A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum

Niğde Müzesi'nden Bir Grup Kappadokia Kaisareia Roma Eyalet Sikkesi

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Abstract: Due to the city’s strategically important geographical position in the eastern part of the Roman Empire, the Caesarean mint remained active for the next three centuries, since AD 17, when Cappadocia was constituted as a Roman Province. The Caesarean coinage is distinct and displays a number of features that justify its significance. As part of this paper, we present a catalogue of selected Roman provincial coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from the Niğde Museum’s collection, denoting different legend and type combinations on the obverse and reverse of the coins. Later there follows a brief study of the variety of coins issued under the Roman sovereignty of the province from the time of Claudius to Gordianus III. Even though the legends on the coins follow the same order, the designs, particularly those on the reverse of the coins, reveal the broad diversity of the objects. The majority of the types have merely local significance, and any possible variance tends to refer to the local cults pertinent to the city, with Mount Argaeus appearing as the most commonly represented image on the coins of Caesarea. Other types are infrequently used, yet we see imperial symbols making their way into provincial coinage, alluding to historical events and conquests of the Empire.

Keywords: Roman Province • Caesarea • Cappadocia • Coins • Mount Argaeus


Anahtar Kelimeler: Roma Eyaleti • Kaisareia • Kappadokia • Sikkeler • Argaos Dağı

Introduction

Located in the east of Central Anatolia and inhabited since the earliest times, the Cappadocia region has always maintained prominence due to its geographical expanse. The city of Caesarea, the subject of our study, is the most important settlement in the area, and it is presently located within the borders of Kayseri

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province¹. The city was formerly called Mazaca, the royal capital of the Cappadocian kings, until the name was changed to Eusebeia by one of the kings, presumably by Ariarathes V Eusebes, between BC 163-130². Following the use of this name, the name Caesarea began to appear between BC 11-9³. When Cappadocia became a province of the Roman Empire in AD 17, Roman dominance in the region officially began⁴. Since Caesarea was in a strategically important geographical position for Rome to reach the eastern part of the empire, the city had an active mint used from the time of Tiberius, when Cappadocia became a Roman province, to Trebonianus Gallus⁵. Hence, Caesarea carried the burden of minting silver coins for imperial dominance over the region. The silver coinage of Caesarea consists of three denominations (according to the Phoenician standard): didrachm with a maximum weight of 7.25 gr, drachm with a maximum of 3.62 gr, and hemidrachm (half a drachm⁶), where the Caesarean drachm is roughly equivalent to the Roman denarius and hemidrachm to quinarius⁷. Meanwhile, as locally controlled, bronze coins are sloppy and monotonous compared to silver coins⁸ and bear no indication of value.

This paper is partly a catalogue of Caesarean coins. However, a study also summarizes the great diversity of designs and legends on Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia held in the Niğde Museum. The museum has an extensive collection of coins from the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic Periods⁹. The Roman provincial coinage lot includes over 450 coins from Cappadocia (Caesarea and Tyana combined) and approximately 90 coins from neighboring and farther provinces, including Bithynia, Cilicia, Galatia, Mesopotamia, Mysia, Pamphylia, Phrygia, Pisidia, Pontus, and Syria. Until 2018, the museum’s collection of the Roman provincial coinage of Caesarea included 377 coins that were recognized as such and were obtained through purchase, donation, or confiscation. On the other hand, as the goal of this paper is to examine the variety of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from the Niğde Museum, the current catalogue on our paper contains only 164 coins, selected as the essential examples of that variety denoting different legend and type combinations of obverse and reverse of the coins, by omitting severely worn/poor condition, and thus less legible similar or identical struck coins.

In the following catalogue, the coins are arranged chronologically by ruler and the year of their reign, beginning with silver coins, if any, and continuing with bronze, considering the coin type. Afterward, there are nine plates, which illustrate the variety of the design types of the coins.

¹ More than one settlement is known as Caesarea in Anatolian geography. The name Caesarea was not used in Anatolia before the last quarter of the 1st century BC since this name is associated with the Roman emperor Augustus. Tekin 2007, 767.
² Sydenham 1978, 1-2; BMC Galatia, xxxiv.
³ BMC Galatia, xxxv.
⁴ Millar 2004, 165; Str. XII.1.4, C535.
⁶ In Caesarea, the accuracy of the weight of the coins was not considered important, so it was not easy to determine the size of denominations other than the regular didrachm and drachm. Sydenham 1978, 4-5. Since a hemidrachm is known to be half a drachm, this equates to around 1.81 gr.
⁷ Sydenham 1978, 4.
⁸ Sydenham 1978, 12.
⁹ This research has been supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Niğde Omer Halisdemir University. Project Number: SOB2016/08BAGEP, Year.
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The coins in our catalogue appear to contain no examples prior to the reign of Claudius¹⁰ and end with Gordianus III, year 7. Out of 164 selected coins, 40 are silver coins ranging through all the dynasties, and the remaining 124 are bronze coins. During the reigns of Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Commodus, Septimius Severus, and Caracalla, we notice a steady increase in the output of bronze. At the same time, there is a corresponding decrease in silver. Under Elagabalus and Severus Alexander, the silver coinage temporarily disappears, while the issue of bronze is the largest of any single period, including Gordianus III, with one silver coin appearing under his reign. The distribution of silver and bronze altering from emperor to emperor in our selected coin lot is seen in the following chart.

For a complete and correct evaluation, the distribution information of the coins according to the emperors of the whole Caesarean coinage from the Niğde Museum’s collection is given in the second chart. Here, as we see, the alteration of the distributed silver and bronze coins stays the same as in the selected group, only with the significant increase of silver coins under the reign of Hadrianus.

¹⁰ In the literature, this series of coins, such as Cat. No. 1, minted in the name of Claudius, was attributed to various cities. Firstly, by Imhoof-Blumer 1883, 181; Babelon 1898, 6746; and later as well by SNG v. Aulock 6347; Sydenham 1978, 58; SNG Cop 177; Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, 1695; SNG Schweiz II, 1758; Sear 2001, 470; and SNG Anamur 379; they were identified as Cappadocian Caesarea coins. Next, G. F. Hill assigned this group of coins to Anazarbus. BMC Lycaonia, 32, No. 5. Like other specimens given in Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, 1423, and SNG Tübingen 4535-4536. The similarity of the letter forms presented in both the RPC I 4084 examples and the coin discussed in K. Butcher’s “Miscellaneous Provincials” suggests a connection between the coin types and attributes it to “Uncertain Caesarea” in Syria. Butcher 2011, 76. Further, it was believed that those coins were minted in Mopsus, as Mopsus called itself Caesarea during this period as well. Tahberer 2015, 47-55. Furthermore, T. Ganschow has recently refuted Imhoof-Blumer’s opinion, saying that due to the style, the shape of the letters, the placement of the legends and the weight, these coins cannot belong to the Cappadocia Caesarea coin, which is simply atypical for the region. Ganschow 2018, 56.
The silver coinage consists of three denominations: hemidrachm, drachm, and didrachm. Hemidrachm coins appear under Nero, Vespasianus, Titus, and Hadrianus, the only or primarily used denomination under their reigns. Drachm is used by Vespasianus, Traianus, Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, and the Severian family: Septimius Severus, Iulia Domna, and Caracalla. And didrachm was used from Hadrianus’ time to Commodus’ time, with one billion didrachm appearing under Gordianus III. The hemidrachm, drachm, and didrachm distributions are submitted in the charts below.

Since Caesarea was a mint for Imperial control in the East, with the intention to circulate issued money as an Imperial currency in the eastern part of the empire, the coins were usually dated in the same manner as the Imperial coinage of Rome, despite using Greek legends. Generally, the types of obverses were borrowed from Roman coins without any local styling on them. Yet, the reverse type representing Mount Argeus on Caesarean coins was the only exception to the rule of using Roman personifications, which usually appear on the coins in the West.

Speaking of the legends and the types of Caesarean coins, in the next part of our work, I want to overview the peculiarities depicted on the obverse and reverse of the coins displayed in our catalogue.

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11 The first three bluish charts reveal the distribution of silver coin denominations in our selected coin lot; the last three charts illustrate the distribution of silver Caesarean coin denominations in the Niğde Museum’s collection.
12 Fully pursuing the development of the mint was impossible since, at least in the first century, the coins of each emperor were distinct; therefore, only silver coins were used. Bronze coins were exceptional only as a local matter. Pick 1887, 316.
13 BMC Galatia, xxxv.
14 Sydenham 1978, 3.
And draw the main lines of the picture by giving a brief view of the variety of the designs, in its inscriptions and types.

There are coins minted in the names of S. Severus, Cat. No. 72; I. Domna, Cat. Nos. 77, 79; I. Maesa, Cat. No. 108; and S. Alexander, Cat. Nos. 118, 127 that refer to new samples which still need to be recorded in published scientific catalogues or online museum collections and allow us to include them in the known examples of city coins.

**Obverses of the Coins**

**Legends**

The obverse of the coins reflects the effigy of an imperial person, with an adequate inscription of their name and title. Generally, the names of emperors and empresses are written in the common Greek form of their actual names, which can be easily read on the coin. Unlike the titles that sometimes accompany their names, they might be challenging to understand for those unfamiliar with them. On the coins shown in the catalogue, the following titles are most commonly recognized (there goes the Greek title, with usually appearing abbreviations and the Latin equivalent of the title):

- AΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ (AΥΤ.) or AΥΤΟΚ(P.) = IMPERATOR (appears on the coins from Vespasianus onwards);
- KAICAP (K. or KAI (C)) = CAESAR (not shown on the coins of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus only);
- AΥΤΟΥΚΤΩC (AYT.)/AΥΤΟΥΚΤΑ (AYT.) = AVGVSTVS/AVGVSTA (on the coins of I. Domna, Tranquillina);
- CEBACTOC (CEB.)/CEBACTH (CEB.) = AVGVSTVS/AVGVSTA (no on S. Severus, Caracalla, and Geta coins);
- IΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC (IΕΡ.) = GERMANICVS (on the coins of Nero, Domitianus, and Traianus);
- ΔΑΚΙΚΟC (ΔΑΚ.) = DACICVS (appears only on the coins of Traianus);
- APIΚΤΩC (API(T)). = OPTIMVS¹⁵ (only on the coins of Traianus).

The use of Latin legends on Nero’s (Cat. Nos. 2-4) hemidrachms is an exception to the rule of using Greek legends on provincial coinage. Cat. No. 40 presents another oddy exception, where ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟϹ and Z shaped reverse. Retrograde written letters are unusual in Caesarea on bronze coins. Under Antoninus Pius, they appear only on the coins of years 7 and 9. Perhaps a workshop with little experience was temporarily commissioned with cutting the stamps¹⁶.

**Types**

Since the use of portraiture was not limited to the emperor alone, it also included imperial rank women, members of his family, and heirs to the throne. A great variety of busts of the emperors and empresses appear on the coins. Usually, the emperor is depicted as a bare-headed, laureate, radiate head or a draped bust wearing cuirass¹⁷ and paludamentum, sometimes as a bust with drapery on a shoulder, and always looking right, except on one coin of Elagabalus, where he is depicted as looking left with a spear and a shield (Cat. No. 100). Empresses’ draped busts are shown with or without a diadem or wearing a stephane. “The Imperial portrait is rather as a sign of loyalty to the Empire,

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¹⁵ The inscriptions above and the ones mentioned in the following paragraph with titles of Emperors were used by D. R. Sear. The author also gives the complete list of the names of the Emperors and Empresses. Sear 2001, xi.

¹⁶ Ganschow 2018, 220.

¹⁷ On many coins of both M. Aurelius and L. Verus (Cat. Nos. 42-43), it is difficult to determine whether a cuirass is intended; but neither is there any trace of a paludamentum. In general, if the outline of the shoulder is seen and it is not draped, it is interpreted as cuirassed. Metcalf 1996, 131.
expressed in the person of its ruler"\textsuperscript{18}, and not as mint-authority.

Reverses of the Coins

Legends

Reverse legends usually follow the same order. They start with the name of the city ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΗ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑΣ, meaning the Capital City of a district or province\textsuperscript{19}, shortened to ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΚΑΙΣ(A) in most cases, sometimes followed by the new title of the city ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ. At Gordianus III and Tranquillina, the inscription ΒΝΕ appears, meaning the title for the city was given the second time, and then legends end with the date (ЄΤ Α, Β, Γ…). Bronze coins are generally dated by the regnal year after the word ЄΤ, ЄΤΟ, ЄΤΟΥΣ = anno. However, the silver coins, in addition to giving the date in the regnal year, record the date by inscribing the year of the consulship of the reigning emperor and naming his titles, as such (there goes the Greek title, with usually appearing abbreviations, and the Latin equivalent):

ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΣ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ (ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΣ ΕΞ.) = TRIBVNICIA POTESTAS (Power of tribune - usually granted for life, and renewed from year to year\textsuperscript{20}), appears on the silver coins of Traianus (Cat. Nos. 15-21);

ΥΠΑΤΟΣ Β, ΥΠΑΤΟΣ Γ, etc. = CONSVL. abbr. as COS. II, COS. III, etc. (The consulship was held from time to time, at least for a part of the year, and during these periods the title appears, with an indication of the number of times the emperor has taken office\textsuperscript{21}), is shown on the silver coins of Traianus (Cat. Nos. 15-21), Hadrianus (Cat. Nos. 29-30), Antoninus Pius (Cat. Nos. 34-38), Marcus Aurelius (Cat. Nos. 42-43), Lucius Verus (Cat. No. 48), and Commodus (Cat. Nos. 53-55);

ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ (ΠΑΤΡΙΣ ΠΑΤ, ΠΑΤ ΠΑΤΡ) = PATER PATRIAE (Father of the Fatherlands), are found on the silver coins of Hadrianus (Cat. Nos. 29-30), Antoninus Pius (Cat. No. 38), and Commodus (Cat. Nos. 53-55).

