaya forthcoming N.

³⁵ Sawaya 2002; Sawaya 2004.

³⁶ Nurpetlian forthcoming B.

³⁷ Sawaya forthcoming O.

³⁸ Butcher 2002.

³⁹ Abou Diwan 2011.

⁴⁰ Monchambert, Bargman, Beaudoux, Cuny & Morvillez 2008.

⁴¹ Sawaya, Abou Diwan, El Morr & Fakhri 2019, no. 4 (obol).

⁴² *Ibid.*, no. 5.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, no. 7.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 70.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 82.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, nos. 93–94.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, no. 214.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, nos. 217–222.

unquestionable find spot and integrity. The date of burial is suggested to be around 480 BC based on the presence of Aeginetan and Milesian silver fractions, removed from their local markets around 500 BC, the absence of Thraco-Macedonian and Athenian coins, and the presence of various Hacksilver fragments. This hoard suggests a higher dating for the start of coinage in Phoenicia than that traditionally proposed at the end of the first half of the fifth century BC⁴⁹. It correspondingly renders obsolete the hypothesis of discarding Phoenician coins as intrusions from Egyptian fifth-century BC coin hoards (IGCH 1638–1639)⁵⁰.

Qasr Sawyjani was a fortified Hellenistic strategic site controlling several mountain roads linking the coast to the Beqaa Valley. The first excavation mission delivered a limited quantity of bronzes. They reflect the passage of the site from the Ptolemaic to the Seleucid control under Antiochus III. The Seleucid municipal and civic finds seem to show its dependence of Tyre⁵¹.

Numerous new finds have been recorded in the Southern Lebanon at Tyre and its region⁵², as well as at Tell el-Burak⁵³. The former delivered thousands of coins to be added to the unpublished huge quantity collected during the pre-war excavations. No new finds are yet recorded in Sarafand/Sarepta, but those discovered during Prichard's excavation have recently been the subject of a monograph by Georges Abou Diwan, and by Hassan Al-'Akra for the Islamic and Crusaders' coins⁵⁴. Despite the proximity of Sarafand/Sarepta to Sidon, the recorded pattern clearly reflects this village's dependency on Tyre from the Persian period to the end of the local coinages towards AD 260. However, a similar pattern to Beirut's, showing the predominance of the Eastern official mints, is recorded for the Late Roman Period. A significant bias is also noted for the coins of Anastasius I's first reform of AD 498. This raises the question of a possible particular pattern in play in Phoenicia that should be discussed in the light of other Byzantine finds from this region. The Sarepta finds included three hoards. The aforementioned one contains 223 small module bronzes of Anastasius I. Its closure date is logically before AD 512, the start of production of the large module bronzes by the same emperor. However, a possible later date for the burial should not be excluded, as the Beirut finds prove that small-module coins predominated in the monetary mass in circulation until AD 551. The second hoard, buried after AD 607/8, consists of 38 bronzes of Justin II, Tiberius II, Maurice, and Phocas. The third is composed of 196 billion

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* For the recent studies regarding the beginning of the Phoenician coinages during the Persian period, see Elayi & Elayi 1993, p. 363; Elayi & Elayi 2004, p. 617–618; Elayi & Elayi 2009, p. 329–330; Elayi & Elayi 2014, p. 93–97.

⁵⁰ See Elayi & Elayi 1993, p. 286–289 and 363.

⁵¹ Abou Diwan 2011.

⁵² Sawaya forthcoming P, Q, R and S.

⁵³ Nurpetlian & Sader 2014.

⁵⁴ Abou Diwan 2016.

Crusader coins buried between AD 1221 and 1285. Its composition, recalling that of the Tripoli 1929 hoard (c. AD 1220–1225)⁵⁵, excludes the mints operating on the Levantine coast, particularly in favor of French mints (137), Cyprus (41) and Damietta (7). This can be explained as the result of its ownership by a French pilgrim.

