

The Second International Suna & İnan Kırac Symposium on Mediterranean Civilizations

SHOPPING AND WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD AND BEYOND THROUGHOUT HISTORY

November 27-29, 2023 – AKMED / Antalya

PROCEEDINGS

Edited by

Oğuz TEKİN

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PREFACE

Although studies and publications on weighing instruments have appeared sporadically from the late nineteenth century to the present, the project *Corpus Ponderum Antiquorum et Islamicorum* and the database titled *Pondera Online: An Online Database of Ancient and Byzantine Weights* have given new momentum to research in this field and led to a series of successive publications. Concurrent with these two innovative developments, annual workshops organized at the Université catholique de Louvain in the years following 2016 were followed by a symposium held in 2023 at Koç University AKMED (Antalya).

The present volume contains the papers presented at the 2023 symposium held at AKMED. With the inclusion of papers by two scholars who, despite being invited, were unable to attend the symposium due to illness, the book comprises a total of twenty-five contributions. The papers cover a long chronological span, beginning with Anatolia and Mesopotamia in the Bronze Age and extending to the Ottoman period. The main emphasis, however, lies on the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods.

While one aim of organizing the symposium and subsequently publishing the proceedings volume was to contribute to scholarship, another was to draw attention to research in this field and to raise awareness.

While one aim of organizing the symposium and subsequently publishing the proceedings volume was to contribute to scholarship, another was to draw attention to research in this field and to raise awareness. On this occasion, I am indebted to Remziye Boyraz Seyhan for the proofreading of the book prior to publication. Last but not least, I would like to express my thanks to Dumbarton Oaks for its financial support of the symposium.

Oğuz Tekin

Ancient Weights from Syria and Phoenicia in Henri Seyrig's Archives

Charles DOYEN*

*To Patrick Marchetti
on his 75th birthday*

Abstract

In 1949, H. Seyrig published a pioneering study on ancient weights from Syria (*Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* 8, 37-79). Throughout his career, H. Seyrig sought to complete this study with other papers devoted to uncertain Syrian weights, royal weights and Phoenician weights. Although this project never came to fruition, H. Seyrig's scientific archives, kept at the National Library of France, make it possible to reconstruct the various stages of his work. By 1956 or 1957, H. Seyrig had drawn up a first version of the second part of his corpus. In 1967 or 1968, he updated the first part of his corpus by including the Syrian weights that had appeared on the antiques market since 1949. By the time of his death in 1973, he had compiled a corpus of more than 500 artefacts. In addition to their obvious scientific interest, H. Seyrig's archives are also our only documentary source for reconstructing the rich collection of Syrian and Phoenician weights kept at the National Museum of Beirut until the Lebanese civil war. Looted during the war, this collection of over 230 weights is now dispersed on the antiquities market and in private collections.

Keywords: Syrian weights, Phoenician weights, Hellenistic period (323-31 BCE), Imperial period (31 BCE - 284 CE), Henri Seyrig (1895-1973), National Museum of Beirut

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Acknowledgements. This study would not have been possible without the constant support of several colleagues. Frédérique Duyrat, the former Director of the Department of Coins, Medals and Antiquities of the French National Library, and Cécile Colonna, the current Director, enabled me to study H. Seyrig's archives and welcomed me on several occasions to the Coin Cabinet. Duncan Youngerman allowed me to reproduce some documents from these archives. Julien Olivier and all the staff of the Coin Cabinet made my research trips much easier and responded promptly to all my requests. Marie-Christine Marcellesi and Pierre-Louis Gatier provided me with invaluable information on the classification of H. Seyrig's archives. Maria Campagnolo-Pothitou and Matteo Campagnolo enlightened me about the collection of the Art and History Museum (Geneva). Mathilde Gelin and Julien Aliquot answered my questions about the French Institute of Archaeology in Beirut in the 1960s and helped me to identify the handwriting on an anonymous note. Louise Willocx and Lysiane Delanaye helped me to classify and interpret the data from the archives. Julien Aliquot, Matthieu Delmeulle, Pierre-Louis Gatier and Thomas Leblanc carefully proofread my manuscript and suggested several improvements. Sarah Mullen has revised the English text. I would like to express my sincere thanks to each one of them.

Director General of Antiquities in Syria and Lebanon (1929-1941) and first director of the French Institute of Archaeology in Beirut (1945-1966), H. Seyrig (1895-1973) was a major figure in 20th century archaeology in the Middle East.¹ As an archaeologist, numismatist and historian, he published 270 studies, mainly research papers,² most of which are collected in three series: *Antiquités syriennes* (102 papers),³ *Scripta varia* (72 papers)⁴ and *Scripta numismatica* (29 papers).⁵

After H. Seyrig's death in 1973, his library, including some personal papers, was acquired by the University of Neuchâtel,⁶ while his exceptional scientific archive on ancient numismatics was bequeathed to the French National Library and housed in the Coin Cabinet.⁷ Between 1994 and 1998, M.-C. Marcellesi inventoried and organised this archive into 397 folders. Folders HS 324 to HS 339 and the photo album HS 386 deal specifically with ancient Syrian and Phoenician weights:

- HS 324 (folder): “Poids, introduction, métrologie, adjectifs, tableaux, poids nouveaux.”
- HS 325 (folder): “Poids royaux.”
- HS 326 (folder): “Antioche.”
- HS 327 (folder): “Laodicée.”
- HS 328 (folder): “Séleucie de Piérie.”
- HS 329 (folder): “Démétrias.”
- HS 330 (folder): “Palmyre; Décapole.”
- HS 331 (folder): “Arados et sa pérée.”
- HS 332 (folder): “Bérytos.”
- HS 333 (folder): “Byblos.”
- HS 334 (folder): “Tyr.”
- HS 335 (folder): “Ascalon – Gaza.”
- HS 336 (folder): “Héraclée sur Mer.”
- HS 337 (folder): “Poids en plomb.”
- HS 338 (folder): “Poids, notes et documents utilisés.”
- HS 339 (folder): “Poids, incertains.”
- HS 386 (photo album): “Syrie: monnaies, bulles, plombs, poids, cylindres.”

¹ For H. Seyrig's work and career, see Le Rider 1973a; Courcelle 1973; Will 1973; Will 1993; Knoepfler 1996; Siebert 2001. See also the papers published in Duyrat et al. 2016. For H. Seyrig's private life, see especially Youngerman 2016.

² See Le Rider 1973b.

³ Seyrig 1934-2013.

⁴ Seyrig 1985.

⁵ Seyrig 1986.

⁶ See Knoepfler 1996; Knoepfler 2016.

⁷ The Department of Manuscripts of the French National Library holds H. Seyrig's diary for the years 1895-1951 (inv. no. NAF 28629). The Coin Cabinet also holds the letters that H. Seyrig sent to G. Le Rider between 1953 and 1972 (donated by G. Le Rider in 2013), as well as a notebook that H. Seyrig used to record the letters he sent (date, name of correspondent, subject of the letter). H. Seyrig's letters to L. Robert and R. Dussaud are kept at the French *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* (Paris).

This classification, which does not correspond exactly to H. Seyrig's original organisation, is mainly based on a geographical distribution of the ancient regions and on an alphabetical distribution of the mints within the regions:

- Introduction: HS 324.
- Royal weights: HS 325.
- Seleucis and Pieria (Antioch; Laodicea; Seleucia): HS 326-28.
- Coele-Syria (Demetrias): HS 329.⁸
- Palmyrene and the Decapolis: HS 330.⁹
- Phoenicia (Arados and its peraia; Berytos; Byblos; Tyre): HS 331-34.
- Judaea (Ascalon; Gaza): HS 335.
- Uncertain location (Heraclea): HS 336.¹⁰
- *Varia et incerta*: HS 337-39.

During several missions in 2016 and 2017, P.-L. Gatier carefully described the contents of the photo album and the folders on weights (HS 386, HS 324-39) and inscriptions (HS 340-41). I had the opportunity to consult these archives during three short research stays in January, May and August 2019 and finally to study them in depth during a longer stay in July 2023.

H. Seyrig's precursors: J. Rouvier, S. Ronzevalle, R. Mouterde and M. Rostovtzeff

H. Seyrig was not the first scholar to take an interest in Syrian and Phoenician weights. J. Rouvier (1855-1929), professor at the French Faculty of Medicine in Beirut from 1883 to 1905, was an amateur archaeologist and numismatist. In addition to his work on obstetrics, he published several studies on Phoenician numismatics, including a paper on a Hellenistic weight from Berytos.¹¹ His weight collection is partly preserved in the Archaeological Museum of the American University of Beirut.

At the beginning of the 20th century, S. Ronzevalle (1865-1937) described, drew and photographed small and large archaeological artefacts that he saw in private collections or on the antiquities market.¹² He collected antiquities himself and donated his collection to the future National Museum of Beirut after the First World War.¹³ Between 1902 and 1919, he also helped to enrich the Louvre collection with nearly 300 artefacts from Syria and Lebanon.¹⁴ Among these artefacts were several weights from Baroody's collection. Two anonymous files preserved in

⁸ On the much-debated location of Demetrias ad Mare, see Gatier 2022, 304-7, who argues strongly for a location on the northern Syrian coast.

⁹ The weight from the Decapolis was produced by Gerasa, which bears the Seleucid dynastic name "Antiochia ad Chrysorhoam". On this artefact, see Gatier 2018.

¹⁰ As suggested by H. Seyrig (1946-48, 69-70) and demonstrated by P.-L. Gatier (2008), Heraclea ad Mare is located in Seleucis and Pieria. See also Gatier 2022, 301-04.

¹¹ Rouvier 1897a; Rouvier 1897b (Pondera #14910).

¹² See Merlin 1937; Seyrig 1937; Mouterde 1937-38; Jalabert 1987, 196, no. I 330-20.375; Biro 2009.

¹³ Ronzevalle 1937, 43; Biro 2009, 73, n. 30.

¹⁴ Biro 2009, 65.

H. Seyrig's archives (figs. 1 and 3),¹⁵ which can be compared with the artefacts now preserved in the Louvre (figs. 2 and 4),¹⁶ show accurate drawings of these weights, but with a complete misunderstanding of the legends Ἐκ|αιδέ|κατο|ν σύρ|ροπον and Τρια|κοσ|τόδι|ν(v).

R. Mouterde (1880-1961), who together with L. Jalabert (1877-1943) created the corpus of the *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie (IGLS)* in 1929,¹⁷ was another important forerunner in the study of Syrian and Phoenician weights.¹⁸ L. Jalabert and R. Mouterde had planned to publish a corpus of weights as an appendix to the *IGLS*.¹⁹ Although this ambitious project has not yet seen the light of day,²⁰ R. Mouterde later included nearly 50 weights in *IGLS* III and IV, largely based on the work of M. Rostovtzeff and H. Seyrig.²¹

R. Mouterde was the first scholar to correctly interpret the meaning of the word τριακοστόδι(v), i.e., τριακοστόδον “a thirty-second (of a mina)”, which appears on weights attributed to Laodicea, dated to the Imperial period (figs. 5-8).²² He proposed that the adjective σύρροπος qualified a makeweight to be placed in one the pans of a balance scale in order to adapt old weights to a new standard, with explicit reference to the Athenian metrological decree *IG* II² 1013.²³ In 1943 R. Mouterde also published a circular weight from Demetrias.²⁴

In his last magnum opus, *The Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World*, M. Rostovtzeff (1870-1952) presented five royal weights and seven civic weights from Antioch and Seleucia.²⁵ M. Rostovtzeff owed to R. Mouterde and H. Seyrig the knowledge of four Seleucid weights preserved in the museums of Antioch and Beirut and in the collection of François Chandon de Briailles (1892-1953).²⁶ H. Seyrig not only provided M. Rostovtzeff with descriptions and photographs of three unpublished royal weights, but he also suggested to him *per litteras* that the adjectives ἀντιόχειος and σελεύκειος might refer to the kings Antiochus and Seleucus, rather than to the cities of Antioch and Seleucia.²⁷ Nevertheless, M. Rostovtzeff cautiously stuck to the traditional (and correct) explanation, while calling for the publication of a corpus of Seleucid weights

¹⁵ These files could be the work of S. Ronzevalle or R. Mouterde, but without certainty at this stage. I thank Julien Aliquot for our discussions on this matter.

¹⁶ Louvre, inv. nos. Br. 4118 [MND 1093] (Pondera, #3662) and Br. 4119 [MND 1094] (Pondera, #3706).

¹⁷ On the origins of this corpus, see Alpi 2009.

¹⁸ See Tessier 1962; Mondésert 1962; Seyrig 1963b; Jalabert 1987, 288, no. I 448-29.039.

¹⁹ *IGLS* I, 2: “Un appendice réunira les poids et le reste de l'instrumentum [...]”.

²⁰ P.-L. Gatier is preparing this long-awaited corpus within the framework of the *IGLS*.

²¹ See *IGLS* III, nos. 1071a-k, 1213a-n, 1214; *IGLS* IV, 1252, 1271a-j, 1272a-c, 1273.

²² Mouterde 1933, 246. The word ἑκκαιδέκατον “a sixteenth (of a mina)”, was correctly interpreted by Dain 1933, 199-200, no. 239.

²³ Mouterde 1933, 246. This explanation would be contradicted and clarified by Seyrig 1946-48, 67-69; see also *IGLS* IV, ad no. 1272.

²⁴ Mouterde 1942-43 (Pondera #3594).

²⁵ Rostovtzeff 1941, 451-55, pl. 54-55; 1431-432, n. 249-51. The manuscript was completed by 1936, but the book was not published until 1941, after two revisions. We can probably take 1938 as a terminus ante quem for M. Rostovtzeff's study of this material, see Rostovtzeff 1941, xii: “It was ready in manuscript in 1936. Since that time I have revised it twice. But I could not do so a third time. I have, therefore, to my great regret, not taken systematically into consideration the material and modern studies published in the second half of 1938 and in 1939 and 1940, though I have made such casual references to some of these as could be inserted in the proofs.” Careful examination of M. Rostovtzeff's papers at Yale University (Manuscripts and Archives, MS 1133 <<https://hdl.handle.net/10079/fa/mssa.ms.1133>>) and Duke University (Rubenstein Library, RL.01112 <<https://idn.duke.edu/ark:/87924/m1kh2g>>) will no doubt make it possible to determine the date of contact between M. Rostovtzeff, R. Mouterde and H. Seyrig concerning the unpublished weights presented in this book.

²⁶ Rostovtzeff 1941, 452-53 (Pondera #3521, #3526, #3595, #3529).

