CHAPTER TEN

THE COINS OF THE MINT OF DORA*

Ya’akov Meshorer

Dora, or Do’ar, is first mentioned in an Egyptian geographical list of Ramses II (13th century BCE). It was one of the cities which joined the Canaanite coalition led by Jabin, king of Hazor, and its king was among those defeated by Joshua (Joshua 11:1-2, 12:23). Dora, located in the territory of the tribe of Menasseh, was not conquered by the Israelites (Joshua 17:11-12) until the time of King David. It figures prominently in the account of the journey of the Egyptian priest Wen-Amun to Byblos (ca. 1100 BCE). At that time it was occupied by the Sikil, one of the Sea peoples. Do’ar was the center of King Solomon’s fourth administrative district (1 Kings 4:11); in 732 BCE it was conquered by Tiglath-pileser III and became the capital of the Assyrian province of Duru, which extended from the Carmel to Jaffa. During the Achaemenian period it belonged to the Sidonians and is mentioned in the inscription on Eshmun’azar’s coffin: ‘And further, the lord of kings gave to us Dor and Yafe, the glorious corn-lands which are in the field of Sharon.’

Dora successfully withstood a siege by Antiochus III during the Fourth Syrian War (219-217 BCE). In the Fifth Syrian War (202-199 BCE), Dora came under Seleucid rule together with the entire area of Coele Syria and Palestine. During the short period of Egyptian control over that area in the reign of Ptolemy V (205-199 BCE), a mint operated at Dora, probably for a very short time (see below). In 139 BCE Tryphon was besieged at Dora by Antiochus VII until his flight from the city (1 Maccabees 15:11-37).

Towards the end of the 2nd century BCE the city was ruled by a tyrant, Zoilus, and it was subsequently incorporated into the Hasmonean kingdom by Alexander Jannaeus. Pompey freed the city and annexed it to the province of Syria in 64/3 BCE (= year 1 of the era of Dora), which inaugurated a long period of coin minting at the city.

The foundation of Caesarea Maritima on the site of Straton’s Tower by Herod deprived Dora of its leading position on the coast between ‘Akko-Ptolemais and Jaffa. Serious decline, however, started only in the Late Roman period, and in the late 4th century CE Dora is described as deserted.

The earliest publication of a coin of Dora seems to be that of Seguin in 1684 (Fig. 10.1). Coins of Dora were described by Eckhel,4 Miomnet,5 and other scholars. However, more detailed and comprehensive publications started only with de Saulcy, who in 1874 described fifteen coins ascribed by him to the city.6 In 1901 Rouvier described twenty-five coins of Dora in his monumental work, and also corrected some of de Saulcy’s misattributions.7 In 1910, G.F. Hill published the large collection of coins of Dora in the British Museum.8 Many years passed until a more complete collection of coins of Dora was described, by M. Rosenberger in 1975, which included thirty-nine coins.9 Our catalogue includes all the coins described in the previous publications, as well as a number of hitherto unpublished types,10 mainly from the earlier stages of coin minting at Dora.

The numismatic material is not very varied, nor are there many types. The repertoire of symbols and designs is quite limited and the main differences between the coins are their dates and the distribution of the inscriptions. The coins may be divided into two main groups. The first is that of the so-called ‘quasi-autonomous’ coins, which bear on the obverse images such as an aphlaston, head of Tyche, or head of Doros. The second group depicts the emperor’s head on the obverse. Many of the coins of both groups were struck contemporaneously.

THE MINTING STAGES

Soon after the death of Ptolemy IV Philopater in 205 BCE, the weakness of Egypt, ruled by the guardians of the five-year-old Ptolemy V Epiphanes, induced Antiochus III to invade again the Ptolemaic territories in Phoenicia, Palestine, and Transjordan. During the brief period between 205 BCE and the end of the Fifth Syrian War (202-199 BCE) a mint was operated at Dora by the Egyptian authorities, probably for a very short time.11

The minting of coins at Dora was resumed after a gap of almost 140 years. Soon after the conquest by Pompey ‘quasi-autonomous’ coins of various denominations dated ‘year 1’ (of the Pompeian era = 64/3 BCE) were struck. Except for several undated ‘quasi-autonomous’ coins related in style to

