'Atiqot 112, 2023

A Treasure from Naḥal Shalva: Exquisite Jewelry and a Coin Hoard from the Days of the Bar Kokhba Revolt

Yael Abadi-Reiss, Gabriela Bijovsky, Shua Amorai-Stark, Naama Sukenik, Shoshana Israeli and Emil Aladjem[1]

A female skeleton adorned with unique jewelry items, and accompanied by a sword and cosmetic tools, was discovered within a pit at the site of Naḥal Shalva. Near the skeleton was a hoard of silver and gold coins from the days of the Bar Kokhba Revolt, which were kept in at least two linen purses. The hoard and its owner are the focus of this article, discussed in relation to the nearby settlement and the possible circumstances that led to their deposition at the site in the Early Roman period.

Keywords: Bar Kokhba Revolt, Early Roman period, burial, coin, hoard, jewelry, treasure, textile, metal

Introduction

In May 2012, a salvage excavation was conducted in an area of approximately 320 sq m near Naḥal Shalva, south of the southern industrial zone of Qiryat Gat (Fig. 1). The site is located on the western bank of Naḥal Shalva, a tributary of Naḥal Lakhish, on a gently sloping plain that descends eastward to the stream. Excavations carried out a few hundred meters from the site uncovered the continuation of the site, as well as nearby contemporary sites (Eisenberg-Degen 2001; Varga 2002; Israel, Aladjem and Milevsky 2014; Fraiberg, Oron and Nagar 2017; Peretz 2019). Remains from three periods were uncovered: the Chalcolithic, Early Roman and Byzantine periods (Fig. 2). The Chalcolithic remains included Chalcolithic-type pits (see Abadi-Reiss 2021), as well as pottery, a flint assemblage including a sickle blade and a flint scraper, and a basalt bowl characteristic of the Ghassulian culture. Dating to the Early Roman period were structures and pits, accompanied by pottery and a chalk mug (Fig. 3). In the uppermost layer, remains from the Byzantine period were exposed, including a structure, pottery kilns, refuse pits and pottery (see Aladjem and Abadi-Reiss, forthcoming).

[1] Dr. Yael Abadi-Reiss, Dr. Gabriela Bijovsky, Dr. Naama Sukenik, Shoshana Israeli and Emil Aladjem, Israel Antiquities Authority; Prof. Shua Amorai-Stark, Kay College of Education, Be'er Sheva'.

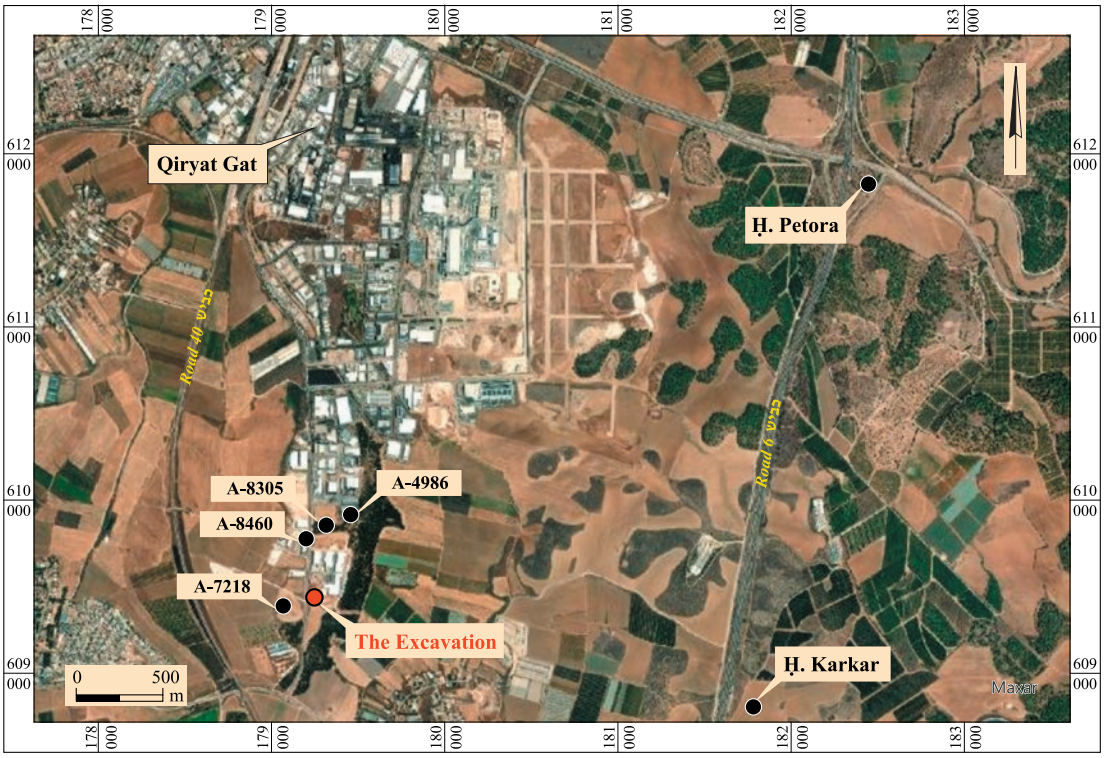

Fig. 1. Location map (preparation: E. Aladjem).

Two Roman-period architectural units were exposed: Structure 1 (W11, W13, W15) with a circular pit (L134); Structure 2 (W12, W14) with a courtyard and a round pit (L127; 1.5 m wide, 1.5 m deep; Figs. 2, 4). The round pit contained potsherds dating from the Chalcolithic and Early Roman periods. Adjacent to the pit's inner wall was a skeleton, probably of a woman, adorned with her jewelry: a complete gold earring on one side of the skull; a fragment of an identical earring on the other side of the skull; and a gold ring with a gemstone on her finger (see below). In front of the skeleton were eight lumps of silver coins (Figs. 5, 6; see below), with textile remains still adhering to some of them (see below). Adjacent to the skeleton, silver cosmetic tools were discovered, including two spatulas and a kohl stick (Fig. 6)—common finds in Roman-period sites (Billig 2006:25*–26*). Near the neck was an iron sword (gladius); its state of preservation, however, precluded its extraction. Beneath the skeleton were scanty bone remains of three additional adult individuals, their skulls adjacent to one another and facing east. Below is a description of the jewelry items, followed by the coin hoard and the textile fragments.[2] The final discussion and conclusions provide a possible explanation for the burial and the unique finds.

[2] The article was prepared by Yael Abadi-Reiss, while the studies of the finds were contributed by Shua Amorai-Stark (jewelry), Gabriela Bijovksy (coin finds) and Naama Sukenik (textiles). The authors thank Iliya Reznitsky and Raisa Vinitzk (metal conservation), Clara Amit and Dafna Gazit (studio photography), Rachel Kudish-Vashdi (English translation), all of the IAA, and the staff of the Museum of the Bible, Washington, D.C., for examining the jewelry. We also wish to express our gratitude to the anonymous reader.

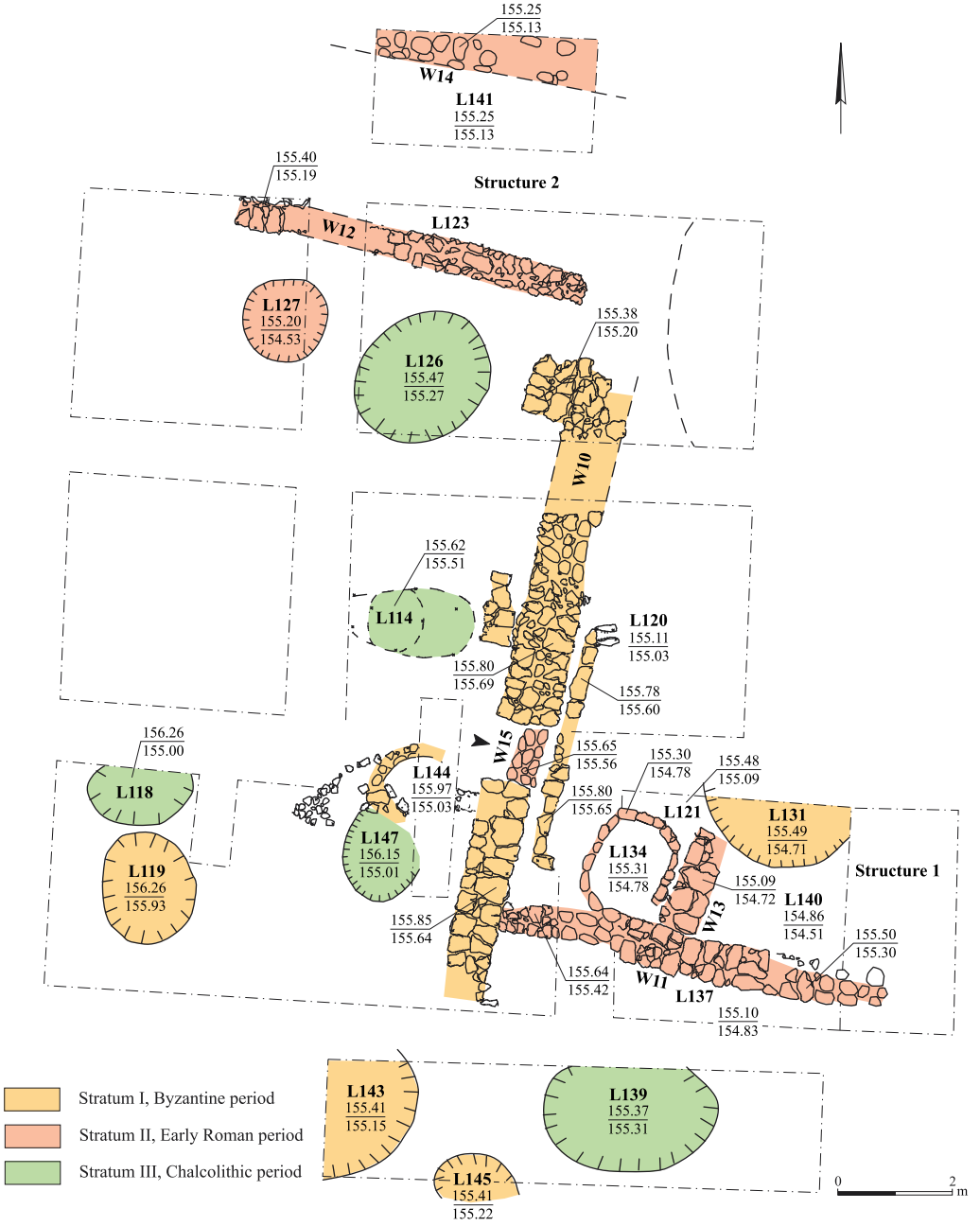

Fig. 2. Site plan (drafting: M. Kunin and I. Azoulay).

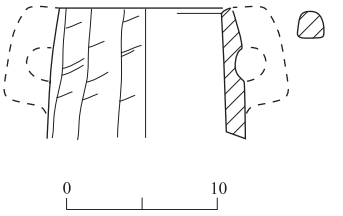

Fig. 3. The chalk mug.

