

THE COINS FROM IQRIT

GABRIELA BIJOVSKY

INTRODUCTION

Twenty-six coins were discovered in the excavation of a burial cave at Iqrit, in the western Galilee (see Vitto, this volume). All the coins were identifiable and some of them are very well preserved.¹ The coins are bronze, with the exception of two silver *denari* (Nos. 2 and 5), a billon *tetradrachm* (No. 20), and three billon *antoniniani* (Nos. 23–25). The coins were found in the *kokhim* (with the exception of *Kokh* 6, which included no numismatic material). No coins were discovered in the central chamber. The breakdown of the coins according to *kokhim* is presented in Table 1.

Two coin groups deserve special attention. The assemblage from *Kokh* 2 is most peculiar. Four coins were discovered; three of them relate to the only skeleton found: two *antoniniani* of the brothers Macrianus II and Quietus (Nos. 23 and 24), placed on either side of the head of the deceased, and a coin of Caracalla minted at Paphos (No. 6), placed over the chest. The first two coins date to the same year (260–261 CE) and are rarely found in excavations (see discussion below); therefore, it seems most likely that their placement together as a pair was intentional. The finely preserved coin of Caracalla is very unusual, not only for its provenance, but also because it was pierced. Considering its findspot, it was apparently hung around the neck of the deceased. In addition to the coins, other pieces of jewelry were discovered in *Kokh* 2, including many beads and a pair of gold earrings worn by the deceased when buried (see Vitto, this volume).

A total of 13 coins were found scattered within *Kokh* 7. The coins range from Ptolemy II

Table 1. The Coins from Iqrit according to *Kokhim*

| Cat. No. | Description | Date (CE) |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| <i>Kokh</i> 1 (N = 1) | | |
| 25 | Constantius I | c. 295 |
| <i>Kokh</i> 2 (N = 4) | | |
| 6 | Caracalla | 211–217 |
| 20 | Trajan Decius | 249–251 |
| 23 | Macrianus II | 260–261 |
| 24 | Quietus | 260–261 |
| <i>Kokh</i> 3 (N = 2) | | |
| 7 | Caracalla | 211–217 |
| 13 | Elagabalus | 218–222 |
| <i>Kokh</i> 4 (N = 2) | | |
| 5 | Septimius Severus | 197–198 |
| 26 | Maximinus | 311 |
| <i>Kokh</i> 5 (N = 1) | | |
| 17 | Julia Maesa | c. 226 |
| <i>Kokh</i> 7 (N = 13) | | |
| 1 | Ptolemy II | 285–246 BCE |
| 2 | Trajan | 98–117 |
| 4 | Autonomous | 2nd c. |
| 8 | Macrinus | 217–218 |
| 9 | Diadumenian | 217–218 |
| 10 | Diadumenian | 217–218 |
| 11 | Elagabalus | 218–222 |
| 12 | Elagabalus | 218–222 |
| 14 | Elagabalus | 218–222 |
| 16 | Elagabalus | 218–222 |
| 18 | Severus Alexander | 222–235 |
| 21 | Valerian | 253–260 |
| 22 | Roman Provincial | 2nd–3rd c. |
| <i>Kokh</i> 8 (N = 1) | | |
| 19 | Severus Alexander | 222–235 |
| <i>Kokh</i> 9 (N = 1) | | |
| 15 | Elagabalus | 218–222 |
| <i>Kokh</i> 10 (N = 1) | | |
| 3 | Autonomous | 2nd c. |

(No. 1) to Valerian (No. 21). This last coin is dated to the same time as the latest coins from *Kokh 2* (c. 260 CE). Coin Nos. 10 and 14 (Diadumenian and Elagabalus) were found stuck together; thus, they were most certainly deposited at the same time. Among the finds in *Kokh 7* are glass vessels, a number of gold earrings and other pieces of jewelry. According to the excavator, the bones of at least two deceased individuals were found in this *kokh*.

The pagan custom to introduce coins into tombs as part of the deceased's possessions, is related to the belief in Charon's *obol*, very widespread throughout the Roman Empire (Rahmani 1993:149–150).

CURRENCY

With a few exceptions, the coins are quite homogeneous. Most of them are Roman Provincial issues, minted in Phoenician cities. Not a single Roman Provincial coin from a mint south of Iqrit was discovered, suggesting that Iqrit was strongly oriented to Phoenicia and Syria during the second and third centuries CE.

