

CORNUCOPIÆ



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OSROES: REBEL KING OR ROYAL DELEGATE?*

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My interest in Parthian coins has been generated as an archaeologist seeking raw historical data and answers to problems faced in the interpretation of archaeological evidence. This interest began in 1966 when I became involved in the excavations of the Oriental Institute of Chicago at the ancient site of Nippur in southern Iraq. Coins recovered from the excavations and from the surface of the mounds at Nippur suggested that the site was actively occupied at a time when the Parthian empire on the whole was in decline. The fortress there flourished for some fifty years before and after Trajan's dramatic invasion in A.D. 116. The relative prosperity of the site, and the number of bronze coins attributable to Osroes (figure 1) led me to believe that the Nippur fortress was a rebel stronghold¹ especially since Osroes had never been called the King of Kings and had often been described in modern studies as a contender for the imperial throne. As a result of further studies I have since rejected that idea, believing more that Osroes may have been rewarded with the control of Babylonia (in which Nippur lies), as a petty kingdom in return for his opposition to the invasion of Trajan. Let us examine the processes which led me to adopt this new position.

Historians, numismatists and archaeologists agree that the history of late Parthia is extremely obscure. In the absence of good written source materials coins are unique in the amount of factual evidence they provide. A coin once struck is in itself an indisputable fact. The standard practice in late Parthian times of adding the annual date on the tetradrachms, based on the Seleucid system of reckoning, is unquestionably of chronological value even if the actual starting point of the Seleucid Era, as it was used in Parthia, has been the subject of

1 E. J. Keall, "Historical Summary," in James Knudstad, "A Preliminary Report on the 1966-7 Excavations at Nippur," *Sumer* 24 (1968) 106.

*This paper is based primarily on a presentation given by the author to the Society at its meeting in Hamilton on 24 August 1974. The paper was entitled "Disintegration of the Parthian Empire — the numismatic evidence."

debate. But, at most, there is a variance of six months between the Babylonian calendar, starting in the spring of 311 B.C., and the traditional Macedonian version beginning in the autumn of 312 B.C.² It would be more satisfactory if one could be absolutely sure of the system used on the coins, but the difference is not always crucial. When questions of invasion and civil war make it more important to know with certainty when a given ruler's reign was terminated, one can infer a more precise dating from the appearance of the King's individual name on the tetradrachms, beginning in the late first century after Christ.³

The fact that the name was included on the tetradrachms, but not on the contemporary drachms, brings to the fore the fundamental difference between these two denominations, in spite of the fact that they were derived from the same mint traditions. The Parthians adopted this Greek coining system even after they had begun to throw off the Seleucid yoke. When Mithridates I (171-138 B.C.) expanded his territorial claims at the expense of the Seleucids and drove them from their capital at Seleucia-on-the-Tigris in 141 B.C., he retained the services of the Seleucid mint which continued to strike silver tetradrachms based on the old weight. On the reverse of these coins the king describes himself as *philhellene*, a title which has generally been taken to reflect an alliance of convenience between the king and his Greek-speaking subjects. This alliance preserved some measure of autonomy for the Greek residents of Seleucia, including the privilege of striking their own municipal coinage, and secured for the Parthian king the technical services of the mint and, what is more important, a source of revenue. After 141, the standards of Greek workmanship began to deteriorate as artists and craftsmen moved further and further from the original models. Apart from any natural development of orthographical style, the Greek lettering used in the inscriptions became increasingly

2. R. H. McDowell, "Coins from Seleucia on the Tigris," *U. of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series* 37 (1935) 150, and G. LeRider, "Suse sous les Séleucides et les Parthes: les trouvailles monétaires de la ville," *Mission archéologique en Iran* 38 (1965) 35.
3. Prior to the innovation, the legend had only included the generic name of the dynasty, Arsaces. The inscriptions on the reverse were now standardized to read *King of Kings; Arsaces, (personal name), the just, (month); epiphanes, philhellene*. The annual date appeared in the reverse field.

crude. This is particularly true of the drachm which is virtually illegible.