Fig. 4. Structure 2 from the Roman period, looking west;
Pit 127 is at top (photography: E. Aladjem).

Fig. 5. The treasure as it was found in the field (photography: S. Gal).

a

b

Fig. 6. The treasure: before (a) and after cleaning (photography: C. Amit).

The Jewelry

Three high-quality gold jewelry pieces were discovered on the skeleton: a finger ring and a pair of earrings.[3]

Gold Ring with a Gemstone Intaglio

The ring is set with a gemstone intaglio featuring the figure of the goddess Hygieia, daughter of Asclepius, God of Medicine, feeding a snake (Fig. 7:1). The ring has a hollow oval hoop (inner diam. 16 mm, outer diam. 24 mm, 10 mm high above the ring's shoulders) with a hemispheroid section. The hoop is thin, gradually widening at the bezel and its hoop's shoulders slope diagonally toward the bezel. In the center of the bezel is a gemstone (9 mm high, 7 mm wide) surrounded by a thin narrow, flat gold sheet (a flange) that holds it in place. The gemstone is straight and flat in its upper part, not protruding above the gold sheet.

Description: The gemstone is elliptical, made of carnelian or garnet in shades of light to dark red-purple; it is transparent on one side and nearly opaque on the other. The image of Hygieia is cut into the upper flat, oval surface of the gem. The goddess is depicted standing in profile to the left on a short ground line. Her hair is gathered in a bun at the back of her head, reaching the nape of her neck. The top of her head is incised with lines, and a diadem adorns her forehead. The profile of her face is fashioned from short lines. Hygieia wears a long chiton with folds dropping down from her waist; the edges of a himation can be seen on each side of the chiton. The lower part of her body resembles a column. Her left hand is stretched downward to the left, crossing her body, and her palm holds a patera (or dish). Her right arm is probably concealed by her body; its forearm, from elbow to palm, extends toward the bottom of the dish she is holding. A large snake is entwined behind her left shoulder, its tail concealed by her right shoulder and arm. The snake's head rises above the dish, while eating from the food.

Dating: The ring is typical of the Roman period. Similar hollow rings set with intaglios appear from the end of the first century BCE, becoming common mainly in the first and second centuries CE (Guiraud 1988:79, Type II; Henig 2007: Type III, close to Type II; Amorai-Stark and Hershkovitz 2016:41, No. 13; Sagiv 2018:46–48, 92–93, 116, Figs. 5a, 6, 32, 47). Based on the flat upper surface of the intaglio, the ring belongs to Type F (see Amorai-Stark and Hershkovitz 2016:23, Fig. 1), but since the gem is sunk into the ring's flat surface, it is difficult to determine its subtype. Based on the ring's bezel shape, which

[3] The jewelry and the coin treasure are on loan to the Museum of the Bible, Washington, D.C. The gemstone of the ring and the simple gem in the earring did not undergo chemical analysis, and their identification is based on observation by the naked eye.

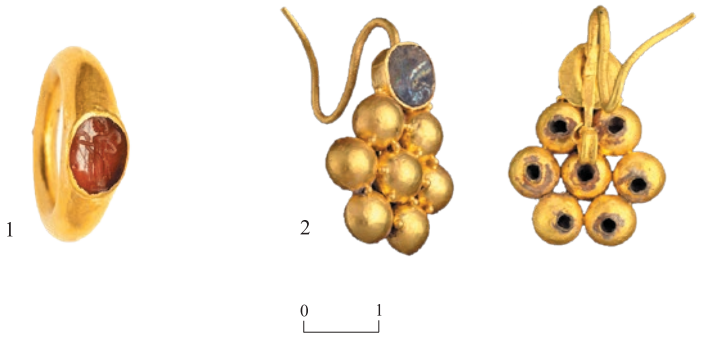

Fig. 7. Gold jewelry: (1) finger ring with intaglio; (2) complete earring (photography: C. Amit).

would only allow for the setting of a flat intaglio, the elliptical shape of the flat surface, and the high frequency of intaglios of Subtypes F1 and F2 in the first and second centuries CE, it seems that the Naḥal Shalva intaglio belongs to one of these subtypes (Amorai-Stark and Hershkovitz 2016:23, Fig. 1). The use of elongated elliptical red stones, particularly carnelian, decorated on their flat upper surface with the image of a standing male or female figure, was well-known since the first century BCE, but was especially common in the first century CE. Also, the flange—the flat narrow and thin gold sheet that surrounds the intaglio and holds it in place—is characteristic of gold rings dating from the first century BCE to the first century CE. This flange type becomes less common in the second half of the second century CE, thereafter disappearing (Bingöl 1995:157–161, Nos. 172–175, 177; Hershkovitz and Amorai-Stark 2007:220, No.7; Amorai-Stark and Hershkobitz 2016:41, 51, Nos. 13, 25).

Parallels: Intaglios depicting a god or a goddess standing on a short ground line often imitate similar familiar statues. The image of Hygieia feeding a serpent is known as the 'Hygieia of Hope.' According to many scholars, the prototype of Hygieia standing and feeding a snake from a plate—common in statues, figurines and statuettes dating from the Roman period—is a statue created in a workshop in Attica at around 389 BCE. It is possible that the statue stood in the temple of Asclepius on the Acropolis in Athens (Pandermalis 2014:207–208). The image of Hygieia feeding a serpent is well-known on intaglios and metal rings found in the region, for example, on five intaglios from Caesarea (Hamburger 1968: Nos. 85–87; Amorai-Stark and Hershkovitz 2016: Nos. 54, 55, 405). In most cases, the intaglios are made of carnelian or agate in shades of orange. The goddess stands on a short ground line and often wears a chiton with straight folds on the lower part of her body, reminiscent of an archaic statue. Most of the intaglios of this type are dated to the first–second centuries CE.

Function: In the Roman period, especially in the Early Roman period, most all-metal rings with an incised bezel or an intaglio served as seals. The engraved image was used to stamp

wax to authenticate documents and goods. A secondary purpose of these rings was to receive the protection of the deity or deities depicted on them. Rings were worn for their aesthetic value and to signify their owner's high social status.

As the inner diameter of the ring (16 mm) is small, it is reasonable to assume that the woman who wore it had slim fingers. The use of a gold-set signet ring suggests that the woman was affluent and likely involved in trade or business.

Gold Hook Earrings

One earring was found intact (Fig. 7:2), while only the ear wire of the other survived (visible in Figs. 5; 6:b). The wires of both earrings are identical. The complete earring (35 mm long including the gold wire, 19 mm wide) comprises three main interconnected parts: an ear wire (22 mm long before bending, 4 mm high, 0.25–1.00 mm thick); a gold base (diam. 9 mm, 2 mm high, 0.25 mm thick) with a glass-gem setting (diam. 8.5 mm, 2.25 mm high); and a floral ornament (diam. 19 mm). The earring combines techniques of gold granulation and glass setting, demonstrating highly skilled and professional craftsmanship.

Ear Wire: The gold wire is cut from a straight and solid gold thread of uniform thickness, bent in the shape of the letter S. The broken end, which was presumably sharp, is either straight or ends with small globules. Such curved wires are known in scholarly literature as hook wires (for references, see below). The complete end of the wire is soldered to the base of the gem's setting. The curved portion above the setting rests on the ear, while the end of the wire touches the sides of the wearer's head, likely concealed by the coiffure.

Gold Base: The gold base is made of a thin gold sheet that was straightened and flattened by hammering and then cut into a circle. The upper edges of the circular gold frame were bent (2.25 mm high) to secure the gem in place. The gem was probably glued to the gold base.

Glass-Gem Setting: The glass gem is plain, made in the trail-glass technique: a thick glass thread was formed on a rod and wound. Its color is a uniform light bluish green or light brownish, almost colorless. The gem has a flat base and sides, corresponding to Type 5F (Amorai-Stark and Hershkovitz 2016:23, Fig. 1). The upper part of the gem is slightly convex, but since the curvature is not prominent, it does not belong to the convex types. On the upper face of the gem, there are two or three thin slits, possibly indicating weathering or cutting marks commonly found on simple gems and glass beads produced in the trail-glass technique.[4]

[4] To determine the production technique of a glass gem, it should be examined under a microscope; however, the item was loaned to the museum before this was possible.

Floral Ornament: A harmonious and beautiful large flower is depicted in the center of the earring; its upper back part is connected to the lower part of the gold base. The flower comprises seven hollow gold globules of equal size (diam. 6 mm, 5 mm high): six large ones surrounding a central seventh one, each with a hole in their back (diam. 1.5 mm). Fourteen tiny, granulated globules (diam. c. 1 mm) connect two or three of the larger globules by soldering. The gold globules were likely made from a thin, round gold sheet that covered a wooden or metal base, leaving an open circular end. After the rounded gold sheet was removed from the base, its lower part was bent inward to create a globule with a hole in its bottom. The smaller globules were created from a thin gold wire heated at a high temperature.

Parallels and Dating: The Naḥal Shalva earring belongs to a group of earrings known as 'hook earrings,' a type widespread in the Hellenistic and Roman world including several types. Hook earrings were already common in the Hellenistic period when the hook was straight and only its upper edge was curved. In the Roman period, the hook became S-shaped and included several variations. The earring from Naḥal Shalva belongs to the basic S-shaped type, dating to the Roman period. The subtype represented by the Naḥal Shalva earring is uncommon in our region, as it comprises two different schematic units attached to its front, mainly characteristic of the second and third centuries CE. In the second century CE, the common subtype in the Eastern Roman Empire was the S-shaped hook earring with a pendant. In this subtype, the hook wire is often connected to a hemisphere made of gold, which is soldered to the upper edge of a larger globule, also made of gold (see Bingöl 1999:93–94, Nos. 85–87). Toward the end of the second century CE, and especially in the third century CE, the common subtype of the S-shaped hook earrings comprised a disc (or a rectangular frame), usually designed as a schematic flower with six or eight petals, in the center of which was a gemstone or glass setting. Two or three pendants were attached to the base of the disc, comprising short chains, frequently incorporating small gold bases set with simple gemstones or glass gems. The chains terminated in stone beads, glass or teardrop-shaped gems (for S-shaped hook earring with disc and pendant/s, see Bingöl 1999:88–91, Nos. 76–83).

The earring from Naḥal Shalva combines features characteristic of the two abovementioned subtypes of Roman S-shaped hook earrings. The combination of two pendant parts, with the upper one smaller than the lower one, is characteristic of a subtype mainly prevalent in the second century CE. In several subtypes of earrings from the first to the second century CE, only one large hollow gold globule, similar to those comprising the flower in the Naḥal Shalva earring (Bingöl 1999:67, 87, 93–94 Nos. 38, 58, 86, 87), was integrated. The central motif of the disc-like flower, its base made of delicate gold wire and inlaid with a simple glass gemstone, appears both in Naḥal Shalva and in a subtype primarily dated to the third century CE (see above). In these two subtypes, it was not common to incorporate a cluster or garland of globules as a decorative element.