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* This study of the coinage of Dora was first published in Israel Numismatic Journal 9 (1986-87), pp. 59-72; it appears here with some minor changes and additions.
Pl. 10.2
the issues of the first year, dated coins were struck under Antonius and Cleopatra (three denominations) and Augustus, apparently in small quantities. From Augustus (7/6 BCE — the only date known from his coins) onwards, until 68/9 CE (Vespasian and Titus), all the coins of Dora are 'quasi-autonomous' and do not bear the portrait of the emperor. This group, issued in 14/15 CE and mainly in 67/68 CE (the only date known from his coins) onwards, is 'quasi-autonomous' and do not bear the portrait of the coinage of the years 67-69 is of both groups, i.e. 'quasi-autonomous' issues and coins with portraits of Titus and Vespasian in 68/9 CE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date on coin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64/3 BCE</td>
<td>A (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>63/2 BCE</td>
<td>B (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>45/4 BCE</td>
<td>ΘΙ (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33/2 BCE</td>
<td>ΑΑ (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32/1 BCE</td>
<td>ΒΑ (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/6 BCE</td>
<td>ΝΖ (57)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14/15 CE</td>
<td>ΟΗ (78)</td>
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<tr>
<td>64/65 CE</td>
<td>ΚΗ (128)</td>
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<td>66/67 CE</td>
<td>ΜΡ (130)</td>
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<td>67/68 CE</td>
<td>ΑΑΡ (131)</td>
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<tr>
<td>68/69 CE</td>
<td>ΒΑΡ (132)</td>
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<tr>
<td>75/76 CE</td>
<td>ΘΑΡ (139)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111/112 CE</td>
<td>ΠΟΕ (175)</td>
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<tr>
<td>117 CE</td>
<td>ΗΡ (180)</td>
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<tr>
<td>143/144 CE</td>
<td>ΖΖ (207)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201/202 CE</td>
<td>ΕΕΕ (265)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210/211 CE</td>
<td>ΔΟΣ (274)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211/212 CE</td>
<td>ΕΟΕ (275)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE DENOMINATIONS**

The first series, dated 'year 1,' is of five different denominations. The coins struck under Antonius and Cleopatra are of three different denominations. The attempt to establish the value relations between them and the silver coins of the period has so far not yielded convincing results. A more systematic production of denominations started with the series of 'year PKH' (128 – 64/5 CE). The large denomination bears the head of Doros on the obverse and Tyche standing on the reverse (No. 16). The medium denomination bears the bust of Tyche on the obverse and Tyche standing on the reverse (No. 17). The small denomination has the bust of Tyche on the obverse and a galley on the reverse (No. 18). The next series of 'year 130' has a fourth denomination, depicting bunch of grapes (No. 22). These features continue consistently on the later series. We presume therefore that when a certain denomination has not yet been recorded, such as the galley type of 'year 139,' it may be found in the future. A fourth denomination which was added under Trajan (No. 34), between the large and the medium one, continues under Hadrian (No. 38) and Antoninus Pius (No. 42).

Under Domitian and Nerva, no coins were struck at Dora. Minting was resumed under Trajan with a very impressive production in the year EOP (111/12 CE), which represents the climax of minting at the city. Minting continued under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. The coins issued under the three latter emperors were struck in only a single year in each reign. No explanation can be offered for this rather strange phenomenon.

No coins from the times of Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, or Commodus are known so far. After a gap of 57 years, coins were struck again in the city under Septimius Severus. All the coins of the Severan family struck at Dora (in the names of Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, and Geta) are no later than 211/12 CE, i.e. during the reign of Septimius Severus (up to 209) and Julia Domna. Under the Severan family struck at Dora.

**THE DESIGNS**

### Deities

#### Head of Doros

Doros, the son of Poseidon, was according to Greek tradition the founder of Dora. The similarity of names made this tradition popular and during the Roman period there must have been a local cult of Doros, whose statue was probably erected in a shrine. As Poseidon's son, he has a similar head and appears as a bearded adult, like Zeus and Poseidon.

The possibility that Doros was a syncretistic deity incorporating some elements of a local Phoenician marine god is
Tyché-Astarte

This figure is standing turreted, holding cornucopiae and a naval standard. On the early coins she holds a tiller and resembles the Tyché on the early coins of Ptolemais. It is quite obvious that she is a syncretistic deity blending the Phoenician Astarte with the Greek Tyché. This goddess has a marked marine character.