Apart from the bad Greek, the iconography used on the drachms is also quite different from that which appears on the tetradrachms. Together these iconographical and orthographical differences suggest that the two denominations of coin were struck at different mints. This theory is further supported by studies and analyses of the fabric and metallic composition of the two types. Late Parthian tetradrachms, in particular, have a much lower relative silver content than drachms of the same period. Towards the end of the Parthian era the tetradrachm eventually became nothing more than a single drachm in terms of its actual silver content.⁴ The implications of these facts are far-reaching. Tetradrachms were struck mainly at Seleucia, and circulated throughout the drainage area of the Tigris and Euphrates (i.e. Mesopotamia); drachms were never struck at Seleucia, and, apart from Susa, were issued only in Iran and circulated mainly in the regions of the plateau.⁵ The ability, then, to issue both tetradrachms and drachms implies control over the areas where traditionally these two types were struck, and conversely, the absence of one of the types of coin suggests a lack of control over that portion of the empire: to strike tetradrachms implies mastery of Mesopotamia, including Seleucia and the capital, Ctesiphon, but it does not imply control of Iran.

The extent to which the Parthian kings were able to keep the empire together is one of the most important questions of the last two centuries of Parthian history. The revolt of the Greeks in Seleucia between A.D. 35 and 42 can, perhaps, be regarded as an attempt on their part to regain some of the political ground they were losing to the Aramaic-speaking peoples of Babylonia and to the Parthian nobility. The structure of imperial Parthia was beginning to be torn apart. Be-

4. E. R. Caley, "Chemical Composition of Parthian Coins," *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 129 (1955) 40. The graph illustrated in the paper (figure 2) includes both Caley's findings and the results of tests conducted at the University of Michigan by Adon A. Gordus, employing the technique of neutron activation analysis. The information was used in this writer's doctoral dissertation, E. J. Keall, *The Significance of Late Parthian Nippur* (University Microfilms, Ann Arbor 1970). The graphs will also appear in my forthcoming article "Parthian Nippur and Vologases' southern strategy: an hypothesis" to be published in the *Journal of American Oriental Studies*.

5. R. H. McDowell, *loc. cit.* 158 f.

tween the time of Artabanus III (A.D. 10 - c. 38) and Vologases I (c. A.D. 50-76) the area of Parthia that was truly controlled by the King of Kings shrank considerably.⁶

Vologases I (type 70)⁷ came to power in A.D. 50/51 (362 s.E.) with the acquiescence of his brothers (Plate I, 1), but shortly thereafter he had to face the revolt of Vardanes (Plate I, 2) who struck tetradrachms for four years in the capital, beginning in A.D. 54/55 (366 s.E.), before being replaced by Vologases again (Plate I, 3). The confusion surrounding the throne may have been instrumental in convincing the Emperor Nero of the feasibility of reclaiming Armenia as Roman territory. After repeated trials of strength which lasted for over a decade, Rome and Parthia finally came to an agreement in A.D. 63. Vologases seems to have made definite steps to put his empire in order after the peace settlement, although he was frustrated by pressures from the nomadic tribes on the northern borders of Parthia. He appealed in vain to the Romans for help and probably lost his life during the nomadic invasions.⁸

After Vologases' death, two kings issued tetradrachms dated in the same month of the same year, A.D. 77/8 (389 s.E.). The portraits and the names of the two monarchs are clearly different; namely, Pacorus II (type 73) and Vologases II (type 72) and both monarchs are described as King of Kings in the standard way (Plate I, 5 & 9). At first this would appear to be a contradiction of terms, especially since we have established that at this time tetradrachms were struck only in Seleucia. There are two obvious interpretations to these simultaneous issues: either both kings ruled jointly, with the title *King of Kings* now meaning little more than *King*. (This is a distinct possibility since the title itself may have been adopted to strengthen the weakened image of the monarchy.⁹ The bilateral use of the term here in the first century after Christ would

6. Cf. U. Kahrstedt, "Artabanos III. und seine Erben," in A. Alföldi, ed., *Dissertationes Bernenses* (Bern 1950) *passim*.

7. The difficulties involved in establishing an accurate chronology for the Parthian kings makes it essential to refer to specific groups of coins. The numbers in brackets given here are taken from the coin types as classified by D. G. Sellwood, *An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia* (London 1971). For a chronology of Parthian kings A.D. 50-147 see figure 3.

