

The Umayyad Imperial Image Coinage

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G. (2005): Goodwin, Arab-Byzantine Coinage;
 G. (2015): An Introduction to Arab-Byzantine Coinage: chapter 1 of Arab-Byzantine Coins from the Irbid Hoard; G. (2015 IH) coin and/or die numbers from the Irbid hoard.

Transitional coinage

De-Christianised coinage (Foss 2008)



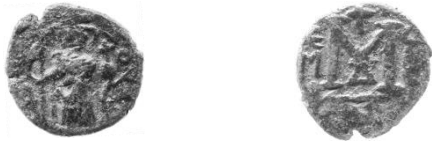
DOC p. 33; 3.53 gms; EBCC 24.1; 1808.13

Late transitional coinage



G. (2015) - ; 5.29 gms; EBCC - ; 2237.17

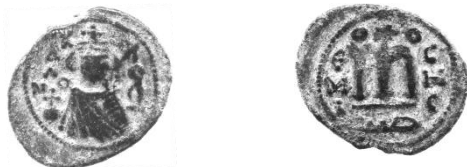
Hims (Emesa)



G. (2005) 12; DOC 40-43;
 3.76 gms; EBCC 24.2; 1577.11



G. (2005) 14; DOC 64-77;
 4.81 gms; EBCC 24.3; 75.85



G. (2005) 14; DOC 64-77;
 3.79 gms; EBCC 24.4; 1578.11

Hims-Damascus hybrid emergency coinage



G. (2015) - ; SICA volume 1, no. 563;
 2.20 gms; EBCC - ; 2303.18

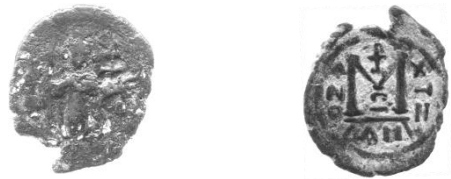
Dimashq (Damascus)



G. (2005) 19; DOC - ;
 4.08 gms; EBCC 24.5; 2056.14



G. (2005) 17; DOC - ;
 3.40 gms; EBCC 24.6; 2014.14



G. (2005) 20; DOC 46-51;
 3.11 gms; EBCC 24.7; 1539.11



G. (2015) 22; DOC - ;
 4.13 gms; EBCC 24.8; A-B84.6.99



G. (2005) 23; DOC 52-55;
 4.14 gms; EBCC 24.9; A-B84.5.99

The Umayyad Imperial Image Coinage



DOC 52-55; 3.35 gms; EBCC 24.10; 1530.11

Ba'albak (Heliopolis)



G. (2005) 29; DOC 81;
2.34 gms; EBCC 24.15; 1801a.13



G. (2015) 25; DOC - ;
3.92 gms; EBCC 24.11; A-B84.3.99



G. (2005) 29, var.; DOC 81, var.;
3.54 gms; EBCC 24.16; 1038.06

Baisan (Scythopolis)



G. (2015) 26; DOC 60-63;
5.53 gms; EBCC 24.12; A-B84.1.99

Ba'albak - Damascus related series



G. (2005) 32; 12.24 gms; EBCC 24.17; 1502.10



G. (2005) p. 80, 85;
5.02 gms; EBCC 24.13; A-B84.2.99

Tabariyya (Tiberias)



G. (2005) 32; 6.35 gms; EBCC 24.18; 1329.07



G. (2005) 31, var.; Oddy (2015) p. 167, fig. 15(a)
5.46 gms; EBCC 24.19; 2045.14



G. (2015) 27; DOC - ; 3.95 gms; EBCC - ; 2179.17



G. (2005) - ; DOC 84;
5.94 gms; EBCC - ; 2552.81



G. (2005) 29; DOC 81;
3.90 gms; EBCC 24.14; 1521.10

The Umayyad Imperial Image Coinage

The Pseudo-Scythopolis mint



Oddy and Prigent 29-32.
6.17 gms. EBCC - ; 2593.19

The Pseudo-Damascus mint



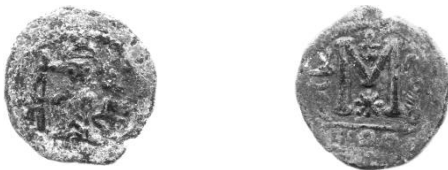
G. (2015 IH) O119E/R198A;
4.03 gms; EBCC 24.20; 1989.13



G. (2015 IH) 244-245;
4.15 gms; EBCC 24.21; 1950.13



DOC - ; SICA 564;
5.12 gms; EBCC 24.22; 2057.14



DOC - ; Album 3511A (RR);
G. (2015 IH) O133/R246DW;
4.79 gms; EBCC 24.23; 2034.14

EBCC 24.2: I have no more up to date reference at present.