Baalbek and Kamed el-Loz are the main providers of coins from the Beqaa region. While work has not yet started on the finds of the latter⁵⁶, the former has been the subject of two monographs. The first is a preliminary report on a selection from several thousand coins from pre-war and post-war finds, and exposes the major numismatic and historical problems that ought to be discussed for the Persian, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods⁵⁷. The second is a much-needed study of an assemblage of 2,315 bronze medieval coins⁵⁸, since similar finds are rare on the other Lebanese sites. The chronological context of the study stretched from the Muslim conquest to the end of the Mamluk domination, encompassing the coins of the last Byzantine emperors and their imitations, the Umayyads, Abbasids, Iḥṣīdids, late Byzantines, Burids, Crusaders, Saljukids, Ayyubids, Mongols, and Ilḥanids. These finds represent a very important milestone from the historical and numismatic points of view for future publications: succession of occupation, minting activities, coin supply, and economic relations.

3. Conclusion

To sum up, this paper does not pretend to be comprehensive regarding the entirety of the collection of the Musée National de Beirut. Despite all the good will of collaboration and efforts from the relevant authorities, it just presents the data accessible to me. This nonetheless shows the depth of the collection and its high scientific potential. Excavation techniques, based on open area, single context recording, implemented after 1991, has certainly enhanced our knowledge regarding the coins find locations and archaeological contexts and made it possible delve deeper into several numismatic questions. However, if the inventories and data coming from most of the sites in this period were prepared by Finds Processing Unit's (FPU) agents and numismatists, this was not the case for the pre-war period, not to mention the completely unknown quantity of coins provided by confiscations. This is why our knowledge regarding the latter is still blurry most of the time and what is already published can undoubtedly be qualified as representing the visible part of the iceberg.

⁵⁵ Metcalf 1995, p. 318, no. 44.

⁵⁶ It is entrusted to the Author.

⁵⁷ Sawaya 2005.

⁵⁸ Al-'Akra 2016b.

Annex 1 – Selected list of hoards in the collection

Nicopolis 1937		Roman provincial	Epirus
Tripoli		Mamluk	Northern Lebanon
Marina cave/ Qannubine		Ottoman	Northern Lebanon
Byblos 1931	<i>IGCH 1496; CH VIII, 587</i>	Phoenician	Mount Lebanon
Byblos 1931	<i>IGCH, 1515; CH VIII, 587</i>	Alexanders	Mount Lebanon
Byblos 1933–1938	<i>CH IX, 356</i>	Phoenician/Persian	Mount Lebanon
Byblos 1933–1938	<i>CH VIII, 587; CH IX, 437</i>	Phoenician	Mount Lebanon
Byblos 1957	<i>CH IX, 438</i>	Phoenician	Mount Lebanon
Yahouh 2006		Phoenician/Ae- ginetan/Milesian	Mount Lebanon
Oqaîbé/Nahr Ibra- him 1938		Roman Radiates	Mount Lebanon
Sarafand/Sarepta		Byzantine	Southern Lebanon
		Byzantine	
		Crusader	
Tyre		Fatimid/Crusader imitations	Southern Lebanon
Sar'in		Fatimid	Northern Beqaa Valley

Annex 2 – Selected list of excavation sites in the collection

Nahr el-Barid region	Orthosia	Northern Lebanon
Mina-Tripoli	Tripolis	Northern Lebanon
Batrun and its vicinity	Botrys	Northern Lebanon
Jbeil	Byblos	Mount Lebanon
Yanouh		Mount Lebanon
Upper Nahr Ibrahim Valley	Adonis river	Mount Lebanon
Qornet ed-Deir /Jabal Moussa		Mount Lebanon
Tabarja		Mount Lebanon
Beirut	Berytos/Berytus	Beirut
Jiyeh	Porphyryon	Mount Lebanon
Chhîm		Mount Lebanon
Qasr Sawyjani		Mount Lebanon