²⁷ Rostovtzeff 1941, 1432, n. 251. See also Seyrig 1946-48, 40.

by R. Mousterde or H. Seyrig.²⁸ During the Second World War, however, H. Seyrig's resignation as Director General of Antiquities in 1941 and his appointments as representative of Free France in Mexico, and then as cultural attaché in New York in 1943, kept him away from any such project.

H. Seyrig's interest in Syrian and Phoenician weights: the 1949 and 1950 papers

In fact, H. Seyrig does not seem to have planned to publish a study on ancient weights until he returned to Beirut at the end of the war, when he was appointed as the first director of the French Institute of Archaeology.²⁹ According to G. Le Rider, H. Seyrig began to take up numismatics seriously from 1946 onwards, thanks to his cousin L. Naville from Geneva.³⁰ We can imagine that his strong interest in ancient weights also developed during this period and is somehow related to his research on Syrian and Phoenician civic eras.³¹ In any case, during this period, H. Seyrig drew up lists of weights, arranged by mint, on large sheets of cream-coloured paper (ca. 24.5 × 19.0 cm) (fig. 9);³² he then also drew up files for each type of weight, on smaller squared sheets (ca. 16.5 × 22.0 cm) (fig. 10).³³ All these documents were written in ink.

When H. Seyrig began to systematically collect data on Syrian and Phoenician weights, he already had a "*Carn(et)*" (Notebook) containing dozens of weights (among several hundred artefacts) preserved in the museums of Antioch and Beirut, and a "*Dossier*" (File) describing the artefacts preserved in the Museum of Antioch.³⁴ H. Seyrig certainly studied the weights kept in the Museum of Antioch before the war, since in his publication he thanks the former curator P. Merlat, who held this post only from 1 January 1937 to 4 December 1938.³⁵ By 1938 at the latest, H. Seyrig had also sent M. Rostovtzeff the description of three unpublished royal weights preserved in the museums of Antioch and Beirut.³⁶

²⁸ Rostovtzeff 1941, 453, 1431-432, n. 251.

²⁹ H. Seyrig held this post until his retirement on December 31, 1966. For the history of the Institute during this period, see Gelin 2005.

³⁰ Le Rider 1973a, 170.

³¹ H. Seyrig's major paper on Syrian civic eras (1950a) is mainly based on silver and bronze coins, but occasionally refers to ancient weights, especially for Antioch (Seyrig 1950a, 11, n. 2) and Laodicea (Seyrig 1950a, 31-32). This paper is already cited twice in Seyrig 1946-48, 44, n. 3; 55, n. 3. For H. Seyrig's main interest in the titles and eras of Syrian and Phoenician cities, see a draft preserved in the folder HS 324: "Conduit à l'étude des poids par une recherche sur la titulature des villes et sur les ères en usage, je n'ai pu approfondir leur étude métrologique [...]." See also Seyrig 1954b, 1957, 1961, 1964b.

³² Ten such lists have survived: Antioch, 8 items (HS 326 III; see also HS 339 II [first, cancelled list]); Seleucia, 15 items (HS 328 II); Berytos, 10 items (HS 338 I b); Gerasa, 1 item (HS 330); Ascalon and Gaza, 2 items (HS 335); uncertain weights from Antioch, 10 items (HS 339 III); uncertain Syrian weights I, 18 items (HS 325); uncertain Syrian weights II, 5 items (HS 339 II); uncertain Phoenician weights, 32 items (HS 339 I); minor weights, 40 items (HS 338 II).

³³ Over 150 of these files have survived, some of which have been reused on the reverse: Seleucid royal weights, 7 files (HS 325); Antioch, 10 files (HS 326 III); Seleucia, 18 files (HS 328 II); Laodicea, 32 files (HS 327 II); Demetrias, 1 file (HS 329); Arados and Marathos, 17 files (HS 331); Byblos, 7 files (HS 333, HS 338 I a); Berytos, 16 files (HS 338 I b); Tyre, 10 files (HS 334; HS 338 I c); Palmyra, 1 file (HS 330); Gerasa, 1 file (HS 330); Ascalon, 1 file (HS 335); Gaza, 1 file (HS 335); uncertain weights from Antioch, 8 files (HS 339 III); uncertain Phoenician weights, 4 files (HS 338 I c; HS 339 I); uncertain weights, 33 files (HS 339 II).

³⁴ See e.g. fig. 9, first line: "Carn. 185" – this artefact (Pondera #3604) was preserved in the Museum of Beirut. The "Carnet" (actually, two notebooks) is most probably preserved in the Public and University Library of Neuchâtel, see Knoepfler 1996, esp. 303, n. 1: "deux autres carnets constituant une sorte de journal épigraphique de 1932 à 1965, qui ne recense pas moins de 835 objets inscrits". H. Seyrig also refers to his "Dossier" on two artefacts preserved in the Museum of Antioch (first, cancelled list of weights from Antioch, HS 339 II).

³⁵ Seyrig 1946-48, 37-38, n. 1; see Marache et al. 1960, 25. Merlat's post was cut after the Sanjak of Alexandretta proclaimed its independence on 2 September 1938, before becoming the Turkish province of Hatay in 1939.

³⁶ See *supra*, n. 26.

A weight from Seleucia included in H. Seyrig's first lists and files (HS 328 II) provides an indisputable *terminus post quem* for this enterprise: this artefact was discovered in May 1938 and its mass was not communicated to H. Seyrig until April 1939.³⁷ On the other hand, the first list of weights from Antioch (HS 339 II) does not include a weight preserved at the American University in Beirut (known and copied by R. Mouterde) that was published by M. Rostovtzeff in 1941.³⁸ However, H. Seyrig probably did not have access to this publication before the end of the war, and this weight was included in the second, updated list of weights from Antioch (HS 326 III). At some point, H. Seyrig received the documentation compiled by R. Mouterde, who had, in the meantime, abandoned his project for a corpus of Syrian and Phoenician weights:³⁹ a weight from Laodicea, which was first shown by N. Karam to R. Mouterde in November 1946, is included in H. Seyrig's typological files – but we cannot verify if this weight was included in the first general list of weights from Laodicea, which has unfortunately been lost.⁴⁰

In order to draw up his general lists and typological files, H. Seyrig not only consulted the reference publications of some of the major French museum collections,⁴¹ but he also studied several unpublished collections himself, such as those at the Museum of Antioch, the National Museum of Beirut, the Museum of the American University in Beirut, the Museum of Damascus, and the private collections of N. Karam, L. Naville and F. Chandon de Briailles.⁴² H. Seyrig's diary shows that between 1946 and 1948 he undertook several research trips to Europe and America, in order to study coins (and weights?).⁴³ This evidence is consistent with the preparatory work preserved in H. Seyrig's archives (HS 338 III): undated drawings and descriptions of eight collections he visited⁴⁴ and correspondence with the curators of three European collections, dated to March and August 1948.⁴⁵ It was probably not until 1948 that H. Seyrig had

³⁷ Pondera #3611. The weight was unearthed during the Seleucia excavations on 16 May 1938. Its mass (504.5 g) was given to H. Seyrig by Richard Stillwell in a letter dated 29 April 1939 (HS 338 I c).

³⁸ Rostovtzeff 1941, 453 (Pondera #3516).

³⁹ Seyrig 1946-48, 39: "Le R. P. Mouterde avait songé à constituer lui-même un recueil des poids syriens et phéniciens: un grand nombre des objets décrits ci-après était connu de lui, et plusieurs ne l'étaient que de lui. Avec sa générosité coutumière, il a bien voulu me communiquer ses dossiers et m'en permettre l'usage. Je tiens à lui en exprimer ma plus vive gratitude." Two of R. Mouterde's cards preserved in H. Seyrig's archives (HS 327 II) are dated to November 1946 and September 1948 (see *infra*, n. 40), which suggests that R. Mouterde continued to collect this material until these dates at least.

⁴⁰ R. Mouterde's card reads: "Montré par le R.P. Karam (Nicolas), 21 nov(embre 19)46" (HS 327 II; Pondera #3694) (fig. 5). Another card bears the date 28 September (19)48, which probably corresponds to the photograph of the weight (HS 327 II; Pondera #3739); as this weight does not appear in the surviving square-sheet files (like six others of the 38 weights of Laodicea included in Seyrig 1946-48), we may have a *terminus ante quem* for the creation of the files, bearing in mind that absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.

⁴¹ See e.g. Babelon and Blanchet 1895, 674-97, nos. 2232-290 (National Library, Paris); Babelon 1898, 460-66, nos. 7453-467 (Waddington collection at the National Library, Paris); Ridder 1905, 362-70, nos. 677-93 (de Clercq collection); Ridder 1915, 160-74, nos. 3256-444 (Louvre); Dain 1933, 197-203, nos. 237-45 (Louvre). See also Michon 1907.

⁴² See the acknowledgements in Seyrig 1946-48, 37-38, n. 1.

⁴³ French National Library, Department of Manuscripts, NAF 28629 (see *supra*, n. 7): Chaource (France), Chandon de Briailles's castle (1-2 June 1946; 18 November 1947); New York, American Numismatic Society (17 June 1946); Copenhagen, [National Museum of Denmark?] (prior to 14 October 1947); Paris, Coin Cabinet (14 October 1947); London, British Museum (26-30 October 1947; 9 August 1948); Vienna, Numismatic Museum (9 November 1947); Oxford, Ashmolean Museum (3 August 1948); Geneva, Naville's house (20 September 1948); Jerusalem, Archaeological Museum, St. Anne's Museum, Flagellation Monastery, St. Stephen's Monastery (18 December 1948). Staying in Jerusalem was particularly difficult during the first Arab-Israeli war: "Je loge à l'école américaine, d'où un soldat me mène chaque matin au musée, où j'étudie les monnaies. [...] Armistice, mais pas d'eau, pas d'électricité, pas de chauffage."

⁴⁴ National Museum of Beirut, Museum of the American University in Beirut, Archaeological Museum (Jerusalem), Louvre Museum, Coin Cabinet of the National Library (Paris), British Museum, Karam Collection, Chandon de Briailles Collection.

⁴⁵ Letter from Joan R. Kisk, Ashmolean Museum (5 March 1948); letters from Pierre Devambez, Louvre (13 and 30 March 1948); letters from Bernard Ashmole, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum (14 and 26 August 1948).

the opportunity to study the weights of the American University of Beirut, when D. Mackay reorganised the collections that had been packed up during the war.⁴⁶ The same is true of the Museum of Damascus, whose weights are recorded only in the square-sheet files and not in the first general lists.⁴⁷

In addition to the weights preserved in museum and private collections, H. Seyrig bought ancient weights on the antiquities market, which he probably intended for the Museum of Beirut: in his files, the weights are identified as belonging to the H(enri) S(eyrig) collection, whereas in the forthcoming publication, they are attributed to the Museum of Beirut.⁴⁸ It is not clear from the available documentation whether H. Seyrig donated or sold these artefacts to the Museum. As we shall see, the same uncertainty applies to artefacts that were presented to H. Seyrig by antique dealers and collectors in the following decades and that eventually became part of the collection of the Museum of Beirut.

In February 1948, H. Seyrig received a letter from J. Chevrier, concerning the consequences of corrosion (i.e., the transformation of lead into carbonate).⁴⁹ In November [1948], he exchanged letters with F. Chapouthier on the word *σύρροπος* in a scholion to the grammarian Dionysius Thrax.⁵⁰ The archives also contain an anonymous and undated note on the word *ισόροπος* in the inscriptions of Delos.⁵¹ Finally, H. Seyrig corresponded with L. Naville and J. Babelon in August and September 1949, shortly before the publication of his paper.⁵²

H. Seyrig's paper "Poids antiques de la Syrie et de la Phénicie" was published in volume 7 of the *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* (years 1946-1948) in the last trimester of the year 1949, as another letter from L. Naville shows.⁵³ Contrary to what its title suggests, this paper contains only 71 Syrian weights whose attribution is certain (tables 1-2); H. Seyrig's ambition was to complete this study with other papers, devoted to uncertain Syrian weights, royal weights and Phoenician

⁴⁶ See Kaczanowicz 2023, 75-76. D. Mackay, who had previously been an assistant keeper at the Ashmolean Museum, arrived in Beirut in January 1948. In his acknowledgements, H. Seyrig thanks her as "M(ada)me Ernest Mackay" (Seyrig 1946-48, 37-38, n. 1). An Antiochian weight preserved at the AUB (Pondera #3516) is not mentioned in the first, cancelled list of weights from Antioch (HS 339 II), but appears in the second, updated list (HS 326 III), with its inv. no. In the same way, a Seleucian weight preserved in the AUB (Pondera #3605) appears in the list of weights from Seleucia (HS 328 II) with its inv. no. However, it cannot be ruled out that H. Seyrig knew of these weights through R. Mouterde, who had seen some of the AUB weights.

⁴⁷ See Pondera #3502 [Seleucia] (HS 328 II, with the list and the files); Pondera #3615 [Laodicea] (HS 327 II, where the global list is missing).

⁴⁸ See, e.g., fig. 10. This concerns four weights published in Seyrig 1946-48: Antioch, no. 8 (Pondera #3583); Seleucia, nos. 5 and 14 (Pondera #3549 and #3550); Laodicea, no. 11 (Pondera #3669). A fifth weight was seen in the market, but not purchased by H. Seyrig: Laodicea, no. 9 (Pondera #3642). It was eventually acquired by the Museum of Beirut: see *infra*, n. 115. Eleven other unpublished weights once belonged to the H(enri) S(eyrig) collection: two weights attributed to Tyre (HS 331), one from Berytos (HS 338 I b), seven minor weights (HS 338 II) and an uncertain Phoenician weight (HS 339 I).

⁴⁹ HS 338 I c: letter dated 26 February 1948. See Seyrig 1946-48, 73-76, and 76, n. 1.

⁵⁰ *Grammatici Graeci III* (ed. A. Hilgard, 1901), 465, l. 5; HS 327 II; see Seyrig 1946-48, 68, n. 2. The letter is only dated 12 November, on paper headed "Université de Paris. École normale supérieure. Le Directeur adjoint", a post Chapouthier held from 1948. In the letter he mentions his recent move to Paris.

⁵¹ ID 313a, l. 44-45; HS 327 II; see Seyrig 1946-48, 68, n. 3. The note is written on paper headed "Université de Paris. Faculté des Lettres. Section d'histoire".

