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Seleucid Bronze Coinage from the Ödemiş Museum

ABSTRACT: This study presents 318 bronze Seleucid coins that were acquired by the Ödemiş Museum. The coins date between c. 281 and 190 BCE. Other than Antiochus Hierax every Seleucid ruler's coinage is represented. Two anomalously large series appear, *SC* 520–7+537–8 (Antiochus II) and *SC* 983.6 (Antiochus III). The mint history of Sardis under the Seleucids is elucidated, along with that of Smyrna (?) and Tralles (?). A smaller number of coins appear from the eastern mints of Antiochia, Seleucia ad Tigrim, Susa, and Ecbatana.

KEYWORDS: Seleucids, Ödemiş Museum, Bronze Coins, Antiochus III, Sardis.

Introduction

The Ödemiş Museum is located in Ödemiş, ancient Hypaipa, c. 113 km east/southeast from İzmir, in the upper Caystrus (Küçük Menderes) Valley. In antiquity, Hypaipa was in southwestern Lydia. The city sits at the southern foot of Mount Tmolus (Bozdağ), which also overlooks Sardis, in its northern foothills, c. 50 km from Hypaipa as the crow flies. As early as the Bronze Age, we find that the connection from Sardis, in the central Hermus Valley, ran from Akçapınar, c. 20 km to west of Sardis, over the mountain and into the Caystrus Valley, into the territory of Hypaipa at Yusufdere.¹

The Ödemiş Museum collection contains 318 bronze Seleucid coins. The coins are generally corroded and worn, and it is difficult to identify the types of certain coins and to read monograms. Over some five decades, these coins entered the museum via purchase from individuals, some of whom were known to the museum as locals. Their names are recorded in the inventory books, but findspots are not. There is no way to know how many of these coins were found outside the immediate vicinity of Ödemiş. However, the sheer number of coins from the Sardis mint may be one of several indications that this is probably a sample of the regional money supply during the Seleucid period.

The coins date to the period of Seleucid rule in western Anatolia, between 281 and c. 190 BCE. While the territorial extent of the kingdom changed as a result of wars with the Ptolemies, the Seleucid presence in the region until the Battle of Magnesia in 190 BCE, and perhaps also during its aftermath (*SC* 983.6), is evidenced herein.² Significantly, every ruler except Antiochus Hierax is represented in our study (Figure 2). The Seleucids struck coins at numerous mints in western Anatolia as a symbol of their sovereignty and to pay their soldiers.³ Chief among these were Sardis, the administrative capital of cis-Tauric Asia

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We warmly thank the curators and staff of the Ödemiş Museum for their generous help in preparing the publication of this article, especially Feride Kat and Aysen Gürsel, as well as research assistants Daniel Gutierrez and Yousef Devries. We would like to thank Dr. Aneurin Ellis-Evans and Dr. Ömer Tatar for reading our article and making suggestions. Finally, we warmly thank Prof. Dr. Mustafa Adak and Dr. Fatih Yılmaz for their assistance during the publication process.

¹ Meriç 2018, 120–1.

² *SC* = Houghton – Lorber 2002.

³ Sherwin-White – Kuhrt 1993, 63; Houghton 2012.

and the starting point of the royal road, and the nearby allied city of Smyrna.⁴ In the Ödemiş collection, c. 82% of all coins are bronzes struck at Sardis (Figure 4,5). The mints of Smyrna (?), Magnesia ad Maeandrum, and Tralles (?) are also represented. In addition to a few coins from Seleucia ad Tigrim,⁵ one of the primary eastern mints, our study also identified examples from Antiochia, which would become the kingdom's most important mint for bronze, and a small number of coins from Ecbatana and Susa (Figure 1,4,5).⁶

Coins Types

The earliest type in the Ödemiş Museum collection belongs to the Medusa⁷/butting bull series of Seleucus I.⁸ This series was struck across the Seleucid empire, first in Seleucia ad Tigrim, Antiochia, Susa, and Ecbatana, and only later in Sardis and Magnesia ad Maeandrum in Asia Minor.⁹ It has also been pointed out that this type was struck in cities located on rivers.¹⁰ Consensus holds that the series appeared at Sardis and Magnesia ad Maeandrum during the king's final years, making it the first bronze minted in the name of the new ruler after these cities passed into his hands.¹¹ Overall, the production of the eastern mints was clearly larger, but how much larger? Our reattribution of certain types without controls in denomination B to Sardis and Magnesia ad Maeandrum (Cat. no. 1–2 = SC 6; no. 6–7 = SC 8) may rebalance the assessment (Table 1).¹²

In our view, the coins from this series in the Ödemiş Museum are all from Sardis and Magnesia ad Maeandrum. However, according to SC, in Asia Minor, this type was only minted in denominations C, D, and E, and unmarked variants in denomination B, at least those with bull butting left, belong to Antiochia (SC 24). However, we have designated such coins as we found measuring 19 mm in diameter and weighing 7.31–5.69 g as denomination B (Cat. no. 1–2) and assigned them to regional mints, following the lead of Jane Evans, who published a similar but smaller coin as “SC 6 variant” from Sardis.¹³ The fact that these were first struck in Asia Minor at Sardis and in the name of the city's new ruler may have been intended to demonstrate the existence of a new royal power and emphasize the king's authority. The subsequent minting of this type in Magnesia ad Maeandrum suggests either a similar situation or influence from the

⁴ Evans 2018, 11.

⁵ The mint of Seleucia ad Tigrim was one of the largest and most important of all Seleucid mints. See Iossif 2014, 36.

⁶ On the emergence of Antiochia as a mint for bronze under Antiochus III, see Houghton 2012, 239.

⁷ The depiction of Medusa on these coins is generally considered to be a reference to the myth of Perseus and the Gorgons (SC 1.1, 9; Iossif – Lorber 2010, 153).

⁸ See Erickson 2018, 49–53. This coin type has been understood variously as propaganda of Seleucus I. Hoover states that the depiction of a bull on the reverse holds a significant place in Babylonian and Persian culture. In Bab-ylon, the bull symbolized royal power and authority, while in Iran, it was associated with royal authority and sanctity. Erickson adds that the bull reflected the religious sentiment of the Babylonian, Persian, and other Iranian populations, and therefore, this imagery helped to address imperial subjects in a way that reflected their customs and traditions. Regarding the Medusa type on the obverse of this coin series, Hoover suggests that it refers to the Greek hero Perseus, an eponymous ancestor for the Persians (Hoover 2011, 197, 213).

⁹ Newell 1941, 238; Mørkholm 2000, 84; SC 1.1, 5; Hoover 2011, 207, 213; Iossif – Lorber 2021, 194.

¹⁰ Hoover 2011, 213. Hoover also suggests that this type may have been initially struck to declare the approval of the Babylonian gods after the city of Seleucia was founded (Hoover 2011, 207).

¹¹ Newell 1941, 283; Mørkholm 2000, 83; SC 1.1, 17.

¹² *Seleucid Coins Online* (hereafter *SCO*) records 77 specimens for the mint of Antiochia (SC 21–24), but only four for Sardis (SC 6–7) and three for Magnesia ad Maeanderum (SC 8).

¹³ Evans 2018, 130 no. 70.1. For Sardis, see further Buttrey et al. 1981, 64 no. 353–4. The larger module no. 353 may belong to Sardis, not Antiochia.

Sardis mint. Finally, another series of Seleucus I in the collection is the Apollo/Athena Promachos¹⁴ series from the mint of Antiochia, also minted in denomination B (Cat. no. 9) (Table 1).¹⁵

The most prominent bronze series of Antiochus I is the Facing Athena/Nike series (SC 314–16). They were struck in large enough quantities to later attract countermarks and appear in three denominations: B or C (Cat. no. 10–12), C or D (Cat. no. 13–36), and D (Cat. no. 37). A similar coin type was minted in Magnesia ad Maeandrum in denomination B or C (Cat. no. 38) (Table 1). While this series is conventionally assigned to “Sardis or Smyrna” on the basis of control links and a hypothesis of a “transfer of magistrates”, the appearance of 28 examples at Ödemiş further reinforces Evans’ suggestion that it belongs to Sardis alone (Table 2).¹⁶ From Antiochia under Antiochus I comes type SC 351, with Apollo/ Apollo seated on omphalos, a conventional early representation of the dynastic deity, which appears here in both denomination B (Cat. no. 39–43) and C (Cat. no. 44) (Table 1).¹⁷

The Apollo/tripod series of Antiochus II, primarily from the mint of Sardis, makes up c. 27% of the collection (78 coins) (Figure 2). While many examples have been found in excavations of Sardis, it is more dominant in our sample (and indeed across western Asia Minor, generally) than at the point of origin.¹⁸ In addition, this series usually bears the symbol of the anchor under the tripod on the reverse.¹⁹ According to SC, this series was minted in either a “B or C” or a “D or E” denomination.²⁰ However, some of the coins we identified range in diameter from 20.5 mm to 19 mm and in weight from 7.87 to 3.0 g (Cat. no. 53–60). In addition to the “D or E” denomination, then, coins ranging from 15.5 to 12 mm and weighing between 5.44 and 1.26 g were also identified in this study (Cat. no. 125–131). Therefore, it is possible to conclude that this series was not exclusively minted in just two denominations, “B or C” and “D or E”.²¹ (Table 1). A similar type may have been minted in Tralles (Cat. no. 132 = SC 537). These coins were minted in the B or C denominations.²² Interestingly, one coin registered a diameter of 20 mm and a weight of 3.91 g (Cat. no. 132).

The other coins associated with the mint of Tralles (?) were minted in the “B or C” denomination (Cat. no. 133–138). Another series dating to the reign of Antiochus II is the Apollo/Athena type, minted at Seleucia ad Tigrim and struck in denomination C (Cat. no. 139).²³ The other series, which we believe belongs to the mint of Seleucia ad Tigrim, features Apollo on the obverse and a tripod on the reverse (Cat. no. 140).

In our study, three different coin types from the mint of Sardis under Seleucus II were recorded. One of these depicts Heracles²⁴/Apollo seated on an omphalos. It was minted in two denominations, C (SC 657–8;

¹⁴ For the Athena Promachos type on Seleucid coins, see Erickson 2018, 82–3.

¹⁵ SC 1.1, 20, 116.

¹⁶ Evans 2018, 130 no. 72.1–5. In addition to the four examples she cites from Buttrey et al. 1981, 65 no. 357–8, we note 14 more from Sardis, published by Bell 1916, 40, no. 368–81.

¹⁷ Apollo seated on omphalos is one of the most well-known of all Seleucid reverse types, with c. 2000 variants registered in SCO. It appears first under Antiochus I when Apollo fully assumed the mantle of dynastic deity. The choice of motif has also been related to Apollo’s affinity with the sun gods of Mesopotamia and Persia and may have originated in eastern mints, possibly first in Seleucia ad Tigrim (Iossif – Lorber 2011, 693; Iossif 2011, 268–72, Iossif 2014, 42–43).

¹⁸ Buttrey et al. 1981, 65, no. 360, 363–5; Evans 2018, 12, 130, no. 73.1–77.1.

¹⁹ On the anchor as a Seleucid symbol, see App. Syr. 65; Hadley 1974, 61; SC. 1.1, 5–6; Anagnostou-Laoutides 2023, 65–6.

²⁰ SC 1.1, 185, no. 520–1; 186, no. 522–3; 187, no. 524–6.

²¹ Cf. Evans 2018, 12–13.

²² SC 1.1, 191, no. 537–9.

²³ According to SC 1.1, this series was struck in three denominations (SC 588–90).

