

# The Coins of Dora

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DORA, Dor or Do'ar, is first mentioned in an Egyptian geographical list of Ramses II (thirteenth century B.C.).<sup>1</sup> 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). Dor, 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-Amon to Byblos (c. 1100 B.C.). At that time it was occupied by the Sekel, one of the Sea Peoples. Do'ar was the centre of King Solomon's fourth administrative district (I Kings 4:11) and in 732 B.C. 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 Yaffo, the glorious corn lands which are in the field of Sharon..."<sup>2</sup>

Dora withstood successfully a siege by Antiochus III during the Fourth Syrian War (219-217 B.C.). In the Fifth Syrian War (202-109 B.C.), 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 B.C.), a mint was operating at Dora, probably for a very short time (see below). In 139 B.C. Tryphon was besieged at Dora by Antiochus VII until his flight from the city (I Mac. 15:11-37).

<sup>1</sup> S. Ahituv *Canaanite Toponyms in Ancient Egyptian Documents*, Jerusalem, 1984, p. 88. For the history and archaeology of Dora see E. Schürer: *The History of the Jewish People in the Age of Jesus Christ* (revised and edited by G. Vermes, F. Millar and M. Black), II, Edinburgh, 1979, pp. 118-120; M. Avi-Yonah (ed.): *Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land*, I, London-Jerusalem, 1975, pp. 334-337 (G. Foerster). For the recent excavations on the site, see E. Stern, *IEJ* 30 (1980), pp. 209-213; Idem: Excavations at Tel Dor, 1981, Preliminary Report, *IEJ* 32 (1982), pp. 107-117; *Ibid.*, 33 (1983), pp. 117-119, 259-261; 35 (1985), pp. 60-64; 36 (1986), pp. 101-104; E. Stern and I. Sharon: Tel Dor, 1986 — Preliminary Report, *IEJ* 37 (1987), pp. 107-119. E. Stern: The Earliest Greek Settlement at Dor, *Eretz Israel* 18 (1985), pp. 419-427 (Hebrew); Idem: The Walls of Dor, *Eretz Israel* 19 (1987), pp. 153-159 (Hebrew).

I am indebted to the public institutions and private collectors, listed at the end of the catalogue, for kindly putting the coins of Dora in their collections at my disposal and permitting me to publish the coins included in this study. Special thanks are due to Prof. E. Stern, director of the Dor Excavations of the Hebrew University for permission to include coins found in the excavations.

<sup>2</sup> G.A. Cooke: *A Text Book of North Semitic Inscriptions*, Oxford, 1903, pp. 31-32.

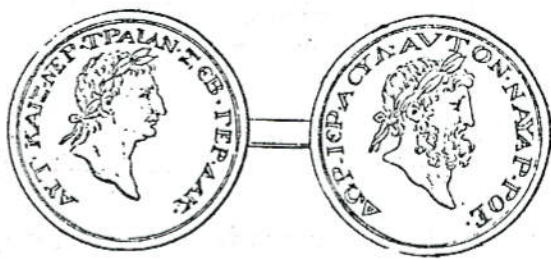


Fig. 1. Coin of Dora published by P. Seguin: *Selecta numismata antiqua*, Paris, 1684, p. 309.

Towards the end of the second century B.C. the city was ruled by a tyrant, Zoilus, and subsequently was incorporated into the Hasmonean kingdom by Alexander Jannaeus. Pompey freed the city and annexed it to the province of Syria in 64/3 B.C. (= 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 along the coast between Akko-Ptolemais and Jaffa. Serious decline started, however, only in the Late Roman period and in the late fourth century A.D. Dora is described as deserted.

The earliest publication of a coin of Dora seems to be that of Seguin (see Fig. 1) in 1684.<sup>3</sup> Coins of Dora were described by Eckhel,<sup>4</sup> Mionnet<sup>5</sup> and other scholars. However, the more detailed and comprehensive publications started only with De Saulcy, who described in 1874 fifteen coins ascribed by him to this city.<sup>6</sup> Rouvier described, in his monumental work, in 1901 twenty-five coins of Dora and also corrected some of De Saulcy's misattributions.<sup>7</sup> In 1910, G.F. Hill published the large collection of coins of Dora in the British Museum.<sup>8</sup> Many years passed until a more complete collection of Dora coins was described, by M. Rosenberger in 1975, which included thirty-nine coins.<sup>9</sup> Our catalogue includes all the coins described in the previous publications, as well as a number of

<sup>3</sup> P. Seguin: *Selecta numismata antiqua*, Paris, 1684, p. 309.