Tell el-Burak		Southern Lebanon
Sarafand	Sarepta	Southern Lebanon
Sur	Tyre	Southern Lebanon
Deb'aal		Southern Lebanon
Oumm el-'Amed		Southern Lebanon
Baalbek	Heliopolis	Northern Beqaa Valley
Kamed el-Loz		Western Beqaa Valley

Bibliography

- Abou Diwan 2008 = Georges ABOU DIWAN, Un trésor monétaire de Beyrouth. À propos de la circulation des monnaies d'Anastase I au VI^e siècle, *Numismatic Chronicle* 168, p. 303-320.
- Abou Diwan 2011 = Georges ABOU DIWAN, Les monnaies, in Wissam KHALIL, Maha EL-MASRI HACHEM & Georges ABOU DIWAN, Mission archéologique de Qasr Swayjani. Rapport préliminaire 2010-2011, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* 15, p. 135-136.
- Abou Diwan 2016 = Georges ABOU DIWAN, Sarepta V. *The Coin Finds of Areas I and II (X, Y). Persian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Medieval Periods*, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)*, Hors-Série XIII, Beyrouth.
- Al-'Akra 2007 = Hassan AL-'AKRA, *Les monnaies médiévales du Musée National de Beyrouth*, unpublished dissertation of Diplôme d'Études Supérieures (DES), Université Libanaise, Dekweneh.
- Al-'Akra 2016 A = Hassan AL-'AKRA, *L'histoire de Baalbek à l'époque médiévale*, Beyrouth-Damas.
- Al-'Akra 2016 B = Hassan AL-'AKRA, Les monnaies médiévales, ottomans et modernes 696-1932 apr. J.-C., in Ziad SAWAYA, *Les monnaies des sites archéologiques JEM 002, JEM 003 et JEM 004 à Jemmayzeh-Beyrouth*, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)*, Hors-Série XIII, Beyrouth, p. 237-244.
- Al-'Akra 2022 = Hassan AL-'AKRA, Chapter 8. The Coins from BEY 020. 8.2 Islamic and Modern Coins, in Helen SADER & Uwe FINKBEINER, *Final Reports of the Lebanese-German Excavations at Beirut, BEY 020. Vol. III Small Objects and the Dog Burials*, Zaphon, Münster, p. 147-149 and plate 329.
- Al-Khoury 2017 = Rouba AL-KHOURY, Les trouvailles monétaires du secteur sud-ouest de la zone 3 du site archéologique BEY 166 à Beyrouth (période