²⁴ While Heracles appears frequently on the earliest Seleucid coinage, already from the reign of Antiochus II, his

Cat. no. 141–153) and D (Cat. no. 154), and many examples have been found at Sardis.²⁵ The other type features Athena/Apollo standing and resting his arm on a grounded bow (*SC* 660; Cat. no. 155–175), a fine example of the iconographic program of Seleucus II, who daringly altered convention in his depiction of the god of Didyma by introducing the standing type, perhaps in the context of the contest with Hierax for succession.²⁶ He substituted this standing type for the image that had been the traditional one since the introduction of Apollo as the divine ancestor of the Seleucid dynasty under Antiochus I. Though *SC* 660 is known in larger and smaller denominations, the coins we identified are of the same denomination (C) as all those found thus far at Sardis.²⁷ Finally, an example of this king's Athena/anchor type (*SC* 663) in denomination E was registered (Cat. no. 176) and just one type of Magnesia ad Maeandrum, this coin features Artemis on the obverse and Apollo on the reverse and was minted in denomination C (Cat. no. 177).

Generally associated with the Parthian campaign of c. 228–227 BCE that ended with Hierax's invasion of Mesopotamia, the bronze of Seleucus II from Susa is poorly known and enigmatic, with only a single specimen recorded for most varieties (*SC* 1.1, 279). Indeed, we seem to have found a new variety (?) of *SC* 798, since the king wears a diadem, but not a kausia, on the obverse of Cat. no. 179.²⁸ In addition, our study turned up a much smaller module (D) of a type with bearded Seleucus II on the obverse and a standing Nike on the reverse (*SC* 795; Cat. no. 178) (Table 1), previously known only in denomination A. These two types are among the earliest bearded portraits of Seleucid rulers.²⁹ In his Parthian campaign, Seleucus II may have initiated the portrait type, which has been understood to depict the king with a campaign beard, the image updated in real time as he grew out from the moment when he made a public vow before the army, mustered in eastern Syria or western Mesopotamia on the eve of the campaign.³⁰ Whether or not the issues from Susa and Cat. no. 180 from Ecbatana can be used to document specific stages of the eastern campaign, “monarchs in motion”, they add to a body of evidence for the reorganization of the upper satrapies that accompanied the military campaign.³¹ We can recognize here the efforts of Seleucus II to subdue and reorganize Media two decades after a former Seleucid core had become a frontier (c. 246 BCE).³²

From the long reign of Antiochus III, three different series of the mint of Sardis appear. The Apollo/tripod series was minted in denominations A (Cat. no. 181–182) and B (Cat. no. 183–190). A second series features Apollo on the obverse and a standing Apollo on the reverse, familiar from *SC* 660 of Seleucus II, but here, the god is resting his arm on a tripod.³³ These were minted in large volume and in many different denominations, namely B (Cat. no. 191–192), C (Cat. no. 193–260), D (Cat. no. 261–264), and E (Cat. no. 265). The third series (Apollo/elephant) was also clearly voluminous and appears in three denominations C (Cat. no. 266–273), D (Cat. no. 274–298) and E (Cat. no. 299–301). A rare example of *SC* 984 turned up, as before, without controls (Cat. no. 302). This seems to strengthen the usual tentative attribution to Sardis, though the coin here was minted in the slightly larger denomination C (Cat. no. 302) (Table 1). Finally, the weak but persistent signal of movement from the east comes through in two types.

appearance is much less common. See Erickson 2018, 176.

²⁵ Buttrey et al. 1981, 66, no. 370–1; Evans 2018, 130, no. 80.1–4.

²⁶ On this iconographic program, see *SC* 1.1, 232. On the Seleucids' iconography of Apollo, see Erickson 2018, 62–124.

²⁷ Buttrey et al. 1981, 66, no. 372–4; Evans 2018, 130, no. 81.1–3.

²⁸ Cf. kausia of BnF Fouilles de Suse 20.

²⁹ Lorber – Iossif 2009, 95; Iossif – Lorber 2021, 195.

³⁰ Lorber – Iossif 2009, 95; Iossif – Lorber 2021, 195.

³¹ Kosmin 2014, 176.

³² Coloru 2023, 202, 207–14.

³³ A standing Apollo, leaning on a tripod, appears first on the coinage of Seleucus II (*SC* 1.1, 232).

From Antioch, we find the large-module type of a series that depicts Antiochus as Apollo (Cat. no. 303). Achaeus is known to have minted four series of bronze at Sardis, two of which appear here. The first is the innovative Apollo/eagle series, which combines Seleucid and Ptolemaic iconography.³⁴ Coins of this series were minted in denominations B (Cat. no. 304–309) and C (Cat. no. 310–311). The more traditional Apollo/tripod series is also represented, but in the previously unseen denomination C (Cat. no. 312–313). Over half of our coins were minted under just two kings, Antiochus II and III, but those kings ruled Sardis for about half of the 93-year Seleucid period (Figure 3). On the other hand, Seleucus II ruled here for just four years (c. 4% of regnal years), but his issues account for c. 12.5% of the sample. An irregular rhythm of production is implied by the dominance close to half of the entire sample, of of just two series, *SC* 520–7+537–8 and *SC* 983(.6), which have been associated with specific military campaigns. When it comes to bronze, the distinction between minting to spend on armies and minting to maintain the money supply is not so clear-cut.³⁵ Garrisons, mustering troops, soldiers on campaign, and the local merchants who provisioned them all needed a supply of small change. A global conflict such as the Second Syrian War (260–253 BCE) seems to have called for a rapid increase in the production of royal bronze. That glut of coins arrived in a once-in-a-generation monetary event, and the countermarks it attracted (treated below), show us how civic authorities responded to both a crisis and an opportunity.

The largest anomaly in our data concerns a single type, *SC* 983 (Cat. no. 191–265), in fact, the single sub-type *SC* 983.6 to which almost every coin belongs (Figure 2). It is unmarked and depicts Apollo/Apollo leaning on a tripod (53 coins and c. 18% of total). It is worth noting that these 53 coins did not arrive in the museum all at once, but over the course of many years. Indeed, the proportion fits well with data from elsewhere. At Sardis, after 70+ years of digging, this single type makes up 14% of all Seleucid coins. Further the CHANGE excavation database shows that across Asia Minor, *SC* 983.6 accounts for c. 18% of all Seleucid coins, and *SCO* counts 16 examples in museum collections. Even more remarkable than the quantity here is the geographical distribution of the finds. To a notional rural Lydian component in our data one can compare the 15 from rural Phrygia housed in the Afyon Museum, reported in *SC*. Further, Sardis was not the only urban center to receive large numbers. At Ephesus, we can attest that the presence of the type has been severely underreported.³⁶ *SC* 983(.6) has also been found in Caria, along the Common Road at Laodiceia on the Lycus, as well as away from the great road at Aphrodisias.³⁷ Crucially, it is found across the breadth of Lycia, from the east, where excavations of Arycanda have unearthed 12 to date, from the Elmalı Museum in the northern highlands, and also from the west, with 11 reported in *SC* from the Fethiye Museum.³⁸ The type even made it to Tarsus, and it is one of the very rare coins from inland Anatolia that appears in a hoard of the southern Levant.³⁹ It was such an enormous coinage that it remained in circulation in the early Roman period at Sardis, where it was found in the only primary deposit

³⁴ Howgego 1998, 61, no. 77; Mørkholm 2000, 71, no. 97–101; *SC* 1.1, 348.

³⁵ Bronze is at times missing from the debate on Hellenistic royal “monetary policy” regarding the money supply, as it is from the overview of Thonemann 2015, 111–15. Indeed, as de Callatay (2012, 55–6) points out, royal bronze probably belonged to a separate administration, and if so, may have been produced according to a different rhythm and logic.

³⁶ Of the 42 coins in CHANGE from excavations of Ephesus, none at present is identified as *SC* 983.6 according to ARCH coin type. Yet the preliminary reports that the database relies on (mis-)describe many examples, e.g., Karwiese 1986, no. 238, 763, 771, 804. We have also noted at least 19 recorded in the inventory of the Efes Museum. (The Seleucid coins in the Efes Museum are under study by M. Sarılar-Özdemir and L. Pancar.) An example was also found at nearby Belevi: Pfisterer 2016, no. 2001/21.

³⁷ Laodicea ad Lycus: Polatçil 2019, no. 3–5; Aphrodisias: MacDonald 1976, no. 27.

³⁸ Arycanda: Tek 2002, 308, no. 781–91; Tekinalp – Sancaktar 2024, 117, no. 5. Elmalı: Tatar 2021–2022, no. 20–2.

³⁹ Cox 1950, 67 no. 70; Ariel 2022, 422, no. 281.

of that period with any Hellenistic coins at all.⁴⁰

As for its date, in numismatic literature, a late range of c. 197–190 BCE, or even 187 BCE is now often given for *SC* 983(.6).⁴¹ A quarter century ago, *SC* framed these chronological bounds with reference to the stratigraphy of Arycanda and the poor mint standards evidenced by the technical features of these coins. However, it is not certain that these are “the earliest Seleucid coins found at Arycanda”, as *SC* puts it. In fact, Tolga Tek published four others in a form that now allows them to be catalogued as *SC* 971–2, (Cat. no. 181–90) which *SC* associates tentatively with the siege of Achaëus and dates c. 215–213 BCE.⁴² But that date is also not secure. The stratigraphy of Sardis cannot yet resolve our problem: there are no destruction levels from a sack of Sardis after the revolt of Achaëus.⁴³ We do find an example of *SC* 983.6 in a sealed deposit of the mid-second century BCE, but the ceramics and coins contained therein float as far back as the mid-third century.⁴⁴ Therefore, our focus must be on Arycanda and on the wider circulation zone of *SC* 983(.6) in southern Anatolia. Interestingly, *SC* 983(.6) was found in very diverse contexts all across that Lycian city: in the commercial agora, but also in the western basilica, temple terrace, theater, bouleuterion, stadium, and in the temple of Helios. Then, when a new area was recently investigated, the Slope Bath, almost predictably, an example of *SC* 983(.6) was found.⁴⁵ The assumption is that these coins arrived in Lycia with Antiochus III in 197 BCE– and rather freshly minted, too. Certainly, such quantities of Seleucid royal bronze cannot have trickled into Ptolemaic Lycia over 16–18 years, especially when we know that the Ptolemies minted their own bronze there.⁴⁶ The Seleucid king was absent from Asia Minor from 212–204 BCE. How much older bronze coin stock could Antiochus have brought in c. 197 BCE?

It is also plausible that the lower end of the current chronology also belongs in the last decade of the reign. *SC* accurately described the subtype *SC* 983.6, which dominates the record here and everywhere, as evincing a “decline of mint standards”. Thick and dumpy, the flans can also be misshapen (Cat. no. 203). The engraving of the dies can be very poor, with components of Apollo’s body and the tripod on the reverse far out of proportion with each other (Cat. no. 261). It is impossible to know whether the most “barbarous” examples, e.g., Cat. no 210, with the tripod missing its third leg, are imitations or evidence of rapid and decentralized minting. On the other hand, some central authority is implied by overstriking.⁴⁷ The denominational structure points in a similar direction, and we can confirm the suggestion of *SC* that the smaller denomination E (Cat. no. 265) was minted alongside D.

Who needed all this small change – and when? It may help to juxtapose the contemporary situation in the newly conquered territory of Coele-Syria where dates for the first arrival of Seleucid bronze are much firmer. There, after the 5th Syrian War, the conquered territory was flooded with a similarly crude type of small bronze, indeed one with strikingly similar iconography, Apollo/Apollo standing – in this case, testing a bow: *SC* 1096. Thousands have been found in excavations all over Seleucid Coele Syria, where they seem to have entered circulation c. 198–187 BCE, during the post-conquest integration of the region.⁴⁸ While there is some slight evidence that *SC* 1096 and *SC* 983(.6) were bound by administrative links or circulated together, the juxtaposition can best serve to model a historical context for this enormous expenditure.⁴⁹ In 197 BCE, not only did Antiochus need to secure territory in Asia Minor gained from the

⁴⁰ Evans 2018, 57, no. 90.1.

⁴¹ <http://numismatics.org/sco/id/sc.1.983.6>.

⁴² Tek 2002, 308, no. 777–80 = CHANGE.sitefind.3769–72, as *SC* 971–2.

⁴³ For the lack of stratigraphy for a sack of Sardis after the revolt of Achaëus, see Evans 2018, 14.