<sup>4</sup> I. Eckhel: *Doctrina numorum veterum*, Pars I, Vol. III, Vienna, 1794, pp. 362-363.

<sup>5</sup> T.E. Mionnet: *Description des médailles antiques grecques et romaines*, 8, Paris, 1837, pp. 258-260.

<sup>6</sup> F. de Saulcy: *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1874, pp. 142-148, 405.

<sup>7</sup> J. Rouvier: *Numismatique de villes de la Phénicie*, *Journal International d'archéologie numismatique*, 4 (1901), Nos. 752-776.

<sup>8</sup> G.F. Hill, *B.M.C., Phoenicia*, London, 1910, pp. 113-118.

<sup>9</sup> Rosenberger, *Coll.*, II, Jerusalem, 1975, pp. 31-37.



hitherto unpublished types,<sup>10</sup> 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, the so-called 'quasi-autonomous' which bear on the obverse images such as an aphaelastion, 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 Philopator in 205 B.C. the weakness of Egypt, ruled by the guardians of the five-years-old Ptolemy V Epiphanes, induced Antiochus III to invade again the Ptolemaic territories in Phoenicia, Palestine and Trans-Jordan. During the short period between 205 B.C. and the end of the Fifth Syrian War (202–199 B.C.) a mint was operated at Dora by the Egyptian authorities, probably for a very short time.<sup>11</sup>

After a gap of almost 140 years, the minting of coins at Dora was resumed. Soon after the conquest by Pompey 'quasi-autonomous' coins of various denominations were struck, dated 'year 1' (of the Pompeian era = 64/63 B.C.) and a single type dated 'year 2'. Except for several undated 'quasi-autonomous' coins related in style to the issues of the first year, dated coins were struck under Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XV, Antonius and Cleopatra (two denominations), and Augustus, apparently in small quantities. From Augustus (7/6 B.C. — the only date known from his coins) onwards, until A.D. 68/69 (Vespasian and Titus), all the coins of Dora are 'quasi-autonomous' and do not bear the portrait of the emperor. This group, issued in A.D. 14/15 and mainly in A.D. 64–68 is quite rich. The issue of A.D. 14/15 may be connected with the accession of Tiberius, while the impressive minting in A.D. 67/68 must have some connection with the circumstances during the Jewish War; Josephus hints that the city helped the Romans during the war.<sup>12</sup> Similar phenomena can be gleaned from the coinage of Hippos as well as Gerasa.<sup>13</sup> 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 A.D. 68/69.

<sup>10</sup> Y. Meshorer: *City Coins of Eretz-Israel and the Decapolis*, Jerusalem, 1985, p. 16. See also A. Kindler and A. Stein: *A Bibliography of the City Coinage of Palestine ...* (BAR International Series 374), Oxford, 1987, pp. 104–111.

<sup>11</sup> O. Mørkholm: Some Coins of Ptolemy V from Palestine, *INJ* 5 (1981), pp. 5–10. Similar issues were struck at other Phoenician cities such as Botris, Byblos, Sidon, Tripolis and Tyre, see *Svoronos*, Nos. 1287–1299.

<sup>12</sup> Josephus: *Vita*, 31.

<sup>13</sup> Meshorer (above, n. 10), pp. 74, 94.