- romaine tardive 324-491 apr. J.-C.), unpublished Master dissertation, Lebanese University, Dekweneh.
- Arguelles 1976 = Marcus R. ARGUELLES, *A Hoard of Small Module Post Reform Coinage of Anastasius from Sarafand*, Unpublished MA Thesis, American University of Beirut, Beirut.
- Balog 1964 = Paul BALOG, *The Coinage of the Mamluk Sultans of Egypt and Syria*, New York.
- Beliën 2005 = Paul BELIËN, A Hoard of Byzantine Folles from Beirut, *Numismatic Chronicle* 165, p. 314-322.
- Bellinger 1950-1951 = Alfred Raymond BELLINGER, An Alexander Hoard from Byblos, *Berytus* 10, p. 37-49.
- Butcher 1997-1998 = Kevin BUTCHER, Coinage in Sixth Century Beirut: Preliminary Observations, *Berytus*, 43, p. 173-180.
- Butcher 2001-2002 = Kevin BUTCHER, *Small Change in Ancient Beirut. Coins from BEY006 and BEY045*, *Berytus* 45-46.
- Butcher 2002 = Kevin BUTCHER, The Coins, in Renata ORTALI-TARAZI & Barbara STUART, Two Rock-Cut Roman Tombs in Chhîm, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* 6, p. 134.
- Chéhab 1973 = Maurice CHÉHAB, Collection de monnaies du Musée National de Beyrouth, *Revue Numismatique* 15, p. 85-98.
- Chéhab 1977 = Maurice CHÉHAB, *Monnaies gréco-romaines et Phéniciennes du Musée National, Beyrouth, Liban*, Paris.
- Chéhab 1984 = Maurice CHÉHAB, Fouilles de Tyr : la nécropole, II, description des fouilles, *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* 34.
- Chéhab 1985 = Maurice CHÉHAB, Fouilles de Tyr : la nécropole, III, description des fouilles, *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* 35.
- Dunand 1937 = Maurice DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos. I 1926-1931*, Paris.
- Dunand 1958 = Maurice DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos. II 1933-1938*, Paris.
- Elayi & Elayi 1993 = Josette ELAYI & Alain Georges ELAYI, *Trésors de monnaies phéniciennes et circulation monétaires (V^e-IV^e siècles avant J.-C.)*, Paris.
- Elayi & Elayi 2004 = Josette ELAYI & Alain Georges ELAYI, *Le monnayage de la cité phénicienne de Sidon à l'époque perse (V^e-IV^e s. av. J.-C.)*, Paris.
- Elayi & Elayi 2009 = Josette ELAYI & Alain Georges ELAYI, *The Coinage of the Phoenician City of Tyre in the Persian Period (5th-4th cent. BCE)*, Paris.
- Elayi & Elayi 2014 = Josette ELAYI & Alain Georges ELAYI, *A Monetary and Political History of the Phoenician city of Byblos*, Winona Lake, Indiana.
- Elayi & Lemaire 2009 = Josette ELAYI & André LEMAIRE, Le trésor de Byblos TIX, *Transeuphratène* 38, p. 77-98.
- Fulco 1996 = William J. FULCO, The Coins and Stamped Handles, in Patricia MAYNOR BIKAI, William J. FULCO & Jeanine MARCHAND, *Tyre: the Shrine of Apollo*, Amman, p. 41-56.

- Hajjar 1965 = Joseph HAJJAR, Un hypogée romain à Deb'aal dans la région de Tyr, *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* 18, p. 61-104.
- IGCH = Margaret THOMPSON, Colin KRAAY & Otto MØRKHOLM (eds.), *An inventory of Greek coin hoards*, New York, 1973.
- Kool 2016 = Robert KOOL, A Hoard of Antoniniani from Qula, *'Atiqot* 84, p. 69-113.
- Lorber 2018 = Catharine C. LORBER, *Coins of the Ptolemaic Empire. Part I: Ptolemy I through Ptolemy IV*, New York.
- Metcalf 1995 = David Michael METCALF, *Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford*, London.
- Monchambert, Bargman, Beaudoux, Cuny & Morvillez 2008 = Jean-Yves MONCHAMBERT, Jessica BARGMAN, Julie BEAUDOUX, Alexandra CUNY & Éric MORVILLEZ, Une campagne de sondages sur le tell Kharayeb à Yanouh (Liban) (printemps 2006). *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* 12, p. 5-147.
- Naster 1967 = Paul NASTER, Le développement des monnayages phéniciens avant Alexandre, d'après les trésors, in *The Patterns of Monetary development in Phoenicia and Palestine in Antiquity*, *International Numismatic Commission*, Tell Aviv-Jerusalem, p. 3-22.
- Naster 1992 = Paul NASTER, Trésors de monnaies de Byblos du IV^e s. av. J.-C. trouvés à Byblos, in Tony HACKENS & Ghislaine MOUCHARTE, *Numismatique et histoire économique phéniciennes et puniques*, Louvain-la-Neuve, p. 17-49.
- Noe 1937 = Sidney NOE, *A Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards*, New York.
- Nurpetlian 2016 A = Jack NURPETLIAN, The Coin Finds from the Roman Theater of Beirut, *Berytus* 55, p. 113-227.
- Nurpetlian 2016 B = Jack NURPETLIAN, The Coins, in Winfried HELD (ed.) *Der Hippodrom von Berytos, Vorbericht über die Ergebnisse der Arbeiten 2012 bis 2015*, Marburger Winckelmann-Programm, vol. 2015-2016, p. 189-195.
- Nurpetlian & Sader 2014 = Jack NURPETLIAN & Helen SADER, An Eclectic Collection of Bronze Coins from Tell el-Burak-Lebanon, in André LE-MAIRE (ed.), *Phéniciens d'Orient et d'Occident: Mélanges Josette Elayi*, Paris, p. 233-242.
- Nurpetlian forthcoming A = Jack NURPETLIAN, *Ancient Coins from Central Beirut. Felix Berytus*, Vol. 2, *Archäologisches Seminar der Philipps-Universität Marburg*.
- Nurpetlian forthcoming B = Jack NURPETLIAN, The coins from Qornet ed-Deir, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)*.
- Pink 1963 = Karl PINK, Der Schatz von Nahr Ibrahim in Syrien, *Mitteilungen der Oesterreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft* 13, p. 1-3.