Furthermore, besides the legends depicting the titles of the emperors, reverses may also record the names and titles of the magistrates. The names of legati appear on bronze coins from Titus to Hadrianus. The legends contain the magistrate’s name after the preposition ΕΠΙ, meaning “in the time of”, and then, in a few cases, follows the title of the magistrate ΠΡΕЄΣΒΕΥ ΤΟΥ of the mean Legatus, which was given if the person held the position of the chief magistrate of the city\textsuperscript{22}. On Cat. No. 9, the name of the magistrate Aulus Caesennius Gallus is mentioned\textsuperscript{23} - ΕΠΙ ΓΑΛΛΟΥ, on Cat. Nos. 12-14, Titus Pomponius Bassus’ name ΕΠΙ (ΤΙΤ ΠΟΜ) ΒΑΣΙΟΥ ΠΡΕЄΣΒΕΥ (ΤΟΥ)\textsuperscript{24} appears, Cat. No. 22

\textsuperscript{18} Mattingly 1960, 196.

\textsuperscript{19} The literal meaning of this word is “mother city”. Still, the title was rarely used to respect the colonies, as many cities that carried this name had never sent forth colonies. For this reason, the word overtook the meaning of the province’s chief city. Head 1887, lxxiv.

\textsuperscript{20} Abbott 1901, 356, no. 429.

\textsuperscript{21} Abbott 1901, 342, no. 402; 376, no. 464.

\textsuperscript{22} Sear 2001, xix-xx; Head 1887, lxiv-lxviii.

\textsuperscript{23} Aulus Caesennius Gallus, legatus Augusti pro praetore of Galatia and Cappadocia AD 80-82. Liebenam 1888, 172, no. 10; Rémy 1989, 190-191, no. 157.

\textsuperscript{24} Titus Pomponius Bassus, legatus Augusti in Galatia and Cappadocia AD 96-99. Liebenam 1888, 174-175, no. 14; Pick 1891, 74; Rémy 1989, 195-197, no. 160.
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reveals Marcus Iunius Homullus’ name being inscribed as ΕΠΙ ΟΜΟΥΛΛΟΥ, and Cat. No. 33 coin gives the information of the coin being minted under the magistrate Lucius Statorius Secundus - ΕΠΙ ΚЄΚΟΥΝΔΟΥ.

Another essential element of the reverse legends of our listed coins is the epithets given to the city. Despite the usually shortened inscription ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΚΑΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟ ΤΑΡΓΑΙΩΝ (abb. as ΚΑΙΚΤ ΠΕΡ Τ ΑΡΓΑΙΩ) appearing on most of the reverses, with the bronze coins of Hadrianus (Cat. Nos. 31-32) ΚΑΙΚΑΠ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟ ΤΑΡΓΑΙΩΝ, it makes allusions to the proximity of Caesarea to Argaeus with the meaning “Caesarea next to Argaeus”. This epithet was used only under the Antonine dynasty, after Hadrianus, followed by Antoninus Pius (Cat. Nos. 39-41), Marcus Aurelius (Cat. Nos. 44-47), and Lucius Verus (Cat. Nos. 49-52). The usually shortened inscription of the city changes to its full version ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟΛΕΥΚΑ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΟΙΒ under Severus Alexander (Cat. Nos. 133-137, 146), with one example under Gordianus III (Cat. No. 157). In the reign year 14 of Septimius Severus (Cat. No. 72), НЄΩΚΟΠΟιC appears for the first time, meaning “Temple-Keeper” or a guardian of a provincial temple. It is the title granted to a city when the temples and altars were set up in honor of the Roman Emperor and the Imperial City. It doesn’t have much political significance but only indicates goodwill relations between States. At this time, Caesarea was known to be the only city issuing coins with this title. Later НЄΩΚΟΠΟC can be found on Julia Domna’s coin (Cat. No. 79), Elagabalus’ (Cat. Nos. 90-91), Julia Maesa’s coin (Cat. No. 106), and Severus Alexander’s coin (Cat. Nos. 117-118). Under Gordianus III, the city epithet appears as ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙΑΚ, ΕΝΤΙΧΙΟΝ) B ΝΕ. The new word ΕΝΤΙΧΙΟΝ also seems to be abbreviated to ΕΝΤ, ΕΝΤΙ or ΕΝΤΙΧ, inscribed on the altar of some of the coins with the Mount Argaec set on it. This word was first explained by F. Imhoof-Blumer, referring to the building of the walls around the city of Caesarea at this time because, during the time of Strabo, the city was not fortified yet, through the neglect of the governors. The names of games and festivals appear as an element of the reverse legend from time to time, inscribed on the field of the coin, named in honor of (ΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟΠΟPOP=

Dates, however, are not inscribed in any manner on the silver coins of Nero (Cat. Nos. 2-4), Vespasianus (Cat. Nos. 5-7), and Titus (Cat. No. 8). On the other hand, we got one example of a legend appearing on the Nero hemidrachm coin (Cat. No. 2) with Nike holding a wreath and a palm.

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27 Sydenham 1978, 23.
28 Sear 2001, xx.
29 Mattingly 1960, 201.
30 Burrell 2004, 246.
32 Imhoof-Blumer 1898, 22-23.
33 Str. XII. 2. 7 c. 538.
34 For more information, see below in the paragraph about Agonistic crowns on the reverses.
35 T. Ganschow claims that the series of Nero silver coins, whose obverse legend ends with GERMANI, mean the
branch, saying ARMENIAC, which indicates a historical allusion to Domitianus Corbulus’s victories in Armenia in AD 58-59.36

Types
With a few exceptions, the reverses are local in style and have nothing in common with Roman models, resulting in an enormous iconographic variety. The sacred Mount Argaetus, today known as Erciyes Mountain, is the most famous and frequently depicted image on the reverse of Caesarean coins. It rises from the valley to 3916 meters high, making it one of the greatest volcanic mountains in Anatolian geography. Strabo, the famous geographer, describes Argaetus as a tremendous mountain; during his time, flames were observed to rise from the fracture at the base of Argaetus, the sides of the mountain were capped off with forest trees, and the summit was always covered in the snow.39 Visually, the highest peak appears to be in the middle, between two smaller hills. There is a natural crater behind the summit where an artificial tunnel can be seen; the same crater appears on various coins from time to time.40 So far, Argaetus is the most depicted mountain in antiquity. Above all, it appears on countless Caesarean coins, which, as the Imperial mint, created a vast volume of embossing.

The surroundings of Mount Argaetus have been localized since the Neolithic cultures, and the cults associated with Argaetus have been influential in the beliefs of the Anatolian people.42 Therefore, from the earliest times, the mountain was worshipped and has served society as an object of cult. As P. Weiß refers to it, the Holy Mountain achieved its name by being volcanically active, as volcanoes and volcanic fire scared people of all times. E. A. Sydenham cogitates on the sanctity of the mountain, wondering if it was worshipped as a focal point of a local religious cult or if it was dedicated to some deity. Moreover, beyond a doubt, he believes it is connected with Mithraism since celestial objects such as stars and crescents keep appearing in depictions of Mount Argaetus. On the other hand, E. A. Sydenham also agrees with W. Wroth, claiming that Argaetus could be merged into the Imperial cult under the Empire’s influence. Nevertheless, Argaetus became a symbol of Roman power in Cappadocia due to its geographically predetermined importance to the provincial capital, Caesarea.

Mount Argaetus appears in many different forms, either as the leading figure or as an object in the scene. While pyramidal-shaped representations are mainly preferred, there are visuals in which all

36 Ganschow 2018, 59; Sydenham 1978, 22.
37 Sydenham 1978, 12.
38 Weiß 1985, 21.
39 Str. XII. 2. 7 c. 538.
40 Weiß 1985, 43-44.
41 Weiß 1985, 25.
42 For cults associated with Argaetus, see Güler 1995, 19-33.
43 Argaetus, derived from the Greek word Argos, meaning white, bright, is expressed as a white, bright mountain due to the image provided by its physical conditions. Weiß 1985, 24-25.
44 Weiß 1985, 40.
46 Weiß 1985, 47.
three peaks are emphasized. The coins of Caesarea depict Argaeus as many-peaked, with trees on its slopes, surmounted either by a wreath, by a star, or by a naked figure. A few examples of Elagabalus', Severus Alexander's, and Iulia Maesa's coins show three-peaked Mount Argaeus with three figures on top (Cat. Nos. 88-89, 97, 105, 117), or three figures with one on each summit (Cat. Nos. 91, 106). Coins of Septimius Severus and Iulia Domna (Cat. Nos. 71, 77) depict three stars on three different mountain peaks. Sometimes a star and a crescent occur on either side, individually or together, in various combinations. One specimen presents Argaeus with an eagle on the summit (Cat. No. 132). It appears to culminate in a tall peak with a conical top on the reverse of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus coins. On one of Traianus's coins, we see Argaeus with a cave on the central summit (Cat. No. 17). Mount Argaeus is typically shown with or without a base, set on a plain, with a garland or wreath (Cat. No. 59) decorated, or the regnal year inscribed altar. Sometimes an agalma of the mountain appears on the body of the altar (Cat. Nos. 93-94), which is enclosed in the distyle (Cat. Nos. 67, 119-120) or tetrastylic (Cat. No. 68) temple, where the altar and the temple give sanctity meaning to the mountain. Further, Argaeus appears between the agonistic prize crowns (Cat. Nos. 70, 78, 85), located between two army stands (Cat. No. 132). Only a few examples depict it in a different scene: between the coin inscription (Cat. No. 156), being held by Tyche (Cat. No. 92), or in the field over the scenery of Septimius Severus driving a quadriga (Cat. No. 66).

A nude male figure, Helios (?), is the most commonly observed symbol atop Mount Argaeus' peak. He wears a radiate crown on his head, holds a sceptre in his left hand and a globe in his right, and appears as a single or triple-figure on the summit or as a figure on each of three peaks. There are various opinions on identifying this personification. W. Wroth is inclined to think “that the personage represented is the deified Emperor” himself, at the same time associating it with the Greek Helios as a way to worship the emperor. However, E. A. Sydenham tends to disagree with W. Wroth’s presumptions regarding celestial bodies and instead associates him with the cult of Mithra. A. B. Cook believes the radiate figure on Mount Argaeus to be the Hellenistic Zeus. From the paragraph before, we may deduce that E. A. Sydenham supports W. Wroth’s suggestion of Argaeus being merged into the Imperial cult after the power and influence of the Roman Empire rose in the region. On the other hand, E. A. Sydenham faces difficulties connecting Argaeus with the Imperial cult when few figures appear on the mountain. W. Wroth sticks to his opinion and interprets two or more figures as Imperial personages. At this point, P. Weiß tends to believe that three figures are likely to represent the deity in a triple appearance, or three distinct deities, rather than one as the perfection.

47 BMC Galatia, xxxix.
48 Because representation is as well suited to divus Augustus as it is to Helios. BMC Galatia, xl.
49 Sydenham 1978, 20. Mithra is a radiate god who emerged from the rocky summits of the eastern mountains at dawn; yet “he is not sun or moon, or any star, but a spirit of light”. Mithra has attributes of guardian and savior, and soldiers were his missionaries. With the victories of armies, Mithraism spread among the soldiers. Finally, under the reign of Tiberius, when Cappadocia was incorporated into the Empire, Pontus under Nero, and Commagene under Vespasianus, the channel from East to West for Mithraism to spread was opened, as it had deep roots in Cappadocia long ago. Dill 1904, 585-593.
50 Cook 1925, 980.
52 BMC Galatia, xl.
53 Weiß 1985, 46.
Stars, crescents, and pellets are the most prevalent symbols associated with celestial objects. The star is the second most common depiction on the reverse of the coins. The greatest amount is used on the summit of Mount Argaeus. It first appears in our catalogue during the reign of Commodus (Cat. Nos. 53-54), then throughout the reigns of Septimius Severus (Cat. Nos. 63-65), Iulia Domna (Cat. No. 75), Caracalla (Cat. Nos. 80, 83-84), Elagabalus (Cat. Nos. 103-104) and ends with Severus Alexander (Cat. Nos. 110, 113-116). Mount Argaeus is surmounted by three stars, one on each top, on a few examples of the bronze coins of Septimius Severus (Cat. No. 71) and Iulia Domna (Cat. No. 77). Another specimen of Antoninus Pius’ Cat. No. 38 coin shows the star placed under Mount Argaeus. Furthermore, one of the Commodus coins depicts a star on the field, by the side of the altar (Cat. No. 58). An example from under the reign of Severus Alexander shows a star on the temple’s pediment (Cat. No. 120).

A crescent accompanies the depiction of Mount Argaeus with the star on its summit in a few specimens of our catalogue. On the silver coins of Septimius Severus (Cat. No. 64) and Caracalla (Cat. No. 80), it appears on the left side of the mountain. On the bronze coins of Severus Alexander, it occurs on the left side of the mountain, with the star on the right (Cat. No. 131), and in the same position, but as a mountain enclosed by a distyle temple (Cat. No. 119). When it comes to pellets, they appear on two of our coins. Firstly, the bronze coin of Septimius Severus (Cat. No. 67) shows Mount Argaeus enclosed by the distyle temple with the pellet on its pediment, while the only silver coin of Gordianus III (Cat. No. 149) depicts two pellets, one on each side of the summit of Mount Argaeus.

