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A guide to the principal gold and silver coins of the ancients : from circ. B. C. 700 to A. D. 1 / by Barclay V. Head.

London : printed by order of the Trustees, 1895.

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DEPARTMENT OF

COINS AND MEDALS.

A GUIDE

TO THE PRINCIPAL GOLD AND SILVER

COINS OF THE ANCIENTS,

FROM CIRC. B.C. 700 TO A.D. 1.

BY

BARCLAY V. HEAD, D.C.L., PH.D.,

KEEPER OF COINS.

FOURTH EDITION.

22.11.97

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

B. QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly;

HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, London, E.C.;

A. ASHER & Co.; KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co.;

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co.;

C. ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 6, Bloomsbury Street, & 4, Place Louvois, Paris.

1895.



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## PREFACE.

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THE want of a general chronological view of the coinage of the ancients has long been felt by all who have devoted any study to this branch of archæology. It is this want which I have here made a first attempt to supply.

In the choice and classification of the coins described in the following pages, I have throughout endeavoured to keep simultaneously in view the historic, artistic, and strictly numismatic interest of the coins selected. Thus, and thus alone, have I found it possible to present to the spectator a tolerably complete representative series of the gold and silver money current throughout the ancient world in approximate chronological order.

This series gives at the same time a view of the finest and most interesting Greek coins in the National Collection. Putting aside all theoretical æsthetic methods of classification according to styles and schools of art, my endeavour has been to arrive at one which is mainly historical. With this object in view I began by erecting as many definitely fixed points of comparison as possible, that is to say, I chose a certain number of dated coins, or coins about the precise dates of which numismatists are generally agreed. Working by analogy, I next proceeded to group around these fixed points all such other coins as seemed to me, on various grounds—numismatic, historical, or artistic—to belong, as nearly as possible, to the same



periods. The divisions into periods do not, it will be seen, exactly correspond with those of the history of art, but are rather those of the political history of the times.

If, then, the result of thus grouping together from a historical standpoint specimens of the chief monetary issues of all parts of the ancient world prove to be also a commentary on the history of the growth, development, and decline of Greek art, it will be none the less valuable for being a thoroughly independent commentary.

As an aid to those who may not be intimately acquainted with the well-known handbooks of Greek art, a few slight indications have been given, at the head of each period, of the chief characteristics of the art of that period, as exemplified by the most notable extant sculptures.

The artistic side is, however, but one of many from which it is possible to approach the science of numismatics, and I hope that it will be found that undue importance has not been attached to any one aspect of interest to the neglect of the others.

In the very compressed form in which alone the dimensions of this little Guide permit of explanations of the coins described, prominence has been given to the time and circumstance of the striking, and to such information as is not generally accessible to the public in the dictionaries of classical archæology.

The wall-cases 32-42 on the left of the entrance to the Department of Coins and Medals contain electrotypes of the finest ancient coins in the National Collection, arranged in such a manner as to afford a synoptical view at once historical and geographical of the gold and silver coinage of the ancient world, from the invention of the art of coining, about B.C. 700, down to the Christian era.

The cases of Greek coins are divided *vertically* into seven historical compartments. These compartments, numbered I. to VII., contain the principal coins current during the following periods:—



PREFACE.

v

- I.—Circa B.C. 700–480. *Period of Archaic Art*, ending with the Persian wars.
- II.—Circa B.C. 480–400. *Period of Transitional and Early Fine Art*, to the end of the Athenian supremacy.
- III.—Circa B.C. 400–336. *Period of Finest Art*. Age of the Spartan and Theban supremacies.
- IV.—Circa B.C. 336–280. *Period of Later Fine Art*. Age of Alexander and the Diadochi.
- V.—Circa B.C. 280–190. *Period of the Decline of Art*. Age of the Epigoni, &c.
- VI.—Circa B.C. 190–100. *Period of continued Decline of Art*. Age of the Attalids.
- VII.—Circa B.C. 100–1. *Period of late Decline of Art*. Age of Mithridates the Great and of Roman dominion.

Each of the above seven compartments is divided *horizontally* into three geographical sections, the upper one (A) containing the coins of Asia Minor, Phœnicia, Syria, &c., and Egypt; the middle one (B) those of Northern and Central Greece, the Peloponnesus, and the islands of the Ægean; and the lowest (C) those of Italy, Sicily, the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and Western Europe.

Each of the seven historical compartments thus offers in its three geographical sections a complete view of the coins current throughout the civilised world during that particular century or period, the whole forming a series of historically successive tableaux.

The individual specimens are separately labelled and numbered in each of the twenty-one sections, the numbers referring to the following Guide, where sufficient descriptions and explanations are given.

BARCLAY V. HEAD,  
*Keeper of Coins.*



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS  
OF TERMS.

*A*, *aurum* (gold); *EL*, *electrum*, an alloy of gold and silver; *AR*,  
*argentum* (silver).

*Obv.* *obverse*, the face of a coin.

*Rev.* *reverse*, the back.

*Type*, the principal device upon the obverse or reverse.

*Field*, the area between the type and the circumference.

*Ex. exergue*, the lower portion of the area of a coin separated from  
the rest by a straight line.

*Symbol*, an accessory device in the field or exergue.

N.B.—On the plates the metals *A* and *EL* are alone indicated; all  
the rest are *AR*.



## PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

SINCE the publication of the second edition of this Guide (1881), I have had occasion, during the preparation of my larger work *Historia Numorum* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1887), to re-examine tray by tray the entire collection of Greek coins in the British Museum. This revision has enabled me to make some material improvements in the text of the Guide. Numerous and important articles have also appeared in various Numismatic publications both at home and abroad, some of which involve re-attributions of whole series of coins. The arrangement adopted in this Guide is fortunately very slightly affected by these new discoveries, as they for the most part merely call for an occasional change of local attribution *within the periods* to which the coins were previously assigned. The most important re-attributions are the following: I. A. 10 from Lesbos (?) to old Smyrna; I. A. 21 from Clazomenæ to Cyrene; I. A. 22 from Colophon to Delos; II. A. 21, 22, Ancore to Apollonia ad Rhyndacum; V. B. 28, Allaria to Lacedaemon; VI. C. 30-32, and VII. C. 39, Numidia, Mauretania, to Carthago-Nova(?), the capital of the Barcide dynasty in Spain. In the few instances in which a change of period as well as of locality is necessitated, the fact has been noted in the revised text; but, as complete sets of electrotypes have already been widely distributed among British and Foreign Museums, I have not thought it advisable to make changes in the arrangement of the Plates, which are consequently identical with those of the previous editions, for any alteration in the numbering of the specimens might lead to much confusion in cases where this Guide has been quoted as a work of reference. On the seven representative Plates of the half-crown edition, references are given to the fully illustrated edition containing seventy Plates.

June, 1895.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.



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## SELECT GREEK AND ROMAN COINS.

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### PERIOD I.—CIRCA B.C. 700-480.

ABOUT seven hundred years before the Christian era the Lydians in Asia Minor, at that time ruled by the illustrious dynasty of the Mermnadæ, first began to stamp small ingots of their native gold ore, obtained from the washings of the river Pactolus, with an official mark as a guarantee of just weight, thus rendering an appeal to the scales on every fresh transaction no longer a matter of necessity. These stamped ingots were the first coins.

The official marks on these earliest of all coins consisted merely of the impress of the rude unengraved punches, between which the ingot was placed to receive the blow of the hammer. Very soon, however, the art of the engraver was called in to adorn the lower of the two dies, that of the obverse, with the badge of the state or the symbol of the local divinity under whose auspices the currency was issued, the earliest mints having been, it is generally supposed, within the sacred precincts of a temple.

The Greek cities which studded the coasts and islands of Asia Minor soon adopted and improved upon this simple but none the less remarkable Lydian invention, and to the Greeks the credit is probably due of substituting engraved dies for the primitive punches, and certainly of inscribing them with the name of the people or ruler by whom the coin was issued.