⁵² HS 338 I c: postcard from Naville sent on 3 September (19)49, in reply to a letter from H. Seyrig dated 26 August (about Pondera #3609). HS 339 II: letter from Babelon dated 9 September 1949, in reply to a letter from H. Seyrig dated 6 September (about Pondera #3721).

⁵³ HS 338 I c: letter from Naville dated 29 December 1949: "C'est une honte de ne pas avoir répondu jusqu'ici à votre si aimable lettre du 19 Sept(embre). Je suis un bien mauvais correspondant, pardonnez-moi. – Depuis lors, j'ai reçu votre intéressant mémoire sur les poids (et l'erratum). Je l'ai lu avec le plus vif intérêt."

weights.⁵⁴ The following year, H. Seyrig published two “Syrian antiquities” in issues 1-2 of volume 27 of *Syria* (1950): the first devoted to a dozen local Syrian eras, on the basis of evidence from silver and bronze coins and a few weights;⁵⁵ the second to the city of Demetrias, which H. Seyrig located in Phoenicia, known through three coins and a circular weight.⁵⁶

TABLE 1. Distribution of the weights published in Seyrig 1946-48 (by mint).

Region	Mint	Items
I. Seleucis and Pieria	(a) Antioch	11
	(b) Seleucia	20
	(c) Laodicea	38
	(d) Heraclea	1
II. Cyrrhestica	(a) Beroea	1
Total		71

TABLE 2. Distribution of the weights published in Seyrig 1946-48 (by collection).

Collection	Items
Museum of Beirut*	25
American University of Beirut	5
Museum of Antioch	3
Museum of Damascus	3
National Library, Paris	8
Louvre, Paris	5
British Museum, London	3
Antiquarium, Berlin	2
Other museum collections	4
Chandon Collection	6
Other private collections	7
Total	71

* This figure includes the former N. Karam and H. Seyrig collections, which were incorporated into the Museum of Beirut at the time of publication.

H. Seyrig, the antiquities market and the National Museum of Beirut

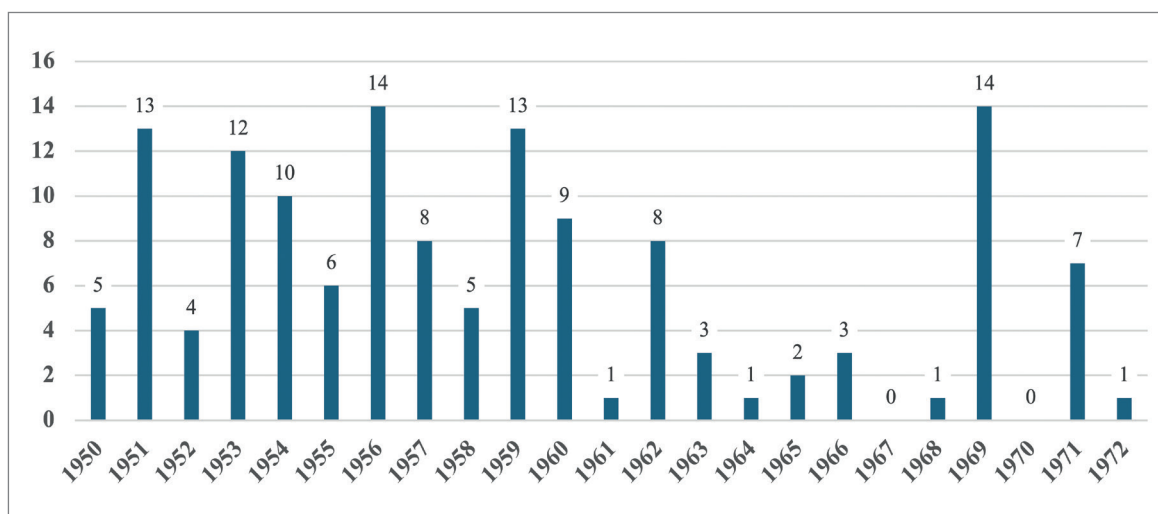
During the early 1950s, H. Seyrig continued to work on Syrian and Phoenician weights in order to complete the publication of his corpus, which would include the uncertain weights from Syria *lato sensu*, the royal weights and the Phoenician weights. Unfortunately, the project was initially delayed and, in the end, never came to fruition. We do not know all the reasons for this delay, but one of them could, paradoxically, be the fulfilment of a wish expressed by H. Seyrig in his first paper:⁵⁷ from the middle of the 20th century, many new Syrian and Phoenician weights appeared, especially on the antiquities market (graph 1). H. Seyrig systematically drew and described the weights presented to him by antique dealers and collectors in Beirut, such as [Elias] Bustros (75 artefacts), [Dikran] Sarrafian (12 artefacts), [Fouad] Alouf (9 artefacts), Selim (6 artefacts), Ali (3 artefacts) or Ebeian (2 artefacts), on a wide variety of materials: scrap paper, recycled envelopes, old invitation cards, etc. Most of these files are dated, making it possible to reconstruct the chronology of H. Seyrig’s work (fig. 11). Although the increase in available material was of course excellent news, it was also likely to delay the publication of H. Seyrig’s planned corpus, since this work would have been rapidly outdated by the discovery of new artefacts.

⁵⁴ Seyrig 1946-48, 37-39. See also Seyrig 1954a, 69, n. 2, and a letter sent to Bruneel [rectius: Blondeel], dated 6 August 1956 (HS 339 II).

⁵⁵ Seyrig 1950a. See *supra*, n. 31.

⁵⁶ Seyrig 1950b. See *supra*, nn. 8 and 24.

⁵⁷ Seyrig 1946-48, 37: “Bien d’autres poids existent sans doute, ignorés, dans les musées: peut-être notre publication incitera-t-elle à les faire connaître. Ce qui importe avant tout, c’est la constitution de séries nombreuses. Aussi est-il agréable de voir les musées de Beyrouth et de Damas s’attacher à recueillir tous les poids que le sol du pays rend encore régulièrement au jour, et qui, jusqu’ici, étaient probablement égarés ou fondus.”



GRAPH 1. Annual distribution of the weights seen by H. Seyrig in the antiquities market.

By the time of his death, H. Seyrig had recorded over 150 weights presented to him by antiquities dealers. Most of these new weights ended up in the collection of the National Museum of Beirut, at least until 1961. An undated note by H. Seyrig in the folder HS 338 III states that all the weights presented by E. Bustros were in the Museum of Beirut (fig. 12),⁵⁸ suggesting that E. Bustros donated his collection to the museum at some point.⁵⁹

After 1961, however, no further weights from the antiquities market recorded in H. Seyrig's archives seem to have entered the National Museum's collection. At least nine weights presented by E. Bustros and D. Sarrafian between May 1962 and November 1964 were probably acquired by a private collector (perhaps Roger Pereire?) or by H. Seyrig himself, and are now preserved in the Art and History Museum (Geneva).⁶⁰ Seven weights presented by E. Bustros and D. Sarrafian between October 1965 and August 1972 were acquired by the French National Library;⁶¹ between December 1964 and December 1970, the National Library also acquired five other weights from H. Seyrig.⁶² The whereabouts of the other weights presented to H. Seyrig between 1962 and 1972 are unknown.

⁵⁸ HS 338 III: "Tous les poids, inventoriés comme m'ay(an)t été présentés par E. Bustros, sont au Musée de Beyrouth."

⁵⁹ E. Bustros, D. Sarrafian and F. Alouf donated several artefacts to the National Museum of Beirut (including weights for E. Bustros): see Chéhab 1975, esp. 61, 67, 75, 78, 84, 91, 109-10 (for the weights, see *infra*, n. 113).

⁶⁰ Art and History Museum (Geneva), inv. nos. CdN 2017-001 (Pondera #11097) [May 1962], CdN 2017-003 (Pondera #11941) [15 November 1964], CdN 2017-013 (Pondera #11826) [unknown date], CdN 2017-016 (Pondera #3540) [January 1963], CdN 2017-023 (Pondera #3548) [January 1963], CdN 2017-030 (Pondera #3629) [May 1962], CdN 2017-043 (Pondera #11899) [January 1963], CdN 2017-045 (Pondera #11916) [unknown date] and CdN 2017-097 (Pondera #3603) [summer of 1962]. The museum has two weights from the former Naville and Pereire collections that were published by H. Seyrig: inv. nos. CdN 2017-002 (Pondera #3609) and CdN 2017-020 (Pondera #3641). See also inv. no. CdN 32561 bis b (Pondera #1612).

⁶¹ French National Library, Coin Cabinet, inv. nos. 1966-40 (Pondera #12914) and 1966-41 (Pondera #12983) [presented to H. Seyrig in October 1965; acquired by the National Library on 18 April 1966]; 1971-480 (Pondera #11990), 1971-481 (Pondera #12017), 1971-482 (Pondera #12015) and 1971-483 (Pondera #12942) [presented in 1971; acquired in July 1971]; 1972-996 (Pondera #3582) [presented in August 1972; acquired in 1972].

⁶² French National Library, Coin Cabinet, inv. nos. Bronze 2248a [R 4472] (Pondera #12488) [acquired: 24 December 1964], 1968-1199 to 1968-1201 (not found, not described) [acquired: December 1968] and 1970-231 (Pondera #12016) [acquired: 8 June 1970].

The archives do not allow us to determine whether H. Seyrig bought these weights in his own name and donated them to the Museum of Beirut, or whether he bought them (or had them bought) on behalf of the museum. H. Seyrig's generosity towards museum collections has been highlighted by his biographers, who mention donations to the French National Library, the Louvre, the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum, the American Numismatic Society and the National Museum of Beirut.⁶³

In the case of the French National Library, H. Seyrig helped to enrich the collection by both donating and selling some 5,600 coins and 900 other archaeological artefacts; in other cases, he acted as an intermediary to facilitate purchases.⁶⁴ Unsurprisingly, H. Seyrig donated mainly bronze coins, while he usually sold the more expensive silver coins.⁶⁵ With regard to weights, H. Seyrig donated 17 small Middle Eastern animal-shaped weights and two Late Roman weights to the National Library in 1971 and 1972,⁶⁶ but before that he had sold at least 12 Syrian and Phoenician weights to the National Library between 1964 and 1971.⁶⁷

In the same way, H. Seyrig may have both donated and sold Syrian and Phoenician weights to the National Museum of Beirut. In the volume of the *Revue numismatique* dedicated to the memory of Henri Seyrig (1973), M. Chéhab mentions the donation of coins made by H. Seyrig to the Museum of Beirut thirty years earlier, in 1939, but says nothing about H. Seyrig's more recent contribution to enriching the collection of weights.⁶⁸ This question must therefore remain unanswered.

A first attempt to complete the corpus of Syrian and Phoenician weights (1956-1957)

In 1954, in a paper on the high priest of Dionysus at Byblos, H. Seyrig studied three weights from Byblos dated to the Imperial period, one of which had just appeared on the antiquities market.⁶⁹ He could revise the legend of the weight preserved in the Louvre, following an exchange of letters with P. Devambez and J. Charbonneaux in 1948.⁷⁰

By 1956 or 1957, H. Seyrig had drafted a first version of the second part of his corpus, which consisted of six sections and 13 chapters (tables 3-4):

- III. Palmyrene (HS 330);
- IV. Decapolis (HS 330);
- V. Phoenicia: (a) Arados and Marathos (HS 331); (b) Byblos (HS 333); (c) Berytos (HS 332); (d) Tyre (HS 334);⁷¹ (e) Demetrias (HS 329);⁷²
- VI. Palestine (HS 335): (a) Ascalon; (b) Gaza;

⁶³ Le Rider 1973a, 171; Will 1973, 264; Will 1993, 391; Duyrat 2011, 1071.

⁶⁴ Le Rider 1973b, 9-10; Duyrat 2011; Duyrat 2016.

⁶⁵ Duyrat 2011, 1069; Duyrat 2016, 161.

⁶⁶ French National Library, Coin Cabinet, inv. nos. 1971-958 to 1971-973, 1972-997, 1972-998 and 1973-251.

⁶⁷ See supra, nn. 61 and 62.

⁶⁸ Chéhab 1973, 85; see also Chéhab 1977, VIII. These publications are devoted to the coin collection of the National Museum, but it would have been appropriate to mention H. Seyrig's other donations to the museum, in a field close to numismatics. In 1975, part of this collection was displayed in the "Gallery of Tyre", showcase 96 (Chéhab 1975, 61).

⁶⁹ Seyrig 1954a (Pondera #11095; #11099; #11102).

⁷⁰ See supra, n. 45, for the two letters from Devambez, dated 13 and 30 March 1948.

⁷¹ H. Seyrig also attributed to Tyre the weights showing the pilei of the Dioscuri, probably belonging to Tripolis.

⁷² H. Seyrig placed Demetrias in Phoenicia. See supra, n. 8.

- Uncertain Syrian weights: [a] Northern Syria [attributed to Antioch] (HS 339 III); [b] Phoenicia, Palestine, or the Decapolis (HS 339 I); [c] Syria in general (HS 339 II);
- Royal weights (HS 325).

All these chapters are written in pencil on unlined cream-coloured sheets (ca. 19.5 × 25.5 cm) (fig. 13). The first four sections, which are numbered from III to VI, follow Sections I and II of H. Seyrig's 1949 paper. As the last two sections are not numbered, their place in relation to the rest of the corpus is unclear. H. Seyrig probably originally intended to publish them separately, as he suggested in his 1949 paper,⁷³ before deciding to include them in a larger study.⁷⁴

TABLE 3. Distribution of the weights of the second part or the corpus (by mint).

Region	Mint	Items
III. Palmyrene	Palmyra	1
IV. Decapolis	Gerasa	1
V. Phoenicia	(a) Arados and its peraia	64
	(b) Byblos	11
	(c) Berytos	20
	(d) Tyre (and Tripolis)	34
	(e) Demetrias	2
VI. Palestine	(a) Ascalon	1
	(b) Gaza	2
[Uncertain weights]	[a] Northern Syria (attributed to Antioch)	16
	[b] Phoenicia, Palestine, or Decapolis	17
	[c] Syria in general	32
Royal weights		9
Total		210

TABLE 4. Distribution of the weights of the second part or the corpus (by collection).