The third symbol that appears on the summit of Mount Argaeus is a wreath (Corona Triumphantalis), an item used to crown the triumphs. In ancient Rome, the wreath was the highest medal awarded to victors coming back from wars. It is considered to be the symbol of the Roman legions, which by Tertullianus was named Corona Militaris. Therefore, the wreaths of victory were associated with the army, military affairs, war, and the triumph of the whole Roman army. As mentioned above, in our catalogue, the wreath mostly appears on the summit of Mount Argaeus. However, no less, we see it carried by Nike. Most commonly, the depiction of Nike holding the wreath appears from the time of Nero to Hadrianus. Later, we find it only on single coins, one example at a time, on Commodus’ (Cat. No. 55) and Iulia Domna’s (Cat. No. 79) coins. Further, the wreath appears on the body of the altar on one of the Gordianus III coins (Cat. No. 159). One coin specimen from the Severus Alexander mint shows the wreath in the beak of an eagle standing on the mountain’s summit (Cat. No. 132). W. Wroth believes it to be the Roman legion’s eagle, and the wreath that surmounts the summit of Mount Argaeus on the other coins must be the same wreath held by it.

The last-mentioned coin reverse, showing Mount Argaeus surmounted by an eagle holding a wreath in its beak, requires our special attention as two military standards, so-called a vexillum, appear. D. R. Sear assigns those coins to colonial type, with standards representing “the legions from

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54 Karczewska 2018, 37.
55 Plin. nat. XV. V.
56 Sear 2001, xvi.
57 Tert. De Corona XI.1, V176.
58 Karczewska 2018, 34.
59 BMC Galatia, xl.
which the original colonists were drawn”60.

Further, clasped hands holding a standard placed on a prow that appears on silver Traianus coins (Cat. Nos. 18, 20) reflect other symbolic meanings referring to Roman legions and depict the agreement of Concordia Exercituum61. “This reverse alludes to the concurrence and union of the forces, both on land and at sea”, during the reign of Nerva62.

Before moving on to the following type of coins, it is necessary to mention that the right to host games was an honor bestowed upon a city as a sign of the emperor’s favor63. And so here, on both sides of Mount Argaes, we observe two agonistic64/prize crowns65 with palm branches. This type appears on the coins of Septimius Severus (Cat. No. 70), Iulia Domna (Cat. No. 78), and Caracalla (Cat. No. 85) and represents the celebration of public games held in honor of members of the Severan dynasty. In these particular cases, KOINOC66 brings the meaning that the sacred festival was held on the occasion of the provincial assembly meeting and was organized in honor of Severan Brotherly Love (CЄOΥHPIOC) ΦΙΛΑΔΈΛΦΙΟC, associated with Caracalla and Geta67. In such a way, Septimius Severus desired to show the public that the brotherly love of two princes could guarantee a blissful future for the Empire68.

The other big type group of the reverse of the coins contains a bunch of corn-ears. It is the most frequently used depiction after Mount Argaes. It appears as a quadruple on the altar, in addition to being seen as a bunch of three or six tied together and four or five ears of corn shown in the kalathos. In our displayed examples, it first arises on the coin of Commodus (Cat. No. 56), where four corn-ears are set on the altar. Continuing with two different coins from this type under Septimius Severus, where four ears of corn are placed on the altar (Cat. No. 74) or three ears tied together in a bunch (Cat. No. 73). Next, we see three examples of Elagabala’s coins depicting four corn-ears on the altar (Cat. Nos. 87, 93-94). Severus Alexander’s coins show the broadest spectrum of variety, with either four (Cat. Nos. 122, 143-144) or five (Cat. No. 145) corn-ears in kalathos, four corn-ears set on the altar (Cat. Nos. 121, 125), and three corn-ears tied together (Cat. Nos. 129-130, 138-139, 147-148). One of the Gordianus’ III coins first occurs with six ears of corn tied together (Cat. Nos. 161-162), followed

60 Sear 2001, xviii.
61 BMC Galatia, 53. The same type occurs on Nerva coins inscribed as OMON(OIA) CTRAT(IAC) with the meaning of CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, see Loebbecke 1885, 349, no. 1; Cohen 1882, 3, nos. 24-36.
62 Stevenson et al. 1889, 243.
64 This form of victory award is thought to have emerged during the Roman Imperial Period. Salzmann 1998, 89. The depictions of the prize urns, on which there are sometimes horizontal lines, geometric or floral decorations, and inscriptions of the names and characters of the agons in the middle band, are called agonistic reward crowns. Erol-Özdizbay 2012, 204.
65 On the coins, it appeared for the first time during the reign of Commodus and was adopted and spread rapidly during the Severan period. Over time, it has become a symbol of games and festivals. Erol-Özdizbay 2012, 204.
66 The title “neokoros” on Caesarean coins appears from AD 204-206. at the same time as the sacred games of Severos Philadelphios, koinos of Cappadocia were celebrated, so it is most likely that at least one of those festivals was connected with the grant of neokoria. Burrell 2004, 247, 338.
67 Sear 2001, xxi.
68 Bosch 1948, 341.
by one coin of the same design from Tranquillina’s time (Cat. No. 164).

A comparatively small group of reverses depict deities or their personifications. Here, on two dirhachm coins of Traianus, we see Artemis (Cat. Nos. 15, 19), in her huntress role, with a spear in her right hand and a patēra in her left. Later, Apollo’s graceful naked figure appears with his foot on an omphalos, holding an arrow and a bow in his hands, resting an arm on his knee on the bronze coin of Commodus (Cat. No. 62). On a few exemplary Caesarean coins displayed in our catalogue, there is a noteworthy depiction of Tyche, who was always known as a tutelary deity that governs a city’s destiny, fortune, and prosperity. On the coin of Septimius Severus with the inscription of NЄΩKOPOC under the throne (Cat. No. 72), Tyche appears seated on the throne holding cornucopiae and patēra; another seated Tyche holding cornucopiae and Mount Argeus is shown on the coin from Elagabalus’ reign (Cat. No. 92). A bust of the turreted and veiled bust of Tyche appears on the bronze coin of Claudius (Cat. No. 1). Nike is another widely used personification famous from early times, with a laurel wreath typically presented in her hands as an integral part of the composition of triumph. The symbol of a palm branch, which frequently appears on Nike coins, is associated with rising and victory, yet it can be interpreted as a triumph over death. Therefore, the whole image is associated with honoring victories. On displayed coins, Nike is depicted as a winged figure in a long dress, advancing or standing, holding a wreath in her hand and a palm branch on her shoulder, while she may also be seen seated on the globe (Cat. Nos. 3, 7) or with her foot on a globe, inscribing the shield set on her knee (Cat. No. 4). Nike most commonly appears on silver coins from Nero through Hadrianus. Later, it reappears mainly on single coins: one example is found on the dirachm of Commodus (Cat. No. 55) and one on the bronze coin of Iulia Domna (Cat. No. 79).

One of the other rarely used types on the reverse of the coins is a club. It is considered to be taken from the coins of King Archelaus, with the allusion to Heracles. We have only two examples of it in our catalogue. One appears on a drachm of Traianus (Cat. No. 16), and the second on the hemidrachm of Hadrianus (Cat. No. 24).

Images of the Roman Emperor depicted on the civic coin reverses reveal which qualities of the emperor were deemed significant, whether he is shown as a warrior, a guardian of the Empire, or a keeper of the peace. “Whereas in Rome the Imperial worship only began at death, in the provinces it would naturally begin at accession.” Therefore, those images are not particularly prevalent. Here we have the coin of Severus Alexander (Cat. No. 140), which shows the emperor galloping on horseback, wearing chlamys, and holding a javelin in his upraised right hand. As with personal qualities, the image may be associated with military victories or the victorious nature of the emperor. The coin of Septimius Severus depicts him victorious in the triumphal chariot carried by four horses (quadriga), with Mount Argeus pictured above (Cat. No. 66). It was most likely struck shortly after the defeat of Gaius Pescennius Niger’s forces against Septimius Severus’ army at Cyzicus and Nicaea in

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69 Rogić et al. 2012, 343.
70 Rogić et al. 2012, 346.
71 Engraving on the shield is a practice to celebrate and immortalize victories. Elderkin 1938, 236.
72 BMC Galatia, xxxviii; S. W. Stevenson adduces club as the symbol of Heracles. Stevenson et al. 1889, 770.
73 Mattingly 1960, 199.
AD 194, expressing the loyalty of Caesarea to the winner of the civil war. Further, we see inscriptional coins, where the reverse legend appears engraved in a few lines within a wreath or a dotted border. This article includes eleven distinct coin examples that belong to this group. Firstly, we find it on the bronze coins of Domitianus (Cat. Nos. 12, 14), bearing the magistrate’s name on them. The rest of the coins carry the epithets applied to the city, given in various forms. One coin of Hadrianus (Cat. No. 32), six coins of Severus Alexander (Cat. Nos. 133-137, 146), and two coins of Gordianus III (Cat. Nos. 156, 157).

Conclusion
Excluding the highly worn/poor condition and thus less legible similar specimens from the Niğde Museum’s Roman Provincial Coin collection, we have selected and displayed 164 Caesarean coins in our catalogue, spanning all dynasties from Claudius to Gordianus III. Forty are silver coins, and the remaining 124 are bronze.

This paper summarizes the diversity of legends and types of obverses and reverses on Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia held in the Niğde Museum’s collection. Based on what is known at this point, it is undeniable that Caesarean coinage is diverse. Considering that each coin in our work reflects the different and peculiar variation of the types and legends concerning both sides of the specimen, the coins in our catalogue are the only and unique, providing invaluable information about the region’s cultural, political, and religious life. The rules for the obverse design are relatively simple, reflecting the effigy of the imperial person, with an adequate inscription of their name and title, which indicates that the Roman authority and, in other words, the independence of the city ended. On the other hand, the reverses are a great source of information since they are purely local. Since the reverses of the provincial coins had a continuation of certain types used in the minting of coins during the earlier periods of the city’s autonomy, many of the coins issued at this time were associated with cults promoted and followed in the area even before the imperial age. The sacred Mount Argaeus, the most famous and frequently depicted image on the reverse of Caesarean coins, appears here, which most likely played a considerable role in people’s lives back then by becoming a symbol of the entire Caesarea. Some coins illustrate various aspects of mythology with deities and personifications (Artemis, Apollo, Tyche, and Nike) depicted on the reverses, which gives us an idea of how Greek mythology permeated the life of the city. Other coins depict the celebration of public games organized in honor of the imperial family, which, together with different imperial symbols appearing on the coins, show what part the Empire played in social life. Military-type coins, such as those with clasped hands holding a standard placed on a prow, depicted vexilla, and eagle of the Roman legions, reflect the interest in politics. In other words, it reflects the way that the Empire ’played’ politics. Further, other coins tell us about some great historical events and the victories of the emperor. Anyhow, it all together reflects the power of the Empire, as in the end, any symbol on the coins could be merged with the Imperial cultus.

However, it is impossible to fully understand how people socialized, what they believed in, and whom they prayed to, but coins definitely can draw the main lines of the picture of the things that

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74 Herodian describes the battle and victory of Septimius Severus in Cyzicus. Herodian. 3.2.2. He depicts the victory in Nicaea. Herodian. 3.2.10. Later writes how the army of Septimius Severus invades Cappadocia and starts the defense works there. Herodian. 3.3.1.

75 For more information, see above in the paragraph about legends of reverses.
prevailed in their lives at those times. In either case, this paper is a source of information and will significantly contribute to future iconographical numismatic studies, with a great variety of coins displayed in our paper. A few sufficiently exceptional specimens will extend the knowledge of Caesarean coins in general.

**Catalogue of Coins**

The description of each coin is followed by a reference, where possible. Auction catalogues have been used as a reference when there are none or when the coin has only a few references from published scientific catalogues or online museum collections. After that comes the catalogue number, metal, diameter, weight, die-axis, and inventory number.

