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THE COIN COLLECTION OF THE BANQUE DU LIBAN MUSEUM



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

The Banque du Liban Museum is a section of the Lebanese national bank (BDL) located in Beirut at Hamra quarter-Banque du Liban street. This very modern museum was established and opened to the public in November 2013. The visitors can explore for free a selection of 579 ancient coins as well as various local and foreign contemporary bank notes going back to 1919¹. The ancient coins are displayed in order to emphasize not only their artistical value, but most importantly their historical, archaeological, typological and scientific importance (Fig. 1). The whole collection of ancient coins can also be consulted and magnified in 3D on a special display screen installed at the entrance of the exhibition room and interactively explaining all the coins' details (Fig. 2).

The background to the ancient collection

The core of the collection is constituted by 1,062 coins that belonged to the late Nehmé Tabet, an enlightened Lebanese collector and political activist. He was at a very young age when his passion for ancient coins started. It was during a visit to the souks of Damascus when he encountered a local coin dealer and prevailed upon his mother to buy a coin that captivated him. His curiosity and interest in numismatics grew with time. Nehmé Tabet had the privilege to be trained by Henri Seyrig and Dimitri Baramki. His experience grew while constituting two earlier collections and with it his passion for history. This led him to present an M.A. dissertation on Hellenistic Berytus at the American University of Beirut in 1972, under the direction of

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¹ <https://www.bdl.gov.lb/bdlmuseum.php>.

John Montegu². As one might assume, numismatics formed an important part of his documentation. Armed with this numismatic and historical knowledge, Nehmé Tabet constituted and classified his third collection as a pastime during the civil war, once again purchased from the Lebanese antiquity market (1974–1993). His strategy concentrated on the historical and numismatic interest of coins in terms of emission dates, events, types, variants and local particularities, rather than the commercial value. The aesthetic factor was not decisive, but the desire to enhance the quality of the collection can be felt with the purchase of better-preserved duplicates. He aimed to collect the coins issued by the Phoenician cities from the Persian Achaemenid occupation to the end of the early Roman Empire (5th c. BC–3rd c. AD). Bronzes attracted his attention in particular for their high potential to offer unknown specimens. This scheme included later Syria and Upper Mesopotamia and is very representative of the Syrian and Lebanese markets.

Nehmé Tabet sought not to keep his collection to himself only. On the contrary, he opened it to a number of researchers in the 1980s, such as Nina Jidéjian³ and Pierre Bordreuil⁴, for consultation, illustration of their publications, as well publishing parts of it. In 1993, and in the context of preparing a *Diplôme d'Études Supérieures* (DES) dissertation under the supervision of Hassane Salamé-Sarkis, I was entrusted with a study that focused only on the Syrian and Mesopotamian parts⁵. It was also agreed at that point to include the Phoenician part in my future PhD thesis as well as to publish it in its entirety. When Nehmé passed away on 31 December 1993, his family expressed their wish to continue the work that had begun and respected their late husband and father's will. Since none of the family members have any interest in numismatics, the heirs decided later to sell the collection under the supervision of Hassane Salamé-Sarkis and myself. It was then decided on the following in the presence of the family's lawyer: 1) not to disperse the collection, which should continue to bear the name of its collector; 2) to propose the collection as a priority to the National Museum, in order to remain an integral part of Lebanese heritage; 3) that Hassane Salamé-Sarkis and Ziad Sawaya benefit from the publication rights and scientific usufruct⁶.

Effectively, the collection was proposed to the National Museum after the establishment of a provisional catalogue and being photographed. It was at this point that Michel Eddé, then Minister of Culture, and also a known Lebanese coin collector, became interested in acquiring the collection.

² Tabet 1972.

³ Jidéjian 1987.

⁴ Bordreuil & Tabet 1985; Bordreuil & Tabet 1986.

⁵ Sawaya 1994.

⁶ This agreement is documented by a letter from Nehmé's widow, the late Raymonde Tabet, on the behalf of the family (Beirut, 20 February 1994).

During the evaluation visit, upon discovering that it was mostly constituted from bronze coins he became disappointed since he was interested in coins of precious metal. He promised to discuss its acquisition by the National Museum of Beirut (MNB) at a Cabinet meeting. During one of the sessions late in 1994, the proposal was declined and published in the decisions of the Council of Ministers. However, this refusal drew the attention of Riyad Salamé, the Governor of the Banque du Liban, who was planning the creation of a numismatic museum at his establishment and decided to constitute its core with the collection of Nehmé Tabet. The meeting with him was successful and the collection was acquired in the early months of 1995. The Governor also accepted all the terms of the aforementioned agreement with the family and invited me to come back, upon completion of my PhD, with a project for the foundation of his future numismatic museum. As one would expect, the collection was certainly included in my doctorate, notably the coins of Berytus and Heliopolis⁷.

The project presented in 2000 was comprehensive and proposed the foundation of a 'Coin Cabinet' at the Banque du Liban comprising a museum, a specialized library and a laboratory⁸. Its concept as a public service aimed to promote numismatics in Lebanon with its historical and archaeological interests through a pedagogic permanent display of the Tabet collection. Temporary displays of private collections as well as hoards and coin finds from official excavations were also planned for the same purpose in order to regularly attract new public. The staff was to be recruited among future Lebanese numismatists, librarians and restoration specialists. These would offer their services to all the private collectors and archaeological missions working on the Lebanese soil. Certain academic and scientific activities were foreseen within the premises such as the foundation of the Société Libanaise de Numismatique (SLN) and the annual publication of the *Revue Libanaise de Numismatique* (RLN). The acquisition policy was not restricted to any specific historical period. The collection would reflect coin circulation in Lebanon, from the beginning of coinage until modern times. The Lebanese antiquity market had to be privileged for two crucial reasons. On the one hand, this policy would have prevented the export of the local collections and, therefore, would have played an important role in the protection of the Lebanese cultural heritage. On the other hand, the coins are much cheaper than on the international market and auctions, thus allowing the purchase of a larger quantity of coins. In addition, another means was proposed that would have carried the collection of the Banque du Liban to an international level in a short period of time. The proposal was to negotiate with the Ministry of Culture and the General Directorate of Antiquity (DGA) in order to consider the 'Coin Cabinet' of the Banque du Liban as the Lebanese national Coin Cabinet the absence of which is keenly felt by specialists

⁷ Sawaya 1999.