The Temple of Tyché-Astarte

On the late coins of Dora Tyché-Astarte appears to be standing inside a hexastyle temple (No. 48). This type of temple is quite unusual, as it is actually a tetrastyle temple with a distyle facade in which the goddess is standing; it looks like two temples one in front of the other, with two different pediments. The impression is that we have here a tetrastyle temple like the one in No. 49 and that Tyché-Astarte is shown in an inner shrine; coin No. 49 does not show this inner shrine and gives only the schematized facade of the same temple.

Marine Symbols

Galley

A galley is depicted on several of the small denominations, sailing to the left with oars, prow, aphlaston, and rudder, but no sails or masts. Sometimes the galley has a railing. On the coins of Julia Domna (No. 46), even the heads of the oarsmen are indicated. On one coin type (No. 9) Nike is depicted standing on the galley. On the coins of the first year (Nos. 4 and 6) only the prow of a ship is depicted.

Aphlaston

This navigational device on the stern of a ship is one of the most common marine symbols and is known on the coins of many maritime cities. On the coins of Dora it appears either as the only design (Nos. 7, 7a), or as a secondary design or perhaps a kind of mint-mark (Nos. 28, 33).

Agricultural Symbols

Ear of Corn and Vine

The ear of corn and vine, as sole items, appear only on early coins of Dora issued during the 1st century BCE. These designs perhaps symbolized Dora’s interest in agriculture as well as the city’s wish to develop its agricultural potential, which was very high. We can see Dora’s affinity for agriculture as well as marine activity. This is similar to another Phoenician city, Aradus: most of this city’s coins in the Hellenistic and early Roman periods depict galleys, Tyché-Astarte, and aphlastons, as well as ears of corn and bunches of grapes.

Coin 19b

On this unique coin a murex shell appears on the reverse, which may seem surprising. During the 1987 season of the excavations at Dor, impressive remains of an industry for the manufacture of purple dye were uncovered. This is just one example of the Tyrian influence which is so characteristic of Dor. Tyre was the center of this industry, and it seems from additional finds along the Mediterranean coast that Tyrian experts extended their industry to other Phoenician cities.

THE INSCRIPTIONS

On coin No. 1 the letters ΔΩ probably indicate ΔΩ (RA). On the coins of the period of Pompey ΔΩ and ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ appear in the same years; No. 13 has the name of the city in monogram. These short versions of the name continue until the reign of Trajan, when the city suddenly receives a new and very prestigious title: ΔΩΠΙΑ (ΔΩΠΙΑ) ΑΠΩΝΟΟΜΑΚΟΙΡΩΝ ΝΑΥΑΠΧΙΚΩΝ, or sometimes in short: ΔΩΠΙΑ ΝΑΥΑΠΧΙΚΩΝ. The titles ΙΕΠΑΚΑΩΝ, ΑΠΩΝΟΟΜΑΚΟΙΡΩΝ, and ΑΠΩΝΟΟΜΑΚΩΝ are to be found on the coins of many cities, such as Abila, Gadara, Hippos, and Nysa-Scythopolis. However, the title ΝΑΥΑΠΧΙΚΩΝ (‘the ruler of the fleet’) is rare in the region, though it is known in several cities of Asia Minor, such as Aegeae in Cilicia, Nicopolis in Epirus, and Side in Pamphylia. Still, the coins of Dora should be compared in this respect with those of the Phoenician cities of Sidon and Tripolis, which also bear this title. We do not have any specific information regarding what could have been the reason for the addition of such a title and whether this represents a special status given to Dora by Trajan, but there could be some kind of political or economic reason. It might also mark the building of a new harbor or some other naval operation.

The only coin issued by Dora with the bust of Titus (No. 32, 68/9 CE) refers in the obverse legend to ΕΙΟΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΥ ΦΩΝΙΚΟΥ ΑΠΟΙΩΝ, i.e. ‘the new holy year.’ This era, which is well known from the contemporary coinage of the mint of Antioch, is not otherwise attested in the coinage of the cities of Phoenicia, Palestine, or Transjordan.