**Claudius (AD 41-54)**

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<th>Coin</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AE 19 mm, 4.64 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 17.2.96</td>
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**Nero (AD 54-68)**

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<th>Coin</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>AR (hemidrachm) 1.59 gr, 14.3 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 5.2.91</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AR (hemidrachm) 1.59 gr, 14.3 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 5.2.91</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AR (hemidrachm) 1.55 gr, 14.7 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 35.1.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AR (hemidrachm) 1.38 gr, 13.9 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 2008/8</td>
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**Vespasianus (AD 69-79)**

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<td>1</td>
<td>AR (drachm) 3.54 gr, 17.3 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 8.8.83</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>AR (drachm) 3.54 gr, 17.3 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 8.8.83</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>AR (drachm) 3.54 gr, 17.3 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 8.8.83</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>AR (drachm) 3.54 gr, 17.3 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 8.8.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AR (drachm) 3.54 gr, 17.3 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 8.8.83</td>
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A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum

6 AR (hemidrachm) 1.79 gr, 15.3 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 31.1.90
Obv.: Laureate head of Vespasianus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΥЄΣΠΑΙΗΑ]
Rev.: Nike seated on globe, r., holding wreath.
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 21; Sydenham 1978, 95; Metcalf 1996, 18; RPC II 1660; Ganschow 2018, 72a: 141; BnF FG 257; Bertolami 41, 2017, Lot 260

7 AR (hemidrachm) 1.73 gr, 16.2 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 3.7.96
Titus (AD 79-81)
Obv.: Laureate head of Titus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΤΙΤΙΟΝ ΑΟΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΙΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ]
Rev.: Nike standing, r., holding wreath and palm branch;
Ref.: BMC Galatia 21-22; MacDonald 1901, p.583, 10; SNG v. Aulock 6367; SNG v. Aulock Nach. IV 8728; Sydenham 1978, 116; SNG Schweiz II 1762; Metcalf 1996, 19; RPC II 1661;ear 2001, 775; SNG Glasgow 2210; Ganschow 2018, 83a: 156; ANS 1944.100.58056; BnF FG 271; Boston 64.502

8 AR (hemidrachm) 1.78 gr, 15.1 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 10.1.92
Obv.: Laureate head of Titus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΤΙΟΝ ΑΟΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΙΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by wreath; [ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΕΠΙ ΓΑΛΛΟΥ, ΕΤ Γ] (= year 3 = 80/81)
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 25; Babelon 1898, 6752; BMC Galatia 27, pl.IX.2; SNG v. Aulock 6368; Sydenham 1978, 119; RPC II 1684; Ganschow 2018, 84: 157; BnF FG 269-270

Domitianus (Caesar AD 69-81, Augustus AD 81-96)
Obv.: Laureate head of Domitianus, r.; [ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΙΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑ]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by wreath; [ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΕΠΙ ΒΑCΤΟΥΧΥ ΤΟY, ΕΤ ΔΙ (= year 14 = 94/95)
Ref.: Babelon 1898, 6755 -6756; BMC Galatia 34; SNG Fitzwilliam 5431; Sydenham 1978, 131 (93/94); RPC II 1685; Ganschow 2018, 98: 177-178; BnF FG 286, 288-289

9 AE 15.8 mm, 4.78 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 6.25.79
Traianus (AD 98-117)
Obv.: Laureate head of Traianus, r., drapery on l. shoulder, aegis (?), globe beneath (?); AΥΤΟΚΑΙΤΙΟΝ ΑΟΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΙΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑ]
Rev.: Legend within wreath; [ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΕΠΙ ΒΑCΤΟΥΧΥ ΤΟY, ΕΤ ΔΙ (= year 15 = 95/96)
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 35; Babelon 1898, 6757; BMC Galatia 38; SNG Glasgow 2212; SNG Anamur 380; Ganschow 2018, 99: 178-182; BnF FG 287, 290; Freiburg 12141

10 AE 19.6 mm, 5.62 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 30.3.96
Obv.: Laureate head of Domitianus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΤΙΟΝ ΑΟΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΙΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑ]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by wreath; [ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΕΠΙ ΓΑΛΛΟΥ, ΕΤ ΔΙ (= year 3 = 80/81)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 35-36; Sydenham 1978, 132 (93/94); RPC II 1686;ear 2001, 870; Ganschow 2018, 96: 176; CNG 510, 2022, Lot 450; Roma 59, 2019, Lot 629

11 AE 17 mm, 4.02 gr, 1 h. Inv. No: 29.1.90
Obv.: Laureate head of Domitianus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΤΙΟΝ ΑΟΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΙΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑ]
Rev.: Legend within wreath; [ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΕΠΙ ΒΑCΤΟΥCHΥ ΤΟY, ΕΤ ΔΙ (= year 14 = 94/95)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 38; Sydenham 1978, 131 (93/94); RPC II 1685; Ganschow 2018, 98: 177-178; BnF FG 286, 288-289

13 AE 26.2 mm, 13.32 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 1.7.89
Obv.: Laureate head of Domitianus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΤΙΟΝ ΑΟΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΙΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑ]
Rev.: Legend within wreath; [ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΕΠΙ ΒΑCΤΟΤΟΥΧΥ ΤΟY, ΕΤ ΔΙ (= year 15 = 95/96)
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 35; Babelon 1898, 6757; Sydenham 1978, 135 (94/95); RPC II 1688; RPC Suppl. 4, 1688; Ganschow 2018, 99: 183; BnF K 3122, FG 291-293

14 AE 20.8 mm, 7.32 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 4.2.79
Obv.: Laureate head of Traianus, r., drapery on l. shoulder, aegis (?), globe beneath (?); AΤΤΟΚΑΙΤΙΟΝ ΑΟΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΙΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑ]
Rev.: Female bust (Artemis ?) in chiton, holding...
spear and patera; [ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ] Ϝ (not yet optimus = COS VI = 112-117)

Ref.: Blanchet 1901, 15; Forrer 1929, 7797; SNG Fitzwilliam 5435; Sydenham 1978, 195, 197; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 195b; SNG Cop 208; Metcalf 1996, 64a-c; Metcalf 1996, (Hoard) 285-351, pl.16-19; SNG Tübingen 4637; RPC III 3002-3006 (112-114); Ganschow 2018, 131: 221 (112-114); Boston 63.89; London 1860.0602.120

15 AR (didrachm) 6.75 gr, 20.7 mm, 6 h. Inv. No: T 3.1.85

Obv.: Laureate, draped bust of Traianus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝЄΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CЄB [ΓЄΡΜ ΔΑΚ]]

Rev.: Club; [ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ Ϝ (not yet optimus = COS VI = 112-117)]

Ref.: Hoffmann 1872, 1005; BMC Galatia 83; Sydenham 1978, 216; SNG Cop 214; Metcalf 1996, 69b; SNG Tübingen 4641; RPC III 3024 (112-114); Ganschow 2018, 137b: 230 (112-114); BnF FG 360; London 1981.0915.1

16 AR (drachm) 3.29 gr, 18.9 mm, 1 h. Inv. No: T 8.2.80

Obv.: Laureate, draped (?) bust of Traianus, r., or drapery on l. shoulder (?); [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝЄΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ ΑΡΙC [ΤΩ C]ЄΒ ΓЄΡ ΔΑ(KI)]

Rev.: Mount Argeus. At top, grotto/cave, surmounted by figure; [ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ Ϝ (not yet optimus = COS VI = 112-117)]

Ref.: Metcalf 1996, 71a-b; RPC III 3027, 3028 (112-114); Ganschow 2018, 134: 227-228 (112-114); BnF FG 360; London 1981.0915.1

17 AR (drachm) 3.50 gr, 19 mm, 6 h. Inv. No: T 1.7.96

Obv.: Laureate, draped bust of Traianus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝЄΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CЄB [ΓЄΡΜ ΔΑΚ]]

Rev.: Clasped hands holding standard on prow; [ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ Ϝ (not yet optimus = COS VI = 112-117)]

Ref.: Metcalf 1996, 71a-b; RPC III 3027, 3028 (112-114); Ganschow 2018, 134: 227-228 (112-114); BnF FG 360; London 1981.0915.1

18 AR (drachm) 3.19 gr, 19.3 mm, 6 h. Inv. No: 2.3.89

Obv.: Laureate, draped bust of Traianus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝЄΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ[Γ]ЄP ТΩ C]ЄΒ [ΓЄΡΜ ΔΑΚ]]

Rev.: Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; [ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ Ϝ (not yet optimus = COS VI = 112-117)]

Ref.: Edwards 1933, 463; Metcalf 1996, 82a; RPC III 3064 (114-116); Ganschow 2018, 146c (114-116); Agora 75, 2018, Lot 220

20 AR (drachm) 3.24 gr, 18.1 mm, 6 h. Inv. No: 8.1.97

Obv.: Laureate head of Traianus, r., drapery on l. shoulder; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝЄΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ ΑΡΙC [ΤΩ C]ЄΒ ΓЄΡ ΔΑ(KI)]

Rev.: Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; [ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ Ϝ (not yet optimus = COS VI = 112-117)]

Ref.: Edwards 1933, 463; Metcalf 1996, 82a; RPC III 3064 (114-116); Ganschow 2018, 146c (114-116)

21 AR (drachm) 3.03 gr, 18.6 mm, 6 h. Inv. No: T 1.6.94

Obv.: Laureate head of Traianus, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝЄΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ ΑΡΙC [ΤΩ C]ЄΒ ΓЄΡ ΔΑ(KI)]

Rev.: Mount Argeus surmounted by wreath; [ΕΠΙ OMOΥΛΟΥ, ΕΤ IϚ (= year 16 = 113/114)]

Ref.: Babelon 1898, 6765; Imhoof-Blumer 1898, p.17, 63; SNG v. Aulock 6409; Sydenham 1978, 237; SNG Cop 220; Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, 1704-1705; SNG Tübingen 4642; SNG Anamur 382; RPC III 3143; Ganschow 2018, 152a-d: 243-246 (112-113)

22 AE 16.2 mm, 3.32 gr, 1 h. Inv. No: 2017/6
Hadrianus (AD 117-138)

Obv.: Laureate head of Hadrianus, r., drapery on l. shoulder; [AYTO KAIC TPAI AAPIANOC CЄBACT]

Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by figure; ET Δ (= year 4 = 119/120)

Ref.: MacDonald 1901, p.588, 48; SNG v. Aulock 6411; Sydenham 1978, 258 (120/121); Metcalf 1996, 84; SNG Glasgow 2225; RPC III 3071; Ganschow 2018, 192: 320-321; BnF B 750; Boston 63.102; London 1927,1202.6

23 AR (hemidrachm) 1.76 gr, 14.6 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 12.1.92

Obv.: Laureate head of Hadrianus, r., drapery on l. shoulder; ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙC ΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CЄBACT

Rev.: Club; ET Δ (= year 4 = 119/120)

Ref.: Mionnet 1809, 55; BMC Galatia 143-145; MacDonald 1901, p.588, 47; SNG Fitzwilliam 5449; Sydenham 1978, 257 (120/121); SNG Cop 223; Metcalf 1996, 85; SNG Tübingen 4643; SNG Glasgow 2226; RPC III 3072; Ganschow 2018, 193a: 322-324; BnF FG 409; London G.2270

24 AR (hemidrachm) 1.84 gr, 14.8 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 2009/342

Obv.: Laureate head of Hadrianus, r., drapery on l. shoulder; ΑΥΤΟ KAIC TPAI [AAP]IANOC [CЄBACT]

Rev.: Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; ET (= year 4 = 119/120)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 254 (undated); SNG Cop 221; Metcalf 1996, 88 (120/122); SNG Tübingen 4647; RPC III 3077; Ganschow 2018, 194c: 326; London G.1025

25 AR (hemidrachm) 1.84 gr, 15.4 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 10.3.79

Obv.: Laureate head of Hadrianus, r., drapery on l. shoulder; [AYTO KAIC [TPAI AAP]IANOC CЄBACT]

Rev.: Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; ET Δ (= year 4 = 119/120)

Ref.: BMC Galatia 140-141; SNG Fitzwilliam 5450; SNG v. Aulock 6413; Sydenham 1978, 255 (120/121); Metcalf 1996, 86a; SNG Tübingen 4644; SNG Glasgow 2227; RPC III 3074; Ganschow 2018, 194a: 325; BnF FG 410-412

26 AR (hemidrachm) 1.63 gr, 13.9 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 18.14.96

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrianus, r.; ΑΥΤΟ KAIC TPAI AAPIANOC CЄBACT

Rev.: Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; ET (= year 4 = 119/120)

Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 70; BMC Galatia 142; MacDonald 1901, p.588, 46; SNG Fitzwilliam 5451; SNG v. Aulock 6412; Sydenham 1978, 256 (120/121); SNG Schweiz II 1767; Metcalf 1996, 86b; SNG Tübingen 4646; Scar 2001, 1232; SNG Glasgow 2228; RPC III 3075; Ganschow 2018, 194d: 327-331; BnF FG 413; Freiburg 12157

27 AR (hemidrachm) 1.64 gr, 15.2 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 2.8.96

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrianus, r.; [AYTO KAIC TPAI AAPIANOC CЄBACT]

Rev.: Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; ET Δ (= year 5 = 120/121)

Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 71; BMC Galatia 146; SNG v. Aulock 6414; Sydenham 1978, 260 (121/122); SNG Cop 224; RPC III 3076; Ganschow 2018, 197a: 334-335; BnF FG 414-415; London 1895.0508.155

28 AR (hemidrachm) 1.92 gr, 14.8 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 2014/3

Obv.: Laureate head of Hadrianus, r.; AAPIANOC CЄBACTOC

Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by figure; ΥΙΑΤΟC Γ ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤ (= COS III pater patriae = 128-138)

Ref.: BMC Galatia 119; Grose 1929, 9220; SNG v. Aulock 6416; Sydenham 1978, 263; SNG Cop 226; SNG Schweiz II 1768; Metcalf 1996, 92a; SNG Tübingen 4650 (119-128); RPC III 3087; Ganschow 2018, 169b: 288; London G.2266

29 AR (didrachm) 6.30 gr, 22.2 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 10.1.82

Obv.: Laureate head of Hadrianus, r.; AAPIANOC CЄΒΑC[ТОC]

Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by figure; ΥΙΑΤΟC Γ ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤ (= COS III pater patriae = 128-138)

Ref.: BMC Galatia 119; Grose 1929, 9220; SNG v. Aulock 6416; Sydenham 1978, 263; SNG Cop 226; SNG Schweiz II 1768; Metcalf 1996, 92a; SNG Tübingen 4650 (119-128); RPC III 3087; Ganschow 2018, 169b: 288; London G.2266
**Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161)**

Obv.: Bare head of Antoninus Pius, r.; AYTOKP ANTWN[CNOC] CEBACTOC

Rev.: Mount Argeus with trees; surmounted by figure; in exergue, star; ΥΠΑΤ Β [ΠΑ]Τ ΠΑΤΡ (= COS II pater patriae = 139)

Ref.: Metcalf 1996, 124b; SNG Tübingen 4658; Ganschow 2018, 210c: 364; RPC IV.3 Online 6923; London 1895,0508.156
A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum

Obv.: Bare head of Antoninus Pius, r.; [ΑΝΤΩΝ(Є)ΙΝΟC [CЄΒΑCΤΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus surmounted by wreath; KΑ[I]CΑΡЄ ΤΩ Π ΑΡΓ]ΑΙΩ, ΕΤ B (= year 2 = 138/139)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 308a; Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, 1709; Ganschow 2018, 221: 387; RPC IV.3 Online 7997; BnF FG 431