Date	Date on coin	Quasi-Autonomous Ptolemy xv & Cleopatra	Autonomous Antonius & Cleopatra	Augustus	Vespasian	Titus	Trajan	Hadrian	Antoninus Pius	Septimius Severus	Julia Domna	Geta	Caracalla	Plautilla
64/3 B.C.	A (1)	X												
63/2 B.C.	B (2)	X												
45/4 B.C.	ΘI(19)		X											
33/2 B.C.	AA (31)			X										
7/6 B.C.	NZ (57)			X										
14/15 A.D.	OH (77)	X												
64/65 A.D.	PKH (128)	X												
66/67 A.D.	AP (130)	X												
67/68 A.D.	AAP (131)	X												
68/69 A.D.	BAP (132)	X			X	X								
75/76 A.D.	ΘAP (139)	X												
111/112 A.D.	POE (175)						X							
117 A.D.	ΠP (180)							X						
143/144 A.D.	CZ (207)								X					
201/202 A.D.	EEC (265)									X	X	X		X
205/206 A.D.	CEΘ (269)												X	
210/211 A.D.	ΔOC (274)												X	
211/212 A.D.	EOC (275)										X			

Under Domitian and Nerva, no coins were struck at Dora. Minting was resumed under Trajan with a very impressive production in the year EOP (175 = A.D. 111/112), which represents the climax of minting at the city. Minting continued under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. The coins issued under these last three emperors were struck in only one single year under each one of them. There is no apparent explanation for this somewhat strange phenomenon.

No coins of Dora from the times of Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus and Commodus are known so far, and after a gap of 57 years, under Septimius Severus, coins are struck again in the city. All the coins of the Severan family struck at Dora (in the names of Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla and Geta) are not later than A.D. 211/212, i.e. during the reign of Septimius Severus (until 209) and Julia Domna.<sup>14</sup>

#### THE DENOMINATIONS

The first series, dated 'year 1', is of five different denominations. The coins struck under Antonius and Cleopatra are of two denominations. The effort to find out

<sup>14</sup> Hill (above, n. 8), p. 118, No. 43, erroneously, attributed to Elagabalus a coin of Dora which, however, bears the bust of young Caracalla, see Nos. 48-49.



the value relation between them and the silver coins of that period is, so far, with no convincing results. A more systematic production of denominations started with the series of year PKH (128 = A.D. 64/65): the large denomination bears the head of Doros on the obverse and Tyche standing on the reverse (No. 17). The medium denomination bears the bust of Tyche on the obverse and Tyche standing on the reverse (No. 18). The small denomination has a bust of Tyche on the obverse and a galley on the reverse (No. 19). This feature continues on the later series consistently. 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, between the large and the medium one (No. 34) continues under Hadrian (No. 38) and Antoninus Pius (No. 42).

It seems that the large denomination is a dupondius, the medium — an as and the small one — a semis. As provisionial issues, the dupondius was worth 1/6 of a Roman denarius. Under the Severan family no real denomination system seems to exist except for the galley type which is always the smallest.

## 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 local shrine. As Poseidon's son, he has a similar head and looks like a bearded adult, similar to the heads of Zeus and Poseidon.

The possibility that Doros was a syncretistic diety incorporating some elements of a local Phoenician marine god is quite likely, but as yet there is no evidence to that effect. There is the possibility, however, that a relation exists to an ancient local cult of the Phoenician Ba'al or even Dagan or Dagon, who also head the image of a bearded adult and as such is a parallel case to the Tyche-Astarte type of Dora's coins.

*Tyche-Astarte.* This figure is standing, turreted, holding cornucopiae and a naval standard. On the early coins she holds a tiller and resembles the Tyche on the early coins of Ptolemais.<sup>15</sup> It is quite obvious that this is a syncretistic diety blending the Phoenician Astarte with the Greek Tyche. This goddess has an obvious marine character.

*The temple of Tyche-Astarte.* Tyche-Astarte appears on the late issues of Dora, standing inside a hexastyle temple (No. 48). This type of temple is quite peculiar as it is actually a tetrastyle temple with a distyle facade in which Tyche-Astarte is

<sup>15</sup> On coin No. 2 she holds a tiller, similar to the Tyche of Ptolemais see L. Kadman: *The Coins of Akko-Ptolemais*, 1961, Nos. 65-73.

standing. It looks, perhaps, 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 on coin No. 49 and that Tyche-Astarte is shown in an inner shrine. Coin No. 49 does not show this inner shrine and gives only the general schematic facade of this very temple.

#### Marine symbols

*The galley.* A galley is depicted on several coins of the smaller denomination sailing to the left with oars, prow, aplaston and rudder, but no sails and mast. Sometimes the galley has a railing. On the coins of Julia Domna (No. 46), even the heads of oarsmen are indicated. On one coin type, Nike is depicted standing on the galley (No. 11).