Collection	Items
Museum of Beirut	113
American University of Beirut	8
Museum of Antioch	5
National Library, Paris	24
Louvre, Paris	5
British Museum, London	8
Various museums, Jerusalem	11
Other museum collections	3
Chandon Collection	10
Chiha Collection	15
Other private collections	8
Total	210

This large corpus contains three times as many weights as H. Seyrig's 1949 paper. We have no precise information for dating the chapters on weights from Palmyra (HS 330), Gerasa (HS 330), Berytos (HS 332), Ascalon (HS 335) and Gaza (HS 335). For the royal weights (HS 325), we have only a vague terminus ante quem: this chapter was written before January 1960, since it does not include a weight bearing the name of Demetrios I, which E. Bustros presented in that month.⁷⁵

Internal chronological references are more precise for the uncertain weights. The chapter on weights from northern Syria attributed to Antioch (HS 339 III) includes a weight preserved in the St. Anne's Museum, whose mass was missing; this information was communicated to

⁷³ Seyrig 1946-48, 37-39.

⁷⁴ See the draft of the introduction preserved in the folder HS 324: "La présente étude commence par un supplément aux poids de la Séleucide & de la Piérie, qui ont fait l'objet d'une étude antérieure [...]. Ensuite viennent 1 poids de Palmyre, 1 poids de la Décapole, 63 poids d'Arados & de sa périe, 10 poids de Byblos, 17 poids de Béryte, 27 poids de Tyr, 2 poids de Démétrias, 1 poids d'Ascalon, et 2 poids de Gaza. Les deux chapitres suivants, tristement disparates, contiennent la longue série des poids sans attribution précise: le premier comprenant ceux qui peuvent être raisonnablement donnés, en général grâce à un critère épigraphique, à la Phénicie, à la Palestine ou à la Décapole; le second comprenant t(ou)s les poids qui ne sont même pas susceptibles d'une attribution régionale, si ce n'est à la Syrie au sens large. [...] – Enfin un dernier chapitre contient x poids royaux."

⁷⁵ Pondera #3539 (HS 325), now in the National Museum of Beirut, inv. no. 28441 (see Gatier 2016, 248, no. 532).

H. Seyrig in August 1956.⁷⁶ The chapter on weights from Phoenicia, Palestine or the Decapolis (HS 339 I) contains a weight that H. Seyrig did not know about until April 1953,⁷⁷ and another that he did not see until 31 January 1956.⁷⁸ The chapter on weights from Syria in general (HS 339 II) contains three weights seen on 9 May 1950,⁷⁹ one weight seen in March 1952,⁸⁰ and one weight shown by E. Bustros on 4 March 1956;⁸¹ however, another weight shown by E. Bustros in November 1960 is not included in the list.

The same general picture emerges from the chapters on Phoenician weights, with the exception of those attributed to Berytos. The chapter on Byblos (HS 333) was written after H. Seyrig's 1954 paper, but does not include a weight shown by E. Bustros in May 1962.⁸² The chapter on Arados and its peraia (HS 331) includes 10 weights seen between March 1952 and 17 January 1956,⁸³ but does not include the five weights seen in April and June 1957, nor, a fortiori, those seen in later years.⁸⁴ Similarly, the chapter on Tyre (HS 334) includes three weights seen in 1953 and 1955, and four weights seen between 30 January and 11 April 1956,⁸⁵ but does not include the weights that appeared on the antiquities market from 1 December 1958 onwards.⁸⁶ Furthermore, a Late Roman weight from Tyre presented by F. Alouf in November 1955 and described in this chapter was eventually published separately by H. Seyrig in 1959,⁸⁷ without any mention of this publication in H. Seyrig's manuscript. Finally, one of the two weights described in the chapter on Demetrias (HS 329) was shown to H. Seyrig by E. Bustros on 21 January 1956.⁸⁸

Considering that most of these chapters were written during the same period, we can therefore assume that H. Seyrig wrote the second part of his corpus of Syrian and Phoenician weights

⁷⁶ See artefact #3d in H. Seyrig's list (HS 339 III) (Pondera #1589). The letter from H. Seyrig to M. Bruneel [rectius: Blondeel] asking the mass of this weight is dated 6 August 1956 (HS 339 II); the reply with the requested information, from J.-B. Darblade, on behalf of M. Blondeel, is dated 13 August 1956 (HS 339 III).

⁷⁷ See artefact #9 in H. Seyrig's list (HS 339 I) (Pondera #17377). The description of this weight (HS 334) is not dated but was copied on the back of an invitation to attend two lectures by J. Starky, on 22 and 24 April [1953] (see *Mélanges de l'Université Saint-Joseph* 30 [1953], 311).

⁷⁸ See artefact #1 in H. Seyrig's list (HS 339 I). The description of this artefact was literally cut and pasted by H. Seyrig at the top of his catalogue, and the following artefacts were renumbered, suggesting that H. Seyrig had already begun his catalogue when he learned of this artefact.

⁷⁹ See artefacts #6, #22a and #24 in H. Seyrig's list (HS 339 II).

⁸⁰ See artefact #25 in H. Seyrig's list (HS 339 II).

⁸¹ See artefact #14 in H. Seyrig's list (HS 339 II) (Pondera #12537). This weight was later attributed to Laodicea (HS 327 I, #21; HS 338 III).

⁸² The description of this weight (Pondera #11097) can be found in the folder HS 338 III.

⁸³ See artefacts #I.16 (29 January 1955), #I.19 (17 January 1956), #I.21 (23 December 1952), #I.24 (November 1955), #I.30 (March 1952), #I.31 (November 1954), #I.33 (21 March 1954), #II.8 (1 May 1954); #II.14 (1954) and #IV.7 (17 January 1953) in Seyrig's list (HS 331). The mass of the artefact #I.14 (Pondera #2863) was communicated to H. Seyrig in a letter from G. Daux, dated 5^e September 1954 (HS 331).

⁸⁴ Folder HS 331 contains the dated description of 17 artefacts that are not included in the chapter, five of which were seen in April and June 1957. Folder HS 337 I contains the description of six weights from Arados and Marathos submitted by Selim on 24 March 1969. Folder HS 337 VI contains two weights copied in 1971 and 1972.

⁸⁵ See artefacts #1 (20 March 1956), #2 (30 January 1956), #3 (11 April 1956), #5b (25 May 1955), #9 (7 December 1953), #20 (February 1956) and #29 (November 1955) in Seyrig's list (HS 334). This list has been revised and partly renumbered, by adding the artefacts #1bis, #14, #19a and #26, for which we have no chronological information.

⁸⁶ Folder HS 334 contains a file describing two weights sold by D. Sarrafian to H. Seyrig on 1 December 1958. Other files in this folder record seven other weights seen by H. Seyrig between 1959 and 1962, one weight auctioned by Kricheldorf, Auktion XI (11 October 1962) and two weights published by Dunand and Duru 1962. Folder HS 337 I contains the description of three Tyrian weights submitted by E. Bustros and F. Alouf on 24 March 1969.

⁸⁷ See artefact #29 in H. Seyrig's list (HS 334), published in Seyrig 1959, 78-81, figs. 5-7 (Pondera #17366).

⁸⁸ See artefact #2 in H. Seyrig's list (HS 329).

between April 1956 and April 1957, with a *terminus ante quem* in August 1956, at least for the chapter on uncertain weights attributed to Antioch (HS 339 III). On the basis of H. Seyrig's inventory of the ancient weights in the Museum of Beirut, one could argue that the chapter on Arados and its peraia was written first, then those on Tyre, Demetrias and Byblos; the chapter on Berytos may have been written last.⁸⁹

A last attempt to finish the corpus (1967-1968)

In 1967 or 1968, H. Seyrig updated the first part of his corpus by including the weights that had appeared on the antiquities market since 1949:

- A. Antioch (HS 326 I);
- B. Seleucia (HS 328 I);
- C. Laodicea (HS 327 I);
- D. Heraclea (HS 336).

This revision concerned only Section I of the corpus, devoted to Seleucis and Pieria (tables 5-6). Preparatory documents for this revision are preserved in the folder HS 338 III. For Antioch (HS 326 I), Seleucia (HS 328 I) and the beginning of the chapter on Laodicea (HS 327 I, artefacts nos. 1-14), H. Seyrig wrote a clean version in ink on white or yellowish lined and margined sheets (ca. 21.0 × 28.0 cm) (fig. 14). Most of the chapter on Laodicea (HS 327 I) is written in pencil on the same unlined cream-coloured sheets that H. Seyrig used for the second part of his corpus, Sections III to VI (ca. 19.5 × 25.5 cm) (fig. 15). Strictly speaking, the short chapter on Heraclea (two artefacts) was not yet fully written, but folder HS 336 contains preparatory documents written in pencil on a few sheets of both lined and unlined paper.

TABLE 5. Distribution of the weights of the revised Section I (by mint).

Region	Mint	Previous items	New items	Total
I. Seleucis and Pieria	(a) Antioch	11	5	16
	(b) Seleucia	20	6	26
	(c) Laodicea	38	28	66
	(d) Heraclea	1	1	2
Total		70	40	110

TABLE 6. Distribution of the weights of the revised Section I (by collection).

Collection	Previous items	New items	Total
Museum of Beirut	25	35	60
American University of Beirut	5		5
Museum of Antioch	3		3
Museum of Damascus	3	1	4
National Library, Paris	8		8
Louvre, Paris	5		5
British Museum, London	3		3
Antiquarium, Berlin	2		2
Other museum collections	4		4
Chandon Collection	6		6
Other private collections	6	4	10
Total	70	40	110

⁸⁹ HS 338 I c. See *infra*, 77, 95-102 (figs. 18-25).

The chronology of this final revision can be established thanks to several clues. The chapter on Antioch (HS 326 I) contains five new weights that H. Seyrig knew about between March 1955 and January 1963;⁹⁰ the chapter on Seleucia (HS 328 I) contains three new weights that were shown to him between May 1957 and January 1960;⁹¹ the chapter on Laodicea (HS 327 I) contains 22 new weights that appeared between 3 May 1950 and the summer of 1962.⁹² A new weight from Laodicea in R. Pereire's collection had been published separately, and H. Seyrig's draft refers not only to the paper published in *Syria* (1963), but also to the series *Antiquités syriennes* VI (1966), where this paper was reprinted.⁹³ In addition, H. Seyrig included in his chapters on Antioch and Seleucia the information on the weights of the Berlin Antiquarium that G. Heres had sent him in a letter dated 15 June 1967.⁹⁴ At the same time, H. Seyrig exchanged several letters with G. Le Rider about a weight he attributed to Laodicea, suggesting that he was by then revising his corpus.⁹⁵ As *a terminus ante quem*, we can emphasise that the revised chapters do not include a new weight from Seleucia acquired by R. Pereire in 1968,⁹⁶ nor several weights from Antioch and Laodicea presented by F. Alouf and E. Bustros in 1969.⁹⁷

On 31 December 1966, at the age of 71, H. Seyrig had to retire from his post at the French Institute of Archaeology in Beirut, and decided to settle in Neuchâtel, Switzerland.⁹⁸ In June 1967, at the time of the Six-Day War,⁹⁹ he took advantage of an extended stay in Beirut to compile a list of 11 weights from Marathos, 39 weights from Arados and 13 loom weights attributed to Arados, which were preserved in the National Museum of Beirut (fig. 16).¹⁰⁰ He also revised his chapter on Berytos at this time, adding the marginal note “pas retrouvé juin 67” (not found

⁹⁰ See artefacts #4 (17 January 1959), #5 (1 December 1958), #8 (March 1955), #9 (January 1963) and #13 (November 1960) in H. Seyrig's list (HS 326 I).

⁹¹ See artefacts #12 (May 1957), #13 (January 1960) and #14 (January 1960) in H. Seyrig's list (HS 328 I).

⁹² See artefacts #1 (April 1958), #3 (February 1956), #5 (summer of 1962), #7 (17 January 1959), #10 (May 1961), #13 (February 1956), #14 (February 1956), #17 (April 1957), #21 (4 March 1956), #29 (summer of 1959), #30 (21 March 1954), #31 (31 January 1951), #33 (November 1960), #40 (March 1951), #41 (summer of 1959), #46 (summer of 1959), #47 (1 November 1953), #54 (26 May 1956), #56 (April 1953), #57 (3 May 1950), #62 (13 March 1953) and #65 (5 April 1957) in H. Seyrig's list (HS 327 I).

⁹³ See artefact #63 in H. Seyrig's list (HS 327 I), published in Seyrig 1963a. The weight, once part of Pereire's collection, is now in the Art and History Museum (Geneva), inv. no. CdN 2017-020 (Pondera #3641).

⁹⁴ The letter from G. Heres (HS 326 II) states that the mould from Seleucia, Misc. inv. 10190 (H. Seyrig's list [HS 328 I], #18; Pondera #3613) and the weight from Antioch, Misc. inv. 6231 (H. Seyrig's list [HS 326 I], #7a; Pondera #3530) had disappeared by the end of the Second World War.

⁹⁵ This weight, already published in Seyrig 1946-48, no. I.C.8 (Pondera #3617), is mentioned in three letters from H. Seyrig to G. Le Rider, dated 22 May 1967, 2 June 1967 and 31 July 1967 (these letters are also preserved in the Coin Cabinet of the French National Library, see *supra*, n. 7). G. Le Rider's reply to the first letter, dated 26 May 1967, is in the folder HS 337 I. In his letters dated 29 October 1962 and 22 May 1967, H. Seyrig also refers to an unpublished 1-mina weight from Seleucia (781 g), decorated with an elephant, which had been presented to G. Le Rider; unfortunately, according to G. Le Rider (letter dated 26 May 1967), no casting or photograph of this artefact had survived.

⁹⁶ See HS 337 IV. This weight is now in the Art and History Museum (Geneva), inv. no. CdN 32561 bis b (Pondera #1612).

⁹⁷ See HS 337 VI: a weight from Laodicea presented by E. Bustros on 24 March 1969 (Pondera #12572); a weight from Antioch presented by F. Alouf on 24 March 1969 (Pondera #12571); another weight from Antioch presented by E. Bustros on 19 May 1969 (Pondera #12570).

⁹⁸ Gelin 2005, 293; Stucky 2016, 252.

⁹⁹ See Huot 2016, 381: “Durant la guerre des Six-Jours, [...] nous étions tous à Beyrouth. [...] H. S. était dans nos murs, retenu, de plus, par son entorse. [...] H. S., imperturbable, déclara un beau matin qu'il devait impérativement aller au Musée pour «peser des poids». [...] Nous nous mîmes rapidement d'accord en souriant et il resta à l'Institut. Les poids attendraient.”

¹⁰⁰ HS 331 (see *supra*, n. 84). The list includes 17 weights that were not mentioned in the chapter on Arados and its peraia, 13 of which were presented to H. Seyrig between April 1957 and November 1960 (we have no chronological information for the other four artefacts).