In European Greece, Phidon, king of Argos, is said to have been the first to introduce standard weights and measures, on which occasion he dedicated bars of metal,



ὀβελίσκοι, in the temple of Hera at Argos, as official standards of weight. The earliest European coins were struck, according to the Phidonian standard, in the island of Aegina; and the Eubœan cities Chalcis and Eretria, as well as Corinth with her colonies, and Athens, were not slow to follow the example of Aegina.

From these centres, Asiatic and European, the new invention spread far and wide, to the coasts of Thrace on the north, to those of the Cyrenaïca on the south, and to Italy and Sicily in the west. In each district the weight of the standard coin or *stater* was carefully adjusted in relation to the talent there in use for weighing the precious metals, these talents being different in different localities, but all or nearly all traceable to a Babylonian origin.

The form of the ingot (*flan*) of most of the early coins was bean-shaped or oval, except in Southern Italy, where the earliest coins of the Achæan cities were flat and circular. The device (*type*) consisted usually of the figure of an animal or of the fore-part of an animal, heads and figures of gods and men being rare in the early period. The reverse side of the coin does not at first bear a type, but only the impress in the form of an intaglio or *incuse square* of the upper of the two dies between which the *flan* or ingot was fixed. The early coins of certain cities of Magna Græcia above mentioned are characterised, however, by having devices on both sides (generally the same), on the obverse in relief and on the reverse incuse.

The coins of the two centuries previous to the Persian wars exhibit considerable varieties of style and execution. In common with the other remains of archaic art which have come down to us, and with which it is instructive to compare them, they may be divided into two classes, of which the earlier is characterised by extreme rudeness in the forms and expressiveness in the actions represented; the later, by a gradual development into more clearly defined forms with angularity and stiffness. The eye of the human face is always drawn, even when in profile, as if seen from the front, the hair is generally represented by lines of minute dots, the mouth wears a fixed and formal smile; but, withal, there is in the best archaic work a strength and a delicacy of touch which are often wanting in the fully developed art of a later age.



To facilitate a comparison of the coins with the other contemporary productions of the plastic art, a list of some of the chief artists and best known works of art is appended:—

*Principal Artists:*

- Sicyon—Dipœnus and Scyllis of Crete, circ. B.C. 600 (?). Founders of the earliest school of sculpture in marble.  
 Chios—Micciades and Archermus, circ. B.C. 600-550.  
 Ægina—Smilis.  
 Sparta—Gitiadas.  
 Magnesia—Bathycles, whose chief work was the throne of Apollo at Amyclæ.  
 Argos—Ageladas.  
 Ægina—Callon and Onatas.  
 Sicyon—Canachus and Aristocles.  
 Athens—Endœus, Antenor, and Hegias; also Critias and Nesiotes, the sculptors of the group of Harmodius and Aristogiton.

*Principal extant Works:*

- The three oldest metopes of Selinus.  
 The marble statues known as "Apollo" from Orchomenus, Thera (at Athens), and Tenea (at Munich).  
 Two archaic statues of Apollo. British Museum.  
 The statues from the Sacred Way to the Temple of Apollo at Branchidæ. British Museum.  
 Seated Athena attributed to Endœus. Athens.  
 Stele of Aristion by Aristocles. Athens.  
 Harpy Tomb. British Museum.  
 Victory by Micciades and Archermus. Athens.  
 Pedimental Groups from the Early Temples on the Acropolis. Athens.  
 Man carrying a calf. Athens.  
 Relief from Chrysapha in Laconia. Berlin.  
 Series of female statues dedicated to Athena on the Acropolis. Athens.  
 Copy of Apollo of Canachus. British Museum.  
 Copy of group of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Naples.  
 The Thasos Reliefs. Paris.



## I. A.

## PLATES 1-3.

PLATE 1. 1. Lydia. EL. *Obv.* Striated surface. *Rev.* Oblong sinking between two square sinkings. Babylonian stater. Wt. 166.8 grs.

This is the earliest known coin. B.C. circ. 700.

2. Lydia (?). EL. *Obv.* Raised square. *Rev.* Incuse square. Phœnician half-stater. Wt. 110 grs.

3. Lydia (?). EL. *Obv.* Round shield (?) in high relief, divided diagonally by two broad bands. *Rev.* Incuse square, containing a cruciform ornament. Phœnician half-stater. Wt. 108.6 grs.

4. Parium (?). EL. *Obv.* Gorgon-head. *Rev.* Ornamented incuse. Euboic stater. Wt. 124 grs.

5. Samos. EL. *Obv.* Lion's scalp. *Rev.* Oblong and triangular sinkings. Euboic stater. Wt. 133 grs.

The extremely archaic style of Nos. 4 and 5 marks the first part of the seventh century B.C.

6. Miletus. EL. *Obv.* Fore-part of lion, with star over forehead. *Rev.* Oblong sinking between two square sinkings. Phœnician stater. Wt. 217 grs.

Struck probably during the period of the highest prosperity of Miletus, before B.C. 623.

7. Ephesus (?). EL. *Obv.* ΦΑΝΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ (retrograde in archaic letters), "I am the sign of Phanes." Stag feeding. *Rev.* Oblong sinking between two square sinkings. Phœnician stater. Wt. 216.3 grs.

This is the earliest inscribed coin known. There was a Halicarnassian named Phanes of no small account at the court of Amasis, the king of Egypt, whose service he deserted for that of Cambyses, king of Persia, whom he assisted in his invasion of Egypt, B.C. 525. This coin was, however, probably struck at Ephesus by an ancestor of Phanes. It was found at Halicarnassus.

8. Chios. EL. *Obv.* Sphinx. *Rev.* Incuse square. Phœnician stater. Wt. 217 grs.

9. Samos. EL. *Obv.* Fore-part of bull, looking back. *Rev.* Incuse square. Phœnician stater. Wt. 217 grs.

A coin perhaps struck during the rule of Polycrates, B.C. 530-520.



10. Old Smyrna (?). EL. *Obv.* Lion's head. *Rev.* Incuse square. Phocaic stater. Wt. 248.3 grs.
11. Zeleia. EL. *Obv.* Chimæra. *Rev.* Two incuse squares. Phocaic stater. Wt. 252.6 grs.
12. Cyzicus. EL. *Obv.* Tunny-fish and fillets. *Rev.* Two incuse squares, one containing a scorpion. Phocaic stater. Wt. 252 grs.

Nos. 10, 11, and 12 may belong to the period immediately preceding the reform of the coinage by Croesus, circ. 560 B.C.

13. Sardes. A/. *Obv.* Fore-parts of lion and bull face to face. *Rev.* Two incuse squares. Euboic stater. Wt. 124 grs.
14. Sardes. A/. Similar.  $\frac{1}{3}$  stater. Wt. 42 grs.
15. Sardes. A/. Similar. Babylonian stater. Wt. 159 grs.
16. Sardes. A/. Similar. Siglus. Wt. 82.4 grs.

Nos. 13-16 are specimens of the gold and silver coinage of Croesus, B.C. 568-554, which he substituted for the previous coinage in electrum.

17. Persia. A/. *Obv.* The Great King holding bow and spear. *Rev.* Incuse. Daric. Wt. 129 grs.

A Persian daric of the earliest style; struck in the reign of Darius I., B.C. 521-485.

- PLATE 2. 18. Lampsacus. A/. *Obv.* Janiform female head. *Rev.* Head of Athena within an incuse square. Wt. 82 grs.

A coin of fine archaic style, probably as early as B.C. 480.

19. Tenedos. A/. *Obv.* Janiform head, male and female, Zeus and Hera (?). *Rev.* TENE. Double axe. Τενέδιος πέλεκυς. Wt. 138 grs.