Table 2 reveals that the predominant currency is clearly Tyre. Tyre was the closest mint to Iqrit, and the main source of coinage for the whole region (see Barag 1982–1983:7–13). Tyrian coins are also most common in burial caves dated to the second and third centuries CE in the western and Upper Galilee (e.g., Hanita, Tomb XV: Barag 1978:46–54; Giv'at

Yasaf: Bijovsky 1997:44–45; Hurfeish: Ariel 1997b:35–36; Asherat: Ariel 1997a:56–57; Tell er-Ras: Bijovsky 1999a:155–156; Gesher Ha-Ziv: Ariel 1994:94–96).

Quantitatively, the second greatest number of coins found in the cave were minted in Antioch. Coins of Antioch predominate after the cessation of Roman Provincial minting around 260 CE. Four of the five Antiochean coins found at the site belong to this later period (Nos. 23–26). Coin Nos. 23 and 24 were minted by the sons of the usurper Macrianus I. After the capture of Valerian by the Persians in 259–260 CE, the power of Rome over the eastern empire weakened. The Roman generals in the east proposed the election of Titus Fulvius Macrianus as emperor; the latter accepted the throne on condition that both his sons Macrianus II and Quietus share it with him. Titus Fulvius Macrianus and his sons reconquered the city of Antioch from Persian hands, and both sons struck at this mint a full series of *antoniniani* (*RIC* 5/2:571–572). The coin of Macrianus II is extremely rare (No. 23). Besides the coin from Iqrit, only two other specimens from archaeological excavations are registered at the IAA coin database: one from the Qula hoard of *antoniniani* (IAA 89583; Kool, forthcoming), and the other from excavations at Khirbat Arbel (IAA 96328).² Coins struck by Quietus are more common, although there are not many. Twenty-four coins are registered in the IAA coin database: eight belong to a hoard discovered at Sussita (Berman 2002:71); another eight coins, including the coin from Iqrit, come from controlled excavations.³

Rome is represented at the site by two silver *denari*, a very worn coin of Trajan (No. 2) and a coin of Septimius Severus (No. 5). Actually, billion⁴ *Syrian tetradrachms*, such as Coin No. 20 (of Trajan Decius; Prieur and Prieur 2000), exceeded Roman *denars* in coin finds in the Levant (Syria, Phoenicia and Palestine).

Roman coins from Cyprus, such as Coin No. 6, are rarely found in Israel. Most of the coin-finds from this island in the southern Levant date to the Ptolemaic and Crusader

Table 2. Breakdown of the Coins according to Mints

| Mint | No. of coins |
|---------|--------------|
| Tyre | 12 |
| Antioch | 5 |
| Sidon | 2 |
| Rome | 2 |
| Byblos | 1 |
| Paneas | 1 |
| Paphos | 1 |

periods, when closer political and commercial relations were established between the two regions. Three other Roman coins from Cyprus are found in the IAA coin database: two tetradrachms of Caracalla (IAA 59192 from Kefar Bara, and IAA 68080 from Caesarea) and a bronze coin of Septimius Severus from Horbat Rimmon (IAA 74192). The last one is of the same type as No. 6.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES ACCORDING TO MINT

Sidon

One of the two coins from Sidon (No. 17) is extraordinarily rare. It depicts Julia Maesa—grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander—on the obverse, and the car of Astarte—one of the known symbols of the city, surrounded by the zodiac wheel—on the reverse. Coins with similar representations of the zodiac were also minted in Akko-Ptolemais (Meshorer 1984–1985:13, No. 17) and Alexandria (*BMC Alex.*:126–127, Nos. 1078–1079). In Sidon, this type is known both with Elagabalus and his first wife Julia Paula (Rouvier 1902:267, No. 1527; 276, No. 1571). Our coin, with Julia Maesa, seems to be yet unpublished.

Byblos

A single well-preserved coin, minted in Byblos under Diadumenian, was discovered in *Kokh 7* (No. 10). The coin depicts the local Tyche, standing within an arch, suggesting that the statue, which served as a prototype for the coin, stood in a shell-niche. This detail is characteristic of Byblos coins.