[in] June [19]67) next to two artefacts supposedly preserved at the Museum of Beirut.¹⁰¹ Other marginal notes, corrections and additions to the original lists (e.g., in the chapter on Tyre)¹⁰² may also date from this period. In this context, probably as early as the summer of 1967, and by 1968 at the latest, H. Seyrig revised the corpus of Seleucis and Pieria, incorporating new artefacts that had come to his attention up to 1963.

At the same time as this final revision, H. Seyrig commissioned photographs of several dozen weights held by the Museum of Beirut, the prints of which are kept in folders HS 331 and HS 337 II. In the revised manuscript and lists, the presence of a photoprint is indicated by the word “photo” or the abbreviations “φ” or “Φ” in the left margin.

This revision was H. Seyrig's last major contribution to his corpus of Syrian and Phoenician weights, which never saw the light of day. The artefacts that came to H. Seyrig's attention after this revision were carefully filed in his archives but were not included in his preparatory documents. Folder HS 337 I contains undated descriptions of three unpublished weights from Laodicea, Antioch and Berytos (two of which were written by M. Sartre, who stayed frequently in Damascus and Beirut from 1969 onwards),¹⁰³ as well as the description of 13 weights presented to H. Seyrig by E. Bustros, Selim and F. Alouf in March and May 1969, during another of H. Seyrig's stays in Beirut.¹⁰⁴ Folder HS 337 IV contains the negative and photoprint of a weight from Seleucia acquired by R. Pereire in 1968.¹⁰⁵ Finally, folder HS 337 VI contains the pictures, drawings and descriptions of eight weights copied in 1971 and 1972 (four from Laodicea, one from Seleucia, one from Antioch?, one from Arados and one from Marathos).¹⁰⁶

Hospitalised after a fall while walking on 31 December 1972, H. Seyrig passed away on 21 January 1973, at the age of 77. He never published this *opus maius* on which he had worked for more than 25 years, leaving us with an exceptionally rich body of documentation. In total, including the files that H. Seyrig did not have the opportunity to incorporate into the various chapters, as well as a folder devoted to “minor weights” (HS 338 II), H. Seyrig assembled a corpus of over 500 artefacts (table 7), many of which have yet to be published.¹⁰⁷ We must therefore recognise this last act of generosity and acknowledge our debt to H. Seyrig in the exact same terms as he did to R. Mousterde in 1949: “A large number of Syrian and Phoenician weights were known to him, and many were known only to him.”¹⁰⁸

¹⁰¹ H. Seyrig's list (HS 332), #4 and #16.

¹⁰² See *supra*, n. 85.

¹⁰³ Gelin 2005, 297. I owe to Julien Aliquot the identification of Sartre's hand.

¹⁰⁴ E. Bustros, 24 March 1969 (two weights from Tyre, one from Laodicea); Selim, 24 March 1969 (two weights from Marathos, four from Arados); Alouf, 24 March 1969 (one weight from Antioch, another from Tyre); E. Bustros, 19 May 1969 (one weight from Antioch, another from Laodicea). See *supra*, nn. 84, 86 and 97.

¹⁰⁵ See *supra*, n. 96.

¹⁰⁶ Five of these weights are now in the Coin Cabinet of the French National Library, inv. nos. 1971-480 (Pondera #11990), 1971-481 (Pondera #12017), 1971-482 (Pondera #12015), 1971-483 (Pondera #12942) and 1972-996 (Pondera #3582). The whereabouts of the other three weights (Pondera #12575, #12576 and #17240) are unknown.

¹⁰⁷ The available documentation has increased very little since H. Seyrig's death. For the Hellenistic period, G. Finkielsztein lists only 12 weights from Antioch (Finkielsztein 2014, nos. 1-12), 18 from Seleucia (nos. 13-31), 9 from Laodicea (nos. 32-40), 1 from Heraclea (no. 41), 1 from Demetrias (no. 42) and 7 royal weights (nos. 43-49); 56 weights from Arados (Finkielsztein 2015, nos. 1-56), 45 from Marathos (nos. 57-102), 7 from Byblos (nos. 103-09), 6 from Berytos (nos. 119-24) and 28 from Tyre (nos. 126-53). Using data from H. Seyrig's archives, Z. Sawaya has recently attributed 23 weights to Hellenistic Berytos (Sawaya 2023).

¹⁰⁸ See *supra*, n. 39.

TABLE 7. Distribution of the weights of H. Seyrig's corpus (by mint).¹⁰⁹

Region	Mint	Items	Addenda	Total
I. Seleucis and Pieria (revised version)	(a) Antioch	16	4	20
	(b) Seleucia	26	4	30
	(c) Laodicea	66	14	80
	(d) Heraclea	2		2
II. Cyrrhestica	(a) Beroea	1		1
III. Palmyrene	Palmyra	1		1
IV. Decapolis	Gerasa	1		1
V. Phoenicia	(a) Arados and its peraia	64	30	94
	(b) Byblos	11	2	13
	(c) Berytos	20	5	25
	(d) Tyre (and Tripolis)	34	29	63
	(e) Demetrias	2		2
VI. Palestine	(a) Ascalon	1	1	2
	(b) Gaza	2	3	5
[Uncertain weights]	[a] Northern Syria (attributed to Antioch)	16		16
	[b] Phoenicia, Palestine, or Decapolis	17		17
	[c] Syria in general	32		32
Royal weights		9	1	10
Minor weights		[40]	51	91
Total		361	144	505

Epilogue: The weight collection of the National Museum of Beirut

Two years after H. Seyrig's death, on 13 April 1975, the Lebanese Civil War began. The National Museum of Beirut was located on the "Green Line" separating the mainly Muslim factions from West Beirut and the mainly Christian factions from East Beirut. The museum was badly damaged and looted during the war.¹¹⁰ Its collection of Syrian and Phoenician weights was no exception. According to the recent corpus of Greek and Latin inscriptions at the National Museum of Beirut (2016), there are only 13 artefacts left: 11 lead weights, one stone weight and one inscribed mould.¹¹¹ Even if we were to supplement this corpus with weights from Arados and Marathos (inscribed in Phoenician) or with a few anepigraphic weights, the harvest would still be meagre.

Unfortunately, apart from H. Seyrig's publications and archives, we know very little about the state of the museum's weight collection before the war. A letter from M. Chéhab to H. Seyrig, dated 1 November 1960, refers to the showcase of weights located in the corridor leading to M. Chéhab's office; other weights were displayed upstairs, under the map of the Law

¹⁰⁹ For the sake of clarity, we reproduce the structure adopted by H. Seyrig. The two weights of Demetrias should probably be placed in Seleucis and Pieria, after Heraclea (see *supra*, nn. 8 and 72). The 63 weights attributed to Tyre by H. Seyrig include 17 weights from Tripolis, which should appear between Arados and Byblos (see *supra*, n. 71).

¹¹⁰ For the history of the Beirut National Museum before, during and after the Lebanese Civil War, see Vannier 2022.

¹¹¹ Gatier 2016.

School.¹¹² In 1975, ancient and medieval weights and scales were displayed on the upper floor of the museum, in the “Gallery of Tyre” (showcases 105 and 106),¹¹³ while the map of the Law School was located a little further in the same gallery.¹¹⁴ The museum has an undated poor-quality photograph of a showcase (possibly showcase 105 in 1975) containing, among other weights, 27 metal weights from the Hellenistic and Imperial periods (fig. 17). There were certainly many more ancient weights in the storerooms.

H. Seyrig's archives also contain an “Inventory of ancient weights in the Museum of Beirut” (HS 338 I c) (figs. 18-25), which lists 96 weights and 11 loom weights. The first 26 numbers of the inventory are assigned to the weights of Antioch, Seleucia and Laodicea published in H. Seyrig 1946-48, exactly in the order of publication,¹¹⁵ which provides *a terminus post quem* for the completion of this inventory. Next come the weights (and loom weights) from Arados and its peraia, practically in the order of the chapter written in 1956-1957 (nos. 27-73), a new weight from Seleucia (no. 74), the weights from Tyre (and Tripolis), in a slightly more random order (nos. 75-96), two weights from Demetrias (nos. 97-98), the weights from Byblos (nos. 99-102) and finally five recently acquired weights, four from Arados and one from Tyre, which were subsequently added to the chapters already written (nos. 103-07).

The serial number of the weights in this inventory is used as a marginal note in the chapters of H. Seyrig's manuscript and as a reference number on the photographs; conversely, the serial number of each weight in H. Seyrig's manuscript is indicated in pencil in the inventory. This inventory provides valuable information about the order in which H. Seyrig studied the Phoenician weights. The conspicuous absence of the weights from Berytos suggests that this chapter was written later. Also notable is the absence of the weight from Gerasa, the uncertain weights and the royal weights.

Based on the chronology we have reconstructed for H. Seyrig's work,¹¹⁶ it is likely that this inventory was not updated after 1957. At that time, therefore, the museum collection included at least nearly 100 Syrian and Phoenician weights, not counting the uncertain weights, the royal weights and the minor weights. In 1967, based on H. Seyrig's manuscript and lists, the collection included at least 190 artefacts, including uncertain weights and royal weights. Minor weights in the Museum of Beirut account for a further 30 or so artefacts. A dozen other weights from E. Bustros's collection could also be attributed to the Museum of Beirut.¹¹⁷ In total, the collection of Greek and Roman weights in the Museum of Beirut certainly exceeded 230 artefacts.

As early as 1990, P. Bordreuil and P.-L. Gatier pointed out that three weights from Marathos, Demetrias and Antioch, published by H. Seyrig as belonging to the Museum of Beirut, had been auctioned in Cologne between 1978 and 1983, at the public sale of the Shruga Qedar collection,

¹¹² HS 338 I c: “La vitrine des poids se trouve à gauche dans le couloir qui mène à mon bureau. Un certain nombre de poids est à l'étage supérieur du Musée dans les vitrines, qui se trouvent sous la carte de l'École de Droit, plutôt dans celles les plus proches de la fenêtre ou centrales. Je les avais montés pour les exposer.”

¹¹³ Chéhab 1975, 67: “Vitrine 105: 1. Poids phéniciens en pierres dures. 2. Gros poids égyptisant en forme de canard. 3. Poids en plomb d'époque hellénistique, dont l'unité est la mine. Formes et décors variés. 4. Donation Elias Bustros. Les poids phéniciens proviennent de Byblos (Fouilles M. Dunand) et une partie des poids hellénistiques, de Tyr (Fouilles M. Chéhab).”

¹¹⁴ Chéhab 1975, 75.

¹¹⁵ Artefact #26 in the list (Pondera #3642) is the only one that does not follow the order of publication. In 1949, its whereabouts were unknown (Seyrig 1946-48, 54-55, no. I.C.9: “Lieu inconnu; copié par moi dans le commerce à Beyrouth.”); it was probably acquired by the museum shortly after this date.

¹¹⁶ See supra nn. 70-73.

¹¹⁷ See supra nn. 58, 59 and 113. See also fig. 12.

under the title *Gewichte aus drei Jahrtausenden I–IV*.¹¹⁸ A preliminary study of H. Seyrig's archives shows that these were not isolated cases; at least a dozen other weights, formerly kept in the Museum of Beirut, were sold at the same auction.¹¹⁹ The full analysis of H. Seyrig's archives, an in-depth study of the antiquities market since the late 1970s, and the recording of all this data in the *Pondera Online* database will soon make it possible to better trace the ancient and recent history of all these artefacts.

¹¹⁸ Münz Zentrum, Auctions 32 (23 November 1978), 37 (8 November 1979), 45 (25 November 1981) and 49 (23 November 1983). See P. Bordreuil's and P.-L. Gatier's contributions apud Bordreuil and Gubel 1990, 510, no. IV.6, figs. 29a-b [= Seyrig 1964a, 14-15, n. 1, fig. 3] (Pondera #11245); 510-12, no. IV.7, figs. 30a-b [= Seyrig 1950b, 52-55, fig. 4] (Pondera #3594) and figs. 31a-c [= Seyrig 1946-48, 42, no. I.A.8, pl. I/8] (Pondera #3583).

¹¹⁹ See Pondera #3498, #3552, #3572, #3586, #3640, #3645, #3668, #3703, #11098, #11247, #11256, #11318, #11320.

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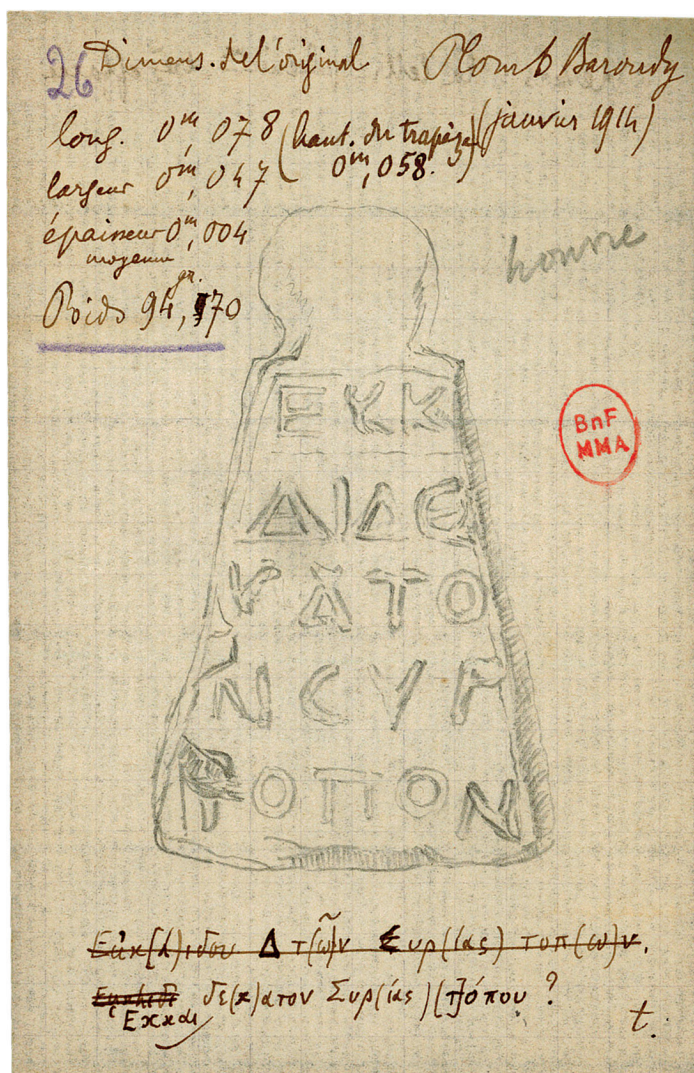


FIG. 1 Anonymous handwritten file (HS 327 II).
 8.2 × 12.6 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.