39 AE 15.1 mm, 2.74 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: 11.7.81
Obv.: Laureate head of Antoninus Pius, r.; ΑΥΤ[ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus surmounted by wreath; KΑ[I]CΑΡЄ ΤΩ Π ΑΡΓΑΙΩ, ЄΤ Ζ (= year 7 = 143/144)
Ref.: Babelon 1898, 6767; Ganschow 2018, 226; RPC IV.3 Online 7998; BnF FG 432; Savoca 3, 2017, Lot 589

40 AE 14.1 mm, 3.10 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2007/83
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Antoninus Pius, r., wearing paludamentum; [ΑΥΤ]Ο(Κ) ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟC [CЄΒΑCΤΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus surmounted by figure (?) ; conical top (?) ; [ΚΑΙCΑΡЄWN Τ Π ΑΡΓΑΙW], ЄΤ Θ (= year 8 = 144/145)
Ref.: ΕΤ H (= year 8 = 144/145): Conical top: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 309b; RPC IV.3 Online 6832
ΕΤ Θ (= year 9 = 145/146): Figure: BMC Galatia 156; Sydenham 1978, 310; Ganschow 2018, 227: 395; RPC IV.3 Online 6711
ΕΤ I (= year 10 = 146/147): Conical top: Ganschow 2018, 233-400; RPC Online IV.3 8523
ΕΤ ЏI (= year 16 = 152/153): Figure: Mionnet 1835, 81; Sydenham 1978, 320 (uncertain date); Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 314b; Ganschow 2018, 239: 414-421; RPC IV.3 Online 6720

41 AE 22.9 mm, 9.74 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 1.6.77
Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180)
Obv.: Laureate bust of Marcus Aurelius with cuirass, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus surmounted by figure; [ΥΠΑΤΟC Γ (= COS III = 161-166)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 181, pl.XI.1; Sydenham 1978, 337; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 337a; SNG Cop 243; SNG Schweiz II 1775; Ganschow 2018, 268b: 478-482; RPC IV.3 Online 6843

42 AR (didrachm) 6.38 gr, 21.1 mm, 6 h. Inv. No: T 21.4.82
Obv.: Laureate bust of Marcus Aurelius with cuirass, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus surmounted by figure; [ΥΠΑΤΟC Γ (= COS III = 161-166)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 169; SNG v. Aulock 6432; Sydenham 1978, 325; Metcalf 1996, 129f; Metcalf 1996, (Hoard) 587-603, pl.32-33; Ganschow 2018, 254h: 453-455; RPC IV.3 Online 6946; London 1860,0602.27

43 AR (didrachm) 6.95 gr, 20.9 mm, 6 h. Inv. No: T 1.3.85
Obv.: Laureate head of Marcus Aurelius, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus with tall conical top; [ΚΑΙCΑΡЄWN Τ Π ΑΡΓΑΙW], ЄΤ Θ (= year 2 = 161/162)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 181; SNG v. Aulock 6432; Sydenham 1978, 325; Metcalf 1996, 129f; Metcalf 1996, (Hoard) 587-603, pl.32-33; Ganschow 2018, 254h: 453-455; RPC IV.3 Online 6946

44 AR (didrachm) 6.95 gr, 20.9 mm, 6 h. Inv. No: T 1.3.85
Obv.: Laureate head of Marcus Aurelius, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus with tall conical top; [ΚΑΙCΑΡЄWN Τ Π ΑΡΓΑΙW], ЄΤ Θ (= year 2 = 161/162)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 181; SNG v. Aulock 6432; Sydenham 1978, 325; Metcalf 1996, 129f; Metcalf 1996, (Hoard) 587-603, pl.32-33; Ganschow 2018, 254h: 453-455; RPC IV.3 Online 6946

45 AE 20.7 mm, 8.19 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 8.5.41.82
Obv.: Laureate head of Marcus Aurelius, wearing cuirass and paludamentum, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus with tall conical top; [ΚΑΙCΑΡЄWN Τ Π ΑΡΓΑΙW], ЄΤ Θ (= year 2 = 161/162)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 181; Sydenham 1978, 337; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 337a; SNG Cop 243; SNG Schweiz II 1775; Ganschow 2018, 268b: 478-482; RPC IV.3 Online 6843

46 AE 23.4 mm, 10.19 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2011/70
Obv.: Laureate head of Marcus Aurelius, r.; [ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤΩΙΙΙΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argeus with tall conical top; [ΚΑΙCΑΡЄWN Τ Π ΑΡΓΑΙW], ЄΤ Θ (= year 2 = 161/162)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 181; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 338a; Metcalf 1996, 269c; RPC IV.3 Online 6860; CNG 132, 2006, Lot 129

47 AE 21.1 mm, 7.29 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: T 12.5.96
Obv.: Laureate (?) head of Marcus Aurelius, r.; [*AYTOK(PA) ANTWN[INOC]*]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with tall conical top; [KAIKAPECW[N T II APITA[IW], ET E (= year 5 = 164/165)]
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 338b; SNG Cop 244; Ganschow 2018, 271c-e: 504-505; RPC IV.3 Online 6861

AE 21.3 mm, 8.23 gr. 12 h. Inv. No: 6.24.79

Lucius Verus (AD 161-169)
Co-emperor with Marcus Aurelius

Obv.: Bare-headed, draped bust of Lucius Verus wearing cuirass and palladium, r.; [*AYTOKP[AA] OYHPOC CEBACTOC*]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by figure; VITIATOC B (= COS II = 161-166)
Ref.: Imhoof-Blumer 1883, p.418, 187; BMC Galatia 192; Grose 1929, 9224; Sydenham 1978, 351; Metcalf 1996, 131f; Metcalf 1996, (Hoard) 736-741, pl.41; Ganschow 2018, 277d: 527; RPC IV.3 Online 7032

AR (didrachm) 6.73 gr, 21.9 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 6.1.85

Obv.: Laureate head of Lucius Verus, r.; [*AYTOK[AA] OYHPOC [CE*]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with tall conical top; [KAIKAPECW[N T II APITA[IW], [CE] (= year 3 = 162/163)]
Ref.: BMC Galatia 198-200; Sydenham 1978, 360; Ganschow 2018, 281d: 561-565; RPC IV.3 Online 6867

AE 22.1 mm, 6.87 gr. 11 h. Inv. No: T 20.3.93

Obv.: Laureate head of Lucius Verus, r.; [*AYT[KAA] OYHPOC [CE*]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with tall conical top; KAICAPECW[N T II APITA[IW], ET E (= year 5 = 164/165)]
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 361b; Ganschow 2018, 282b: 576-577; RPC IV.3 Online 8010; Demos 4, 2021, Lot 462, 463

AE 20.6 mm, 7.07 gr. 12 h. Inv. No: T 1.8.95

Obv.: Laureate head of Lucius Verus wearing cuirass and palladium, r.; [*AYTOKPATWP OYHPOC*]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with tall conical top; KAICAPECW[N T II APITA[IW], ET E (= year 5 = 164/165)]
Ref.: Ganschow 2018, 282d: 578; RPC IV.3 Online 8011; BnF FG 469, 471

AE 21.8 mm, 7.07 gr. 11 h. Inv. No: 2007/77

Obv.: Laureate head of Lucius Verus, r.; [*AYTOKPA[AA] OYHPOC [CE*]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with tall conical top; [KAIKAPECW[N T II APITA[IW], [CE] (= year 5 = 164/165)]
Ref.: SNG Glasgow 2242; Ganschow 2018, 282e: 580 (as draped); RPC IV.3 Online 8010

AE 20.7 mm, 7.07 gr. 12 h. Inv. No: 2017/41

Commodus (AD 177-192)

Obv.: Laureate head of Commodus, r.; [AV][AT] M [AVP] [KOMO ANTWN[INOC]]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with trees; surmounted by star; VITIATOC Γ ΠΑΤ ΠΑΤΡΙ (= COS III = 181-182)

AR (didrachm) 4.41 gr. 20.6 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 2.3.94

Obv.: Laureate head of Commodus, r.; [AV][AT] M [AVP] [KOMO ANTWN[INOC]]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with trees; surmounted by star; VITIATOC Γ ΠΑΤ ΠΑΤΡΙ (= COS III = 183-185)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 208-210, pl.XI.6; Grose 1929, 9225; SNG v. Aulock 6443; Sydenham 1978, 372; SNG Cop 252 (183-186); SNG Schweiz II 1778; Metcalf 1996, 155d-g; Metcalf 1996, (Hoard) 834-836, 838, 840-845, 852-854, pl.47/ 862-866, 868, pl.48/ 905-912, pl.50/ 915-917, pl.51; SNG Glasgow 2244; Ganschow 2018, 300e-f, h: k. 625-630; RPC IV.3 Online 7112-7114, 7130; London 1979,0101.1142

AR (didrachm) 4.32 gr. 19.8 mm, 11 h. Inv. No: T 1.13.73
Obv.: Laureate head of Commodus, r.; [AV]T M AVP KOMO ANTWNI0C ([C(Graphics)]
Rev.: Nike standing on globe, r., holding wreath and palm branch; VIATOR Δ ΠΑΤ ΠΑΤΡΙ (= COS III = 183-185)
Ref.: SNG Fitzwilliam 5460; SNG v. Aulock 6444; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 372c, 373a; Metcalf 1996. 157a-c; Metcalf 1996. (Hoard) 925-930, pl.51; Ganschow 2018, 302b, f, l; RPC IV.3 Online 7121-7123
55 AR (didrachm) 4.27 gr, 20.4 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 20.1.82
Obv.: Laureate-headed bust of Commodus wearing cuirass and paludamentum, r.; [ΑVΤ Μ AVΡ Μ ΚΟΜΟ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC]
Rev.: Four corn-ears placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPCIA, CT I (= year 10 = 188/189)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 373e; Sear 2001, 304c: 637-638; RPC IV.3 Online 6895; ANS 1951.64.67
56 AE 25.8 mm, 11.14 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 23.11.95
Obv.: Laureate-headed bust of Commodus wearing cuirass and paludamentum, r.; ΚΟΜΟ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on inscribed altar; [ΜΗΤΡ]OΠΟΛЄ KAICAΡЄΙΑC, ΕΤ ΑΙ (= year 11 = 189/190)
Ref.: Hoffmann 1872, 1969; BMC Galatia 212; Sydenham 1978, 374; Weiß 1985, 27a; SNG Tübingen 4673; Ganschow 2018, 308b,d-e: 640-642; RPC IV.3 Online 6880; BnF FG 490; Boston 66.58
57 AE 29.3 mm, 17.40 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2013/40
Obv.: Laureate-headed bust of Commodus wearing cuirass and paludamentum, r.; ΚΟΜΟ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ0C
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaus placed on inscribed altar; [ΜΗΤΡ]ΟΠΟΙΟ ΚΑΙΚΑΡΡΙΑC[0C], CT IA (= year 11 = 189/190)
Ref.: Ganschow 2018, 329; RPC IV.3 Online 8017; BnF FG 506
58 AE 18.9 mm, 5.02 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 6.8.90
Septimius Severus (AD 193-211)
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; ΑΥ Α ΚΕΤΙ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟC
Rev.: Mount Argeaus surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙΟ ΚΑΙΚΑΡΡΙΑC[0C], CT B (= year 2 = 193/194)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 220; SNG Fitzwilliam 5462; Sydenham 1978, 388-389; SNG Cop 256; SNG...
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Schweiz II 1783; Ganschow 2018, 334e, h: 675; ANS 1911.87.19, 1992.41.48; London G.2277

63 AR (drachm) 2.78 gr, 18 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 2016/58
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; [AY Λ CCΠ ΚΕΙΥΗΠΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by star; in upper l. field, crescent; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙΑ, ΕΤ Κ (= year 5 = 196/197)
Ref.: SNG Tübingen 4675 (crescent is not mentioned, but it is shown on a coin); Ganschow 2018, 384b: 726-727

64 AR (drachm) 2.83 gr, 18.3 mm, 11 h. Inv. No: T 3.4.93
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; [AΥ Λ CЄΠ ΚЄΟΥΗΡΟC]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΕΤ IΔ (= year 14 = 205/206)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 399a; SNG Schweiz II 1785; Ganschow 2018, 403; London G.2279

65 AR (drachm) 2.98 gr, 17.8 mm, 11 h. Inv. No: 8.10.84
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; [Α CCΠ ΚЄΙΥΗΡΟC]
Rev.: Septimius Severus, togate, driving quadriga r., eagle-tipped scepter in r. hand, reins in l.; in field above, Mount Argaeus; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ(0) ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ(AC), ΕΤ B (= year 2 = 193/194)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 436a (uncertain date); Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 419c; Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, A1716A; Ganschow 2018, 351; Bucephalus 6, 2022, Lot 667; Leu 5, 2018, Lot 572

66 AE 29.7 mm, 15.78 gr, 1 h. Inv. No: T 13.7.93
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; [Α CCΠ ΚЄΙΥΗΡΟC]\(ΠΙ\(EΡ\(TIN\)]
Rev.: Distyle temple, with pellet in pediment, enclosing agalma of Mount Argaeus set on garlanded altar; [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ]\(ΕΤ\(ΙΔ\] (= year 13 = 204/205)
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 128; SNG Cop 264; Ganschow 2018, 399b; ANS 1974.226.144; BnF M 4879; CNG 91, 2012, Lot 583; Naumann 36, 2015, Lot 524

67 AE 30.4 mm, 13.22 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: T 11.2.94
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; [Α CCΠ ΚЄΙΥΗΡΟC]\(ΠΙ\(ΕΡ\(TIN\)]
Rev.: Tyche seated on throne l., holding patera and cornucopae; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΕΤ IΔ (= year 14 = 205/206)
Ref.: SNG v. Aulock 6463; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 432b; Weiß 1985, 30; Ganschow 2018, 406a

