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FINITO DI STAMPARE
NOVEMBRE 2021
TIPOGRAFIA PIO XI
VIA UMBERTIDE, 11 - ROMA

AIIN, 66 (2020), pp. 37–70

ATTESTATION OF A PTOLEMAIC GARRISON IN THE LIGHT OF COINS: TEPECİK SETTLEMENT AT PATARA, LYCIA

(Tavole III–XI)

Today, the ancient port city of Patara is within the borders of Ovagelemiş village, in the Kaş district of Antalya province. In antiquity, the city was located at the point where the Xanthos Valley reaches the sea in Western Lycia, located in southwest Asia Minor. The strategic importance of Patara was due to its location in the border region between Caria and Lycia, its position connecting other cities in the Xanthos Valley to the outside world by sea, and more importantly, its location on the sea routes in the north–south and east–west direction of the Eastern Mediterranean. Considering that the city has sheltered harbors, Patara was undoubtedly one of the most significant cities on the southern coast of Asia Minor in terms of geopolitics in antiquity (*Fig. 1*).

The Ptolemaic coins, which form the subject of this study, were found in the Tepecik settlement of Patara's urban centre, north of the inner harbor. The settlement was on a natural rock elevation with a height of 30 meters and a base width of approximately 280 x 300 meters (*Fig. 2*). The settlement dominates both the road to the city from the north and the inner harbor. According to our current knowledge Tepecik has been settled since the 5th millennium B.C.[1]. Our knowledge of settlement before the 1st millennium B.C. is – for now – limited to archaeological finds such as pottery and figurines from bedrock pits and terrace fills. The reason for this is that the upper plain of Tepecik was leveled completely in the 4th century B.C. to form a flat area for the construction of new buildings. Further, the existence of architectural

[1] İŞKAN 2020, p. 12.

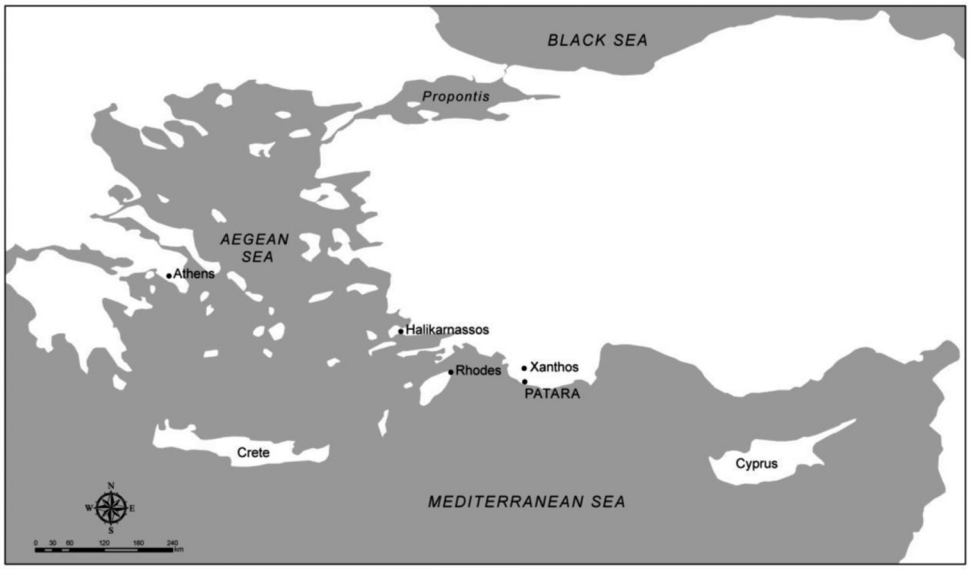


Fig. 1. Map of East Mediterranean and Asia Minor.



Fig. 2. Tepecik settlement, overview.

remains on Tepecik dating from the 6th century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. (Roman and Late Antiquity settlements are found especially on the western and southern slopes) is known[2].

Regular and systematic archaeological excavations at Tepecik have been carried out uninterruptedly since 2013[3]. Thirty–six trenchs of H, I, I, J, K, L, M from west to east and 15–20 quadrants from south to north were studied, and as a result of the work carried out, a bastion, fortification walls and a military garrison with residential areas were unearthed in the north of Tepecik (*Fig. 3*)[4].

Archaeological data shows the defense system in the Tepecik upper plain has existed since the middle of the 4th century B.C.[5]. Quite probably the construction of the free–standing bastion and fortification took place after Patara, like all Lycian cities, came under the administration of the Carian Satrap Mausolos between 366–360 B.C. which coincides with the archaeological evidence and historical data[6]. The Hekatomnid administration in Patara came to an end with its capture by Alexander the Great in 334/3 B.C. The considerable quantity of Macedonian royal bronze coins found in excavations is an indication that a military garrison belonging to the Macedonian

[2] Dündar 2019, pp. 151–152.

[3] Small–scale excavations in Tepecik were carried out in 1999, 2003–2004, 2006–2007 and 2009. As a result of these studies, the North Fortification, the North Bastion, Tower House–also named as Structure Complex–, the cyclopic terrace wall to the west of Tepecik and the remains of an Archaic tower were unearthed, see Bulut–Coşkun–Özüdoğru 2001, pp. 81–82, 92, fig. 10; Bulut–Aktaş–Kimyonak 2001, pp. 81–82; Işın 2010; Işın–Dündar 2011, pp. 3–4; Becks 2011, p. 5.

[4] Dündar 2019, pp. 146–151.

[5] Dündar–Rauh 2017, pp. 509–581. For the Hellenistic Period City Fortification of Patara, see Bruer–Kunze 2010; Dündar–Koçak 2021, pp. 132–137.

[6] For the approximate date of Mausolos's seizure of Lycia, following his intervention during the Satraps' Rebellion (366–360 B.C.), see Diod. 16.74; Childs 1981, pp. 77–78. A similar masonry to the North Bastion and North Fortification masonry can be observed in some towers in Doğucasarı Hill and Kurşunlutepe Hill at Patara. In this context, it is possible to suggest that the free–standing bastions in Tepecik in the north of the city, in Doğucasarı in the east and possibly in Kurşunlutepe in the south were built by the Hekatomnid dynasty, which ruled for a short time in the city and region in the name of the Persians, see Dündar–Rauh 2017, 509–581.

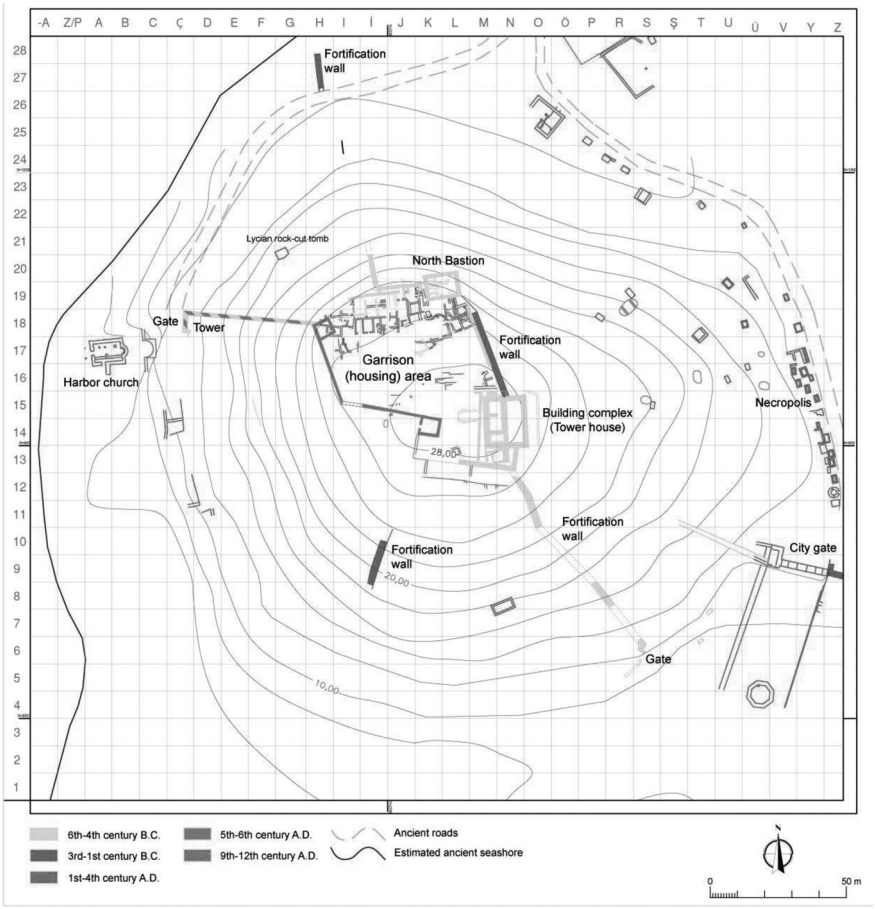


Fig. 3. Plan of Tepecik settlement.

