

Athens, Jan. 2, 1925.

The following is a summary report on the coins found by the American School in the excavations of Colophon conducted during the summer of 1921.

The total number of coins found was 482. All of these were of bronze with the exception of one piece in electrum, twelve of silver and two plated or fourse. Of the total number, I have classed 120 as unrecognizable. Perhaps some one with greater experience might be able to identify a few of them, but in any event their condition is such as to make their value very slight.

The remaining 362 coins have been separated into two groups - those which have importance, and those which I consider negligible. Of the latter class, by far the greater proportion is from the mint of Colophon - 185 as against 33 from other cities, and of these 33, 23 are coins of Ephesus. Most of these coins are worn or oxidized, and in many cases are merely inferior duplicates of others which are placed in the first class.

The best coins found in the excavations, 144 in number, are the only ones with which we need to be concerned. They have been listed according to their record number, classified so that similar types are brought together, and are now ready for such inspection as you may wish to give them and for such further disposal as you may indicate. The coins of Colophon are in the majority - there are 78 of them. Ten of them I have been unable to identify. From Ephesus there are ten pieces, of the coinage of Antiochus II there are six. Teos is represented by four, Magnesia 6, Lesbos one - of electrum, Clazomenae 2, Parium 3, Chios 2, Miletus 2, Smyrna 2, Phocaea 3, Priene 2, Philetairos 2, Cyme 2, Phygela 2. The following mints are represented by single coins - Samos, Erythrae, Cnidus,

Myus (?), Myrina, Methymna, Roman.

From this, it will be seen that coins from most of the neighboring cities have been found - a condition which was to have been expected. The general condition of the coins is very good. The soil conditions were such as to impart a beautiful patina to most of the bronze coins, and they are in a much finer condition than is usually the case. A careful cleaning will probably improve the condition of the silver coins, when they are not worn.

Colophon. Five silver, 37<sup>3</sup>, 10, 107, 72, 197, one silver-plated 104 and 72 bronze coins No. 373 is a drachm (not yet weighed) of the Persic standard, and is therefore to be dated between 500 and 400. No. 10, of the Rhodian standard, and coming between 400 and 350 B. C., is not described in the British Museum Catalogue. It bears the name of a hitherto unrecorded magistrate - ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ This name occurs among the magistrates of Ephesus.. No. 78, a hemidr. with tripod reverse (B.M.Cat. viii, 3) and three diobols (type of B.M.Cat. p. 37, 11) may afford additional magistrate's names when the coins are carefully cleaned. No. 104 is a piece which shows that the practice of plating coins was prevalent with the coins of Colophon at a comparatively early period.

Bronze. There are four large pieces with the lyre reverse. Three are varieties of the coins described in the B.M.Cat. and one is possibly earlier. There are nine small bronze pieces of this type, and those with the lyre enclosed in a linear square and of a very bold modelling, may be earlier than the date assigned by Head. No. 83 is a variety with the Apollo head facing to the left rather than to the right. Nos. 175 and 267, having a diameter of 0.65 inches, are not described in the B.M.Cat. On one is a magistrate's name not found by me - - the other, with possibly the same name is of too poor condition to make certain.

Of the type having the forepart of a horse, (B.M.C. viii, 6), there are 14 specimens, ranging in size from 0.5 to 0.4. The names of magistrates appear on these coins, and this, coupled with the variation in size and the fact that this type is almost as numerous as the horseman type would tend to indicate that the issue may have extended over a greater period than that between 400 and 350 assigned by Head.

## Size A

32. ΚΟΝΙΣΙΟΣ ?  
 164. ]ΡΥΦΟ  
 289. ]ΜΙΓΟΝΟ  
 435. ΚΟΝΝΙΟ... ?  
 481 ΕΡΜΟΟΕΣ

## Size B

3. ΤΗΛΕΓΟΝΟΣ  
 36. ΡΟΛΟΚΟΔΟΡΟΥ  
 66. ΙΚΕΣΙΟΣ  
 26 ΙΚΕΣΙΟΣ  
 268 . . . . .  
 307 ΛΙΧΑΣ  
 419  
 430 ΛΙΧΑΣ

No. 192 has only the horse's head and the magistrate's name -

I believe it is an unpublished piece.

Attention should be called to the occurrence of certain of these names among those of the magistrates of Smyrna. Ikesios, Pytheos and Metrodoros are found in both places, and there are probably others.