Caesarea Paneas

Another coin that deserves particular attention was found in *Kokh 7* (No. 16). It was minted by Elagabalus in Caesarea Paneas. Although the type is quite common—Tyche wearing a short chiton, holding a cornucopia and a long rudder—its date, 219 CE (CKB=222) does not appear in Meshorer's corpus of that mint (Meshorer 1984–1985:37–58).

Cyprus (Paphos)

This coin of Caracalla (No. 6) depicts on its reverse the sanctuary of Aphrodite in Paphos, believed to be the true birthplace of that goddess. The sanctuary consists of a tripartite facade with a semicircular courtyard surrounded by a fence with open gates. The central part of the facade is higher (a tower?), with windows in its upper story. It is flanked by porticos with doves perched on the roofs. Inside the central entrance is a *baetyl* (sacred stone); inside the porticos are altars or *thymiateria* (incense burners). The courtyard is paved with stone slabs; a long slab stands facing the central entrance (offering table?). To its right are three pellets. This description was very popular on Roman coins and gems from Cyprus (*BMC Cyprus*:cxxvii–cxxiv; Price and Trell 1977:147–149).

As noted above, the coin was placed on the chest of the skeleton in *Kokh 2*. It seems likely that this well-preserved coin, intentionally pierced for suspension as a medallion, belonged to the deceased and was considered a precious object.

Tyre

As mentioned above, the bulk of Roman Provincial coins discovered in Iqrit derive from Tyre. Some of them are standard coin-types, such as the two autonomous issues representing the head of Melqart and the temple of Koinon (Nos. 3, 4), and the three specimens dated to Elagabalus, of the 'Tyche standing between trophy and Victory on column' (Nos. 11–13). The stories behind Coin Nos. 7, 11–13 are somehow connected. Coin No. 7 belongs to Caracalla, and it depicts a bull and the standard of the Legio III Gallica. The bull was the symbol of this legion, which was quartered at Tyre. In 219 CE, the Syrian legate Verus tried to usurp the throne in Rome. As a result, Elagabalus dispersed this legion and revoked Tyre's rights as a colony and metropolis, as seen in the changed inscription TVRIORVM on Coin Nos. 11–13. The city was reinstated as a colony early in the reign of Severus Alexander (*BMC Phoen.*:cxxv–cxxvi).

Also noteworthy is a Tyrian coin of Diadumenian, depicting Harpocrates standing beside an altar (No. 9). This is a yet unpublished variant of a type known only under Caracalla and Elagabalus. In addition, there are two coins of a relatively rare type, dated to Severus Alexander, that represent Marsyas standing before a palm tree (Nos. 18, 19; Babelon 1893: No. 2234; Rouvier 1904: Nos. 2417, 2418). One was discovered in *Kokh* 7 and the other in *Kokh* 8. Because of their rarity, they may both have been deposited at the same time.

Finally, there is a Tyrian coin probably struck under Valerian (253–260 CE; No. 21) that seems to be an unpublished variant. The coin shows Melqart standing facing, holding a patera over a flaming altar. In its upper left field is a murex shell. This type was heretofore known with small Ambrosial Rocks (and sometimes

water flowing from them) appearing where the murex shell is located (cf. Rouvier 1904:98, No. 2495), or below at the left field, between Melqart and the altar.⁵ Our coin might very well belong to a deficient die of this type.

DATING

According to the numismatic evidence, the cave was in use from perhaps sometime in the late second century CE to the beginning of the fourth century CE. The latest coin, dated to Maximinus in 311 CE, was discovered in *Kokh* 4. The bulk of the coins is dated to the first half of the third century CE. Most of them were minted in Phoenicia, primarily Tyre. As this is a very homogeneous group, it seems that the major burial activity in the cave was during this period.

