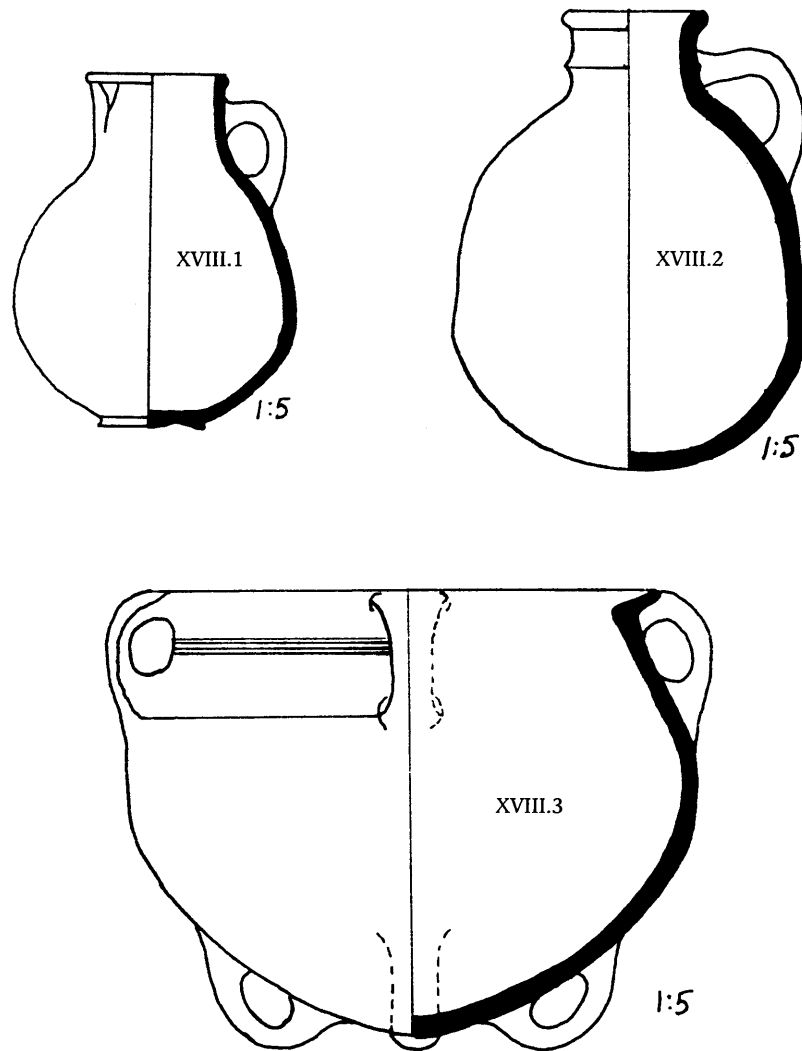


PLATE XVIII  
POTTERY FINDS FROM AREA C (CONT'D.)

No.	Object	Locus	Basket	Description
XVIII.1	Jug IA	919	4163	Brown ware / many white grits
XVIII.2	Jug IA	919	4196	Brown-pink ware / some grits
XVIII.3	Crater IA	919	4175	Reddish-brown ware / white grits

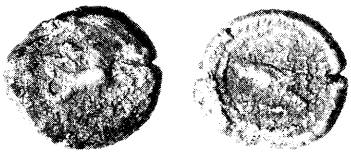



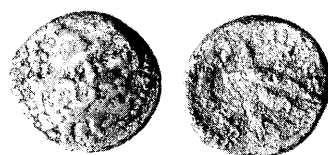



APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I  
by Cecilia Meier, Eretz Israel Museum




BREAKDOWN OF COINS BY PERIOD (UNTIL 1993 SEASON)


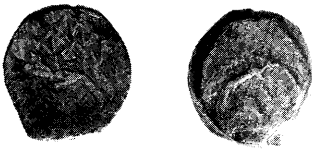

Period	No. of Coins	Percentage
PERSIAN		2.6%
Fifth Century BCE	1	
Fourth Century BCE	1	
PTOLEMAIC		14.5%
285-221 BCE	11	
SELEUCID		27.8%
222-139 BCE	21	
HASMONEAN		9.2%
136-63 BCE	7	
HERODIAN		5.2%
4 BCE-96 (100) CE	4	
ROMAN PROVINCIAL		6.6%
235-260 CE	5	
LATE ROMAN		1.3%
307-337 CE	1	
BYZANTINE		2.6%
565-576 CE	2	
ISLAMIC EMPIRE		11.8%
Zandjids (12th century CE)	2	
Mamluk (14th century CE)	5	
Mamluk (15th century CE)	1	
Persian (18th-19th? centuries CE)	1	
OTTOMAN EMPIRE		14.5%
Turkey (19th century)	11	
MODERN		2.6%
Syria	1	
Medal	1	
ANCIENT TOKEN? (unidentified)	1	1.3%
Totals	76	100.0%