Aristotle (ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Tenedos) refers this type to a decree of a king of Tenedos, which enacted that all persons convicted of adultery should be beheaded. He is, however, certainly wrong in this interpretation: as Leake justly remarks, "such subjects were never represented on the money of the Greeks; their types, like their names of men and women, were almost always euphemistic, relating generally to the local mythology and fortunes of the place, with symbols referring to the principal productions, or to the protecting numina." Cf. the myth of Tennes and the Tenedian axes dedicated at Delphi. (Paus. x. 14.)



20. Cyme (?).  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Fore-part of horse. *Rev.* Two incuse squares adorned with floral devices. Wt. 182 grs.

Extremely archaic. As early as the seventh century B.C.

21. Clazomenæ (?).  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lion devouring prey. *Rev.* Fore-part of winged boar in incuse square. Wt. 266 grs.

This remarkable coin is now attributed to Cyrene (see *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1891, p. 9). Like certain other coins of Cyrene, also having types on both sides, previous to 480, it is of the Euboic standard.

22. Delos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lyre. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 126 grs.

A didrachm of the Euboic weight, struck during the early period of Delian independence before the Persian wars.

23. Phocæa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Seal (Phoca), "type parlant." *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 58.5 grs.

This coin is contemporary with the earliest electrum of Phocæa, struck in the time of Croesus, circ. B.C. 568 (cf. a stater in the Museum collection with the same type). The Phocæan Thalassocracy lasted from about 602-558.

24. Teos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Griffin. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 183 grs.

The griffin is probably connected with the Asiatic worship of Dionysus. The type also occurs on the coins of Abdera, to which place most of the Teians removed in 544. This coin is probably somewhat anterior to that date.

25. Samos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lion's scalp facing. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 39.1 grs.

Later in style than the electrum Nos. 5 and 9, but the earliest known silver coin of this island.

26. Chersonesus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lion's head and fore-leg; beneath, X. *Rev.* XEP. (retrograde). Head and neck of bull. Wt. 183.4 grs.

27. Cnidus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite in incuse square. Wt. 96 grs.

Chersonesus and Cnidus in early times were two distinct communities, but were afterwards united into one. The lion is the symbol of the sun-god, the bull of the moon-goddess, the Asiatic Aphrodite, whose head is seen on the coins of Cnidus.



PLATE 3. 28. Samos (?).  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lion's scalp facing. *Rev.* Rough incuse.  
Wt. 63 grs.

It is very doubtful whether this coin should be given to Samos. It may be compared for style with No. 33 of Lycia (?), but this may perhaps be Cretan, of Lyttus.

29. Calymna.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bearded helmeted head. *Rev.* Lyre within an incuse depression. Wt. 156 grs.

This head perhaps represents one of the Argive heroes who were shipwrecked on this island after the Trojan War. The style is rude, and the coin must be assigned to the first half of the sixth cent. B.C.

30. Camirus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Fig-leaf. *Rev.* Incuse square in two oblong divisions. Wt. 185 grs.

31. Ialysus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Fore-part of winged boar. *Rev.* IEΛΥΣION.  
Eagle's head in incuse square. Wt. 223 grs.

The territory of the island of Rhodes was anciently divided among the three cities Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus. Of the above coins, that of Camirus is the earlier. It exhibits the form of incuse peculiar to the Carian coasts.

32. Poseidion in Carpathus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Two dolphins. *Rev.*  
Two oblong sinkings as on No. 30. Wt. 208 grs.

33. Lycia (?).  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Boar's head. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt.  
64.4 grs.

34. Lycia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Fore-part of boar. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt.  
138.4 grs.

35. Lycia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Boar walking. *Rev.* Incuse square, containing  
triskeles ending in cocks' heads. Wt. 143.2 grs.

These three coins may serve to show the gradual progress of art in Lycia. It is probable that these coins are all previous to B.C. 480. The wild boar was plentiful in parts of this district.

36. Phaselis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Prow of galley in form of boar's head. *Rev.*  
ΦΑΣ. Stern of galley in incuse square. Wt. 171 grs.

The types are appropriate to a maritime city of the importance of Phaselis, and *parlants*; cf. *φάσηλος*, "a skiff."

37. Celenderis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Goat. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 93 grs.

Celenderis, on the coast of Cilicia, is said to have been an ancient settlement of the Phœnicians, but Greeks from Samos settled there in the sixth century B.C.



## I. B.

## PLATES 4-6.

- PLATE 4 1. Thrace or Thasos. EL. *Obv.* Centaur carrying off a nymph.  
*Rev.* Incuse. Phocaic stater. Wt. 252.5 grs.

This remarkable electrum stater of the Pangæan district of Thrace or of Thasos is of the same weight-standard as the early electrum of Cyzicus and Zeleia, I. A. 11, 12.

2. Thrace. Zæelii. Æ. *Obv.* ΙΑΙΕΛΕΩΝ. Centaur carrying off a nymph. *Rev.* Flat incuse square. Wt. 141.3 grs.

3. Thasos. Æ. *Obv.* Satyr kneeling with a nymph in his arms.  
*Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 150.2 grs.

4. Lete. Æ. *Obv.* Satyr standing opposite a nymph and holding her by the wrist. *Rev.* Incuse. Wt. 152.6 grs.

5. Lete. Æ. Similar, but of finer work. Wt. 146.6 grs.

The types of the above coins all refer to the worship of the rude forces of nature symbolised in the orgiastic rites of the Thracian Bacchus and his following (Centaur, Satyr, Mænads, &c.). Mt. Pangæum, on the summit of which was the famous oracle of Bacchus, was the religious centre of the Thracian mining tribes, whose coinage spread over the whole district north of Chalcidice, from the Nestos in the east to the Haliacmon in the west, before the time of the Persian wars.

6. Neapolis. Æ. *Obv.* Gorgon-head. *Rev.* Incuse. Wt. 147 grs.

Neapolis, opposite Thasos, was the port of the Pangæan district. Its coins follow the standard of the neighbouring mining tribes and of Thasos.

7. Acanthus. Æ. *Obv.* Lion devouring bull. *Rev.* Incuse square.  
Wt. 268 grs.

All the early coins of the cities of Chalcidice follow the Attic standard. That there were lions in this district at the time of the Persian wars we learn from Herodotus, who relates how they came down from the mountains and seized upon the beasts of burden in the army of Xerxes.



8. Mende.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Crow on the back of an ass; in the background, a vine. *Rev.* Incuse. Wt. 263.5 grs.

The Dionysiac types on the coinage of this city refer to the famous Mendæan wine.

9. Potidæa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Poseidon Hippios, on horseback, holding trident; beneath, star. *Rev.* Incuse. Wt. 271.2 grs.

This type is perhaps copied from the sacred image of Poseidon which Herodotus (viii. 129) mentions as standing in front of the city.

10. Terone.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Amphora. *Rev.* Incuse. Wt. 256.4 grs.

This coin is re-struck on a tetradrachm of Acanthus.

11. Dicæa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Cow scratching herself. *Rev.* Incuse. Wt. 38.3 grs.

Dicæa in Chalcidice was a colony of Eretria in Eubœa, whence its coin-types are derived.

12. Uncertain.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Pegasus standing. *Rev.* Incuse. Wt. 209.8 grs.

13. Uncertain.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Pegasus galloping, with dog beneath him. *Rev.* Incuse. Wt. 207 grs.

These coins were both procured at Salonica, and may have been struck at the ancient Therma, before that city was incorporated in the Macedonian kingdom.

- PLATE 5. 14. Bisaltæ.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΒΙΣΑΛΤΙΚΩΝ. Man carrying two spears standing on the further side of a horse. *Rev.* Flat incuse square. Octadrachm. Wt. 422.9 grs.

15. Edoni. Getas, king.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Man between two bulls. *Rev.* ΓΕΤΑΣ ΗΔΟΝΕΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. Incuse square. Octadrachm. Wt. 417.8 grs.

16. Orrescii.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΟΡΡΕΣΚΙΟΝ. Similar type. *Rev.* Incuse. Octadrachm. Wt. 440.3 grs.