⁸ Sawaya 2000.

both locally and internationally. This would have continually enriched the collection with an inexhaustible source of coins comprising the core collections of the Musée National de Beyrouth, the archaeological excavations and requisitions. The Governor accepted the project in March 2000 and emphasized the heritage protection aspect by allocating an unspecified budget for future acquisitions. Several meetings with the consulting engineering company quickly took place. A strong collaboration was implemented during the following months in order to deliver the plan of the future premises. The latter covered more than 1000 m² that were adapted to the needs of the project's proposal. In particular, a considerable area was reserved to the permanent and temporary displays. The former should have been composed of the entire Tabet collection that was to be exhibited within large movable plexiglass cases to show the coins from both sides, as well as of a huge collection of local and international modern currencies (banknotes and coins). Additionally, a conference room was destined for various academic activities related to numismatics: seminars, local and international conferences, visiting scholars, new local coin finds and discoveries etc. Despite the governor's support, the project did not succeed in receiving the majority in the bank's board vote.

However, the idea of having a museum exhibiting the ancient and contemporary collections came back to life in 2013 with Mazen Hamdan, the Director of Cash Operations. It was agreed that the display would represent a selection of ancient coins that may have circulated in Lebanon and Syria. The gaps in the Tabet collection were consequently filled by a permanent loan of 66 coins from the Musée National de Beyrouth and a purchase of 54 coins from the Lebanese market. Their choice was made according to the known regional coin circulation and the patterns of coin finds recorded, with some exceptions, mainly on Lebanese excavation sites (Tripoli, Byblos, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Baalbek etc.).

The collection of ancient coins

The current collection totals 1,180 coins stretching over around ten centuries. It has not yet been published as a whole. However, a comprehensive catalogue is already far advanced. The earliest coins belong to the 5th and 4th centuries BC, the bulk issued in Phoenicia (35 coins, ~ 2.96 %). These consist mainly of bronzes and silver fractions struck by Aradus, Byblos, Sidon and Tyre⁹. One Athenian tetradrachm (MNB 63722, BDL 24) is taken as permanent loan from the unpublished 'trésor de Byblos 3'.¹⁰ A new denomi-

⁹ Aradus: marine deity|galley, half-figure of marine deity|galley, head of bearded deity|galley. Byblos: galley with hoplites|vulture standing on ram, galley with hoplites|lion attacking bull. Sidon: galley and fortress|archer, galley|king slaying lion, bearded head wearing kidaris|galley, galley|bearded figure holding bow and spear, galley|chariot.

¹⁰ Only listed in Henri Seyrig's Archives at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (file HS 152-II).

nation, a quarter-shekel (BDL 744, Tabet 269, 15 mm/3.51 g, Fig. 3), is recorded for the galley with hoplites|lion attacking bull series of 'Ozbaal'¹¹.

The Alexanders (15 coins, ~ 1.27 %) are predominantly tetradrachms struck in Phoenicia, of which five (MNB 63735, 63755, 63772, 63775, and 64684) come from the 1931 Byblos hoard¹². One hemidrachm from Aradus (BDL 34, Tabet 16), two obols from Sidon (BDL 27, Tabet 477, 9.50 mm/0.60 g, Fig. 4) and an uncertain eastern mint (BDL 584, Tabet 17) are notable amid the Tabet collection. The Ptolemaic coins present a total equal to the Alexanders (15 coins, ~ 1.27 %) and are mainly bronzes issued in Tyre and Alexandria, with some of them on loan (MNB 70633, 70667, 70708, 70716, 70742, and 70786). Only four tetradrachms and one didrachm are recorded from Sidon, Tyre, Alexandria and Cyprus.

The quantity of the Seleucid coins is noteworthy (164 coins, ~ 13.89 %) and contains most of the sovereigns. Their majority comprises bronzes issued in Syria and Phoenicia, and on a much smaller scale, Cilician and Mesopotamian mints. A few come from Aria and Ecbatana. Almost all of the silver coins are provided by the Musée National de Beyrouth (MNB 63063, 63077, 63137, 63154, 63225, 63254, 63902, 63937, 63948, 71586, 71686, 71771, and 71807). A few municipal bronzes issued by Berytus contributed to the old debate regarding the deciphering of the reverse's Phoenician ethnic and its interpretation as *Laodicea which is Canaan* or *Laodicea metropolis in Canaan* (Tabet 30, BDL 80; Tabet 86, BDL 645; Tabet 89, BDL 98)¹³. They are also published along with the rest the Berytian collection in two monographs dedicated to the corpora of this city's municipal bronzes and royal eagle tetradrachms¹⁴. A unique specimen of Antiochus IV is distinguished from the other municipal coins by its Greek and Phoenician reverse legends inscribed in straight paralleled lines, according to the Seleucid tradition, and not in semi-circles following local practice (BDL 645, Tabet 86, 20.30 mm/5.14 g, Fig. 5)¹⁵. A scarce bronze of Alexander I Balas (BDL 643, Tabet 110), inscribed A Λ monogram ΦΟΙ and E, made it possible to interpret the Greek inscription A Λ monogram ΦΟΙ and E usually found on similar coins, as a combination of the king's and city's initials¹⁶. Other Seleucid municipal coins from the collection are still unpublished, very uncommon and only known by a few specimens: Antiochus IV and Laodice IV|Dioscuri on horseback of year 147 SE (BDL 74, Tabet 594; Tripolis, 166/5 BC)¹⁷, Demetrius

¹¹ See Elayi & Elayi 2014, nos. 317–726 (sheqel) and 727–771 (16th sheqel).

¹² See Dunand 1937, p. 407–409; Bellinger 1950–1951, p. 37–49; IGCH 1515; Elayi & Elayi 1993, p. 83–87, no. XLII.

¹³ Bordreuil & Tabet 1985, p. 180–181; Bordreuil & Tabet 1986, p. 421, and 423–424.

¹⁴ Sawaya 2004, nos. 1, 30, 7, 95, 101, 108, 111, and 128; Sawaya 2005, no. 21.

¹⁵ Sawaya 2004, no. 1.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 116, and nos. 101–104.

¹⁷ SC II, no. 1441 (5 specimens).

II|Dioscuri on horseback (BDL 106, Tabet 597; Tripolis)¹⁸, Antiochus V|Kronos-El (BDL 85, Tabet 272; Byblos, obverse inscribed ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ)¹⁹, Tryphon|Kronos-El (BDL 113, Tabet 274; Byblos)²⁰, and Antiochus VII|Kronos-El (BDL 746, Tabet 275; Byblos)²¹.