*The aplaston.* This navigation device on the stern of a ship is one of the most typical marine symbols and is known on the coins of many maritime cities. On the coins of Dora it appears either as the only design (coins Nos. 6 and 7), or as a secondary design, or perhaps, as a kind of mint-mark (see coins 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 first century B.C. These designs, perhaps symbolized Dora's interest in agriculture as well as the wish of the city to develop that potential, which was very high.<sup>16</sup> We can see Dora's affinity for both nautical activity as well as agriculture. This is similar to another Phoenician city — Aradus — which depicted on most of its coins during the Hellenistic and early Roman periods galleys, Tyche-Astarte and aplastons, as well as ears of corn and bunches of grapes.<sup>17</sup>

*Coin 20b.* On this unique coin appears a murex-shell on the reverse, what may seem to be a surprise. During the 1987 season of excavations at Dor, impressive remains of an industry for the manufacture of purple was unearthed. This is just one example of Tyrian influence, which is so characteristic at Dor. Tyre was the centre of this industry and it seems (from additional finds along the Mediterranean coast) that Tyrian experts expanded their industry into other Phoenician cities.

#### THE INSCRIPTIONS

On coin No. 1 the letters: ΔΩ probably indicate: ΔΩ(PA). On the coins of the period of Pompey ΔΩ and ΔΩPITΩN appear in the same years; coin No. 13 has the

<sup>16</sup> This brings to mind "the glorious corn lands which are in the field of Sharon" referred to in the Eshmun'azar inscription, see above, p. 2.

<sup>17</sup> *BMC, Phoenicia, Aradus*, Nos. 347-349.



name of the city in a monogram<sup>18</sup>. These short versions of the name last until the reign of Trajan, when suddenly the city gets a new and very prestigious title: ΔΩΠ(A) IEP(A) ACYΛ(OC) AYTON(OMOC) NAYAPXIC, or sometimes in short: ΔΩΠΑ IEPA or ΔΩΠΑ NAYA. While the titles IEPAC, ACYΛOC, and AYTONOMOC are to be found on the coins of many cities (such as Abila, Gadara, Hippos, Nysa-Scythopolis, etc.) the title NAYAPXIC ("the ruler of the fleet") is rare in the region and is known in several cities in Asia Minor such as Aegeae in Cilicia, Nicopolis in Epirus, Side in Pamphilia and others. Still, the coins of Dora should be compared in this respect with those of the Phoenician cities of Sidon and Tripolis, which also include this title.<sup>18</sup> We do not have any specific information regarding what might 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 economical reason for this phenomenon. It might also serve to illustrate the building of a new harbour or some other kind of a naval operation.

The only coin issued by Dora with the bust of Titus (No. 32, A.D. 68/69) refers in the obverse legend to the ETOY NEOY IEP(OY), 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 Trans-Jordan.<sup>19</sup>

The coins are from the following collections:

The Israel Museum: 1, 8, 15, 18A, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 27A, 29, 37, 42A, 43, 49.

Israel Department of Antiquities and Museums: 11, 16, 21, 30, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51.

The Hebrew University: 17, 20A, 23, 25A, 32, 33, 46.

Studium Biblicum Franciscanum: 7, 19, 31, 31A, 38, 39, 40.

The British Museum: 6, 10, 35, 41.

Cabinet des Médailles, Paris: 3.

Collection Glasman: 2.

Collection D. Hendin: 42.

Collection Y. Sasson: 36.

Collection A. Sofaer: 4, 12, 13, 14, 28, 47, 52.

Collection A. Spaer: 34.

Coins 5, 11, 16, 30, 50, 51, were found in the excavations of Dora.

Coin 21 was found in the excavations of Masada.

Dealer: 18, 28A.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, Sidon, Nos. 193-196, Tripolis, No. 133.

<sup>19</sup> A similar inscription (ETOYC NEOY IEP(OY)) is known on the coins of Antioch from the same year onwards until early in the reign of Trajan, see W. Wruck: *Die syrische Provinzialprägung von Augustus bis Traian*, Stuttgart, 1931, p. 90f, Nos. 55-57, 71 and onwards frequently. The reason for the adoption of this system of dating is unknown.