17. Odomanti (?).  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bearded charioteer, in wicker-sided car drawn by oxen. In field above, helmet; beneath oxen, flower. *Rev.* Triskeles of human legs; between them, floral ornaments. Dodecadrachm. Wt. 624.3 grs.

The Bisaltæ, Edoni, Orrescii, Odomanti, &c., were Thracian tribes, who dwelt in the valleys of the Strymon and the Angites, to the north of the Pangæan range.



The Orrescii probably also occupied a portion of that range, as some of their coins follow the Babylonian standard. The large octadrachms, &c., of these peoples belong to the Phœnician standard introduced from Abdera. When Alexander I. of Macedon took possession of the Bisaltian territory, about B.C. 480, he adopted the Bisaltian coin types, and appears to have put an end to all coinages within his dominions except his own.

18. Corcyra.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Cow suckling calf. *Rev.* Two oblong sinkings; within which, floral pattern erroneously called Gardens of Alcinoüs. Wt. 170 grs.

The Corcyreans identified their island with the Scheria of Homer, inhabited by the Phæacians and their king Alcinoüs.

19. Phocis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bull's head facing. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 44 grs.

20. Thebes.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bœotian shield. *Rev.* A cross within a circle, the archaic form of the letter  $\Theta$ , within a deep incuse. Wt. 190 grs.

21. Eubœa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Wheel of four spokes. *Rev.* Incuse square, divided diagonally. Wt. 126 grs.

The wheel is the badge of Chalcis in Eubœa.

22. Eubœa or Ceos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Amphora. *Rev.* Incuse square, divided diagonally. Wt. 127 grs.

This vase occurs on coins of Ceos of the Æginetic standard; and it is not improbable that the first coins of that island were Euboïc in weight.

23. Eubœa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bull's head facing. *Rev.* Similar to preceding. Wt. 133.7 grs.

The bull's head may allude to the name of the island.

24. Eubœa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Gorgon-head. *Rev.* Similar, but a panther's head in one of the triangular divisions of the sunk square. Wt. 131.6 grs.

25. Eubœa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Gorgon-head. *Rev.* Bull's head facing in incuse square. Wt. 254.3 grs.

The above coins, Nos. 21-25, were formerly attributed to Athens before the time of Solon, but they have been since restored by Prof. E. Curtius to Eubœa. The Gorgon-head is probably the type of the city of Eretria,



as the wheel is of Chalcis. The tetradrachm, No. 25, probably dates from the time when the Pisistratidæ were exiles in Eubœa.

PLATE 6. 26. Athens (?).  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Owl to left. *Rev.* Incuse square, diagonally divided. Wt. 124 grs.

27. Athens.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* AΘE. Owl and olive branch in incuse square. Wt. 264·8 grs.

28. Athens.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar. Wt. 257 grs.

These two tetradrachms are fine examples of the archaic style of art in Hellas. It is probable that they are not much later than the time of Solon, or, in other words, of about the middle of the sixth century B.C. At this remote period Athens seems to have been one of the few cities which made use of double dies (reverse as well as obverse) for the coinage.

29. Ægina.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Sea-tortoise. *Rev.* Incuse square, divided into eight compartments. Wt. 192 grs.

Phidon, king of Argos (8th cent. B.C.), is said to have been the first to introduce weights and measures into European Greece, and Ægina was the first town in Europe to strike coins. It is probable that the Æginetic standard is that which was introduced by Phidon.

30. Corinth.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Pegasus prancing; beneath, koppa. *Rev.* Incuse square, divided into eight triangular compartments. Wt. 128·3 grs.

This is the earliest coinage of Corinth. It may date from the time of Periander, B.C. 625-585.

31. Corinth.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Pegasus standing; beneath, koppa. *Rev.* Incuse of peculiar form, resembling the so-called "swastica" pattern. Wt. 131·3 grs.

These thin flat coins of Corinth are also of a very early period, though later than the preceding.

32. Crete. Cnossus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* The Minotaur, in the shape of a man with the head of a bull, kneeling on one knee and holding a stone in his hand. *Rev.* Labyrinth of "swastica" pattern, the four corners consisting of deep incuse squares. Wt. 184·8 grs.

This is an early representation of the famous labyrinth built by Dædalus, the home of the Minotaur.



33. Ceos. Goresia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Sepia and dolphin. *Rev.* Incuse similar to that of No. 30. Wt. 180 grs.

The coinage of Ceos at first followed the Euboic standard. This coin of Goresia is of the Æginetic weight, and of about the middle of the sixth century.

34. Naxos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Cantharus wreathed with ivy and grapes. *Rev.* Incuse square quartered. Wt. 187 grs.

35. Paros.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Goat kneeling and looking back. *Rev.* Incuse square, in eight triangular compartments. Wt. 187.5 grs.

36. Siphnos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Eagle flying. *Rev.* Similar to No. 34. Wt. 197 grs.

The early coins of the Cyclades are all of this globular fabric, and follow the Æginetic standard.



## I. C.

## PLATES 7-9.

PLATE 7. 1. Etruria. Populonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Gorgon-head, beneath which X (mark of value). *Rev.* Plain. Wt. 129.5 grs.

This is one of the most ancient coins of Etruria, although possibly not earlier than 480. Both the weight-standard and the type of this Etruscan money seems to be derived from Eubœa (cf. I. B. 24).

2. Campania. Cumæ.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of nymph. *Rev.* KYME. Mussel with marine plant. Wt. 117.2 grs.

The coins of the Campanian cities are from the earliest times struck on both sides.

3. Calabria. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* TARA  $\zeta$  (retrograde). Apollo Hyacinthus kneeling, holding lyre and flower. *Rev.* Same type incuse. Wt. 111.6 grs.

4. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Same inscription. Taras riding on dolphin; beneath, scallop shell. *Rev.* Same type incuse. Wt. 123 grs.

The oldest coins of Tarentum, with those of many of the neighbouring Greek cities of Southern Italy, are distinguished from all other early Greek coins by their having, instead of the plain incuse square, an incuse type on the reverse. All the coins of this style are probably anterior to B.C. 500.

5. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Wheel. Wt. 122 grs.

6. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* TARA  $\zeta$ . Taras riding on dolphin, holding cuttle-fish. *Rev.* TARA  $\zeta$  (retrograde). Sea-horse; beneath, scallop shell. Wt. 124.5 grs.

7. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* TARA  $\zeta$ . Taras seated on dolphin; beneath, scallop shell. *Rev.* Head of Taras, of archaic style, wearing necklace. Wt. 122 grs.

We learn from Aristotle that the youthful figure seated on the dolphin, which is the most common type on the coins of this city, was intended for Taras, a son of Poseidon, from whom the city is said to have derived its name.

8. Lucania. Laüs.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΓΑΦ  $\zeta$ . Man-headed bull, looking back. *Rev.* NOM. Same type incuse. Wt. 120.9 grs.

The inscription on this coin ( $\Lambda\alpha\tilde{\nu}\iota\upsilon\sigma$ ) is begun on the obverse and completed on the reverse.



9. Laüs.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\Lambda\Lambda\zeta$  (retrograde). Man-headed bull, looking back; in exergue, acorn. *Rev.* Same inscription. Man-headed bull. Wt. 123.7 grs.

10, 11. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{M}\text{E}\text{T}\text{A}$ . Ear of corn. *Rev.* Same type incuse. Wt. 124.2 and 123.8 grs.

No. 11, which is less spread than No. 10, is re-struck upon a Corinthian stater similar to I. B. 31. The ear of corn refers to the fertility of the territory of Metapontum, which was so great that the people of Metapontum were able to dedicate at Delphi "a golden harvest" (Strab. vi. 264).

12. Posidonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{M}\text{O}\text{T}$  (=ΠΟΣ retrograde). Poseidon naked but for chlamys, which hangs across his shoulders, wielding trident. *Rev.* Same type incuse, except inscription, which is in raised letters. Wt. 115.5 grs.

