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ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS  
FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE SLOPE BATH OF PARION (2008—2018)\*

This article focuses on the Roman provincial coins found during the excavations of the Parion Slope Bath between 2008 and 2018. A total of 58 coins were discovered, which belonged to Parion (41), Alexandria Troas (7), Coela (6), Lampsakos (2), Byzantion (1), and Ilion (1). The earliest of the coins dates to the reign of Julius Caesar (45 BCE), and the latest to the reign of Gallienus (253—268 CE). Seven of the coins are Pseudo-Autonomous. The coins found in the excavations of the Slope Bath represent three centuries, from the first Roman colonial coins minted by Parion during the reign of Julius Caesar to the end of the Gallienian period, when Parion minted its last colonial coins. The coins consist of examples of six different cities and 19 different emperors/empresses. Most of the coins are from Parion's own mint, with 41 samples (71%). Furthermore, the coins recovered from the Slope Bath, which was built in the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE, underwent extensive renovation in the 4<sup>th</sup> century CE and is assumed to have fallen into disuse in the late 5<sup>th</sup> century CE, support the suggestions for the construction and early use phases of the bath. The coins in question also provide essential information about both the usage phases of the building and the circulation of Roman provincial coins in Parion, as well as the relations of Parion with the surrounding cities during the Roman Period.

**Key words:** Parion, slope bath, coin, province of Rome.

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РИМСКИЕ ПРОВИНЦИАЛЬНЫЕ МОНЕТЫ,  
НАЙДЕННЫЕ ПРИ РАСКОПКАХ БАНИ НА СКЛОНЕ ПАРИОНА (2008—2018)

В этой статье рассматриваются римские провинциальные монеты, найденные при раскопках бани на склоне Парииона в период с 2008 по 2018 г. Всего было обнаружено 58 монет, принадлежавших Парииону (41), Александрии Троаде (7), Коэле (6), Лампсаку (2), Византию (1) и Илиону (1). Самая ранняя из монет датируется правлением Юлиа Цезаря (45 г. до н.э.), а самая поздняя — правлением Галлиена (253—268 гг. н.э.). Семь монет являются псевдоавтономными. Монеты, найденные при раскопках бани на склоне, представляют три столетия, от первых римских колониальных монет, отчеканенных Париионом во время правления Юлиа Цезаря, до конца периода Галлиена, когда Париион чеканил свои последние колониальные монеты. Монеты состоят из образцов шести разных городов и 19 разных императоров/императриц. Большинство монет из собственного монетного двора Парииона, 41 образец (71%). Кроме того, монеты, извлеченные из Склоновой бани, которая была построена в I в. н.э., подверглась масштабной реконструкции в IV в. н.э. и, как предполагается, вышла из употребления в конце V века н.э., подтверждают предположения о строительстве и ранних этапах использования бани. Рассматриваемые монеты также предоставляют важную информацию как о фазах использования здания, так и о обращении римских провинциальных монет в Париионе, а также об отношениях Парииона с окружающими городами в римский период.

**Ключевые слова:** Париион, баня на склоне, монета, римская провинция.

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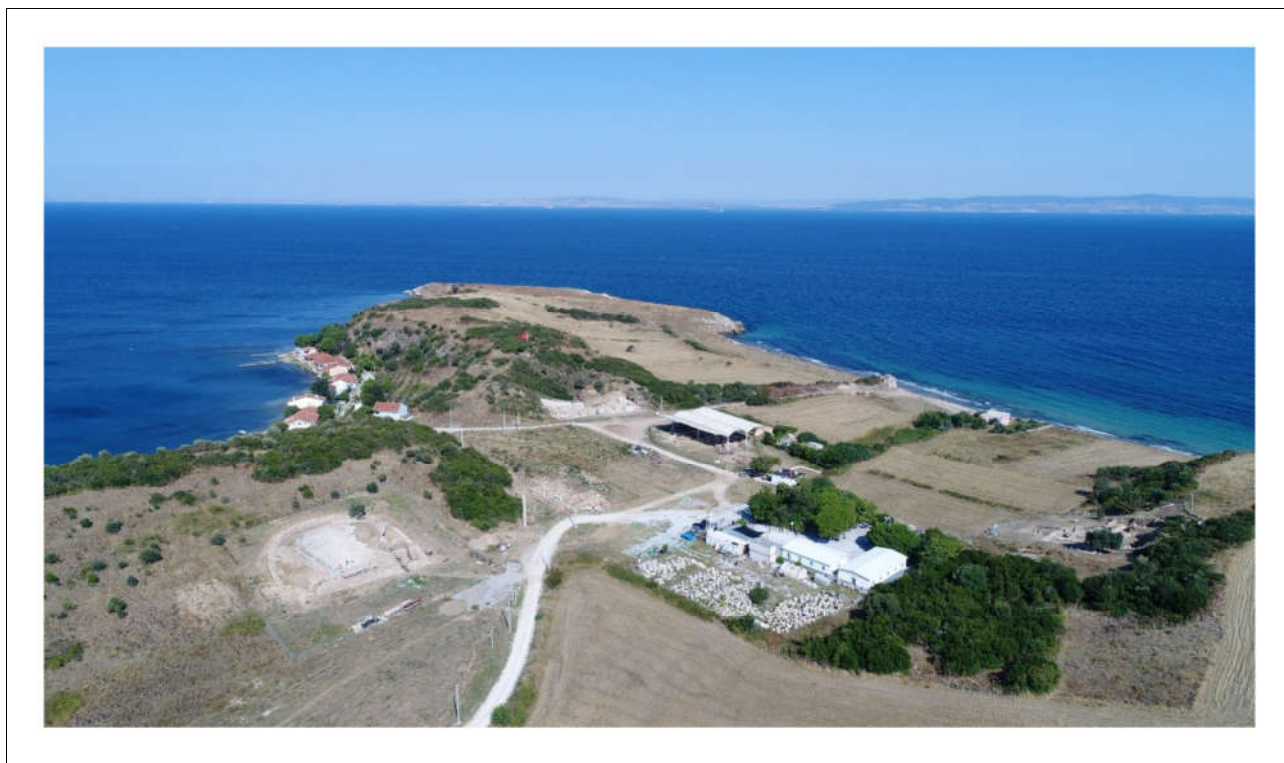
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## Introduction