8. N. C. Debevoise, *A Political History of Parthia* (London 1938) 201.

9. J. Neusner, "Parthian Political Ideology," *Iranica Antiqua* 3 (1963) 58.

therefore reflect a further weakening of the image of the monarchy.) Or, an alternative explanation is equally feasible; namely, that both figures were contenders for the throne, able to buy the relatively independent services of the mint in Seleucia which would strike tetradrachms on demand.

Tetradrachms continued to be struck by the two monarchs for two years. In A.D. 79/80 (391 S.E.) a third figure, Artabanus IV (type 74), appeared on the scene (Plate I, 4). He struck tetradrachms contemporaneously with Pacorus in that year and also described himself as King of Kings. Vologases seems to have dropped out of the running. In A.D. 81/2 (393 S.E.) it was Pacorus who emerged as the most powerful of the three kings. The portraits and the iconography used on his coins enable us to follow the vicissitudes of his career. On his early issues, when he was challenged by Vologases, Pacorus is shown without a beard, a clear indication of his inexperience and youth; in time he was depicted progressively more bearded (Plate I, 7), eventually adopting the grand tiara and sporting a magnificent full beard in A.D. 92/3 (404 S.E.) (type 77) (Plate I, 8); in the course of his struggle towards his position of supreme authority, he was depicted, in A.D. 81/2 (393 S.E.), (type 75) receiving the royal diadem on horseback (Plate I, 6) and this posture probably reflects the victory over his rivals. He appears to have maintained his position successfully after that. Eventually, Pacorus adopted the grand tiara, trying to capture some of the respect once associated with the King of Kings in the second and first centuries B.C.

On the evidence of his coins, Vologases III¹⁰ became king

10. During the delivery of my paper in Hamilton, I argued that it was not Vologases III, but rather an aged Vologases II who had returned to the throne after a long absence. My reluctance to accept LeRider's interpolation of a Vologases III into the traditional classification of Parthian chronology was based on a statement in the *Chronicle of Arbela* - a text dealing with the lives of the bishops of Arbela - in which oblique reference is made to an event having taken place in the lifetime of Vologases II (*sic*). Since the event involved Mar Isaac, who was bishop between A.D. 138 and 151, it could only have been Vologases II who struck the coins between A.D. 121/22 and 146/47 (433-458 S.E.) (type 79) (Plate I, 10). It was difficult to ignore such strong evidence, even from an admittedly obscure and unreliable text, when the numismatic evidence was itself somewhat imprecise. Cf. G. LeRider, *loc. cit.*, 174-6; E. Sachau, *Die Chronik von Arbela: Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis des ältesten Christentums um Orient* (Abhandlungen der königliche Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Klasse 6, 1915) 45; and A. Mingana, *Msiha-Zkha. Histoire de l'église sous les Parthes et les Sassanides* (Leipzig 1907). Since reading the paper, there has come to my attention an article by J. M. Fiey, an

after Pacorus' death. It was during the reign of Vologases III that Trajan invaded Parthia. Although the Parthian capital was taken in A.D. 116, Trajan overreached himself on the ground, and, after withdrawing from Mesopotamia the following year, he met an untimely death. Hadrian, his successor, probably considered the area too far removed from Rome to be worth the price of having to control it. Peace was concluded.

The details of the war are immaterial to the theme of this paper except insofar as they involve the character of Osroes.¹¹ Osroes has usually been considered to be the Parthian king whom Trajan treated so cavalierly at Athens. Yet Osroes did not strike any tetradrachms, which would have been the usual sign of his having claimed to be King of Kings. It has been generally accepted that Osroes was a contender for the throne,¹² and, according to that interpretation, his negotiations with Trajan in Athens prior to the invasion represent "nothing more than a bid for Roman support."¹³ It has also been suggested that the internal dissension in Parthia may have been the reason for the comparative ease with which Trajan was able to capture the Parthian capital.