PLATE 8. 13. Posidonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΠΟΜΕΣΔΑΝΣΑΤΑΜ (Ποσειδανιατᾶς). Similar type. *Rev.* ΠΟΜΕΙΔΑ. Bull. Wt. 122 grs.

At Posidonia, as at the other Achæan towns of Southern Italy, the flat coins with an incuse type on the reverse give place at an early period to pieces of smaller dimensions, thicker, and having a type in relief on both sides.

14. Siris and Pyxus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΜΟΨΖΡΖΜ (Σιρίνος). Bull, with head turned back. *Rev.* ΠΥ+ΟΕΜ (Πυξόες). Same type incuse. Wt. 120.5 grs.

Monetary alliances of this kind between two towns are not unusual in the sixth century in Southern Italy. The reverse inscription, Πυξόους, is the name of the town in the nominative; Σιρίνος is an adjective, also in the nominative case; sub. νοῦμος.

15. Sybaris.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* VM (Συ). Bull, with head turned back. *Rev.* Same type incuse. Wt. 121.8 grs.

Sybaris was colonized from Achæa about B.C. 720, and it enjoyed unexampled prosperity until B.C. 510, when it was destroyed by Croton.

16. Velia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* VEAH. Female head, of archaic style. *Rev.* Lion, above which B. Wt. 123.5 grs.

Velia was founded in B.C. 544, by the Phocæans



who left their native city rather than submit to the Persians. The lion is a common type on coins of the Phocæan colonies.

17. Bruttii. Caulonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* KAVΛ. Naked figure, holding in his raised right hand a branch, and on his outstretched left arm a small running figure with winged feet, which also holds a branch; in front, a stag, looking back. *Rev.* Same type incuse, but small figure wanting. Wt. 128 grs.

This type has been explained by Garrucci as an impersonation of the promontory Cocinthus holding the Wind-god Zephyrus.

18. Caulonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* KAVΛ (retrograde). Similar type. *Rev.* Same inscription. Stag; in field, branch. Wt. 122.6 grs.

The same change of fabric is noticeable here as on coins of Tarentum, Nos. 4 and 5; Laüs, 8 and 9; Posidonia, 12 and 13.

19. Croton.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* QPO. Tripod. *Rev.* Same type, incuse. Wt. 115.7 grs.

20. Croton.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Same inscription and type. *Rev.* Flying eagle, incuse. Wt. 123.6 grs.

The earliest coins of Croton, an Achæan colony founded about B.C. 700, resemble in fabric those of the other Achæan cities, but, unlike those of Caulonia, Sybaris, &c., the series of its money is prolonged to a late period.

21. Croton and Sybaris.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Same inscription and type. *Rev.* VM (Συ). Bull, looking back. Wt. 123.9 grs.

This federal money of Croton and Sybaris together is of considerable value as an indication of the style and fabric in use before the great war which terminated, B.C. 510, in the destruction of Sybaris.

22. Rhegium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Charioteer in biga drawn by mules. *Rev.* RECINON (retrograde). Hare. Wt. 261.3 grs.

Aristotle states that Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium B.C. 494-476, having gained a victory at Olympia with the mule-car, ἀπήνη, struck coins for Rhegium on which the mule-car was represented. This is one of the coins alluded to by the philosopher.



23. Terina.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΤΕΡΨΝΑ. Head of Terina. *Rev.* ΝΣΚΑ (retrograde). Nike Apteros, wearing long chiton, with diplois, standing. She holds branch. The whole in olive-wreath. Wt. 123.5 grs.

Terina was a colony of Croton. Its coins are of great beauty, but little is known of its history.

- PLATE 9. 24. Sicily. Agrigentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΑΚΡΑΚΑΝΤΟΣ. Eagle. *Rev.* Crab. Wt. 129.5 grs.

25. Catana.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Man-headed bull; above, water-fowl; beneath, river-fish. *Rev.* ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΝ. Nike, holding wreath, walking to the left. Wt. 266.8 grs.

If this coin of Catana does not belong to the period before B.C. 476, when the inhabitants were expelled by Hiero I. of Syracuse, and the name of the city changed to *Ætna*, it must be brought down to B.C. 461, when the Catanæans were reinstated.

26. Gela.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* <ΕΛΑΣ. Fore-part of man-headed bull (River-god). *Rev.* Quadriga, the horses crowned by flying Nike. Wt. 265 grs.

Gelon, the tyrant of Gela, conquered in the chariot-race at Olympia, in B.C. 488. The reverse-type of this coin may commemorate the event.

27. Himera.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Cock. *Rev.* Four incuse triangles arranged like the sails of a mill. Wt. 89.5 grs.

The most ancient coins of the towns Himera, Naxos, and Zancle in Sicily, and Rhegium and Cumæ in Italy, follow the *Æginetic* standard. All these cities are Chalcidic colonies. The coins of this standard struck at Himera are all previous to B.C. 481, when Theron of Agrigentum seized Himera and introduced the Attic standard.

28. Leontini.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Quadriga, the horses crowned by Nike. *Rev.* ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ. Lion's head with open jaws; around, four barley-corns. Wt. 264.3 grs.

This coin belongs, like No. 26 of Gela, to the time when Gelon was master of Leontini. The lion's head on the reverse is a *type parlant*.

29. Zancle.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΔΑΝΚΛΕ. Dolphin within a curved object representing the harbour of Zancle. *Rev.* Shallow incuse, divided into several compartments; in the centre, a shell. Wt. 85.6 grs.

The name of Zancle was derived from the old Sicilian word *Dancle*, a sickle, and had reference to the form of the harbour. The town was afterwards called Messana.



30. **Messana.**  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of lion, facing. *Rev.* MESSENION.  
Calf's head. Wt. 267.1 grs.

After the taking of Miletus, B.C. 494, a band of Samians sailed to Sicily, and under the advice of Anaxilaus of Rhegium seized the city of Zancle. Anaxilaus soon afterwards sent a mixed colony to Zancle, and changed its name to Messana. The Samian types of this coin show that it dates from this period, circ. B.C. 490-480.

31. **Naxus.**  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Dionysus, with pointed beard and long hair, wearing ivy-wreath. *Rev.* NAXION. Bunch of grapes.  
Wt. 87.2 grs.

Naxus was conquered by Hippocrates of Gela, in B.C. 498. The earliest coins of this city of Æginetic weight are anterior to this conquest.

32. **Segesta.**  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Hound looking back; above, shell, *murex*. *Rev.* ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΙΒ (= Σεγεσταίη for Σεγεσταίη). Head of Trojan damsel Segesta. Wt. 127.3 grs.

This city was said to have been founded by Egestus (the Acestes of Virgil), the son of Segesta, by the river-god Crimissus, who appeared to her in the form of a dog.

33. **Selinus.**  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Selinon-leaf. *Rev.* Incuse square of twelve divisions, the alternate ones deeper. Wt. 128 grs.

This city derived its name from the plant selinon (parsley), which grew there in abundance.

34. **Syracuse.**  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑ. Quadriga. *Rev.* Incuse square, divided into four quarters; in the centre an incuse circle contains a female head of archaic style. Wt. 267.4 grs.

This tetradrachm belongs to the time of the oligarchy of the Geomori, who ruled Syracuse before Gelon became tyrant there in B.C. 485.

35. **Syracuse.**  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΦΟΣΙΟΝ. Female head, of fine archaic style, surrounded by four dolphins. *Rev.* Quadriga, above which Nike alighting upon the yoke, and placing her hand upon the head of one of the horses. Wt. 263.6 grs.

The delicate work of this coin is extremely remarkable for the time (the reign of Gelon, B.C. 485-478) to which it belongs. The head surrounded by dolphins is that of the nymph Arethusa. The Olympian victory of Gelon is commemorated here, as at Gela, by the Victory, who crowns the horses of the chariot.