## CATALOGUE AND KEY TO PLATES

All the coins were struck with an upright ( $\uparrow$ ) axis.

## PLATE 18

## A. Under the Ptolemies

One type of an undated silver tetradrachm was struck at Dora under Ptolemy V (205-199 B.C.):

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

## B. Under the Romans

All coins are bronze.

Coins dated Year 1 (64/3 B.C.)

2. *Obv.*: Bust of Doros r.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing to l., holding palm branch in r., and caduceus in l.; above date: LA, on r. monogram (?) X; in field l., ΔΩΠΙ/ΤΩΝ  
 10.50 gr.
3. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche r., lauriate and veiled.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing to l., resting her r. hand over tiller, holding cornucopiae in l.; in field: LA ΔΩ  
 9.05 gr.
4. *Obv.*: Same as No. 3.  
*Rev.*: Prow of galley l., 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).  
 This coin is probably half the denomination of coin No. 4.  
 4.20 gr.
6. *Obv.*: Winged caduceus, below: 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 (above, n. 6).
7. *Obv.*: Same as No. 6 but no inscription.  
*Rev.*: Same as No. 6.  
 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 and 8 to year 1 is conjectural.

9. *Obv.*: Same as No. 3.

*Rev.*: Bunch of grapes; in field inscription and date: LA/ΔΩΠΙ/ΤΩΝ

1.21 gr.

#### PLATE 19

A coin dated Year 2 (63/2 B.C.)

10. *Obv.*: Bust of Doros r.

*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 2; in field 1.: LB/ΔΩΠΙ/ΤΩΝ

8.27 gr.

This coin, published by Hill (*BMC, Phoenicia*, p. 116, No. 24), was dated by him to A.D. 68/9 reading LB P as a date. On comparing this coin with two other specimens it turned out that the date is LB and the additional signs are not part of the date, but rather a monogram.

Undated coins, first century B.C.

11. *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.

12. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.

*Rev.*: Bunch of grapes with vine leaf; in field: ΔΩ ΠΙΤ

2.70 gr.

Coins struck under Ptolemy xv and Cleopatra and under Antonius and Cleopatra

13. *Obv.*: Jugate busts of Cleopatra vii and Ptolemy xv to r.

*Rev.*: Tyche standing to l. as on No. 2; in field 1., date: LΘΙ (year-19 = 45/4 B.C.), on r.: Π (ΔΩ[ΠΑ]).

7.30 gr. (A similar coin, found in the excavations of Dora, weighs 9.95 gr.)

14. *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: L AA (year 31 = 33/32 B.C.)

5.41 gr.

15. *Obv.*: Bust of Cleopatra r., surrounded by a wreath.

*Rev.*: Poppy-head between two ears of grain; in field date: LAA (year 31 = 33/32 B.C.).

3.15 gr.

## Quasi-Autonomous coins dated Year 78 (A.D. 14/15)

16. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing to l. holding cornucopiae in her l. and supporting tiller or a rudder with her r.; in field: Δ Ω/L OH (year 78). Out of three coins of this type known to me, two were found in the excavations of Dora.  
 6.47 gr.

## Quasi-Autonomous coins dated Year 128 (A.D. 64/65)

17. *Obv.*: Head of Doros r.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing to front, looking r., supporting a standard with her r. and holding a cornucopiae in her l.; on r.: [ΔΩ] PITΩN; on l., across field, date: LPKH (year 128).  
 12.84 gr.
18. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 17, in field l., downwards, date: LPKH (year 128), on r.: ΔΩPITΩN  
 6.11 gr.
- 18a. *Obv.*: As on No. 18.  
*Rev.*: As on No. 18, but date upwards.  
 5.9 gr.
19. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.  
*Rev.*: Galley sailing l.; above: ΔΩPITΩ/LPKH  
 3.75 gr.