⁴⁴ For the trash midden MMS/S 94.2, see Evans 2018, 59 (no. 90.2).

⁴⁵ Tek 2002, 308; Tekinalp – Sancaktar 2024, no. 5.

⁴⁶ Tatar 2022.

⁴⁷ WSM 14388; Greek Overstrikes Database no. 28535 and 2389, www.silver.kbr.be/Greek_Overstrikes_Database.

⁴⁸ Magen et al. 2021, 92–3.

⁴⁹ The administrative link is the recent appearance in the Elmalı Museum of a new subtype of *SC* 983, which bears

Ptolemies, but with the conclusion of the Second Macedonian War, he was now ranged against Rome in an increasingly bipolar Mediterranean interstate system. The tension created would ultimately lead to the confrontation at Magnesia ad Sipylum in 190 BCE. Preparing for that showdown, while also integrating the former Ptolemaic territory, must have required an extraordinary expenditure. In fact, Michael Taylor has estimated that the 60 million drachmas per year spent on the Romano-Syrian War was *as much as the Seleucid state would ever spend*.⁵⁰ This gives us a prime opportunity to try and make the elusive connection between state finance and Hellenistic royal coinage. In the end, this calls into question a date of c. 214 BCE for the more recent Basis Hoard from Sardis, which relies on three examples of SC 983.6 (*IGCH* 1300; *CH* 9.500).⁵¹ Whatever interaction with the altar of the Temple of Artemis is indicated by the deposit of that hoard may have taken place some years later than is usually thought.⁵²

Circulation

The types SC 520–7+537–8 (Apollo/tripod) (Cat. no. 53–131) (Figure 2) have played a key role in reconstructing the Thracian episodes of the Second Syrian War, which pitted a Seleucid coalition against a Ptolemaic one, c. 255–253 BCE.⁵³ Large numbers of these bronzes have been found in different parts of Seleucid Thrace. First, they are found in significant numbers in excavations of cities on the north Aegean coast, from Abdera to Lysimacheia, most notably, at Maroneia (19), at nearby Molyvoti (3), and Lysimacheia (*IGCH* 1298 and *CH* 9.188).⁵⁴ Second, a uniquely large number (250+) have come from excavations at Cabyle, a city of the interior of Thrace, which is south of the Haemus Mountains and also well connected to the Aegean coast by the Hebrus river valley. Cabyle sits on a bend in the Tonsus river, a major tributary of the Hebrus, which passes Cypsela, a major base of operations in this war, en route to the coast at Ainos. Third, among the many find spots recorded in Bulgaria are at least two other regions worth distinguishing. One is the urbanized west Pontic coast, and the other is rural Thrace north of the Haemus range.⁵⁵ Most follow the analysis of Dimitar Draganov and Selene Psoma in seeing the coins as essentially a proxy for the presence of the Seleucid army, money paid out for the daily provision of soldiers and garrison troops, almost entirely minted at Sardis and transported to Thrace for this purpose.⁵⁶ By contrast, Jordanka Youroukova has hypothesized that these were monetary gifts to Thracian vassals. In other words, consignments of these bronze coins, and not the gold and silver ornaments of a colorful anecdote about a battle at Cypsela, would have been provided to Thracian nobles (Polyainos 4.16). According to her theory, these Seleucid vassals circulated them in so many different areas of Thrace.⁵⁷

one of the principal control marks of the mint of Antiochia: Houghton Monogram 375.1 (https://numismatics.org/sco/symbol/monogram.houghton.375_1). See Tatar 2021–2022, no. 22. SC 1096 from Coele Syria is considered a variant of SC 1055–9 of the mint of Antiochia, minted in multiple mints in the new province. Tatar (per. litt.) confirms observation of the monogram, which cannot be read from the published image. One key piece of evidence for the circulation of both types together is a misidentified coin from Sardis: Buttrey et al. 1981, no. 385. It was identified as WSM 1455 (Sardis) but must be SC 1055 (Antiochia) or 1096 (Coele Syria).

⁵⁰ Taylor 2020, 95, 164.

⁵¹ <http://coinhoards.org/id/igch1300>.

⁵² Yegül 2020, 164 seems to see the deposit of the hoard as contemporaneous with the construction of the second, i.e., Hellenistic temple of Artemis. By contrast, for Cahill and Greenewalt (2016, 498–9), it is only an assumption – and one not necessarily endorsed by the excavators – that the hoard was deposited when the *altar* was dedicated. The temple itself, of course, could have been finished/dedicated at a different time.

⁵³ Psoma 2008, 225–9.

⁵⁴ Psoma 2008, 42–3, 116–7, 225–9.

⁵⁵ Youroukova 1982, 121; Peter 1997, 176; Paunov 2015, 271.

⁵⁶ Draganov 1991, 223; Psoma 2008, 228.

⁵⁷ Youroukova 1992, 150.

What is clear is that this was an enormous and logistically complex military adventure, sustained over several years. It left a numismatic and an epigraphic record – and, possibly also an archaeological footprint, if Antiochus II was responsible for the destruction of Seuthopolis. However a paucity of literary testimony has relegated these events to obscurity.⁵⁸ The sheer scale of the coinage suggests that the campaign was about more than border policing or projecting imperial power, and accounts of the ideological stability of this western end of the Seleucid space may underestimate the resources mobilized in the Thracian theater of the Second Syrian War.⁵⁹ It is worth remembering that dynastic folklore, the Legend of Seleucus, colored a return to Europe with shades of fatal hubris. After all, in the beginning, Apollo’s oracle at Didyma had predicted the kingship of Seleucus, but also warned the man who ultimately died at Lysimacheia of ever returning to Europe.⁶⁰ One wonders if contemporary users of these coins could have seen an answer to those concerns in this flood of Apolline images, reassurance that Thrace was not Macedonia (as one strand of the legend tradition seems to claim).

Given the historical context and what we know about the importance of monetary wages for Hellenistic militaries, we must indeed understand the presence of all these bronzes in Thrace as rations for soldiers and garrison troops (*sitarchia* or *sitairesion*).⁶¹ They were not gifts to vassals, but they do seem to have circulated throughout Thrace, their impact extending far beyond Seleucid army camps or trails. This is evident not only in the wide scatter of find spots, but in the appearance of cognate or imitative types under different minting authorities. In the case of Adaios of Thrace, who was probably the Seleucid viceroy and governor, based in Cypsela down to c. 243 BCE, an impressive c. 35–55% of his intensive (wartime?) minting was of Apollo/tripod bronze types.⁶² Ironically, west Pontic cities on the other side of the conflict, such as Byzantion, Chalcedon and Bisanthe, minted Apollo/tripod bronzes, presumably around the same time.⁶³ Our study, however, underscores the ubiquity of this kind of coinage back in Lydia. It is not an export coinage, but what Edward Newell once called the “largest and most continuous Seleucid bronze coinage from Asia Minor”.⁶⁴ It makes up 26% of our museum finds and 15% of Seleucid excavation coins in CHANGE (n=203). The 250+ coins found in Cabyle have been adduced to show that Sardis was tasked with minting this base-metal coinage for the purpose of an overseas campaign.⁶⁵ Our findings suggest that such an explanatory model would also need to account for expenditure in and around Sardis. Was this perhaps the cost of a series of spectacular musterings at the satrapal capital, such as the one described in whatever official communiqué was disseminated in the Seleucus I Chronicle?⁶⁶ These various series and the large number of types and control symbols on SC 520–7+537–8 reflect a certain administrative complexity that is present both among one set of end-users from Thrace and in our data from the source. Significantly, SC proposes an auxiliary mint – “Perhaps Tralles”: (SC 537–538) (Cat. no. 132–138) – primarily on the basis of certain control links (Table 2). While those controls were known from Cabyle and Apollonia in Thrace, they now appear here in one form or another on seven examples of SC 537 (Cat. no. 132–138). In sum, all Sardis excavations have only produced one example of SC 537–538, as opposed

⁵⁸ Seuthopolis: Nankov 2008, 41–3.

⁵⁹ Cf. Kosmin 2014, 87–92.

⁶⁰ Ogden 2017, 247, 265 with ancient references.

⁶¹ Psoma 2009; Van Regenmortel 2024, 118.

⁶² The following are all coin *types* (as opposed to specimens) as defined by corpus-nummorum.eu: cn coin 6098; 7388; 41851; 42037; 49513; 49516; 49520; 49523–5; 49564–7; 49653; 49656; 49869; 49942; 49943–6; 52267; 56024; 59009; 63850.

⁶³ Youroukova 1982, 126.

⁶⁴ *WSM*, p. 257; cf. Evans 2019, 204: “In these years the mint at Sardis appears to have been a major supplier of bronze coin to Seleucid holdings in Asia Minor, with issues appearing as far north as Cabyle, in European Thrace”.

⁶⁵ Iossif – Lorber 2021, 195.

⁶⁶ Grayson 1975 no. 12 obv. 3–5 and rev. 1–2.

to *SC* 520–7 (2% of total Apollo/tripod types). By contrast, we found that 4.5% of such types in the Ödemiş collection belong to the conjectural mint of Tralles. Many of these same controls are known from the excavation of Colophon, further reinforcing the notion that the hypothetical auxiliary mint was to the south, though perhaps just as plausibly in the Caystrus as in the Maeander Valley.⁶⁷

Countermarks

The collection includes nine countermarks. Four appear on the Apollo/Tripod type of Antiochus II which was already known for the frequency of its countermarks (Cat. nos. 98, 99, 113 and 123). Countermarking authorities are typically understood as either royal or civic, and the Apollo/tripod coins appear to bear the marks of both (sometimes, but usually not, at the same time). From Thrace and the Black Sea, we have solid evidence that civic authorities reissued these bronzes, remonetizing or re-tariffing them. Cabyle is the most spectacular case, with such a high proportion of its 250+ specimens bearing the image of its poliad goddess Artemis Phosphoros (215) and a further 13 bearing the city's name in the form of a monogram.⁶⁸ Yet other civic authorities have also been detected: Maroneia, Apollonia, and Panticapeum.⁶⁹ For Asia Minor, a raft of candidates is available, though, unlike in Thrace (Cabyle, Maroneia, and Apollonia), these have generally not been found in controlled excavations of those cities. For example, the bow-in-case has not been found at Pergamum, though to be fair, no coins at all have been found. But Priene has also not produced a trident, nor Colophon any of the symbols suggested for it by *SC*.⁷⁰ Only at Ephesus, where 39+ coins have been reported, has one countermark surfaced, which is indeed the civic emblem of the bee.⁷¹ As the port of exit for the Seleucid forces in the 2nd Syrian War, Ephesus would have been more deeply affected than other cities, and its reaction to this monetary event is evident in the countermark of the bee.⁷² In our data, we find just one certain and one possible civic mark: an Ephesian bee in a circular punch (Cat. no. 99).

Importantly, the Asia Minor group is not found very much, if at all, in Thrace, and the Thracian and Pontic countermarks are absent from our data.⁷³ This supports the idea that the countermarks reflect local civic authorities, either their attempts to regulate fiduciary currencies, or possibly also their involvement – under military occupation – in the provision of ration money for Seleucid armies.

Given the great size of these issues, which included overstrikes that took older bronze out of circulation, cities were compelled to react creatively.⁷⁴ Cabyle, it seems, countermarked the Apollo/tripod coins as part of a reform of its own bronze that included the issuing of new civic types (D and E), now on a reduced standard.⁷⁵ Perhaps not uniquely, Lysimacheia later chose to overstrike this royal bronze (*IGCH* 1298 and

⁶⁷ For Apollonia, see Youroukova 1982, 116 Pl. XVII, fig. 1. For Colophon: Kinns 1980 no. 130, (*SC* 537a), 131 (*SC* 537b), and 133, which shares Houghton – Lorber monogram 41.4 with *SC* 537c: http://numismatics.org/sco/symbol/monogram.houghton.41_4.

⁶⁸ Draganov 1991; Draganov 1993, 137–42; *SC* 1.2 Appendix 2 no. 53–4.