Another basic type of Roman earrings without a hook is known as 'hoop earrings with pendants.' These often include pendants composed of clusters of globules adorned with small, granulated globules. The elaborate pendant was attached to the decorated hoop by means of a base with a setting of a glass gem or a gemstone. Such earrings are dated to the second–third centuries CE (Bingöl 1999:79–80, Nos. 60, 63). The Naḥal Shalva earring does not clearly belong to either of the two subtypes of Roman hook earrings, but the centrality of the gold globules resembles that of the globule clusters in the hoop-earring subtype from this period, making it unique. Based on the other findings retrieved from the same context, which are dated to the days of the Bar Kokhba Revolt (132–136 CE), the Naḥal Shalva earrings represent an early and unique example of Roman hook earrings.

Discussion: In the Roman world, earrings were mainly worn by women, as evidenced in the written sources and in the archaeological record. Earrings were worn for aesthetic purposes, also serving as an indication of their wearer's social and economic status (Amorai-Stark and Hershkovitz, forthcoming). They were not a practical jewelry item, as were other accessories, such as rings that served as seals, fibulae used to fasten garments and hairpins used to hold up a hairdo. In the Egyptian funerary 'Fayum portraits,' dating from the Roman period, men were not depicted wearing earrings while most women were.

The gold jewelry from Naḥal Shalva apparently belonged to a woman. This conclusion is based on the inner diameter of the ring (16 mm) found on the finger of the deceased, the pair of gold earrings lying on each side of her skull, and the cosmetic tools discovered nearby. The woman who wore the ring and the exquisite pair of earrings, wealthy and fashionable for her time, must have belonged to a social elite, and it is reasonable to assume that she was financially independent. Despite the fact that the ring is set with the image of a pagan goddess, it is possible to suggest that the deceased was Jewish (see *Discussion and Conclusions* below), as in the Early Roman period there was a Jewish minority that did not refrain from pagan motifs.

The Coin Hoard

The hoard consists of 140 gold and silver coins, wrapped in at least two pieces of cloth (perhaps two purses, see *The Textile Fragments*, below).[5] The coins were found in Pit 127 together with the female skeleton adorned with exquisite jewelry items and accompanied by a sword, two silver spoons and a kohl stick (Figs. 5; 6). The nature of the accompanying objects suggests that the coin hoard most probably belonged to a wealthy woman who tried

[5] I am most grateful to Shoshana Israeli of the IAA, who extensively edited an earlier version of this paper, greatly improving its quality. Her experience and professional skills made this publication possible.

to conceal her property upon imminent danger.[6] In addition to the hoard, five isolated coins were found: three silver and two bronze coins. The three silver coins were found together (L127; Reg. No. 2041): one of them was unidentifiable, while the other two are Syrian *tetradrachmas* of Galba and of Trajan, both minted in Antioch (IAA Nos. 148252, 148253 respectively).[7] Based on their types, the three isolated silver coins might have been part of the hoard, especially since they were found together. The other two isolated bronze coins are a coin of Domitian from Ascalon (IAA No. 148254) and a worn coin (L136; Basket No. 2049). The discussion here focuses on the 136 coins that comprise the hoard (see Catalogue; Figs. 8–10),[8] including Imperial and Provincial issues dating from the time of Nero (54–68 CE) and to Hadrian (117–138 CE). The typology of the hoard when compared to other similar assemblages in the area, and the circumstances of its deposition, suggest that its concealment was related to the Bar Kokhba Revolt (132–136 CE). The breakdown of the coins in the hoard according to rulers and denominations is detailed in Table 1.[9]

The hoard comprises a range of gold and silver denominations: Imperial *aurei* and *denarii* alongside Provincial Syrian and Arabian *tetradrachmas*, *tridrachmas* and Arabian *drachmas*, reflecting the different currencies that circulated contemporaneously in Roman Palestine during the first half of the second century CE. The mints represented are Rome

Table 1. Breakdown of the Coins in the Hoard according to Rulers

Ruler	*Aurei*	*Denarii*	*Tetradrachmas*	*Tridrachmas*	*Drachmas*	Total
Nero	2		13			15
Otho		1	2			3
Vespasian		16	11			27
Titus		1	1			2
Domitian		10				10
Nerva	1	2				3
Trajan	1	21	14	18	12	66
Hadrian		10				10
Total	*4*	*61*	*41*	*18*	*12*	*136*

[6] In this respect the hoard should be defined under the category of 'emergency hoard' (see Bijovsky and Kudish-Vashdi, this volume).

[7] *Tetradrachmas* of Galba are relatively rare in Israel; most of them come from hoards: six coins from the Tiberias hoard (Hamburger 1959:120, Nos. 13–15); one from the Amaẓya hoard (Bijovsky, in prep.: No. 86); one from Hoard C at the Te'omim Cave (Zissu et al. 2009–2010:142, No. 14); and one from the silver hoard at Khirbat Badd 'Issa (Bijovsky 2004:247, 284, No. C65). Based on a study of die-links, the revised opinion is that no *tetradrachmas* of Trajan were issued in Tyre, but they were all struck in Antioch (see Butcher 2004:81; *RPC* III:445ff., 803; and discussion below).

[8] Four silver coins were unidentifiable and are not included in the catalogue.

[9] Not included in Table 1 are the two silver *tetradrachmas* of Galba, which seem to be part of the hoard, and the unidentifiable coins.

Fig. 8. The coins.

Fig. 9. The coins (cont.).

Fig. 10. The coins (cont.).

(4 *aurei* and 61 *denarii*), Antioch (14 *tetradrachmas*) and Provincia Arabia (Bostra? 18 *tridrachmas* and 12 *drachmas*).[10] The hoard from Naḥal Shalva is characteristic of Roman silver hoards, chronologically related to the time of the Bar Kokhba Revolt, but which were not captured and overstruck by the Jewish rebels, e.g., the hoards from Wadi Murabba‘at, the cave of ‘Iraq en-Nasana in Wadi ed-Daliya, Bet Guvrin–Eleutheropolis, Hebron area, the Sandal Cave, Ketef Yeriḥo and particularly Ḥorbat Ẕalit (for further references, see Bijovsky 2004:247). Similar hoards were discovered over the past 15 years: 17 silver coins out of 60 from the hoard of Wadi Ḥamam Area B in the eastern Lower Galilee (Leibner and Bijovsky

[10] For the sake of clarity, I prefer to use the term *tridrachmas* and not Arabian *tetradrachmas*.

2013); a hoard of 13 silver coins from Kibbutz Sha‘ar Ha-‘Amaqim (Berman 2009);[11] and two hoards from the vicinity of Naḥal Shalva—at the sites of Petora (Permit No. A-4276) and Amaẕya (Permit Nos. A-5973, A-6125)—although with a different composition.[12] The Naḥal Shalva hoard, however, is outstanding in that it includes four gold *aurei*: two of Nero (Nos. 1, 2), one of Nerva (No. 58) and one of Trajan (No. 61). This phenomenon is known only from two other hoards: the silver hoard from Khirbat Badd ‘Issa (Qiryat Sefer), which contains two aurei, one of Vespasian and one of Trajan (Bijovsky 2004:247), and Hoard C from the Te’omim Cave, which includes five *aurei*—one of Tiberius, two of Nero, one of Vitellius and one of Vespasian (Zissu et al. 2009–2010:139–140, Nos. 1–5).13 The numismatic evidence of hoards suggests that noteworthy sums of money—silver and bronze, and to a lesser extent, gold—circulated in the areas occupied by the Jewish rebels; these coins were hoarded, either to be overstruck (silver and bronze) or for their fiscal, monetary and metal intrinsic value (gold).[14] The majority of the abovementioned silver hoards share the same basic components: (1) Roman Imperial coins alongside Provincial ones; (2) coins of earlier Roman Emperors; (3) a majority of coins of Trajan; (4) Arabian *tetradrachmas*/*tridrachmas* and *drachmas* of Trajan from Provincia Arabia; and (5) a few coins of Hadrian, which always predate the Bar Kokhba Revolt by a few years. These last coins provide the date for the closing of the hoard.

Roman Imperial and Provincial Coins

Hoard evidence shows that both Roman Imperial and Provincial silver currencies circulated concurrently. At Naḥal Shalva, there is a slight majority of Provincial issues: 71 Provincial coins (41 *Syrian tetradrachmas*, 18 *tridrachmas* and 12 *drachmas*) compared to 65 Imperial coins (four *aurei* and 61 *denarii*). This seems to be the usual proportion between the two currencies, while the incidence of gold coins is very unusual. The Imperial coins (Latin inscriptions) were primarily intended for the payment of taxes or as military salaries (*denarii*), while the Provincial silver (Greek inscriptions) was locally used.

---

[11] A hoard containing 218 Roman Provincial *tetradrachmas* from Tiberias (Hamburger 1959), and a hoard of 44 *tetradrachmas* found in a mass burial in the Roman military cemetery in ‘Akko (Syon and Tepper 2021; see also Leibner and Bijovsky 2013:122, n. 20), consist of *tetradrachmas* exclusively and therefore, their composition is different from the hoards mentioned here. The same applies to the three remarkable hoards discovered at the Te’omim Cave (Zissu et al. 2009–2010), which include Bar Kokhba coins mixed with Roman coins in different proportions.

[12] The Petora hoard consists of 29 coins, only three of which are silver: one *denarius* of Vespasian and three *drachmas* of Trajan (unpublished). The Amaẕya hoard includes 78 silver coins: 30 *denarii*, 31 Syrian *tetradrachmas*, three *tridrachmas* and 14 *drachmas* (Bijovsky, in prep.).

[13] A hoard from Tell Beit Mirsim contains silver coins and an *aureus* of Vespasian. However, since this assemblage originated in the antiquities market, its composition is not conclusive (Mildenberg 1984:56, No. 56).

[14] All Bar Kokhba coins are overstrikes.

Coins of Earlier Roman Emperors

Most of the comparative hoards mentioned above include coins from a range of emperors dating as early as 80 years before the date of concealment. Usually, the earliest coins in these silver hoards belong to Nero and the Flavian dynasty, and most of them are worn from intensive use. As a result of their relatively high silver content, they were widely distributed and remained in circulation for a long time. In general, coins of the emperors Galba (68–69 CE), Otho (69 CE) and Nerva (96–98 CE) are scarce, probably due to their short reign. In the IAA National Coin Database, the following coins are registered: 24 coins of Galba, of which 16 are Syrian *tetradrachmas* from hoards; 17 coins of Otho, three of which are from the Naḥal Shalva hoard (two Syrian *tetradrachmas* and one imperial *denarius*); and 54 coins of Nerva, 28 Syrian *tetradrachmas,* 25 imperial *denarii* and an *aureus* (No. 58)—the first to be found in archaeological excavations in Israel. The 27 coins of Vespasian are second in quantity after Trajan's 66 coins. Syrian *tetradrachmas* of Titus and Domitian appear only sporadically in hoards, as in Naḥal Shalva. Worthy of mention is a *denarius* of Titus minted in Rome (No. 46), honoring his late father Vespasian.