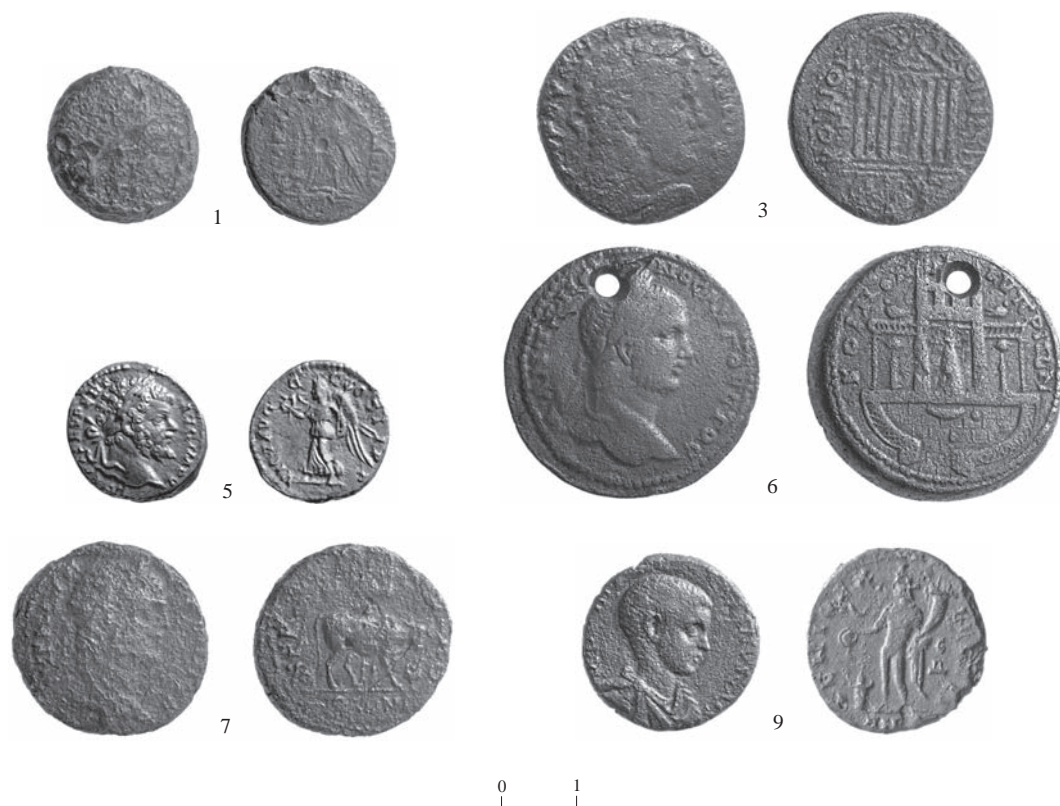
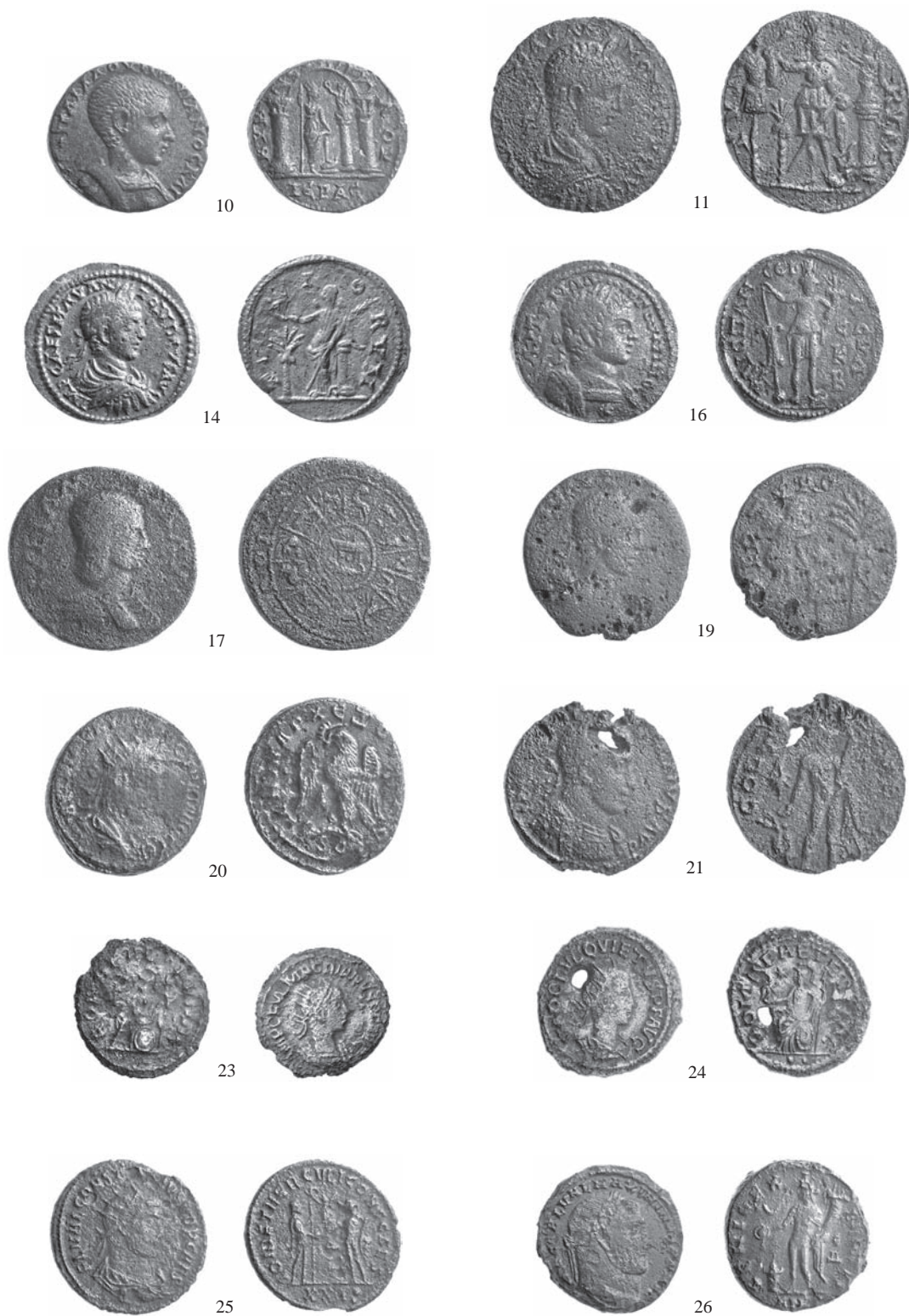