kingdom was established at Tepecik since 334/3 B.C.[7]. The excavations carried out in Tepecik in 2017 also provided significant information about the situation of the garrison in Patara in the last quarter of the 4th century B.C. during the wars between diadochi (321–281 B.C.) that

[7] Until 2019, a total of 47 bronze coins were found in Tepecik including specimens found during earlier excavations, see LENGER 2019: 395. As it is known, these bronze coins must have been given to soldiers deployed for their daily expenses, see PSOMA 2009.

broke out following the death of Alexander. The archaeological context data obtained from five different sites[8] – understood to have been destroyed due to a fire probably caused by the attack of the Rhodian commander Menedemos against the ships belonging to Demetrios Poliorketes in Patara harbor in 304 B.C.[9] – indicate that Tepecik continued to be used as a garrison during the periods of Antigonus I and his successor Demetrius Poliorketes. It is understood that after Lycia's annexation by the Ptolemies during the reign of Ptolemy I in 288/287 B.C.[10], the Tepecik garrison, which was partially damaged due to a former fire, was restored. It was observed that during this construction process that the North Bastion was downsized and reused from the north direction and the destroyed and damaged spaces were repaired and new spaces were constructed[11]. Archaeological data shows Tepecik was resettled and used for military purposes at the latest from the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C. Numerous archaeological finds of arrowheads, ballista tips, slingshot bullets, spearheads, daggers, pilum and catapult cannonballs uncovered in the North Bastion and the area inside the North Wall, indicate the settlement in Tepecik housed a Ptolemaic military garrison.

The existence of the camp is also confirmed by the numismatic evidence. A large number of bronze Ptolemaic coins were found in the excavations at Tepecik – 95 out of every hundred coins found in Patara – removes doubt and confirms that this settlement was a military settlement, a garrison, as do the numerous weapon finds. As it is known, these royal bronze coins were usually given in exchange for food to meet the daily needs of soldiers in their purchases[12] and, in this context, they are frequently found in those settlements where the military were

[8] Among them, there are two rooms (İ–19 and K–17 trenches), two semi–open kitchen space (İ–19 and M–16 trenches) and one cellar (J–19 trench) (*Fig. 3*, Plan of Tepecik). On this subject, see DÜNDAR 2020, 47–71.

[9] For this event, see. Diod. 20.93.2–5; also see Plut. *Demetrius* 22.1.

[10] WÖRRLE 1977, pp. 44, 47, 57.

[11] DÜNDAR–RAUH 2017, pp. 530–532.

[12] PSOMA 2009. For the use of bronze coins in military payments in the Ptolemaic Kingdom, see PSOMA 2009: 25–28. For the military wage in Ptolemaic armies, see LORBER–FISCHER BOVET 2020: 173–174, 182–187.

deployed[13]. This also applies at Tepecik as from 406 Hellenistic period coins, 102 are Ptolemaic[14]. When the gold trichryson hoard of 19 coins is set aside[15], 1 coin is silver while 83 are bronze. On the other hand, 1 coin is a silver–plated bronze. Among identified coins, 21 (25%) are dated to the reign of Ptolemy I, 28 (34%) to Ptolemy II and 31 (37%) to Ptolemy III. As classified according to their mints: 46% are of Egyptian origin, while 34% are from Asia Minor, with 3% from the Levant and 2% of Cypriot origin. On the other hand, the rate coins for which the mint is uncertain are 11% of the total, while 3% are illegible coins.

When we evaluate them ruler by ruler, it is seen that 13 of the 21 coins date to the period of Ptolemy I are the issues of Alexandria. Among attributed coins, 2 belong to Palai Paphos, 1 belongs to Tyre. The mint place of other 5 coins is uncertain. When we follow Lorber's classification, 2 coins are classified under the title Alexandria or Uncertain Mint, as the control mark cannot be read precisely, the other 2 under the title Uncertain 6A and one under the title Uncertain 7[16]. For

[13] For a detailed numismatic evaluation of Ptolemaic military existence in mainland Greece and the Aegean Basin, see CHRYSSANTHAKI 2005. On the other hand, in Asia Minor, 2 military garrisons, whose existence has been attested due to the numismatic data are in Cilicia. They are Meydancıkkale and Nagidos. A total of 78 coins were found in Meydancıkkale and 38 of them are the issues of Ptolemy II and Ptolemy III. This shows us that 48% are Ptolemaic. On the other hand, there are 2162 Ptolemaic coins (41%) in the silver hoard of 5215 coins found in Room A which is thought to have an official usage, For Meydancıkkale, see DAVESNE–LAROCHE TRAUNECKER 1998; DAVESNE–LEMAIRE–LOZACHMEUR 1989. For the coins found and the hoard, see DAVESNE–LE RIDER 1989 = *CH* VII.80; *CH* VIII. 308; *CH* X. 269. In Nagidos, 60 of the 344 coins unearthed in the excavations belong to the Ptolemaic kingdom, which corresponds to 17% of the total. For the garrison in Nagidos, see DURUGÖNÜL 2001: 436; For the excavation results, see DURUGÖNÜL 2007. For the coins found, see TEKIN 2007; TEKIN 2009.

[14] 22 Ptolemaic coins were found during the excavations in other areas. 9 of them were found during excavations between 1989–2001 were studied by Özüdoğru as a part of his master thesis, see ÖZÜDOĞRU 2002: pp. 56–58, n. 2–11. Cfr. CAVAGNA 2015: pp. 223–224, n. 15.6.6; ÇIZMELI ÖĞÜN–MARCELLESI 2011: p. 323.

[15] The hoard found in trench I–17 is to be published in 2022 by Dündar–Lenger.

[16] Lorber classifies some coins, whose minting places are unclear, under the title uncertain which is based on a numerical system. For some of them, mints known to be minting royal coins are proposed, while new or possible mints are proposed for some

the coins of Ptolemy II, once again Alexandrian issues form the largest group. Out of a total 28 coins, 82% (23 pieces) belong to Alexandria and 1 coin is the issue of Tyre (*Graphic 1–4*).

The place of minting of other 4 coins is uncertain[17]. During the reign of Ptolemy III, on the other hand, there is a completely opposite situation due to the new mints which began to produce coinage. Of the 31 coins of the Ptolemy III period, only 2 are Alexandrian. All other issues, except for 1 Syrian[18], are of Carian and Lycian origin[19]. According to recent literature, 2 belong to Halikarnassos?, 15 belong to Kaunos and 11 belong to Telmessos[20].

As for the hoard, it was found wrapped in two lead plates inside the northeast wall of room 1 in Tepecik I–17 trench. This hoard of 19 coins, consists of gold coins from the reign of Ptolemy I (305 / 304–282 B.C.)

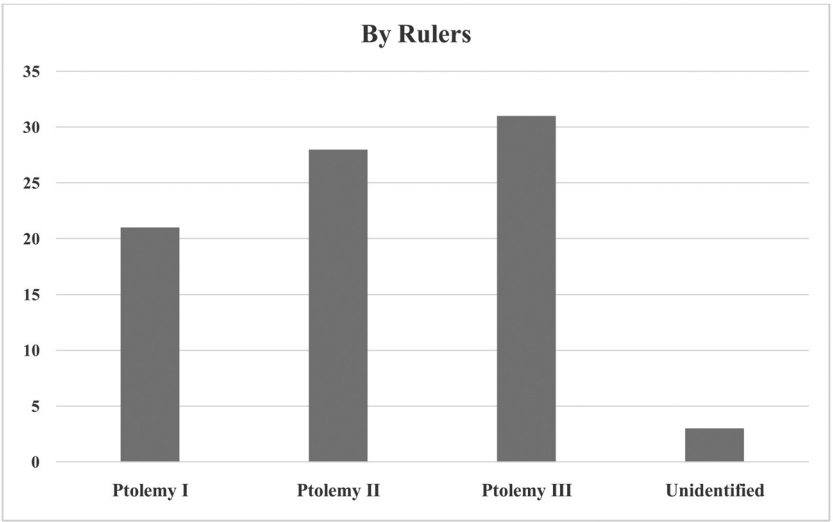
others. It has been stated that the Uncertain Mint 6A mentioned here should be a new mint other than Alexandria, different from those that already struck royal coinage, see *CPE* I.2, p. 25. Similarly, it has been suggested without specifying any geography that Uncertain Mint 7 should be a mint outside Egypt, see *CPE* I.2, p. 25.