FIG. 2 Laodicea ad Mare, 1/16 mina
 (Pondera #3662).
 Louvre, inv. no. Br. 4118 [MND 1093].
 4.8 × 7.9 × 0.6 cm, 94.4 g,
 Louvre Museum / Louise Willocx.

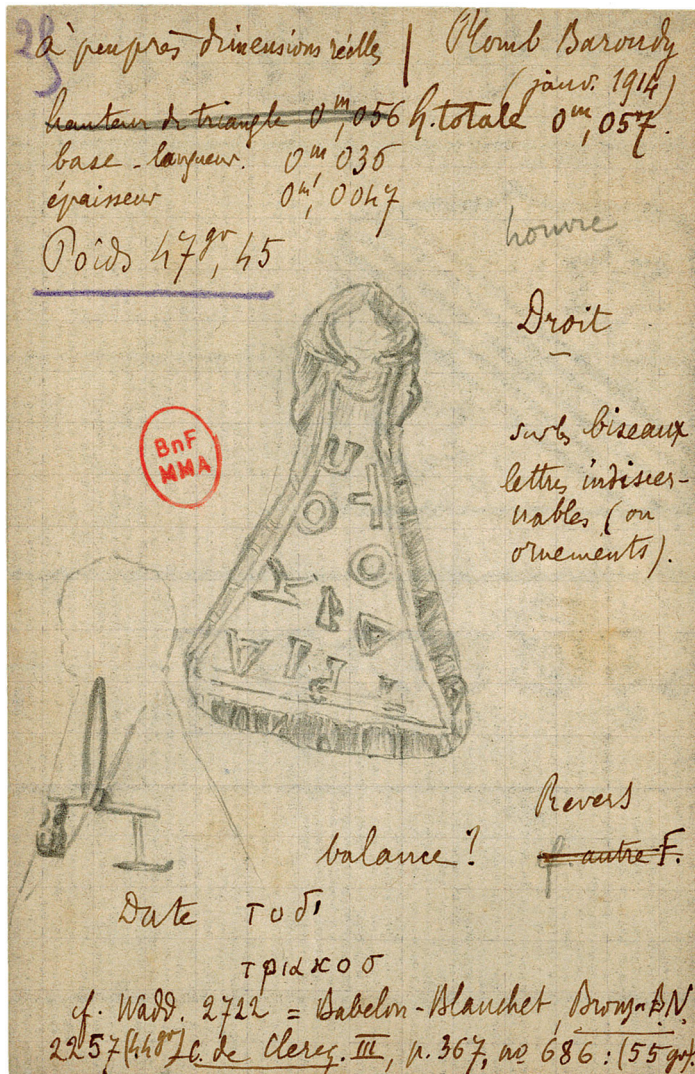


FIG. 3 Anonymous handwritten file (HS 327 II).
 8.2 × 12.6 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.



FIG. 4 Laodicea ad Mare, 1/32 mina
 (Pondera #3706).
 Louvre, inv. no. Br. 4119 [MND 1094].
 3.5 × 5.6 × 0.5 cm, 47.3 g.
 Louvre Museum / Louise Willocx.

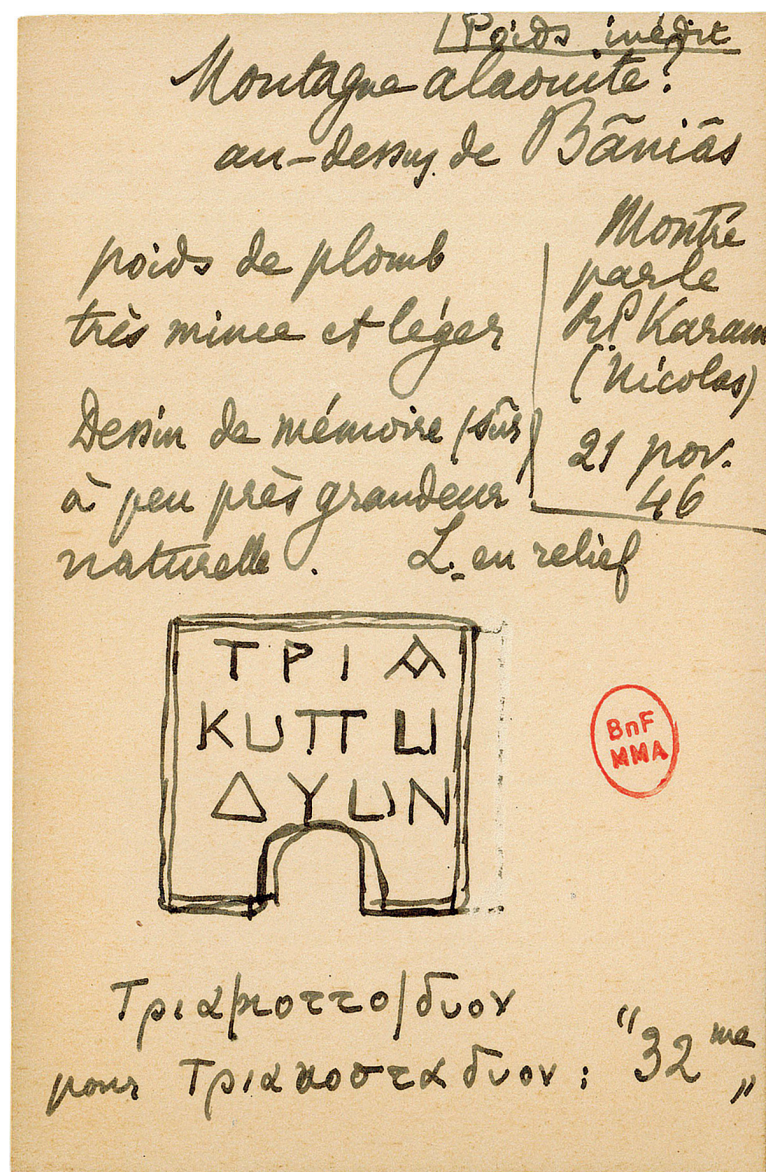


FIG. 5 R. Mouterde's handwritten file (HS 327 II).

8.2 × 12.6 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

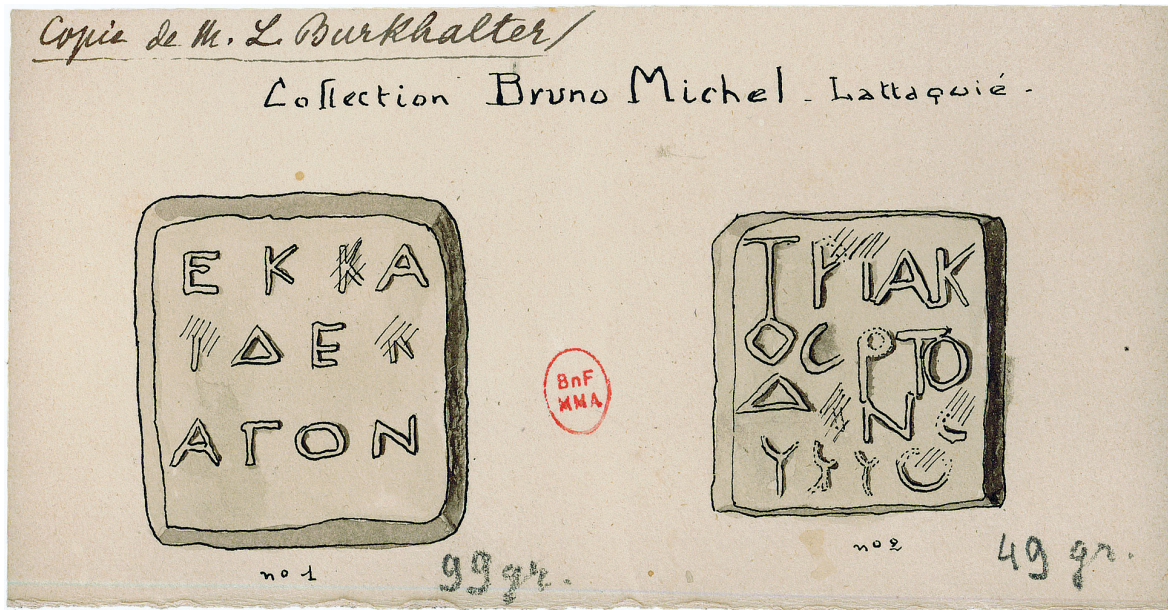


FIG. 6 R. Mouterde's handwritten file, with two drawings by L. Burkhalter (HS 327 II). 16.5 × 8.6 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.



FIG. 7 Laodicea ad Mare, $\frac{1}{16}$ mina (Pondera #3660). 4.5 × 4.9 cm, 98 g, Seyrig 1946-48, pl. V/12.



FIG. 8 Laodicea ad Mare, $\frac{1}{32}$ mina (Pondera #3703). 3.9 × 4.2 × 0.4 cm, 48 g, Martí Hervera / Soler y Llach, Subasta 108 (Barcelona, 09 / 05 / 2019), lot 2604.

Poids de Séleucie

En tél.

154 ✓ Cεχεύκετον ὄγδοον, ΔΝΦ ἐπὶ Διονυσίου. Cam. 185. 66g. ○ Ach. à Lat. * Une; R. Sam. 159/8

162 ✓ Cεχεύκετον μωα, ΒΕΡ ἐπὶ Εὐδύρου. Chandon. 544g. □ * Anc. 2 Sam. 151/6

126 ✓ Cεχεύκετον δύνου, ΕΚΡ ἐπὶ Δεξιφώνος. Lounz 3303 (de R. J. E. K. P.). 1242g. □ Ελέφαντ. Ach. 2 Sam. 187/6

155 ✓ Cεχεύκετον ἡμίμωτον, ΕΝΡ ἐπὶ Λυκίου. Lounz 3306. 253g. □ Crane d'ad. 158/7

155 ✓ Cεχεύκετον τέτατον, ἔτους ΕΝΡ ἐπὶ Λυκίου. Lounz (Michon, RA 5, 1935, p. 284). 129g. □ Crane d'ad. Ach. 2

En loc. 158 ✓ Cεχεύκετον ὄγδοον, ΓΝΡ (m. ΓΜΡ) ἐπὶ Ἀριστοκλέους. Karan. 60g. ○ kenis, à d. com. d'ad. 158/7

87 ✓ ἔτους ΖΠ, ἀγορανομιστὸς ἡμίμωτος ἡμίμωτος, Πενίσε, ΑΑ 19 1904, p. 46, 30; Michon, RN 1913, p. 327, 3. (mule, bene ps & pids). Τρονί à Khardebey (Chapote 177) 23/22

258 ✓ ἔτους ΗΝΚ, παρήμου ΓΚ, ἐπὶ Διονυσίου τοῦ Ζηνόκληρου ἀγορανόμου. Fouilly de Séleucie. 148/9

3 ✓ ἔτους ΤΝ (3ΤΚ) μωα γώου [ΓΚ, ἐπὶ Πομπηίου Γίμου τοῦ κ. Ζήνωνος ἀγορανόμου [Α]C [ΗΚ] 190 →

313 ✓ ἔτους ΓΙΤ, μωα ξανδικού, ἐπὶ Μάρκου Αὔρηλου ἑρατοῦ χειλάχου, ἐσκέωθη ἡμίμωτον ὄν- 203/4

Κίων < "Τρονί πρὶς Ἰ' Antioche", Bab.-Bl. 2249. 340g. □ 170/1

280 ✓ ἔτους ΠC ἀρτεμείσου SK ἐσκέωθη ὀγκίων ΚΑ λίτρ(α) AUB 4757 580g □

N m daty.

✓ Cεχεύκετον ἡμίμωτον Chival à d. Cam. 147. 244g. AE cané. *

✓ Cεχεύκετον τέτατον Pire & anae. Cam. 148. 118g. AE cané

✓ " " Boef à d. Cam. 149. 124g. AE cané

✓ " " " longpéin, Ann. de l'ist.; Michon, Pansy, p. 556. 113g. 85

FIG. 9 H. Seyrig's handwritten list (HS 328 II): weights from Seleucia. 24.7 × 19.0 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

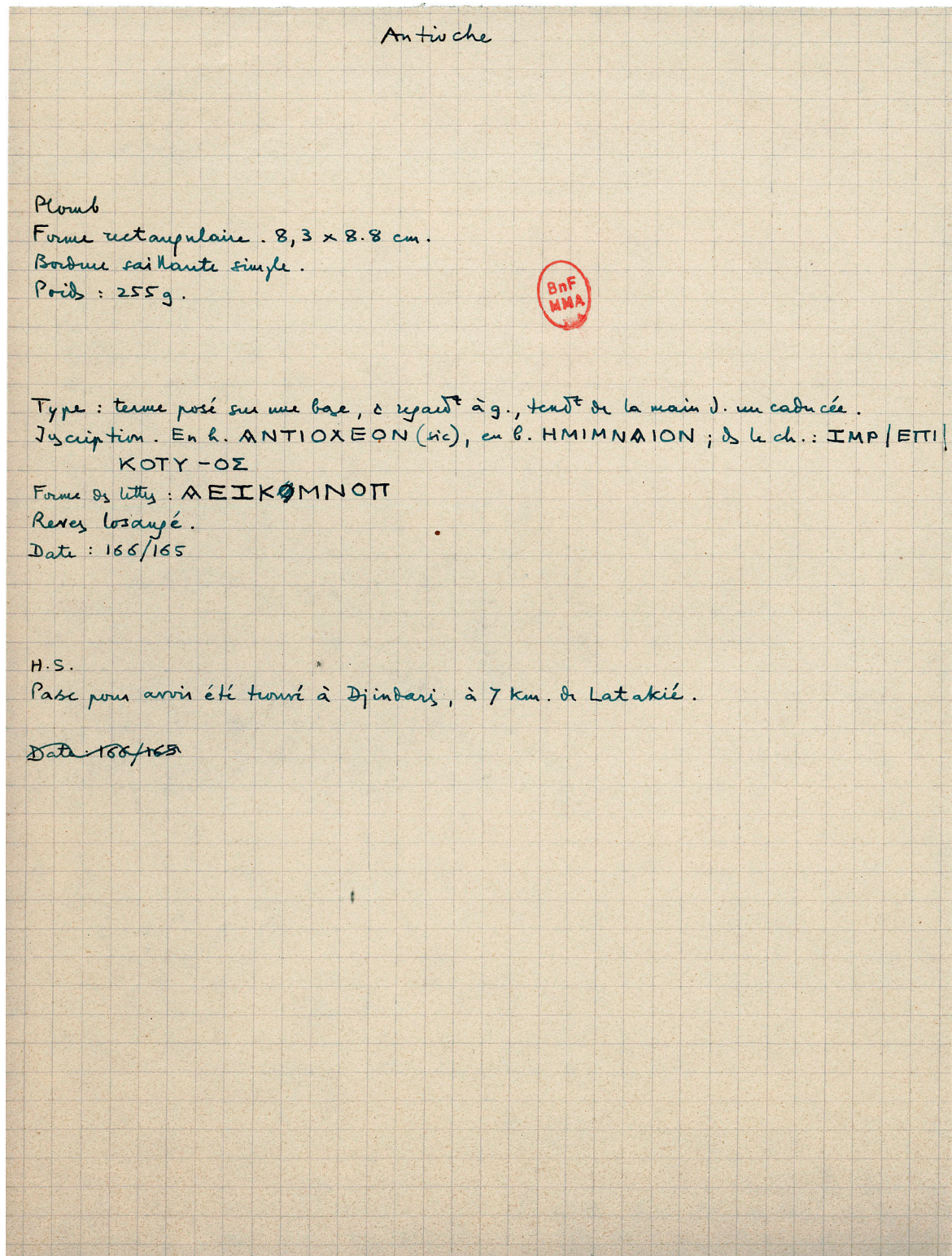


FIG. 10 H. Seyrig's handwritten file (HS 326 III): Antioch, ½ mina (Pondera #3583).
16.7 x 22.0 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