Fig. 1



0 1
Fig. 2

CATALOGUEⁱ

| Cat. No. | Bask. No. | Kokh | Weight (g) | Diam. (mm) | Axis | Obverse | Reverse | Date (CE) | Mint | References and Notes | IAA No. |
|--|-----------|------|------------|------------|------|---|--|-----------|-----------------|--|---------|
| PTOLEMIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ptolemy II (285–246 BCE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1* | 83 | 7 | 4.01 | 19 | ↓ | Bust Zeus r. | [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] Eagle stg. l., in l. field, club | | Tyre | <i>SVG Ptol.</i> : Pl. 17; Nos. 496, 497 | 29659 |
| ROMAN IMPERIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trajan(?) (98–117 CE) – silver <i>denarius</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 84 | 7 | 1.96 | 17 | ↓ | [- - -] Head r. laureate | [- - -] Female seated l., holding cornucopia and branch | | Rome | | 29660 |
| ROMAN PROVINCIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autonomous issue | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3* | 44 | 10 | 9.48 | 25 | ↑ | ΤΥΡΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ Head of Melqart r., laureate, lion-skin knotted round neck | ΚΟΙΝΟΥ ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗΣ Temple of the Koionon. In exergue: ΑΚΤ | 2nd c. | Tyre | <i>BMC Phoen.</i> : 268, No. 361 | 29665 |
| 4 | 79 | 7 | 9.67 | 24 | ↑ | Same | Same | Same | Same | Same | 29655 |
| ROMAN IMPERIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Septimius Severus (193–211 CE) – silver <i>denarius</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5* | 27 | 4 | 2.39 | 17 | ↑ | [L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP X] Bust r. laureate | [VICT AVG G COS II PP] Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch | 197–198 | Rome | <i>CRE</i> 5:62, No. 260 | 29647 |
| ROMAN PROVINCIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caracalla (211–217 CE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6* | 58 | 2 | 23.86 | 33 | ↑ | M·ANTΩΝΕΙ–NOC ΑΥΓΟΥCΤOC Bust r. laureate | ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΤΡΙΩΝ Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos | | Cyprus (Paphos) | <i>BMC Cyprus</i> : 87, No. 60. Pierced | 29641 |
| 7* | 23 | 3 | 11.34 | 25 | ↑ | [IIMP M]AVR ANTONINVS] Bust r. laureate | SEPT[VRVS MET]RO Bull walking r., in background, standard: LEG/III/GAL; in r. field, murex shell; in exergue: COLONI | | Tyre | <i>BMC Phoen.</i> : 271, No. 376 | 29646 |

ⁱ All of the coins are bronze unless otherwise stated. The coins are arranged chronologically, according to coin-types. Coins bearing an asterisk are illustrated in Figs. 1, 2.