The ruins of the city of Parion, located in the village of Kemer in the northern Troad Region, within the borders of the Biga district of Çanakkale province, are concentrated on the Bodrum Cape, which extends like a tongue towards the sea to the northeast of the village, and along the coasts (Fig. 1; Başaran 1999: 349; 2001: 19; 2006: 185; 2008: 133; 2012: 297; Keleş, Çelikbaş 2014: 75—84; Filges 2015: 38; Çelikbaş 2016: 6; Oyarçın 2017: 36; Keleş, Oyarçın 2019a: 337; 2019b: 191; 2022: 1). Parion, which was continuously inhabited from the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE to the 14<sup>th</sup> century CE, was founded as a Greek colony in 709 BCE (Keleş, Oyarçın 2022: 2). The historical process of Parion shows that the city reached its peak strength and was most influenced by environmental factors since its foundation during the Roman Period (Başaran 2008: 133—137; Keleş 2019: 819; 2020: 523). The Romans recognized the strategic importance of the Hellespontus Region at the end of the Republican Period. The Roman administration took advantage of this and transformed Parion into a Roman colony as part of their colonial planning. This was done to Romanize the region more effectively and to use Parion as a military base, thus increasing their influence in the area (Özsait 1999: 123—132; Sayar 2015: 163—166; Oyarçın 2017: 43; Keleş, Oyarçın 2022: 5). Parion was first granted colony status in 45 BCE during the reign of Julius Caesar.



**Fig. 1. Parion City Aerial Photograph (Parion excavations archive).**

The C G I P legend, *Colonia Gemella/Gemina Iulia Pariana*, found on Parion coins from this period, evinces this transformation and indicates that the city's former name, *Parion*, used for about seven centuries, was changed to *Colonia Gemella/Gemina Iulia Pariana* (SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1415—1418; RPC I 2259; SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 7, no. 89—95). After Parion was granted colony status, Roman settlers were settled in the city, and the Romanisation process — described as the assimilation of various peoples across a vast region through deliberate policies of the Roman Empire—began to be implemented within the city. This not only improved Parion's military and economic status but made it one of the most respected cities representing Rome in the Propontis. After Parion became a Roman colony, architectural activities in the city accelerated, leading to the construction of various public buildings, such as the Theatre, Odeion, Agora, and Roman Baths, including the Slope Bath, which constitutes the subject of this study.

### Roman Provincial Coins Found in Parion Excavations

The scientific archaeological excavations in Parion between 2005 and 2020 revealed 4757 coins as surface finds in 18 different areas and parts of the city, most of which belong to the Late Roman Period (Oyarçin 2020: 619—628). 355 Roman provincial coins were unearthed, representing 7% of the total number of coins discovered (Kızılyalçın Oyarçin 2023: 45, 116). While 273 of the Roman provincial coins, which include examples from 17 different cities, were struck by Parion itself, the second mint with the highest representation rate is Alexandria Troas, with 39 coins (Fig. 2). The graph showing the distribution of Roman provincial coins reveals that 77% are from Parion. Of the remaining 23%, 11% are from Alexandria Troas, 3% from Coela, 4% from other Roman colonial cities besides Parion and Alexandria Troas, and 5% from neighbouring cities near Parion. Additionally, reflecting Parion's status as a Roman colony, 92% of the Roman provincial coins are Roman colonization coins.

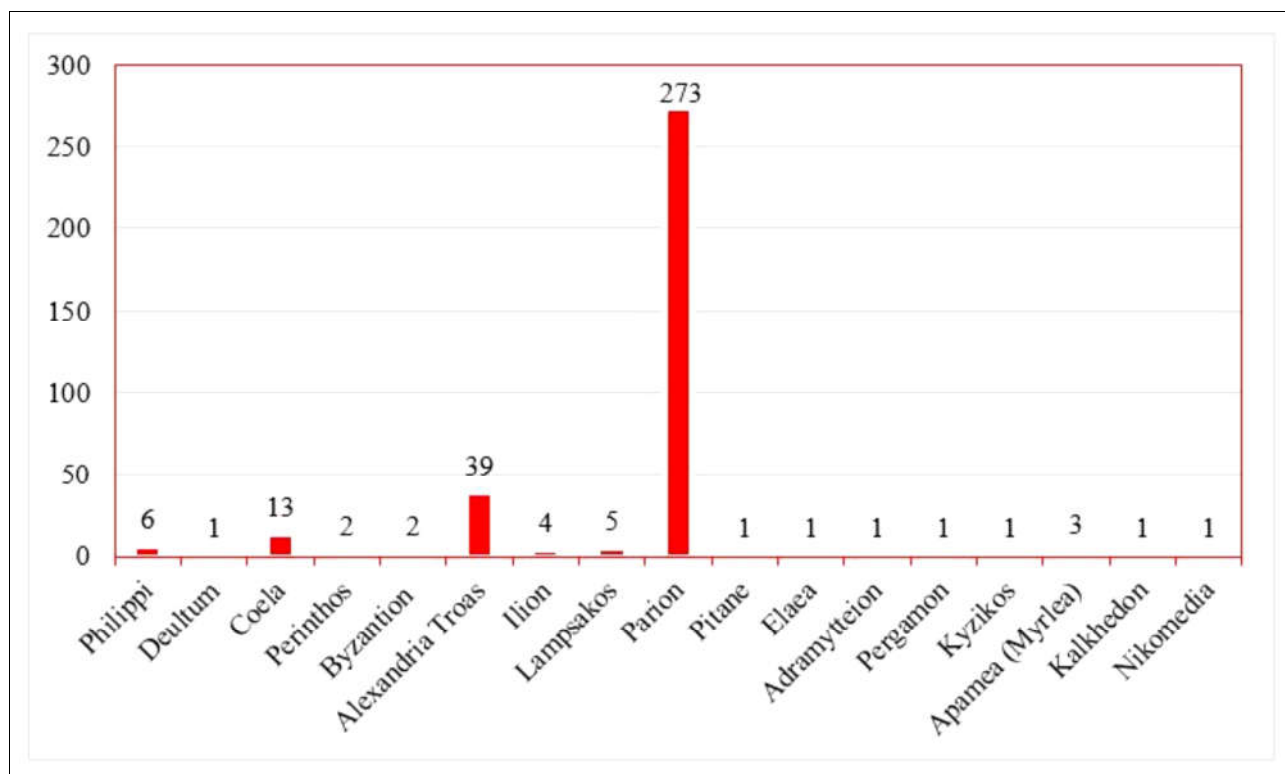
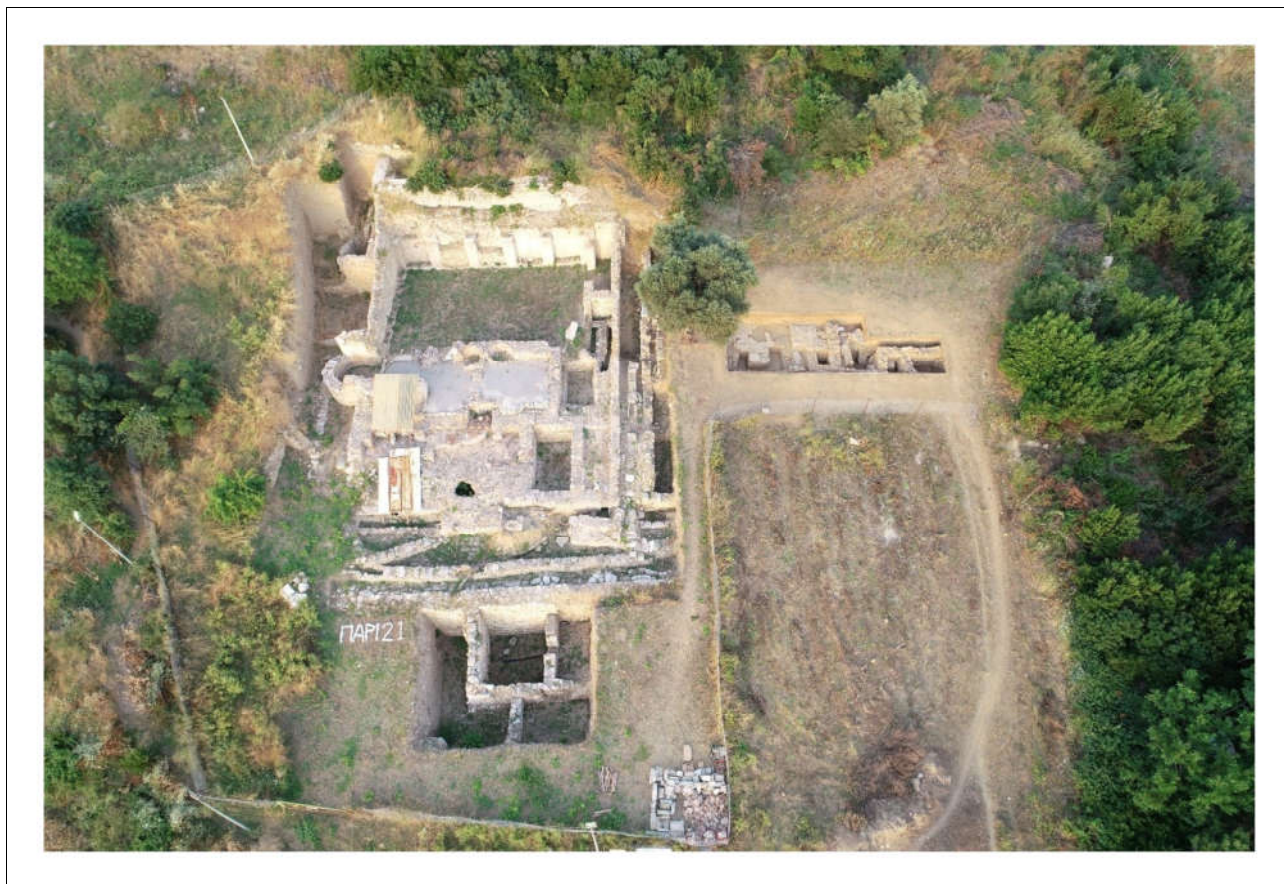