[17] 1 coin is classified under the title "Uncertain Mint Caria or Cyprus", an attribution by Lorber (n. B316) based on recorded provenances (Nagidos excavations (1), Curium excavations (2) and Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum (2)). The other specimen (n. B317) is given to "Uncertain Mint 22, Probably on Cyprus" as it is suggested by Lorber that they circulated in Pamphylia along with other Cypriot bronze issues. The last uncertain issue is n. B341 and its minting place is recorded by Lorber "Uncertain Mint or Mints" within the Syria chapter as specimens were found Beirut in Lebanon, Maresha, Barnea (near Ashqelon) in Israel.

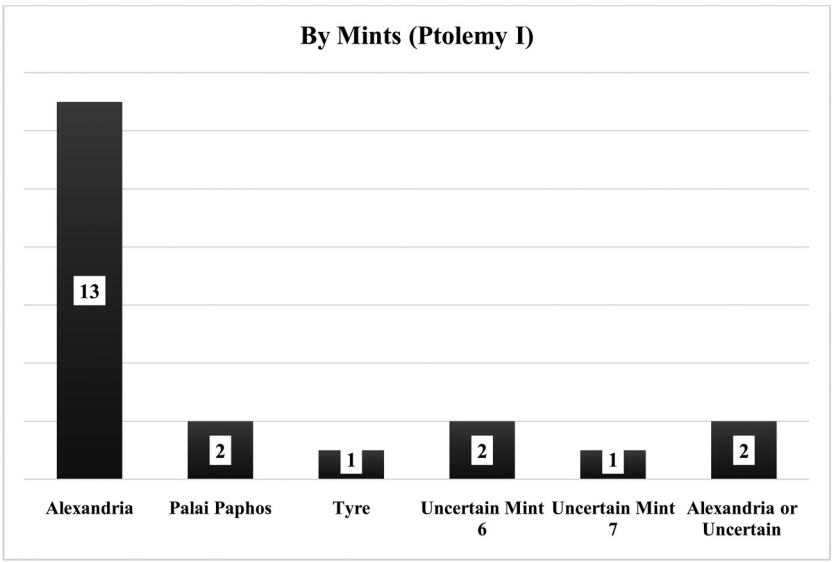
[18] This issue (n. B462) and other emissions (n. B460–B461; B463) are attributed by Lorber to Heraclea (Ras Ibn Hani) or Seleucia in Pieria (Çevlik/Samandağ) in Syria based mainly on excavation findings and she also states that these coins must have been minted during coastal Syria's occupation by the Ptolemaic Kingdom, see *CPE* I.2, pp. 110–111.

[19] Ashton 2002, p. 10; Konuk 2004, pp. 173–174. Cfr. *CPE* I.2, pp. 103–105, n. B432A; B434–B437.

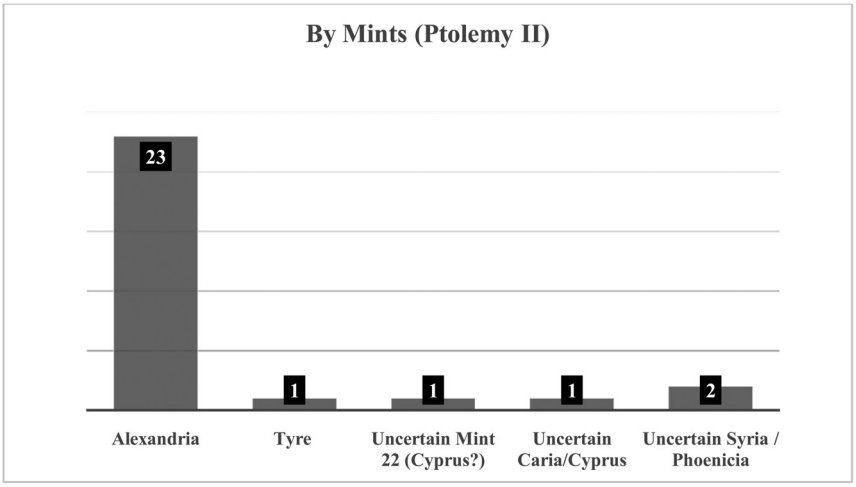
[20] These issues (n. B432A; B434– B437) are suggested to be of Carian and West Lycian origin by Lorber. Her main point in attributing these three different emissions to Halikarnassos?, Kaunos and Telmessos is their existence in region museums such as Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum and Fethiye Museum. However, it should be noted that although she is sure about their Carian–Lycian origin, she makes her attributions tentatively. A reevaluation and reattribution of these series is in Lenger–Tatar forthcoming.



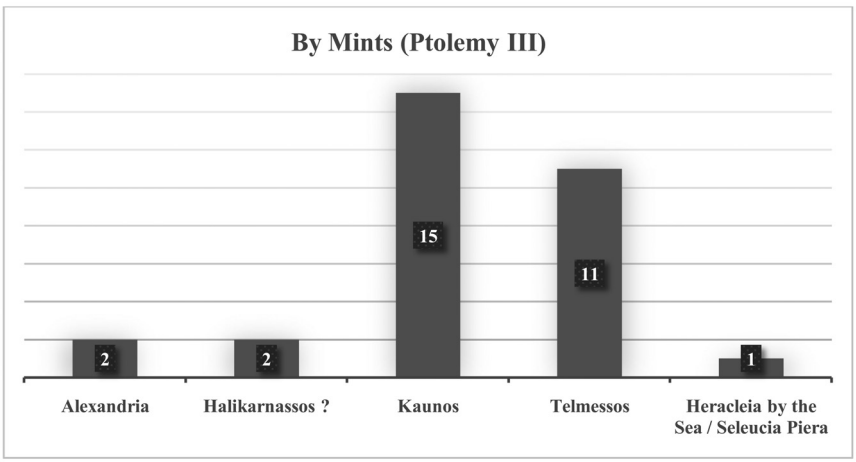
Graphic 1. Coins by Rulers.



Graphic 2. Coins by Mints – Period of Ptolemy I.



Graphic 3. Coins by Mints – Period of Ptolemy II.



Graphic 4. Coins by Mints – Period of Ptolemy III.

and Ptolemy II (282–246 B.C.). All of the coins are of the trichrysa unit[21]. 15 of these coins were minted in Alexandria and 4 in Salamis or Kition. As is known, gold coins of the trichrysa unit were minted between 294 and 272 B.C. With the introduction of the Theoi Adelphoi in 272 B.C., their minting came to an end. These coins, which are related to financing the armies and military activities, must have been hidden during the First Syrian War (274–271 B.C.)[22]. Since no visible destruction layer based on military reasons was observed in the archaeological excavations carried out at Tepecik, it was not possible to reconcile the hoard with any specific event. On the other hand, it was determined that the garrison in Tepecik was severely damaged in the great Rhodes earthquake, known to have occurred in 229–226 B.C.[23].

Since the location of the accumulation is a military garrison, it is likely that the coins in question would either be funds for the garrison's food supply, or the personal accumulation of a soldier or commander on duty there[24].

Consequently, all archaeological data and finds obtained from the archaeological excavations carried out in the ancient city of Patara in Western Lycia clearly show us that the garrison, whose existence we

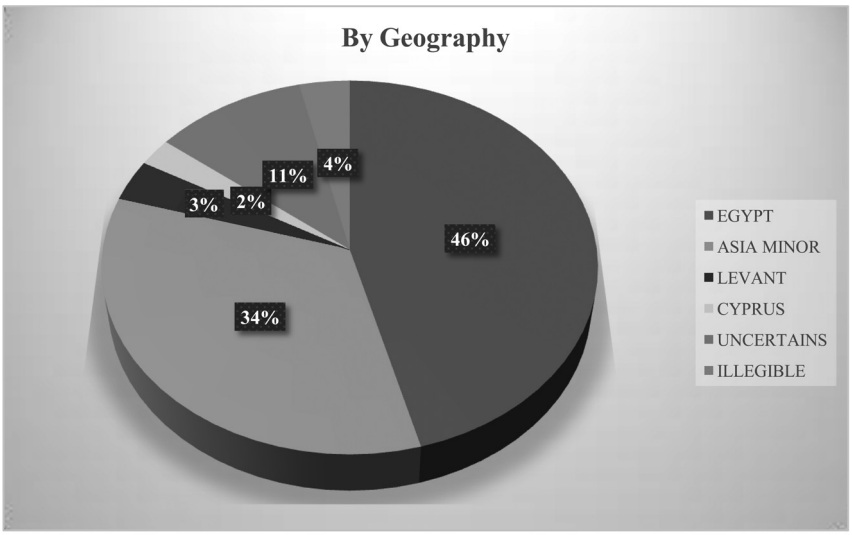
[21] This hoard is the only example known to comprise of trichrysa from Asia Minor. Another 2 AV hoards are Aydıncık 1974 (*CH* VIII. 284; *CH* IX. 486; *EH* I.51) and Antalya 1974 (*CH* I.69; *EH* I.57).