## PERIOD II.—CIRCA B.C. 480-400.

THE coins of this period, which coincides with that of the Athenian supremacy, may be divided broadly into two classes, ( $\alpha$ ) those which resemble more or less the archaic coins of Period I., and ( $\beta$ ) those which border upon the coins of the fully developed art of Period III.

As a geographical order is adhered to in each section, early and late coins within the above limits are sometimes to be found side by side.

In Asia Minor the important commercial city of Cyzicus, on the Propontis, gradually obtained something like a monopoly of coining electrum, the Great King retaining in his own hands that of coining pure gold.

In European Greece the Athenian coinage had by far the largest circulation, and obtained so high a reputation, not only in Europe, but even in the far East, for purity of metal and accuracy of weight, that it was found inadvisable to make any improvement in the types, lest its circulation should be affected.

The Corinthian money had also a wide circulation, chiefly however towards the West. The coins of Elis, unlike those of Athens and Corinth, present a great number of types and a continued development in style.

In Italy the coinage of Tarentum is the richest. In Sicily Syracuse affords a larger variety of types than any other Greek city, and on this series the progress in style from archaic to fine art may be traced step by step.

During this transitional period a great advance is noticeable in the technical skill with which the dies of the coins are prepared. The rude incuse square is generally superseded by a regular incuse square, containing sometimes a device, sometimes a more or less ornamental quartering, together with the name of the city or of the magistrate under whose jurisdiction the coin was issued. In Asia Minor the incuse square is for the most part retained down to a later date than in European Greece.

Artistically the devices on the coinage of this period are characterised by an increased delicacy in the render-



ing of details and a truer understanding of the anatomical structure of the human body, and towards the close of the period by greater freedom of movement, every effort being then directed to realize ideal conceptions, a complete mastery of technical skill having been attained during the preceding transitional stage.

The chief sculptors with whose works the coins of this period are contemporary are the following:—

- Class *a*. Sicyon—Canachus and Aristocles.  
 Ægina—Callon and Onatas.  
 Argos—Ageladas, B.C. 508–452.  
 Rhegium—Pythagoras, before B.C. 450.  
 Athens—Calamis and Myron.  
 Class *β*. Athens—Myron, Phidias, and Alcamenes.  
 Peloponnesus—Polycletus, Pæonius of Mende.

The principal extant works are:—

- Class *a*. The sculptures of the Temple of Athena at Ægina. Munich. Casts in British Museum.  
 Class *β*. Marble copy of Myron's Discobolus in the Palazzo Massimi, Rome. Another in British Museum.  
 Parthenon sculptures. British Museum.  
 The sculptures of the Theseium and of the Temple of Nike Apteros. Athens.  
 Sculptures of the Temple of Zeus. Olympia. Casts in Berlin.  
 Metopes of the third temple at Selinus. Palermo.  
 The frieze of the Temple of Apollo at Phigaleia. British Museum.  
 Caryatides of the Erechtheum. Athens. (One in the British Museum.)  
 Marble copy of the Doryphoros of Polycletus. Naples.  
 Marble copies of the Diadumenos of Polycletus. British Museum.  
 Victory by Pæonius. Olympia.



## II. A.

## PLATES 10-11.

PLATE 10. 1, 2. Persia. *A*, daric (wt. 129 grs.), and *Æ*, siglos (wt. 84 grs.).  
As I. A. 17, but of later style.

3. Uncertain electrum stater. *Obv.* Horse prancing; beneath, flower. *Rev.* Incuse square, quartered. Wt. 215.3 grs.
4. Uncertain electrum stater. *Obv.* Sow. *Rev.* Incuse square, quartered. Wt. 216 grs.
5. Uncertain electrum stater. *Obv.* Cock; above which, floral ornament. *Rev.* Incuse square, quartered. Wt. 216 grs.

These three staters of the Phoenician standard appear to be of later date than Nos. 8 and 9 of Period I. They are not to be confounded with the Cyzicenes, which follow a different monetary system.

6-19. Cyzicus, &c. EL.

Electrum staters of Cyzicus, of early style. Cyzicus appears to have had a monopoly of coining these staters and the hectæ, which circulated in immense numbers throughout the ancient world from about B.C. 478 down to 387, and perhaps later. They are frequently mentioned both by writers and in inscriptions. The tunny-fish is the mint-mark of Cyzicus; the types are extremely numerous. Of the above, the most interesting are No. 12, which represents the two golden eagles on the omphalos of Apollo at Delphi, which are mentioned by Pindar (*Pyth.* iv. 4), and No. 14, Cecrops, half man and half serpent, holding an olive-branch. The weight of the stater is about 248 grs. No. 15 is a hecte of Cyzicus (wt. 41 grs.), Nos. 16-19, hectæ of Phocæa (wt. 40-38 grs.); the mint-mark on these being a small seal in addition to the coin type. No. 17 has also the head of a seal as the badge of Phocæa. The hectæ of Phocæa of this period are of comparatively pure metal, but afterwards they obtained a bad reputation throughout Greece for the base character of the gold of which they were composed. Hesychius, s. v. *Φωκαίς . . . τὸ κάκιστον χρυσίον.*



20. Sinope.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of nymph Sinope. *Rev.* ΣΙΝΩ. Sea-eagle carrying dolphin in his talons. Wt. 88.4 grs.

Sinope was the wealthiest Greek city on the coasts of the Euxine, of which its fleet was mistress as far as the entrance of the Bosphorus. On its currency the city is likened to a sea-eagle seizing its prey in the waters.

21. Apollonia ad Rhyndacum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* A. Anchor. Magistrate's name. Wt. 226.4 grs.

22. Apollonia ad Rhyndacum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Anchor. *Rev.* Gorgon-head. Wt. 50 grs.

This city stood on a small island or promontory through which the Rhyndacus flows before emptying itself into the Propontis. These coins were formerly attributed to Astacus in Bithynia. They may be a little later than B.C. 400.

23. Lampsacus. EL. *Obv.* Half sea-horse, in vine-wreath. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 235 grs.

One of the "Lampsacene staters" mentioned in Attic inscriptions, together with staters of Cyzicus. About the end of the fifth century these coins were superseded by a currency in pure gold. (See III. A. 15-19.) The sea-horse is a symbol of Poseidon.

24. Pordosilene.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo, wearing tænia. *Rev.* ΠΟΡΔΟΣΙΑ. Lyre, in incuse square. Wt. 61 grs.

Pordosilene was one of the little islands called Hecatonnesi in the channel between Lesbos and the mainland.

25. Dardanus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Naked male figure on horseback. *Rev.* ΔΑΡ. Cock, in incuse square. Wt. 72.7 grs.

The reverse of this coin bears a monogram composed of the letters  $\Sigma\text{H}$ , on which account it has been attributed to Zenis, satrap of Æolis, under Artaxerxes Mnemon. The figure on horseback has been erroneously supposed to represent the famous queen Mania, his wife, and successor in the satrapy.

26. Scepsis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΚΗΨΙΟΝ. Forepart of Pegasus. *Rev.* Fir-tree and grapes. Wt. 59 grs.

Scepsis had belonged to Mania, but after her death Dercyllidas the Spartan got possession of this town, and restored the sovereign power to the citizens, B.C. 399. This is perhaps the date of the coin.



PLATE 11. 27. Methymna.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Boar. *Rev.* Head of Athena, her helmet adorned with Pegasus. ΜΑΘΥΜΝΑΙΟΣ, in archaic characters, on both sides. Wt. 124.6 grs.

The pure archaic style of the head of Athena, the ancient forms of the letters, and the Euboic weight of the coin, mark it as not much, if at all, later than B.C. 480.

28. Mytilene.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Two calves' heads face to face; between them a tree. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 169 grs.

This coin, in spite of its globular form, is not of archaic work; neither is the metal pure. It seems, therefore, to belong to the latter part of the fifth century.

29. Clazomenæ.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Forepart of winged boar. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 108 grs.

An early coin, but probably not before B.C. 480. *Ælian* relates that a winged Boar was said to have ravaged in ancient days the Clazomenian fields.