Fig. 2. The Numerical Distribution of Roman Provincial Coins Found in Parion Excavations According to Mints.





**Fig. 4. Parion Slope Bath (Parion excavations archive).**

The materials examined in connection with the archaeological layers indicate that the building was first used in the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE. Data obtained from the excavations of the Slope Bath suggest that the early phases of the building were significantly altered due to intensive use in the 4<sup>th</sup> century CE. By the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE, the building began to lose its primary function and was repurposed for storage (Keleş et al. 2018: 276—277). The Slope Bath, used for a long time, underwent repairs and changes during various periods. Consequently, many of the remains preserved today belong to the later construction and repair phases (Çelikbaş, Oyarçin 2014: 70). The archaeological data obtained from the excavations of the Slope Bath indicate that it is a unique example of Roman Anatolian bath architecture. Due to its Hellenistic and Italic elements, the Slope Bath is interpreted as a blend of Hellenistic Greek and Italic baths originating in Pompeii (Yılmaz 2022: 151). The figurines depicting Roman Legion eagles and Legionary soldiers symbolizing the Roman Empire found in the Slope Bath are pretty remarkable and suggest that the structure was a Legion Bath specially designed for Veteran soldiers coming to Parion from Rome (Kasapoğlu 2015: 281).

### **Roman Provincial Coins Found in the Excavations of Parion Slope Bath**

A total of 1374 coins were found in the Slope Bath of Parion during the excavations between 2008 and 2020. It was possible to identify the period of 947 of the coins found in the building, which yielded the highest number of coins in Parion. In contrast, 427 could not be dated precisely due to their very low condition or corrosion (Fig. 5). However, although it is not possible to determine which emperor the coins belong to due to their low metal quality and the fact that most of them were found in the sewage drains of the bath, the metrological characteristics of the coins suggest that most of them are Late Roman coins from the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE, typically under 10 mm in diameter and weighing around 1.00 g.