Coins of Trajan

Coins of Trajan constitute almost half the hoard (66 coins out of 136). During Trajan's tenure, the *denarius* was debased in silver content from 87.6% in COS II (98–99 CE) to 80% in COS V (103–111 CE) and COS VI (112–117 CE). Apparently, this decrease took place around the year 100 CE due to the war against the Dacians. Trajan adopted the standard silver content imposed by Nero's monetary reform in 64 CE, a standard that continued during the rule of Vespasian, which established a *denarius* of 80% silver content. Scholars believe that the debasement of silver that took place during the reign of Trajan was necessary to prepare his army for the war against the Dacians in 101 CE. His intention was to save money and raise revenues for the war (Woitek et al. 2007:149–153). Following this, the standard of the Syrian *tetradrachmas* was also accordingly reduced, leading to an increase in the number of silver coins produced (Bijovsky 2000:164).

Based on a study of die-links, the present revised opinion is that no Syrian *tetradrachmas* of Trajan were minted in Tyre but rather struck in Antioch (Butcher 2004:81–90; *RPC* III:445ff., 803).[15] Opinions concerning the mint attribution of some of Trajan's Syrian *tetradrachmas*, including those from Naḥal Shalva, differ considerably. Until now, the mints of these coins were classified on the basis of their inscriptions and iconographic details; however, new considerations, such as style and die-links, prove that some coins with 'eagle' reverses (attributed to several mints) were identical in style those bearing 'seated Tyche' (attributed to Antioch) and 'head of Melqart' (attributed to Tyre). Thus, the coins must have been struck at the same mint with the same obverse die. According to this approach, the production of coins should be regarded "on a wider geographical scale" (Butcher

[15] I am indebted to Danny Syon, who drew my attention to this issue.

2004:81–84).[16] Scholars established that there was a difference between mints that acted a centers for local production and mints that issued no coins but received them from another place of production. It has been proposed that a mint like Rome could produce both its own coins and supply consignments of silver coins to the eastern provinces. This may explain how a coin of Roman style belonged to Bostra. In the case of the Syrian *tetradrachmas* of Trajan from the Naḥal Shalva hoard, they are all attributed to the mint of Antioch.

Arabian Tetradrachmas or Tridrachmas and Drachmas of Trajan from Provincia Arabia

These denominations, traditionally attributed to the mint of Bostra after the proclamation of Provincia Arabia in 106 CE, were issued by a single emperor, Trajan. They are a consistent component in Roman silver hoards related to the time of the Bar Kokhba Revolt. For many years, scholars have been debating their place of origin, and there are still a few candidates. Based on their style and axis, Butcher proposed that although this coinage could have been intended for use in Arabia and in the Southern Levant, it was most likely minted far away from the eastern Mediterranean, perhaps even in Rome (Butcher 2012:203).

There are six types of Arabian coinage of Trajan, all appearing in the Naḥal Shalva hoard: four types of *tridrachmas* (Nos. 98–115) and two types of *drachmas* (Nos. 116–126; see Woytek and Butcher 2015:118). They are dated to Trajan's sixth consulship, in 114–116 CE, except for Nos. 113–115 that were struck at the end of his fifth consulship. In terms of denomination, Nos. 98–115 are also Arabian *tetradrachmas,* although they are commonly known as *tridrachmas* as they are thinner and lighter (three-quarters of the weight of the Syrian *tetradrachmas*). However, they have the same silver content as the Syrian ones. It has been suggested that the authorities struck them in two different standards to avoid confusion between the Syrian and Arabian *tetradrachmas*.[17] The four reverse types of the *tridrachmas* are described below, as they appear in the Naḥal Shalva hoard: (1) Nos. 113–115, bearing the personification of Arabia, standing facing, holding a branch with a little camel at her feet—its prototype appears on contemporary Roman *denarii* of Trajan with the inscription ARAB ADQ(VISIT) in the exergue (*CRE* III:96, No. 474; *Arabia Adquisita*; Woytek and Butcher 2015:118); (2) Nos. 104–106, depicting a bundle of ears of grain; (3) Nos. 107–112, adorned with a legionary eagle flanked by standards; (4) Nos. 100–103, depicting a temple with a cultic image. In terms of iconography, reverse Types 2–4 have nothing in common with Provincia Arabia. The coins share the same inscriptions on both sides, citing the emperor's titles and names of Trajan's Sixth consulship. Nevertheless, they lack any hint regarding their mint place. They show striking similarities, however, with another series intended to circulate in Asia, the *cistophori*, although they are very different in style and fabric. It should be emphasized that the 18 *tridrachmas* from the Naḥal Shalva

[16] Butcher believes that "… formerly exclusive regions of circulation characterized by Antiochene and Tyrian *tetradrachmas* had now been unified."

[17] For further explanations on this complex issue, see Butcher 2004:200–201 and Woytek and Butcher 2015.

hoard represent the largest number of these coin types compared to other hoards in the region, whose nature and incidence have been discussed in detail (Bijovsky 2000:168).[18] Their presence in Bar Kokhba hoards must be related to their intrinsic silver value, which would explain the fact that they were not overstruck by the rebels.

Last are two types of *drachmas*: one depicting the personification of Arabia with the small camel and the other, the Bactrian camel. At Naḥal Shalva, only one coin is of the camel type (No. 126), while ten *drachmas* are of the Arabia standing type (Nos. 116–125), conforming to the usual proportion.[19] Both types are directly related to the Nabatean iconographical realm and tradition. The personification of Arabia appears on the Roman *denarius* (No. 78) and on the *tridrachmas* (Nos. 113–115; see above). The *drachmas* bearing the personification of Arabia were issued according to a different standard, being light-weight and of poor quality. They continued the Nabatean tradition of a 50:50 ratio between silver and copper alloy. Many of them were even overstruck on earlier Nabatean *drachmas* of King Rabbel II. Scholars noted that the *drachma* with the camel (No. 126) is of a better quality and resembles the style of Rome. The latter depict on the reverse a Bactrian camel which was known in Rome, instead of a one-humped dromedary, the camel type endemic to this region.

Coins of Hadrian Predating the Bar Kokhba Revolt

Ten coins of Hadrian were found, all *denarii* from Rome dated by their inscriptions to COS II (118 CE) and COS III (119 CE) and later, until his death (Nos. 127–136). Their inscriptions and typology date them to before the outbreak of the Bar Kokhba Revolt (Kindler 2000–2002). In all other silver hoards analyzed by the author, the number of Hadrian coins is small, *denarii* in most cases, chronologically uniform but of extreme importance as they provide the date of concealment of the hoards (Bijovsky 2004:248). Butcher attested that Hadrian struck Syrian *tetradrachmas* only during the first half of his reign, namely until 124 CE (Butcher 2004:92); therefore, it is probable that the Naḥal Shalva hoard was concealed after this date, since it comprised only *denarii*. He also suggested that it was possible that the *denarii* were minted in Antioch.

Discussion

Woytek and Butcher's (2015:119) theories concerning the nature of the Roman Arabia coinage must be confirmed regarding the updated data of the circulation and incidence of these coins in the region. According to the coin finds cited in this article, most *tridrachmas*

[18] Five tridrachmas from Murabba'at Cave (Milik and Seyrig 1958:24, Nos. 60–63); fourteen from Bet Guvrin (Metcalf 1975:94, Table 1); one from Wadi ed-Daliye (Damati and Erlich 1981:37, No. 17); seven from Khirbat Badd 'Issa (Bijovsky 2004:286, Nos. C81–C92); three from Amaẓyia (Bijovsky, in prep.); and one from the Te'omim Cave Hoard B (Zissu et al 2009–2010:138, No. B3)

[19] For comparison, see for instance the Murabb'at hoard, with 23 *drachmas* of the Arabia standing type, versus only nine of the camel type (Milik and Seyrig 1958:11–26).

come from hoards and rarely appear as isolated finds. A total of 44 *tridrachmas* are registered in the IAA National Coin Database, the majority coming from hoards: 18 at Naḥal Shalva, 7 at Ẓalit and 3 at Amaẓya, whilst isolated coins of this denomination were discovered at random. The type depicting the temple containing a cult image is the most common find. Regarding the *drachmas,* 2161 pieces are registered at the IAA National Coin Database; however, only 71 do not belong to the Mampsis hoard. These include the Amaẓya (16 coins) and Naḥal Shalva (11 coins) hoards, and isolated finds that circulated primarily at sites located in the Negev and the Judean hills. Thus, at least from the geographical distribution point of view, there is no reason to attribute the Arabian coinage of Trajan to another place rather than Bostra, the capital of the province. This statement certainly remains open for discussion.

The evidence for the deposition of the coin hoard at Naḥal Shalva, alongside the other contents of the pit, and the date given by the latest coins of Hadrian in the hoard, suggest that they belong to a single event. The Naḥal Shalva coin hoard is unusual in that whilst related to the time of the Bar Kokhba Revolt, it was found in association with other objects, such as jewelry, this phenomenon is only known from the Te'omim Cave hoards: Hoard A, which contained also a fragment of silver jewelry (Zissu and Eshel 2013:35*, Fig. 29), and Hoard B, which included a bronze needle (Zissu and Eshel 2013:35*, Fig. 31; Zissu et al. 2009:119, 121). The inventory of finds from Naḥal Shalva and its archaeological context, however, are unique. The female skeleton, the jewelry, cosmetic tools, sword and coins tell a story that is not yet completely comprehended. The deceased was definitely a wealthy woman, probably non-Jewish (see *Discussion and Conclusions*, below). It seems likely that she felt endangered and gathered her personal valuables in haste, as demonstrated by the three silver Syrian *tetradrachmas* that must have belonged to the hoard but fell on her way to the pit, where she eventually met her death.

The Textile Fragments

Textile remains were adhered to ten coins that formed part of the hoard.[20] Organic materials, including textiles, are rare in the archaeological record as they tend to decompose rapidly in soil. They may, however, be preserved under special conditions, such as an extreme arid climate, like in the Judean Desert (see Klein et al., this volume), or in anaerobic conditions, where the number of microorganisms and fungi is significantly low (Andersson Strand et al. 2010:151–152). Sometimes, as in the present case, small remnants of organic material are found adhered to metal artifacts containing copper due to the decomposition and mineralization process that limits biological decay (Chen, Jakes and Foreman 1998:1016). The preservation of textiles depends on the textile fibers' degradation rate and the corrosion rate that causes the transport and deposition of metal ions into the textile (Grömer and

[20] The textile remains were examined and treated in the IAA organic material laboratory.

Grassberger 2018:206). The textile remains were documented using a microscope (Dino lite and light microscope), before and after the cleaning process, which included the removal of the fabrics for the benefit of the research of the coins.

The textile remains adhered only to one side of the coins (Fig. 11:a). The remnants are tiny, not exceeding one centimeter in size; however, their weaving technique was revealed. The fibers were identified as linen based on their morphological structure, which is characterized by its cross-section that divides the fiber into segments and typically thick walls and narrow lumen (Fig. 11:c). This contrasts with other fibers, like wool, which were common during the Roman period and have a completely different morphological structure (Rast-Eicher 2016:90; Sukenik and Tepper 2019:204–205). The threads are colorless, except for a slight greenish tint caused by metal corrosion; they are all twisted to the left (S-spun), characteristic of the Roman period in the region (Yadin 1963:252; Sheffer and Granger-Taylor 1994:162). At least two weaving techniques can be distinguished: basket weaving, in which the warp- and weft-systems are doubled, and half-basket weaving, in which only one weaving system is doubled (Fig. 11:b). These techniques serve to produce a strong weave, which was common in the sack industry (Yadin 1963:193, 254).