[22] As is known, although the minting of the trichrysa came to an end in 272 B.C. or immediately after, it took time for them to be withdrawn from circulation completely. For instance, P. Cairo Zen. I, 59021 dated to 24 October, 258 B.C. shows us that, at that date, the exchange process of trichryson gold coins minted during the reigns of Ptolemy I and Ptolemy II with new gold coins in the new weight system was continuing. For the so–called Letter of Demetrios also see Orrieux 1983: 28–31; Melville Jones 1993: vol. 1 pp. 334–338, n. 496, for the commentary see vol. II (2007), pp. 235–236, n. 496; Le Rider 1998; Le Rider–de Callatay 2006: 151–153; Cavagna 2008: 165; *CPE* I.1: pp. 107–109.

[23] Dündar 2019: 150–152. Concerning this earthquake, see Polyb. v. 88. 1–90.2; Diod. Xxvi. 8.1; Strabon xiv. 2.5.

[24] 1 trichrysa is equal to 60 drachms while 19 trichryson are equal to 1140 drachms, see Le Rider–de Callatay 2006: 36). When calculated in this balance, it is 28–57 months' salary for an infantry soldier; 19 months for a cavalryman; 9,5 months for an officer in 3rd century B.C. Egypt, see Launey 1949: 763; Fischer Bovet 2014: 73–74; Lorber–Fischer–Bovet 2020: 172–174, 182–187.

know from ancient sources, was located in Tepecik, which dominates the harbor. Although it is understood that some of the buildings were repaired and reused afterwards, it is thought that the military camp, which was damaged in the Rhodes earthquake, lost its importance after that date, and was probably abandoned[25]. The fact that no coins dating to the reign of Ptolemy IV were found in Tepecik seems to confirm this evaluation.



Graphic 5. Geographical distribution of coins.

The military camp in Tepecik is also very important in terms of being the only Ptolemaic military garrison where archaeological excavations have been carried out in Lycia[26] and the archeological finds obtained provide us with significant data to re–evaluate the domination

[25] DÜNDAR 2019: 152.

[26] In Western Lycia, apart from Patara, it has been attested from epigraphic documents that there was also a military garrison in Xanthos. See BAGNALL 1976: 108; BOUSQUET 1986: 30–31; HÖLBL 2001: 38; STROOTMAN 2019; BAKER–THERIAULT 2013. Cfr. CAVALIER–DES COURTILS 2013.

of the Egyptians in the region[27]. The fact that Patara, the most important city of Western Lycia with its naturally sheltered harbors and fresh water supply, carrying the riches of the inner regions to the outside world with its location at the end of the Xanthos valley, was home to a garrison on the hill dominating the port is also a result of the security policy of the Egyptian state[28]. Since the coastline from Cilicia to Caria which the Ptolemaic Kingdom controlled in Asia Minor, is very narrow and there are almost no islands that can be garrisoned near to the coast, unlike on the Aegean coast, Ptolemies found the solution in establishing a garrison at an important port on the sea route[29].

The duty of these military units, deployed at strategic points of geopolitical importance, was to ensure the security of maritime trade and to defend and protect the territories they dominated in Asia Minor against their neighbors – Antigonids and Seleucids – from the sea[30]. On the other hand, it was not sufficient to solely relate the military garrison

[27] For the domination of the Ptolemies in Lycia, see BAGNALL 1976: 105–110; MEADOWS 2006. Cities where Ptolemaic presence has been attested from ancient sources and epigraphic documents: Andriake (*FGrHist*. 260, "Porphyrios F 46"; Liv. XXXIII 19; Theokr. 17, 86–90; *OGIS* 54 (1–9); P.Tebt. 8); Araxa (MAIURI 1929: 315); Arsinoe/Patara (*FGrHist*. 260, "Porphyrios F 46"; Strabon XIV.3.6; P.Mich.1; P. Mich.10); Arykanda (*FGrHist.* 86, "Agatharchides von Knidos F 16" = Athens. XII 527 vd.); Xanthos (Diod. XX 27; *FGrHist.* 260, "Porphyrios F 46; *TAM* II 262; *TAM* II 263 = OGIS 91); Letoon (BOUSQUET 1986 = *SEG* 36, 1218; BOUSQUET 1986: 28 = *SEG* 36, 1219; BOUSQUET 1986: 31vd. = *SEG* 36, 1220; METZGER 1970: 307 = ROBERT–ROBERT 1983: 126); Limyra (*FGrHist*. 260 "Porphyrios F46"; WÖRRLE 1977: 44 = *SEG* 27,929; WÖRRLE 2010: 361; BORCHHARDT 1991: 309); Lissa (*TAM* II 158; *TAM* II 159; *TAM* II 160; *TAM* II 161); Philotera (WÖRRLE 1979: 83); Telmessos (*OGIS* 55 = *TAM* II.1 = *SEG* 32, 1310 = *SEG* 37, 1229; SEGRE 1938: 183; WÖRRLE 1978: 201 ff. = *SEG* 28, 1224); Tlos (Steph. Byz. *s.v.* "Agriai"; ADAK–ŞAHIN 2004: n. 1 = *SEG* 54, 1442). Settlements founded by the Ptolemies in Lycia are Patara renamed as Arsinoe (Strabon XIV.3.6. Cfr. WÖRRLE 1979: 105–106; COHEN 1995: 329–330) and Philotera of which the exact location is unknown (WÖRRLE 1979: 104–105; COHEN 1995: 331; MÜELLER 2006: 141; GRABOWSKI 2013: 69).

[28] STROOTMAN 2019.

[29] In the 3rd century B.C., garrisons were placed in 30 of the settlements that they controlled in the Eastern Mediterranean, which had 75 ports, see STROOTMAN 2019: 123 fn. 55 = Listed in Table 6.3 in Murray 2012, 195–196 based on data provided by BAGNALL 1976 and GRAINGER 2010.

[30] GRABOWSKI 2013; MEADOWS 2013; STROOTMAN 2019.

in Tepecik to a known naval base[31] and explain it based solely on the reasons given above. It should not be forgotten that Patara was not re–established under the name of Arsinoe during the Ptolemaic period due only to its strategic location and geopolitical importance. There were other aims: to strengthen the population in the region in the political, cultural, and religious sense[32]. Moreover, the garrison, whose existence is also attested due to the coin finds, forms a defensive part of this whole within this context.

Catalogue of the coins (Pl. III–XI)

PTOLEMY I SOTER

Alexandria, c. 306–300 B.C.

Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress

Rev. **ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ**. Athena Promachos advancing right, holding spear in right hand and shield in left hand, ⊢P in left field, helmet and eagle in right field

SVORONOS, n. 170 (305–285 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. 65.

1. AR (tetradrachm); 13.56 gr. 28 mm.; 11h; Patara 2018 Tepecik H.18, Inv. No. 230

From 294 B.C. or shortly after

Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis

Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, **P** in left field, ΑΡ below it

SVORONOS, n. 256 (Alexandria, 305–285 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. 154

2. AR (plated)[33]; 12.3 gr., 26 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik H.18, Inv. No. 233

[31] *Hellenica* 11–12 (1960) 157.

[32] For the Ptolemaic Kingdom's policy on founding cities, see GRABOWSKI 2013.

[33] It is silver–plated bronze. It is not certain whether this is an ancient forgery or an official issue.

c. 306–294 B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right wearing mitra, with ram's horn and long hair
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, 𐤀 in left field, helmet below it
SVORONOS, n. 163 = *CPE*, n. B18; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 56–59 (305–261 B.C.)

3. AE (hemiobol); 4.39 gr., 18 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 185

c. 306–294 B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right wearing mitra, with ram's horn and long hair
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, 𐤓 in left field, helmet below it
SVORONOS, n. 167 (Alexandria, 305–285 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B19; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2 (305–261 B.C.)

4. AE (hemiobol); 3.80 gr., 18 mm.; –; Patara 2017 Tepecik J–19 24.58–24.46, Inv. No. 078

c. 306–294 B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right wearing mitra, with ram's horn and long hair
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] [**Β**]**ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, **ΚΛ** in left field, helmet below it
SVORONOS, n. 171 = *CPE*, n. B22; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2 (305–261 B.C.)