There are obvious precedents for accepting the theory that Osroes was a rebel. But there are other precedents for suggesting that he may have opposed the Romans on behalf of his suzerain, the King of Kings. For instance, we know that at least some of the feudal lords had their own private armies; such as the one which, according to Plutarch, the Suren led against Crassus.¹⁴ This was clearly in defence of the Parthian Empire. The territorial rights enjoyed by the Suren may have been directly related to their military contributions. Similarly, Osroes may have been given some degree of control over

eminent authority on Syrian source materials, regarding the author and date of the *Chronicle of Arbela*. In an indirect way, Fiey implies that the *Chronicle* is the work of its editor, A. Mingana, and not that of the sixth century author whom Mingana claims it to be. The text cannot, therefore, be used as documentary evidence for the period it claims to represent. LeRider's system of classification should be allowed to stand. Cf. J. M. Fiey, "Auteur et date de la Chronique d'Arbèles," *L'Orient Syrien* 12 (1967) 265-302.

11. The best summary of the war is F. A. Lepper, *Trajan's Parthian War* (Oxford 1948); see also R. P. Longden, "The Wars of Trajan," *C.A.H.* XI, 223-52.
12. R. P. Longden, *loc. cit.* 245, preferred to call Osroes the "Great King," and reserved the role of rival for Vologases III.
13. R. H. McDowell, *loc. cit.* 231.
14. R. N. Frye, *The Heritage of Persia* (Cleveland and New York 1963) 184.

Babylonia as a fiefdom for his campaign against the Romans. His bronze coins circulated freely in Babylonia as a result, and his presence was expected in the imperial court. This would explain how Trajan could have taken as booty from the capital both the daughter and the personal throne of Osroes.¹⁵ Osroes was merely present in the court of the King of Kings and not there plotting against the imperial throne.

This is not to deny that the whole situation had arisen as a result of weakness on the part of the central government. The concession to Osroes of the right to strike coins was an admission on the part of Vologases of the strength of the Kingdom of Elymais with which Osroes can be associated. The latter's connection with Elymais is made on the basis of the very striking portraiture which appears on both the Elymaid and the Parthian bronzes (Plate II, 1-5). Now it is significant that about the middle of the first century after Christ, the kingdom of Elymais seems to have absorbed within its realm the formerly Parthian province of Susiana. The issue of standard Parthian coins ceased at Susa about A.D. 45, while the first Elymaid currency appeared there in A.D. 75.¹⁶ The presence of Osroes in Babylonia, therefore, represents a logical continuation of the expansionist tendencies of Elymais. It represents a challenge to the authority of the aged Vologases, but not a personal threat in the way that others had sought to be King of Kings.

From the numismatic point of view the difference is perhaps of no overwhelming interest. But from the historical viewpoint it is of fundamental importance. We know that Babylonia witnessed a dramatic but short-lived period of development and financial investment during the first two centuries after Christ.¹⁷ It includes the growth of the Nippur fortress mentioned at the beginning of this paper. There were many cultural changes taking place in Babylonia at this time, changes which were to herald the strictly oriental characteristics of the Sassanians who would overthrow the Parthians in the third century. For this reason, if for no other, it would be extremely

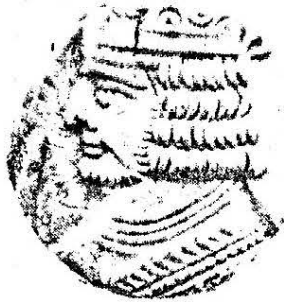
15. After the peace settlement, Hadrian returned these items. See S.H.A. *Hadr.* XIII.8.

16. G. LeRider, *loc. cit.* 425 f.

17. R. M. Adams and H. H. Nissen, *The Uruk Countryside; the Natural Setting of Urban Societies* (Chicago 1972) 57 f.



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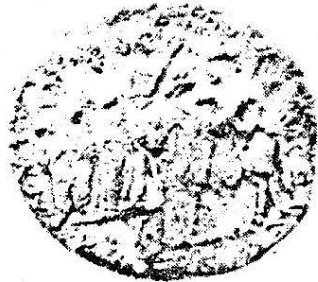
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6