68 AE 21.6 mm, 5.74 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 5.22.85
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; [CMK. radiate head, r. (Howgego 1985, 12); ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Λ ΚΕΙΥΗΡΟC]
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on garlanded altar; [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ(0) ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ(AC)] \(ΕΤ\(Γ\] ? (= year 3 = 194/195)
Ref.: Ganschow 2018, 377: 721; Aquila 1, 2022, Lot 576

69 AE 30.5 mm, 15.78 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 10.4.85
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Λ ΚΕΙΥΗΡΟC
Rev.: Mount Argaeus between two agonistic prize crowns containing palm branch; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΕΤ II (= year 13 = 204/205)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 244; SNG v. Aulock 6459; Sydenham 1978, 427; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 428a, 429b; SNG Anamur 398; Ganschow 2018, 396d-m: 743; BnF AA.GR.23852

70 AE 30.4 mm, 13.22 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: T 11.2.94
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Λ ΚΕΙΥΗΡΟC
Rev.: Mount Argaeus placed on low base; surmounted by three stars, one on each top; [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΕΤ IΔ (= year 14 = 205/206)
Ref.: SNG v. Aulock 6463; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 432b; Weiß 1985, 30; Ganschow 2018, 406a
A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum

Ref.: Naumann 39, 2016, Lot 772

72 AE 28.7 mm, 13.72 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: T 3.10.90
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; [AY (KAI) A CЄΠ(T)] CЄOΥH[POC]
Rev.: Three corn-ears tied together; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPIA, CT ΙΔ (= year 14 = 205/206)
Ref.: SNG v. Aulock 6465; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 433a; Ganschow 2018, 72a; BnF FG 542

73 AE 23.2 mm, 7.75 gr. 12 h. Inv. No: T 2.11.92
Obv.: Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.; [AY (KAI) A CЄΠ(T)] CЄOΥH[POC]
Rev.: Four corn-ears placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPI(A)[C], ?
Ref.: ΕΤ Β (= year 2 = 193/194): BMC Galatia 237; Sydenham 1978, 415; Ganschow 2018, 354c; BnF B 756
ΕΤ ΙΔ (= year 14 = 205/206): BMC Galatia 248; Sydenham 1978, 432; Ganschow 2018, 424a

74 Iulia Domna (AD 193-217)
Wife of Septimius Severus
Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Domna, r.; IOΥΛIA ΔΟΜΝΑ [AΥΓO(ΥC)]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPIA, CT ΙΔ (= year 13 = 204/205)
Ref.: SNG v. Aulock 6475; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 443b; Ganschow 2018, 475c: 828; BnF FG 558

75 AR (drachm) 3.12 gr, 19.4 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: 3.14.92
Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Domna, r.; [ΙΟΥΛIA ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑΥΓ]
Rev.: Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPIA, CT Ε (= year 16 = 207/208)
Ref.: -

76 AE 30.2 mm, 14.33 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 5.16.92
Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Domna, r.; IOΥΛIA ΔΟΜΝΑ [AΥΓ]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with three stars, one on each top; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPIA, CT ΙΔ (= year 14 = 205/206)
Ref.: -

77 AE 31.4 mm, 14.01 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 11.3.93
Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Domna, r.; IOΥΛIA ΔΟΜΝΑ [AΥΓ]
Rev.: Mount Argaeus between two agonistic prize crowns containing palm branch; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPIA, COINOC ΦΙΑΑΑΞΑΦΙΟ[(C)], CT ΙΔ (= year 13 = 204/205)
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 151; Babelon 1898, 6782; SNG Fitzwilliam 5469; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 464a; Ganschow 2018, 837; BnF FG 558

78 AE 29.1 mm, 13.89 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 3.14.92
Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Domna, r.; [ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑΥΓ[OΥC)]
Rev.: Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPIA, CT Ε (= year 16 = 207/208)
Ref.: -

79 AE 29.2 mm, 14.25 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 6.1.86
Obv.: Bare, draped, cuirassed bust of young Caracalla, r.; [MAP] AΥΦΛΗΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΙ KAI
Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by star, (in upper l. field, crescent (?)); ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAPIA, CT ΙΔ (= year 5 = 196/197)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 264-266; SNG Fitzwilliam 5473; SNG v. Aulock 6483; Sydenham 1978, 467-469; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 470a; SNG Cop 269; SNG Schweiz II 1791; Ganschow 2018, 535: 879-880; Leeds 1001; London 1935,0619.53

80 AR (drachm) 2.83 gr, 17 mm, 11 h. Inv. No: 3.14.80
Obv.: Laureate head of Caracalla, r.; AY KAI M ΑΥΠΗ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC
Rev.: Mount Argaeus with trees, surmounted by figure; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ KAICAP, CT ΙΓ (= year 13 =
81 AR (drachm) 2.19 gr, 19.2 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 2
Obv.: Laureate head of Caracalla, r.; [AY KAI M]
AYPHAI ANTWNINO[C]
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on altar;
[MHTPOΠ KAICAPI, ΚΤ Π (year 13 = 204/205)]
Ref.: Babelon 1898, 6786; BMC Galatia 274; Ganschow 2018, 543d; BnF FG 595

82 AE 30.6 mm, 14.68 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 12.8.95
Obv.: Laureate head of Caracalla, r.; AYPKAI M AYPHAI ANTWNINOC
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on garlanded altar; surmounted by star; MHTPOΠ KAICAPI, ΚΤ Π (year 13 = 204/205)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 272; Sydenham 1978, 487; SNG Schweiz II 1792; Ganschow 2018, 544i; ANS 1944.100.62582; Boston 64.1441

83 AE 31.1 mm, 15.86 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 8.530.82
Obv.: Laureate head of Caracalla, r.; AYPKAI M AYPHAI ANTWNINOC
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on garlanded altar; surmounted by star; MHTPOΠ KAICAPI, ΚΤ Π (year 13 = 204/205)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 272; Sydenham 1978, 487; Ganschow 2018, 544f-h: 888; ANS 1944.100.62583, 1911.87.29; Boston 64.1441

84 AE 31.9 mm, 15.86 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 10.1.81
Obv.: Laureate head of Caracalla, r.; Cmk.: radiate head, r., (Howgego1985, 12); [AY KAI M] AYPHAI ANTWNINOC
Rev.: Mount Argeus between two agonistic prize crowns containing palm branch; [Δ K]OINOC, КСΩΥΡΗΠΙΟΣ ΦΙ[ΑΔΑΣΑΦΙΟΣ, ΚΤ Π (year 13 = 204/205)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 493 (Rev), 494 (Obv); Ganschow 2018, 553: 900-904; BnF FG 599; ANS 1944.100.51946

85 AE 29.2 mm, 14.16 gr, 1 h. Inv. No: 7.2.83
Geta (as Caesar AD 198-209)
Obv.: Bare, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta, r.; (?) [A CЄΠΤΙΤΙ] ΙΕ[Σ]ΑΙC(KAI)
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on garlanded altar; MHTPOΠ KAICAPI[C], ΚΤ Π (year 13 = 204/205)
Ref.: Mionnet 1809, 154; SNG Cop 275; Ganschow 2018, 627: 972; ANS 1911.87.30; BnF FG 615; CNG 249, 2011, Lot 263

86 AE 29.4 mm, 13.82 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: 2007/213

Elagabalus (AD 218-222)
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; AY K Μ AYPHAIO AN[TWNCEIN]
Rev.: Inscribed altar surmounted by four corn ears; [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙ KAICA, ΚΤ Λ (year 1 = 218)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 482 (as Caracalla); Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 527b (as Δ); Ganschow 2018, 678: 1018; RPC VI Online 6651; ANS 1944.100.62481

87 AE 23.5 mm, 8.35 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 3.3.89
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; AYPKAI M AYPHAI ANTWNINOC[Σ] (CΣ)
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; surmounted by three figures; MHTPOΠ KAICAPIA, ΚΤ Π (year 2 = 218/219)
Ref.: MacDonald 1901, p.593, 80; SNG Glasgow 2266; Ganschow 2018, 686k-l; ANS 1944.100.62591; BnF FG 578; Boston 64.1444; Leeds 1570

88 AE 28.4 mm, 11.87 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 16.2.88
Obv.: Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; Cmk.: radiate head, r., (Howgego1985, 12); [AY K Μ AYPHAIO ΟC] ANTWNCEIN[Σ] (CΣ)
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; surmounted by three figures; MHTPOΠ KAICAPIA, ΚΤ Π (year 2 = 218/219)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 291; Sydenham 1978, 515-516; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 519a; Ganschow 2018, 686k-u: 1033; RPC VI Online 6666; ANS 1911.87.33; Naumann 53, 2017, Lot 586

89 AE 27.6 mm, 12.41 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 15.1.82
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on
inscribed altar; [MHTPOΠ KAIÇAPIA(C),
N]ΈΠΟΚΟ, ΚΤ Β (= year 2 = 218/219)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 289; Sydenham 1978, 513;
SNG Tübingen 4684; Ganschow 2018, 687a-e;
RPC VI Online 6662; ANS 1953.171.1395; BnF K 3164; Leeds 1571

90  AE 25.9 mm, 9.91 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 1.3.73
Obv.: Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on
inscribed altar; surmounted by three figures; one
on each summit; MHTPOΠ KAIÇAPIA(C),
NΈΠΟΚΟ, ΚΤ Β (= year 2 = 218/219)
Ref.: SNG Tübingen 4685; Ganschow 2018, 688e-h; 4687; Ganschow 2018, 697d: 1051-1053; ANS 1911.87.34, 1953.171.1396; BnF FG 582; Leeds 1574

91  AE 26.9 mm, 12.30 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2.7.87
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Tyche seated on throne L, holding Mount Argeaeus and cornucopiae; [MHTΠΟΠΟ ΚΑΙΓΑΠΙΑ(C), ΚΤ Β (= year 2 = 218/219)
Ref.: As radiate: BMC Galatia 294, pl.XII.6; SNG v. Aulock 6501; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 520a; Ganschow 2018, 690; RPC VI Online 6675

92  AE 28.1 mm, 9.85 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2011/211
Obv.: Laureate head of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Altar, decorated with small Mount Argeaeus,
surmounted by four corn ears; MHTΠΟΠΟ ΚΑΙΓΑΠΙΑ(C), ΚΤ Β (= year 2 = 218/219)
Ref.: Tourneur 1913, p.126, 49; Sydenham 1978, 523-524; Ganschow 2018, 697: 1055-1059; RPC VI Online 6702; BnF B 757

93  AE 28.2 mm, 11.90 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 1.4.94
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on
garlanded altar; surmounted by three figures;
MHTΠΟΠΟ ΚΑΙΓΑΠΙΑ(C), ΚΤ Β (= year 3 = 219/220)
Ref.: MacDonald 1901, p.593, 81; SNG Glasgow 2267; Ganschow 2018, 691b; RPC VI Online 6683; BnF K 3171

94  AE 24.2 mm, 8.70 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 5.3.89
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on altar;
MHTΠΟΠΟ KAICAPIA(C), ΚΤ Γ (= year 3 = 219/220)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 522; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 522a; SNG Cop 283; SNG Tübingen 4687; Ganschow 2018, 697d: 1051-1053; ANS 1911.87.34, 1953.171.1396; BnF FG 582; Leeds 1574

95  AE 27.9 mm, 10.41 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2.5.94
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on altar;
MHTΠΟΠΟ KAICAPIA(C), ΚΤ Γ (= year 3 = 219/220)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 522; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 522a; SNG Cop 283; SNG Tübingen 4687; Ganschow 2018, 697d: 1051-1053; ANS 1911.87.34, 1953.171.1396; BnF FG 582; Leeds 1574

96  AE 26.7 mm, 11.93 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 1.4.94
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on
garlanded altar; surmounted by three figures;
MHTΠΟΠΟ KAICAPIA(C), ΚΤ Γ (= year 3 = 219/220)
Ref.: Ganschow 2018, 698: 1060-1062; RPC VI Online 6703; BnF FG 583, 643

97  AE 28.2 mm, 11.90 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 8.5.83
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; 
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on
inscribed altar; surmounted by figure;
MHTΠΟΠΟ KAICAPIA(C), ΚΤ Γ (= year 3 = 219/220)
Ref.: MacDonald 1901, p.593, 81; SNG Glasgow 2267; Ganschow 2018, 691b; RPC VI Online 6683; BnF K 3171
Serhat FOÇA

Ref.: SNG Fitzwilliam 5474; SNG v. Aulock 6503; Sydenham 1978, 521a; SNG Cop 281-282; SNG Tübingen 4686; Ganschow 2018, 700b-i: 1064-1069; RPC VI Online 6696; ANS 1953.171.1397; BnF FG 590, 644, K 3165

98 AE 28.1 mm, 12.25 gr. 6 h. Inv. No: 3.1.87
Obv.: Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; ΑΥ Κ Μ [ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΑΝΤWΝЄΙΝOC ΣЄ]
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ЄΤ Γ (= year 3 = 219/220)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 521b; Ganschow 2018, 700k -l; RPC VI Online 6700; ANS 1944.100.6259, 1951.64.71; Harlan 218, 2022, Lot 314

99 AE 26.8 mm, 11.88 gr. 12 h. Inv. No: 8.9.80
Obv.: Laureate, cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, l. with spear and shield; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙ ΑΝΤWΝЄΙΝOC
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ЄΤ Γ (= year 3 = 219/220)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 521; SNG Cop 280; Ganschow 2018, 700m-n: 1070; RPC VI Online 6697; BnF FG 581