⁶⁹ Maroneia: Psoma 2008, no. PM161; Apollonia: Youroukova 1982, 116 Pl. XVII, fig. 1; Panticapeum: Hoover 2002.

⁷⁰ See *SC* 1.2 Appendix 2. For Priene: 1998.N 101; 2009.N 099. For Colophon: Kinns 1980 no. 127–35.

⁷¹ Karwiese 1983; Karwiese 1986; Karwiese 1988; Karwiese 2003.

⁷² CHANGE.sitefind.6333 = Karweise 1983 no. 40.

⁷³ A possible exception would be the cithara + K° (Table 2) which has been linked to Colophon (*SC* 1.2 Appendix 2 no. 57). However, this could just as easily be understood as a royal countermark. Granted, the cithara does appear as a control mark on bronze of Colophon after c. 170 BCE, on host coin type https://greekcoinage.org/iris/id/colophon_kinns_1980_period_iv.ae.18. However, as a control mark, K° (Table 2) is strongly, and so far, exclusively associated with the large bronze production of Sardis just a few years later, under Seleucus II (246–242 BCE): *SC* 657.9; 660.5a–c; 660.6; 662; 663. See here Cat. no. 169.

⁷⁴ Overstrike: Buttrey et al. 1981 no. 362.

⁷⁵ Draganov 1991, 223; cf. Youroukova 1982, 123, suggesting a gap between the date of the host coins and the

CH 9.188).

The Apollo/tripod types (Cat. no. 53–131) are also known as a host coinage for royal countermarks, but scarcely any are securely traceable to Thrace.⁷⁶ From Asia Minor, on the other hand, the anchor was already known, in a rectangular punch, and so it appears here, twice (Cat. no. 98, 114).⁷⁷ Interestingly, the countermark of the anchor obliterates the symbol of the anchor underneath the tripod. This nevertheless “reiterated” Seleucid authority if confidence in the value of the coin wavered or perhaps authorized a transfer of coinage in bulk.⁷⁸ We think that there may be a new countermark here (Cat. no. 113), a laureate head of Apollo (?) in a rectangular punch, perhaps another sign of the inclusion of the administrative hub of Sardis in our catchment zone. At stake is the question of the regularity of Seleucid coin production at Sardis and the possibility that major military adventures spelled inflation. While it would seem rash to try and fit all of *SC* 520–7+537–8 and the smaller denomination (D and E) *SC* 528–9 (Apollo/Cithara) (Cat. no. 45–52) issues into a few years of staging and executing the expedition to Thrace, it may be that in the case of the larger types, many if not most relate to this episode, not the other activities of Antiochus II in Asia Minor during the rest of his fifteen-year reign.⁷⁹

Several other countermarks are indicative of a military administration operating from Sardis. Scarcely legible on an example of *SC* 314 (Cat. no. 10) is the countermark of the elephant head, already known for the smaller denomination *SC* 315 and surfacing in the Sardis excavations.⁸⁰ This reinforces the impression that the Athena/Nike types of Antiochus I were often subject to royal countermarking, given that the series also includes the mark of the anchor. This would seem to weigh in favor of attribution to Sardis over Smyrna. Another set of royal countermarks are the horse heads on two examples of *SC* 660 (Cat. no. 165–166). Seleucus II minted much bronze during his short reign in Asia Minor (246–242 BCE), but a gap in royal bronze production at Sardis appears down to c. 220 BCE.⁸¹ One wonders if the countermark represents the authority of Antiochus Hierax, who may have used the same symbol on his silver at Sardis (*SC* 902.2), trying to make use of some of it. Similarly, Antiochus III seems to have revalidated bronzes of Achaëus with the horse head (Cat. no. 304 and 308).

Conclusion

In presenting these 318 Seleucid bronze coins acquired locally by the Ödemiş Museum, we have raised the methodological prospect of sampling the likely regional monetary supply. Indeed, a recent study of coin diffusion patterns across the kingdom found that 87% of bronze coins were still in their province of origin a century after minting.⁸² Similarly, c. 82% of the Ödemiş collection derives from the nearby mint of Sardis alone. This data, then, adds granularity to our understanding of the most important royal mint in Asia Minor, perhaps more distinguishable now from Smyrna and Tralles, and it offers a point of comparison for excavation coins. In particular, the results support the attribution to Sardis of a large series of Antiochus I, conventionally assigned to “Smyrna or Sardis”. Still, coins from eastern mints, especially

countermarks of two or three decades.

⁷⁶ With the apparent exception of the horned horse head used as a countermark of Cabyle, according to *SC* 1.2 Appendix 2 no. 52–3. However, Draganov 1993, no. 619, reports a grape cluster, not a horned horse head, as the countermark that appears with Artemis Phosphoros. Nor is the horned horse head mentioned in Draganov 1991.

⁷⁷ On a host coin of *SC* 537 (Tralles?), whereas Cat. no. 114 appears here on *SC* 527.

⁷⁸ *SC* 1.2, p. 37, 43–4.

⁷⁹ Cf. the foreshortening of the chronology of the Alexander-type gold staters struck at Istros to just these few years of the Second Syrian War, by Vilcu and Petac 2012.

⁸⁰ Evans 2018, no. 72.2.

⁸¹ Evans 2018, 23. See also ANS 1974.226.211, an example of *SC* 657.12 with a countermark of a Macedonian helmet in a circular punch on the obverse.

⁸² Foldvari – Iossif – Van Leeuwen 2022.

Antiochia, but also those of Mesopotamia and Iran, reached Lydia, a new variant of the bearded Seleucus II among them. Other than Antiochus Hierax, every ruler was represented, but the frequency of minting seems to have been irregular. Anomalies such as the Apollo/tripod series of Antiochus I and especially the massive issue of SC 983.6 by Antiochus III point to bursts of minting related to military expenditure. These important monetary events triggered responses that are reflected in a diverse set of countermarks, civic and royal, as local authorities scrambled to make orderly use of the coins.

Catalogue

Seleucus I (312–281 BC)

Sardis

Obv.: Winged head of Medusa, right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Bull butting, right.

Ref.: SC 6.1; 6.2.

- 1) AE 19 mm, 7,31 g, 9h. Inv. No.: 3279. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.
- 2) AE 19 mm, 5,69 g, 6h. Inv. No.: 8238. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ]. In left Θ.
- 3) AE 15,5 mm, 2,23 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6960. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In left ΣΙ.
- 4) AE 14 mm, 2,44 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7622. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ]. In left Δ.
- 5) AE 14 mm, 2,23 g, 6h. Inv. No.: 7623. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ]. In left ΣΙ.

Magnesia ad Maeandrum

Obv.: Winged head of Medusa.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Bull butting, left.

Ref.: SC 8.

- 6) AE 19 mm, 7,18 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3270. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ].
- 7) AE 19 mm, 6,63 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8237. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.
- 8) AE 17 mm, 2,30 g, 9h. Inv. No.: 7843. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [Σ]ΕΛΕ[ΥΚΟΥ].

Antiochia

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ]. Athena Promachos advancing right, brandishing spear and shield.

Ref.: SC 17.

- 9) AE 20 mm, 6,90g, 2h. Inv. No.: 2734.

Antiochus I (280–261 BC)















Smyrna or Sardis

Obv.: Facing bust of Athena.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Nike standing left, holding palm branch and wreath.

Ref.: SC 314;315; 315a; 315b; 316.

- 10) AE 19,5 mm, 4,79 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7937. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙ[ΛΕΩΣ] ANTIOX[ΟΥ]. In right Countermark.
- 11) AE 18 mm, 4,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–75. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOX[ΟΥ]. In left E.
- 12) AE 18 mm, 4,83 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3008. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΑ]ΕΩ[Σ] [ANTI]OXOY.
- 13) AE 15 mm, 2,40 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 2009–230. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 14) AE 15 mm, 2,52 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3959. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] ANTIOX[ΟΥ]. In left ⊗.
- 15) AE 15 mm, 2,34 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6524. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOX[ΟΥ]. In left ⊗.

- 16) AE 15 mm, 2,18 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3687. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY].
 17) AE 15 mm, 2,13 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5531. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [AN]TIOX[OY]. In left 
 18) AE 14,5 mm, 2,79 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3013. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [ANTIO]XOY. In left 
 19) AE 14,5 mm, 2,36 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2491. Rev.: [BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY].
 20) AE 14,5 mm, 2,33 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3019. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY]. In left 
 21) AE 14,5 mm, 2,25 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5586. Rev.: Legend illegible.
 22) AE 14 mm, 2,84 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5153. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOX[OY]. In left 
 23) AE 14mm, 2,60 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3022. Rev.: [BAΣΙΑ]EΩΣ ANTIOX[OY].
 24) AE 14mm, 2,50 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6990. Rev.: BAΣΙΑE[ΩΣ] [AN]TIO[XOY]. In left 
 25) AE 14mm, 2,57 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6122. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. In left 
 26) AE 14mm, 2,41 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 2062. Rev.: BAΣΙΑE[ΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY]. In left 
 27) AE 14mm, 2,33 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7929. Rev.: BAΣΙΑE[ΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY]. In left 
 28) AE 14mm, 2,21 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–686. Rev.: BAΣΙΑE[ΩΣ] ANTIOXO[Y]. In left 
 29) AE 14mm, 2,13 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2691. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑE[ΩΣ] [ANT]I[OXOY].
 30) AE 14mm, 2,13 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7624. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. In left 
 31) AE 14mm, 2,08 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2481. Rev.: Legend illegible. In left 
 32) AE 13,5mm, 2,71 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6981. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑE[ΩΣ] ANTIOXO[Y]. In left 
 33) AE 13,5 mm, 2,67 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5553. Rev.: BAΣΙΑEΩ[Σ] ANTIOXO[Y]. In left 
 34) AE 13 mm, 2,20 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–16. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑEΩΣ ANTIOXO[Y]. In left 
 35) AE 13 mm, 2,17 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2995. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑEΩ[Σ] ANT[IO]X[OY].
 36) AE 13 mm, 2,15 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5136. Rev.: [BAΣI]AE[ΩΣ] [ANTIO]XO[Y].
 37) AE 12,5 mm, 2,07 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6968. Rev.: Legend illegible and monogram.

Magnesia ad Maeandrum

Obv.: Facing bust of Athena.

Rev.: BAΣΙΑEΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Nike standing left, holding palm branch and wreath. In left Anchor.

Ref.: SC 329.

- 38) AE 15 mm, 2,32 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4849.

Antiochia

Obv.: Diademed head of Antiochus I, right.

Rev.: BAΣΙΑEΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow and resting left hand on grounded bow.

Ref.: SC 351.

- 39) AE 17 mm, 3,66 g, 9h. Inv. No.: 6611. Rev.: Legend illegible.
 40) AE 17 mm, 2,76 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 6963. Rev.: BAΣΙΑE[ΩΣ] [AN]TIOXO[Y]. Monogram illegible.
 41) AE 16,5 mm, 3,38 g, 6h. Inv. No.: 2101. Rev.: [BAΣΙΑEΩΣ] [AN]TIOXOY. Monogram illegible.
 42) AE 15,5 mm, 4,08 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3014. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑE[ΩΣ] ANTIOXOY. Monogram (?)
 43) AE 15 mm, 3,74 g, 9h. Inv. No.: 3201. Rev.: BA]ΣΙΑEΩ[Σ] ANTIOX[OY].
 44) AE 14 mm, 2,16 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 2010–348. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑEΩ[Σ] [ANTI]OX[OY].

Antiochus II (261–246 BC)

Sardis

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo, right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Cithara.

Ref.: SC 528.





















- 45) AE 14 mm, 1,73 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3453. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]ΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
 46) AE 14 mm, 2,27 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5253. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]ΝΤΙΟ[ΧΟΥ].
 47) AE 13,5 mm, 2,17 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7944. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]ΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 48) AE 13,5 mm, 1,70 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5226. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]ΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 In right ~~Α~~.
 49) AE 13 mm, 2,17 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3631. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [A]ΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 50) AE 13mm, 1,26 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–692. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟ[ΧΟΥ]. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 51) AE 12,5 mm, 1,65 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3860. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]ΝΤΙΟ[ΧΟΥ].
 52) AE 11,5 mm, 1,94 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3309. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙ[ΛΕΩΣ] [AN]ΤΙΟ[ΧΟΥ].




















Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo, right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Tripod.

Ref.: SC 520; 522; 523;525; 526;527.

- 53) AE 20,5 mm, 7,87 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7034. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. Anchor (Under tripod).
 54) AE 19 mm, 7,46 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7371. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙ[ΛΕΩΣ] [A]ΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. In left I(?).
 55) AE 19 mm, 7,32 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3383. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. In left ~~XP~~.
 56) AE 19 mm, 6,12 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2694. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙ[Λ]ΕΩ[Σ] [A]ΝΤΙ[Ο]Χ[ΟΥ].
 57) AE 19 mm, 4,63 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2989. Rev.: Legend illegible.
 58) AE 19 mm, 3,72 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 3175. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In
 left E, in right Δ.
 59) AE 19 mm, 3,67 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4261. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ANT]ΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 60) AE 19 mm, 3,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–14. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [AN]ΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 In left E.
 61) AE 18,5 mm, 4,96 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7936. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 In left H (?), right Δ.
 62) AE 18 mm, 6,72 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6996. Rev.: Legend illegible.
 63) AE 18 mm, 4,86 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–674. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 In left M; in right Δ.
 64) AE 18 mm, 4,43 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2825. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] [A]ΝΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ]. Monogram illegible.
 65) AE 18 mm, 4,09 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6978. Rev.: Anchor (Under Tripod). In left H, in right ΔI.
 66) AE 18 mm, 4,04 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–670. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 In left ~~M~~, in right ~~Δ~~.
 67) AE 18 mm, 4,00 g, 1h. Inv. No.: 2010–509. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]ΝΤΙΟ[ΧΟΥ]. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 In left Σ or E (?), in right ~~XP~~.
 68) AE 18 mm, 3,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2015–23. Rev.: In left ~~Α~~, in right ~~MP~~.
 69) AE 18 mm, 3,71 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6986. Rev.: In left (?), in right ~~XP~~.
 70) AE 18 mm, 3,72 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3697. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In
 left Σ, in right (?).
 71) AE 18 mm, 3,45 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3016. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] [AN]ΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. Anchor (Under Tripod).
 Monogram illegible.

- 72) AE 18 mm, 3,18 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2004–30. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIO[XOY]. In right K.
- 73) AE 17,5 mm, 4,49 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 2010–524. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXOY. In left Σ, in right .
- 74) AE 17,5 mm, 3,82 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3275. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). Monogram in right .
- 75) AE 17,5 mm, 3,65 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7054. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXO[Y]. In left Σ, in right  or  (?).
- 76) AE 17 mm, 4,89 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2011–103. Rev: Anchor (Under Tripod). I.
- 77) AE 17 mm, 4,74 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7840. Rev.: Anchor (Under Tripod). In left , in right .
- 78) AE 17 mm, 4,71 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6113. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left H.
- 79) AE 17 mm, 4,50 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–84. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left , in right .
- 80) AE 17 mm, 4,43 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2824. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ANTIO[XOY].
- 81) AE 17 mm, 4,40 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3930. Rev.: [ΒΑΣ]ΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTIOX]OY.
- 82) AE 17 mm, 4,29 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3932. Rev.: ΒΑΣ]ΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTIO]XOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left .
- 83) AE 17 mm, 4,19 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2821. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXO[Y].
- 84) AE 17 mm, 4,16 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8239. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In right .
- 85) AE 17 mm, 4,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2010–512. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXOY.
- 86) AE 16 mm, 3,95 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8629. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOX[OY]. In right .
- 87) AE 17 mm, 3,94 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7056. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXO[Y]. In right .
- 88) AE 17 mm, 3,88 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2011–104. Rev.: Left in Σ, Right in .
- 89) AE 17 mm, 3,88 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2010–519. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] A]NTIOXO[Y].
- 90) AE 17 mm, 3,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2807. Rev.: [BAΣI]Λ[EΩΣ] A[NTI]OXOY.
- 91) AE 17 mm, 3,75 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6098. Rev: Anchor (Under Tripod). Monogram illegible.
- 92) AE 17 mm, 3,68 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2010–437. Rev: Anchor (Under Tripod). Left in .
- 93) AE 17 mm, 3,47 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3017. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. In left Λ or A (?).
- 94) AE 17 mm, 3,45 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2004–15. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY]. In right Δ or .
- 95) AE 17 mm, 3,34 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3188. Rev.: ΒΑΣ[ΙΛΕΩΣ] ANTIO[XOY]. In right Λ or A (?).
- 96) AE 16,5 mm, 4,50 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3002. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [A]NTIOX[OY]. In right .
- 97) AE 16,5 mm, 4,05 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3194. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY]. In left .
- 98) AE 16,5 mm, 4,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8099. Rev.: Countermark, in right K.
- 99) AE 16,5 mm, 3,95 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7619. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ANTIOX[OY]]. Countermark: Bee. In right Φ (?).
- 100) AE 16,5 mm, 3,86 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7677. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [AN]TIOXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In right H.
- 101) AE 16,5 mm, 3,80 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4206. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In right .
- 102) AE 16,5 mm, 3,76 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5466. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [AN]TIOXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left , in right .

- 103) AE 16,5 mm, 3,75 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2002–22. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left .
- 104) AE 16,5 mm, 3,45 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3956. Rev.: [BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] AN]TIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left Σ, in right (?).
- 105) AE 16,5 mm, 3,43 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2306. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [AN]TI[OXOY]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In right .
- 106) AE 16,5 mm, 3,91 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5224. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In right Φ.
- 107) AE 16,5 mm, 3,18 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4899. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOX[OY]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In right .
- 108) AE 16 mm, 4,52 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3322. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOX[OY]. In right .
- 109) AE 16 mm, 4,16 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–684. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Anchor. (Under Tripod). In left  (?).
- 110) AE 16 mm, 4,12 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7938. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOX[OY]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left E, , in right .
- 111) AE 16 mm, 3,93 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3154. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ANTI]OXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). Monogram illegible.
- 112) AE 16 mm, 3,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–92. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left , in right .
- 113) AE 16 mm, 3,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3390. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIO[XOY]. Countermark. In left , in right .
- 114) AE 16 mm, 3,89 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6969. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXO[Y]. Countermark, Anchor (Under Tripod). In left E, in right .
- 115) AE 16 mm, 3,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7052. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY].
- 116) AE 16 mm, 3,80 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2015–61. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY].
- 117) AE 16 mm, 3,74 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–689. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left Σ, in right .
- 118) AE 16mm, 3,70 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2015–62. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In right .
- 119) AE 16 mm, 3,62 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2996. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] A]NTIOXOY].
- 120) AE 16 mm, 3,53 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8240. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIO[XOY].
- 121) AE 16 mm, 3,50 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7158. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [A]NTI[OXOY].
- 122) AE 16 mm, 3,48 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7841. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left E or Σ, in right .
- 123) AE 16 mm, 3,89 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2875. Rev.: [BAΣ]ΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIO[XOY]. Countermark, in right .
- 124) AE 16 mm, 3,07 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5225. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left .
- 125) AE 15,5 mm, 4,04 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5223. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left Σ, E.
- 126) AE 15,5 mm, 3,72 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4380. Rev.: Legend illegible. Anchor (Under Tripod).
- 127) AE 15 mm, 3,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–88. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY]. In left , in right .
- 128) AE 15 mm, 3,38 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7945. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙ[ΛΕΩ]Σ [AN]TIOX[OY]. In right I.

129) AE 15 mm, 3,28 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2002–56. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. In left (?)

130) AE 12 mm, 2,56 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7693. Rev.: Legend illegible.

131) AE 12 mm, 1,26 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2217. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] ANTIO[XOY].

Tralles (?)

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo, right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Tripod.

Ref.: SC 537a; 537b; 537c.

132) AE 20 mm, 3,91 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5510. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXOY. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left Ψ , in right Λ .

133) AE 18 mm, 4,06 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3020. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] ANTI[XOY]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left Ψ , in right A.

134) AE 17 mm, 5,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6975. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY]. In right Ψ .

135) AE 17 mm, 3,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–74. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ A]NTIOXOY. Anchor (Under tripod). In right Φ Ψ .

136) AE 17 mm, 3,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3805. Rev.: [BAΣ]ΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [A]NTIO[XOY]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left Ψ .

137) AE 17 mm, 3,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2011–105. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXO[Y]. Anchor (Under Tripod). In left Ψ , in right (?).

138) AE 16,5 mm, 3,94 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7680. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXO[Y]. In left Ψ , in right Ψ .

Seleucia ad Tigrim

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo, right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Athena standing, left, resting on spear, shield propped against leg.

Ref.: SC 589.

139) AE 16 mm, 3,56 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 1361.

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo three quarters right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Tripod.

Ref.: SC 596.

140) AE 12 mm, 1,27 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4239. Rev.: Anchor (Under Tripod). In left M, in right Δ.

Seleucus II (246–242 BC)

Sardis

Obv.: Head of Heracles right wearing lion skin headdress.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow and resting left hand on grounded bow.

Ref.: SC 657, SC 658.

141) AE 17 mm, 4,58 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3010. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥ[ΚΟΥ].

142) AE 17 mm, 4,42 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7882. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In left K (?), in right H (?).

143) AE 17 mm, 4,33 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2001–38. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Y]. In right \mathbb{M} .

144) AE 17 mm, 4,03 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3694. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Y]. In left K, in right Σ.

145) AE 17 mm, 3,74 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6966. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ [ΣΕΛΕΥ]ΚΟΥ. In right Σ.

146) AE 17 mm, 3,59 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4234. Rev.: In right: W.

- 147) AE 17 mm, 3,44 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5590. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΣΕΛΕ]ΥΚΟΥ. In right Σ.
 148) AE 16,5mm, 3,55g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4223. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. In left Δ^P, in right Μ.
 149) AE 16mm, 4,11 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8100. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. In right: Σ.
 150) AE 16mm, 4,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2001–53. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.
 151) AE 16mm, 3,48 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3034. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥ[ΚΟΥ].
 152) AE 16mm, 3,10 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–685. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [Σ]ΕΛΕΥ[ΚΟΥ].
 153) AE 15mm, 3,07 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4105. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΣΕ]ΛΕΥ[ΚΟΥ]. In right: Σ.
 154) AE 12,5mm, 1,73 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3954. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In left (?).

Obv.: Head of Athena, right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo standing left, testing arrow and resting left hand on grounded bow.

Ref.: SC 660.

- 155) AE 18 mm, 4,32 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2992. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΣΕ]ΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. In left monogram illegible.
 In right I.
 156) AE 18 mm, 3,78 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2692. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΣΕ]ΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. In right Μ.
 157) AE 18 mm, 3,72 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7844. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In right Α.
 158) AE 17,5 mm, 4,62 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7842 Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΣΕ]ΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. In left ΔΙ.
 159) AE 17,5 mm, 4,19 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6920. Rev.: In left A, I, in right Η^P.
 160) AE 17,5 mm, 3,95 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2011–35. Rev.: In left B, In right I.
 161) AE 17,5 mm, 3,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7684. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ].
 162) AE 17 mm, 5,40 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2011–2. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In right Μ.
 163) AE 17 mm, 4,08 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2053. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In left Y, In right Σ.
 164) AE 17 mm, 3,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3006. Rev.: In left K, Μ.
 165) AE 17 mm, 3,82 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3190. Obv.: Countermark. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. In left
 Μ, in right Α.
 166) AE 17 mm, 3,48g, 12h. Inv. No.: 1550. Obv.: Countermark. Rev. [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In left
 B, in right Α.
 167) AE 17 mm, 3,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6964. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. In left Μ, in right Μ.
 168) AE 17 mm, 3,10 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2015–59 Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In left Μ, in right M (?).
 169) AE 16,5 mm, 4,17 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5567. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. In left Κ.
 170) AE 16 mm, 4,27 g, 3h. Inv. No.: 7045. Legend illegible.
 171) AE 16 mm, 4,14 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3952. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. In left Μ.
 172) AE 16 mm, 3,78 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3696. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ].
 173) AE 16 mm, 3,68 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3267. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.
 174) AE 16 mm, 3,23 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7044. Rev.: [Β][ΑΣΙ]ΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ].
 175) AE 15 mm, 3,10 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7454. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΣΕ]ΛΕΥΚΟΥ.