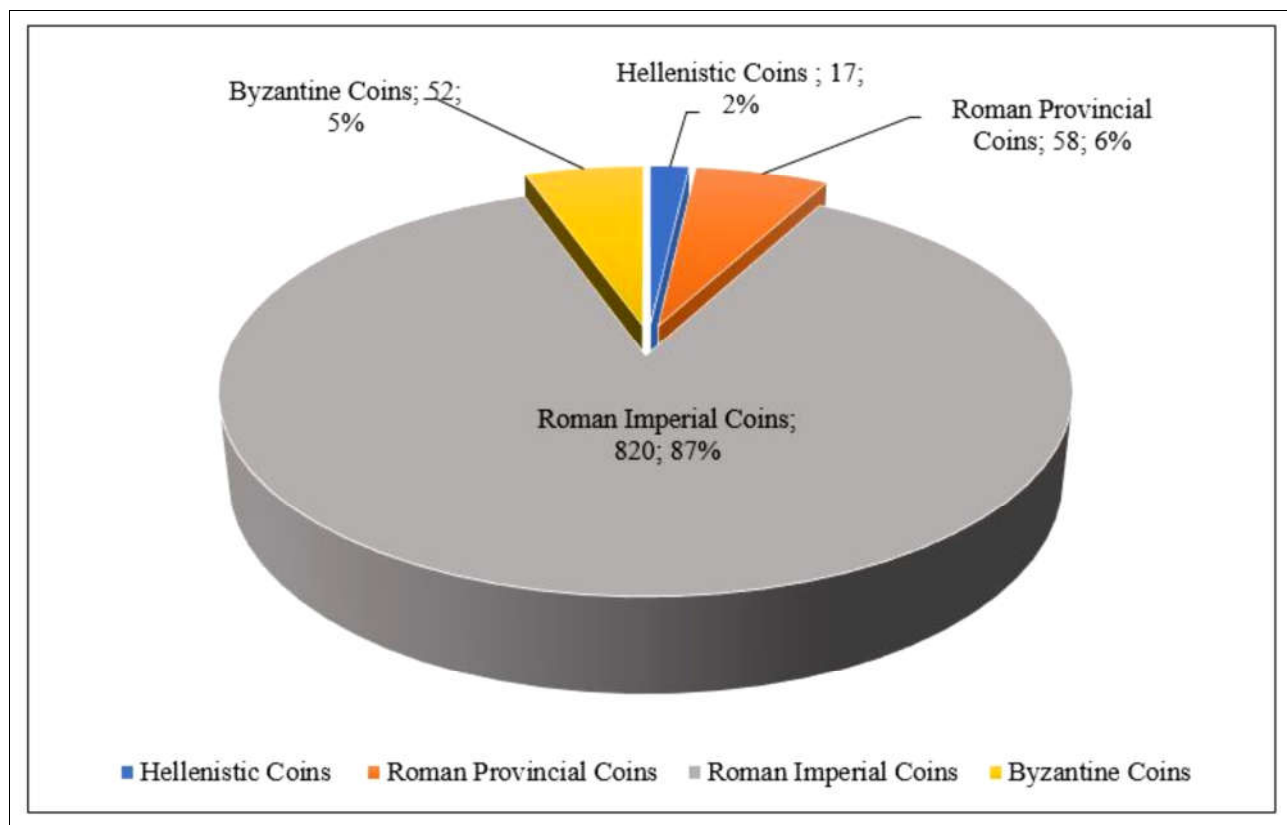


Fig. 5. Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Coins Found in the Parion Slope Bath according to Periods.

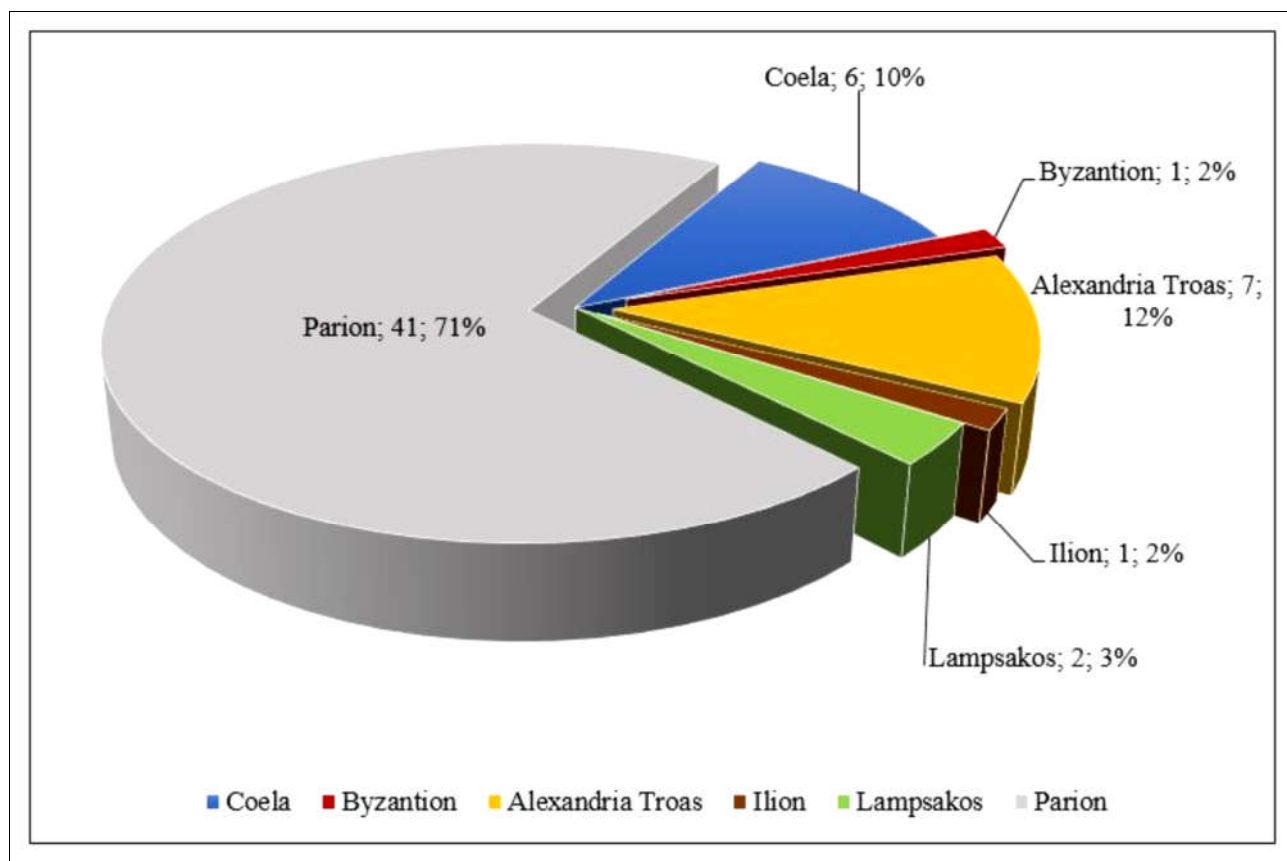


Fig. 6. Distribution of Roman provincial coins found at the Parion Slope Bath according to their places of mints.

Considering that most of the 820 Roman Imperial coins found in the Slope Bath consist of Late Roman coins, it can be inferred that the majority of the coins found in the Slope Bath date to the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE when the building was destroyed and went out of use (Keleş et al. 2018: 269—304; Oyarçin 2020: 619—628). 58 (6%) of the coins found in the Slope Bath are Roman provincial coins. The overall distribution of the coins recovered from the building is as follows: 87% (820 coins) belong to the Roman Empire, 5% (52 coins) to the Byzantine Period, and 2% (17 coins) to the Hellenistic Period (Fig. 6).