30. Colophon.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ (retrograde). Head of Apollo, laureate. *Rev.* Lyre in incuse square. Wt. 83 grs.

A coin of Colophon under Persian rule; the weight is that of the Persian siglos, and the style of art transitional.

31. Ephesus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΕΦΕΣΙΟΝ. Bee. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 205 grs.

This Ephesian silver stater belongs to about the middle of the fifth century. The bee is connected with the worship of the Ephesian Artemis, and was the badge of the city.

32. Erythræ.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Naked youth holding in a prancing horse, which is stung by a bee or wasp. *Rev.* ΕΡΥΘ. Flower in incuse square. Wt. 72 grs.

A coin of the best transitional style; the bee is probably only the symbol of a magistrate.

33. Teos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Griffin with forepaw raised; above, a bearded mask. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 178 grs.

34. Chios.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Sphinx, seated before amphora; above which, bunch of grapes. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 235.7 grs.

Chios was famed for its wine, and the Sphinx is a symbol of Dionysus. This stater is not of the first currency of the island, but belongs to the period of the Athenian dominion, B.C. 478-412.



35. Samos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lion's scalp. *Rev.*  $\Sigma A$ . Forepart of ox, in incuse square. Wt. 203 grs.

A coin of the latter end of the fifth century. The ox was the symbol of Hera, the tutelary goddess of Samos.

36. Cos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $KO\Sigma$ . Naked athlete, preparing to hurl the discus; behind him the prize tripod. *Rev.* Crab in incuse square. Wt. 250 grs.

Cos, Lindus, Ialysus, Camirus, and Cnidus made up the Dorian Pentapolis. The temple of the Triopian Apollo near Cnidus was the central point of this union.

37. Termera.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $TYMNO$ . Herakles kneeling. *Rev.*  $TEPMEPIKON$ . Lion's head in incuse square. Wt. 72.4 grs.

This highly interesting little coin was procured by Sir Charles Newton in the island of Cos. The obverse bears the name of Tymnes, a despot of Termera about the middle of the fifth century. He was probably a son of Histiaëus the son of Tymnes of Termera, whom Herodotus mentions as serving in the fleet of Xerxes in B.C. 480.

38. Lycia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* Head of Persian satrap in incuse circle. Wt. 129 grs.

The head of the Persian satrap on this coin is, if a portrait, the earliest which occurs on a coin. The date, judging by style, is about B.C. 400.

39. Aspendus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Warrior armed with shield and spear (style archaic). *Rev.*  $E\Sigma\Gamma$ . Triskeles or Three-legs, and lion, both running, the whole in incuse square. Wt. 163 grs.

The triskeles, like the wheel, is supposed by some to be a symbol of the sun. This opinion is borne out by its combination on this coin with the lion, a well-known solar symbol.

40. Cyprus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bull, above which the Egyptian winged scarabæus, and in front the crux ansata; beneath, in the Cyprian character,  $ARI$ . *Rev.* Eagle with spread wings, in incuse square. Wt. 168.5 grs.

This is a coin of a king of Paphos, called perhaps Aristophantus. Egyptian and Persian symbols are frequent on Cyprian monuments. The Cyprians derived them from the Phœnicians.

41. Cyprus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Ram, accompanied by the name of Euelthon, in the Cyprian character. *Rev.* Crux ansata in incuse square. Wt. 169.5 grs.



Euelthon was one of the Teukrid kings of Salamis. The ram is a symbol of Aphrodite Pandemos.

42. Cyprus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Herakles, with bow and club, advancing; the lion's skin hangs behind him. *Rev.* BAALMELEK, in Phœnician characters. Lion, seated; in field, ram's head. Wt. 166 grs.

43. Cyprus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* AZBAAL, in Phœnician characters. Lion devouring stag. Wt. 169.6 grs.

Baalmelek (479-449) and Azbaal (449-425) were Phœnician kings of Citium in Cyprus. They shared the hegemony of the island with the Greek kings of Salamis.



## II. B.

## PLATES 12-14.

- PLATE 12. 1. Abdera.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΜΟΡ. Griffin; in the field, a dancing satyr. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 230.5 grs.

The griffin on the coins of Abdera is derived from the money of Teos (see above, I. A. 24). The name of the magistrate, Smordotormus, is apparently Thracian.

2. Aenus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hermes, of fine transitional style. *Rev.* ΑΙΝΙ. Goat; in field, ivy-leaf within crescent. Wt. 248.9 grs.

3. Byzantium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΓΥ. Cow standing on dolphin. *Rev.* Incuse square, granulated. Wt. 229.9 grs.

The type of the coins of Byzantium is almost identical with that of those of Chalcedon on the opposite side of the Bosphorus, the name of which is referred to the cow, Io, who is fabled to have crossed here from one continent to the other.

4. Maronea.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΜΑΡΩΝ. Horse, prancing; above, cantharus. *Rev.* ΕΠΙ ΜΗΤΡΟΔΟΤΟ. Vine enclosed in square. Wt. 212.6 grs.

Maron, the mythical founder of this city, was a grandson of Bacchus. Maronea was famous for the excellence of its wine.

5. Seuthes I.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Armed horseman. *Rev.* ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ. (The striking of Seuthes.) Wt. 132.5 grs.

Seuthes, king of the Thracian Odrysæ, succeeded Sitalces B.C. 424. He was friendly to the Athenians, who admitted him to the privileges of citizenship. Another coin of Seuthes is known, reading ΣΕΥΘΑ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΝ.

6. Thasos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Satyr, kneeling, with a nymph in his arms. *Rev.* Incuse square. Wt. 129 grs.

7. Thasos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of bearded Bacchus, wearing wreath of ivy. *Rev.* ΘΑΣΙΟΝ. Herakles, drawing bow. Wt. 229.1 grs.

The remarkable change of fabric, as well as standard, in the coinage of Thasos, which is noticeable in comparing Nos. 6 and 7, probably took place about B.C. 411, when the democracy in the island was overthrown.



8. Acanthus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lion devouring bull. *Rev.* AKANΘION.  
A square, the four quarters of which are granulated. Wt. 219.5 grs.

About the year B.C. 424, the time of Brasidas, the Chalcidian towns generally exchanged the Attic for the Phœnician standard. This coin of Acanthus is of the later system, after B.C. 424.

9. Mende.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Dionysus on ass; in front, crow seated in a vine, and beneath ass, a dog. *Rev.* ΜΕΝΔΑΙΟΝ. Vine with grapes.  
Wt. 260 grs.

A tetradrachm of the Attic standard, struck about the middle of the fifth century B.C. The Dionysiac types of this city refer to the famous Mendæan wine.

10. Olynthus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Charioteer driving quadriga. *Rev.* Eagle flying, in incuse square. Wt. 255.6 grs.

This is an archaic tetradrachm of the important city of Olynthus, struck soon after B.C. 479, when the Bottiæans were expelled from Olynthus and the Chalcidian population restored by Artabazus. The type may commemorate an Olympian victory in the chariot race.

11. Alexander I. of Macedon, B.C. 498-454.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Man carrying two spears, standing on the farther side of a horse. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ, round an incuse square, containing a quadripartite square. Wt. 447.5 grs.

An octadrachm of Alexander I., of the type and standard of the coins of the Bisaltæ; struck after his acquisition of the Bisaltian silver mines in 480.

12. Archelaus I., B.C. 413-399.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Horseman wearing kausia and chlamys, and armed with two spears. *Rev.* ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ.  
Forepart of goat to right, in incuse square. Wt. 157.5 grs.

- PLATE 13. 13. Larissa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Man seizing bull by the horns. In ex. ΤΟ.  
*Rev.* ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ. Horse galloping; the whole in incuse square.  
Wt. 94 grs.

The Thessalian youths were renowned for their skill in catching bulls and taming horses.

14. Corcyra.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Cow suckling calf. *Rev.* ΚΟΡ. Floral pattern, so-called gardens of Alcinoüs. Wt. 169 grs.