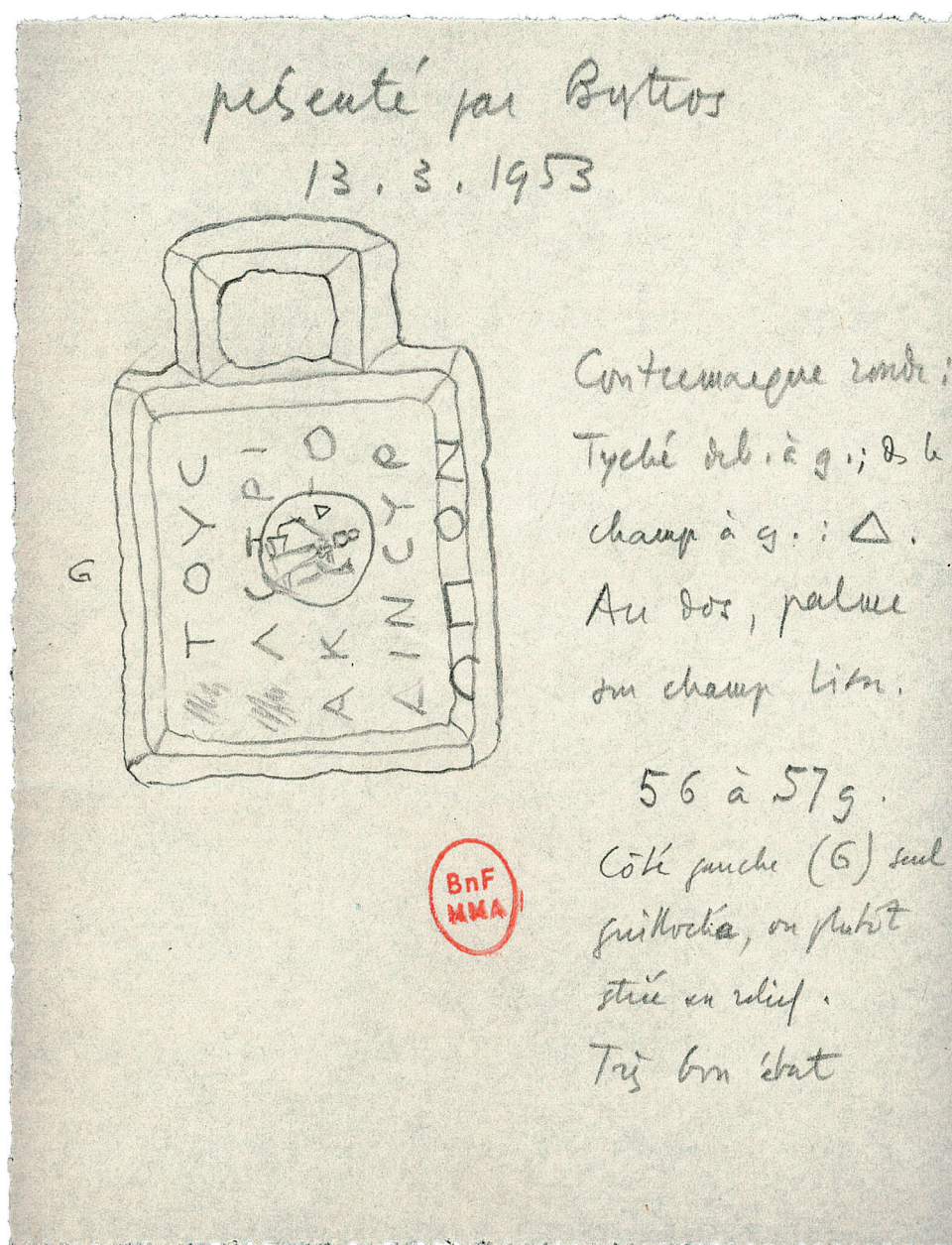


FIG. 11 H. Seyrig's file (HS 338 III) describing a weight presented by E. Bustros on 13 March 1953 (Pondera #12569). 10.0 × 13.0 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

Tous les poids, inventoriés
comme on' ayt^t été pré-
sentés par Boustros, sont
au musée de Bournemouth.



FIG. 12 Note on the weights presented by E. Boustros (HS 338 III). 12.1 × 19.9 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

I. ARADUS

4

Les poids d'Aradus sont presque tous d'une fabrication qui leur est particulière. Les poids des autres villes syriennes - y compris ceux que nous attribuons plus loin à Marathus - étaient généralement coulés dans une matrice faite d'une valve creuse, qui donnait la face de l'instrument avec ses types et légendes, et d'une valve plane, qui donnait le revers, lisse ou quadrillé. A Aradus, au contraire, la valve creuse était lisse, et la valve plane portait les inscriptions. Il en résulte un aspect tout différent. Alors que les autres poids forment des plaquettes au cadre bien tracé et à l'assiette solide, ceux d'Aradus ont l'air de lingots assez rudes, qui reposent sur leur face convexe



Presque tous ces poids portent à leur bord supérieur un tenon de coulée : cet appendice ne sera pas mentionné dans nos descriptions, et nous nous bornerons à dire son absence quand il y aura lieu.

FIG. 13 Incipit of H. Seyrig's manuscript on the weights from Arados (HS 331). 20.0 × 25.4 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Emmanuel Kreis.

C. LAODICÉE

Poids datés selon l'ère de Séleucides (312)



~~Cinq~~^{Sept} poids aujourd'hui représentent cette série, la plus an-
cienne qu'on ait de la ville. Celle-ci y porte ~~la~~^{la titulature} qui fut offi-
ciellement la sienne/jus qu'à son ~~acquisition~~^{accès à} de l'autonomie en 81 avant
notre ère : Λαοδικέων τῶν πρὸς θαλάσση. Sur quelques petits
unités, on lit seulement Λαοδικέων.

La série s'étend de 147/146 à ^{105/104} ~~116/115~~ avant notre ère.

On se souvient que les séries homologues ^{d'Antioche et de Séleucie} ~~de celle-ci~~ s'arrêtaient (en l'état
présent de nos connaissances) ^{(l'une} en 166/165, ^{l'autre} ~~à Antioche~~ en 151/150. ~~2~~

~~Séleucie~~. Alors que les séries ^{de ces deux villes sont au} ~~d'Antioche et de Séleucie sont au~~
^{(entre'elles} moins partiellement contemporaines), celle de Laodicee est plus tardive,
et ne se prête donc qu'à des comparaisons limitées avec les deux
autres.

FIG. 14 Incipit of H. Seyrig's updated manuscript on the weights from Laodicea (HS 327 I). 21.0 × 28.0 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

Laodicea (de Laodicea (A 1 à A 25))
 Vingt-cinq nouvelles poids viennent auj. s'ajouter aux
 trente-huit (nos. 1 à 38). ~~Il~~ que nous avons publiés précédemment, et per-
 mettent de préciser, du moins sur un ou deux points, notre information
 (de 147/146 à 119/118 av. J.-C.).
 Un premier group, qui s'échelonne, contient maintent quatre
 instrum^t. Deux mines (A 1 et A 3) pèsent respectiv^t 531 et 562 g.
 Une demi-mine de 279 g (no. 1) et un huitième de mine de 67 g.
 (A 2) s'accordent bien avec la mine de 562 g.
 Dans le groupe suiv^t, qui s'échelonne pour l'instant entre 106/105
 et 74/73, on ~~trouve~~ rencontre une mine de 643 g. (no. 2), qui ne
 s'accord^t ~~pas~~ avec le groupe précédent, mais ne s'accorde pas mal avec
 le huitième de mine (A 4) de 79 g., et même avec la demi-mine
 de 334 g. (A 6). Le seizième, de 58 g. (A 5), reste et à fait
 aberrant. — De la mesure où un autre petit nombre d'exem-
 plaires permet aucune conclusion, on inclinerait à penser qu'un
 changem^t d'étalon s'est produit entre ce groupe et le précédent,
 auquel il semble irréductible.



FIG. 15 Second part of H. Seyrig's updated manuscript on the weights from Laodicea (HS 327 I).
 19.7 × 25.7 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

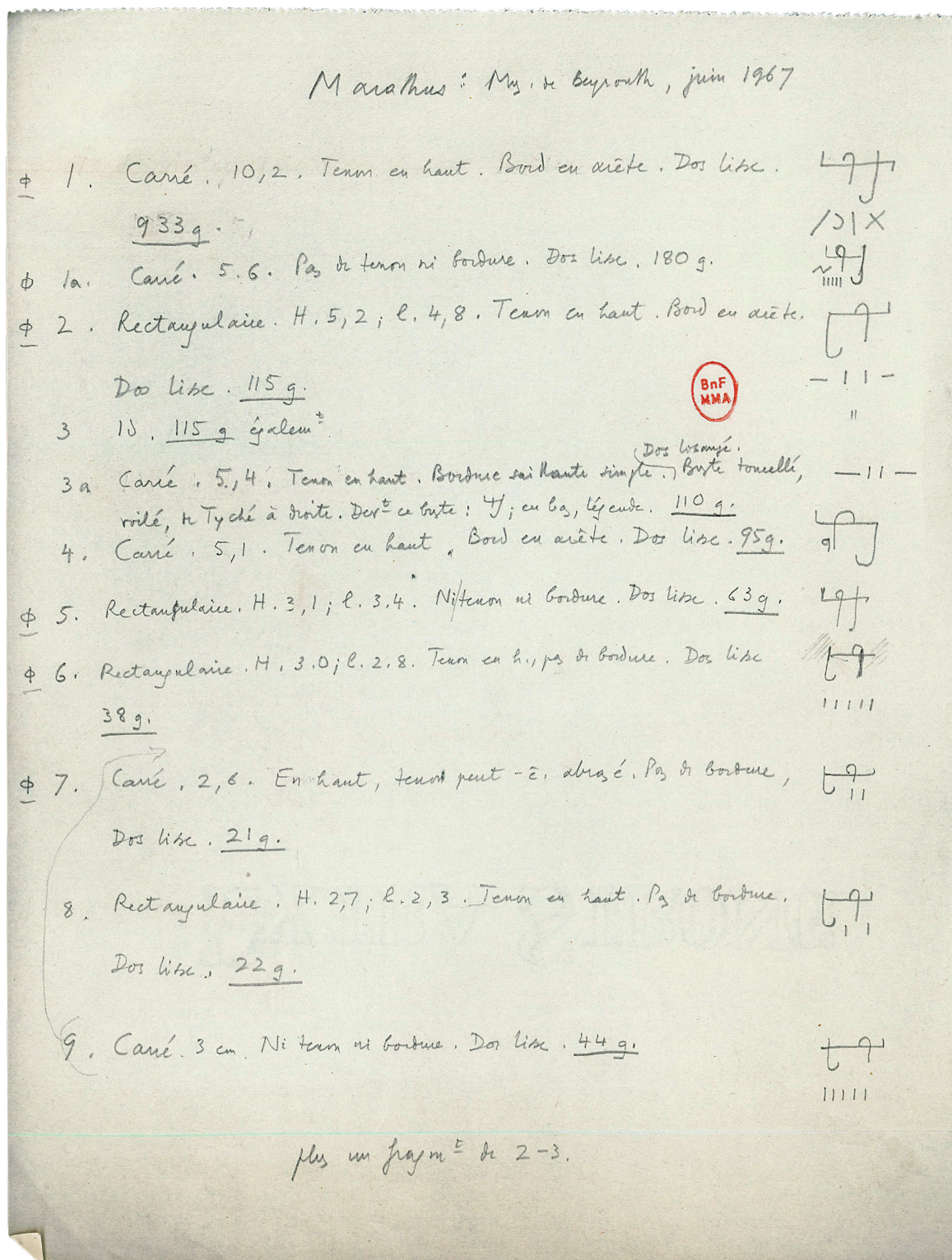


FIG. 16 List of the weights from Marathos preserved in the Museum of Beirut, June 1967 (HS 331).
19.6 × 25.8 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