3



4



7



5





PLATE 1: KEY

- | <i>King</i> | <i>Date of Coin</i> |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Vologases I | 362 S.E. = A.D. 50/1
From the first of the two series issued by Vol. 1; ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ appears upside down. |
| 2. Vardanes II | 367 S.E. = A.D. 55/6
Issued by Vardanes as a rebel; ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ still appears upside down; ΟΛΩΟΥ as month; blemish on left temple. |
| 3. Vologases I | 384 S.E. = A.D. 72/3
Tyche offers Vologases palm branch of victory. |
| 4. Artabanus IV | 391 S.E. = A.D. 79/80
Unfurled ribbons of the diadem indicate king newly enthroned; month ΓΟΡΘΙΑ; personal name ΑΡΤΑΒΑ[ΝΟΥ] |
| 5. Pacorus II | 389 S.E. = A.D. 77/8
Beardless Pacorus, contemporary with coin no. 9; personal name ΠΑΚΟΥ[ΟΥ]; letter B indicates second minting during year |
| 6. Pacorus II | ?
Double strike on reverse (<i>not</i> overstrike); victory scene on horseback. |
| 7. Pacorus II | 404 S.E. = A.D. 92/3
Pacorus more bearded with age; first minting (A); curl on temple below diadem band. |
| 8. Pacorus II | 404 S.E. = A.D. 92/3
Pacorus with tiara; first minting (A); hairstyle follows Vologases II type (coin no. 9) |
| 9. Vologases II | 389 S.E. = A.D. 77/8
Contemporary with Pacorus II (coin no. 5); personal name ΟΛΑΓΑΣ[ΟΥ]; second minting (B); tiara, curl below diadem band, hair in four double curls. |
| 10. Vologases III | 434 S.E. = A.D. 122/23
Personal name ΟΛΑΓΑΣΟΥ; second minting (A); tiara, hair, curl follows Vologases II type (coin no. 9) |

