

<b>ARAB COINAGE</b> suffers from an enigmatic <b>HIATUS</b> between Nabataeans (1 <sup>st</sup> c. BC-AD), that conquer <b>Jerusalem</b> for Titus in 70 AD, and <b>Muslim Arab coinage</b> of the 7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> of Umayyad Ilya=Aelia=Jerusalem in the Jewish and Nabataean style of the 1 <sup>st</sup> c. AD. <b>Muslim 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> c. architecture</b> begins in Jerusalem with Umayyad Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock upon Jewish ruins of 70 AD. <b>Muslim 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> c. administration buildings</b> (Umayyad Palaces) begin in Jerusalem on Jewish ruins of 70 AD. <b>Muslim Qibla</b> (prayer direction) begins in Jerusalem. <b>Muslim major warfare</b> begins as a 7 <sup>th</sup> c. “rerun” of the Jewish-Roman Kitos-War from Cyrenaica via Egypt to Cyprus and Mesopotamia (115-117 AD) that ruins Lod=Lydda and weakens Trajan (98-117 AD) who finished Nabataea in 106 AD. <b>ISLAM</b> is the revival of Jerusalem’s Judaism that was extinguished under Titus. Therefore, early parts of <b>Islam’s Quran</b> are written in 1 <sup>st</sup> c. Aramaic of Jerusalem and Petra. In stratigraphy, the destruction of Jerusalem's Judaism and its resurrection as <b>JERUSALEM’S ISLAM</b> belongs to the 8 <sup>th</sup> century.			
11 <sup>th</sup> c.	<b>WESTERN ARABIA</b> <b>ABDUL QAYS</b> powerful in Arabia and Bahrein	<b>NORTHERN ARABIA</b> Equation of <b>JEDUR</b> with <b>ITUR</b> aeans commonly accepted.	<b>SOUTHEAST ARABIA</b>
8 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> c.	<b>Arab Umayyads continue Nabataean art.</b>	<b>Abbasid coins are minted outside of Jerusalem.</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> full text mentioning <b>Himyar</b> .
7 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> c. AD	<b>Arab coins in Umayyad-Jewish style. Their Aelia/Ilya/Jerusalem mint lasts ca. 100 yrs. like the Aelia mint from Hadrian to Severans.</b>	<b>Return of “Eastern Mediterranean” millefiori glass.</b> <b>NORTHERN ARABIC</b> „all of a sudden“ appears as sophisticated idiom of Qasida (=poems).	
“622 AD“	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b> Mohammed’s “624 AD” Hejaz-war with <b>QURAISH</b> .	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>
7 <sup>th</sup> c. AD	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>
6 <sup>th</sup> c. AD	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>
5 <sup>th</sup> c. AD	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>
4 <sup>th</sup> c. AD	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	"Ilān, Heaven’s Lord (Jewish <b>HIMYAR</b> line); otherwise no written sources.
3 <sup>rd</sup> c. AD	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> c. AD	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>	<b>No Arab coins or written sources.</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> c. AD	<b>End of Arab coins (ARAMAIC) after Trajan’s 106 AD liqui- dation of Nabataea-Kingdom; no written Arabic.</b>	<b>End of Western Arab Nabataean coins (106 AD/Trajan)</b> <b>THAEMI</b> =Banu Tahim from <b>QURAISH</b> tribe.	<b>End of Western Arab Nabataean coins (106 AD/Trajan).</b>
Late 1 <sup>st</sup> c. BC	<b>Arab Nabataean coins.</b> 25/24 BCE campaign of 10,000 Romans against W. Arabia ( <i>Arabia deserta</i> ).	<b>Only Western Arab Nabataean coins.</b> <b>“Eastern Mediterranean” millefiori glass.</b>	<b>HIMYAR</b> (Yemen; Sabaean script) rule Southeast Arabia ( <i>Arabia Felix</i> ).
Early 1 <sup>st</sup> c. BC	Strabo (-63/+24) knows <b>ABDUL QAYS</b> as <b>ABUCAEL</b> . <b>First Arab coins in Nabataean Hellenistic style run parallel with Greek and, later, Roman ones.</b>	Strabo (-63/+24) knows Arabic <b>BANU TAHIM</b> from <b>QU-RAISH</b> tribe as <b>THAEMI</b> . <b>Only Western Arab Nabataean coins.</b>	<b>Only Western Arab Nabataean coins.</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> c. BC	Late Hellenism (2 <sup>nd</sup> +1 <sup>st</sup> cent. BCE) produces several thousand “ <b>PROTO-ARABIC</b> “ <b>MONUMENTAL TEXTS</b> (Hejaz, Asir, Sinai, Israel-Palestine, Jordan in <b>Dedanic-Lihyanic script</b> (Winnet 1937; Winnet/Reed 1970; Lozachmeur 1995), and <b>Thamudic script</b> . Both are pre-cursors of <b>Northern Arabic script of the 8th c. AD</b> . <b>Arab Nabataeans anticipate Umayyad art</b> , write Arabic in Aramaic script. Against Seleucid Hellenism, Arab <b>ITURAEANS</b> (Strabo) conquer parts of Lebanon and Galilee.		