## PLATE 20

## Quasi-Autonomous coins dated Year 130 (A.D. 66/67)

20. *Obv.*: Head of Doros r.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 17; on r.: ΔΩPITΩN on l. date, upwards, LAP (year 130).  
 11.10 gr.
- 20a. Same as 20 but date written PA across field. 9.93 gr.
- 20b. Same as 20 but on rev., in field r., a small murex shell. 9.93 gr.
21. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 17; on r.: ΔΩPITΩN on l. date: PA (year 130).  
 5.90 gr.
22. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 3.  
*Rev.*: Galley as on No. 19; above: ΔΩPITΩN/LAP  
 3.71 gr.

## Quasi-Autonomous coins dated year 131 (A.D. 67/68)

23. Same as No. 20a but date: AAP (year 131), 10.31 gr.  
 24. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche l., turreted and veiled.  
*Rev.*: Same as No. 23 but date: AAP (year 131).  
 5.80 gr.

## Quasi-Autonomous coins dated 132 (A.D. 68/69)

25. Same as No. 20a 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.  
 26. *Obv.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 24.  
*Rev.*: Same as No. 20a but date: BAP (year 132).  
 5.61 gr.  
 27. *Obv.*: Same as No. 24.  
*Rev.*: Galley as on No. 22; above: ΔΩΠΙΤΩ/BAP (year 132).  
 3.06 gr.  
 27a. Same as No. 27 but bust of Tyche r., 2.85 gr.

## PLATE 21

## Quasi-Autonomous coins dated year 139 (A.D. 75/76)

28. *Obv.*: Head of Doros r.; in field r., aphiaston.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 17; on r.: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ, on l.: ΘΑΡ (year 139).  
 12.60 gr.  
 28a. Same as 28 but date written on l. 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.: ΔΩΠΙ/ΤΩΝ on l., date: L NZ  
 (year 57 = 7/6 B.C.).  
 9.91 gr. The two coins of this type known to me were found in the  
 excavations of Dora.

*Vespasian*

31. *Obv.*: Bust of Vespasian r., laureate; ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΕΣΠΙΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 17; inscription and date: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ/ ΒΑΡ  
 (year 132 = A.D. 68/69).  
 11.12 gr.  
 31a. Same as 31 but on *obv.* a round countermark depicting a head. 7.65 gr.



*Titus*

32. *Obv.*: Bust of Titus r., laureate;  
 Τ.ΦΛΑΥΙ ΟΥΕΣΠΙ ΚΑΙΣ ΕΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡ<sup>19</sup>  
*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  
 ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CEB ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ  
*Rev.*: Bust of Doros r., in field r., aphlaston; ΡΟΕ ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡ ΑCΥΛ ΑΥΤΟΝ  
 ΝΑΥΑΡ (year 175 of Dora, holy, city of asylum, autonomous, ruler  
 of the seas; A.D. 111/112).  
 13.27 gr.
34. *Obv.*: Bust of Trajan r., laureate, undraped; ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC  
 CEB ΓΕΡΜΔΑΚ  
*Rev.*: Bust of Tyche r., turreted and veiled, surrounded by a wreath of  
 vine leaves; across field: ΔΩ ΠΙ below date: ΡΟΕ (year 175 = A.D.  
 111/112)  
 10.93 gr.

## PLATE 22

35. *Obv.*: Same as No. 34.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 17 but head turning l., on r.: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ on  
 l. date, upwards: LΡΟΕ (year 175 = A.D. 111/112).  
 4.86 gr.
36. *Obv.*: Bust of Trajan as on 34; ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑ ΚΑΙC  
*Rev.*: Galley as on No. 22; above: ΔΩΡΑ/ΙΕΡΑ below date: ΡΟΕ (year 175  
 = A.D. 111/112).  
 3.18 gr.

*Hadrian*

37. *Obv.*: Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and draped; ΑΥΤΟ ΤΡΑ.ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩ  
 ΚΑΙC  
*Rev.*: Head of Doros r.; ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡ ΑCΥΛ.ΑΥΤ ΝΑΥΑΡ below, date: ΠΠ  
 (year 180 = A.D. 117).  
 11.91 gr.
38. *Obv.*: Same as No. 37.  
*Rev.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 34; below, date: ΠΠ (year 180 = A.D. 117).  
 10.81 gr.
39. *Obv.*: Same as No. 37; ΑΥΤ ΤΡΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩ.ΚΑΙ  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 35; on r.: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ on l., date: ΠΠ (year  
 180 = A.D. 117).  
 6.21 gr.