5. AE (hemiobol); 3.84 gr., 19 mm.; 6h; Patara 2012 Tepecik BS/Northern Wall Find, Inv. No. 247

6. AE (hemiobol); 3.50 gr., 18 mm.; 12h; Patara 2017 Tepecik i–19 24.59, Inv. No. 088

305–282 B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right wearing mitra, with ram's horn and long hair
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, illegible symbol/monogram in left field
Cfr. *CPE* B17–B22; B23–B26; B30–31; B33–34; B36; B38–39; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 31–62 (305–261 B.C.)

7. AE (hemiobol); 3.66 gr., 17 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik H–17, Inv. No. 221

After 294 B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. Legend illegible. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, illegible letter/monogram in left field
Cfr. *CPE*, n. B40; B42; B46; B49; B52A; B55; B57–73; B82; B84–B102; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 116–149(305–261 B.C.)

8. AE (diobol); 15.98gr., 29 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. n. 136

From 294 B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right wearing mitra, with ram's horn and long hair
Rev. [**ΠΤΟ**]**ΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ**[**ΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open,  in left field
CPE, n. B44; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 60–61 (305–261 B.C.)

9. AE (hemiobol); 7.93 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Patara 2015 Tepecik K17 Find, Inv No. 163

After 294 B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙ**]**ΟΥ** [**ΒΑ**]**ΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open,  in left field
SVORONOS, n. 220 (Alexandria, 305–285 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B47; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 97–99 (305–261 B.C.)

10. AE (obol); 8.48 gr., 22 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 431
11. AE (obol); 7.76 gr., 20 mm.; 12h; Patara 2015 Tepecik K17 Find, Inv. No. 162

After 294 B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕ**[**ΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open,  in left field, illegible letter or monogram above it
Cfr. SVORONOS, n. 274, 293 (305–285 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B87, B96; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 116–139 (305–261 B.C.)

12. AE (diobol); 15.4 gr., 28 mm.; 12h; Patara 2017 Tepecik J–19 23.26, Inv. No. 639

After 294 B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. Legend illegible. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, 𐤊 in left field, illegible letter or monogram above it
Cfr. SVORONOS, n. 276, 294 (305–285 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B89, B98; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 118 (305–261 B.C.) (SVORONOS, n. 276 = B89)

13. AE (diobol); 15.37 gr., 28 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 153

From 294 B.C.
Alexandria or Uncertain Mints
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. Legend illegible. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, illegible monogram in left field
Cfr. *CPE*, n. B41, B43, B47, B50, B52–53, B74–75, B77, B83 (Alexandria) = PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 90–101; *CPE*, n. B103–104 (Uncertain Mint A6: Provincial); B106 (Uncertain Mint 8: Provincial?); B109–110, B112, B114–116 (Uncertain Mint 9: Cyprus); B117 (Uncertain Mint 10: Cyprus). PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 87–89

14. AE (obol); 8.67 gr., 22 mm.; 12h; Patara 2015 Tepecik K17 Find, I, Inv No. 170
15. AE (obol); 7.87 gr., 21 mm.; –; Patara 2015 Tepecik K17 Find, Inv. No. 161

From 294 B.C.
Uncertain Mint 6A
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, Ⓐ in left field
CPE, n. B103

16. AE (obol); 7.18 gr., 19.5 mm.; 12h; Patara 2015 Tepecik K17 Find, Inv. No. 168. Rev. : Legend illegible
17. AE (obol); 7.20 gr., 20 mm.; 12h; Patara 2006 Tepecik Area B. Northeast corner Find, Inv. No. 007. Rev.: Legend illegible

Uncertain Mint 7, Provincial
Obv. Head of Alexander III right wearing mitra, with ram's horn and long hair
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, 𐤄 in left field
SVORONOS, n. 345 (Ptolemy II, Alexandria) = *CPE*, n. B105

18. AE (chalkous); 1.28 gr., 12 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 523

Palai Paphos, After 294 B.C.
Obv. Head of Aphrodite right, wearing polos
Rev. [**ΠΤΟ**]**ΛΕΜΑ**[**ΙΟΥ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, wreath in left field
SVORONOS, n. 78 (Cyprus, 310–305 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B122

19. AE (obol); 9.46 gr., 24 mm.; 2h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 467

From 294 B.C.
Obv. Head of Aphrodite right, wearing stephane
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, wreath in left field
SVORONOS, n. 80 (Cyprus, 310–305 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B123

20. AE (hemiobol); 4.20 gr., 16 mm.; 1h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 293

Tyre, After 294 B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right wearing mitra, with ram's horn and long hair
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, club in left field, A below it
SVORONOS, n. 627 (Tyre, c. 284–280 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B133

21. AE (hemiobol); 3.72 gr., 16 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 451

PTOLEMY II PHILADELPHOS

Alexandria, After 275/274 B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, shield in left field, ⋚ above it
SVORONOS, n. 600 (Cyprus, c. 285–270 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B166; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2 (305–261 B.C.)

22. AE (diobol); 14.25 gr., 29 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. No. 373. Rev.: **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ** [**Β**]**ΑΣΙΛΕ**[**ΩΣ**] trident punch–mark in right field
23. AE (diobol); 15.28 gr., 28 mm.; 12h; Patara 2014 Tepecik L18 Find, Inv. No. 060. Rev.: Legend illegible, countermark in left field?, trident punch–mark in right field
24. AE (diobol); 14.47 gr., 27 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 235. Rev.: [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕ**[**ΩΣ**]
25. AE (diobol); 13.99 gr., 25 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 254. Rev.: Legend illegible, trident punch–mark in right field

26. AE (diobol); 9.18 gr., 25 mm.; –; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 240. Half coin. Rev.: Legend illegible

    Probably from 275/274 B.C.
    Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
    Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, shield in left field, 𐤑 above it
    SVORONOS, n. 601 (Cyprus, c. 285–270 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B167; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2 (305–261 B.C.)
27. AE (obol); 8.30 gr., 18 mm.; – ; Patara 2017 Tepecik i–19 24.37, Inv. No. 215

    After 275/274 B.C.
    Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
    Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, **Υ** between legs, shield in left field, 𐤑 above it
    SVORONOS, n. 598 (Cyprus, 266 B.C.) = *CPE* n. B179; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 168 (305–261 B.C.)
28. AE (diobol); 15.19 gr., 28 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 338

    After 275/274 B.C.
    Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
    Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, 𐤀 between legs, shield in left field, 𐤑 above it
    SVORONOS, n. 553 (Cyprus, 285–270 B.C.) = *CPE* n. B180; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2 152–153
29. AE (diobol); 16.75 gr., 28 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. No. 281

    After 275/274 B.C.
    Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
    Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, **Α** or **Δ** or **Λ** between legs, shield in left field, 𐤑 above it
    Cfr. *CPE* n. 168; B170; B175; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012 Series 2, n. 154; n. 163 (305–261 B.C.)
30. AE (diobol); 15.10 gr., 27 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 236. Obv.: Countermark?

After 275/274 B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, letter/monogram between legs, shield in left field, ⋚ above it
Cfr. *CPE*, n. B166; B168; B170; B172–B175; B177–B181; Picard–Faucher 2012: Series 2, n.150–169 (305–261 B.C.)

31. AE (diobol); 17.76 gr., 29 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–19/a Surface–1, Inv. No. 627. Rev.: [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣ**[**ΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Illegible letter/monogram between legs
32. AE (diobol); 18.54 gr., 28 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 532. Rev.: Legend illegible, illegible letter/monogram between legs

260's B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. [**ΠΤΟ**]**ΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, **Δ** between legs, shield in left field, ⋚ above it ⋌ below it
CPE, n. B187; Picard–Faucher 2012, Series 2 (305–261 B.C.)

33. AE (diobol); 16.18 gr., 28 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 135

260's B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. [**ΠΤ**]**ΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ** [**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, **Λ** between legs, shield in left field, ⋚ above it ⋌ below it, trident punch–mark
Svoronos, n. 581 (Cyprus, 275 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. 190; Picard–Faucher2012, Series 2. n. 164–166 (305–261 B.C.)

34. AE (diobol); 16.44 gr., 27 mm.; 12h; Patara 2009 Tepecik Acropol E–12 Find., Inv. No. 509

260's B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, **Ξ** between legs, shield in left field, ⋚ above it ⋌ below it
CPE n. B194; Picard–Faucher 2012, Series 2 (305–261 B.C.)

35. AE (diobol); 15.80 gr., 28 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 294

260's B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, **P** between legs, shield in left field, ⋚ above it ⋌ below it, trident punch–mark
Svoronos, n. 589 = *CPE* n. B196; Picard–Faucher 2012, Series 2, n.167 (305–261 B.C.)

36. AE (diobol); 17.89 gr., 29 mm.; – ; Patara 2019 Tepecik, H–17, Inv. No. 308

Ptolemy II

Alexandria, Beginning in the middle to late 260's B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, illegible letter/monogram between legs
Cfr. *CPE*, n. B211, B219, B226, 237, 244, 250, 255, 263, 268, 272, 277, 281, 285, 287; Picard–Faucher 2012: Series 3 (305–261 B.C.)