The collection includes 229 coins issued by cities and local sovereigns during the Hellenistic period (~ 19.40 %). Phoenician (174 coins) and Northern Syrian (30 coins) cities constitute their quasi-totality, particularly their bronze emissions offering some rare issues. Meanwhile, their silver emissions are only represented by a restricted number of specimens (13). The most numerous assemblages belong to Aradus (47), Sidon (33), and Berytus (28). The last are published in three monographs consecrated to the city's coins²². Some of their bronzes (102/1-82/1 BC) confirm or offer new combinations of magistrate marks with ethnics, or new ethnic formulae, as well as the emission date of year 3 for the dolphin entwined around a trident series (BDL 192, Tabet 114, 19.90 mm/9.78 g, Fig. 6; BDL 646, Tabet 113) unknown to Jules Rouvier, the standard published reference²³. The coins of Sidon were included in the unpublished corpus of Georges Abou Diwan²⁴. Two uncommon bronzes from the bust of Tyche/galley series present a new date of production: year 7 (BDL 856-857, Tabet 505-506; 105/4)²⁵. The tetradrachm of year 37 (Tabet 498, BDL 196; 75/4) added a second specimen to this unpublished emission²⁶. Two other bronzes are the sole representatives of the head of Zeus|Europe on bull of year 44 (BDL 871, Tabet 525; 68/7 BC)²⁷ and the jugate busts of Tyche and Zeus|galley of year 45 (BDL 868, Tabet 521; 67/6 BC)²⁸ series. Some of the Phoenician and Syrian civic coins can be singled out for their scarceness. One bronze is the second known exemplar of the Marathenian shield|bow and quiver series struck in year 39 (BDL 169, Tabet 421; 221/0 BC)²⁹. Another issued by Simyra in year 35 (BDL 588, Tabet 25; 225/4 BC) is not known to Frédérique Duyrat³⁰. An unclassified bronze depicting the head of Tyche on the obverse and a tripod

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, no. 1951 (3 specimens).

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, no. 1578 (2 specimens).

²⁰ *Ibid.*, no. 2044 (2 specimens).

²¹ *Ibid.*, no. 2099 (3 specimens).

²² Sawaya 2002, nos. 2-3, 12-13, and 137; Sawaya 2008, nos. 9, 34, 53, 66, 69, 85-87, and 89; Sawaya 2009, nos. 7, 30, 33, 42, 44, 50, 57, 63, 83, 96, 100, 126, 137-138, 148, 151, and suppl. 4.

²³ Sawaya 2008, nos. 34, 85-87, and 89; Sawaya 2009, nos. 42 and 44.

²⁴ Abou Diwan 2010.

²⁵ Rouvier, no. -; Abou Diwan 2010, no. 203.

²⁶ Abou Diwan 2010, nos. 487-488.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, no. -.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, no. 51.

²⁹ See Duyrat 2002, no. 82 (série 2).

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 43 (série 2).

on the reverse (BDL 766, Tabet 311, 11.05 mm/0.85 g, Fig. 7) is inscribed on the latter with Phoenician letters ('*ain* and '*resch*) and numerals (year 62, 198/7 BC) and thus probably struck in Aradus or its Peraea. A new emission is identified at Orthosia in 90/89 BC thanks to a bronze specimen of the head of Zeus|Baal Orthosia series (BDL 219, Tabet 449) dated to year 223 of the Seleucid era³¹. Tripolis offers a second bust of Tyche|Nike on prow with star bronze specimen from year 4 of the Pompeian era (BDL 831, Tabet 612; 61/0 BC)³². The magistrate who signed the Tyrian didrachms of year 1 (126/5 BC), and not recorded by Jules Rouvier for the tetradrachms³³, actually produced the latter during the same year (BDL 197, Tabet 682). Didrachms were also produced with tetradrachms in year 37, as evidenced by a hitherto unknown exemplar issued in that year (90/89 BC; BDL 969, Tabet 688, 22.20 mm/7.04 g, Fig. 8)³⁴. A remarkable selection of Chalcis sub Libano's coins (21) covers most of this mint's monetary activity. One drachm issued by Ariarathes IX in Cappadocia and two bronzes of Alexander Jannaeus are lent from the Musée National de Beyrouth (MNB 64326, 71450, and 71452).

Roman provincial coins occupy the lion's share in the Tabet collection (636 coins, ~ 53.89 %). Their geographic area extends over the provinces of Syria and Arabia. It encompasses Commagene, Upper Mesopotamia, Cyrrhestica, Chalcidice, Seleucis and Pieria, Coele-Syria, Phoenicia, Trachonitis, Samaria, Judaea and Nabataea. The bulk of the coins originates from the cities of Phoenicia as well as from Seleucis and Pieria. Two lone exceptions come from Macedonia and Caria.

As is the case for the entirety of the collection, this part is not yet fully published. However, the Syrian and Phoenician mints have been included in three academic works³⁵. Only the coins of Botrys, Berytus and Heliopolis, as well as a small part of Sidon's, are published as a whole in recent monographs³⁶. Both coins of Botrys (BDL 423 and 743, Tabet 262–263) presented new iconographical variations regarding the objects held in Tyche's hand (three and four globes) on the reverse and that may allude to the sponge fishing for which the city was renowned until recently³⁷. Those of Berytus and Heliopolis offer numerous new legends varieties and combinations between obverses and reverses. For instance, the name of the *legatus* of Syria is inscribed under its true form *Varus* (BDL 668, Tabet 151) on a very rare bronze, whilst it is usually encountered as *Vurus* in its very prolific series in

³¹ Sawaya forthcoming.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Rouvier, nos. 1946–1950, and particularly 1948.

³⁴ See Rouvier, no. 2023 (tetradrachm).

³⁵ Sawaya 1994; Sawaya 1999; Abou Diwan 2010.

³⁶ Sawaya 2006; Sawaya 2009; Abou Diwan 2012.