40. *Obv.*: Same as No. 37; AYT TPA AΔPIAN . . .  
*Rev.*: Galley as on No. 22; above: ΔΩPA/IEPA below, date: ΠΠ (year 180 = A.D. 117).  
 3.70 gr.

*Antoninus Pius*

41. *Obv.*: Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped, in field r., a small star; AYT KAI ANTΩ NEINOC CEBEY  
*Rev.*: Head of Doros r.; ΔΩΠ IEP AC AYT NAYAPXIC LCZ (year 207 = A.D. 143/144).  
 10.89 gr.
42. *Obv.*: Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped, seen from the rear; in field, r., a small star; AYT K AΔP ANTΩNEINOC CE.  
*Rev.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 34; across field: ΔΩ ΠΙ  
 8.76 gr.
- 42a. Same as 42 but different distribution of rev. inscription ΔΩ ΠΙ  
 9.22 gr.
43. *Obv.*: Same as No. 41.  
*Rev.*: Tyche standing as on No. 35; on r.: ΔΩΠΙΤΩΝ on l. upwards: LZC (year 207 = A.D. 143/4).  
 8.27 gr.  
 This is apparently the coin published by Rouvier (above, n. 7, No. 775), who interpreted the retrograde Z as ζ thus reading 'year 206'.

## \* PLATE 23

*Septimius Severus*

44. *Obv.*: Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, draped; AYT KAI A CEΠ CEOYHPOC CEB  
*Rev.*: Carcalla and Geta, togated, standing facing one another, shaking hands; AYT K M AYP ANT KAI Π CEΠ ΓET KAI in exergue: ΔΩΠΙ EEC (year 265 = A.D. 201/2).  
 18.34 gr.

*Julia Domna*

45. *Obv.*: Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; IOYΛ ΔO MNA CEB  
*Rev.*: Bust of Tyche as on No. 34, in field r., prow of a galley; ΔΩΠ N AY EEC (year 265 = A.D. 201/2).  
 10.56 gr.
46. *Obv.*: Same as No. 45; IOYΛΙΑ ΔOMNA  
*Rev.*: Galley sailing to l., above: ΔΩPA below: NAYA/EOC (year 275 = A.D. 211/2).  
 5.02 gr.

*Geta*

47. *Obv.*: Bust of Geta r.; Α ΣΕΠ ΓΕΤΑΣ  
*Rev.*: Head of Doros r.; ΔΩΡ ΙΕΡΑ ΕΞ (year 265 = A.D. 201/2).  
 12.30 gr.

*Caracalla*

48. *Obv.*: Bust of young Caracalla r., laureate and draped; ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΥΓ  
 ΑΝΤΩ ΣΕΒ  
*Rev.*: Tyche, holding standard and cornucopiae, 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: ΔΩΡΑ on l.: ΙΕΡΑ on r.: ΣΕΘ (year 269 = A.D. 205/6).  
 19.09 gr.
49. *Obv.*: Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, undraped; Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΣΕΒ  
*Rev.*: Tyche, as on No. 48, standing in a tetrastyle temple with a central arch; below: ΔΩΡΑ on r.: ΙΕΡΑ on l.: ΔΟC (year 274 = A.D. 210/1).  
 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: ΔΩΡΑ ΙΕΡ ΑCΥ ... ΔΟC (year 274 = A.D. 210/1).  
 18.01 gr.  
 This, so far unique coin, was found in the excavations of Dora.
51. *Obv.*: Same as No. 49.  
*Rev.*: Bust of Doros r.; ΔΩΡΑ ΙΕΡΑ ΔΟC (year 274 = A.D. 210/1).  
 12.92 gr.  
 Found in the excavations of Dora.

*Plautilla*

52. *Obv.*: Bust of Plautilla r., draped; ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑΛ ΑΥΓ  
*Rev.*: Galley sailing l.; above: ΔΩΡΑ/ΝΑΥΑ below, date: ΕΞ (year 265 = A.D. 201/2).  
 4.35 gr.

## BRONZE PENDANT (PL. 23:A)

A bronze pendant which was struck with the pair of dies of coin No. 11 is preserved in a private collection. The pendant has a perforated projection at 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 A.D. 103. 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.