CATALOGUE (cont.)

| Cat. No. | Bask. No. | Kokh | Weight (g) | Diam. (mm) | Axis | Obverse | Reverse | Date (CE) | Mint | References and Notes | IAA No. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------|------------|------------|------|--|--|-----------|--------|---|---------|
| Macrinus (217–218 CE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 82 | 7 | 6.47 | 20 | ↑ | [IMP CAES MACRINVS AVG] Bust r. laureate, cuirassed and draped | SEP [TVRO METRO] Galley; above, murex shell. In exergue: COLON | | Tyre | <i>BMC Phoen.</i> : 272, No. 384 | 29658 |
| Diadumenian (217–218 CE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9* | 80 | 7 | 11.17 | 23 | ↑ | [IM OP DIADVMENIA] NVS CAES Bust r. bare-headed, cuirassed and draped | [SEPTVRVS METRO]P COLONI Harpocrates stg. l., holding cornucopia and himation, and r. hand to his lips. In l. field, lighted altar; in r. field, murex shell | | Tyre | Unpublished variant. Cf. <i>BMC Phoen.</i> : 270, No. 374 (Caracalla) | 29656 |
| 10* | 85 | 7 | 10.15 | 24 | ↓ | [MOΠΔ]IADOMENIA] NO CKAI Same | IEPAC BYB--AOY Distyle temple; in center, Tyche crowned by Victory on column | | Byblos | <i>BMC Phoen.</i> : 103, No. 40 | 29661 |
| Elagabalus (218–222 CE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11* | 76 | 7 | 18.25 | 29 | ↑ | IMP CAES] MAV ANTONINVS AVG Bust r., laureate, cuirassed and draped, seen from back | TV[RIO]RVM Tyche stg. facing, laying hand on trophy from l.; crowned by Victory on column from r. In inner l. field, palm tree; in inner r. field, murex shell | | Tyre | <i>BMC Phoen.</i> : 275, No. 396 | 29652 |
| 12 | 77 | 7 | 12.98 | 29 | ↑ | Same | Same | | Same | Same | 29653 |
| 13 | 68 | 3 | 12.44 | 27 | ↑ | Same | Same | | Same | Same | 29645 |
| 14* | 86 | 7 | 8.09 | 26 | ↑ | IMP CAES MAV ANTONINVS AVG Bust r., laureate, cuirassed and draped, seen from back | TV[RIO]RVM Victory stg. facing, leaning with l. arm on column and holding palm branch; murex shell on extended hand; in l. field, palm tree | | Tyre | <i>BMC Phoen.</i> : 276, No. 407 | 29662 |
| 15 | 106 | 9 | 7.34 | 27 | ↑ | IMP CAES MAV [ANTON]INVS AVG Bust r., laureate, cuirassed and draped, seen from back | COL AVR PIA METRO Car of Astarte; within inverted crescent above sphere. In exergue: SID | | Sidon | <i>BMC Phoen.</i> : 186, No. 250 | 29663 |

CATALOGUE (cont.)