³⁷ Sawaya 2006, nos. 8 and 24 as well as p. 179.

the published material³⁸. An unpublished bronze (BDL 702, Tabet 198) with a bust of Hadrian|two *aquilae* and two *signa* is otherwise attested by only three specimens³⁹. One bronze from the bust of Antoninus Pius|Poseidon series (BDL 709, Tabet 206) and two from the same emperor's two *aquilae* series (BDL 705–706, Tabet 201–202) are scarcely recorded in Berytus' emission 24⁴⁰. An additional coin struck in the name of Macrinus presents a third exemplar of his Poseidon series (BDL 720, Tabet 224)⁴¹. The pool of Heliopolis provided more unknown and rare series. A new variety depicting Marsyas on the obverse is evidenced by two bronzes (BDL 376 and 1031, Tabet 349 and 777), reflecting the receipt of the *Ius italicum* in 198 AD⁴². A 'unique' specimen of Septimius Severus (BDL 374, Tabet 365) alludes to his victory against the Caledonians in 209/10⁴³. One bronze belonging to the same emission associates Geta Augustus with the temple of Jupiter Heliopolitanus on the reverse (BDL 797, Tabet 379), only attested by two more unpublished exemplars⁴⁴. The Marsyas series is struck again in 209/10 and is attested by two (BDL 377–378, Tabet 350–351) out of its three recorded specimens⁴⁵. One coin of Otacilia Severa (BDL 468, Tabet 386) offers a second specimen of the rare Philip I, crowned by Nike, and Philip II Caesar shaking hands over an altar series⁴⁶. The coins of Valerian I|Athlete drawing lots (BDL 479, Tabet 398)⁴⁷ and Valerian II|temple of Jupiter Heliopolitanus (BDL 807, Tabet 403)⁴⁸ are the sole recorded exemplars. Many other unpublished rarities are attested for this dynasty: agonistic crown between two palms (BDL 476, Tabet 394)⁴⁹, bust of Tyche in a *ferculum* between two female figures (BDL 480, Tabet 399)⁵⁰ and two seated Athletes (BDL 697, Tabet 396)⁵¹ of Valerian I, as well as busts of Mercury and Tyche (BDL 491, Tabet 404)⁵², and bust of Tyche in a *ferculum* between two female figures (BDL 809, Tabet 407)⁵³ of Gallienus.

³⁸ Sawaya 2008, nos. 269–301, in particular 276–277.

³⁹ Sawaya 2009, nos. 1039–1041.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, nos. 1161, 1171, and 1173.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, nos. 1604–1606, particularly 1605.

⁴² *Ibid.*, nos. 260 and 262, as well as p. 234, 239–240, and 245; Sawaya 2024, p. 85.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, no. 320, p. 239 and 246.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, nos. 358–360.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, nos. 379–381.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, nos. 581–582.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, no. 659.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, no. 842.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, nos. 644–646.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, nos. 652–653.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, nos. 654–658.

⁵² *Ibid.*, nos. 719–722.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, nos. 763–766.

Several 'unique' and rare emissions are encountered in the unpublished part of the Tabet collection whether by the sovereigns, the dates, the reverse types (notably the architectural and special occasions) or variants. Eight coins came from the collection of the *Musée National de Beyrouth* (MNB 58825, 58843, 58892, 71377, 71434, 71447, 71470, and 71475). Five bronzes unrecorded among the standard references, notably the *RPC* project, can be distinguished from Gabala (Julia Mamaea|Tyche holding tiller and cornucopiae; BDL 1161, Tabet 1046, 23.50 mm/8.46 g, Fig. 9), Tripolis (Elagabalus|scene of divination; BDL 422, Tabet 651, 27.40 mm/9.45 g, Fig. 10), Sidon (Julia Soemias|emperor in quadriga; BDL 909, Tabet 581, 25.65 mm/11.04 g, Fig. 11)⁵⁴, Tyre (Gallienus|Tyche crowned by Nike on column, trophy, and four Tychai beneath; BDL 489, Tabet 772, 27 mm/15.89 g, Fig. 12), and Ptolemais (Elagabalus|female, crowned by Nike on column and pouring libation; BDL 442, Tabet 460, 27.40 mm/9.45 g, Fig. 13).

A significant number of bronzes are known by only one to three specimens. One coin of Marcus Aurelius depicting the Dioscuri and their horses (BDL 954, Tabet 655), attributed by Nehmé Tabet to Orthosia of Phoenicia, should be correctly classified to Orthosia of Caria⁵⁵. This is in fact one of a few coins with an extra-Syrian provenance in the collection. Laodicea by the Sea's Zeus|tripod (BDL 1107, Tabet 934) and Elagabalus|Marsyas (BDL 1155, Tabet 1039) series number one additional specimen each⁵⁶. This is also the case of the Tyche seated on rock type struck by Emesa in the name of Antoninus Pius (BDL 350, Tabet 998)⁵⁷. Another Emesian coin is recorded for the latter belonging to the bust of Helios series (BDL 1132, Tabet 997)⁵⁸ as well as for Elagabalus' eagle series (BDL 1152, Tabet 1036)⁵⁹. A third exemplar is added to Nero's coins issued by Aradus and bearing an agonistic urn between two palms and two sphinxes (BDL 280, Tabet 68)⁶⁰. A second specimen produced by Marathus in 25/6 AD is attested for the Zeus|double cornucopiae series (BDL 827, Tabet 442)⁶¹. The same can be said regarding the civic Tyche|the Dioscuri on horseback bronze issued by Tripolis in 13/4 AD (BDL 263, Tabet 618)⁶². Orthosia (Baal Orthosia between two winged lions; BDL 833, Tabet 452)⁶³ and Byblos (galley; BDL 763, Tabet 304)⁶⁴ offer new specimens of Elagabalus. Isis Pharia (BDL 756, Tabet 291) and Astarte-Tyche

⁵⁴ Abou Diwan 2010, no. 2360.

⁵⁵ *RPC* IV.2 online, temporary no. 2734 (1 specimen).

⁵⁶ *RPC* I, no. 4436 (10/1 AD, 3 specimens) and *RPC* VI, temporary no. 8154 (2 specimens).

⁵⁷ *RPC* IV.3 online, temporary no. 10127 (1 specimen).

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, temporary nos. 8555 and 8996 (3 specimens).

⁵⁹ *RPC* VI, temporary no. 8357 (2 specimens).

⁶⁰ *RPC* I, no. 4493 (2 specimens).

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, no. 4497 (1 specimen).

⁶² *Ibid.*, no. 4517 (1 specimen).