- Sawaya 1997 = Ziad SAWAYA, BEY 020: The Coins, in Uwe FINKBEINER & Helen SADER, BEY 020. Preliminary Report of the Excavations 1995, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)* 2, p. 150-156.
- Sawaya 2002 = Ziad SAWAYA, Note sur une monnaie de Yanouh, in Pierre-Louis GATIER *et al.*, Mission de Yanouh et de la haute vallée du Nahr Ibrahim. Rapport préliminaire 2002, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)* 6, p. 253-254.
- Sawaya 2004 = Ziad SAWAYA, Les monnaies, in Pierre-Louis GATIER *et al.*, Mission de Yanouh et de la haute vallée du Nahr Ibrahim. Rapport préliminaire 2003-4, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)* 8, p. 171-178.
- Sawaya 2005 = Ziad SAWAYA, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Coins from Baalbek. Preliminary Report and Historical Problems, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)* 9, p. 147-160.
- Sawaya 2011 = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coin Finds from Hellenistic and Roman Berytos (Fourth Century BC-Third Century AD), *Proceedings of the XIVth International Numismatic Congress, Glasgow 2009*, Volume I, Glasgow, p. 376-381.
- Sawaya 2016 = Ziad SAWAYA, Les monnaies des sites archéologiques JEM 002, JEM 003 et JEM 004 à Jemmayzeh-Beyrouth, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)*, Hors-Série XIII, Beyrouth.
- Sawaya 2020 = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coin Finds from MDWR 168 (East Beirut). Coins for the Living and Coins for the Dead, in Ziad EL MORR, Georges El HAIBE *et al.*, The Archaeological Site of MDWR 168, Mdawar, Beirut: New Data from the Suburbium of Ancient Beirut, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)* 20, p. 82-116.
- Sawaya 2022 = Ziad SAWAYA, Chapter 8. The Coins from BEY 020. 8.1 The pre-Islamic Coins from BEY 020, in Helen SADER & Uwe FINKBEINER, *Final Reports of the Lebanese-German Excavations at Beirut, BEY 020. Vol. III Small Objects and the Dog Burials*, Zaphon, Münster, p. 133-145 and 316-327.
- Sawaya & Rahal 1998-1999 = Ziad SAWAYA & Fatmeh RAHAL, BEY 004 et BEY 133. Les monnaies : rapport préliminaire, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)* 3, p. 165-168.
- Sawaya & Frangié-Joly 2017 = Ziad SAWAYA & Dina FRANGIÉ-JOLY, Catalogue des monnaies de Bey-144, in Dina FRANGIÉ-JOLY, *Le site de Bey - 144. Fouilles et étude de la Céramique (période hellénistique-début de l'ère romaine)*, BAR international series 2881, Oxford, p. 115-126.
- Sawaya, Abou Diwan, El Morr & FakiH 2019 = Ziad SAWAYA, Georges ABOU DIWAN, Ziad EL MORR & Diana FAKIH, The Coin and Hacksilber Hoard from Tell Kharayeb-Yanuh (hinterland of Byblos): The beginning of coinage in Phoenicia revisited, *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL)* 19, p. 359-405.