Like the type with the forepart of a horse, that having the horse without a rider is of two sizes, and some of the flans are thinner than the others. The magistrates names are as follows:-

35. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΔΩΡΟΥ	172. ....	358. MH. . . . ?
46 . . . . .	205 ΤΗΛΕΓΟΝΟΣ	415 . . . . .
61 . . . . .	270 ΛΙΧΑΣ ?	416 ...
170. ΑΓΑΝΙΑΣ	243 . . . ]ΟΔΩΡΟΙ	

The British Museum catalogue dates the type with the horseman between 350 and 300. Nineteen of the large size of this type, and four of a smaller size were selected because of their condition. Of the 185

Colophon coins classed as unimportant, 68 are of the larger horseman series, and sixteen belong to the smaller. Some of these bear magistrate names already recorded in the B.M. Cat. and possibly further study coupled with cleaning would reveal other names.

14. ΓΛΑΥΚΟΣ	98 ΤΗΛΕΓΟΝΕ	198 ΓΟΣΙΣ
15. ΑΝΙΟ	158 ΑΜ(Υ)ΓΟΦΑΝΟΣ	208. ΗΚΑΤΑΡΝΩΤΑΣ
26. ΜΡΥΤΑ	142 ΠΑΝΤΟΔΩΡΟΥ	273. ΤΗΛΕΓΟΝΟΣ
41. ΗΓ. . . . .	171 ΦΑΝΙΟΣ	298 ΠΛΑΤΩΝ
68 ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΦΑΝΟΣ	184 ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΦΑΝΟΣ	303 ΗΓΗΣΙΑΝΑΣ
71. ΗΓ. . . . .	188 ΦΑΝΙΟΣ	308 ΤΗΛΕΓΟΝΟΣ
		317 ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ

But two of the smaller size have magistrates names legible -

315...ΣΙΟΓΟΣ and 355 ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ.

Of a comparatively rare type, depicting Apollo facing three quarters to the left (desc. by Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiatische Munzen*, Pl. II, 35) there are four pieces, but none are in the best of condition. The only one having a magistrate's name at all legible reads, apparently,

It is remarkable that but one coin of Colophon of the period after 300 was found - No. 14 (of B.M.C.viii,10). Homer seated, with a scroll is represented on the reverse - the inscr. reads Pythees. No. 458, apparently an issue of Colophon, and possibly of this late period, is in a very poor state of preservation.

No Colophon coins of the Roman period were found, (and but one Alexander the Great with the lyre as the subsidiary type - a possible indication that these pieces are to be credited to some other mint. The nonoccurrence of the archaic hemi-obols and tetartamoriens assigned by Imhoof Blumer (*Num. Chron.* 1895, p. 279, Pl. X, 10-20), is also surprising if his contention is accepted.

With but one exception, there was nothing resembling a hoard found. This exception consisted of eight bronze coins of the riderless

horse and the half-horse types, and one lead disc - all found in a small pot, (Nos. 415-422). This more probably represented the ready money of some small householder rather than a true hoard.

By far the most important of the non-Colophonian coins is an electrum hekte of Lesbos. This is from a different die from the one published in the B. M. Cat. (Troas, Pl. XXXIII, 2). It was the only electrum coin found.

After Colophon, Ephesus is represented by the largest number of coins. Nine pieces are in good condition - (23 unimportant). Two are of silver. One of these was struck during the period for which Lysimachus changed the name of the city to Arsinoeia in honor of his wife. The name MYPEA on No. 166 is possibly new.

Magnesia is represented by six coins, two of which bear names not recorded by Kern (Magnesia, p. xxiii) - No.  $\text{---MIKYOZ}$  and No. 63  $\text{AINIFOS}$ . The coinage of Antiochus II is represented by seven pieces, all of bronze, and none calling for comment.

There is an interesting trihemiobol of Teos (type of B.M.Cat. ~~xxxx~~, 6 - a variety), and three bronze pieces, one with the unrecorded name  $\text{---}$ . There are two pieces of Priene, one apparently unpublished, 2 of Clazomenae, one possibly unpublished, and four of Phocaea, of which I cannot find that No. 400 has been described. From Parium there is a well-preserved hemi-drachm of the Persic standard together with a single poor bronze piece - from Phygela, two coins, of which No. 324 is not recorded in the B. M. Cat. Cyme and Smyrna are each present with two coins. The single piece of Miletus is exceedingly well preserved, and bears the unrecorded magistrate's name  $\text{ΦΙΑΣΤΑΕ}$

Other mints having single coins are Methymea, Myrina, Priene, Samoa, Erythrae and Myus (?). There are also ten bronze coins which I have been unable to identify. No. 73 is the second plated coin found - it was issued by the Carian satrap Hidrieus.

As has been indicated above, cleaning might enable one to read other magistrate's names and possibly to identify other coins, but in my opinion the results would hardly warrant the necessary expenditure.

Respectfully submitted