⁶³ *RPC* VI, temporary no. 8243 (2 specimens).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, temporary no. 8307 (3 specimens).

standing within a shrine and holding a stylis (BDL 765, Tabet 306) are recorded at Byblos for Julia Domna and Julia Soemias respectively⁶⁵. Sidon's assemblage presents some exemplars belonging to the series of the jugate busts of Zeus and Tyche|galley (1 BC; BDL 870, Tabet 524)⁶⁶, Augustus|car of Astarte (7 BC; BDL 253, Tabet 553)⁶⁷, Claudius|Europe seated on bull (BDL 894, Tabet 555)⁶⁸, and Elagabalus|Marsyas within a shrine (BDL 438, Tabet 577)⁶⁹. However, Tyre's pool is the most prolific regarding the rarest coins: Melqart|club (139/40 AD; BDL 986, Tabet 711)⁷⁰, Elagabalus|club (BDL 1006, Tabet 739)⁷¹, Aquilia Severa|agonistic urn (BDL 1008, Tabet 742)⁷², Severus Alexander Caesar|ox and military standard (BDL 1011, Tabet 747)⁷³, Gordian III|Melqart holding club and pouring libation over altar (BDL 1012, Tabet 748)⁷⁴, Philip I|club between two palms and two agonistic urns (BDL 464, Tabet 752)⁷⁵, Trebonianus Gallus|Cadmos on prow (BDL 1017, Tabet 755)⁷⁶, Volusian|Cadmos founding Thebes (BDL 474, Tabet 758)⁷⁷, Volusian|Astarte-Tyche with trophy and crowned by Nike on column within adyton of temple (BDL 1018, Tabet 756)⁷⁸, Gallienus|portable shrine (BDL 1026, Tabet 771)⁷⁹, Gallienus|serpent around ambrosial rock with palm tree (BDL 1029, Tabet 775)⁸⁰, and Cornelia Salonina|Astarte-Tyche with trophy and crowned by Nike on column within adyton of temple (BDL 1028, Tabet 77)⁸¹. Four coins can be noted of Damascus: head of Helios|bust of Selene on crescent (13/4 AD; BDL 1105, Tabet 928)⁸², Pertinax|Nike (BDL, 363; Tabet 1011)⁸³, Philip I|Tyche seated on rock with lion at her feet (BDL 465, Tabet 1049)⁸⁴, and Volusian|wreath (BDL 473, Tabet 1061)⁸⁵.

⁶⁵ AUB 44 (1 specimen) and RPC VI, temporary no. 8311 (1 specimen).

⁶⁶ RPC I, no. 4596 and Abou Diwan 2010, nos. 858–859 (1 specimen).

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, no. 4608 and Abou Diwan 2010, nos. 865–867 (3 specimens).

⁶⁸ Abou Diwan 2010, nos. 970–971 (2 specimens).

⁶⁹ RPC VI, temporary no. 30704 and Abou Diwan 2010, no. 2434 (2 specimens).

⁷⁰ RPC IV.3, temporary no. 6834 (3 specimens).

⁷¹ RPC VI, temporary no. 8693 (2 specimens).

⁷² *Ibid.*, temporary no. 8311 (3 specimens).

⁷³ *Ibid.*, temporary no. 30665 (1 specimen).

⁷⁴ RPC VII.2, temporary no. 3591 (3 specimens).

⁷⁵ RPC VIII unassigned, ID 6480 (2 specimens).

⁷⁶ RPC IX, no. 1984 (3 specimens).

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, nos. 2017–2018 (3 specimens).

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, no. 2039 (2 specimens).

⁷⁹ RPC X online, unassigned, ID 88388 (1 specimen).

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, unassigned, ID 88105 (2 specimens).

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, unassigned, ID 63038 (3 specimens).

⁸² RPC I, no. 4796 (2 specimens).

⁸³ Saulcy 1874, p. 39 (1 other known specimen). The recorded number of specimens is not accurate since this part is not yet uploaded on RPC online.

⁸⁴ RPC VIII online, unassigned, ID 26810 (3 specimens).

⁸⁵ RPC IX, no. 1974A (1 specimen).

The Tabet collection also contains numerous series attested by four to five coins only. Among them, a few originate from northern Syria: Philip I|Artemis Brauronia (Laodicea by the Sea; BDL 1164, Tabet 1051)⁸⁶ and Antoninus Pius|eagle on sacred stone (Emesa; BDL 349, Tabet 996)⁸⁷. Southern Syria and Arabia provided an additional coin of Commodus for their respective series: Jupiter (Caesarea Panias; BDL 362, Tabet 1010)⁸⁸ and camel (Bostra; BDL 360, Tabet 1006)⁸⁹. However, the Phoenician holdings are far more prolific with the bulk belonging to Tyre: Aradus' Trajan|basket (BDL 318, Tabet 74)⁹⁰, Caesarea by the Lebanon's Elagabalus|veiled Astarte in shrine and Severus Alexander Caesar|Tyche crowned by a male figure (BDL 417 and 448, Tabet 321 and 326)⁹¹, Orthosia's Tyche/Zeus enthroned issued in 56/7 AD and Elagabalus|Astarte-Tyche over river-god (BDL 287 and 834, Tabet 447 and 453)⁹², Tripolis' Dioscuri's jugate busts|Nike struck in 5/4 BC (BDL 926, Tabet, 607), Elagabalus|galley of 221/2 AD (BDL 926, Tabet 648) and Severus Alexander Caesar|statue within shrine (BDL 450, Tabet 654)⁹³, Sidon's Severus Alexander|Astarte-Tyche crowned by Nike within an adyton (BDL 917, Tabet 591) and Severus Alexander|agonistic urn on table (BDL 1179, Tabet 585)⁹⁴, as well as Tyre's Melqart|club issued in 77/8 AD (BDL 292, Tabet 706)⁹⁵, Tyche|palm-tree struck in 139/40 AD (BDL 981, Tabet 704)⁹⁶, Gordian III|Pygmalion with four stages (BDL 1013, Tabet 750)⁹⁷, Philip I|Astarte-Tyche with trophy and crowned by Nike on column (BDL 1014, Tabet 751)⁹⁸, Trebonianus Gallus|Astarte-Tyche with trophy and crowned by Nike on column (BDL 1015, Tabet 753)⁹⁹, Trebonianus Gallus|Roma seated holding spear and two small statues (BDL 1016, Tabet 754)¹⁰⁰, Valerian I|eagle and military standard (BDL 1023, Tabet 765)¹⁰¹, Valerian I|the ambrosial rocks separated by an olive tree (BDL 1024, Tabet 766)¹⁰²,

⁸⁶ RPC VIII online, unassigned, ID 8014.

⁸⁷ RPC IV.3 online, temporary no. 8999.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, temporary no. 6310.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, temporary no. 3983.

⁹⁰ RPC I, no. 3816.

⁹¹ RPC VI online, temporary nos. 8227 and 8240.

⁹² RPC I, no. 4507 and RPC VI online, temporary nos. 8246-8247.

⁹³ RPC I, no. 4514 and RPC VI online, temporary nos. 8295-8296.

⁹⁴ RPC VI online, temporary nos. 8553 and 8564.

⁹⁵ RPC I, no. 2055.

⁹⁶ RPC IV.3 online, temporary no. 6810.

⁹⁷ RPC VII.2, no. 3578.