- Sawaya forthcoming A = Ziad SAWAYA, Les monnaies de BEY 125–Beyrouth: étude numismatique et historique, delivered in 2011, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 88 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming B = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coins from the Sealed Contexts of BEY 125 (Beirut), delivered in 2021, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 21 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming C = Ziad SAWAYA, BEY 184–Beirut: The Coins' Preliminary Report (4th c. BC–7th c. AD), delivered in 2010, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 20 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming D = Ziad SAWAYA, The Persian, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Coins from BEY 201 (4th c. BC–7th c. AD), delivered in 2022, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 41 pages and 17 plates.
- Sawaya forthcoming E = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coins from BEY 207–Beirut. A Preliminary Report, delivered in 2016, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 2 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming F = Ziad SAWAYA, MDWR 002–Mdawar/Beirut: The Coins' Preliminary Report (4th c. BC–7th c. AD), delivered in 2013, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 28 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming G = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coins from MDWR 731 (2nd–20th c. AD), delivered in 2017, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 4 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming H = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coins from RML 641 (Rmeil–Beirut), delivered 2019, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 9 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming I = Ziad SAWAYA, RML 2385–Rmeil/Beirut: The Coins' Preliminary Report (4th c. BC–7th c. AD), delivered in 2010, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 37 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming J = Ziad SAWAYA, SFI 071–Sayfi/Beirut: The Coins' Preliminary Report (4th c. BC–5th c. AD), delivered in 2010, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 28 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming K = Ziad SAWAYA, SFI 237–Sayfi/Beirut: The Coins' Preliminary Report (3rd c. BC–6th c. AD), delivered in 2011, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 4 pages, plates not counted.
- Sawaya forthcoming L = Ziad SAWAYA, SFI 1056–Sayfi/Beirut: The Coins' Preliminary Report (4th c. BC–7th c. AD), delivered in 2011, forthcoming in

Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises (BAAL), 33 pages, plates not counted.

Sawaya forthcoming M = Ziad SAWAYA, The Marina Cave–Qannubine Hoard of Ottoman Akches (c. 1623 AD), delivered in 2020, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 11 pages, plates not counted.

Sawaya forthcoming N = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coins from BYB 642 (Byblos), delivered in 2015, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 6 pages, plates not counted.

Sawaya forthcoming O = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coins from Jiyeh 2140 (3rd c. BC–7th c. AD), delivered 2015, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 4 pages, plates not counted.

Sawaya forthcoming P = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coins from Sour Mall (site BRCH 2514). A Preliminary Report, delivered in 2016, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 2 pages and 1 plate.

Sawaya forthcoming Q = Ziad SAWAYA, The Coins from the South Highway (site ABBQNN 15). A Preliminary Report, delivered in 2018, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 2 pages, plates not counted.

Sawaya forthcoming R = Ziad SAWAYA, Note sur les monnaies de la tombe 2 (Zone I) du site Ghaziye 1298, delivered in 2021, forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL), 2 pages and 1 plate.

Sawaya forthcoming S = Ziad SAWAYA, Partie III: Les monnaies antiques, in Pierre-Louis GATIER et al., *Mission archéologique de Tyr. Rapport 2008–2013*, BAAL Hors-Série, delivered 2020, 28 pages, plates not counted.

Sawaya & Al-‘Akra = Ziad SAWAYA & Hassan AL-‘AKRA, A Hoard of Crusader deniers from Beirut (site BEY 156) forthcoming in *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL).

Seyrig 1962 = Henri SEYRIG, Monnaies, in Maurice DUNAND and Raymond DURU, *Oumm el-‘Amed. Une ville de l'époque hellénistique aux échelles de Tyr*, Paris, p. 227–231.



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8
(@ 200%)



Fig. 9
(@ 200%)



Fig. 10
(@ 200%)



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

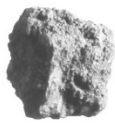


Fig. 14



Fig. 15