The coins are from the following collections:

The Israel Museum: 1, 8, 15, 17a
Israel Antiquities Authority: 9, 15, 20, 30, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: 16, 19a, 23, 25a, 32, 33, 46
Studium Biblicum Franciscanum: 7, 18, 31, 31a, 38, 39, 40
The British Museum: 6, 14, 35, 41
Cabinet des Médailles, Paris: 3
Collection Glasman: 2
Collection D. Hendin: 42
Collection Y. Sasson: 36
Collection A. Sofaer: 4, 10, 11, 12, 28, 47, 52
Collection A. Sporer: 34
Dealer: 17, 28a
Coins 5, 6, 9, 15, 30, 50, 51 were found in the excavations of Tel Dor.
Coin 21 was found in the excavations of Masada.
CATALOGUE

All the coins were struck with an upright (') axis. The form of the letter omega has been standardized.

A. Under the Ptolemies

One type of an undated silver tetradrachm was struck at Dora under Ptolemy V (205–199 BCE).

1. Obv.: Bust of Ptolemy V r., diademed.
   Rev.: Eagle standing on thunderbolt 1.; ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; in field 1.: ΔΩ
   Silver tetradrachm, 13.75 gr.

B. Under the Romans

All coins are bronze.

Coins dated Year 1 (64/3 BCE)

2. Obv.: Bust of Doros r.
   Rev.: Tyche standing to 1., holding palm branch in r., and caduceus in 1.; above date: LA, on r. monogram (?) Σ; in field 1., ΔΩΠΙ/ΤΩΝ
   10.50 gr.
3. Obv.: Bust of Tyche r., laureate and veiled.
   Rev.: Tyche standing to 1., resting her r. hand over tiller, holding cornucopiae in 1.; in field: LA ΔΩ
   9.05 gr.
4. Obv.: Same as No. 3.
   Rev.: Prow of galley 1., above it hats of Dioscuri and date: LA; below: ΔΩ
   6.48 gr.
5. Obv.: Same as No. 3.
   Rev.: Ear of grain; in field: LA ΔΩ (in two lines).
   4.20 gr.
6. Obv.: Same as No. 3.
   Rev.: Prow of galley 1.; below, ΔΩ
   This coin is probably half the denomination of coin No. 4.
   3.75 gr.
7. Obv.: Winged caduceus; in field: ΔΩΠΙ
   Rev.: Aphlaston.
   Although I have not seen this coin or any similar specimen, I accept it as a coin of Dora, type published by de Saulcy.
7a. Obv.: Same as No. 7 but no inscription.
   Rev.: Same as No. 7.
   2.91 gr.
8. Obv.: Same as No. 3.
   Rev.: Bunch of grapes; in field: ΔΩ
   3.22 gr.
   The attribution of coins Nos. 6, 7, 7A, and 8 to year 1 is conjectural.

Undated coins, 1st century BCE

9. Obv.: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.
   Rev.: Nike, winged, standing to r. on galley sailing r., holding wreath; below: ΔΩΠ
   3.61 gr.
10. Obv.: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.
    Rev.: Bunch of grapes with vine leaf; in field: ΔΩΠΙΤ
    2.70 gr.
Coins struck under Antonius and Cleopatra

11. **Obv.**: Jugate busts of Antonius and Cleopatra to r.
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing to l. as on No. 2; in field 1., date: LΘI (year 19 – 45/4 BCE); on r.: \( \frac{\Omega}{2} \) (ΔΩ[PA]). See the discussion on the era of this coin in H.R. Baldus, *Zur Münzprägung von Dora/Phönizien zu Ehren Kleopatras VII und Mark Antons*, *Chiron* 19 (1989), pp. 477–80.
   7.30 gr. (A similar coin, found in the excavations of Dor, weighs 9.95 gr.)

12. **Obv.**: Jugate busts of Antonius and Cleopatra r., surrounded by a wreath.
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing to l., holding rudder in her r. and cornucopiae in her l.; in field date: LAA (year 31 – 33/2 BCE) 5.41 gr.

13. **Obv.**: Bust of Cleopatra r., surrounded by a wreath.
   **Rev.**: Poppy-head between two ears of grain; in field date: LAA (year 31 – 33/2 BCE) 3.15 gr.

A coin dated Year 2 (63/2 BCE)

14. **Obv.**: Bust of Doros r.
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing as on No. 2; in field 1.: LB/ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ
   8.27 gr.
   This coin, published by Hill (*BMC, Phoenicia*, p. 116, No. 24), was dated by him to 68/9 CE, reading LB as a date. On comparing this coin with two other specimens it turned out that the date is LB, namely 'year 32/1 BCE.'