⁹⁸ RPC VIII online, unassigned, ID 2628.

⁹⁹ RPC IX, no. 1999.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, no. 2005.

¹⁰¹ RPC X online, unassigned, ID 62926.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, unassigned, ID 62936.

Valerian I|river-god or lake-god holding reed (BDL 1027, Tabet 773)¹⁰³, Valerian I|Europa holding vase (BDL 1021, Tabet 762)¹⁰⁴, Valerian I|Diomedes (BDL 483, Tabet 761)¹⁰⁵, Gallienus|Elissa founding Carthage (BDL 1025, Tabet 769)¹⁰⁶, and Gallienus|Marsyas (BDL 490, Tabet 463)¹⁰⁷. The rest of the collection presents a sample, based on several finds and hoards, of the coins that circulated or may have circulated in Lebanon during subsequent periods. Only one coin belonged to the Nehmé Tabet collection, while the others have either been loaned from the Musée National de Beyrouth or purchased from the Lebanese market. Some of them are gold coins: three Byzantine solidi (MNB 70264, 70272, and 70284), one Abbasid dinar, three Fatimid dinars (MNB 34819, 34924, and 34900), two Crusader bezants imitating Fatimid dinars (MNB 34620, and 34753) and two Mamluk dinars (MNB 34805, and 34635). The Islamic coins originating from the MNB collection were retrieved from the Sar‘in (Beqa), Tyre and probably Tripoli hoards¹⁰⁸.

Classical Greece (1 coin)					
Mint	Sovereign	Metal	Tabet coll.	MNB coll.	Purch. 2013
Athens		AR		1	
Persian Phoenicia (35 coins)					
Aradus		AR	5		
		Æ	8		
Byblos		AR	1		
	Elpaal	AR	1		
	‘Azbaal	AR	3		
	Ainel	AR		1	
Sidon		AR	7		
		Æ	6		
Tyre		AR	3		
Alexander III the Great (15 coins)					
Sovereign	Mint	Metal	Tabet coll.	MNB coll.	Purch. 2013
	Tarsus	AR		1	
	Aradus	AR	2	1	
	Byblos	AR	1		
		Æ	1		
	Berytus	AR		1	
	Sidon	AR	1	1	

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, unassigned, ID 62945.
¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, unassigned, ID 62892.
¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, unassigned, ID 62980.
¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, unassigned, ID 71997.
¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, unassigned, ID 62871.
¹⁰⁸ See Al ‘Akra 2007, p. 8.

		Æ	2	
	Tyre	AR		1
	Damascus	AR	1	
	Mint: uncertain	AR		2
Ptolemies (15 coins)				
Ptolemy I	Tyre	Æ	1	
Ptolemy II	Sidon	AR	1	
	Tyre	AR	1	
	Tyre	Æ	3	
	Alexandria	Æ		1
Ptolemy III	Tyre	Æ	1	
Ptolemy IV	Tyre	Æ		1
Ptolemy IV or V	Tyre	Æ	2	
Ptolemy VI	Alexandria	AR		2
		Æ		1
Ptolemy X	Cyprus	AR		1
Seleucids (164 coins)				
Seleucus I	Antioch	Æ	3	
	Seleucia Pieria II	Æ	1	
	Apamea	Æ	1	
	Arados?	Æ	1	
	Mint: uncertain	AR		1
Antiochus I	Tarsus	Æ	1	
	Smyrna/Sardes	Æ	1	
	Antioch	Æ	7	
	Seleucia Pieria	Æ	1	
	Seleucia on the Ti-gris	Æ	1	
Antiochus II	Antioch	Æ	1	
	Seleucia on the Ti-gris	AR		1
	Alexandria in Aria	AR		1
Seleucus II	Antioch	Æ	6	
	Assoc. to Antioch	AR	1	
	Seleucia on the Ti-gris	AR		1
	Ecbatana	Æ	1	
Seleucus III	Antioch	Æ	3	
Antiochus III	Nisibis	AR		1
	Seleucia on the Ti-gris	Æ	1	
	Mint: uncertain	AR	1	
	Mint: uncertain	Æ	2	
Seleucus IV	Antioch	Æ	4	
Antiochus IV	Antioch	AR		1
	Antioch	Æ	9	

	Tripolis	Æ	1	
	Byblos	Æ	1	
	Berytus	Æ	2	
	Sidon	Æ	4	
	Tyre	Æ	5	
	Ake-Ptolemais?	Æ	1	
	Samaria?	Æ	1	
	Antioch on the Callirhoe	Æ	1	
	Mint: uncertain	Æ	2	
Antiochus V	Byblos	Æ	1	
	Tyre	Æ	1	
Demetrius I	Antioch	AR		1
	Antioch	Æ	1	
	Sidon	Æ	1	
	Tyre	Æ	5	
Alexander I	Antioch	AR		1
	Antioch	Æ	3	
	Apamea	Æ	1	
	Northern Syria	Æ	2	
	Byblos	Æ	1	
	Berytus	AR	1	
	Berytus	Æ	3	
	Tyre	AR	1	1
Demetrius II	Antioch	Æ	1	
	Tripolis	Æ	1	
	Sidon	AR	1	
	Tyre	Æ	2	
	Nisibis	Æ	1	
	Mint: uncertain	Æ	5	
Antiochus VI	Antioch	Æ	2	
	Chalcis-Kinnesrin?	Æ	2	
	Apamea?	Æ	2	
	Ptolemais-Ake	Æ	1	
Tryphon	Antioch	Æ	1	
	Byblos	Æ	1	
Antiochus VII	Antioch	AR		1
	Antioch	Æ	3	
	Byblos	Æ	1	
	Sidon	Æ	3	
	Tyre	AR	1	1
Demetrius II	Antioch	Æ	1	
	Berytus	Æ	3	
	Sidon	Æ	3	
	Tyre	Æ	1	
	Damascus	AR		1