Linen, a fiber extracted from flax stalks (*Linum Lusitatissimum*), is a strong and flexible fiber and can reach a length of 120 cm. Flax fibers were used as early as the Neolithic period for producing threads and textiles (Schick 1988; 1995:199–202), later becoming popular in the textile industry worldwide (Forbes 1964:27; Zohary, Hopf and Weiss 2013:105–106). The use of linen for weaving was common in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, and it is mentioned frequently in Greek and Roman literature, such as Pliny (*Naturalis Historia* XIX:2) and Strabo (*Geography* XI, 2, 17), as well as in Jewish sources, such as the Mishnah and the Talmud (e.g., *Bava Kamma* 10:9; *Kelaim* 9:9; *Shabbat* 6:1; for further information, see Ben-Yehuda 2017). Flax cultivation was a significant agricultural crop in the country but required abundant water. Therefore, it was primarily grown in the northern regions of the country, as also mentioned in the Mishnah: "But one may purchase from women woolen goods in Judea, and linen goods in the Galilee" (*Bava Kamma* 10:9). Centers of flax production were found in Galilee, Jordan Valley, Tiberias and in the Bet She'an Valley (Forbes 1964:32; Kislev et al. 2009:769–770; Safrai 2010:255–256). The city of Bet She'an served an important center for the linen industry, even mentioned by Diocletian as the origin of the most expensive linen (Graser 1959:386). Archaeological findings further support the importance and abundance of linen textiles in the Roman period (Shamir and Sukenik 2011:213–216). The use of linen was primarily functional, as its fibers were generally not dyed. Unlike wool textiles that were used to make colorful cloths or rugs, linen textiles were commonly used in the production of undergarments or socks (Yadin 1963:263–265; Sheffer and Granger-Taylor 1994:221–222), sacks (Yadin 1963:259–261), shrouds (Shamir 2015:21), cloths and bandages (Yadin 1963:261–267). In some cases, the long linen fibers were used to make nets (Yadin 1963:267–268; Shamir 2005:108) and ropes (Murphy et al. 2011).

Fig. 11. The fabric remains: (a) adhering to one of the coins (photography: R. Vintziky); (b) after being removed from the coin, exhibiting half-basket weaving (photography: N. Sukenik); (c) flax fiber under a microscope (photography: N. Sukenik).

Ancient garments did not incorporate pockets in the same way that modern garments do and therefore, objects were carried or kept inside small purses or pouches (*marsuppium*) that could be held in the hand or hung from the belt (Croom 2002:23–24). Coins with textile remains were found at several archaeological sites, including sites dating from the Roman period (Shamir 2009; 2020; Sukenik 2021), indicating the practice of carrying money in textiles. However, in most cases, only minor trace evidence of the textile remains have been preserved, and usually not enough to allow the reconstruction of the pouches. Despite the scanty remains, in our case, it is reasonable to assume that the coin hoard was placed in at least two linen purses or was wrapped in two different cloths.

Discussion and Conclusions

The hoard of coins from Naḥal Shalva joins many similar coin hoards dating from the days of the Bar Kokhba Revolt, which were concealed during the time of crisis, war and general uncertainty (Bijovsky 2004:248–251). Two types of coin hoards were documented from this period: one, comprising Bar Kokhba coins, especially bronzes, was mostly discovered in areas controlled by the Jewish rebels (Zissu and Eshel 2001; Bijovsky 2004), for example, the hoards from Te'omim Cave (Zissu et al. 2009) and the Ẓabar Cave (Porat, Eshel and Frumkin 2009); and the other, containing only Roman, mostly silver coins, for example, Hoards B and C from Khirbat Badd 'Issa (Bijovsky 2004) and a hoard from the Sandal Cave (Eshel and Zissu 1999). The coin hoard from Naḥal Shalva belongs to the second type, i.e., comprising only Roman coins: Imperial Roman coins alongside provincial Roman coins; coins of emperors that preceded the period of the revolt by up to 80 years; large numbers of coins from the days of Trajan, including coins of Province of Arabia; and a few coins from the days of Hadrian, that predate the Bar Kokhba Revolt. That said, the context of the coin hoard and the other items found next to it is very different from the other abovementioned

hoards, alluding to their different circumstances of deposition. The Naḥal Shalva hoard was found next to a female skeleton in a pit and not in a concealed burial, suggesting that the hoard was not deliberately buried with the intention of being retrieved. Based on the archaeological evidence, the owner of the coins died suddenly and violently with the coins held close to her body. In the absence of an intention to conceal the coins for the purpose of retrieval, the use of the term 'hoard' may be misleading; it may be considered a 'treasure,' i.e., personal property or wealth stored away (see Bijovsky and Kudish-Vashdi, this volume).

The pit, in which the hoard was discovered, was originally dug in the Chalcolithic period and reused in the Roman period for burial. The phenomenon of re-using Chalcolithic-period pits is known at sites dating from the classical periods in the Negev, and stems from the ease of removing fill from an existing pit rather than digging a new one. The three skeletons discovered beneath the woman's skeleton were in a poor state of preservation, with no accompanying artifacts, and therefore, could not be dated. The female skeleton was dated to the time of the Bar Kokhba Revolt based on the associated finds. In fact, the events that took place at the site could not have occurred before 125–128 CE, the date range provided by the latest coins of Hadrian (Nos. 133–136). It seems that the three burials in the pit and the woman's burial are not connected and should be understood as two separate events.

Who was the woman and how did she meet her death? The woman, wearing fashionable luxury jewelry and a signet ring, and carrying purses of silver and gold coins, was very wealthy. She seems to have packed her valuables, and carried them with her due to the unrest and fighting during the Bar Kokhba Revolt or on its eve. The fact that she was found with her treasure attests to her sudden death, the circumstances of which remain unclear. She may have been hastily buried or thrown into the pit immediately after she was killed. If this was the case, the question remains as to why the attackers did not take the coin hoard, her jewelry and other valuable objects? Another possibility is that she fell into the pit while fleeing for her life, taking her treasure and protecting sword, without picking up the three coins that fell from her purse (see above). The woman's high social status, evident from the fashionable and multicultural jewelry she wore, and from the Roman silver and gold coins she carried, stands in stark contrast to the place where she met her death. The nearby small Jewish settlement, indicated by the single chalk mug discovered at the site (see Fig. 3), did not yield any findings that may indicate wealth. Therefore, the woman may have been native, and may or may not have been Jewish. In times of upheavals, crisis and uncertainty, this woman certainly stood out in the local landscape.

The small pit excavated in the Early Roman period settlement yielded a treasure-trove of finds and also exposed a dramatic historical episode. The unusual finding of a skeleton adorned with extraordinary personal belongings and two purses of gold and silver coins, indicates that the wealthy woman fled from her home to the rural outskirts with all her wealth, where she met her sudden death.

Catalogue[i]

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
ROMAN IMPERIAL									
Nero (54–68 CE), *aureus*									
1*	7.52	19	↓	IMP NERO CAESAR AVG Bare head r.	PONTIF MAX TR P VIII COS IIII PP Virtus stg. l., leg on helmet, holding spear and sword. In l. field: EX; in r. field: SC	61–62	Rome	*CRE* 1:205, Pl. 38, No. 26	146753
2*	7.22	19	↓	IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS Head laureate r.	IVPPITER CVSTOS Jupiter seated to l. on throne, holding scepter and thunderbolt	64–68	Same	*CRE* 1:210, Pl. 39, No. 21	146754
ROMAN PROVINCIAL									
Nero (54–68 CE), *tetradrachma*									
3	14.59	24×26		ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΚΑ[ΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ] Head laureate r.	Eagle stg. l. on thunderbolt, to l. palm branch; in r. field: ⊻/ΘΡ	60/61	Antioch	Prieur and Prieur 2000:13, No. 81	146775
4	14.30	24×26	↑	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146786
5	14.71	26	↑	Same	Same, but in r. field: H/IP	61/62	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:13, No. 82	146778
6	14.30	24	↑	ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑ[ΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ] Head laureate r.	[ΕΤΟΥΣ] ΑΙΡ. Θ Eagle stg. r. on thunderbolt, to r. palm branch and pellet	62/63	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:14, No. 85	146776
7	13.83	24	↑	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ Head laureate r.	ΕΤΟΥ[Σ] ΑΙΡ. Θ Eagle stg. r. on thunderbolt, to r. palm branch and pellet	Same	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:13, No. 83	146780
8	14.60	24	↑	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head laureate r. with aegis	[ΕΤΟΥΣ] ΒΙΡ. Ι Eagle stg. r. on thunderbolt, to r. palm branch	63	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:14, No. 89	146781
9*	14.48	25	↑	Same	ΕΤΟΥΣ ΒΙΡ. Ι Same	Same	Same	Same	146783

[i] All coins are silver with the exception of Nos. 1, 2, 58 and 61 which are gold. The coins are listed according to Emperors, first the Roman Imperial coins by denomination, date and mint, followed by the Roman Provincial coins in the same order. Coins bearing an asterisk are illustrated in Figs. 8–10.

CATALOGUE (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
10	14.65	25	↑	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ Head laureate r., pellet below	ΕΤΟΥϹ ΒΙΡ. Ι Eagle stg. r. on thunderbolt, to r. palm branch and pellet	Same	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:14, No. 90	146784
11	13.94	25	↑	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ Head laureate l.	ΕΤΟΥϹ [ΔΙΡ. Ι] Eagle stg. l. on thunderbolt, to l. palm branch	65–66	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:14, No. 91	146787
12	14.70	25	↗	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ Head laureate r. with aegis	ΕΤΟΥϹ ϛΙΡ Eagle stg. l. on wreath, to l. palm branch	67/68	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:14, No. 92	146779
13	14.42	25	↑	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146782
14	13.97	25	↑	[ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ] ϹΕΒΑϹ[ΤΟϹ] Head laureate l. with aegis	ΕΤΟΥϹ [---] Eagle stg. l. on thunderbolt, to l. palm branch	65–66?	Same	Cf. Prieur and Prieur 2000:14, No. 91	146785
15	13.17	25	↑	[---] Same, but head r.	Same	59–66	Same	Very worn	146777
ROMAN PROVINCIAL **Otho (69 CE), *tetradrachma***									
16*	14.59	26	↑	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ Μ ΟΘΩΝ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ Head laureate r.	ΕΤΟΥϹ Α Eagle stg. l. on a laurel branch, between legs a crescent	69	Antioch	Prieur and Prieur 2000:16, No. 101	146801
17	14.10	24×27	↑	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146798
ROMAN IMPERIAL **Otho (69 CE), *denarius***									
18*	3.29	19	↓	IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TRP Head r., bareheaded	PONT MAX Ceres stg. holding a cornucopia and two ears of corn	69	Rome	*RIC* I:261, No. 21	146816