37. AE (obol); 8.85 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 251

Beginning in the middle to late 260's B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, illegible letter/monogram between legs
Cfr. *CPE*, n. B204; B224; B248; B270; B275; B279; B283; B286; Picard–Faucher 2012: Series 3, n. 288 (261–240 B.C.)

38. AE (tetrobol); 44.03 gr., 35 mm.; – ; Patara 2015 Tepecik L18/2, Inv. No. 18

Beginning in the middle to late 260's B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. **Π**[**ΤΟ**]**ΛΕΜΑ**[**ΙΟΥ**] [**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed
Svoronos, n. 415 (Alexandria, after 270 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B205; Picard–Faucher 2012: Series 3 (261–240 B.C.)

39. AE (diobol); 22.64 gr., 32 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. No. 224

Beginning in the middle to late 260's B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open
SVORONOS, n. 416 (Alexandria, after 270 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B206; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 2, n. 108–111 (305–261 B.C.) and Series 3, n. 241–246 (261–240 B.C.)

40. AE (tritartemorion); 8.0 gr., 21 mm.; – ; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. No. 087. Rev.: Legend illegible
41. AE (tritartemorion); 7.96 gr., 20 mm.; 12h; Patara 2017 Tepecik J–19 23.86, Inv. No. 617. Rev.: [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**

Beginning in the middle to late 260's B.C.
Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon right, wearing taenia
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open
SVORONOS, n. 417 (Alexandria, after 270 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B207; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 3, n. 171–183

42. AE (hemiobol); 5.27 gr., 20 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 190. Rev.: **ΠΤ**[**ΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]
43. AE (hemiobol); 3.79 gr., 18 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 117. Rev.: [**ΠΤΟΛΕ**]**ΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**

Beginning in the middle to late 260's B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛ**]**ΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, **Λ** between legs
SVORONOS, n. 439 (Alexandria, 267 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B219; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 3, n. 249–263 (261–240 B.C.)

44. AE (obol); 13.76 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 021

Uncertain Mint in Caria or Cyprus, After 260 B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, cornucopiae on its shoulder
SVORONOS, n. 760 (Sidon) = *CPE*, n. B316

45. AE (diobol); 23.56 gr., 32 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 468

Uncertain Mint 22, Probably Cyprus, 260's B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, grain ear in left field, **AI** above it?, trident punch–mark
Cfr. SVORONOS, n. 381 = CPE, n. B317

46. AE (diobol); 14.81 gr., 28 mm.; – ; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 300

Tyre, From mid to late 260's B.C.
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, cornucopiae in left field, club below it
SVORONOS, n. 836 = *CPE*, n. B334

47. AE (obol); 9.32 gr., 25 mm.; 11h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–19/a, Inv. No. 586

Syria–Phoenikia Uncertain Mint
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, cornucopiae in left field
SVORONOS, n. 763 (Sidon, c. 284–262 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B341

48. AE (obol); –; 25mm.; –; Patara 2009 Tepecik Acropolis Find, Inv. No. 513
49. AE (obol); 10.34 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 511. Rev.: **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙ[ΟΥ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.**

Note: The n. 758–759–760, which were attributed to Sidon by Svoronos, has been put under the title of Uncertain Caria or Cyprus by Lorber, based on the find sites. As there is one specimen of 759 and 760 in Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum, one in the Curium excavation and one specimen of 759 from the Nagidos excavation, these are classified as "Uncertain Karia or Cyprus". However, Lorber did not include Svoronos n. 763 as one specimen was found in Beirut. The advent of double cornucopiae during the period of Ptolemy II naturally suggests the possibility that a coin with the symbol of cornucopiae might have been minted in a settlement called Arsinoe.

PTOLEMY III EUERGETES

Alexandria, 246–222 B.C.
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜ**]**ΑΙΟΥ** [**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, illegible monogram between legs, cornucopiae in left field
SVORONOS, n. 971(Alexandria, 247/246–221/20 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B402; PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 5, n. 336 (220–197 B.C.)

50. AE (chalkous); 1.71 gr., 12.5 mm.; 6h; Patara 2012 Tepecik BS/Western Terrace Find, Inv. No. 327

Alexandria, 246–222 B.C.
Obv. [Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress]
Rev. Legend illegible. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, head reverted, cornucopiae on its shoulder, illegible letter or monogram between legs
Cfr. SVORONOS 1170 (Ptolemy IV / Cyprus / 211 B.C.), 976 (247/6–221/220) = *CPE*, n. B363, B369, B373, B380; Cfr. PICARD–FAUCHER 2012: Series 4. n. 295–309 (240–220 B.C.)

51. AE (obol); 10.39 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 221

Halikarnassos ?, 246–222 B.C.
Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon right, wearing taenia
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, cornucopiae in left field
SVORONOS, n. – = *CPE*, n. B432A

52. AE (hemiobol); 4.77 gr.,16 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–20, Inv. No. 707. Rev.: [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] [**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]

53. AE (hemiobol); 3.92 gr., 16 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 476. Rev.: [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙ**[**ΛΕΩΣ**]

Note: 3 specimens in the Bodrum Underwater Museum collection are Cfr. referenced to SVORONOS 761 (Laureate head of Zeus / double cornucopiae) by K. Konuk. According to Lorber, this is a new series, and she attributes them to Halicarnassus because of the provenances of the finds.

Probably Kaunos, 246–222 B.C.
Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon right, wearing taenia
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, trident in left field
SVORONOS, n. 839 (Ptolemy II Philadelphos, Berytos, 285–246 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B434

54. AE (dichalkon); 2.86 gr., 16 mm.; 12h; Patara 2013 Tepecik the North Bastion Find, Inv. No. 050. Obv.: B in a square countermark, Rev.: **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ** [**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**]
55. AE (dichalkon); 2.70 gr., 16 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik I–19, Inv. No. 127
56. AE (dichalkon); 2.67 gr., 16 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 273, Rev. : [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**
57. AE (dichalkon); 2.76 gr., 15 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–19, Inv. No. 379
58. AE (dichalkon); 2.58 gr., 15 mm.;12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 453, Rev.: Legend illegible
59. AE (dichalkon); 2.49 gr., 14 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 321. Obv.: Unidentified, Rev.: Legend illegible, trident?

SVORONOS, n. 840 (Ptolemy II Philadelphos, Berytos, 285–246 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B435

60. AE (chalkous); 1.80 gr. , 13.6 mm.; 12h; Patara 2015 Tepecik K 17 Surface Find, Inv. No. 122
61. AE (chalkous); 2.05 gr., 13 mm.; –; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 272. Rev.: Legend illegible, trident?
62. AE (chalkous); 2.03 gr., 13 mm.; 12h; Patara 2014 Tepecik L–17 Find, Inv. No. 078
63. AE (chalkous); 1.96 gr., 13 mm.; 12h; Patara 2012 Tepecik BS/West Terrace Find, Inv. No. 275. Rev.: [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕ**[**ΩΣ**]
64. AE (chalkous); 1.76 gr., 13 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 175
65. AE (chalkous); 1.73 gr., 13 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–18, Inv. No. 343. Rev.: Legend illegible
66. AE (chalkous); 1.72 gr., 13 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 296
67. AE (chalkous); 1.68 gr., 13 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. No. 394
68. AE (chalkous); 1.61 gr., 13 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. No. 387. Rev.: [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** trident?

PTOLEMY III EUERGETES

Telmessos, 246–222 B.C.

Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon right, wearing taenia

Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, tripod in left field

SVORONOS, n. 791 (Ptolemy II Philadelphos, Ptolemais, c. 271–246 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B436

69. AE (obol); 11.61 gr., 25 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 236. Rev.: **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]**
70. AE (obol); 11.72 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 446. Rev.: Legend illegible
71. AE (obol); 11.40 gr., 20 mm.; –; Patara 2017 Tepecik i–19 24.53, Inv. No. 156

SVORONOS, n. 793 (Ptolemy II Philadelphos, Ptolemais, c. 271–246 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. B437

72. AE (dichalkon); 3.93 gr., 18 mm.; 12h; Patara 2007 Tepecik/Surface Find, Inv. No. 065
73. AE (dichalkon); 3.50 gr., 18 mm.; –; Patara 2012 Tepecik BS/Western Terrace Find, Inv. No. 336. Rev.: **[ΠΤΟΛ]ΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ]**
74. AE (dichalkon); 4.18 gr., 17 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. No. 370. Rev.: **ΠΤΟΛΕ[ΜΑΙΟ]Υ [ΒΑΣΙΛ]ΕΩΣ**
75. AE (dichalkon); 3.97gr., 17 mm.; 12h?; Patara 2009 TepecikAcropol A–12 Find, Inv. No. 514. Rev.: Legend illegible
76. AE (dichalkon); 3.80 gr., 17 mm.; 12h; Patara 1999 Tepecik/Surface Research, Inv. No. 21
77. AE (dichalkon); 3.65 gr., 17 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik i–19/a, Inv. No. 660. Rev.: **[ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ]**
78. AE (dichalkon); 3.44 gr., 17 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik K–19/a, Inv. No. 537. Rev. : Legend illegible
79. AE (dichalkon); 3.50 gr., 16 mm.; 12h; Patara 2017 Tepecik j–19, Inv. No. 060. Rev.: **[ΠΤΟΛ]ΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**

Herakleia or Seleucia Piera in Syria, 246–222 B.C.