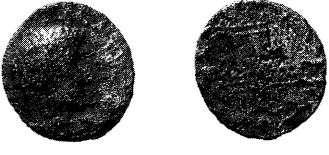
CATALOG OF SELECTED COINS FROM ALL AREAS  
*compiled by Cecilia Meier, Eretz Israel Museum*




CAT. NO.	SIZE (MM)	Metal	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	COIN
FIFTH CENTURY B.C.E					
1	8	AR	<i>Obv.</i> Dolphin <i>Rev.</i> Owl standing <i>r.</i> , head facing over its <i>l.</i> shoulder, with crook and flail		[Photo not available]
FOURTH CENTURY B.C.E					
2	26-29	AR	<i>Obv.</i> Melquart, bearded, riding, right, on hippocamp with curled wing <i>Rev.</i> Owl standing <i>r.</i> , head facing over <i>l.</i> shoulder, with crook and flail; cable border all in shallow incise circle		
PTOLEMY					
3	24-26	Copper core, plated	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Ptolemy I (?), to <i>r.</i> , with diadem <i>Rev.</i> Eagle, <i>l.</i> , on thunderbolt  Ancient forgery?	[ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	




CAT. NO.	SIZE (MM)	Metal	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	COIN
4	27.5-29	AR, on copper core?	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Ptolemy I (?) to <i>r.</i> <i>Rev.</i> Eagle standing <i>l.</i> , on thunderbolt	[ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] ΒΑΣΙ[ΛΕΩΣ]	
6	28.3-28.5	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Zeus to <i>r.</i> , diademed, borders of dots <i>Rev.</i> Eagle standing <i>l.</i> , on thunderbolt, wings open In field <i>l.</i> : Σ	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	
8	23-23.5	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Bust of Zeus Ammon, <i>r.</i> diademed <i>Rev.</i> Eagle standing <i>l.</i> , on thunderbolt, wings closed; to <i>l.</i> , club.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	
12	37-38.5	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Zeus Ammon, diademed, <i>r.</i> <i>Rev.</i> Eagle standing <i>l.</i> on thunderbolt, wings open; to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiae bound with fillet	[ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣ]ΙΛΕΩΣ	

CAT. NO.	SIZE (MM)	Metal	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	COIN
<b>SELEUCID</b>					
16	20.5-22	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Antiochus III <i>r.</i> , diademed <i>Rev.</i> Hinder part of galley <i>l.</i> , with rudder Date: PKΔ = 124 = 189/8 BCE	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ	
21	21-22	AR	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Demetrius II, 1st reign; diademed and draped border of dots <i>Rev.</i> Eagle <i>l.</i> on prow; wings closed; in field <i>l.</i> , club with monogram of Tyre; border of dots Date: ΗΕΡ (?) = 167 = 145/4 BCE	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ	
22	20-21	AR	<i>Obv.</i> Bust of Demetrius II <i>r.</i> , diademed <i>Rev.</i> Eagle <i>l.</i> on prow; wings closed; in field <i>l.</i> , club with monogram of Tyre; border of dots Date: not clear (CP?)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ	

CAT. NO.	SIZE (MM)	Metal	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	COIN
27	28-29.5	AR	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Demetrius II <i>r.</i> , diademed <i>Rev.</i> Eagle standing <i>l.</i> , on beak of galley, wings closed, palm over shoulder; to <i>l.</i> , club with monogram of Tyre Date: ΔΠΡ 184: 129/8 BCE	ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	
<b>HASMONEAN</b>					
37	12.7-14.5	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Legend within wreath <i>Rev.</i> Double cornucopiae in center pomegranate, border of dots	[יְהוּדָה] [י] [כהן גדול וחביר] [היהודי] [מ]	
38	14-15.5	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Anchor surrounded by circle <i>Rev.</i> Star with 8 rays, surrounded by diadem	[ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [המלך] [יהונתן] [י]	