**Stratigraphically, the green dated coins follow immediately after the blue ones, i.e. without a hiatus of 600-700 years. The Arab Nabataeans did not disappear but ruled Jerusalem as Arab Umayyads after 70/117 AD [770/817 in stratigraphy].**

**JEWISH HASMONAEAN coin (Jerusalem mint) of John Hyrcanus (134-104 BC). Double cornucopia with Pomegranate.**

[[https://www.vcoins.com/fr/stores/lalexander\\_wolfe\\_ancient\\_art\\_and\\_artifacts/214/product/a\\_bronze\\_prutah\\_of\\_john\\_hyrcanus/662085/Default.aspx](https://www.vcoins.com/fr/stores/lalexander_wolfe_ancient_art_and_artifacts/214/product/a_bronze_prutah_of_john_hyrcanus/662085/Default.aspx).]



**ARAB Umayyad coin (Ilya/Aelia/Jerusalem mint; Arabic; 695-750 AD). Stylized double cornucopia with pomegranate providing Menorah effect.**

Gunnar Heinsohn, 21 August 2021. Appendix to pp. 51-54 in <https://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-jerusalem-in-the-first-millennium-ad.html>



**JEWISH HASMONAEAN coin (Jerusalem mint; Greek) of Matthias Antigonus (40-37 BC). Menorah.**

[[https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-WAs4KRWIQxE/UjLbgTxfiel/AAAAAAAAAZkc/lehRwOq-HNk/s1600/jMenorah\\_a.jpg](https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-WAs4KRWIQxE/UjLbgTxfiel/AAAAAAAAAZkc/lehRwOq-HNk/s1600/jMenorah_a.jpg).]



**ARAB Umayyad coin (Ilya/Aelia/Jerusalem mint; Arabic; 8th c. AD). Menorah.**  
[<https://static.timesofisrael.com/www/uploads/2017/12/Muslim-coin-with-seven-branched-menorah-e1512655356566-1024x640.jpg>.]



**ARAB NABATAEAN coin (Damascus mint; Greek iconography) of Aretas II (110-96 BC).**

[<https://www.invaluable.com/auction-lot/a-nabatean-bronze-coin-of-aretas-ii-127-c-8fc40f8892>]



**ARAB NABATAEAN coin (Damascus mint; Greek iconography and text) of Aretas III (87-62 BC).**

[[https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/arabia/nabataea/BMC\\_3.jpg](https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/arabia/nabataea/BMC_3.jpg)]



**ARAB NABATAEAN coin (Petra Mint; Aramaic) of Rabbel II, (70-106 AD) with Shaqilat II (around 70s AD). Cornucopia.**

[[https://www.vcoins.com/en/stores/athena\\_numismatics/18/product/nabataea\\_rabbel\\_ii\\_with\\_his\\_mother\\_shaqilat\\_ad\\_70106/1229363/Default.aspx](https://www.vcoins.com/en/stores/athena_numismatics/18/product/nabataea_rabbel_ii_with_his_mother_shaqilat_ad_70106/1229363/Default.aspx)]