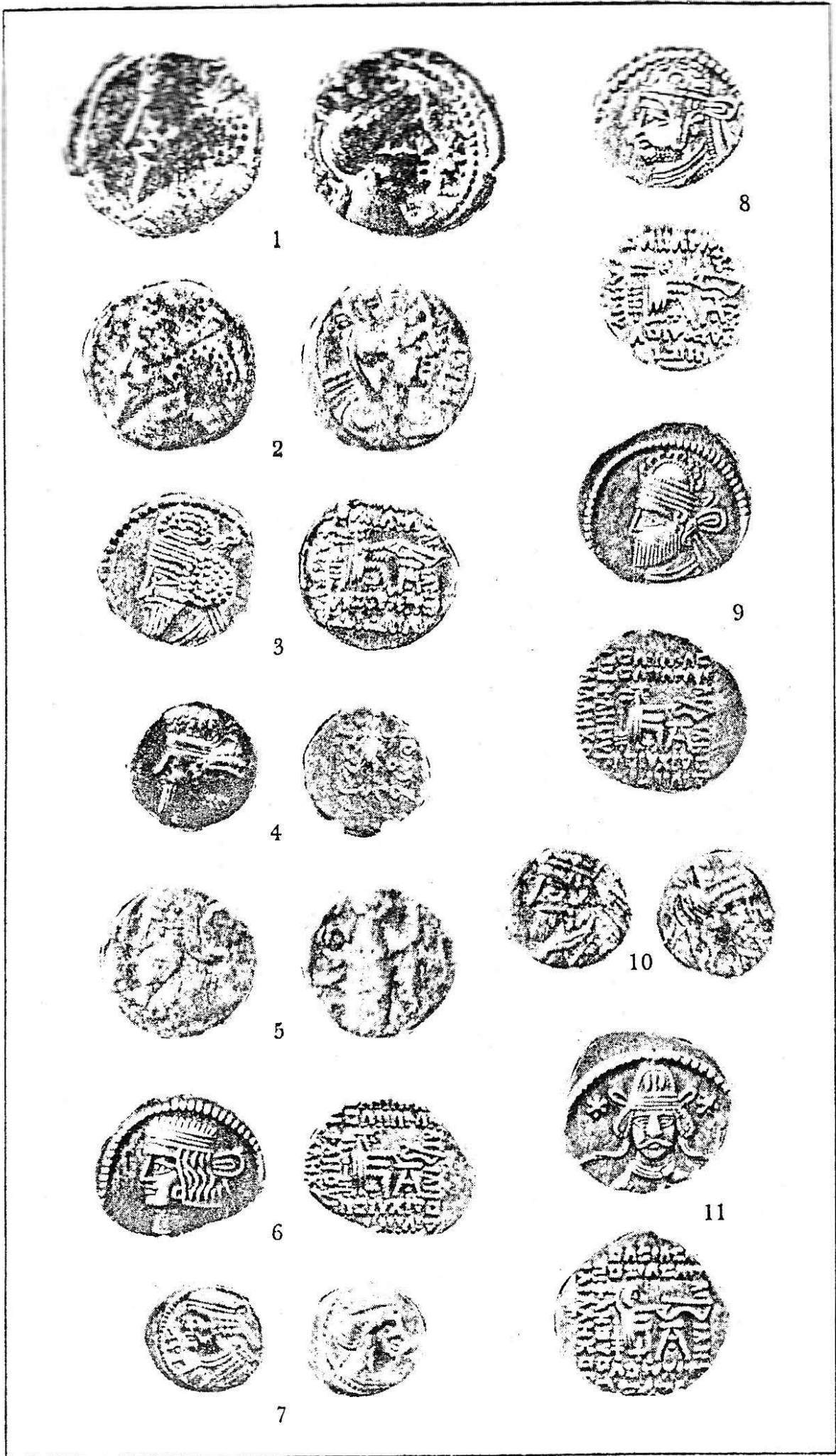




PLATE II: KEY

- | <i>King</i> | <i>Date of Coin</i> |
|--|--|
| 1. Osroes | 423 S.E. = A.D. 111/12 |
| The distinctive side bunches of hair make Osroes easily identifiable. Bronze. | |
| 2. Osroes | 428 S.E. = A.D. 116/17 |
| Issued during the year of Trajan's invasion. Bronze. | |
| 3. Osroes | ? Silver drachm. Note highly stylized Greek lettering. |
| 4. Osroes | ? Issued in Elymais. |
| Name of Osroes in Greek almost discernible. Bronze. | |
| 5. Osroes | 439 S.E. = A.D. 127/28 |
| Victory bronze of Osroes, possibly reflects peace made with Hadrian and return of booty. | |
| 6. Pacorus | ? Beardless portrait. Drachm. |
| 7. Pacorus | 394 S.E. = A.D. 82/3 |
| Bust of city Tyche on reverse. Bronze. | |
| 8. Pacorus | ? |
| Identified as Pacorus on basis of beard and portrait. Drachm. | |
| 9. Vologases II | ? Helmet same as tetradrachm series. Drachm. |
| 10. Vologases III | 431 S.E. = A.D. 119/20 |
| Bust of city Tyche on reverse. Bronze. | |
| 11. ? | ? The identification of this drachm is much disputed. |
| 12. Vologases III | 424 S.E. = A.D. 112/13 |
| Tyche seated on short drum on reverse. Issued before the war. Bronze. | |
| 13. Vologases III | 444 S.E. = A.D. 133/34 |
| Bust of city Tyche on reverse. Bronze. | |
| 14. Vologases IV | ? |
| Initials VL in Aramaic lettering behind king's head. Drachm. | |
| 15. Mithridates IV | ? |
| King's name in Aramaic (mtrdt mlk') substituted for Greek legend. Drachm. | |
| 16. Unknown | ? Drachm. |
| 17. Unknown | ? Legend on reverse totally gibberish. Drachm. |

interesting to know whether Osroes' presence was felt in Babylonia as a rebel king or as a royal delegate. Thereby one might better judge whether these changes occurred as the result of internal or external forces. A study of the coinage involved is one way to achieve that end.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