CAT. NO.	SIZE (MM)	Metal	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	COIN
39	13.5-15.5	AE	<i>Obv.</i> Legend within wreath <i>Rev.</i> Double cornucopiae field below; in center pomegranate; border of dots	יטנז הכהנ ה גדול וחב ר יה[ו]ר[ים]	
HERODIAN					
43	17.5-18	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Tiberius to r.; laureated and draped <i>Rev.</i> Facade of temple with four columns	[KAICAPOC CEBACTOY] [ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ] Between columns: [L]ΔΓ = 33 = 29/30 CE	
44	17.5-19	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Tiberius to r. <i>Rev.</i> Facade of tetrastyle temple Date effaced	[effaced] [effaced]	

CAT. NO.	SIZE (MM)	Metal	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	COIN
45	18.5-19	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Domitian r. <i>Rev.</i> Nike standing r., resting l. foot on crested helmet, and writing on shield which rests on l. knee Date effaced (year 24 = 84/85 CE?)	ΔO[MET KAI] ΓEPMA[NI]	
46	25.3-27	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Bust of Salonina r., wearing crescent; hair braided with plait carried up the back of head to the crown <i>Rev.</i> Nike standing to front, head to l.; raising r. hand & holding wreath below it; murex-shell. Date 253-268 CE	COPNE ΣΑΛ[ONINAAVG] COLTY [RO METRO]	
ROMAN PERIOD					
47	27-28.7	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Bust of Julia Mamaea to r., hair tied at back in chignon, and draped <i>Rev.</i> Ovoid baetyl (sacred stone), encircled by serpent on r., palm tree on l.; murex shell. Date 235 CE	...MAE... T[VPI]OPVM	

CAT. NO.	SIZE (MM)	Metal	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	COIN
48	26-27.5	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Bust of Valerianus <i>r.</i> , laureated <i>Rev.</i> Athena seated on Roma, <i>l.</i> with back; in <i>r.</i> hand, pair of statuettes on prow(?), with left she leans on spear at foot of which is her shield; in field <i>l.</i> , murex shell; border of dots	IMPC[RLICVALE]RIANVSAVG COLT V ROMET  (Col[onia] Tyro Met[ropolis])	
49	28-30	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Bust of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> , traces of double struck under chin, hair up in chignon and waves, draped; border of dots <i>Rev.</i> She wolf, standing <i>r.</i> , looking down to suckling Romulus and Remus	M[OT]ACIΣEVHPA[AVT]  COL ΔAMA [METP] <i>In vexillum:</i> LEG VIR	
50	28-30	Æ	<i>Obv.</i> Bust of Otacilia Severa to <i>r.</i> , diademed and draped <i>Rev.</i> Scene "Sacrifice of Astarte"	MO[]TA[C SEVERA]  COL DAM [AMETR]	

APPENDIX CONCLUSIONS  
by Cecilia Meier

Based on the numismatic evidence of the seventy-six coins excavated at Bethsaida, the earliest occupations seem to have been around the first half of the third century BCE. There is one Phoenician coin from the fifth century BCE and another Phoenician coin from the fourth century BCE. There are nine coins (including two ancient forgeries) of Ptolemy II (285-246 BCE), two of them from Alexandria and three from Tyre.

The largest collection of coins—twenty-one—are from the Seleucid period. Five of them are from Antiochus III (222-187 BCE), one is from Antiochus IV, and one from Antiochus V; there is a gap of twenty years until Demetrius II. Fifteen of these twenty-one coins were minted in the Phoenician city of Tyre.

There are seven Jewish coins, all from the Hasmonean period. Two are from John Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan), two from Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan), and two from Judas Aristobolus II (Yehudah) from 136-63 BCE. It is probable that the Hasmoneans came right after the Seleucids left, because there are no coins after Demetrius II.

The most important coins of the find are no doubt the two from Philip (son of Herod the Great), since one of the major cities located within his jurisdiction was Bethsaida. One of the coins is dated year 33 (= 29/30 CE), during the same year that the procurator Pontius Pilate struck his first coins in Judea.

No coins from the procurators were found.