	Damascus	Æ	1	
Alexander II	Antioch	AR	1	1
	Antioch	Æ	8	
	Apamea?	Æ	2	
Cleopatra Thea and An- tiochus VIII	Antioch	Æ	1	
Antiochus VIII	Antioch	Æ	2	
	Sidon	Æ	1	
Antiochus IX	Tarsus	Æ	1	
	Antioch	Æ	3	
	Syria or Phoenicia	Æ	1	
	Phoenicia?	Æ	2	
	Mint: uncertain	Æ	1	
Antiochus X	Antioch	Æ	1	
Demetrius III	Seleucia Pieria	Æ	1	
	Damascus	Æ	2	
Antiochus XII	Damascus	Æ	3	
Cities and Sovereigns (Hellenistic period, 229 coins)				
Tigranes II	Syria or Armenia?	Æ	1	
Ariarathes IX	Cappadocia	AR		1
Civic	Antioch	Æ	6	
Civic	Seleucia Pieria	Æ	3	
Civic	Apamea	Æ	9	
Civic	Laodicea by the Sea	AR	2	
		Æ	7	
Civic	Larissa	Æ	1	
Civic	Carne	Æ	4	
Civic	Aradus	AR	8	
		Æ	39	
Civic	Marathus	Æ	22	
Civic	Orthosia	Æ	3	
Civic	Simyra	Æ	1	
Civic	Aradus or Peraea	Æ	1	
Civic	Tripolis	AR	1	
		Æ	14	
Civic	Byblos	Æ	6	
Civic	Berytus	Æ	24	
Octavian		Æ	4	
Civic	Sidon	AR	1	
		Æ	32	
Civic	Tyre	AR	2	
		Æ	10	
Civic	Ptolemais-Ake	Æ	2	
Ptolemy son of Mennaëus	Chalcis sub Libano	Æ	13	

Lysanias		Æ	3		
Cleopatra VII and Mark An- tony		Æ	2		
Zenodoros and Octavian		Æ	3		
Alexander Jannaeus	Judaea	Æ		2	
	Mint: uncertain	Æ	2		
Cities and Sovereigns (Roman Imperial period, 636 coins)					
Mint/City	Sovereign	Metal	Tabet coll.	MNB coll.	Purch. 2013
Philippi?	Augustus	Æ	1		
Orthosia (Caria)	Antoninus Pius	Æ	1		
Samosata	Hadrian	Æ	2		
	Lucius Verus	Æ	2		
	Philip II	Æ	1		
Zeugma	Antoninus Pius	Æ	2		
	Marcus Aurelius	Æ	1		
	Philip I	Æ	1		
Edessa	Abgar X	Æ		1	
Carrhae	Septimius Severus	Æ	1		
Singara	Gordian III	Æ	1		
	Gordian III and Tranquillina	Æ	1		
Hierapolis- Bambyce	Philip I	Æ		1	
Cyrrhus	Trajan	Æ	2		
Beroea	Trajan	Æ	3		
Chalcis- Kinnesrin	Trajan	Æ	1		
Antioch	Augustus	Æ	3		
	Tiberius	Æ	2		
	Claudius	Æ	2		
	Nero	Æ	1		
	Vespasian	Æ	2		
	Domitian	Æ	2		
	Nerva	AR	1		
	Trajan	Æ	1		
	Hadrian	Æ	3		
	Antoninus Pius	Æ	1		
	Geta Caesar	Æ	1		
	Macrinus	Æ	1		
	Diadumenian	Æ	1		
	Caesar				
	Otacilia Severa	Æ	1		

	Philip II		3
	Volusian		1
	Civic		12
Antioch?	Hadrian?	Æ	3
Antioch or Rome	Trajan	Æ	2
Raphanea	Elagabalus	Æ	3
Seleucia Pieria	Tiberius	Æ	1
	Trajan	Æ	2
	Civic	Æ	1
Apamea	Civic	Æ	3
Laodicea by the Sea	Caligula	Æ	1
	Domitian	Æ	1
	Trajan	Æ	1
	Antoninus Pius	Æ	1
	Marcus Aurelius	Æ	1
	Commodus	Æ	1
	Caracalla	Æ	1
	Macrinus	Æ	2
	Elagabalus	Æ	4
	Philip I	Æ	1
	Civic	Æ	2
Gabala	Augustus	Æ	1
	Caligula	Æ	1
	Trajan	Æ	1
	Commodus	Æ	1
	Macrinus	Æ	3
	Julia Mamaea	Æ	1
	Civic	Æ	1
Balanea-Leucas	Domitian	Æ	1
	Trajan	Æ	2
	Caracalla	Æ	1
	Pseudo-auto-nomous	Æ	4
	Macrinus	Æ	1
Emesa	Antoninus Pius	Æ	5
	Caracalla	AR	1
	Caracalla	Æ	3
	Julia Domna	Æ	3
	Elagabalus	Æ	2
Aradus	Augustus	Æ	1
	Caligula	Æ	1
	Claudius	Æ	1
	Nero	Æ	1
	Domitian	Æ	6
	Trajan	Æ	1

	Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus	Æ	1
	Septimius Severus	Æ	1
	Caracalla	Æ	1
	Elagabalus	Æ	3
	Gordian III	Æ	1
Marathus	Civic	Æ	1
Caesarea by the Lebanon	Antoninus Pius	Æ	4
	Marcus Aurelius Caesar	Æ	2
	Elagabalus	Æ	4
	Severus Alexan- der Caesar	Æ	3
Orthosia	Nero	Æ	2
	Elagabalus	Æ	3
	Severus Alexan- der Caesar	Æ	1
	Civic	Æ	1
Tripolis	Caligula	Æ	1
	Nero	Æ	2
	Hadrian	Æ	6
	Antoninus Pius	Æ	2
	Septimius Severus	Æ	1
	Caracalla	Æ	5
	Julia Domna	Æ	1
	Caracalla	Æ	2
	Diadumenian Caesar	Æ	1
	Elagabalus	Æ	15
	Julia Soaemias	Æ	1
	Severus Alexan- der Caesar	Æ	1
	Civic	Æ	8
Botrys	Elagabalus	Æ	1
	Severus Alexan- der Caesar	Æ	1
Byblos	Augustus	Æ	2
	Claudius	Æ	1
	Commodus	Æ	3
	Julia Domna	Æ	1
	Geta Caesar	Æ	1
	Macrinus	Æ	4
	Diadumenian Caesar	Æ	1
	Elagabalus	Æ	5
	Julia Saoemias	Æ	1

Berytus	Severus Alexan- der Caesar	Æ	1
	Civic	Æ	3
	Augustus	Æ	18
	Tiberius	Æ	5
	Claudius	Æ	8
	Titus Caesar	Æ	2
	Trajan	Æ	10
	Divus Augustus (under Trajan)	Æ	7
	Divus Nerva (under Trajan)	Æ	3
	Hadrian	Æ	6
	Pseudo-auton- omous	Æ	15
	Antoninus Pius	Æ	10
	Marcus Aurelius	Æ	1
	Commodus	Æ	6
	Septimius Severus	Æ	1
	Caracalla Caesar	Æ	1
	Caracalla	Æ	4
	Julia Domna	Æ	2
	Macrinus	Æ	2
	Elagabalus	Æ	19
	Gordian III	Æ	11
	Valerian I	Æ	1
	Gallienus	Æ	3
	Cornelia Salo- nina	Æ	1
Sidon	Augustus	Æ	2
	Caligula	Æ	1
	Claudius	Æ	3
	Trajan	Æ	2
	Hadrian	Æ	1
	Caracalla	AR	1
	Elagabalus	Æ	16
	Julia Soaemias	Æ	2
	Julia Maesa	Æ	1
	Aquilia Severa	Æ	1
	Severus Alexan- der	Æ	10
Tyre	Civic	AR	1
	Civic	Æ	25
	Caracalla	AR	1
	Caracalla	Æ	3
	Macrinus	Æ	4