The distribution of Parion coins per emperors/empresses is as follows: Six coins belong to Caracalla (198—217 CE), five coins to Gallienus (253—268 CE), three coins each minted during the reigns of Valerian I (253—260 CE), Valerian II (256—258 CE) and Valerian I — Gallienus (253—260 CE), two coins each belong to Julius Caesar (45 BCE), Claudius I (41—54 CE), Trajan (98—117 CE) and Hadrian (117—138 CE). One each belong to Augustus (27 BCE — 14 CE), Antoninus Pius (138—161 CE), Marcus Aurelius (161—180 CE), Commodus (177—192 CE), Plautilla (212 CE), Diadumenianus (218 CE), Severus Alexander (222—235 CE), Philippus I (244—249 CE), Aemilianus (253 CE), and Cornelia Supera (253 CE).

The emperor of the three coins minted in Parion found during the excavations at the Slope Bath cannot be identified due to their poor condition. Notably, a coin from the 2011 excavations belonging to the reign of Valerian I holds significant importance as it is one of the unpublished coin types of the city. The obverse of this coin features the emperor's radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust facing to the right, accompanied by the [IMP] VALERIANVS P F AVG legend. The reverse of the coin is marked by the C G I - H P legend and depicts Genius standing to the left, holding a cornucopia in his left hand and Victoria in his right, making an offering to a flaming altar in the lower left (Cat. No. 47/AOG 32).

The poor condition of the obverse of two of the seven coins found during the excavations of the Slope Bath of Alexandria Troas made it impossible to determine which emperor they belonged to. Of the remaining five coins, three belong to Gallienus (253—268 CE), one was minted in the name of Valerian I (253—260 CE), and one is a pseudo-autonomous coin dated to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century CE, featuring Tyche's head on the obverse. Coela has six coins, three of which belong to the reign of Caracalla (198—217 CE), while the remaining three cannot be identified due to the poor condition of their obverse. Lampsakos minted two coins, one dating to the reign of Julius Caesar (45 BCE) and one to the reign of Gallienus (253—268 CE). Regarding the coins from the other two cities, the coin from Ilion belongs to the reign of Geta (209—212 CE), while the coin from Byzantion is a pseudo-autonomous coin with a bust of Artemis on the obverse, dated to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century CE.

## Conclusion

Parion was inhabited for an extended period due to its strategic and geopolitical position, fertile lands, fishing opportunities, and the significance of the Parion harbour as a trading station until the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century CE (Rose et al. 2007: 90). The uninterrupted use of the Parion harbour as a trading station for centuries indicates that the city was an active, wealthy, and thriving trading centre. Parion was one of the most respected cities in the region, enjoying many privileges from Rome, thanks to its geopolitical and geostrategic significance and its colony status during the Roman Period. The construction of three baths in close proximity within the city following its designation as a Roman colony suggests the wealth and luxury of Parion. The location of these bath near the harbours indicates that some may have been built for guests arriving for trade, underscoring the ancient city's importance in maritime commerce (Çelikbaş, Oyarçin 2014: 70—71; Yılmaz 2022: 125—194).

The excavations at Parion's Slope Bath, built in the Italic style serving the city's elite and guests coming for trade, yielded 58 Roman State coins. Therefore, according to their findspot, the distribution of the Roman provincial coins found in the excavations in Parion reveals that the Slope Bath is among the buildings that yielded the highest number of coins, with a representation rate of 16%. Furthermore, the distribution of the Roman provincial coins recovered from the Parion Slope

Bath per the emperors/empresses shows that the representation rate of the early period coins is higher in this structure thanks to its construction in the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE compared to the buildings built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE.

Another critical point is that the coins in the Slope Bath, which were addressed to the city's higher-level people, include examples of 19 different emperors/empresses and six different cities. Seventy-one percent of the Roman provincial coins found during the excavations at the Slope Bath are Parion's mints. Of the remaining 29%, 12% belong to Alexandria Troas, 10% to Coela, 2% to Ilion and Byzantion, and 3% to Lampsakos. Because Parion was a Roman colony, 41 of the Roman provincial coins found during the excavations are Roman colonization coins. The Roman provincial coins belonging to foreign cities consist of coins from five neighbouring cities quite close to and easily accessible from Parion: two are located at a distance of 0-100 km from the city, while three are 100—200 km away. These coins were probably brought to Parion by officials, soldiers, or citizens from the cities where the coins were minted.

Regarding the numerical distribution of the coins found in the excavations of Parion Slope Bath according to foreign cities, another remarkable point is the high representation rate of Alexandria Troas and Coela coins. The high representation of Alexandria Troas coins is due to the economic and political importance of the city in the region. The circulation of Alexandria Troas coins in the Troad Region reveals that they were found intensively in various cities such as Ilion and Assos besides Parion. Moreover, the published coin finds from the Troad Region show that the coins minted by the city itself constitute the highest number of samples, while Alexandria Troas is the city represented with the second highest number of examples (Çizmeli Ögün 2014: 175—182). Parion and Alexandria Troas were colonial cities in the Troad Region where Rome was represented, so the high representation of Alexandria Troas coins in Parion is reasonably expected. Coela coins are represented by significantly more coins than other cities, possibly because Coela was a busy harbour and trade city like Parion, located very close to Parion. The Coela and Byzantion coins are also crucial in terms of indicating some relations between Parion and Thracia during the Roman Period.

It is observed that a significant part of the Roman provincial coins found in the excavations of the Parion Slope Bath consists of Parion's mints. It is understood from the fact that the Roman colonization coins of Parion are represented in a considerably higher number and type among the coins dated to the Early Roman Period recovered from the Parion excavations that Parion minted a considerably higher number and type of coins compared to the previous periods with the privileges it gained with the acquisition of Roman colony status. The Roman provincial coins found in the excavations cover an extended period, from the first Roman colonial coins minted during the reign of Julius Caesar to the end of the reign of Gallienus, when the city minted colonial coins for the last time. The uninterrupted representation of approximately three centuries in the excavations indicates that the bath was actively used during this period. The data obtained from the Parion excavations suggest that the Parion Slope Bath, built in the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE and underwent extensive renovation in the 4<sup>th</sup> century CE, was out of use by the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE (Keleş et al. 2018: 277). Therefore, the Roman provincial coins analyzed within the scope of this article support the suggestions regarding the construction and usage phases of the bath. Furthermore, the Roman provincial coins found in the Parion Slope Bath were dropped when the bath was used for its primary function and do not represent any destruction phase in the structure. In conclusion, the Roman provincial coins found during the excavations of the Parion Slope Bath are archaeological finds that provide essential information about both the usage phases of the building and the circulation of Roman provincial coins in Parion and Parion's relations with the surrounding cities during the Roman Period.