One coin from Agrippa II dated 84/5 CE was found. Since then, the site seems to have been abandoned until the second half of the third century, but reoccupied for only for a short period (235-260 CE) and then completely abandoned during the Late Roman and Byzantine periods (only three coins were found from these periods). Until the Islamic period with the Zandjids of the twelfth century and the Mamluks of the fourteenth century, and much later during the Ottoman Empire, Bethsaida seems to have been resettled and then abandoned again.

## CHAPTER NOTES

1. According to Jastrow 1976, 156, the root *Betah* can indicate a hollow, column-like receptacle for collecting rainwater, which was kept near the house; that may indicate the swampy nature of the plain.
2. The subdivision of Iron Age preferred here is in accordance with A. Major 1990, 296–297.
3. A variant of this crown is known from Canaanite deities, but the feathers are not obvious there. See an example of a god covered with silver and gold from Minet el-Beida, a Syrian god in bronze covered with gold and silver, and the god and goddess from the Balua'h stela, in ANEP, figs. 481, 484, 488. Closer parallels were found in Ammonite tombs in Amman; see *The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land*, 1445. There are several differences in the depiction, however. The Ammonite figures are all bearded and the knob is not so prominent as it is in the Bethsaida statuette.
4. Naveh 1978, 58–59.
5. This proposal was made in a letter to me by Prof. J. Naveh, and I thank him for it.
6. Raban and Stieglitz 1991, 36.
7. For truncated pyramidal Iron Age seals see Dothan 1993, fig. 36:9. For Iron Age "Hippos" boats, see ANEP, fig. 107.
8. See Fittschen 1983.
9. Frankfort 1954.
10. Amiran 1969, pls. 71:5 and 9; 75:17; Yadin 1960, vol. 2, pl. LXIX:11.
11. See Ben Tor, et al. 1987, fig. 34.3.
12. See Yadin, et al. 1958, 1960, 1961. *Hazor*, vol. 2, pls. 58.25, 27.
13. A similar type was discovered in the ancient boat of Ginosar; see S. Wachsman 1990.

## LITERATURE CITED

- Amiran, R. 1969. *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land*. Ramat Gan, Israel: Massada Press.
- ANEP = Pritchard, James Bennett. 1954. *The Ancient Near East in Pictures Relating to the Old Testament*. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1954.
- Ben Tor, Amnon, et al. 1987. *Tell Qiri, A Village in the Jezreel Valley, Qedem*, Monograph 24, Institute of Archaeology, Jerusalem: Hebrew University.
- Dothan, M., and Y. Porath. 1968–1970. *Ashdod*. Vol. 5, *Excavation of Area G: The Fourth-Sixth Seasons of Excavations*. ATIQOT, 23. Jerusalem: Dept. of Antiquities and Museums, Ministry of Education and Culture.
- Fittschen, Klaus, and Paul Zanker. 1983–. *Katalog der römischen Porträts in den capitolinischen Museen und den anderen kommunalen Sammlungen der Stadt Rom*. Beiträge zur Erschließung hellenistischer und kaiserzeitlicher Skulptur und Architektur, Bd. 3, 5. Mainz am Rhein: von Zabern.
- Frankfort, Henri. 1954. *The Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient*. The Pelican History of Art, Z7. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.
- Jastrow, Marcus. 1975. *A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature*. Philadelphia: Traditional Press.
- Major, A., *Archaeology of the Land of the Bible*, New York: Doubleday, 1990.
- Naveh, M. J. 1978. *On Stone and Mosaic: The Aramean and Hebrew Inscriptions from Ancient Synagogues*. [Hebrew.] Jerusalem.
- The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land*. 1993. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.
- Qedem 24* = A. Ben Tor, et al. 1987. *Tel Qiri: A Village in the Jezreel Valley, Qedem 24*. Monographs of the Institute for the Institute of Archaeology, Jerusalem: Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- Raban, A., and R. R. Stieglitz. 1991. The Sea Peoples and Their Contributions to Civilization, *Biblical Archaeology Review* 17 no. 6: 36.
- Wachsmann, Shelley. 1990. *The Excavations of an Ancient Boat in the Sea of Galilee (Lake Kinnet)*. Atiqot: English series, no. 9. Jerusalem: Israel Antiquities Authority, 1990.
- Yadin, Y., et al. 1958, 1960, 1961. *Hazor*, 4 vols. Jerusalem: Magnes Press and Jerusalem Exploration Society.