Figure 1

SELEUCID AND PARTHIAN COINS FOUND AT NIPPUR

NAME	DATE B.C.	METAL	TYPE	DATE	NUMBER FOUND
Seleucus Nicator	311-280	bronze		undated	(5)
Seleucus I	306-281	silver	stater	undated	(2)
Antiochus I	280-261	bronze		undated	(13)
Seleucus	246-226	bronze		undated	(2)
Seleucus II or Demetrius II?		bronze		undated	(3)
Antiochus III	232-187	bronze		undated	(9)
Demetrius I Soter	162-150	silver	drachm	undated	(1)
		bronze		undated	(4)
Alexander Bala	152-144	silver	drachm	undated	(1)
Demetrius II	146-140	bronze		undated	(2)
Autonomous Seleucia	103-82	bronze		undated	(5)
A.D.					
Artabanus III	10/11-c. 38	silver	tetradr.	undated	(1)
Gotarzes II	40/41-50/51	silver	tetradr.	50/51	(1)
				undated	(1)
Pacorus II	77/78-110/11	bronze		82/83	(2)
		bronze		106/07	(1)
		bronze		undated	(1)
Osroes	109/10-128/29	bronze		109/10	(1)
		bronze		111/12	(2)
		bronze		116/17	(3)
		bronze		119/20	(1)
		bronze		120/21	(1)
		bronze		127/28	(1)
		bronze		128/29	(1)
		bronze		undated	(20)
Vologases III	111/12-146/47	bronze		118/19	(2)
		bronze		132/33	(1)
		bronze		142/43	(1)
		bronze		undated	(15)
Vologases IV	147/48-190/91	bronze		163/64	(1)
Vologases V	207/08-221/22	bronze		undated	(1)