Table 7. **Distribution of Roman Provincial Coins from the Parion Slope Bath according to Emperors/Empresses and Mints.**

Mints Emperors/Empresses	Coela	Byz.	Alex. Troas	Ilion	Lamp.	Parion	Total
Julius Caesar (45 BCE)					1	2	3
Augustus (27 BCE — 14 CE)						1	1
Claudius I (41—54 CE)						2	2
Trajan (98—117 CE)						2	2
Hadrian (117—138 CE)						2	2
Antoninus Pius (138—161 CE)						1	1
Marcus Aurelius (161—180 CE)						1	1
Commodus (177—192 CE)						1	1
Caracalla (198—217 CE)	3					6	9
Geta (209—212 CE)				1			1
Plautilla (212 CE)						1	1
Diadumenianus (218 CE)						1	1
Severus Alexander (222—235 CE)						1	1
Philippus I (244—249 CE)						1	1
Aemilianus (253 CE)						1	1
Cornelia Supera (253 CE)						1	1
Valerian I (253—260 CE)			1			3	4
Gallienus (253—268 CE)			3		1	5	9
Valerian I-Gallienus (253—260 CE)						3	3
Valerian II (256—258 CE)						3	3
Pseudo-Autonomous (151—200 CE)		1					1
Pseudo-Autonomous (mid-3rd century CE)			1				1
Coins of Uncertain Emperor	3		2			3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>58</b>

## CATALOGUE

## Coela

## Caracalla, 198—217 CE

Obv. [ANTO]NI[NVS AVG]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, right.

Rev. AEL MVNIC[IP]

Prow of galley, right; above cornucopia. In exergue: CO[EL]

Ref. SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 2, no. 16.

1. AE, 19 mm, 4.15 g, 12 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOF 008.

Obv. ANTONINVS AVG

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, right.

Rev. AEL MVNICIP

Prow of galley, right; above cornucopia. In exergue: COEL

Ref. SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 2, no. 16.

2. AE, 19 mm, 3.24 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AMV 019.

Obv. ANTONINVS [PI AV]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, right.

Rev. [AE]L MVNCI[P]

Prow of galley, right; above cornucopia. In exergue: CO[EL]

Ref. SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 2, no. 15; SNG Cop. Thrace, plt. 17, no. 876.

3. AE, 18 mm, 3.82 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOF 009.

## Coins of Uncertain Emperor

Obv. [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev. [ ]

Prow of galley, right; above cornucopia.

4. AE, 19 mm, 3.41 g, 2 h, 2012/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: ASE 040a.

5. AE, 18 mm, 4.08 g, 6 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFH 065o.

Rev. [ ]NI CO[ ]

6. AE, 20 mm, 3.17 g, 6 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFV 028s.

## Byzantion

## Pseudo-Autonomous, 151—200 CE

Obv. No legend. Draped bust of Artemis, right; to l., quiver; to r., bow.

Rev. [BYZANTIΩN]

Crescent surmounted by star.

Ref. RPC IV.1, 3908, (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk: 1: 3908); Schönert-Geiß, Byzantion, no. 1908—18.

7. AE, 24 mm, 3.78 g, 12 h, 2018/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: BCS 015.

**Alexandria Troas**

**Pseudo-Autonomous, Mid — 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE**

Obv. CO [ALEX TRO]

Draped bust of Tyche, right; behind her, vexillum inscribed AV CO

Rev. COL AVG

Horse grazing, right. In exergue: TROA

Ref. RPC IX, 475.

8. AE, 23 mm, 5.60 g, 6 h, 2015/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CBH 015.

**Valerian I, 253—260 CE**

Obv. [IMP] C VALERIANVS [AVG]

Radiate head of Valerian I, right.

Rev. COL [AV] TRO

Genius standing left, holding Victory over lighted altar and cornucopia.

Ref. Bellinger Troy, A432, (Variation).

9. AE, 22 mm, 3.95 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOG 031.

**Gallienus, 253—268 CE**

Obv. IMP LICIN GALLIENVS

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, right.

Rev. COL AVG

She wolf, right, suckling Twins. In exergue: TRO

Ref. SNG Cop. Troas, plt. 5, no. 200—201.

10. AE, 22 mm, 5.30 g, 12 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOG 036.

Obv. IMP LICIN GALLIENVS

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, right.

Rev. COL AVG

Horse grazing, right. In exergue: TRO

Ref. Bellinger Troy, A451; SNG Cop. Troas, plt. 5, no. 204.

11. AE, 21 mm, 4.88 g, 12 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: APK 001.

Obv. IMP LICIN GALLIENVS

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, right.

Rev. COL AVG

Horse grazing, right. In exergue: TRO

Ref. Bellinger Troy, A451; SNG Cop. Troas, plt. 5, no. 204.

12. AE, 20 mm, 4.61 g, 12 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AMU 001.

**Coins of Uncertain Emperor**

Obv. [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev. COL [AVG TROAD]

Statue of nude Marsyas standing on base, left, raising arm, holding wineskin over shoulder.

13. AE, 24 mm, 5.30 g, 6 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AGB 041—1.

Obv. [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev. [ ]

Horse grazing, right.

14. AE, 21 mm, 5.57 g, 11 h, 2013/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: BAU 004.

**Ilion****Geta, 209—212 CE (198—209 as Caesar)**

Obv. Π ΣΕΠΤΙ — ΓΕΤΑΚ ΚΑΙ

Bare-headed bust of Geta wearing cuirass and paludamentum, right.

Rev. ΣΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟΣ

The river-god Skamandros reclining, left; holding reed-stalk, arm resting on urn.

In exergue: ΙΛΙΕΩΝ

Ref. SNG Cop. Troas, pl. 10, no. 427.

15. AE, 23 mm, 9.00 g, 12 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOG 033.

**Lampsakos****Julius Caesar, 45 BCE**

Obv. Laureate head of Julius Caesar, right.

In contrmark, between cornucopia [C G], at bottom right [I L]

Rev. [Q LVCRETIO L PONTIO IIVIR M TVRIO LEG]

Priest ploughing with ox, right.

Ref. RPC I, 2268; SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1260.

16. AE, 23 mm, 7.89 g, 12 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFH 065f.

**Gallienus, 253—268 CE**

Obv. AVT Π ΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, right.