Catalogue (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
ROMAN IMPERIAL									
Vespasian (69–79 CE), *denarius*									
19	3.03	18	↓	IMP CAES VESP AVG [PM] Bust r., laureated	TRI POT Vesta seated to l., holding simpulum	69/70	Rome	*CRE* II:10, No. 57	146821
20*	3.22	17×19	↓	IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Same	Mourning Jewess seated r. under trophy In ex.: IVDAEA	69–71	Same	*CRE* II:6, No. 35	146818
21	3.12	18	↓	[IMP CAES VESP AVG] PM COS IIII Same	VES TA Vesta seated facing, holding scepter and simpulum	72–73	Same	*CRE* II:13, No. 71	146828
22	3.13	19	↓	Same	VICTORIA AVGVSTI Victory stg. r., leaning wreath on trophy	Same	Same	*CRE* II:13, No. 75	146833
23	3.24	18	↗	IMP CAES VESP AVG CENS Same	PONTIF MAXIM Emperor seated r., holding branch and scepter	73	Same	*CRE* II:19, No. 98	146830
24	2.94	19	↑	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146829
25*	3.37	16	↑	IMP CAES VESP AVG CENS Same	Within oak wreath: SPQR	Same	Same	*CRE* II:20, No. 101	146832
26	3.30	19	↓	IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Same	PON MAX TR P COS V Emperor seated r., holding branch and scepter	74	Same	*CRE* II:25, No. 136	146822
27	3.26	20	↓	IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Same	PON MAX TR P COS VI Pax seated l. on throne, holding branch	75	Same	*CRE* II:30, No. 161	146820
28	3.17	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146831
29	3.17	19	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146826

CATALOGUE (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
30	3.37	20	↓	IMP VESPASIAN T CAESAR Head of Titus r., laureate	COS VII Pax seated l. leaning elbow on throne	Same	Same	*CRE* II:32, No. 172	146834
31	3.23	19	↓	IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Head r. laureate	COS VII Eagle stg. facing, with open wings and head l.	76	Same	*CRE* II:34, No. 180	146819
32*	3.10	19	↓	CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Same	Sow l., with three young. In ex.: IMP XIX	77–78	Same	*CRE* II:39, No. 212	146824
33	3.22	18	↓	TCAESAR IMP VESPA Same	[COS] VI Mars stg. facing, holding trophy and spear	Same	Same	*CRE* II:40, No. 221 (but obv. VESPASIANVS)	146825
34	3.30	19	↓	IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Same	IOVIS CVSTOS Jupiter stg. close to altar, holding scepter and patera	75–79	Same	*CRE* II:49, No. 276	146827
ROMAN PROVINCIAL **Vespasian (69–79 CE), *tetradrachma***									
35	13.62	22×24	↑	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ ΚΑΙΣΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ Bust r., laureate	ΦΛΑΥΙ ΟΥΕΣΠ [ΚΑΙΣ ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ] Head of Titus r. laureate. In l. field, star; in r. field: B		Antioch	Prieur and Prieur 2000:17, No. 106	146797
36	14.46	24×26	↑	Same	Same		Same	Same	146790
37	14.49	25	↑	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ [ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ] Head r., laureate	ΕΤΟΥΣ Β ΙΕΡΟΥ Eagle stg. l. on club. In l. field, palm branch		Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:18, No. 112	146793
38	14.05	24	↑	Same	Same		Same	Same	146795
39	12.79	25	↑	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ Head r., laureate	ΕΤΟΥΣ Γ ΙΕΡΟΥ Eagle stg. l. on club. In l. field, palm branch		Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:18, No. 113	146792

Catalogue (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
40	14.20	27	↑	AYTOKPA OYECΠACIANOC KAICAP CEBACTOC Bust r., laureate	ETOY NEOY IEPOY B Eagle stg. l. on club. In l. field, palm branch		Same	Cf. Prieur and Prieur 2000:19, No. 122	146794
41	14.10	26×29	↑	Same	Same		Same	Same	146800
42	14.13	25	↑	AYTOKPATΩP KAICAP CEBACTOC OYEC[ΠACIANOY] Bust r., laureate	ETOY NEOY IEPOY A Eagle stg. l. on club. In l. field, palm branch		Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:20, No. 132	146789
43	13.78	26	↑	Same	Same		Same	Same	146796
44	14.24	26	↑	Same	[ETOYC] NEOY IEPOY[Same		Same	Cf. Prieur and Prieur 2000:20, No. 134	146791
45	14.83	24	↑	[AYTOKPATΩP KAI CAP CE]BACTOC OYECΠACIANOC Bust l., laureate	[ETOYC] NEOY IEPO[Y...] Eagle stg. l. on club; details obscure		Same	Cf. Prieur and Prieur 2000:20–21, Nos. 132–136	146788
ROMAN IMPERIAL **Titus honoring Vespasian (79–80 CE), *denarius***									
46*	3.29	18	↓	DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS Head r., laureate	EX SC Victory stg. l., holding shield on trophy and to l. a seated captive	80–81	Rome	*CRE* II:243, No. 113	146823
ROMAN PROVINCIAL **Titus (79–80 CE), *tetradrachma***									
47*	13.55	23×25	↓	[AYTOKP TITOΣ KAIΣ OYEΣP] Head r., laureate	ETOYC [Γ IEPOY] Eagle stg. l. on palm branch; in l. field, club	71	Caesarea?	*RPC* III:page, 1967–68. Cf. Prieur and Prieur 2000: 21, No. 140	146799

CATALOGUE (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
ROMAN IMPERIAL									
Domitian (81–96 CE), *denarius*									
48	3.33	20	↓	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP Head r., laureate	IMP XVII COS XIIII CENS PPP Minerva stg. l., holding spear	88–89	Rome	*CRE* II:330, No. 150	146839
49	3.39	18	↓	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP VIII Head r., laureate	IMP XIX COS XIIII CENS PPP Minerva stg. r. on galley, holding shield and spear; before her an owl	Same	Same	*CRE* II:331, No. 152	146837
50	3.24	19	↙	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM Head r., laureate	IMP XXI COS XV CENS PPP Minerva stg. l., holding shield and spear	90	Same	*CRE* II:333, No. 164	146836
51	3.25	18	↓	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TPP VIIII Head r., laureate	IMP XXI COS XV CENS PPP Minerva stg. l., holding spear	Same	Same	*CRE* II:333, No. 168	146855
52	3.22	19	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146856
53	3.38	19	↓	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP X Head r., laureate	IMP XXI COS XV CENS PPP Minerva stg. r. holding shield and spear	90–91	Same	*CRE* II:335, No. 176	146841
54	3.18	19	↓	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP XII Head r., laureate	IMP XXII COS XVI CENS PPP Minerva stg. r. on galley, holding shield and spear; before her an owl	Same	Same	*CRE* II:339, No. 202	146857
55	3.23	17	↓	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP X Head r., laureate	IMP XXI COS XVI CENS PPP Minerva stg. l., holding spear	92–93	Same	*CRE* II:339, No. 207	146840
56*	3.21	20	↓	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP [XIII] Head r., laureate	IMP XXII COS XVI CENS PPP Minerva stg. l., holding spear, shield and thunderbolt	93–94	Same	*CRE* II:341, No. 218	146838

Catalogue (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
57*	3.39	19	↓	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP XV Head r., laureate	IMP XXII COS XVII CENS PPP Minerva stg. r. on galley, holding shield and spear; before her an owl	95–96	Same	*CRE* II:343, No. 231	146835
ROMAN IMPERIAL **Nerva (96–98 CE), *aureus***									
58*	7.65	19	↓	IMP NERVA CAES AVG PM TRP COS II PP Head r., laureate	CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM Clasping hands holding a legionary standard standing over a prow	96	Rome	*CRE* III:2, No. 7	146755
Denarius									
59	3.06	18	↓	IMP NERVA CAES AVG PM TRP COS II PP Head r., laureate	LIBERTAS PVBLICA Libertas stg. l., holding pileus and short scepter	96	Rome	*CRE* III:3, No. 17	146842
60*	3.42	18	↓	IMP NERVA CAES AVG PM TRP COS III PP Head r., laureate	CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM Clasping hands holding a legionary standard standing over a prow	97	Same	*CRE* III:5, No. 30	146817
ROMAN IMPERIAL **Trajan (98–117 CE), *aureus***									
61*	7.19	20	↘	IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS VI PP Bust r., laureate, cuirassed and draped	CONSERVATORI PATRIS PATRIAE Jupiter stg. facing, holding branch and thunderbolt over small figure of Trajan	112–117	Rome	*CRE* III:100, No. 493	146756
Denarius									
62	3.22	19	↓	IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG PM Head r., laureate	PONT MAX TR POT COS II Concordia seated l., sacrificing over altar with a patera, holding double cornucopia	98–99	Rome	*CRE* III:32, No. 4	146860
63	3.45	19	↓	Same	PM TRP COS II PP Vesta seated l. holding torch and patera	Same	Same	*CRE* III:35, No. 25	146859

CATALOGUE (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
64	3.26	20	↓	IMP CAES NER TRAIAN AVG GERM Head r., laureate	PM TRP COS II PP Female seated l. on decorated chair with cornucopiae, holding scepter (Justitia?)	Same	Same	Cf. *CRE* III:36, No. 36	146845
65	3.38	19	↓	IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM PM Head r., laureate	PM TRP COS IIII PP Mars advancing r.	101–102	Same	*CRE* III:43, No. 94	146850
66	2.94	19	↙	IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS V PP Head r., laureate	SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI Mars stg. l., holding spear and shield	103–111	Same	*CRE* III:55, No. 160	146853
67	3.25	19	↙	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146854
68	3.12	19	↙	IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS III PP Head r., laureate	SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI Annona stg. l. holding ears of corn over modius and cornucopia; to r. prow of galley	Same	Same	*CRE* III:56, Nos. 168, 169	146861
69	3.23	18	↓	IMP TRAIANO AVG GERM DAC PM Head r., laureate	COS V PP SPQR O[PTIM]O PRINC Victory stg. l., holding wreath and palm branch	Same	Same	*CRE* III:63, No. 227	146849
70	3.28	19	↙	IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM T[RP] Head r., laureate	COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC Aequitas stg. l. holding scales and cornucopia	Same	Same	*CRE* III:70, No. 271	146862
71	3.66	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146866
72	3.29	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146864
73	3.06	19	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146863
74	3.18	20	↙	IMP TRAIANO AVG GERM DAC PM TRP Head r., laureate	[COS V P]P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC Trophy with shields and spears	Same	Same	*CRE* III:80, No. 358	146847
75	3.33	20	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146848
76	3.14	20	↙	IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP Head r., laureate	COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC Aeternitas stg. holding the heads of the Sun and the Moon. In fields: AET–AVG	Same	Same	*CRE* III:81, No. 373	146865