| Cat. No. | Bask. No. | Kokh | Weight (g) | Diam. (mm) | Axis | Obverse | Reverse | Date (CE) | Mint | References and Notes | IAA No. |
|---|-----------|------|------------|------------|------|---|---|----------------|-----------------|---|---------|
| 16* | 37 | 7 | 13.81 | 25 | ↑ | ΑΥΤΚΜ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ Bust r., laureate, cuirassed and draped, seen from back | ΚΑΙC ΠΑΝ CEB ΑCΥΛ Τυche stg. facing, holding cornucopia and long rudder; leaning foot on prow of galley. In r. field, date: C/K/B | Year 222 = 219 | Caesarea Paneas | Date unpublished; Cf. Meshorer 1984–1985:54, No. 34 (but date 218 CE) | 29650 |
| Julia Maesa (d. c. 226 BCE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17* | 99 | 5 | 14.30 | 29 | ↓ | ΙΥΛ ΜΑΕCΑΑΥΓ Βuστ r., draped | COLAIVR ΠΙΑ ΜΕΤΡ ΣΙΔΟΝ] Zodiac-wheel; in center, car of Astarte | | Sidon | Unpublished variant; Cf. BMC <i>Phoen.</i> : 187, No. 260 (Elagabalus) | 29649 |
| Severus Alexander (222–235 CE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 81 | 7 | 8.47 | 22 | ↑ | ΜΑΥ ΑΛΕΧΑΝΔΕΡ CAES SEB] Bust r., laureate, cuirassed and draped | [SEP TVRO COLO] Marsyas stg. r., facing palm tree. Between them, murex shell | | Tyre | Rouvier 1904:84, Nos. 2417, 2418 | 29657 |
| 19* | 42 | 8 | 6.88 | 25 | ↑ | Same | Same | | Same | Same | 29664 |
| Trajan Decius (249–251 CE) – Bilon tetradrachm | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20* | 59 | 2 | 8.87 | 24 | ↑ | ΑΥΤ Κ Γ ΜΕ ΚΥ [TPAIAN]OC ΔΕΚΙOC CEB] Head r., radiate, cuirassed and draped | ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟ[ΥCΙΑC] Eagle stg. l. on palm branch, holding wreath in its peak. In exergue: SC | 250–251 | Antioch | Prieur and Prieur 2000:73, No. 551 | 29642 |
| Valerian(?) (253–260 CE) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21* | 78 | 7 | 9.80 | 27 | ↑ | ΙΙΑΝVΣ ΑΥΓ Head r., laureate, cuirassed and draped | COL TIVR ΜΕΤΡΟ] Melqart sig facing, holding club and lion-skin and patera over lighted altar. In l. field, murex shell | | Tyre | Unpublished variant; Cf. Rouvier 1904:98, No. 2495 (with Ambrosial Rocks in upper l. field) | 29654 |
| Uncertain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 38 | 7 | 8.69 | 23 | | [---] Head r | Obliterated | 2nd–3rd c. | | | 29651 |

CATALOGUE (cont.)

| Cat. No. | Bask. No. | Kokh | Weight (g) | Diam. (mm) | Axis | Obverse | Reverse | Date (CE) | Mint | References and Notes | IAA No. |
|--|-----------|------|------------|------------|------|---|--|-----------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| ROMAN IMPERIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Macrianus II (260–261 CE) silver-plated – antoninianus | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23* | 61 | 2 | 3.05 | 20 | ↓ | IMP C FVL MACRIANVS PF AVG Head r. radiate, cuirassed and draped | ROMAE AETERNAE Rome seated l. on round shield, holding spear and Victory. In l. field, star; in exergue, two pellets | | Antioch | <i>RIC</i> 5/2:581, No. 11 | 29644 |
| Quietus (260–261 CE) silver-plated – antoninianus | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24* | 60 | 2 | 2.82 | 22 | ↓ | IMP C FVL QVIETVS PF AVG Head r. radiate, cuirassed and draped | ROMAE AETERNAE Rome seated l. on round shield, holding spear and Victory. In l. field, star; in exergue, two pellets | | Antioch | <i>RIC</i> 5/2:583, No. 9. Pierced | 29643 |
| Constantius I (295–306 CE) silver plated – antoninianus | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25* | 51 | 1 | 3.26 | 23 | ↓ | FL VAL CONST[ANTI] VS NOB CAES Head r. radiate, cuirassed and draped | IOVI ET HERCULI CONS CAES Jupiter receiving Victory on globe from Hercules. Below: S; in exergue: XXI | c. 295 | Antioch | <i>RIC</i> 5/2:302, No. 674 | 29640 |
| Maximinus (309–313 CE) – folles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26* | 26 | 4 | 2.82 | 22 | ↓ | GAL VAL MAXIMINVS PF AVG Head r. laureate | GENIO AVGVST[I] Genius stg. l., holding cornucopia and himation, and patera over lighted altar. In l. field: ∞, in r. field: E/Δ; in exergue: AN[IT] | 311 | Antioch | <i>RIC</i> 6:642, No. 161 | 29648 |

NOTES

¹ The coins were cleaned at the IAA laboratories under the direction of Ella Altmark and were photographed by Clara Amit and Sandu Mandrea.

