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# Coinage In Roman Syria Northern Syria 64 Bc Ad 253

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Antiquities Smuggling in the Real and Virtual  
World

The Metallurgy of Roman Silver Coinage

Quantifying the Roman Economy

The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman  
Coinage

Numismatics and Greek Lexicography

The Letter of Mara bar Sarapion in Context

The Star of Bethlehem and the Magi

En Sofía mathitéfsantes: Essays in Byzantine

Material Culture and Society in Honour of Sophia  
Kalopissi-Verti

Rome and the Worlds beyond its Frontiers

A Cultural History of Money in Antiquity

Coin Hoards and Hoarding in the Roman World

Bethsaida in Archaeology, History and Ancient  
Culture

New Perspectives in Seleucid History,  
Archaeology and Numismatics

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Coinage in Roman Syria

*Coinage In  
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Syria 64 Bc  
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**DANIELA HAYDEN**

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*Antiquities Smuggling  
in the Real and Virtual  
World Archaeopress*

Publishing Ltd  
Coinage in Roman  
SyriaSpink Books  
The Metallurgy of  
Roman Silver Coinage  
Coinage in Roman  
Syria  
Coins of the best-  
known Roman  
revolutionary era allow  
rival pretenders to  
speak to us directly.  
After the deaths of  
Caesar and Cicero (in  
44 and 43 BC) hardly  
one word has been  
reliably transmitted to  
us from even the two  
most powerful  
opponents of Octavian:  
Mark Antony and  
Sextus Pompeius -  
except through  
coinage and the  
occasional inscription.  
The coins are an  
antidote to a  
widespread fault in  
modern approaches:  
the idea, from  
hindsight, that the  
Roman Republic was

doomed, that the rise  
of Octavian-Augustus  
to monarchy was  
inevitable, and that  
contemporaries might  
have sensed as much.  
Ancient works in other  
genres skilfully  
encouraged such  
hindsight. Augustus in  
the Res Gestae, and  
Virgil in Georgics and  
Aeneid, sought to  
flatten the history of  
the period, and largely  
to efface Octavian's  
defeated rivals. But the  
latter's coins in  
precious metal were  
not easily recovered  
and suppressed by  
Authority. They remain  
for scholars to revalue.  
In our own age, when  
public untruthfulness  
about history is  
increasingly accepted -  
or challenged, we may  
value anew the  
discipline of searching  
for other, ancient,  
voices which ruling

discourse has not quite managed to silence. In this book eleven new essays explore the coinage of Rome's competing dynasts. Julius Caesar's coins, and those of his 'son' Octavian-Augustus, are studied. But similar and respectful attention is given to the issues of their opponents: Cato the Younger and Q. Metellus Scipio, Mark Antony and Sextus Pompeius, Q. Cornificius and others. A shared aim is to understand mentalities, the forecasts current, in an age of rare insecurity as the superpower of the Mediterranean faced, and slowly recovered from, division and ruin. *Quantifying the Roman Economy* Cambridge University Press

The debasement of coinage, particularly of silver, was a common feature of pre-modern monetary systems. Most coinages were issued by state authorities and the condition of a coinage is often seen (rightly or wrongly) as an indicator of the broader fiscal health of the state that produced it. While in some cases the motives behind the debasements or reductions in standards are clear, in many cases the intentions of the issuing authorities are uncertain. Various explanations have been advanced: fiscal motives (such as a desire to profit or a to cover a deficit caused by the failure to balance expenditure and revenues); monetary motives (such as changing

demand for coined money or a desire to maintain monetary stability in the face of changing values of raw materials or labour costs); pressure from groups within society that would profit from debasement; misconduct at the mint; or the decline of existing monetary standards due to circulation and wear of the coinage in circulation. Certain explanations have tended to gain favour with monetary historians of specific periods, partly reflecting the compartmentalization of scholarship. Thus the study of Roman debasements emphasizes fiscal deficits, whereas medievalists are often more prepared to consider monetary

factors as contributing to debasements. To some extent these different approaches are a reflection of discrepancies in the amount of documentary evidence available for the respective periods, but the divide also underlines fundamentally different approaches to the function of coinage: Romanists have preferred to see coins as a medium for state payments; whereas medievalists have often emphasized exchange as an important function of currency. The volume is inter-disciplinary in scope. Apart from bringing together monetary historians of different periods, it also contains contributions from archaeometallurgists

who have experience with the chemical and physical composition of coins and technical aspects of production of base alloys

**The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage**

Oxford University Press  
on Demand

A broadly-illustrated overview of the contemporary state of Greco-Roman numismatic scholarship.

