





Table 2. Checklist of Seleucid and autonomous “palm tree” coins of Tyre

Feature	On Seleucid Coins	On Autonomous Coins
Obverse portrait	<p>Head of the Seleucid king</p>  <p>For some kings, the features are recognizable even if the coin is partly worn, e.g., Antiochus IV, Balas, and Demetrius II.</p>	<p>Head of Melqart</p>  <p>Usually it is the characteristic chubby face seen on the larger denominations and the silver sheqels, but sometimes it can be confused with a Seleucid king.</p>
Reverse inscription	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ + Name in gen.</p>  <p>Always present. Traces of a circular inscription are a sufficient criterion for attribution as Seleucid.</p>	<p>No inscription around the circumference. When other details are obliterated but it can be determined that there is no circular inscription, this is a sufficient criterion for attribution as autonomous.</p>
Date	<p>Present on all issues after Antiochus IV. Not introduced by L, except under Demetrius I. Usually split by palm tree. Date range: ΕΛΡ–ΖΠΡ (SE 135–187). P always present—its presence is sufficient for attribution as Seleucid.</p>	<p>Mostly on the right side of the palm tree, but sometimes split. Mostly introduced by L. Date range recorded: Γ–ΗΚ (3–28; 124/3–99/8 BCE)</p>
Monogram of Tyre ☿	<p>Never. In the Seleucid period, the monogram only appears on some larger bronzes in the second reign of Demetrius II (129–125 BCE).</p>	<p>On most issues. Traces of it are a sufficient criterion for attribution as autonomous.</p>
Hole centering	 <p>On some issues, down to the first reign of Demetrius II (145–138 BCE). Presence of hole centering is sufficient for attribution as Seleucid.</p>	<p>Never.</p>
Size	<p>Usually larger (13–15 mm) before Demetrius II.</p>	<p>Small (10–13 mm).</p>
The style of the palm tree is usually not a good criterion, except for some very distinct types, as in the photographs:	