Catalogue (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
77	3.27	20	↓	IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS VI Head r., laureate	SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI Genius stg. facing, holding patera and ears of corn	112–117	Same	*CRE* III:90, No. 427	146852
78*	3.29	19	↓	IMP TRAIANO AVG AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS VII Head r., laureate	SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI The personification of Arabia stg. facing, to her side a camel. In ex.: ARABADQ	Same	Same	*CRE* III:96, No. 474	146886
79	3.34	18	↓	IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC Head r., laureate	PM TRP COS VI PP SPQR Virtus stg. r. holding spear and sword, leg on helmet	Same	Same	*CRE* III:111, No. 559	146851
80	3.30	19	↓	IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GERM DAC Head r., laureate	PM TRP COS VI PP SPQR Fortuna seated to l. holding tiller and cornucopia	Same	Same	*CRE* III:114, No. 581	146844
81	2.79	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146858
82*	3.10	18	↙	IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC Head r., laureate	PARTHICO PM TRP COS VI PP SPQR Salus seated to l. feeding serpent from patera. In ex.: SALVS AVG	Same	Same	*CRE* III:124, No. 645	146843
83	2.98	18	↙	[---] Head r., laureate	[---] Figure seated to l. Details obscure		Same	Worn	146846
ROMAN PROVINCIAL **Trajan (98–117 CE), *tetradrachma***									
84	13.88	27	↙	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙϹ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ Head laureate r.	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΒ Eagle stg. l. on stalk of wheat, ear of wheat l.	98–99 Second consulate	Antioch?	Butcher 2004:83 (Alexandrian style) Prieur and Prieur 2000:164, No. 1490	146815
85*	15.90	26	↓	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙϹ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑϹ Small head r., laureate on eagle stg. r.; behind a club	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΕ Tyche seated r. on rock, holding ears of grain. To her feet, river god Orontes	103–109 Fifth consulate	Antioch	Prieur and Prieur 2000:165, No. 1493	146814

Catalogue (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
86	14.62	26	↓	Same	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΕ Head of Melqart r.	Same	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:165, No. 1495 (Tyre?) *RPC* III: No. 3532. Butcher 2004:86¬87 (Rome style)	146810
87*	14.99	27×30	↓	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CEB ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ Small head laureate r. stg. on eagle to r.; in r. field, club	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ [ΕΞ Ι]ΕΥΠΑΤΕ Head of Melqart r.	110	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:167, No. 1513a	146809
88*	14.19	24	↘	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CEB ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ Head r., laureate	ΔΗ[ΜΑΡΧ [ΕΞ ΙΕ]ΠΑΤΕ Eagle stg. facing on club, head to l. To r., palm branch	111	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:166, Nos. 1503–1504 *RPC* III: No. 3538	146805
89	13.58	25	↓	Same	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ Ις ΥΠΑΤς Eagle stg. facing on club, head to l. To r., palm branch	112	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:166, No. 1505 *RPC* III: No. 3541	146802
90*	14.26	26	↘	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146803
91	14.05	26	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146804
92	14.85	27	↓	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CEB ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ Small head laureate r. on eagle stg. r; in r. field, club	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ [---] Head of Melqart r.	110–117? Illegible date	Same	Cf. Prieur and Prieur 2000:167, No. 1513a Cf. *RPC* III: No. 3561	146813
93	14.67	26	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146807
94	13.92	24×30	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146808
95	13.24	24	↓	Same, but club behind head	Same	112?	Same	Cf. Prieur and Prieur 2000:167, No. 1516	146811
96	13.86	25	↓	Same	Same	112?	Same	Same	146812

Catalogue (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
97*	13.98	24	↓	Same	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ Ις ΥΠΑΤς Head of Melqart r.	112	Same	Prieur and Prieur 2000:168, No. 1516	146806
					Arabian *tetradrachma or Tridrachma*				
98*	14.18	24	↓	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CEB ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ Head r., laureate above eagle stg. r. and club	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΙΕΠΑ[Τ]Ε Tyche seated r. on rock, holding ears of grain. To her feet, river god	108/109 or 111	Antioch? Tyre?	Cf. Prieur and Prieur 2000:166, No. 1498 (Tyre) Butcher 2004:91, Fig. 26, No. 1 (Antioch)	146760
99	14.04	24	↘	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146761
100	9.98	22×24	↓	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CEB ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ Head r., laureate	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟς Distyle temple on podium with stairs. Within temple, cultic object(?)	112–114	Bostra	Metcalf 1975:104, No. 3	146762
101	10.67	22×24	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146763
102	10.46	24	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146765
103*	10.14	24	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146764
104	10.12	24	↓	Same	ΔΗΜ[ΑΡΧ] ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟς Bundle of ears of grain	Same	Same	Metcalf 1975:105, No. 6	146757
105	10.52	22×24	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146758
106*	10.16	24	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146759
107	10.19	24	↙	Same	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟς Three legionary standards	Same	Same	Metcalf 1975:105, No. 8	146766
108*	9.59	24	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146767
109	10.60	22×25	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146768
110	9.55	24	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146769
111	10.08	26	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146770
112	10.20	24	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146771

CATALOGUE (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
113*	10.86	24	↓	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙϹ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑϹ Head r., laureate	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΕ Personification of Arabia stg. facing, to l. small camel	103–111	Same	Metcalf 1975 2:SNG ANS 1153 (Year 15, COS VI, 112?)	146772
114	10.75	25	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146773
115	10.69	25	↖	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146774
					Drachma				
116	3.56	19	↓	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙϹ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑϹ Head r., laureate	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ [ΕΞ] ΥΠΑΤϛ Personification of Arabia stg. facing, to l. small camel	112–114	Bostra	Metcalf 1975:106–107, Nos. 14–16	146877
117	3.45	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146878
118	3.35	19	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146882
119	3.34	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146883
120*	3.33	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146879
121	3.30	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146887
122	3.19	19	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146880
123	3.13	18	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146885
124	3.10	19	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146884
125	2.63	17	↓	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146881
126*	3.40	19	↓	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙϹ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΡΙϹΤΩ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑϹ Head r., laureate	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟϛ Camel stg. l.	114–116	Same	Metcalf 1975:107–108, No. 18	146888
					ROMAN IMPERIAL **Hadrian (117–138 CE), *denarius***				
127	3.39	18	↓	IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Head laureate r.	PM TRP COS II Fortuna seated to l., holding cornucopia and tiller on globe. In ex.: FORT RED	118	Rome	*CRE* III:249, No. 71	146871

Catalogue (cont.)

Cat. No.	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)	Axis	Obverse	Reverse	Date (CE)	Mint	References	IAA No.
128*	3.35	20		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146870
129	3.08	18		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	146868
130	2.88	18	↓	Same	PM TRP COS II? Female seated. Details obscure	Same?	Same	Cf. *CRE* III:249, No. 77	146869
131*	3.40	19	↓	Same	PM TRP COS III Aeternitas stg. l. holding the heads of the Sun and the Moon. In ex.: AETER–AVG		Same	*CRE* III:270, No. 250	146867
132*	3.37	18	↓	Same	PM TRP COS III Felicitas seated to l., holding cornucopia and caduceus. In ex.: FEL PR	Same	Same	*CRE* III:272, No. 264	146872
133*	3.42	19	↓	HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS Head laureate r.	COS III Diana stg. r. holding bow and arrow	125–128	Same	*CRE* III:282, No. 334	146876
134*	3.15	19	↓	Same	COS III Annona seated l., holding cornucopia, to her feet modius and cornucopia	Same	Same	*CRE* III:289, No. 385	146875
135*	3.13	18	↓	Same	COS III Genius stg. sacrificing on altar with patera; holding cornucopia	Same	Same	*CRE* III:290, No. 396	146874
136*	3.35	19	↓	Same	COS III Puditicia with robe, stg. facing	Same	Same	*CRE* III:290, No. 404	146873

References

Abadi-Reiss Y. 2021. Dug in the Loess—A New Perspectives for Understanding Underground Spaces in the Chalcolithic period of the Northern Negev. In A. Golani, D. Varga, G. Lehmann and Y. Tchekanovets eds. Archaeological Excavations and Research Studies in Southern Israel: *17th Annual Southern Conference*. Jerusalem. Pp. 133–151 (Hebrew).

Aladjem E. and Abadi-Reiss Y. Forthcoming. Naḥal Shalva. *HA–ESI*.

Amorai-Stark S. and Hershkovitz M. 2016. *Ancient Gems, Finger Rings and Seal Boxes from Caesarea Maritima: The Hendler Collection*. Tel Aviv.

Amorai-Stark S. and Hershkovitz M. Forthcoming. Gold Hook Earring from Herodium. In R. Chachy, Y. Kalman and R. Porat eds. *Herodium Final Repots of the 1972–2010 Excavations Directed by Ehud Netzer* II: *Lower Herodium*. Jerusalem.

Andersson Strand E., Frei K.M., Gleba M., Mannering U., Nosch M.-L. and Skals I. 2010. Old Textiles—New Possibilities. *European Journal of Archaeology* 132:149–173 (January 25, 2017). http://www.maneyonline.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1461957110365513.

Ben-Yehuda N. 2017. Flax and Linen Terminology in Talmudic Literature. In S. Gaspa, C. Michel and M.-L. Nosch eds. *Textile Terminologies from the Orient to the Mediterranean and Europe, 1000 BC to 1000 AD*. Nebraska. Pp. 122–152.

Berman A. 2009. The Coins Catalogue (*sic*). In A. Segal, J. Młynarczyk and M. Burdajewicz eds. *Excavations of the Hellenistic Site in Kibbutz Sha'ar-Ha'Amakim (Gaba) 1984–1998: Final Report*. Haifa. Pp. 68–96.

Bijovsky G. 2000. The Coins from Ḥorbat Tzalit. *'Atiqot* 39:155–189.

Bijovsky G. 2004. The Coins from Khirbet Badd 'Isa—Qiryat Sefer: Isolated Coins and Two Hoards Dated to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt. In Y. Magen, D.T. Ariel, G. Bijovsky, Y. Tzionit and O. Sirkis. *The Land of Benjamin* (JSP 3). Jerusalem. Pp. 243–300.

Bijovsky G. In Preparation. Coins from Amaẓyia (Permits A-5973 and A-6125). *'Atiqot.*

Bijovsky G. and Kudish-Vashdi R. This Volume. A Hoard by any Other Name? Near-Synonyms and Word Choice in Archaeological Discourse.

Billig Y. 2006. A Burial Cave of the Second Temple Period in the Arnona Quarter, Jerusalem. *'Atiqot* 54:15*–29* (Hebrew; English Summary, Pp. 154–156).

Bingöl F.R.I. 1999. *Museum of Anatolian Civilizations: Ancient Jewellery*. Ankara.

Butcher K. 2004. *Coinage in Roman Syria: Northern Syria 64 BC–AD 253* (*RNS* Special Publications 34). London.

Butcher K. 2012. The Silver Coinage of Roman Arabia. In D.M. Jacobson and N. Kokkinos eds. *Judaea and Rome in Coins, 65 BCE–135 CE (Papers Presented at the International Conference Hosted by Spink, 13th–14th September 2010).* London. Pp. 203–213.