Obv. **[ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ]**. Diademed and draped bust of Berenice II right

Rev. **[ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ]**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, **ΕΥ** in left field

SVORONOS n. 1056 (Gaza or Ioppe) = *CPE*, n. B462

80. AE (dichalkon); 2.54 gr., 17 mm.; –; Patara 2019 Tepecik H–17, Inv. No. 261

Unidentified Coins
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress?
Rev. Legend illegible. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt
81. AE; 5.13 gr., 18 mm.; 7h; Patara 2003 Tepecik Cistern A Find, Inv. No. 001
Obv. Head of Alexander III right in elephant headdress
Rev. Legend illegible. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open
82. AE; 11.99 gr., 26 mm.; 12h; Patara 2018 Tepecik I–18, Inv. No. 285
Obv. Laureate head of Zeus right
Rev. [**ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**] [**ΒΑ**]**ΣΙΛ**[**ΕΩΣ**]. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, illegible monogram in left field
83. AE; 16.96 gr., 25 mm.; 12h; Patara 2019 Tepecik J–18, Inv. No. 445

Patara Hoard 2018

PTOLEMY I SOTER

Alexandria, From 294 B.C. or shortly after
Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis, Δ behind king's ear
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed,  in left field
SVORONOS 1904, n. 196A (Alexandria, 305–285 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. 128
1. AV; 17.75 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 161

From 294 B.C. or shortly after
Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed,  in left field
SVORONOS 1904, n. 223 (Alexandria, 305–285 B.C.) = *CPE*, n. 143
Hoard: Toukh el Garmous, 1905 (*IGCH* 1680)
2. AV; 17.85 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 155

From 294 B.C. or shortly after
Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis, Δ behind king's ear
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed,  in left field
SVORONOS1904, n. 208 (Alexandria, 305–285 B.C.) = *CPE* n. 152
Hoards: Hüseyinli 1986 (*CH* IX, 489), Davesne and Yenisoğancı (1992), 48–49; *2* in Toukh el Garmous, 1905 (*IGCH* 1680)
3. AV; 17.86 gr., 25 mm.; 2h; Tepecik I–13, Inv. No. 152
4. AV; 17.85 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 147

From 294 B.C. or shortly after
Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, I in left field
Svoronos 1904, n. 191 (Alexandria, 305–285 B.C.) = *CPE* n. 162

5. AV; 17.81 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 149

From 294 B.C. or shortly after
Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis, Δ behind king's ear
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, 𐤀 in left field
Svoronos 1904, n. 210 (Alexandria, 305–285 B.C.) = *CPE* n. 166
Hoards: *4* in Hüseyinli 1986 (*CH* IX, 489), Davesne and Yenisoğancı (1992), 50–53; *11* in Toukh el Garmous, 105 (*IGCH* 1680)

6. AV; 17.90 gr., 25 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 153
7. AV; 17.88 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 154
8. AV; 17.87 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 158
9. AV; 17.86 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 163

Cyprus/Uncertain Mint (Salamis or Kition) From 294 B.C.
Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis, Δ behind king's ear
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, **ΣΤ** in left field, 𐤀 below it
Svoronos1904, n. 367 (Ptolemy II Philadelphos, Alexandria, 285–246 B.C.) = *CPE* n. 234
Hoards: *3* in Hüseyinli, 1986 (*CH* IX, 489), Davesne and Yenisoğancı (1992), 39–41; *5* in Toukh el Garmous, 105 (*IGCH* 1680)

10. AV; 17.87 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 156
11. AV; 17.87 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 162
12. AV; 17.86 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 160

Ptolemy II Philadelphos

Alexandria, 282 B.C.?
Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis
Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, 𐤎 in left field
Svoronos 1904, n. 547 (Cyprus, c. 285–270 B.C.) = *CPE* n. 276
Hoards: *23* in Toukh el Garmous, 1905 (*IGCH* 1680)

13. AV; 17.86 gr., 25 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17 (Overstrike), Inv. No. 157
14. AV; 17.87 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 151
15. AV; 17.85 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 150

16. AV; 17.81 gr., 24 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 159
17. AV; 17.87 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 146

    275/4–272 B.C.
    Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis
    Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, **Y** between eagle's legs, ⋚ in left field, shield below it
    SVORONOS 1904, n. 595 (Cyprus, 266 B.C.) = *CPE* n. 301
    Hoard: *3* in Toukh el Garmous, 1905 (*IGCH* 1680)
18. AV; 17.87 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 148

    Cyprus/Uncertain Mint (Salamis or Kition), 275/4–272 B.C.
    Obv. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis, **Δ** behind king's ear
    Rev. **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed, **ET** ⋚ in left field, shield in right field
    SVORONOS 1904, n. 537 (Alexandria, ca. 285–270 B.C.) = *CPE* n. 437 (275/4–262/1 B.C.)
    Hoards: *2* in Hüseyinli (*CH* IX, 489), Davesne and Yenisoğancı (1992), 42–43; Toukh el Garmous, 1905 (*IGCH* 1680)
19. AV; 17.87 gr., 23 mm.; 12h; Tepecik I–17, Inv. No. 164

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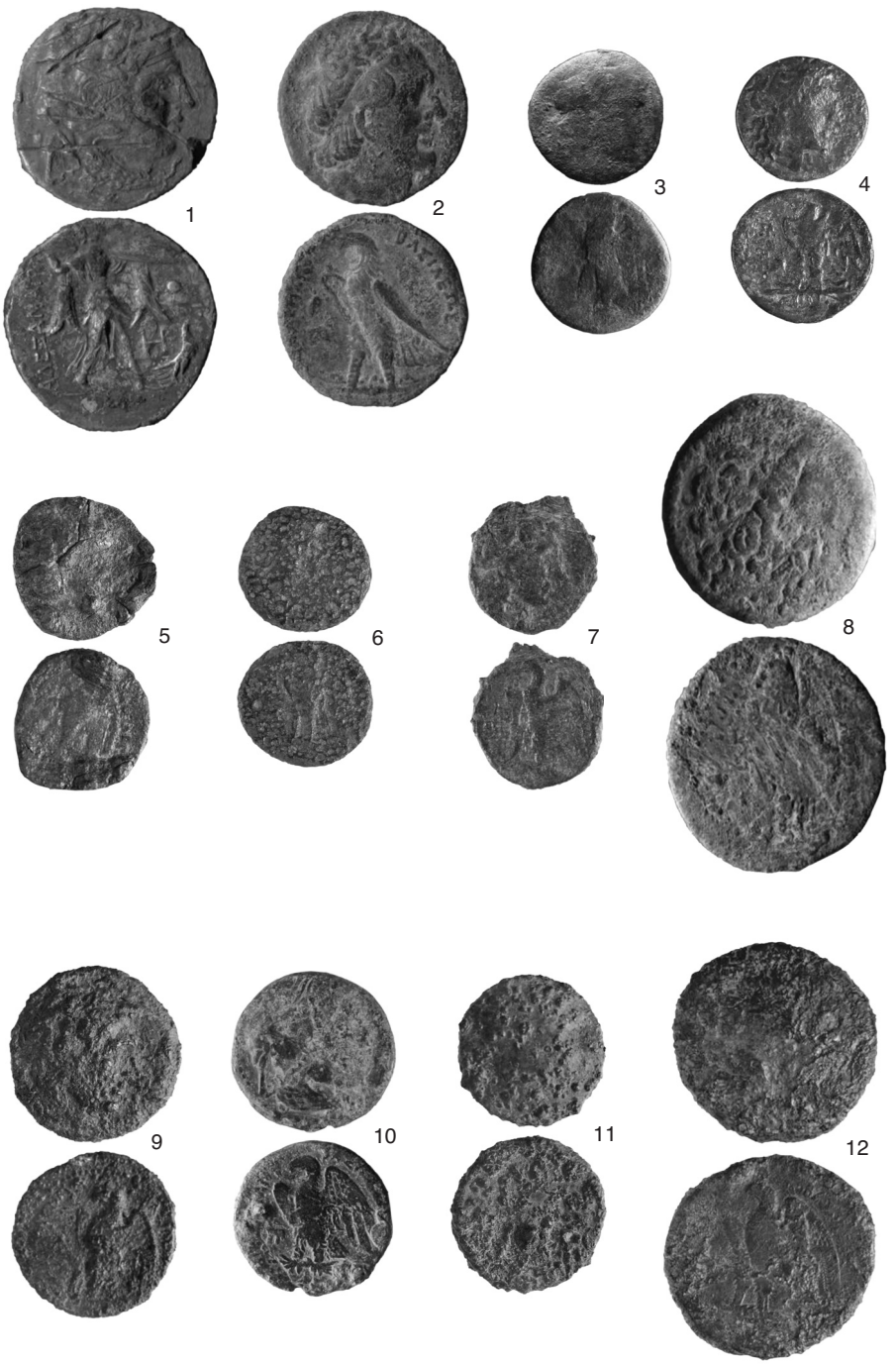
Riassunto/Abstract