Obv.: Head of Athena, right.

Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Anchor.

Ref.: SC 663.

- 176) AE 10 mm, 0,96g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3993.

Magnesia ad Maeandrum

Obv.: Head of Artemis right.

Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo standing left, testing arrow and resting, hand on bow. In left .

Ref.: SC 670.

177) AE 16,5 mm, 4,24 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3425.

Susa


Obv.: Diademed head of Seleucus II, right, curly beard.

Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥ[ΚΟΥ]. Nike standing left, holding wreath and palm branch.

Ref.: SC 795.

178) AE 12,5 mm, 1,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7834.

Obv.: Diademed head Seleucus II, right, bearded.


Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. Nike in biga left, holding wreath. In left I, in right  (?).

Ref.: SC 798.

179) AE 18 mm, 4,42 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3304.

Ecbatana

Obv.: Diademed head of Seleucus II, right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ]. Apollo standing left, testing arrow and resting elbow on tall tripod. In left horse head (?), in right .

Ref.: SC 814.

180) AE 17,5 mm, 3,48 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3273.

Antiochus III

Sardis

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Tripod.

Ref.: SC 971; 972.

181) AE 27 mm, 8,09 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4654. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [A]NTIOXOY.

182) AE 26 mm, 12,20 g, 1h. Inv. No.: 1538. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOX[OY].

183) AE 21 mm, 7,41 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 2669. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ANTIOXO]Y.

184) AE 21 mm, 7,17 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 7621. Rev.: [BAΣ]ΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] ANTIOXO[Y].

185) AE 21 mm, 4,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3442. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] [A]NTIOXO[Y].

186) AE 19 mm, 9,70 g, 1h. Inv. No.: 4884. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [A]NTIO[XOY]. In right .

187) AE 18,5 mm, 8,25 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2687. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΑ]ΕΩΣ ANTIO[XOY].

188) AE 17,5 mm, 6,69 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 2781. Rev.: Legend illegible.

189) AE 17,5 mm, 6,46 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4906. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΑ]ΕΩΣ [AN]TIOXOY.

190) AE 17 mm, 4,13 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3003. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [AN]TIOXOY.

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Apollo standing left, testing arrow and resting elbow on tall tripod.

Ref.: SC 983.

191) AE 18 mm, 4,54 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3693. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY].

192) AE 18 mm, 3,40 g, 1h. Inv. No.: 3961. Rev.: [B]ΑΣ[ΙΑ]Ε[ΩΣ] [ANTI]OX[OY].

193) AE 17,5 mm, 4,16 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5942. Rev.: ΒΑ[ΣΙ]Α[Ε]Ω[Σ] [ANTIOXOY].

- 194) AE 17 mm, 4,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8618. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 195) AE 17 mm, 4,68 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3040. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 196) AE 17 mm, 4,69 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6610. Rev.: In right $\overline{\Lambda}$.
- 197) AE 17 mm, 4,34 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2811. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 198) AE 17 mm, 4,23 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3298. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 199) AE 17 mm, 3,92 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3007. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 200) AE 17 mm, 3,72 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3031. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙ]ΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΑΝΤΙ]ΟΧΟΥ.
- 201) AE 17mm, 3,67 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8102. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙ[ΟΧΟΥ].
- 202) AE 17 mm, 2,64 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6962. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 203) AE 17 mm, 2,56 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3026. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ].
- 204) AE 16,5 mm, 4,76 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3979. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ].
- 205) AE 16,5 mm, 4,26 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3957. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ].
- 206) AE 16,5 mm, 4,00g, 1h. Inv. No.: 5144. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟ[ΧΟΥ].
- 207) AE 16,5 mm, 3,84 g, 1h. Inv. No.: 7930. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 208) AE 16,5 mm, 3,73 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2878. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] Α[Ν]ΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ].
- 209) AE 16,5 mm, 3,60 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7838. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ].
- 210) AE 16 mm, 5,38 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3338. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 211) AE 16 mm, 5,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3377. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 212) AE 16 mm, 4,67 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8335. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 213) AE 16 mm, 4,53 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3004. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟ[ΧΟΥ].
- 214) AE 16 mm, 3,72 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2817. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ].
- 215) AE 16 mm, 3,51 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6961. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 216) AE 16 mm, 3,45g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7935. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΑΝΤΙΟ]ΧΟ[Υ].
- 217) AE 16 mm, 2,80g, 2h. Inv. No.: 4672. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 218) AE 16 mm, 2,94g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7682. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ].
- 219) AE 15,5 mm, 6,56g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8243. Rev.: In left H (?).
- 220) AE 15,5 mm, 5,44g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7849. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 221) AE 15,5 mm, 5,24 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3009. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟ]Υ].
- 222) AE 15,5 mm, 4,05 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2010–431. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] [ΑΝΤ]ΙΟΧΟ[Υ].
- 223) AE 15,5 mm, 4,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3300. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 224) AE 15,5 mm, 3,88 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2814. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 225) AE 15,5 mm, 3,86 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7850. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 226) AE 15,5 mm, 3,76 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6616. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [ΑΝΤΙ]ΟΧΟ[Υ].
- 227) AE 15,5 mm, 3,61 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2005–50. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 228) AE 15,5 mm, 3,55 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2002–21. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 229) AE 15,5 mm, 3,26 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7675. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ].
- 230) AE 15,5 mm, 2,67 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4208. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 231) AE 15 mm, 5,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3200. Rev.: [Β] ΑΣΙΑΕ [ΩΣ] [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 232) AE 15 mm, 4,50 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7616. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 233) AE 15 mm, 4,28 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3042. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 234) AE 15 mm, 4,15 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7049. [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [Α]ΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ].
- 235) AE 15 mm, 4,15 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3989. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].

- 236) AE 15 mm, 4,05 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2010–432. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 237) AE 15 mm, 4,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3077. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [AN]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 238) AE 15 mm, 4,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2010–433. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 239) AE 15 mm, 3,91 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3301. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [A]NTIO[XOY].
- 240) AE 15 mm, 3,78 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3387. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] ANTIO[XOY].
- 241) AE 15 mm, 3,77 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3388. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ [AN]ΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 242) AE 15 mm, 3,71 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3969. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] ANTIOX[ΟΥ]. In left. Ἦ.
- 243) AE 15 mm, 3,70 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–308. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] AN[TIOXOY].
- 244) AE 15 mm, 3,64 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3865. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 245) AE 15 mm, 3,62 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4667. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [AN]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 246) AE 15 mm, 3,55 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6915. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTI[OXOY].
- 247) AE 15 mm, 3,48 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 1540. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [A]NTI[OXOY].
- 248) AE 15 mm, 3,40 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3306. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [A]NT[IO]XOY].
- 249) AE 15 mm, 3,16 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2211. Rev: Legend illegible.
- 250) AE 15 mm, 3,14 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7620. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ [ANTIOXOY].
- 251) AE 15 mm, 3,11 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2003–3. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑ[ΕΩΣ] [AN]ΤΙΟΧΟΥ.
- 252) AE 15 mm, 3,11 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3018. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 253) AE 15 mm, 2,84 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3988. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 254) AE 15 mm, 2,46 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2489. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 255) AE 15 mm, 2,37 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4905. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 256) AE 14,5 mm, 3,68 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2880. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] AN[TIO]X[ΟΥ].
- 257) AE 14,5 mm, 3,42 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7618. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ [ANTIO]XOY.
- 258) AE 14,5 mm, 2,57 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6965. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ [AN]ΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ].
- 259) AE 14,5 mm, 2,33 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 4896. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [A]NTIOXO[Υ]. In left. Ἦ.
- 260) AE 14 mm, 3,97 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7676. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [AN]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 261) AE 13,5 mm, 2,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3316. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ [AN]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ].
- 262) AE 13,3 mm, 4,46 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3936. Rev.: [B]ΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [A]NTI[OXOY].
- 263) AE 12 mm, 1,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3742. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [A]N[TIOXOY].
- 264) AE 12 mm, 1,70 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3311. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [ANTI]OXOY].
- 265) AE 10 mm, 1,03 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3392. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [ANT]IOXOY].

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Elephant standing left.

Ref.: SC 977; 978; 979; 980; 981; 982.

- 266) AE 14 mm, 2,34 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7625. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ [A]NTIOX[ΟΥ]. In left. Anchor.
- 267) AE 14 mm, 1,63 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6972. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] ANTIOXO[Υ]. In left Anchor.
- 268) AE 13,5 mm, 1,61 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8115. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] ANTIOXO[Υ]. Under elephant.
- 269) AE 13 mm, 2,89 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3202. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕ[ΩΣ] [AN]ΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ]. Under elephant. Ἦ.
- 270) AE 13 mm, 2,17 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6914. Rev.: [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Above Elephant (?)
- 271) AE 13 mm, 1,94 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6973. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 272) AE 13 mm, 1,87 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3314. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] [ANTIOXO]Y. In left Anchor.
- 273) AE 13 mm, 1,87 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6971. Rev.: [B]A[ΣΙ]A[ΕΩΣ] ANTIOXO[Υ]. In left Anchor.
- 274) AE 12,5 mm, 1,59 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2002–4. Rev.: Legend illegible.

- 275) AE 12,5mm, 1,46g, 12h. Inv. No.:6997. Rev.: Legend illegible. In left Anchor.
- 276) AE 12,5mm, 1,33g, 12h. Inv. No.:3169. Rev.: [BAΣ]IΛEΩ[Σ] [AN]TIOXO[Y]. Under elephant M.
- 277) AE 12 mm, 1,63g, 12h. Inv. No.:7629. Rev.: [BAΣIΛEΩΣ] ANTIOXO[Y]. In left Anchor.
- 278) AE 12 mm, 2,54 g, 12h. Inv. No.:5602. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 279) AE 12 mm, 2,41g, 12h. Inv. No.:7756. Rev.: BAΣIΛ[EΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY]. In left Anchor.
- 280) AE 12 mm, 2,30 g, 12h. Inv. No.:3863. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 281) AE 12 mm, 2,12 g, 12h. Inv. No.:3638. Rev.: Legend illegible. In left Anchor.
- 282) AE 12 mm, 2,10 g, 12h. Inv. No.:8242. Rev.: [B]AΣIΛE[ΩΣ] ANTIO[XOY]. In left Anchor.
- 283) AE 12 mm, 2,03 g, 12h. Inv. No.:4868. Rev.: BAΣIΛEΩ[Σ] ANTIOXO[Y]. In left Anchor.
- 284) AE 12 mm, 1,94 g, 12h. Inv. No.:6115. Rev.: [B]AΣI[ΛEΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY]. In left Anchor.
- 285) AE 12 mm, 1,87 g, 12h. Inv. No.:7628. Rev.: Legend illegible. In left Anchor.
- 286) AE 12 mm, 1,82 g, 12h. Inv. No.:2007–296. Rev.: [B]AΣIΛE[ΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY]. In left Anchor.
- 287) AE 12 mm, 1,71 g, 12h. Inv. No.:2831. Rev.: Legend illegible. In left Anchor.
- 288) AE 12 mm, 1,70 g, 12h. Inv. No.:7757. Rev.: [BAΣIΛEΩΣ] ANTIO[XOY]. In left Anchor.
- 289) AE 12 mm, 1,53 g, 12h. Inv. No.:3342. Rev.: Legend illegible. In left Anchor.
- 290) AE 12 mm, 1,53 g, 12h. Inv. No.:6970. Rev.: [B]AΣIΛEΩ[Σ] ANTIO[XOY]. In left Anchor.
- 291) AE 12 mm, 1,40 g, 12h. Inv. No.:7626. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 292) AE 11,5 mm, 1,93g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3308. Rev.: [BAΣIΛEΩΣ] ANTIO[XOY]. In left Anchor.
- 293) AE 11,5 mm, 1,45 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7630. Rev.: [BAΣIΛEΩΣ] [AN]TIOX[OY].
- 294) AE 11 mm, 1,85 g, 12h. Inv. No.:7627. Rev.: [BA]ΣIΛEΩΣ [ANT]IOXO[Y]. In left Anchor.
- 295) AE 11 mm, 1,60 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3450. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 296) AE 11 mm, 1,47 g, 12h. Inv. No.:3461. Rev.: Legend illegible. Under elephant Σ.
- 297) AE 11 mm, 1,23 g, 12h. Inv. No.:7758. Rev.: Legend illegible.
- 298) AE 11 mm, 1,22 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3391. Rev.: [BA]ΣI[Λ]EΩ[Σ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 299) AE 10,5 mm, 1,60 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 7073. Rev.: [BAΣIΛEΩΣ] ANTIOX[OY].
- 300) AE 10 mm, 1,46 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3820. Rev.: [BAΣ]IΛE[ΩΣ] [ANTIOXOY].
- 301) AE 10 mm, 1,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3313. Rev.: [BA]ΣIΛ[EΩΣ] [A]NTIOX[OY]. In left Anchor.