Quasi-autonomous coins dated Year 78 (14/15 CE)

15. **Obv.**: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing to 1. holding cornucopiae in her l. and supporting a tiller or a rudder with her r.; in field: ΔΩ/ΛΘI (year 78). Out of three coins of this type known to me, two were found in the excavations of Dor. 6.47 gr. (There is a possibility that the date is: LΘI (19), as No. 11.)

Quasi-autonomous coins dated Year 128 (64/5 CE)

16. **Obv.**: Head of Doros r.
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing to front, looking r., supporting a standard with her r. and holding cornucopiae in her l.; on r.: ΑΔΠΙΤΩΝ; on l., across field, date: LPKH (year 128).
   12.84 gr.

17. **Obv.**: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing as on No. 16, in field 1., downwards, date: LPKH (year 128), on r.: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ
   6.11 gr.

17a. **Obv.**: As on No. 17.
   **Rev.**: As on No. 17, but date upwards.
   5.9 gr.

18. **Obv.**: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.
   **Rev.**: Galley sailing l.; above: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ/LPKH
   3.75 gr.

Quasi-autonomous coins dated Year 130 (66/7 CE)

19. **Obv.**: Head of Doros r.
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing as on No. 16; on r.: ΑΔΠΙΤΩΝ; on 1. date, upwards, LAP (year 130).
   11.10 gr.

19a. Same as 19 but date written PA across field. 9.93 gr.

19b. Same as 19 but on rev., in field r., a small murex shell. 9.93 gr.

20. **Obv.**: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing as on No. 16; on r.: ΑΔΠΙΤΩΝ; on 1. date: PA (year 130).
   5.90 gr.

21. **Obv.**: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.
   **Rev.**: Galley as on No. 18; above: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ/LAP
   3.71 gr.

22. **Obv.**: Same as No. 3.
   **Rev.**: Bunch of grapes; in field inscription and date: PA/ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ
   1.21 gr.

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Quasi-autonomous coins dated Year 131 (67/8 CE)

23. Same as No. 19a but date: AAP (year 131). 10.31 gr.
   
24. **Obv.**: Bust of Tyche 1., turreted and veiled.  
   **Rev.**: Same as No. 23 but date: AAP (year 131).  
   5.80 gr.

Quasi-autonomous coins dated 132 (68/9 CE)

25. Same as No. 19a but date: BAP (year 132). 9.43 gr.
   
25a. Same as No. 25 but on **obv.** a countermark of the 10th Roman legion: XF. 10.40 gr.

   **Rev.**: Same as No. 23 but date: BAP (year 132).  
   5.61 gr.

27. **Obv.**: Same as No. 24.  
   **Rev.**: Galley as on No. 21; above: ΔΩΠΙΤΩ/ΒΑΠ (year 132).  
   3.06 gr.

27a. Same as No. 27 but bust of Tyche r. 2.85 gr.

Quasi-autonomous coins dated Year 139 (75/6 CE)

28. **Obv.**: Head of Doros r.; in field r., aphlaston.  
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing as on No. 16; on r.: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ; on l.: ΘΑΠ (year 139).  
   12.60 gr.

28a. Same as 28 but date written on 1. of standard. 12.25 gr.

29. **Obv.**: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.  
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing and inscription as on No. 28.  
   5.53 gr.

Coins with head of emperor

**Augustus**

30. **Obv.**: Head of Augustus r., laureate (inscription worn).  
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing as on No. 2; in field r.: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ; on l.: L NZ (year 57 – 7/6 BCE).  
   9.91 gr. The two coins of this type known to me were found in the excavations of Dor.

**Vespasian**

31. **Obv.**: Bust of Vespasian r., laureate; ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΣΙΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ  
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing as on No. 16; inscription and date: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ/ΒΑΠ (year 132 – 68/9 CE).  
   11.12 gr.

31a. Same as 31 but on **obv.** a round countermark depicting a head. 7.65 gr.

31b. Same as 31 but on **obv.** two countermarks depicting heads. 8.20 gr.