Numismatics and Greek Lexicography

Cambridge University Press

This volume presents fourteen chapters discussing coin hoarding in the Roman Empire from c. 30 BC to AD 400. The chapters cover topics including the statistics used to analyse patterns of hoarding, regional studies, and

the evidence about monetary circulation in the Roman Empire provided by hoard discoveries.

The Letter of Mara bar Sarapion in Context

Oxford University Press  
Nineteen studies

illuminating Herod's role in the Augustan client network and his remarkable achievements, as expressed in his extensive building programme. Josephus' record is examined here in the light of the available documentary and archaeological evidence.

*The Star of Bethlehem and the Magi* OUP

Oxford  
Coins were the most deliberate of all symbols of public communal identities, and this authoritative collection of essays, by a team of leading

international scholars, introduces and explores the coinage of the whole Roman world, from Britain to Egypt, from 200 BC to AD 300. - ;Coins were the most deliberate of all symbols of public communal identities, yet the Roman historian will look in vain for any good introduction to, or systematic treatment of, the subject. Sixteen leading international scholars have sought to address this need by producing this authoritative collection of essays, which.

*En Sofía mathitéfsantes: Essays in Byzantine Material Culture and Society in Honour of Sophia Kalopissi-Verti*  
Routledge

The study of Roman society and social relations blossomed in

the 1970s. By now, we possess a very large literature on the individuals and groups that constituted the Roman community, and the various ways in which members of that community interacted. There simply is, however, no overview that takes into account the multifarious progress that has been made in the past thirty-odd years. The purpose of this handbook is twofold. On the one hand, it synthesizes what has heretofore been accomplished in this field. On the other hand, it attempts to configure the examination of Roman social relations in some new ways, and thereby indicates directions in which the discipline might now proceed. The book opens with a

substantial general introduction that portrays the current state of the field, indicates some avenues for further study, and provides the background necessary for the following chapters. It lays out what is now known about the historical development of Roman society and the essential structures of that community. In a second introductory article, Clifford Ando explains the chronological parameters of the handbook. The main body of the book is divided into the following six sections: 1) Mechanisms of Socialization (primary education, rhetorical education, family, law), 2) Mechanisms of Communication and Interaction, 3)

Communal Contexts for Social Interaction, 4) Modes of Interpersonal Relations (friendship, patronage, hospitality, dining, funerals, benefactions, honor), 5) Societies Within the Roman Community (collegia, cults, Judaism, Christianity, the army), and 6) Marginalized Persons (slaves, women, children, prostitutes, actors and gladiators, bandits). The result is a unique, up-to-date, and comprehensive survey of ancient Roman society.

*Rome and the Worlds beyond its Frontiers*

Bloomsbury Publishing  
Cultural identity in the classical world is explored from a variety of angles.

*A Cultural History of Money in Antiquity*

Oxford University Press  
Money is a core feature

in all discussions of economic crisis, as is clear from the debates about the responses of the European Central Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States to the 2008 economic crisis. This volume explores the role of money in economic performance, and focuses on how monetary systems have affected economic crises for the last 4,000 years. Recent events have confirmed that money is only a useful tool in economic exchange if it is trusted, and this is a concept that this text explores in depth. The international panel of experts assembled here offers a long-range perspective, from ancient Assyria to modern societies in Europe, China and the US. This book will be of

interest to students and researchers of economic history, and to anyone who seeks to understand the economic crises of recent decades, and place them in a wider historical context.