Perhaps Sardis (?)

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right.

Rev.: [BAΣI]ΛE[ΩΣ] [AN]TIOXO[Y]. Apollo seated left, on omphalos, testing arrow and resting l. hand on grounded bow.

Ref.: SC 984.

302) AE 14 mm, 3,41 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3722.

Antiochia

Obv.: Laureate head of Antiochus III as Apollo.

Rev.: [B]AΣIΛEΩΣ [AN]TIOXO[Y]. Apollo seated on omphalos, testing arrow and resting. Hand on grounded bow.

Ref.: SC 1048.

303) AE 25 mm, 13,00 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2010–532.

Achaeus**Sardis**

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΧΑΙΟΥ. Eagle standing right, palm branch over shoulder.

Ref.: SC 955; 955.1a; 957; 958a.

304) AE 20 mm, 4,90 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 5152. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ] ΑΧΑΙΟΥ. Countermark: Horse head.

305) AE 19,5 mm, 6,33 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 8615. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΑΧΑΙ[ΟΥ]. Eagle standing right. There is no palm branch over shoulder.

306) AE 19,5 mm, 4,60 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3027. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [ΑΧ]ΑΙΟΥ.

307) AE 19 mm, 4,62 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3039.

308) AE 18,5 mm, 4,97 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2816. Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕ]ΩΣ [ΑΧΑΙΟΥ]. Countermark: Horse head. In right N.

309) AE 17 mm, 4,29 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 6121. Rev.: [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΧΑΙΟ[Υ].

310) AE 16 mm, 3,40 g, 1h. Inv. No.: 5157. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Α]ΧΑΙΟΥ. Eagle standing right, wreath in claws. In right ΑΙ.

311) AE 15 mm, 2,86 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2009–687. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΧΑΙΟ[Υ]. Eagle standing right, wreath in claws.

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right.

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΧΑΙΟΥ. Tripod.

Ref.: SC 958.

312) AE 14 mm, 2,67 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 3978. Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΧΑΙΟΥ.

313) AE 13 mm, 1,93 g, 6h. Inv. No.: 7738. Rev.: [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΧΑΙΟΥ].

Uncertain Mint

Obv.: Head of Poseidon right (?)

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Nike in fast quadriga right.

314) AE 19 mm, 4,22 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 2011–3.

Uncertain Mints and Types

Obv.: Illegible

Rev.: [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ] Tripod.

315) AE 19 mm, 7,19 g, 11h. Inv. No.: 2782.

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right (?)

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (?) Tripod.

316) AE 21 mm, 9,87 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3382. In right Δ .

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right (?)

Rev.: Illegible.

317) AE 13,5 mm, 1,52 g, 9h. Inv. No.: 3389.

Obv.: Head of male three quarters right (?)

Rev.: Legend illegible. Elephant standing left. (Under Elephant), \mathcal{R} .

318) AE 13 mm, 2,06 g, 12h. Inv. No.: 3983.

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




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Types	Cat. No.	Diameter	Weight	Mint	Ref.
Medusa/ Bull butting	1–2	19 mm (B)	7,31 g–5,69 g	Sardis	SC 6
	3–5	15,5 mm–14 mm (C or D)	2,44–2,23 g	Sardis	SC 6
	6–8	19 mm–17 mm (B)	7,18 g–2,30 g	Magnesia a. M.	SC 8
Apollo/ Athena Promachos	9	20 mm (B)	6,90 g	Antiochia	SC 17
Facing Athena/ Nike	10–12	19,5 mm–18 mm (B or C)	4,90 g–4,83 g	Smyrna-Sardis	SC 314
	13–36	15 mm–13 mm (C or D)	2,84 g–2,08 g	Smryna-Sardis	SC 315
	37	12 mm (D)	2,07 g	Smryna-Sardis	SC 315
	38	15 mm (B or C)	2,32 g	Magnesia a. M.	SC 329
Antiochus I/ Apollo on omphalos	39–43	17 mm–15 mm (B)	4,08 g–2,76 g	Antiochia	SC 351
	44	14 mm (C)	2,16 g	Antiochia	SC 352
Apollo/ Cithara	45–51	14 mm–12,5 mm (D)	2,27 g–1,65 g	Sardis	SC 528
	52	11,5 mm (E)	1,94 g	Sardis	SC 528
Apollo/ Tripod	53	20,5 mm (B)	7,87 g	Sardis	SC 520
	54–124	19 mm–16 mm (B or C)	7,46–3,00 g	Sardis	SC 522–27
	125–129	15,5 mm (D)	5,44 g–3,28 g	Sardis	SC 520
	130–131	12 mm (E)	2,56–1,26 g	Sardis	SC 520
Apollo/ Tripod	132	20 mm (A)	3,91	Tralles	SC 537
	133–138	18 mm–17 mm (B or C)	5,00 g–3,90 g	Tralles	SC 537
Apollo/ Athena	139	16 mm (C)	3,596 g	Seleucia a. T.	SC 589
Apollo three quarters/ Tripod	140	12 mm (D)	1,27 g	Seleucia a. T.	SC 596
Heracles/ Apollo on omphalos	141–153	17 mm–15 mm (C)	4,58–3,07 g	Sardis	SC 657
	154	12,5 mm (D)	1,73 g	Sardis	SC 658
Athena/ standing Apollo with bow	155–175	18 mm–15 mm (C)	5,40 g–3,10 g	Sardis	SC 660
Athena/ Anchor	176	10 mm (E)	0,96 g	Sardis	SC 663
Artemis/Apollo with bow	177	16,5 mm (C)	4,24 g	Magnesia a. M.	SC 670
Bearded Seleucus II/ Nike	178	12,5 mm (D)	1,85 g	Susa	SC 795
Bearded Seleucus II/ Nike in	179	18 mm (C)	4,42 g	Susa	SC 798

biga					
Seleucus II/ Apollo with tripod	180	17,5 mm (C)	3,48 g	Ecbatana	SC 814
Apollo/ Tripod	181–182	27 mm–27 mm (A)	12,20 g–8,09 g	Sardis	SC 971
	183–190	21 mm–17 mm (B)	7,41 g–4,13 g	Sardis	SC 972
Apollo/ standing Apollo with tripod	191–192	18 mm (B)	4,54 g–3,40 g	Sardis	SC 983
	193–260	17,5 mm–14 mm (C)	5,38 g–2,33 g	Sardis	SC 983
	261–264	13,5 mm–12 mm (D)	4,46 g–1,70 g	Sardis	SC 983
	265	10 mm (E)	1,03 g	Sardis	SC 983
Apollo/ Elephant	266–273	14 mm–13 mm (C)	2,89 g–1,61 g	Sardis	SC 977–78
	274–298	13 mm–11 mm (D)	2,54 g–1,22 g	Sardis	SC 979
	299–301	10 mm (E)	1,60 g–1,00 g	Sardis	SC 979
Apollo/ Apollo on omphalos	302	14 mm (C)	3,41 g	Sardis (?)	SC 984
Apollo or Antiochus III as Apollo/ Apollo on omphalos	303	25 mm (A)	13,00 g	Antiochia	SC 1048
Apollo/ Eagle	304–309	20 mm–17 mm (B)	6,33 g–4,97 g	Sardis	SC 955
	310–311	16 mm–15 mm (C)	3,40 g–2,86 g	Sardis	SC 956–57
Apollo/ Tripod	312–313	14 mm–13 mm (C)	2,67 g–1,93 g	Sardis	SC 958

Table 1: Denominations of Seleucid Coins in Ödemiş Museum.

Types	Cat. No.	Monogram	Ref.
Facing Athena/ Nike	14,15,17,18,20,22,24–28,30–34		SC 314
Apollo/ Cithara	48		SC 528.10
Apollo/ Tripod	55,67,69,75(?),87,88,108,117,122		SC 523, 524.1, 525.1
	73,92,96,114,		SC 528.10
	66,103,127		SC 526.1
	66,127		SC 524.3
	68,77,79,82,102,110,112,113		SC 524.3
	68		SC 555, SC 657 (?)
	74,77,79,101,110,112		SC 202.5c (?)
	84,107		SC 522.6
	94,102,105		SC 526.1
	97		SC 522.6
	123		SC 660.2; 660.3
	113		SC 657.9; 660.5
	124		SC 524.3 (?)
Apollo/ Tripod	132,133,135–138		SC 537
	132		SC 537
	134,138		SC 537
Heracles/ Apollo on omphalos	143,148		SC 657.9
	148		SC 658.1
Athena/ standing Apollo with bow	156,162,167		SC 660.5

	157,166	⌊	SC 660.1, 660.4
	159	⌊	SC 660.8
	165	⊙	SC 660.2; 660.3
	165,168,171	⌊	SC 660.1
	169	⌊	SC 660.5; 660.6
Bearded Seleucus II / Nike in biga	179	⊙ (?)	SC 314 (?)
Seleucus II/ Apollo with tripod	180	⌊	SC 709, 710, 713 (?)
Apollo/ Tripod	186	⌊	SC 973
Apollo/ standing Apollo with tripod	196	⌊	SC 983.3
	242	⌊	SC 660.8
	259	⌊	SC 660.1
Apollo/ Elephant	269	⌊	SC 526.1

Table 2: Monograms of Seleucid Coins in Ödemiş Museum.