**Titus**

32. **Obv.**: Bust of Titus r., laureate; Τ.ΦΑΛΛΥΙ ΟΥΣΙΩΝ ΚΑΙΣ ΕΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡ ΙΕΡ.  
   **Rev.**: Same as No. 31.  
   10.50 gr.

32a. Same as No. 32.

**Trajan**

33. **Obv.**: Bust of Trajan r., laureate, undraped, in field r., star; ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙΚΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ  
   **Rev.**: Bust of Doros r., in field r., aphlaston; ΠΟΕ ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΝΑΥΑΡ (year 175 of Dora, holy, city of asylum, autonomous, ruler of the seas; 111/12 CE).  
   13.27 gr.

34. **Obv.**: Bust of Trajan r., laureate, undraped; ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙΚΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ  
   **Rev.**: Bust of Tyche r., turreted and veiled, surrounded by a wreath of vine leaves; across field: ΔΩΠΙ; below date: ΠΟΕ (year 175 = 111/12 CE).  
   10.93 gr.

35. **Obv.**: Same as No. 34.  
   **Rev.**: Tyche standing as on No. 17 but head turning l., on r.: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ; on l. date, upwards: ΛΠΟΕ (year 175 = 111/12 CE).  
   4.86 gr.

36. **Obv.**: Bust of Trajan as on 34; ΝΕΠ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΚΑΡ  
   **Rev.**: Galley as on No. 21; above: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ/ΒΑΠ below date: ΠΟΕ (year 175 = 111/12 CE).  
   3.18 gr.
Hadrian

37. **Obv.** Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and draped; AYT TPA ΑΔΠΙΑΝΟΙ ΚΑΙ Κ

**Rev.** Head of Doros r.; ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡ ΑΚΥΑ. ΑΥΤ ΝΑΥΑΡ below; date: ΠΠ (year 180 – 117 CE).
11.91 gr.

38. **Obv.** Same as No. 37.

**Rev.** Bust of Tyche as on No. 34; below, date: ΠΠ (year 180 – 117 CE).
10.81 gr.

39. **Obv.** Same as No. 37; AYT TPA AΔΠΙΑΝΟΙ ΚΑΙ

**Rev.** Tyche standing as on No. 35; on r.: ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡ ΟΝ; on l., date: ΠΠ (year 180 – 117 CE).
6.21 gr.

40. **Obv.** Same as No. 37; AYT TPA ΑΔΠΙΑΝ...

**Rev.** Galley as on No. 21; above: ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡ; below, date: ΠΠ (year 180 – 117 CE).
3.70 gr.

Antoninus Pius

41. **Obv.** Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped, in field r., a small star; AYT KAI ΑΝΤΙΟΝΙΝΟ CEB EY

**Rev.** Head of Doros r.; ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡ AC ΑΥΤ ΝΑΥΑΡ ΧΙ ΛΣΣ (year 207 = 143/4 CE).
10.89 gr.

42. **Obv.** Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped, seen from the rear; in field, r., a small star; AYT Κ AΔΡ ANΤΙΟΝΙΝΟ CEB.

**Rev.** Bust of Tyche as on No. 34; across field: ΔΩΡ ΠΙ.
8.76 gr.

42a. Same as 42 but different distribution of rev. inscription ΔΩΡ ΠΙ/9.22 gr.

43. **Obv.** Same as No. 41.

**Rev.** Tyche standing as on No. 35; on r.: ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡ ΟΝ; on l. upwards: ΛΣΣ (year 207 = 143/4 CE).
8.27 gr.

This is apparently the coin published by Rouvier (above, n. 7, No. 775), who interpreted the retrograde Ζ as ζ thus reading ‘year 206’.

Septimius Severus

44. **Obv.** Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, draped; AYT KAI Α ΣΕΠ ΣΕΟΥ ΥΡΟΣ ΚΕΒ

**Rev.** Caracalla and Geta, togated, standing facing one another, shaking hands; AYT Κ Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤ ΚΑΙ Π ΣΕΠ ΣΕΤ ΚΑΙ; in exergue: ΔΩΡ ΠΕ ΕΣ (year 265 = 201/2 CE).
18.34 gr.