**Coin Hoards and Hoarding in the Roman World**

Cambridge Scholars Publishing

This book reports the results of the first ever multidisciplinary scientific conference dealing with the Star of Bethlehem, presenting the views of renowned specialists in astronomy, the ancient near-eastern and Greco-Roman worlds, and the history of science and religion. *Bethsaida in Archaeology, History and Ancient Culture* Cambridge University Press

The fineness of Roman imperial and provincial coinage has been regarded as an indicator of the broader fiscal health of the Roman Empire, with the apparent gradual decline of the silver content being treated as evidence for worsening deficits and the contraction of the supply of natural resources from which the coins were made. This book explores the composition of Roman silver coinage of the first century AD, re-examining traditional interpretations in the light of an entirely new programme of analyses of the coins, which illustrates the inadequacy of many earlier analytical projects. It provides new evidence for the supply of materials and refining and minting

technology. It can even pinpoint likely episodes of recycling old coins and, when combined with the study of hoards, hints at possible strategies of stockpiling of metal. The creation of reserves bears directly on the question of the adequacy of revenues and fiscal health.

**New Perspectives in Seleucid History, Archaeology and Numismatics** Spink Books

The second volume of the Handbook describes different extractive economies in the world regions that have been outlined in the first volume. A wide range of economic actors – from kings and armies to cities and producers – are discussed within different imperial settings as well as the

tools, which enabled and constrained economic outcomes. A central focus are nodes of consumption that are visible in the archaeological and textual records of royal capitals, cities, religious centers, and armies that were stationed, in some cases permanently, in imperial frontier zones. Complementary to the multipolar concentrations of consumption are the fiscal-tributary structures of the empires vis-à-vis other institutions that had the capacity to extract, mobilize, and concentrate resources and wealth. Larger volumes of state-issued coinage in various metals show the new role of coinage in taxation, local economic activities,

and social practices, even where textual evidence is absent. Given the overwhelming importance of agriculture, the volume also analyses forms of agrarian development, especially around cities and in imperial frontier zones. Special consideration is given to road- and water-management systems for which there is now sufficient archaeological and documentary evidence to enable cross-disciplinary comparative research. **Syrian Identity in the Greco-Roman World** Getty Publications Discover a comprehensive and cross-disciplinary handbook exploring several sub-regions and key themes

perfect for a new generation of students. A Companion to the Hellenistic and Roman Near East delivers the first complete handbook in the area of Hellenistic and Roman Near Eastern history. The book is divided into sections dealing with interdisciplinary source material, each with a great deal of regional variety and engaging with several key themes. It integrates discussions of the classical Near East with the typical undergraduate teaching syllabus in the Anglo-Saxon world. All contributors in this edited volume are leading scholars in their field, with a combination of established researchers and academics, and

emerging voices. Contributors hail from countries across several continents, and work in various disciplines, including Ancient History, Archaeology, Art History, Epigraphy, Numismatics, and Oriental Studies. In addition to furthering the integration of the Levantine lands in the classical periods into the teaching canon, the book offers readers: The first comprehensively structured Companion and edited handbook on the Hellenistic and Roman Near East. Extensive regional and sub-regional variety in the cross-disciplinary source material. A way to compensate for the recent destruction of monuments in the region and the new generation of

researchers' inability to examine these historical stages in person An integration of the study of the Hellenistic and Roman Near East with traditional undergraduate teaching syllabi in the Anglo-Saxon world Perfect for undergraduate history and classics students studying the Near East, A Companion to the Hellenistic and Roman Near East will also earn a place in the libraries of graduate students and scholars working within Near Eastern studies, as well as interested members of the public with a passion for history. *Class and Power in Roman Palestine* Eisenbrauns From generation to generation, people experience their

landscapes differently. Humans depend on their natural environment: it shapes their behavior while it is often felt that deities responsible for both natural benefits and natural calamities (such as droughts, famines, floods and landslides) need to be appeased. We presume that, in many societies, lakes, rivers, rocks, mountains, caves and groves were considered sacred. Individual sites and entire landscapes are often associated with divine actions, mythical heroes and etiological myths. Throughout human history, people have also felt the need to monumentalize their sacred landscape. But this is where the similarities end as different societies had

very different understandings, beliefs and practices. The aim of this new thematic appraisal is to scrutinize carefully our evidence and rethink our methodologies in a multi-disciplinary approach. More than 30 papers investigate diverse sacred landscapes from the Iberian peninsula and Britain in the west to China in the east. They discuss how to interpret the intricate web of ciphers and symbols in the landscape and how people might have experienced it. We see the role of performance, ritual, orality, textuality and memory in people's sacred landscapes. A diachronic view allows us to study how landscapes were 'rewritten', adapted

and redefined in the course of time to suit new cultural, political and religious understandings, not to mention the impact of urbanism on people's understandings. A key question is how was the landscape manipulated, transformed and monumentalized – especially the colossal investments in monumental architecture we see in certain socio-historic contexts or the creation of an alternative humanmade, seemingly 'non-natural' landscape, with perfectly astronomically aligned buildings that define a cosmological order? Sacred Landscapes therefore aims to analyze the complex links between

landscape, 'religiosity' and society, developing a dialectic framework that explores sacred landscapes across the ancient world in a dynamic, holistic, contextual and historical perspective.