Notes on post EBCC coins

References: Because of the small scale of the collection and its relatively straightforward nature I have retained the numbering system in Goodwin's 2005 book on the Khalili collection for most of the coins. See also the same author's work: An Introduction to Arab-Byzantine

Coinage: chapter 1 of Arab-Byzantine Coins from the Irbid Hoard (RNS Special Publication 2015).

2237.17: Goodwin – "It is very unusual to find a Standing Emperor Pseudo-Byzantine coin overstruck on another complete coin. Also interesting - there are clear signs that the die engraver was familiar with the early Umayyad Imperial Image coins of Damascus. These have a symbol (sometimes a crescent) over a letter T on the obverse - note the crescent and T scattered in the obverse field of this coin. And the Damascus reverse has ANO-XTII either side of the M. The reverse of the coin looks like a very garbled version. While the die engraver would not have a Damascus coin as the prototype neither could he have been inspired by any Byzantine coin. This is evidence for some overlap between the first two phases of Arab-Byzantine coinage (see p. 99 of RT Proceedings 3 for a couple of more obvious examples)."

2303.18: Note the salient (and apparently inconsistent) features of the coin: crude portraiture with the obverse legend "KALON" (partly obscured), "DAM" and year 17. See Coinage and History in the Seventh Century Middle East (Proceedings RT4), page 123, no. 13/14d (Schulze 2013). That paper in turn references Sylloge of Islamic Coins in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, Volume 1 (Album and Goodwin; 2002) (SICA). These two sources suggest the possibility that the coin is some kind of hybrid as KALON is normally associated with the mint of Emesa (Hims). Schulze (2013) illustrates one example and SICA a further one (no. 563). Footnote 33 on p. 86 of SICA suggests the existence of three other examples – one in the Israel Museum and two others in private collections in the UK. The RT4 and SICA coins appear to be struck from the same dies. Ingrid Schulze comments: "the Damascus coin with KALON on the obverse is extremely rare and to my knowledge only struck from this pair of dies". The author adds that on the basis of the "officina letter" and the crescent and star symbols that occur on this hybrid but never on the products of the Damascus mint "we can be sure that this coin was not struck there". Goodwin admits the possibility of Damascus, however. The new coin is not very well struck and parts of the design on both obverse and reverse cannot be made out. It is reasonably clear that the reverse is die-linked to the RT4 and SICA coins. The obverse appears to be die-linked to a coin in the Pavlou collection (Baldwins, 12 October 2004, ex lot 3090), now in another UK private collection. Two obverse dies but only one reverse die are known. Note the

The Umayyad Imperial Image Coinage

crude portraiture compared to the normal output of the Damascus and Pseudo-Damascus mints. Perhaps it was for this reason that SICA suggests that the coins may be irregular and (on page 86) "may reflect a period of emergency minting". There is no doubt that this new "crude, lightweight" (SICA, p. 86) example belongs to the series. Very rare.

2179.17: Phillips (RT Proceedings 2) "Single Figure Tiberias" type. Album 3519 (RR). Standing figure facing wearing crown with cross and robe with tasselled belt ending in three pellets. Cursive m with legends to left, right and in exergue. O. to left TIBERIAS (Blundered). R. to left: AĀAX; to right: XAAE (possibly KALON or Khalid). ONā between pellets in exergue.

2552.18: The rare half fals.

2593.19: Pseudo-Scythopolis: A new Phase 2 Byzantine-Arab Mint in the Decapolis Region of Bilad al-Sham; in *Coinage and History in the Seventh Century Near East* 5 (2016).