100 AE 32.8 mm, 12.04 gr. 12 h. Inv. No: T 1.14.94
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; ΑΥ [Κ Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΑΝΤWΝЄΙΝOC]
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ЄΤ Δ (= year 4 = 220/221)
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 212; SNG Fitzwilliam 5475; Sydenham 1978, 527f; SNG Tübingen 4690; Ganschow 2018, 714a-i: 1090-1093; RPC VI Online 6722; BnF FG 588

101 AE 27.3 mm, 11.85 gr. 6 h. Inv. No: T 5.20.85
Obv.: Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙ ΑΝΤWΝЄΙΝOC
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; surmounted by figure; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ЄΤ Δ (= year 4 = 220/221)
Ref.: Ganschow 2018, 708p-s: 1086; RPC VI Online 6712; BnF 1966.453, AA,GR.1190

102 AE 29.7 mm, 12.85 gr. 6 h. Inv. No: 2007/197
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙ ΑΝΤWΝЄΙΝOC
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ЄΤ Є (= year 5 = 221/222)
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 212; SNG Fitzwilliam 5475; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 527e-f; SNG Tübingen 4690; Ganschow 2018, 714a-i: 1090-1093; RPC VI Online 6722; ANS 1944.100.62599, 1953.171.1398; BnF FG 588

103 AE 27.9 mm, 11.94 gr. 12 h. Inv. No: T 9.6.85
Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus, r.; ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΙΣΑ ΣЄΒΑΣΤΗ
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ЄΤ Ε (= year 5 = 221/222)
Ref.: Mionnet 1835, 212; SNG Fitzwilliam 5475; Sydenham 1978, 527f; SNG Tübingen 4690; Ganschow 2018, 714a-i: 1090-1093; RPC VI Online 6722; BnF FG 588

104 AE 26.9 mm, 11.83 gr. 12 h. Inv. No: 1.26.75

Iulia Maesa (AD 218-224)

Grandmother of Elagabalus and S. Alexander

Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Maesa, r.; ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΙΣΑ ΣЄΒΑΣΤΗ
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar, surmounted by three figures; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ЄΤ Β (= reign of Elagabalus = year 2 = 218/219)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 296; SNG v. Aulock 6507; Sydenham 1978, 530; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 530a, 531a; Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, 1721; Weiß 1985, 34; Ganschow 2018, 722a-d: 1100; RPC VI Online 6675

105 AE 30.4 mm, 13.79 gr. 11 h. Inv. No: T 7.1.94
Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Maesa, r., wearing stephane; ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΙΣΑ ΣЄΒΑΣΤΗ
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on
A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum

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inscribed altar, surmounted by three figures, one on each top; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ [KAICAPI(μετωπίο)], ET Β (reign of Elagabalus = year 2 = 218/219)

Ref.: BMC Galatia 295-296; MacDonald 1901, p.594, 83; SNG Fitzwilliam 5481; SNG v. Aulock 6507; Sydenham 1978, 529; SNG Glasgow 2269; Ganschow 2018, 723c-f; 1103; RPC VI Online 6675; Leeds 1573

106 AE 28.3 mm, 10.75 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: T 7.1.83

Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Maesa, r., wearing stephane; ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΒΕCAΣΤΗ

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙ, ΕΤ Β (double-struck) (reign of Elagabalus = year 2 = 218/219)

Ref.: Löbbecke p.351, 11; Sydenham 1978, 531; Ganschow 2018, 722m; RPC VI Online 6678; Ares 1, 2019, Lot 290

107 AE 28.1 mm, 13.20 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 5.1.86

Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Maesa, r.; [ΙΟ]ΥΛΙΑ ΒΕCAΣΤΗ

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙ, ΕΤ Γ (reign of Elagabalus = year 3 = 219/220)

Ref.: -

108 AE 25.8 mm, 10.82 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 6.14.79

Obv.: Draped bust of Iulia Maesa, r.; ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΒΕCAΣΤΗ

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙ, ΕΤ Δ (reign of Elagabalus = year 4 = 220/221)

Ref.: BMC Galatia 298; MacDonald 1901, p.594, 84; Grose 1929, 9229; SNG Schweiz 1797 (writing); SNG Glasgow 2270; Ganschow 2018, 736; RPC VI Online 6736; BnF FG 663; Münster M 1383

110 AE 26.6 mm, 11.88 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 1.4.73

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ Μ] ΒΕCΥΟΥ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔΡΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on garlanded altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙ, ΕΤ Α (= year 1 = 222)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 533; SNG Anamur 406; RPC VI Online 6738; BnF FG 674; Münster M 1383

111 AE 27.1 mm, 12.34 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 8.1.81

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; Cmk.: radiate head, r., (Howggo 1985, 12); ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔΡΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on garlanded altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙ, ΕΤ Α (= year 1 = 222)

Ref.: -

112 AE 26.6 mm, 11.98 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 1.27.75

Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; Cmk.: radiate head, r., (Howggo 1985, 12); ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔΡΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on garlanded altar; surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙ, ΕΤ Δ (= year 1 = 222)

Ref.: BMC Galatia 298; MacDonald 1901, p.594, 84; Grose 1929, 9229; SNG Schweiz 1797 (picture); SNG Glasgow 2270; Ganschow 2018, 737a-g; 1121-1123; RPC VI Online 6735; BnF FG 661-662

113 AE 26.7 mm, 11.48 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 2009/192

Obv.: Radiate head of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ Μ] ΒΕCΥΟΥ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔΡΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on garlanded altar; surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΙΟ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙ, ΕΤ Δ (= year 1 = 222)
Serhat FOÇA

Ref.: Ganschow 2018, 737k: 1124-1125; RPC VI Online 6734

114AE 26.6 mm, 12.63 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 16.3.93

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ Μ] ΑΥΡΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on inscribed altar; surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Α (= year 1 = 222)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 297; SNG Fitzwilliam 5482; SNG v. Aulock 6510; Sydenham 1978, 536; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 537a; SNG Schweiz II 1798 (writing/picture); Ganschow 2018, 737x;
RPC VI Online 6736; BnF FG 659; Freiburg 12581

115AE 27.4 mm, 11.55 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 1.6.95

Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥΡΗ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on inscribed altar; surmounted by star; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Α (= year 1 = 222)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 538a; SNG Cop 287; Ganschow 2018, 737h; RPC VI Online 6733; BnF FG 658

116AE 25.7 mm, 11.84 gr, 12 hr. Inv. No: 4.16.92

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Mount Argeaeus placed on inscribed low base; surmounted by three figures: ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Α (= year 3 = 223/224)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 534a; SNG Cop 288; Ganschow 2018, 750; RPC VI Online 6753

117AE 27.4 mm, 12.14 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2.3.90

Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Mount Argeaeus placed on inscribed low base; surmounted by figure; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Α (= year 3 = 223/224)
Ref.: -

118AE 26.3 mm, 11.97 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: 1.7.87

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; Cmk.: radiate head, r. (Howgego 1985, 12); [ΑΥ Κ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Distyle temple, enclosing agalma of Mount Argeaeus with crescent and star above; globe in pediment; [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Γ] (= year 3 = 223/224)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 544a; SNG Anamur 404; Ganschow 2018, 759a; RPC VI Online 6758; BnF AA GR. 1183

119AE 25.6 mm, 11.81 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2012/32

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Distyle temple, enclosing agalma of Mount Argeaeus; star in pediment; [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Γ] (= year 3 = 223/224)
Ref.: Weiß 1985, 36c; Sydenham 1978, 544; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 545a; SNG Cop 290; SNG Anamur 405; Ganschow 2018, 761a-g: 1150-1152; RPC VI Online 6758

120AE 27.1 mm, 12.11 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: T 3.4.86

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Four corn-ears placed on garlanded altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Γ (= year 3 = 223/224)
Ref.: Weiß 1985, 36c; Sydenham 1978, 544; Ganschow 2018, 764b: 1155-1156; RPC VI Online 6765

121AE 22.4 mm, 8.12 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 1.8.73

Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Kalathos containing four corn-ears; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Γ (= year 3 = 223/224)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 308; MacDonald 1901, p.594; 86; Sydenham 1978, 548; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 548a-b; SNG Glasgow 2272; Ganschow 2018, 765x; RPC VI Online 6767; BnF FG 670

122AE 23.1 mm, 7.89 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 2.11.94

Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; Cmk.: indistinct; ΑΥ Κ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeaeus placed on garlanded altar; surmounted by wreath; [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙ, ΚΤ Δ (= year 4 = 224/225)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 308; Sydenham 1978, 556; Ganschow 2018, 779a; RPC VI Online 6782

123AE 26.9 mm, 11.32 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 8.8.90

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ
A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on garlanded altar; surmounted by wreath; MH\z{\textit{H}}\z{T}PO\z{\textit{H}}O\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{C}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{CA}}, CT \z{\textit{E}} (= year 4 = 224/225)

Ref.: SNG Fitzwilliam 5483; Sydenham 1978, 559; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 557a; SNG Tübingen 4691; SNG Anamur 409; Ganschow 2018, 779k-m: 1181-1182; RPC VI Online 6783; Cambridge 175635

124 AE 26.2 mm, 12.74 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2.14.94

Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ K CЄΟΥ AAΣΞΑΝ

Rev.: Four corn-ears placed on garlanded (?) altar; MH\z{\textit{H}}\z{T}PO\z{\textit{H}}O\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{C}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{CA}}, CT \z{\textit{E}} (= year 4 = 224/225)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 559a; Ganschow 2018, 781-782: 1188; RPC VI Online 6788

125 AE 22.8 mm, 7.21 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 20.3.82

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; Cnk.: radiate head, r. (Howgego 1985, 12); [AY] K M A CЄΟΥ [H] AAΣΞΑΝ[ΔΠ]

Rev.: Mount Argaeus surmounted by wreath; MH\z{\textit{H}}\z{T}PO\z{\textit{H}}O\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{C}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{CA}}, CT \z{\textit{E}} (= year 5 = 225/226)

Ref.: BMC \textit{Galatia} 310; Sydenham 1978, 560, 560a; SNG Schweiz II 1799; Ganschow 2018, 787b, e: 1195-1196; RPC VI Online 6799; Leeds 1577

126 AE 24.9 mm, 11.58 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 10.8.90

Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; Cnk.: radiate head, r. (Howgego 1985, 12); [AY] K M A CЄΟΥ [H] AAΣΞΑΝ[ΔΠ]

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on altar with two garlands; [MH]\z{\textit{H}}\z{T}PO\z{\textit{H}}O\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{C}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{CA}}, CT \z{\textit{E}} (= year 5 = 225/226)

Ref.: -

127 AE 26.5 mm, 11.24 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 6.4.85

Obv.: Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; Cnk.: radiate head, r. (Howgego 1985, 12); [AY] K M A CЄΟΥ AAΣΞΑΝ[ΔΠ]

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaeus placed on garlanded altar; MH\z{\textit{H}}\z{T}PO\z{\textit{H}}O\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{C}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{CA}}, CT \z{\textit{E}} (= year 5 = 225/226)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 560d; SNG Cop 294; Ganschow 2018, 790b: 1197; RPC VI Online 6794

128 AE 25.6 mm, 11.93 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 9.1.84

Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; Cnk.: radiate head, r.; (Howgego 1985, 12); [AY] K M A CЄΟΥ AAΣΞΑΝ[ΔΠ]

Rev.: Three corn-ears tied together; MH\z{\textit{H}}\z{T}PO\z{\textit{H}}O\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{C}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{CA}}, CT \z{\textit{E}} (= year 5 = 225/226)

Ref.: BMC \textit{Galatia} 315; Tourneur 1913, p.126, 50; SNG v. Aulock 6517; Ganschow 2018, 812a-h: 1222; RPC VI Online 6815; BnF FG 685

130 AE 21.1 mm, 6.32 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: T 1.13.96

Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; Cnk.: radiate head, r. (Howgego 1985, 12); [AY] K M A CЄΟΥ AAΣΞΑΝ[ΔΠ]

Rev.: Three corn-ears tied together; MH\z{\textit{H}}\z{T}PO\z{\textit{H}}O\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{C}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{CA}}, CT \z{\textit{E}} (= year 6 = 226/227)

Ref.: BMC \textit{Galatia} 313, pl.XII.13; Sydenham 1978, 563, 563b; Sydenham 1978, (Supp.) 563f-g; Ganschow 2018, 797: 1201-1204; RPC VI Online 6807; BnF FG 681B

132 AE 27.9 mm, 12.21 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: T 8.7.93

Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; Cnk.: radiate head, r. (Howgego 1985, 12); [AY] K M A CЄΟΥ AAΣΞΑΝ[ΔΠ]

Rev.: Legend in lines: MH\z{\textit{H}}\z{T}PO\z{\textit{H}}O\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{C}}\z{\textit{A}}\z{\textit{I}}\z{\textit{CA}}, CT \z{\textit{E}} (= year 6 = 226/227)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 576a; SNG Cop 296; Ganschow 2018, 823y; RPC VI Online 6823

133AE 21.1 mm, 8.33 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 4.8.92
Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔP
Rev.: Legend in lines: ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΩΚΣ
ΚΑΙΚΑΠΙΑ, ΕΤ ζ (= year 6 = 226/227)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 575; Ganschow 2018, 823n: 1231;
RPC VI Online 6823

134AE 21.7 mm, 7.61 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 5.1.83
Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔP
Rev.: Legend in lines: ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΩΚΣ
ΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΑC, ΕΤ Ϛ (= year 6 = 226/227)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 574; Ganschow 2018, 823b: 1232-1233;
RPC VI Online 6823