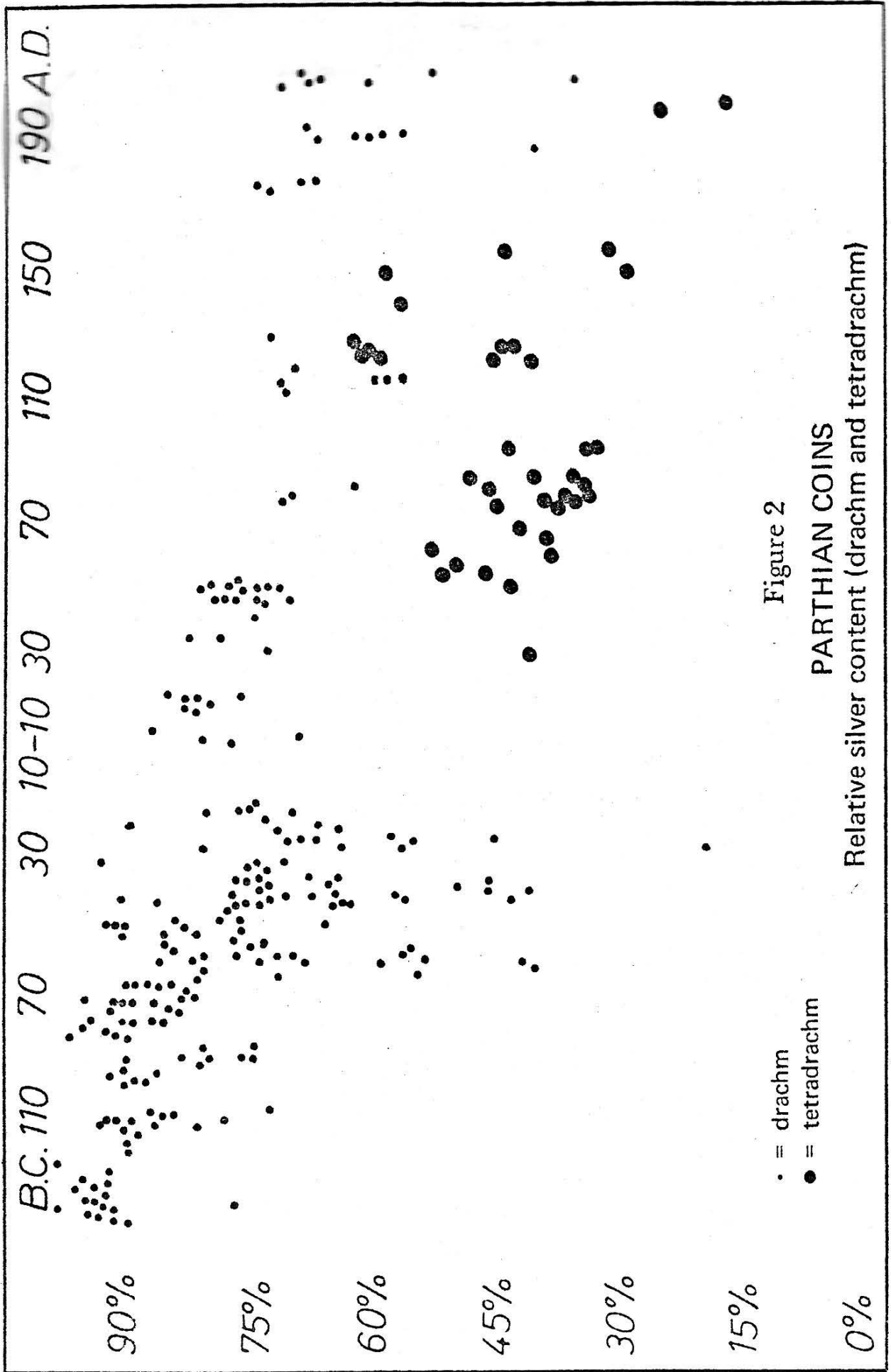


Figure 3

CHRONOLOGY OF PARTHIAN KINGS A.D. 50-147
(According to numismatic evidence)

DATE A.D.	SELEUCID ERA	KING	SELLWOOD COIN TYPE	DENOMINATION
50/1	362	Vologases I	#68	tetradrachm
51/2	363	Vologases I	#68	tetradrachm
52/3	364	Vologases I	#68	tetradrachm
53/4	365	Vologases I	#68	tetradrachm
54/5	366	Vardanes II	#69	tetradrachm
55/6	367	Vardanes II	#69	tetradrachm
56/7	368	Vardanes II	#69	tetradrachm
61/2	373	Vologases I	#70	tetradrachm
62/3	374	Vologases I	#70	tetradrachm
63/4	375	Vologases I	#70	tetradrachm
64/5	376	Vologases I	#70	tetradrachm
65/6	377	Vologases I	#70	tetradrachm
66/7	378	Vologases I	#70	tetradrachm
67/8	379	Vologases I	#70	tetradrachm
68/9	380	Vologases I	#70	bronze
69/70	381	Vologases I	#70	bronze
70/1	382	Vologases I	#70	bronze
71/2	383	Vologases I	#70	bronze
72/3	384	Vologases I	#70	bronze
74/5	386	Vologases I	#70	bronze
76/7	388	Vologases I	#70	bronze
77/8	389	{ Pacorus II	#73	tetradrachm
		{ Vologases II	#72	tetradrachm
78/9	390	{ Pacorus II	#73	tetradrachm
		{ Vologases II	#72	tetradrachm
79/80	391	{ Pacorus II	#73	tetradrachm
		{ Artabanus IV	#74	tetradrachm
80/81	392	Artabanus IV	#74	tetradrachm
81/2	393	Pacorus II	#75	tetradrachm
82/3	394	Pacorus II	#75	tetradrachm
83/4	395	Pacorus II	#75	bronze
84/5	396	Pacorus II	#75	tetradrachm

DATE A.D.	SELEUCID ERA	KING	SELLWOOD COIN TYPE	DENOMINATION
92/3	404	Pacorus II	#76	tetradrachm
93/4	405	Pacorus II	#77	tetradrachm
94/5	406	Pacorus II	#77	tetradrachm
104/5	416	unknown		bronze
105/6	418	unknown		bronze
109/10	421	Osroes	#80	bronze
111/12	423	{ Osroes	#80	bronze
		{ Vologases III	#79	bronze
112/13	424	{ Osroes	#80	bronze
		{ Vologases III	#79	bronze
114/15	426	Vologases III	#79	bronze
116/17	428	Osroes	#80	bronze
117/18	429	Osroes	#80	bronze
118/19	430	Vologases III	#79	bronze
119/20	431	Vologases III	#79	bronze
120/21	432	Osroes	#80	bronze
121/22	433	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
122/23	434	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
123/24	435	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
124/25	436	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
125/26	437	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
127/28	439	Osroes	#80	bronze
128/29	440	{ Osroes	#80	bronze
		{ Vologases II	#79	bronze
131/32	443	Vologases III	#79	bronze
132/33	444	Vologases III	#79	bronze
133/34	445	Vologases III	#79	bronze
135/36	447	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
136/37	448	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
137/38	449	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
138/39	450	Vologases III	#79	bronze
139/40	451	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
140/41	452	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
142/43	454	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
145/46	457	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm
146/47	458	Vologases III	#79	tetradrachm