Julia Domna

45. **Obv.** Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; IOΥΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΚΕΒ

**Rev.** Bust of Tyche as on No. 34, in field r., prow of a galley; ΔΩΡ ΝΑΥ ΕΣ (year 265 = 201/2 CE).
10.56 gr.

46. **Obv.** Same as No. 45; IOΥΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ

**Rev.** Galley sailing to l., above: ΔΩΡ ΠΑ; below: ΝΑΥΑ/ΕΟΣ (year 275 = 211/2 CE).
5.02 gr.

Geta

47. **Obv.** Bust of Geta r.; Π ΣΕΠ ΓΕΤΑ Κ

**Rev.** Head of Doros r.; ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡ ΕΣ (year 265 = 201/2 CE).; in field, r., aphlaston.
12.30 gr.

Caracalla

48. **Obv.** Bust of young Caracalla r., laureate and draped; AYT Κ Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΙΟ ΚΕΒ

**Rev.** Tyche, holding standard and cornucopias, standing to front within a distyle pediment or arched aedicula; the whole stands within a tetrastyle portico on a low podium, the cornice of which turns back to left and right to form a courtyard. In exergue: ΔΩΡ ΠΑ; on l.: ΙΕΡΑ; on r.: ΕΣ (year 265 = 201/2 CE).
19.09 gr.

49. **Obv.** Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, undraped; Α ΥΡ ΑΝΤΙΟΝΙΝΟ ΚΕΒ

**Rev.** Tyche, as on No. 48, standing in a tetrastyle temple with a central arch; below: ΔΩΡ ΠΑ; on r.: ΙΕΡΑ; on l.: ΔΟΣ (year 274 = 210/11 CE).
14.16 gr.

50. **Obv.** Same as No. 49.

**Rev.** A rider (the emperor?) on a horse galloping r., holding spear; legend from bottom upwards: ΔΩΡ ΠΕ ΙΕΡ ΑΚΥ... ΔΟΣ (year 274 = 210/11 CE).
18.01 gr.

This so far unique coin was found in the excavations of Dor.
51. **Obv.:** Same as No. 49.  
**Rev.:** Bust of Doros r.; ΔΩΠΑ ΙΕΠΑ ΔΟΔ (year 274 ~ 210/11 CE).  
12.92 gr.  
Found in the excavations of Dor.

*Plautilla*

52. **Obv.:** Bust of Plautilla r., draped; ΠΙΛΑ ΥΤΠΛΑ ΑΥΓ  
**Rev.:** Galley sailing l.; above: ΔΩΠΑ/ΝΑΥ; below, date: ΕΣΩ (year 265 ~ 201/2 CE).  
4.35 gr.

**BRONZE PENDANT (No. 53)**

A bronze pendant which was struck with the pair of dies of coin No. 9 is preserved in a private collection. The pendant has a perforated projection at the top, which forms a loop. It seems that someone who worked at the mint of Dora used the coin dies to decorate this piece of jewellery. The Israel Museum has a similar pendant, which was struck with dies of a coin of Tyre from 103 CE. These finds raise the possibility that the mints, or at least some of them, were actually jewellery workshops hired for manufacturing coins for the city authorities.

**NOTES**


I am indebted to the public institutions and private collectors listed before the catalogue for kindly putting the coins of Dora in their collections at my disposal and permitting me to publish the coins in this study.


7. J. Rouvier, *Numismatique de villes de Phénicie*, *Journal international d'archéologie numismatique* 4 (1901), Nos. 752-76.


14. G.F. Hill (n. 8), No. 43, erroneously attributes to Elagabalus a coin of Dora which, however, bears the bust of the young Caracalla, see Nos. 48-49.

15. On coin No. 2 she holds a tiller, similar to the Tyche of Ptolemais; see L. Kadman, *The Coins of Akko Ptolemais*, Tel Aviv 1961, Nos. 65-73.

16. This brings to mind the 'glorious corn-lands which are in the field of Sharon' referred to in the Eshmun'azar inscription; see above, n. 2.

17. G.F. Hill (n. 8), Arados, Nos. 347-49.

18. G.F. Hill (n. 8), Sidon, Nos. 193-96; Tripolis, No. 133.

19. A similar inscription (ETOY ECNE YIEPO) is known on the coins of Antioch from the same year and until early in the reign of Trajan; see W. Wruck, *Die syrische Provinzialprägung von Augustus bis Traian*, Stuttgart 1931, pp. 90-91, Nos. 55-57, 71, and frequently thereafter. The reason for the adoption of this system of dating is unknown.