CHL: Y. Meshorer, G. Bijovsky and W. Fischer-Bossert. *Coins of the Holy Land: The Abraham and Marian Sofaer Collection at the American Numismatic Society and the Israel Museum* (Ancient Coins in North American Collections 8) (D. Hendin and A. Meadows eds.). New York 2013.

Chen H.L., Jakes K.A. and Foreman D.W. eds. 1998. Preservation of Archaeological Textiles through Fiber Mineralization. *JAS* 25:1015–1021.

CRE I: H. Mattingly. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum* I: *Augustus to Vitellius*. London 1923.

CRE II: H. Mattingly. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum* II: *Vespasian to Domitian.* London 1930.

CRE III: H. Mattingly. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum* III: *Nerva to Hadrian*. London 1936.

Croom A.T. 2002. *Roman Clothing and Fashion*. Charleston.

Damati E. and Erlich Z. 1981. A Hoard of Denarii and a Tridrachm from Wadi Ed-Daliyeh. *INJ* 5:33–37.

Eisenberg-Degen D. 2001. Naḥal Shalva. *HA–ESI* 133 (March 8). https://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/report_detail_eng.aspx?id=25914&mag_id=133 (accessed May 27, 2021).

Eshel H. and Zissu B. 1998. Finds from the Bar Kokhba Period in the Caves at Ketef Jericho. In H. Eshel and D. Amit. *Refuge Caves of the Bar Kokhba Revolt* I. Tel Aviv. Pp. 113–151 (Hebrew).

Eshel H. and Zissu B. 1999. Roman Coins from the 'Cave of the Sandal' west of Jericho, Israel. *INJ* 13:70–77.

Forbes R.J. 1964. *Studies in Ancient Technology* 4. Leiden.

Fraiberg A., Oron M. and Nagar Y. 2017. Naḥal Shalva. *HA–ESI* 129 (June 21). https://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=25220&mag_id=125 (accessed September 26, 2023).

Graser E.R. 1959. The Edict of Diocletian on Maximum Prices. In T. Frank ed. *Rome and Italy of the Empire* V. New Jersey. Pp. 305–421.

Grömer K, and Grassberger M. 2018. Organic Remains from Archaeological Contexts: Forensic Taphonomy Applied to Prehistoric and Early Medieval Inhumation Graves. *Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie* 289/2:203–216.

Guiraud H. 1988. *Intailles et camées de l'époque romaine en Gaule (Territoire français*). Paris.

Hamburger H. 1959. A Hoard of Syrian Tetradrachms from Tiberias. *'Atiqot* [*ES*] 2:133–145.

Hamburger A. 1968. *Gems from Caesarea Maritima* (*'Atiqot* [*ES*] 8). Jerusalem.

Henig M. 2007. *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from British Sites* (BAR British Series 8) (3rd ed.). Oxford.

Hershkovitz M. and Amorai-Stark S. 2007. The Gems from Masada. In *Masada* VIII: *The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965, Final Report*. Jerusalem. Pp. 217–232.

Israel Y., Aladjem E. and Milevsky I. 2014. Naḥal Shalva. *HA–ESI* 126 (December 6). https://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=12656&mag_id=121 (accessed September 29, 2023).

Kindler A. 2000–2002. Was Aelia Capitolina Founded Before or After the Outbreak of the Bar Kokhba War? A Numismatic Evidence. *INJ* 14:176–179.

Kislev M.E., Simchoni O., Melamed Y. and Maroz L. 2009. Botanical Remains: Food and Industrial Crop. In N. Panitz-Cohen and A. Mazar eds. *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989–1996* III: *The 13th–11th Century BCE Strata in Areas N and S* (The Beth-Shean Valley Archaeological Project 3). Jerusalem. Pp. 764–771.

Klein E., Bijovsky G., Ganor A., Hamer H., Amichay O., Cohen C., Eshel E., Cavavagh M., Langgut D., Krener E., Sitry Y. and Sukenik N. This Volume. A Hoard of Ptolemaic Coins found in Murabba‘at Cave II in the Judean Desert.

Leibner U. and Bijovsky G. 2013. Two Hoards from Khirbat Wadi Ḥamam and the Scope of the Bar Kokhba Revolt. *INR* 8:109–134.

Metcalf W.E. 1975. The Tell Kalak Hoard and Trajan's Arabian Mint. *ANSMN* 20:39–108.

Mildenberg L. 1984. *The Coinage of the Bar-Kochba War* (Typos 6). Aarau–Frankfurt am Main–Salzburg.

Milik J.T. and Seyrig H. 1958. Tresor Monetaire de Murabb‘ât. *RN* (5th series):11–26.

Murphy T., Ben-Yehuda N., Taylor R.E. and Southon J.R. 2011. Hemp in Ancient Rope and Fabric from the Christmas Cave in Israel: Talmudic Background and DNA Sequence Identification. *JAS* 38:2579–2588.

Pandermalis D. 2014. 77 Statuette of Hygieia In N. Chr. Stampolidis and Y. Tassoulas eds. *Hygieia, Health, Illness, Treatment from Homer to Galen.* Athens. Pp. 207–208.

Peretz I. 2019. Naḥal Shalva. *HA–ESI* 131. (14.2.2021). https://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=25672&mag_id=127.

Pliny. *Naturalis Historia* (H. Rackham, W.H.S. Jones and D.E. Eichholz eds. and transls.) (Loeb Classical Library). Cambridge, Mass.–London 1938–1963.

Porat R., Eshel H., Davidovich U., Lisker S., Raz E. and Frumkin A. 2010. Bar Kokhba Refuge Caves in the Area Between Ein Gedi and Qumran: In Light of the Renewed Research Project in the Judean Desert. *Dead Sea and Arava Stusies* 2:1–20 (Hebrew).

Porat R., Eshel H. and Frumkin A. 2009. A Hoard of Nine Silver Coins from the Sabar Cave. In H. Eshel and R. Porat eds. *Refuge Caves of the Bar Kokhba Revolt* II. Jerusalem. Pp. 191–194. (Hebrew).

Prieur M. and Prieur K. 2000. *A Type Corpus of the Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and Their Fractions from 57 BC to AD 253*. Lancaster, Pa.–London.

RIC I: C.H.V. Sutherland. *The Roman Imperial Coinage* I: *From 31 BC to AD 69* (rev. ed.). London 1984.

Rast-Eicher A. 2016. *Fibres: Microscopy of Archaeological Textiles and Furs*. Budapest.

RPC III: M. Amandry and A. Burnett. *Roman Provincial Coinage* III: *Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian (AD 96–138)* (2 vols.). London 1999.

Safrai Z. 2010. Agriculture and Farming. In C. Hezser ed. *The Oxford Handbook of Jewish Daily Life in Roman Palestine*. Oxford. Pp. 246–263.

Sagiv I. 2018. *Representations of Animals on Greek and Roman Engraved Gems: Meanings and Interpretations*. Oxford.

Schick T. 1988. Naḥal Hemar Cave: Cordage, Basketry and Fabrics. *‘Atiqot* (*ES*) 18:31–43.

Schick T. 1995. A 10000-Year-Old Comb from Wadi Murabba‘at in the Desert. *‘Atiqot* 27:199–202.

Shamir O. 2005. Textiles, Basketry, Cordage and Whorls from Mo‘a (Moje Awad). *‘Atiqot* 50:99–152.

Shamir O. 2009. The Textile Attached to the Tyrian Coin. In E. Mazar ed. Excavations of the Northern Cemetery of Achziv (10th–6th Centuries BCE). Barcelona. Pp. 265–266.

Shamir O. 2015. Textiles from the Chalcolithic Period, Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Southern Levant. *Archaeological Textiles Review* 57:12–25.

Shamir O. 2020. The Textile Remains on the Hoard of Alexander II Zabinas Coins from Tell Iztabba. *INR* 15:55–59.

Shamir O. and Sukenik N. 2011. Qumran Textiles and the Garments of Qumran's Inhabitants. *DSD* 18:206–225.

Sheffer A. and Granger-Taylor H. 1994. Textiles from Masada: A Preliminary Selection. In J. Aviram, G. Foerster and E. Netzer eds. *Masada* IV: *The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965; Final Reports*. Jerusalem. Pp. 153–256.

Strabo. *The Geography* (H.L. Jones ed. and trans.) (Loeb Classical Library). London–Cambridge 1917–1932.

Sukenik N. 2021. Remains of Textile on Coin Hord. In Y. Porath. *The Synagogue at 'En-Gedi* (Qedem 64). Jerusalem. Pp. 231–232.

Sukenik N. and Tepper Y. 2019. A Linen Wick from the Northern Church at Shivta, Israel. In Y. Motsianos and K.S. Garnett eds. *Glass, Wax and Metal Lighting Technologies in Late Antique, Byzantine and Medieval Times*. Oxford. Pp. 203–209.

Syon D. and Tepper Y. 2021. A Hoard of Syrian *Tetradrachms* from a Mass Burial in 'Akko-Ptolemais. *INR* 16:125–141.

Varga D. 2002. Naḥal Shalwa. *HA–ESI* 114:144–145.

Varga D., Israel Y., Lifshits V. and Milevsky I. 2017. Amazya: A Multi-Layered Site in the Judean Lowlands. *Qadmoniot* 153:22–27 (Hebrew).

Woytek B.E. and Butcher K. 2015. The Camel Drachms of Trajan in Context: Old Problems and a New Overstrike. *NC* 175:117–136.

Woytek B.E., Uhlir K., Alram M., Schreiner M. and Griesser M. 2007. The Denarius under Trajan: New Metallurgical Analyses. *NC* 167:147–163.

Yadin Y. 1963. *The Finds from the Bar Kokhba Period in the Cave of Letters*. Jerusalem.

Zissu B. and Eshel H. 2001. The Geographical Distribution of the Bar Kokhba Coins. In H. Eshel and B. Zissu eds. *New Studies on the Bar Kokhba Revolt (Proceedings of the 21st Annual Conference of the Martin (Szusz) Department of Land of Israel Studies, March 13th 2001*). Ramat Gan. Pp. 17–40 (Hebrew).

Zissu B. and Eshel H. 2013. Coins and Hoards from the Time of the Bar Kokhba Revolt. In O. Guri-Rimon ed. *Hoards and Genizot as Chapters in History*. Haifa. Pp. 31*–39*.

Zissu B., Eshel H., Stiebel G., Porat R., Langford B., Davidovich A. and Frumkin A. 2009. Archaeological Remains of the Bar Kokhba Revolt in the Te'omim Cave, Western Jerusalem Hills. *Qadmoniot* 138:118–121 (Hebrew).

Zissu B., Eshel H., Langford B. and Frumkin A. 2009–2010. Coins from the Bar Kokhba Revolt Hidden in Me'arat Ha-Te'omim (Mŭghâret Umm et Tûeimîn), Western Jerusalem Hills. *INJ* 17:113–147.

Zohary D., Hopf M. and Weiss E. 2013. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World: The Origin and Spread of Domesticated Plants in Southwest Asia, Europe, and the Mediterranean Basin* (4th ed.) Oxford.