² Another eight coins from unknown provenance are registered (IAA 31684, 56422–56428).

³ Two coins from Ḥanita (IAA 36530, 36536); one from Naḥal Ḥagit (IAA 47109); one from Kabri (IAA 82704); one from Kefar Bar'am (IAA 84584);

one from the Qula hoard (IAA 89582) and one from Tell Qasile (IAA 97552).

⁴ Alloy that contains less than 50% silver.

⁵ This variant is unpublished. Some other examples are IAA 77663 (Aquilea Severa; from excavations in Qaṣṭra) and IAA 9849 (Valerian; of unknown provenance); see Bijovsky 1999b: Appendix A.

REFERENCES

- Ariel D.T. 1994. Coins from Excavations at Gesher Haziv. *'Atiqot* 25:94–96.
- Ariel D.T. 1997a. Coins from the Burial Caves. In H. Smithline. Three Burial Caves from the Roman Period in Asherat. *'Atiqot* 33:47–59 (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 11*–12*).
- Ariel D.T. 1997b. Coins from Caves A and B in Hurfeish. In M. Aviam and Y. Gorin-Rosen. Three Burial Caves from the Roman Period at Hurfeish. *'Atiqot* 33:25–38 (Hebrew; English summary, p. 9*).
- Babelon E. 1893. *Les Perses achéménides: les satrapes et les dynasties tributaires de leur empire. Chypre et Phénicie*. Paris.
- Barag D. 1978. *Ḥanita, Tomb XV: A Tomb of the Third and Early Fourth Century CE ('Atiqot [ES] 13)*. Jerusalem.
- Barag D. 1982–1983. Tyrian Currency in Galilee. *INJ* 6–7:7–13.
- Berman A. 2002. The Coins. In A. Segal, J. Mlynarczyk, M. Burdajewicz and M. Schuler. *Hippos: Third Season of Excavations*. Haifa. Pp. 64–79.
- Bijovsky G. 1997. The Coins. In H. Abu Uqsa. A Burial Cave from the Roman Period East of Giv'at Yasaf. *'Atiqot* 33:39–46 (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 10*–11*).
- Bijovsky G. 1999a. Coins. In O. Shourkin. Tombs of the Persian and Roman Periods near Tell er-Ras (Loḥame Hageta'ot, Area C). *'Atiqot* 37:141–163 (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 175*–177*).
- Bijovsky G. 1999b. *The Foundation of Tyre and Its Beginnings as Represented in the Roman Coins from the City*. M.A. thesis. The Hebrew University. Jerusalem (Hebrew).
- BMC Alex.*: R.S. Poole. *Catalogue of the Coins of Alexandria and the Nomes*. London 1892.
- BMC Cyprus*: G.F. Hill. *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Cyprus*. London 1904.
- BMC Phoen.*: G.F. Hill. *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Phoenicia*. London 1910.
- CRE* 5: H. Mattingly. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum V: Pertinax to Elagabalus*. London 1950.
- Kool R. Forthcoming. Coin Finds from Qula (1995). *IAA Reports*.
- Meshorer Y. 1984–1985. The Coins of Caesarea Paneas. *INJ* 8:37–58.
- Meshorer Y. 1985. *City Coins of Eretz Israel and the Decapolis in the Roman Period*. Jerusalem.
- Price M.J. and Trell B. 1977. *Coins and their Cities: Architecture on the Ancient Coins of Greece, Rome and Palestine*. London.
- Prieur M. and Prieur K. 2000. *A Type Corpus of the Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and the Fractions from BC 57 to AD 253*. Lancaster, PA.
- Rahmani L.Y. 1993. A Note on Charon's Obol. *'Atiqot* 22:149–150.
- RIC* 5/2: P.H. Webb. *The Roman Imperial Coinage* V, II. London 1933.
- Rouvier J. 1904. Numismatique des villes de la Phénicie, Tyr. *Journal international d'archéologie numismatique* 7:5–108.
- SNG Ptol.*: A. Kromann and O. Mørkholm. *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Denmark, Egypt; The Ptolemies*. Copenhagen 1977.
- Vitto F. This Volume. A Burial Cave from the Third–Early Fourth Centuries CE at Iqrit.