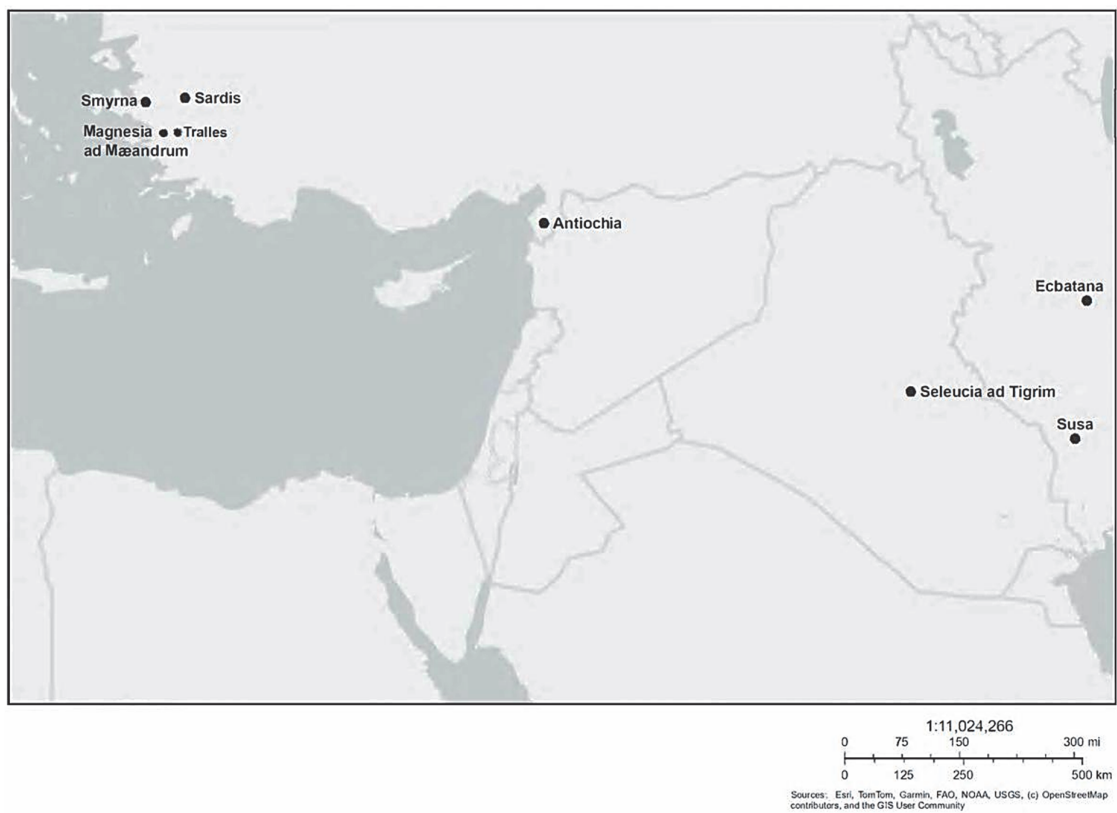


Figure 1: Seleucid Mints represented in Ödemiş Museum Collection.

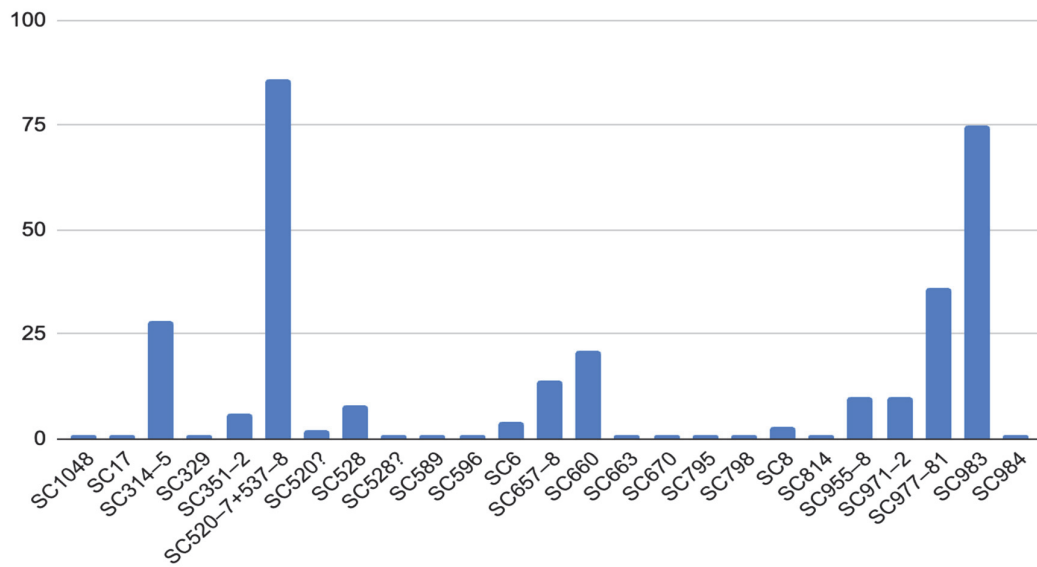


Figure 2: SC Parent Types in Ödemiş Museum Collection.

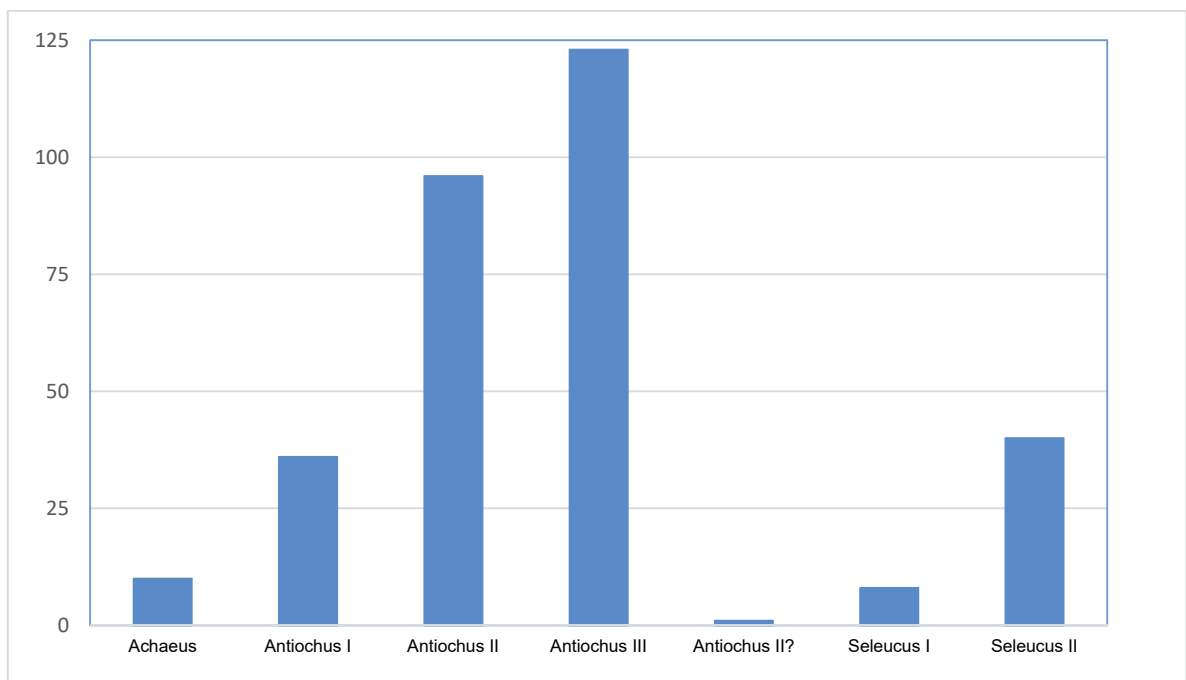


Figure 3: Seleucid Rulers in Ödemiş Museum Collection.

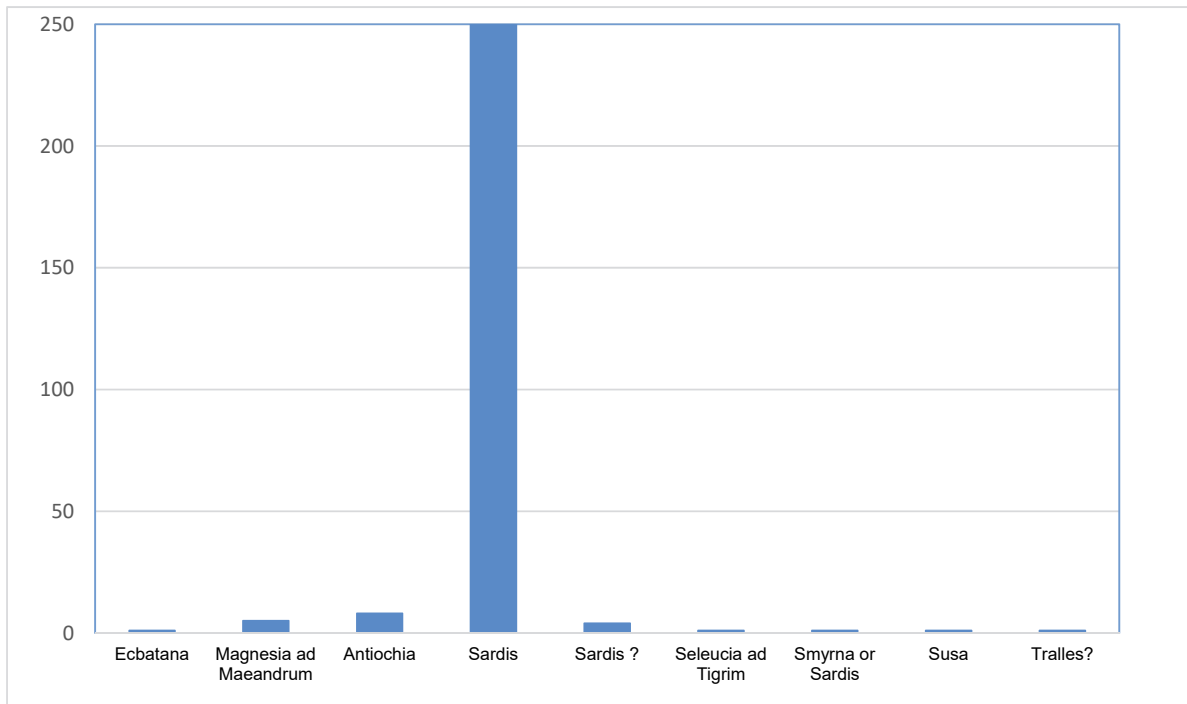


Figure 4: Seleucid Mints in Ödemiş Museum Collection.

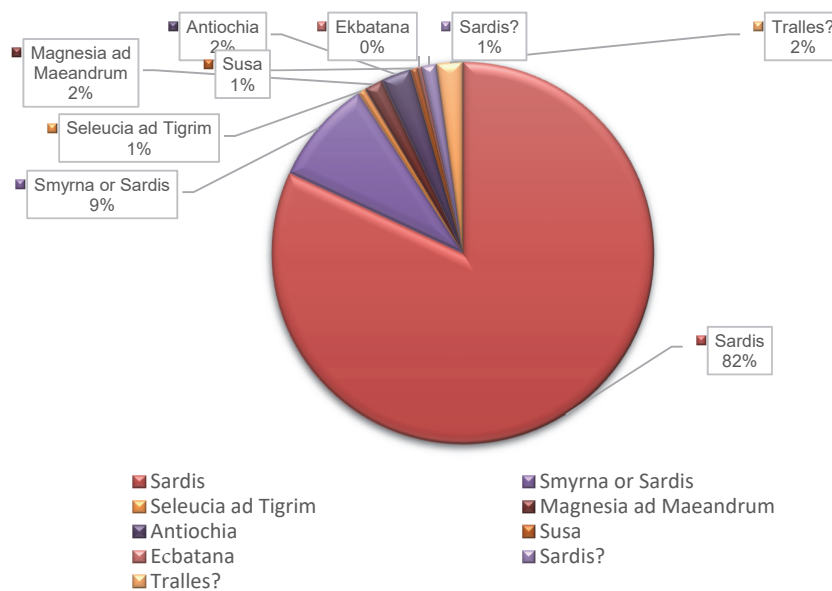


Figure 5: Percentage distribution of Seleucid mints in Ödemiş Museum Collection.





















Ödemiş Müzesi'nden Bronz Seleukos Sikkeleri

Öz: Bu çalışma satın alma yoluyla Ödemiş Müzesi Koleksiyonu'na dahil olan 318 bronz Seleukos sikkelerini konu almaktadır. Sikkeler MÖ 281–190 yılları arasına tarihlenmektedir. Bu tarihler arasında sadece Antiokhos Hieraks'a ait sikke serileri bulunmamaktadır. En yoğun sikke serileri ise II. Antiokhos ve III. Antiokhos'a aittir. Çalışmamızda yoğun olarak Sardis darphanesine ait seriler tespit edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra Magnesia ad Maeandrum, Smyrna (?), Tralles (?) ve doğu darphanelerinden az da olsa Antiokheia, Susa, Seleukeia ve Ekbatana darphanelerine ait sikke serileri de bulunmaktadır.

ANAHTAR SÖZCÜKLER: Seleukoslar, Ödemiş Müzesi, Bronz Sikkeler, Antiokhos III, Sardis.