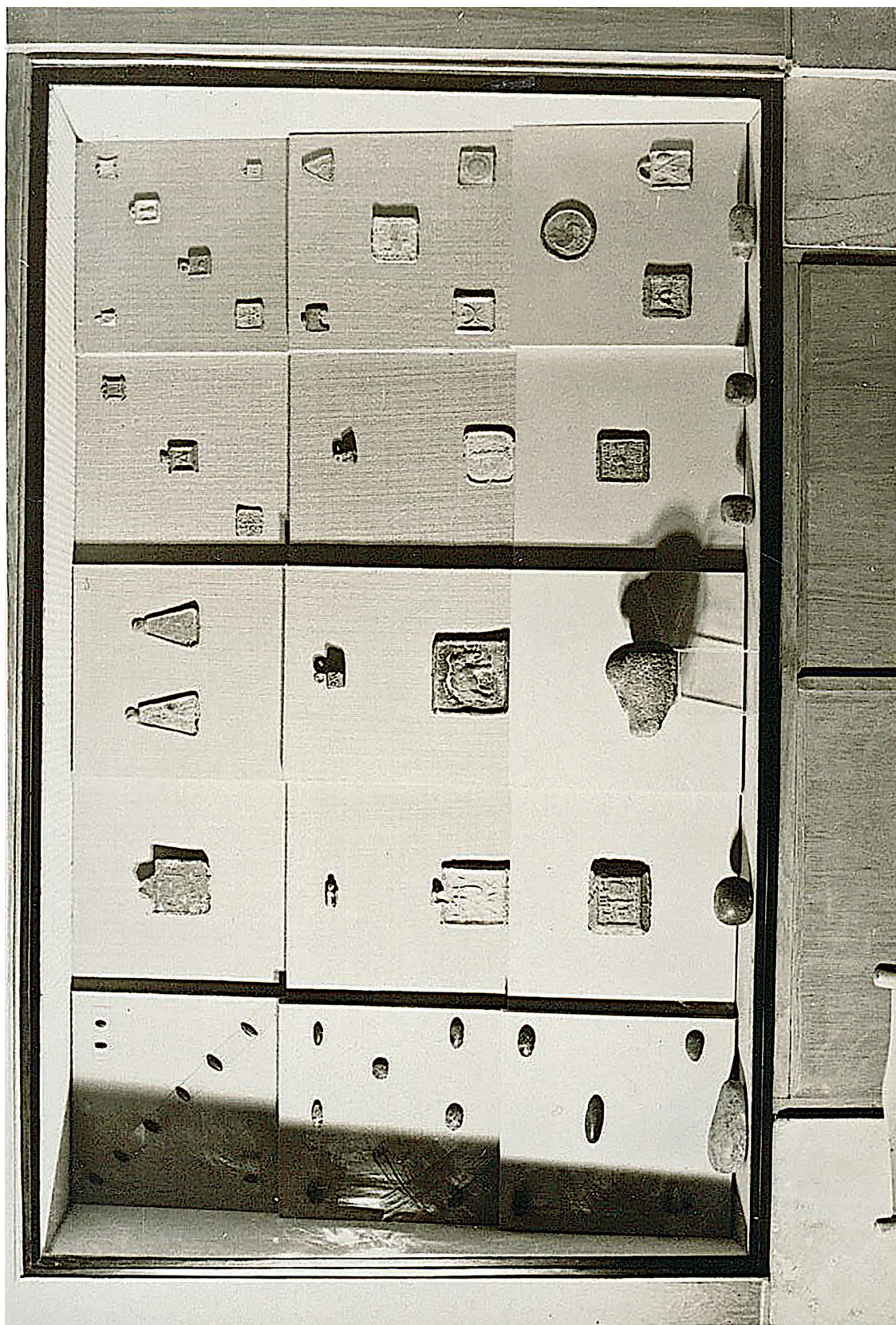
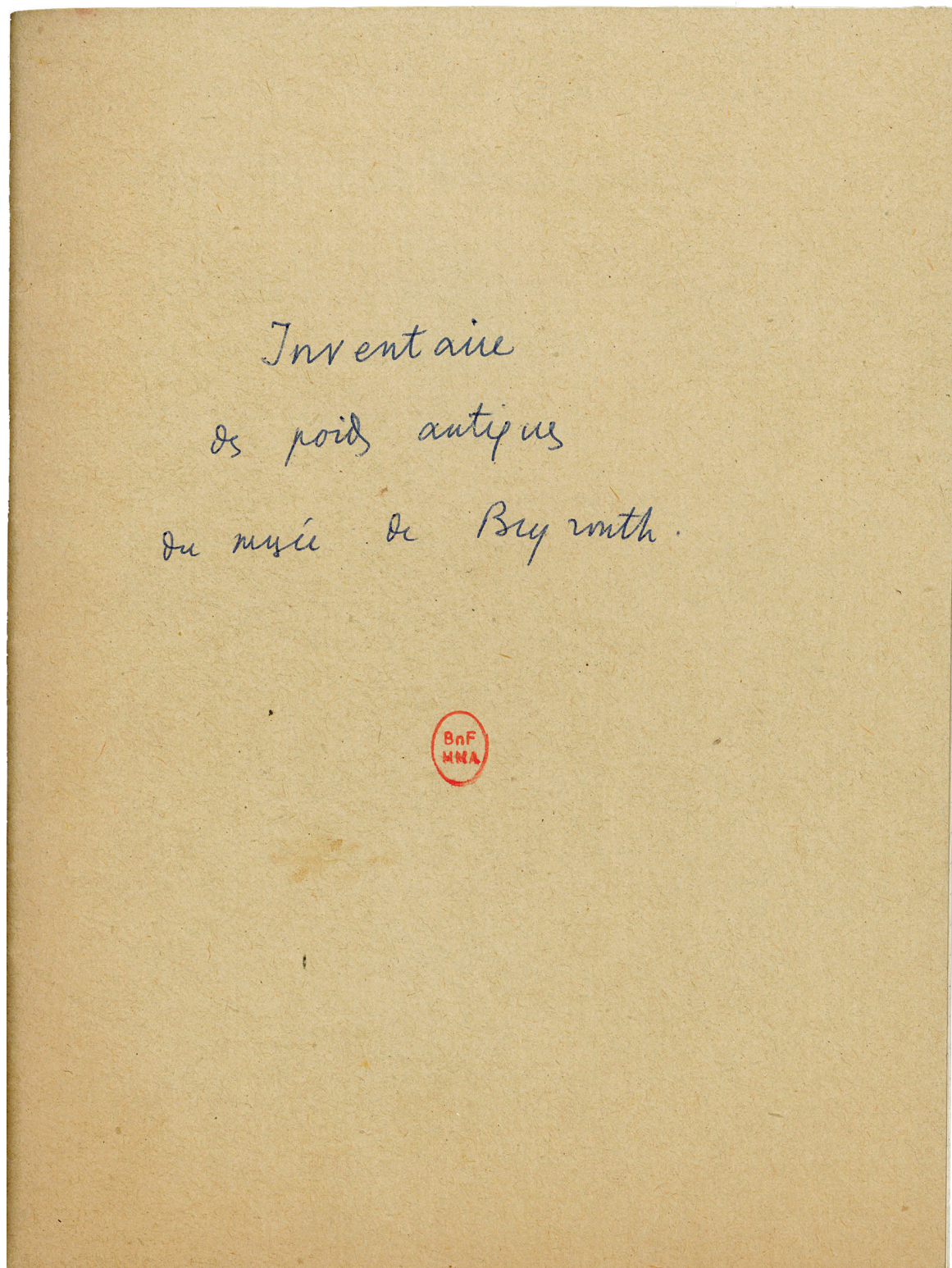


FIG. 17 National Museum of Beirut, showcase of ancient weights. National Museum of Beirut.



FIGS. 18-25 Inventory of ancient weights in the Museum of Beirut, before 1957 (HS 338 I c). 15.7 × 20.9 cm, Henri Seyrig's Archives / Julien Olivier.

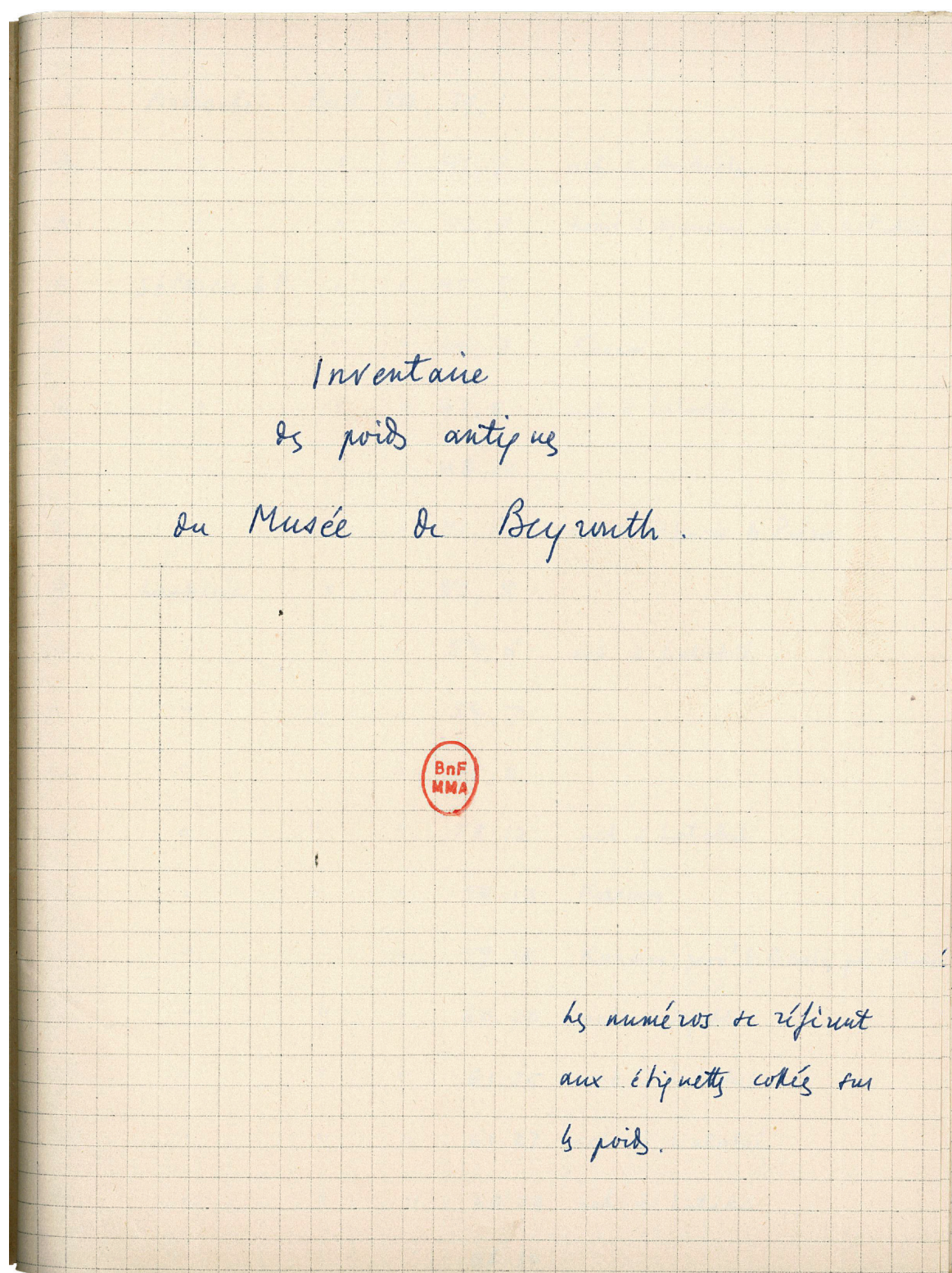


FIG. 19

1	Antioche	Bull. VIII, 39, 1.	
2	"	"	41, 7. ach. à Antioche
3	"	"	42, 8. trouvé à Djindarj près de Latakia
4	Séleucie & P.	"	45, 5
5	"	"	46, 7 Karam
6	"	"	47, 9 ach. à Latakia
7	"	"	48, 14
8	"	"	51, 18 ach. à Séleucie & Périe
9	Hadriée	"	53, 5
10	"	"	54, 6 ach. à Latakia
11	"	"	54, 7
12	"	"	58, 11
13	"	"	58. 12 ach. à Latakia
14	"	"	58. 13 Karam
15	"	"	59. 18 Karam, prov ^e de Banias près Latakia
16	"	"	60. 20 ach. à Djebel
17	"	"	61. 25 ach. à Latakia
18	"	"	61. 27 ach. à Latakia
19	"	"	62. 29 ach. à Latakia
20	"	"	62. 30

FIG. 20

21	Laodicée	Bull. VIII, 63, 31	Don Ziyadé
22	"	" 63, 32	ach. à Latakii
23	"	" 63, 34	Karam
24	"	" 63, 35	
25	"	" 64, 37	ach. à Latakii
26	"	" 54, 9	ach. à Byrineth
27	Aradus	1	
28	"	3	
29	"	5	Karam
30	"	7	absent
31	"	8	absent
32	"	11	Karam
33	"	15	Karam
34	"	16	ach. à Tyr absent
35	"	17	
36	"	19	ach. à Tortose
37	"	21	
38	"	24	ach. à Tortose
39	"	25	ach. à Séleucie & Périe absent
40	"	28	ach. à Latakii

FIG. 21

41	Arabus	30	ach. à Latakia
42	"	31	ach. à Tortose
43	"	32	ach. à Banyas p. Latakia
44	"	33	ach. à Amrit
45	"	34	
46	"	35	
47	"	36	
48	"	37	
49	"	38	Karam
50	Marathus	5	
51	"	6	fragment
52	"	7	ach. à Tortose
53	"	8	ach. à Amrit
54	"	10	
55	"	11	
56	"	12	ach. à Amrit
57	"	13	about
58	"	14	
59	incertain	2	
60	"	3	

FIG. 22

61	incertain	7	
62	"	4	
63	Arabus, peson	1	
64	" "	4	
65	" "	7	
66	" "	5	
67	" "	9	ach. à Amrit
68	" "	19	
69	" "	16	Karam
70	" "	17	Karam
71	" "	20	ach. à Latakia
72	" "	13	ach. à Latakia
73	" "	12	ach. à Tortose
74	Selencie ou Piérie		ach. à Constantinople, comme venant d'Adalia
75	Tyr	1	ach. à Tyr
76	"	2	ach. à Tyr
77	"	3	ach. à Tyr
78	"	9	ach. à Tyr
79	"	4	Karam, trouvé à Tyr
80	"	5	acheté à Tyr sur la place, où il venait d'être trouvé.

FIG. 23

81	Tyr	5a	Karam about
82	"	14	
83	"	12	Karam
84	"	16g	
85	"	10	Karam
86	"	15	
87	"	19a	
88	"	18	ach. à Tyr.
89	"	25	
90	"	27	Karam
91	"	28	ach. à Tripoli
92	"	22	Karam
93	"	26	
94	"	20	ach. à Tyr
95	"	29	ach. à Tyr
96	"	21	
97	Démétris	1	ach. près de Tyr.
98	"	2	ach. à Tortose
99	Byblos	1	ach. à Antioche
100	"	6	de fouilles de Byblos

FIG. 24

101	Byblos	7	
102	"	9	ds. found at Byblos
103	Aradus	12a	
104	"	20	
105	"	23a	
106	"	24a	
107	Tyr	28	acheté à Tyr



FIG. 25