Rev. ΛΑ[N] – ΨΑΚΗΝΟ

Tyche standing, left; holding rudder and cornucopia.

Ref. Kovacs XII, 179.

17. AE, 22 mm, 3.49 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AMV 017.

### Parion

#### Pseudo-Autonomous, Julius Caesar, 45 BCE

Obv. C G P I

Female head right; wearing stephane.

Rev. Praefericulum, on the left [M]VC PIC; on the right [III]I I D D D

Ref. RPC I, 2253; BMC Mysia, 77—79.

18. AE, 16 mm, 2.84 g, 11 h, 2018/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: BVA 019.

Obv. C G I P

Female head right; wearing stephane.

Rev. D D; praefericulum.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1415—1418; RPC I, 2259; SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 7, no. 89—95, (Variation).

19. AE, 17 mm, 4.40 g, 12 h, 2012/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: ATT 003.

#### Pseudo-Autonomous, Valerian I – Gallienus, 253—260 CE

Obv. [PA]RIOCH

Head of Parius/Paris, r.

Rev. [DEO AIS CO] C G I H P

Asclepius seated, r., holding with right hand right fore-hoof of bull standing, I.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1429—1430.

20. AE, 23 mm, 5.94 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AMV 002.

Obv. [ ]

Head of Parius/Paris, r.

Rev. C [G I H] P

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. BMC Mysia, 83, (Variation).

21. AE, 19 mm, 3.18 g, 12 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFH 0651.

Obv. PARIO CON[DIT]

Head of Parius/Paris, I.

Rev. C G I H P

Genius sacrificing left over altar, holding patera and cornucopia.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1424—1425.

22. AE, 21 mm, 4.60 g, 5 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AGB 048.

#### Tiberius, 14—37 CE

Obv. [TI AVG]

Bare head of Tiberius, r.

Rev. No legend. Two priests ploughing with two oxen, r.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1449—1455; RPC I, 1657; SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 11, no. 175—181; SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 283; BMC Mysia, 89—91.

23. AE, 18 mm, 3.40 g, 2 h, 2015/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CBM 010.

**Claudius I, 41—54 CE**

Obv. [TI CLAV AVG]

Bare head of Claudius I, I.

Rev. No legend. Two priests ploughing with two oxen, r.

Ref. SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 284.

24. AE, 18 mm, 3.47 g, [ ] h, 2015/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CBM 004.

Obv. TI CLAV [AV]G

Bare head of Claudius I, I.; Countermark: Capricorn.

Rev. No legend. Two priests ploughing with two oxen, r.

Ref. SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 285; SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1458.

25. AE, 18 mm, 3.62 g, 6 h, 2016/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CFF 015.

**Trajan, 98—117 CE**

Obv. [ ]

Laureate head of Trajan, r; Countermark: Capricorn.

Rev. [ ]

Draped bust of Plotina on I. and Marciana on r. facing one another. Draped and diademed bust of Plotina, r.; draped and diademed bust of Marciana, I.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1468; RPC III, 1543.

26. AE, 18 mm, 3.60 g, 12 h, 2018/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CKT 025.

Obv. [IMP] TRA[IANVS AVG]

Laureate head of Trajan, r.

Rev. [ ]

Draped bust of Plotina on I. and Marciana on r. facing one another. Draped and diademed bust of Plotina, r.; draped and diademed bust of Marciana, I.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1468; RPC III, 1543.

27. AE, 17 mm, 3.72 g, 6 h, 2016/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CFB 004.

**Hadrian, 117—138 CE**

Obv. [IMP] CAESAR [TRAIAN HADR]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian, r.

Rev. [IANVS AVG]

Priest ploughing with two oxen, r. In exergue: [C G I P]

Ref. RPC III, 1540.

28. AE, 18 mm, 4.33 g, 6 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFV 28—I.

Obv. [HADRIANVS AVG P P]

Bare head of Hadrian, I.

Rev. [ ]

Priest ploughing with two oxen, r.

Ref. RPC III, 1542; SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 12, no. 198.

29. AE, 17 mm, 4.56 g, 11 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFH 068.

**Antoninus Pius, 138—161 CE**

Obv. [ANTONINVS AVG]

Laureate head of Antoninus Pius, r.

Rev. VCRVS [ET FAVSTINA AV]

Head and bust facing each other. Head of Marcus Aurelius, r., draped bust of II. Faustina, I.

Ref. RPC IV.2, 9079, (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk: 2 — Variation).

30. AE, 21 mm, 4.11 g, 12 h, 2013/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: BAJ 002.

**Marcus Aurelius, 161—180 CE**

Obv. [ ]

Laureate head of Marcus Aurelius, r.

Rev. C G I H PA[R]

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. RPC IV.2, 11258, (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk: 3).

31. AE, 23 mm, 6.12 g, 6 h, 2014/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: BVC 006.

**Commodus, 177—192 CE**

Obv. [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Commodus, r.

Rev. [C G I H P]

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. RPC IV.2, 3153, (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk: 4); BMC Mysia, 103.

32. AE, 26 mm, 10.35 g, 2 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AGB 041—7.

**Caracalla, 198—217 CE**

Obv. [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, r.

Rev. [ ]

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 13, no. 220; SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1494—1495; SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 296.

33. AE, 25 mm, 10.37 g, 2 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AGA 007.

Obv. ANTON—INVS PIVS AV

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, r.

Rev. C G I H P

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 13, no. 220; SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1494—1495; SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 296.

34. AE, 17 mm, 3.05 g, 6 h, 2016/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CFB 008.

Obv. ANTONIN — VS PIVS AV

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, r.

Rev. C G I H PA – R

She wolf, r., suckling Twins.

Ref. SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 13, no. 218; SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 295.

35. AE, 23 mm, 7.31 g, 7 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOG 080.

Obv. ANTONI[ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, r.

Rev. C G I H / PA

Priest ploughing with two oxen, r.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1498; SNG Deutschland, München, plt. 84, no. 2357; SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 293.

36. AE, 15 mm, 2.38 g, 6 h, 2012/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: ASB 018a.

Obv. ANTONI – NVS PIVS

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, r.

Rev. C G I H / PA

Priest ploughing with two oxen, r.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1498; SNG Deutschland, München, plt. 84, no. 2357; SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 293.

37. AE, 15 mm, 2.06 g, 7 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AHZ 004.

Obv. ANTONI – [NVS PIVS]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla, r.

Rev. C G I H / PA

Priest ploughing with two oxen, r.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1498; SNG Deutschland, München, plt. 84, no. 2357; SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 293.