135AE 22.9 mm, 7.07 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 12
Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ] CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔP
Rev.: Legend in lines: ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΩΚΣ
ΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΑ[AC], ΕΤ Ϛ (= year 6 = 226/227)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 321; MacDonald 1901, p.595, 90; Sydenham 1978, 574;
SNG Tübingen 4693; SNG Glasgow 2276; Ganschow 2018, 823b: 1238;
RPC VI Online 6823

136AE 21.8 mm, 8.01 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: T 12
Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔP
Rev.: Legend in lines: ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΩΚΣ
ΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΑ[AC], ΕΤ Ϛ (= year 6 = 226/227)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 575a; Ganschow 2018, 823n: 1232-1233;
RPC VI Online 6823

137AE 23.1 mm, 7.58 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 9.7.85
Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔP
Rev.: Emperor on horse galloping, r., wearing chlamys, javelin in upraised r. hand; ΜΗΤΡΟ
ΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΑ[AC], ΕΤ Ϛ (= year 6 = 226/227)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 320; Sydenham 1978, 573; Ganschow 2018, 825b; RPC VI Online 6829; BnF 1973.98

140AE 21.2 mm, 6.10 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 8.29.80
Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔP
Rev.: Mount Argeus surmounted by wreath (?); [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΩΚΣ] ΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΑ[AC], ΕΤ Ϛ (= year 7 = 227/228)
Ref.: Without wreath: Babelon 1898, 6790; MacDonald 1901, p.595, 91; Sydenham 1978, 580; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 580c; SNG Cop 297; Ganschow 2018, 830a-e; RPC VI Online 6837; Leeds 1579
With wreath: Babelon 1898, 6790; MacDonald 1901, p.595, 91; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 580d; SNG Cop 298; SNG Glasgow 2277; Ganschow 2018, 831a-g: 1253-1254; RPC VI Online 6844; BnF FG 696

141AE 26.3 mm, 11.61 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 9.7.85
Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔP
Rev.: Mount Argeus surmounted by wreath (?); [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΩΚΣ] ΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΑ[AC], ΕΤ Ϛ (= year 7 = 227/228)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 580a-b, c, 581a; Ganschow 2018, 830f-p: 1249-1251; RPC VI Online 6835; Freiburg 12197

142AE 27.1 mm, 12.22 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 2008/9
Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; [ΑΥ Κ] CЄΟΥΗ ΑΑЄΞΑΝΔP
Rev.: Kalathos containing four corn-ears; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΩΚΣ
ΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΑ[AC], ΕΤ Ϛ (= year 7 = 227/228)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 333, pl. XIII.5; SNG v. Aulock
[129x747]A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum

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6520: Sydenham 1978, 588; SNG Tübingen 4695; Ganschow 2018, 835: 1266-1267; RPC VI Online 6847; BnF 6428

143 AE 22.9 mm, 7.83 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 19.3.93

Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥ ΑΛЄΞΑΝ
Rev.: Kalathos containing four corn-ears; MHTPO [Κ]AICA, CT Z (= year 7 = 227/228)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 333, pl. XIII.5; SNG v. Aulock 6520; Sydenham 1978, 589; SNG Tübingen 4695; Ganschow 2018, 835: 1263-1265; RPC VI Online 6847; BnF FG 703

144 AE 22.4 mm, 8.02 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2007/82

Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.; ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝ
Rev.: Kalathos containing five corn-ears; ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΑΙC, ЄΤ Ζ (= year 7 = 227/228)
Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 590; Ganschow 2018, 836: 1268; RPC VI Online 6847

145 AE 22.3 mm, 8.87 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 18.3.93

Obv.: Radiate and draped bust of Severus Alexander, r.: ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔ
Rev.: Legend in lines: ΜΗΤΡΟΠ[Ο]ΛЄWC ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑC, ЄΤ Ζ (= year 7 = 227/228)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 334; SNG v. Aulock 6521; Sydenham 1978, 591; Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, 1726; Ganschow 2018, 837d: 1270; RPC VI Online 6845; BnF FG 704

146 AE 22.6 mm, 7.99 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: 2009/194

Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r., with drapery on shoulder (?); ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥΗ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔ
Rev.: Three corn-ears tied together; MHTPO KAICAP, CT Z (= year 7 = 227/228)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 332; Sydenham 1978, 587, 587a; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 590a; SNG Schweiz II 1803; SNG Glasgow 2278; Ganschow 2018, 838a-f, 838g-h: 1272-1274; RPC VI Online 6848

147 AE 21 mm, 6.71 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 1.11.94

Obv.: Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.: ΑΥ Κ CЄΟΥ HAΛЄΞΑΝΔ
Rev.: Three corn-ears tied together; MHTPO KAICA, CT H (= year 8 = 228/229)
Ref.: Mionnet 1809, 199; Sydenham 1978, 596; SNG Tübingen 4696; SNG Anamur 415-417; Ganschow 2018, 843f: 1286; RPC VI Online 6833; BnF AA.GR. 25794; Boston 63.2640, 63.2649; Freiburg 12199

148 AE 20.6 mm, 6.58 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2018/35

Gordianus III (AD 238-244)

Obv.: Laureate, draped, cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CC
Rev.: Mount Argaean; to l. and r., pellet; MHTPO K[AICA B NE], ΕΤ Ε (= year 5 = 241/242)
Ref.: Bland 1991a, 64; Bland 1991b, 122-123; Bland 1996, 63-63A; Ganschow 2018, 897c-e; RPC VII.2 3372; BnF FG 729; Freiburg 12204; Bucephalus 2, 2022, Lot 514

149 BI (dirhachm) 5.23 gr, 19.4 mm, 12 h. Inv. No: T 3.10.95

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaean placed on altar; MHTPO KAIC N, CT Δ (= year 4 = 240/241)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 342; Sydenham 1978, 607; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 613c; Bland 1991b, 71; Bland 1996, 112; SNG Tübingen 4702; Ganschow 2018, 881k; RPC VII.2 3339; BnF FG 722

150 AE 27.5 mm, 10.97 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 1.5.89

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; ΑΥ Κ Μ Α[ΝΤ] ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC C(C)
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaean placed on altar; MHTPO KAICA B NC, CT Δ (= year 4 = 240/241)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 343; Sydenham 1978, 608; SNG Cop 309; Bland 1991b, 72; Bland 1996, 114; Ganschow 2018, 881r: 1362; RPC VII.2 3341

151 AE 26.1 mm, 11.42 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 1.15.90

Obv.: Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; [ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC]
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argaean placed on altar; [ΜΗ]ΤΡΟ ΚΑΙC, CT Δ (= year 4 = 240/241)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 343; Sydenham 1978, 608; SNG Schweiz II 1803; SNG Glasgow 2278; Ganschow 2018, 838a-f, 838g-h: 1272-1274; RPC VI Online 6848

152 AE 25.6 mm, 11.21 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 9.3.81

Obv.: Laureate head of Gordianus III, r.; Cmk.: indistinct; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΝΤΙ, ΕΤ Δ (= year 4 = 240/241)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 613h, i; Bland 1991b, 79; Bland 1996, 122; Ganschow 2018, 884a: 1368-1369; SNG Anamur 426; Ganschow 2018, 884a: 1368-1369; RPC VII.2 3348; ANS 1944.100.62625; BnF FG 736; Freiburg 122203

153 AE 24.1 mm, 9.87 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2011/203

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; Cmk.: radiate head, r., (Howgego 1985, 12); ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΝΤΙ, ΕΤ Δ (= year 4 = 240/241)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 613j; SNG Cop 307; Bland 1991b, 86; Bland 1996, 132; Ganschow 2018, 884c: 1370-1371; RPC VII.2 3351; BnF FG 723-724, AA.GR.1175

154 AE 26.4 mm, 9.89 gr, 11 h. Inv. No: T 13.1.81

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; Cmk.: indistinct; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΝΤΙΧ Β (Ν), ΕΤ Δ (= year 6 = 242/243)

Ref.: Imhoof-Blumer 1898, p.21, 71; Bland 1991b, 84; SNG Schweiz II 1805; Bland 1996, 130; SNG Tübingen 4704; Ganschow 2018, 885c: 1372-1373; RPC VII.2 3351; BnF FG 725

155 AE 24.4 mm, 9.75 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 1.25.75

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; Cmk.: indistinct; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC

Rev.: Legend in five lines within wreath; Agalma of Mount Argeus in centre of the first line; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΝΤΙΧ, ΕΤ Δ (= year 4 = 240/241)

Ref.: SNG v. Aulock 6526; Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 610b; Bland 1991b, 84; SNG Schweiz II 1805; Bland 1996, 130; SNG Tübingen 4704; Ganschow 2018, 888c: 1372-1373; RPC VII.2 3351; BnF FG 725

156 AE 25.2 mm, 9.22 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 5.14.71

Obv.: Laureate head of Gordianus III, r., drapery on l. shoulder; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC

Rev.: Legend in lines: ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΝΤΙΧ Β (Ν), ΕΤ Δ (= year 6 = 242/243)

Ref.: Bland 1991b, 114; Bland 1996, 161; Ganschow 2018, 893; RPC VII.2 3366

157 AE 21.8 mm, 5.30 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 8.549.82

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; Cmk.: radiate head, r., (Howgego 1985, 12); ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΤ Δ (= year 6 = 242/243)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 615a; Bland 1991b, 134; Bland 1996, 173; Ganschow 2018, 899d, f; RPC VII.2 3381, 3382

158 AE 25.3 mm, 9.38 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2018/8

Obv.: Laureate head of Gordianus III, r.; Cmk.: indistinct; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΤ Δ (= year 6 = 242/243)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 615b; Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, 1728 (wrongly paired with no. 1723 coin on plate 68); Bland 1991b, 131-132; Bland 1996, 169, 171; Ganschow 2018, 900a-b: 1405-1406; RPC VII.2 3385; BnF FG 723-724

159 AE 26.8 mm, 9.04 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2012/30

Obv.: Laureate head of Gordianus III, r.; Cmk.: indistinct; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC

Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on altar; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΤ Δ (= year 6 = 242/243)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, (Suppl.) 615c; SNG Cop 310; Bland 1991b, 140; Bland 1996, 178; Ganschow 2018, 901: 1408; RPC VII.2 3385; BnF FG 731

160 AE 26.4 mm, 11.50 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 2003/17

Obv.: Laureate head of Gordianus III, r.; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC

Rev.: Six corn-ears tied together; ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ C Β Ν, ΕΤ Δ (= year 7 = 243/244)

Ref.: Sydenham 1978, 616a; Bland 1991b, 144-145; Bland 1996, 182-183; Ganschow 2018, 907a-b: 1412-1413; RPC VII.2 3396; BnF AA.GR.25982; Cambridge 175641

161 AE 22.5 mm, 6.71 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 4.5.75

Obv.: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordianus III, r.; ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC
Rev.: Six corn-ears tied together; [Μ]ΗΤΡ ΚΑΙ Β Ν(Є), ЄΤ Ζ (= year 7 = 243/244)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 346-349; Sydenham 1978, 616;
Bland 1991b, 156; Bland 1996, 195; SNG Tübingen 4706; See 2001, 3778; Ganschow 2018, 907m: 1418-1420; RPC VII.2 3400; BnFG 737-738; Leeds 1007-108
162 AE 24.8 mm, 6.91 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: T 1.5.73

Tranquillina (AD 241-244)

Wife of Gordianus III

Obv.: Diademed and draped bust of Tranquillina, r.; Cmk.: radiate head, r., (Howgego 1985, 12); CABINIA TPANKYLAIAN[H]
Rev.: Agalma of Mount Argeus placed on inscribed altar; [ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΑΙ Β Ν, ЄΝΤΙ, ЄΤ Δ] ? (reign of Gordianus III = year 4 = 240/241)
Ref.: Ganschow 2018, 912b: 1427; RPC VII.2 3359; Nomos 21, 2022, Lot 721
163 AE 24.3 mm, 8.68 gr, 12 h. Inv. No: 2017/77

Obv.: Diademed and draped bust of Tranquillina, r.; [CAB] TPANK[Y]AAINA [(AY)]
Rev.: Six corn-ears tied together; [Μ]ΗΤΡ ΚΑΙ Β Ν(Є), ЄΤ Ζ (reign of Gordianus III = year 7 = 243/244)
Ref.: BMC Galatia 350; SNG v. Aulock 6534; Sydenham 1978, 618-619; Sydenham (Suppl.) 618a. 619a. 621b; Lindgren & Kovacs 1985, 1731; Bland 1991b, 160-161; SNG Schweiz 1808; Bland 1996, 199-200; SNG Tübingen 4707; see 2001, 3864; SNG Glasgow 2286; Ganschow 2018, 921b-c: 1435; RPC VII.2 3402; BnFG 744; Boston 67.900
164 AE 21.8 mm, 6.61 gr, 6 h. Inv. No: 7.1.81
Commodus / Septimius Severus
Caracalla / Geta / Elagabalus
A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum

Elagabalus / Julia Maesa / Severus Alexander
A Group of Roman Provincial Coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia from Niğde Museum
Gordianus III / Tranquillina
ABBOTT F. F. 1901, *A History and Description of Roman Political Institutions*. Boston, U.S.A.


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**Online Databank (of Museums, Universities and Libraries)**


Freiburg, *Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Coin Collection Online Catalogue* /https://ikmk.uni-freiburg.de


**Auctions**


Bertolami, Bertolami Fine Arts (E-Live Auction), Rome. Url: http://www.bertolamifinearts.com/
Demos, Demos Auctions, Warsaw. Url: https://demos-auctions.com/
Leu, Leu Numismatik (Web Auction), Winterthur. Url: https://leunumismatik.com
Naumann, Numismatik Naumann (formerly Gitbud & Naumann), Wien. Url: https://www.numismatik-naumann.at/
Nomos, Nomos (Obolos Web Auction), Zürich. Url: https://www.nomosag.com/