**The Oxford Handbook of Social Relations in the Roman World**

Routledge  
In The Letter of Mara bar Sarapion in Context Merz and Tieleman present an interdisciplinary collection of studies examining an intriguing yet neglected Syriac letter and its historical context.

Galilee in the Late Second Temple and Mishnaic Periods, Volume 2 University of Pennsylvania Press  
This second of two

volumes on Galilee in the Late Second Temple and Mishnaic Periods focuses on the site excavations of towns and villages and what these excavations may tell us about the history of settlement in this important period. The important site at Sepphoris is treated with four short articles, while the rest of the articles focus on a single site and include site plans, diagrams, maps, photographs of artifacts and structures, and extensive bibliographic listings. The articles in the volume have been written by an international group of experts on Galilee in this period: Christians, Jews, and secular scholars, many of whom are also regular participants in the twenty site

excavations featured in the volume. The volume also features detailed maps of Galilee, a gallery of color images, timelines related to the period, and helpful indices. Together with Volume 1: Life, Culture, and Society, this volume provides the latest word of these topics for the expert and nonexpert alike.

**Soldiers, Cities, and Civilians in Roman Syria** BRILL

This volume is an archaeological analysis, history, and description of a key excavation of the site of biblical Bethsaida, the most important Holy Land location in the narrative of Jesus' life. This volume presents some of the pre-eminent biblical archaeological scholars in the field, all of whom

were associated with Professor John T. Greene, either in the process of decades of archaeological exploration of the ancient site of Bethsaida, or in some other related activity in the field of biblical studies and religion. Professor Greene has been a leading scholar in the excavation and publication of field reports and historical and biblical analysis of the rich lode of discoveries that Bethsaida has revealed to us. This volume will be the highly sought-after summary of the historical-biblical information now available about ancient Bethsaida, the location at which Jesus vacationed, taught, healed, and announced his self-perception as the promised Jewish

Messiah who became a new kind of Christian Messiah after his death by crucifixion on a Roman cross in approximately 30 CE in Jerusalem. Bethsaida in Archaeology, History, and Ancient Culture: A Festschrift in Honor of John T. Greene, describes the operational life of the ordinary people, religious communities, military movements, and socio-political hierarchy, from a ground-level perspective of the centuries before and during the lifetimes of Philo Judaeus, Jesus of Nazareth, and Flavius Josephus. It is unique in its popular presentation of this key era for scholarly research, appealing to both scholars in the field and informed non-professional readers,

as well as scholars in corollary disciplines. This volume will be immensely sought after by a wide range of those persons who expect interesting, important, and highly readable works from municipal and academic libraries, as well as the popular book stores throughout the English speaking world.

*Money, Currency and Crisis* ISD LLC

Rome and the Worlds Beyond Its Frontiers examines interactions between those within and those beyond the boundaries of Rome, with an eye to the question of contested identities and identity formations.

Bloomsbury Publishing  
The origins of the modern, Western concept of money can be traced back to the

earliest electrum coins that were produced in Asia Minor in the seventh century BCE. While other forms of currency (shells, jewelry, silver ingots) were in widespread use long before this, the introduction of coinage aided and accelerated momentous economic, political, and social developments such as long-distance trade, wealth creation (and the social differentiation that followed from that), and the financing of military and political power. Coinage, though adopted inconsistently across different ancient societies, became a significant marker of

identity and became embedded in practices of religion and superstition. And this period also witnessed the emergence of the problems of money - inflation, monetary instability, and the breakup of monetary unions - which have surfaced repeatedly in succeeding centuries. Drawing upon a wealth of visual and textual sources, *A Cultural History of Money in Antiquity* presents essays that examine key cultural case studies of the period on the themes of technologies, ideas, ritual and religion, the everyday, art and representation, interpretation, and the issues of the age.

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