	Elagabalus	Æ	8
	Aquilia Severa	Æ	2
	Severus Alexan- der Caesar	Æ	3
	Severus Alexan- der	Æ	1
	Gordian III	Æ	3
	Philip I	Æ	2
	Trebonianus Gallus	Æ	3
	Volusian	Æ	3
	Valerian I	Æ	9
	Gallienus	Æ	7
	Cornelia Salo- nina	Æ	1
	Civic	Æ	31
Ptolemais-Ake	Hadrian	Æ	1
	Caracalla	Æ	1
	Elagabalus	Æ	1
	Severus Alexan- der	Æ	2
	Gallienus	Æ	1
Laodicea by the Lebanon	Caracalla Caesar	Æ	2
	Geta Caesar	Æ	2
	Caracalla	Æ	4
	Elagabalus	Æ	3
Heliopolis	Septimius Severus	Æ	14
	Julia Domna	Æ	4
	Caracalla	Æ	4
	Geta Caesar	Æ	3
	Geta	Æ	2
	Pseudo-auto- nomous	Æ	4
	Philip I	Æ	5
	Otacilia Severa	Æ	2
	Philip II Caesar	Æ	4
	Valerian I	Æ	6
	Gallienus	Æ	6
	Valerian II Caesar	Æ	7
Chalcis sub Li- bano	Zenodoros and Augustus	Æ	1
Damascus	Tiberius	Æ	1
	Hadrian	Æ	1
	Antoninus Pius	Æ	2
	Pertinax	Æ	1
	Septimius Severus	Æ	3

	Julia Domna	Æ	1		
	Caracalla	Æ	2		
	Philip I	Æ	2		
	Volusian	Æ	1		
	Civic	Æ	1		
Caesarea Panias	Marcus Aurelius	Æ	1		
	Commodus	Æ	2		
Caesarea Panias?	Claudius	Æ	1		
Bostra	Antoninus Pius	Æ	1		
	Commodus	Æ	1		
	Severus Alexan- der	Æ	1		
	Julia Mamaea	Æ	2		
Philippopolis	Philip I	Æ	1		
Caesarea Mari- tima	Titus Caesar	Æ	2	1	
	Domitian	Æ		1	
Jerusalem	Nero (under Festus)	Æ		1	
Jerusalem	First Jewish re- volt	Æ		1	
Nabataea	Aretas IV	Æ	1		
Nabataea	Rabbel II	Æ		1	
Roman Antoniniani and Folles (20 coins)					
Sovereign	Mint	Metal	Tabet coll.	MNB coll.	Purch. 2013
Gallienus	Antioch	AR			1
Quietus	Antioch	Æ			1
Claudius II	Antioch	Æ		1	
Aurelian and Wahballath	Antioch	Æ	1		
Aurelian	Cyzicus	Æ		1	
Probus	Antioch	Æ		1	
Carus	Antioch	Æ		1	
Carinus Caesar	Tripolis	Æ		1	
Numerian	Antioch	Æ		1	
Carinus	Antioch	Æ			1
Diocletian	Antioch	Æ		1	
Diocletian	Antioch	Æ			2
Galerius Maxi- mian	Antioch	Æ			1
Maximinus	Cyzicus	Æ			1
Constantine I	Ticinum	Æ			2
Constantine I	Nicomedia	Æ			1
Constantine I	Mint: uncertain	Æ		1	
Licinius I	Mint: uncertain	Æ			1

Late Roman (6 coins)			
Constantine II Caesar	Alexandria	Æ	1
Constantius II	Cyzicus	Æ	1
Constantius II	Alexandria	Æ	1
Valentinian II	Thessalonica	Æ	1
Valentinian II	Nicomedia	Æ	1
Theodosius I	Nicomedia	Æ	1
Byzantine (14 coins)			
Anastasius I	Constantinople	Æ	2
Justinian I	Constantinople	Æ	1
Justin II	Constantinople	Æ	1
Maurice	Constantinople	AV	1
Maurice	Antioch	Æ	1
Phocas	Constantinople	AV	1
Phocas	Antioch	Æ	1
Heraclius	Constantinople	AV	1
Heraclius	Constantinople	AR	2
Heraclius	Constantinople	Æ	1
Constans II	Constantinople	Æ	2
Arab-Byzantine (9 coins)			
	Emesa	Æ	5
	Heliopolis	Æ	4
Umayyad (9 coins)			
	Damascus	Æ	2
	Al-Ramla?	Æ	1
		Æ	5
Hisham bin 'Abd el-Malik	Wasit	Æ	1
Abbasid (2 coins)			
Al-Mahdi		Æ	1
Al-Mahdi or Al-Hadi		Æ	1
Fatimid (3 coins)			
Az-Zahir li-i'zaz din Allah	Al-Mahdiya	AV	1
Al-Mustansir bi-Allah		AV	1
Al-Amer bi-ahkam Allah	Misr	AV	1
Crusader and European (14 coins)			
Imitation of Al-Amer		AV	1
Imitation of Al-Mustansir	Tripoli	AV	1
Baldwin III	Jerusalem	Bi	1

Bohemond III	Antioch	Bi	3
Raymond III	Tripoli	Æ	2
Raymond III	Beirut	Æ	1
Amaury	Jerusalem	Æ	2
Hugh IV of Burgundy	Dijon	AR	1
Hugh IV of Cyprus	Cyprus	AR	1
Venier	Venice	AR	1
Ayyubid (5 coins)			
Saladin	Damascus	Æ	1
Al-Zahir Ghazi	Aleppo	Æ	1
Al-'Adil	Damascus	Æ	1
Al-Ashraf Musa	Mayafariqin	Æ	1
Al-Kamil	Damascus	AR	1
Mamluk (3 coins)			
Barsabay	Cairo	AV	1
Barsabay	Damascus	AV	1
Qaitabay	Cairo	AR	1

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Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13