Patara, città della Licia occidentale, in Asia Minore, si trova all'estremità della valle di Xanthos, posizionata tra la costa dalla Cilicia e la Caria. Grazie ai suoi porti e alle sue ricche riserve d'acqua, Patara era una importante città portuale sulle rotte marittime del Mediterraneo orientale. Durante gli scavi archeologici effettuati a partire dal 2013 sull'insediamento di Tepecik, che domina sia il percorso viario che da Nord porta alla città, che il porto interno, sono stati rilevati un sistema di difesa e un insediamento ad esso collegato. I dati archeologici attestano che il sito di Tepecik fu abitato e utilizzato per scopi militari almeno dal 334/3 a.C. I numerosi materiali, come punte di freccia, punte di balista, proiettili per fionda, punte di lancia, pugnali, palle di cannone, giavellotti e catapulte, rinvenuti nel bastione nord e nell'area all'interno del muro nord, indicano inoltre che l'insediamento era una guarnigione militare di origine tolemaica, risalente al più tardi al secondo quarto del III secolo a.C. Stabilire infatti delle guarnigioni nei siti dei porti ritenuti strategici per le rotte marittime è proprio della politica difensiva dei Tolomei. L'esistenza della guarnigione, attestata anche da fonti antiche, è confermata numismaticamente dal rinvenimento, durante gli scavi archeologici, di 85 monete tolemaiche e di un ripostiglio di 19 monete d'oro.

Patara, Licia, Impero tolemaico, Moneta, Ripostiglio

Patara, a city of Western Lycia, is located at the end of the Xanthos valley, between the coastline from Cilicia to Caria in Asia Minor. Thanks to its harbors and its rich water supplies, Patara was an important port city on the sea routes of Eastern Mediterranean. During the excavation carried out since 2013 on Tepecik settlement, which dominates both the road to the city from the north and the inner harbor, defense system and a settlement connected to it in the Tepecik settlement upper plain were revelaed. Archaeological data show that Tepecik was resettled and used for military purposes since at least 334/3 BC. Numerous material such as arrowheads, ballista tips, slingshot bullets, spearheads, daggers, pilum and catapult cannonballs uncovered in the North Bastion and the area inside the North Wall, indicate that the settlement upon Tepecik settlement was a Ptolemaic military garrison at the latest from the second quarter of the 3rd century BC. As establishing a garrison at each strategic important port on the maritime sea routes is known as a result of the security policy of Ptolemies. The existence of the garrison whose existence we know from ancient sources is also confirmed numismatically based on 85 Ptolemaic coins and a gold trichryson hoard of 19 coins found in the excavations.

Patara, Lycia, Ptolemaic Empire, Coin, Hoard



D.S. LENGER, E. DÜNDAR, Attestation of a Ptolemaic Garrison in the Light of Coins: Tepecik Settlement at Patara, Lycia (nn. 1–12, 1:1 ca.).

TAVOLA IV

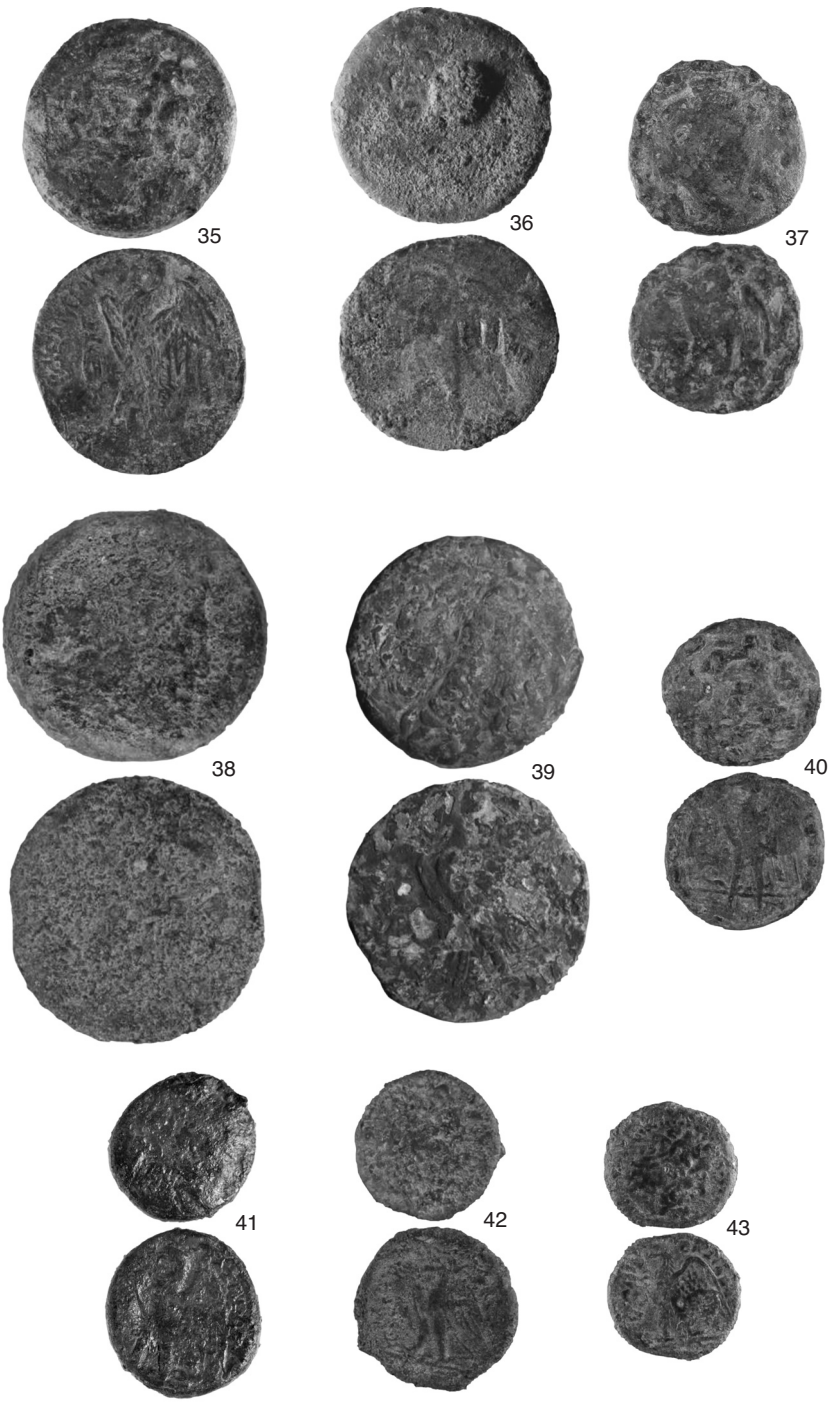


D.S. LENGER, E. DÜNDAR, Attestation of a Ptolemaic Garrison in the Light of Coins: Tepecik Settlement at Patara, Lycia (nn. 13–24, 1:1 ca.).



D.S. LENGER, E. DÜNDAR, Attestation of a Ptolemaic Garrison in the Light of Coins: Tepecik Settlement at Patara, Lycia (nn. 25–34, 1:1 ca.).

TAVOLA VI



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D.S. LENGER, E. DÜNDAR, Attestation of a Ptolemaic Garrison in the Light of Coins: Tepecik Settlement at Patara, Lycia (nn. 44–54, 1:1 ca.).

TAVOLA VIII



D.S. LENGER, E. DÜNDAR, Attestation of a Ptolemaic Garrison in the Light of Coins: Tepecik Settlement at Patara, Lycia (nn. 56–72, 1:1 ca.).



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TAVOLA X



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