38. AE, 15 mm, 1.72 g, 12 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFV 028—2.

### **Plautilla, 212 CE**

Obv. [ ]

Diademed and draped bust of Plautilla, r.

Rev. [ ]

Artemis Phosphoros, r.; holding torch in each hand.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1499.

39. AE, 18 mm, 1.51 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AMV 009.

### **Diadumenianus, 218 CE**

Obv. M OPEL DIADVME[NIANVS CAE]

Bare-headed bust of Diadumenianus wearing cuirass and paludamentum, r.

Rev. C G I H – PA

Genius standing left, holding Victory over lighted altar and cornucopia.

40. AE, 21 mm, 4.16 g, 6 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFV 033.

**Severus Alexander, 222—235 CE**

Obv. [ ] ALEXANDER

Laureate, draped and gorgoneion cuirassed bust of Severus Alexander, r.

Rev. C G I H P[AR]

She wolf, r., suckling Twins.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1506; SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 13, no. 225.

41. AE, 22 mm, 6.11 g, 1 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AHZ 003.

**Philippus I, 244—249 CE**

Obv. [ ] PHILIP [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philippus I, r.

Rev. C G I H PA

Priest ploughing with two oxen, r.

Ref. RPC VIII, (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk: 5).

42. AE, 17 mm, 2.47 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AMV 012.

**Aemilianus, 253 CE**

Obv. IMP M AEM AIMILIANVS A

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aemilianus, r.

Rev. C G I H P

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1517.

43. AE, 15 mm, 2.78 g, 12 h, 2016/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CER 013.

**Cornelia Supera, 253 CE**

Obv. [ ]

Diademed and draped bust of Cornelia Supera, r.

Rev. [C G I] H [P]

Genius sacrificing left over altar, holding patera and cornucopia.

Ref. RPC IX, 383.

44. AE, 21 mm, 4.28 g, 12 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AMV 018.

**Valerian I, 253—260 CE**

Obv. [IMP] [VALERIANVS] [P F AVG]

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian I, r.

Rev. C G I H P

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 304; SNG Deutschland, Samm. v. Aulock Mysien, plt. 41, no. 1343; BMC Mysia, 116.

45. AE, 21 mm, 3.98 g, 6 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AFH 067.

Obv. [ ]

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian I, r.

Rev. [ ]

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 7, no. 304; SNG Deutschland, Samm. v. Aulock Mysien, plt. 41, no. 1343; BMC Mysia, 116.

46. AE, 16 mm, 4.08 g, 6 h, 2009/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AHZ 001.

Obv. [IMP] VALERIANVS P F AVG

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian I, r.

Rev. C G I – H P

Genius standing left, holding Victory and cornucopia; to left, lighted altar.

47. AE, 21 mm, 4.45 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOG 032.

### Gallienus, 253—268 CE

Obv. [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, r.

Rev. C G I H P

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1527; SNG Deutschland, Samm. v. Aulock Mysien, plt. 41, no. 1346.

48. AE, 21 mm, 3.28 g, 2 h, 2014/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: BVU 006.

Obv. [I IMP EG] GALLIENVS AVG

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, r.

Rev. C G I H P

She wolf, r., suckling Twins.

Ref. SNG Turkey 3, Çanakkale Museum, vol. 1, plt. 14—15, no. 238—241.

49. AE, 20 mm, 2.89 g, 6 h, 2008/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: ADA 006.

Obv. [IAAP LI]CINN GA

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, r.

Rev. [C G I H P]

The radiate figure, holding a shield and a spear, on facing Biga on top of two-storied monument; behind, the wall, flanked on either side by a column surmounted by a standing figure, each holding a spear.

Ref. BMC Mysia, 123—124, (Variation).

50. AE, 29 mm, 9.90 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOG 034.

Obv. IAAR IICI – NN CK

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, r.

Rev. C [G I H P]

Emperor on horse galloping, r.; holding spear.

Ref. BMC Mysia, 122; SNG Deutschland, Samm. v. Aulock Mysien, plt. 41, no. 1345, (Variation).

51. AE, 31 mm, 9.07 g, 12 h, 2018/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CFD 063.

Obv. IMP C [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, r.

Rev. C G I H [P]

Emperor on horse galloping, r.; holding spear.

Ref. BMC Mysia, 122; SNG Deutschland, Samm. v. Aulock Mysien, plt. 41, no. 1345.

52. AE, 29 mm, 8.79 g, 6 h, 2011/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AOG 029.

### Valerian II, Caesar 256—258 CE

Obv. [VALERI]ANVS NOBIL [CAES]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian II, r.

Rev. C G I H P

Capricorn, r.; on which cornucopia, between legs, globus.

Ref. SNG France 5, Mysie, no. 1541.

53. AE, 20 mm, 3.46 g, 12 h, 2008/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: AEI 001.

Obv. [ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian II, r.

Rev. C G I H [PA]

Genius standing left, holding Victory over lighted altar and cornucopia.

Ref. SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 8, no. 310.

54. AE, 23 mm, 5.80 g, 12 h, 2015/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CAP 022.

Obv. VALERIAN[ ] NOB[IL] C[ ]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian II, r.

Rev. C G I H PA

Genius standing left, holding Victory over lighted altar and cornucopia.

Ref. SNG Cop. Mysia, plt. 8, no. 310.

55. AE, 22 mm, 4.57 g, 6 h, 2014/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: BUZ 003.

### Coins of Uncertain Emperor

Obv. [ ]

Laureate head of Emperor, r.

Rev. [C G I H P]

Two priests ploughing with two oxen, r.

56. AE, 20 mm, 3.25 g, 2 h, 2014/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: BVU 002.

57. AE, 19 mm, 4.62 g, 12 h, 2016/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CFB 014.

Obv. [ ]

Bare head of Emperor, r.

Rev. [C G I H P]

Priest ploughing with two oxen, r.

58. AE, 18 mm, 4.33 g, 12 h, 2016/Slope Bath, Excavation Code Number: CFF 014.

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**Plate 1.** Coela (1—6), Byzantium (7) and Alexandria Troas (8—12) coins.



**Plate 2. Alexandria Troas (13, 14), Ilion (15), Lampsakos (16, 17) and Parion (18—21) coins.**



**Plate 3. Parion (22—30) coins.**



Plate 4. Parion (31—39) coins.



**Plate 5. Parion (40—48) coins.**



Plate 6. Parion (49—57) coins.



**Plate 7. Parion (58) coins.**