Cf. I. B. 18.

- 15-18. Thebes.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bœotian buckler. *Rev.* Incuse square, in which — (15) ΘΕΒΑ. Harmonia, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of Cadmus, seated, holding helmet. Wt. 185 grs.



- (16) ΘΕΒ. Herakles, walking, holding bow and club. Wt. 185 grs. (17) ΘΕΒΑΙΟΣ. Herakles stringing his bow. Wt. 188 grs. (18) ΘΕΒΑΙΟΝ. Herakles carrying off the Delphic tripod. Wt. 184 grs.

These Theban coins are fine examples of the style of art immediately preceding that of Phidias. They are all previous to 430.

- 19-23. Athens. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΑΘΕ. Owl and olive-branch, in incuse square. (19) Decadrachm (wt. 659 grs.); (20) Tetradrachm (wt. 265 grs.); (21) Didrachm (wt. 129 grs.); (22) Drachm (wt. 65 grs.); (23) Hemidrachm (wt. 32.5 grs.).

It is instructive to compare these coins with I. B. 27, 28; the later coins are "archaistic," the earlier truly archaic in style. The archaic style and execution of the Athenian money is to be accounted for by the fact that any alteration in the appearance of coins having so wide a circulation as those of Athens might have damaged their credit. This fixed hieratic character of the coinage of one of the greatest Hellenic cities remains, however, an isolated fact in Greek numismatics.

24. Ægina. *Æ.* *Obv.* ΑΙ. Land tortoise. *Rev.* Incuse square divided into five compartments, within which the letters ΝΙ and dolphin. Wt. 189 grs.

The coins of Ægina were popularly called *χελόνας*. This island ceased to strike silver money in B.C. 456, when it became part of the Athenian empire.

25. Corinth. *Æ.* *Obv.* Pegasus; beneath, koppa. *Rev.* Head of Pallas; behind, koppa. Wt. 132.5 grs.

The staters of Corinth were sometimes called *πῶλοι*, on account of the Pegasus which they bore. In the earliest period the name of the city was spelt with a koppa (Q instead of K), which is afterwards retained as a distinguishing mark on its coinage. Next to the money of Athens, that of Corinth had the widest circulation in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., especially in the districts to the north of the Corinthian Gulf, and in Sicily and Southern Italy.

- PLATE 14. 26-34. Elis. *Æ.* (26) *Obv.* Eagle, with serpent. *Rev.* F A. Thunderbolt. Wt. 182 grs. (27) *Obv.* F A E I O N. Eagle, with serpent. *Rev.* F A. Nike running, carrying wreath. Wt. 185.2 grs. (28) Similar, of later style. Wt. 185 grs. (29) *Obv.* Head of the Olympian Zeus. *Rev.* F A. Thunderbolt, in laurel-



wreath. Wt. 185 grs. (30) *Obv.* Head of Hera, wearing upright stephanos. *Rev.* FA. Thunderbolt, in wreath. Wt. 187 grs. (31) *Obv.* Eagle devouring hare. *Rev.* FA. Nike seated on a base. In the exergue, a branch of laurel. Wt. 183 grs. [The reverse type of this coin was copied by Mr. T. Wyon, the engraver of the medal struck to commemorate the battle of Waterloo.] (32) *Obv.* Eagle's head and leaf of bryonia (?). *Rev.* FA. Thunderbolt, in wreath. Wt. 185 grs. (33) *Obv.* Eagle devouring ram. *Rev.* FA. Thunderbolt. Wt. 190.8 grs. (34) *Obv.* Eagle devouring hare. *Rev.* FAΛEION. Thunderbolt, with two wings; one extremity ornamented. Wt. 183 grs.

The series of the staters of Elis is one of the most varied and beautiful in the whole range of Greek coins. Artists of the highest abilities were employed at this mint. The types refer to the worship of Zeus and Hera at Olympia. The digamma was not abandoned on the coins of Elis until Roman times.

35-38. Crete. *Æ.* (35) Gortyna. *Obv.* Europa seated in tree. *Rev.* ΓΟΠΤΥΝΙΟΝ (retrograde). Bull. Wt. 189 grs. (36) Itanus. *Obv.* Triton striking with trident. *Rev.* ITA. Two marine serpents, face to face. Wt. 173 grs. (37) Phæstus. *Obv.* CEΛXANOCΣ (retrograde). Velchanos (a Cretan form of Zeus) seated on the stump of a tree, with a cock on his knees. *Rev.* ΦΑΙCΤ. (retrograde) Bull. Wt. 182.8 grs. (38) Phæstus. *Obv.* Herakles contending with the Lernæan Hydra; at his feet is the crab. *Rev.* ΦΑΙCΤΙΟΝ. Bull. Wt. 181 grs.

The coins of the Cretan cities are remarkable for the unconventional style in which the subjects represented are treated. Some of them are very fine works of art, others surprisingly barbarous. The coins of Gortyna refer to the abduction of Europa by Zeus, in the form of a bull. The assistance rendered by the crab to the hydra (No. 38) is mentioned by Apollodorus (Biblioth. ii. 5, 2). Some of these Cretan coins may with equal probability be given to the earlier half of the next century, as many of them are re-struck on coins of Cyrene which can hardly be earlier than B.C. 400.

39. Eubœa. Eretria. *Æ.* *Obv.* Io, as a cow, scratching herself; on her back a bird. *Rev.* E. Cuttle-fish. Wt. 265 grs.

In Eubœa the spot was shown on which Io was believed to have been killed, as well as the cave in which she gave birth to Epaphus. The bird on the cow's back is perhaps Zeus, who, in the form of a bird, guided Hermes to the place where Hera had tied Io to a tree.



## II. C.

## PLATES 15-17.

- PLATE 15. 1. Etruria.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Winged Gorgon running, holding in either hand a serpent. *Rev.*  $\odot\epsilon\iota\iota$ . Archaic wheel, having long axle-beam crossed by two bands curving outwards. Wt. 171.6 grs.

This coin has been attributed to Fæsulæ. The Gorgon is the symbol of the worship of the moon-goddess, the wheel of that of the sun-god (cf. II. A. 39; III. C. 2). The date may be about the middle of the fifth century, or earlier. The weight-standard is Persic.

2. Campania. Cumæ.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Female head. *Rev.*  $\kappa\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$  (retrograde). Mussel shell; above which, pistrix (sea-serpent). Wt. 115.9 grs.

This coin may be assigned to the period of prosperity which Cumæ enjoyed after her deliverance from the Etruscans by Hiero I. of Syracuse, B.C. 474.

3. Neapolis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena; helmet bound with olive. *Rev.*  $\text{ΝΕΠΟΝΙΤΕΣ}$  (in archaic characters). Man-headed bull. Wt. 115 grs.

4. Calabria. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{TAPANTINON}$ . Taras, naked, helmeted, holding a plume and round shield; seated on back of dolphin; beneath which, fish. *Rev.* Man, seated, holding distaff at which a young panther jumps. Wt. 122.9 grs.

The seated figure may represent the Demos of Tarentum. The presence of  $\Omega$  on this coin compels us to place it in the last years of the fifth century.

5. Lucania. Heraclea.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.*  $\text{HE}$ . Lion. Wt. 20.8 grs.

Heraclea was founded by the Tarentines, B.C. 433. This is one of its earliest coins.

6. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{META}$ . Ear of corn. *Rev.* Apollo, naked, holding branch and bow. Wt. 123.6 grs.

7. Thurium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena; helmet bound with olive; above,  $\Phi$ . *Rev.*  $\text{ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ}$ . Bull, walking, with head lowered; beneath, bird. In exergue, fish. Wt. 119.1 grs.

Thurium, on the Tarentine Gulf, was one of the latest of all the Greek colonies in Italy. It was colonized from Athens about B.C. 443, and occupied a position near the site of the deserted Sybaris. The style of the head of Athena on this coin may be compared with II. C. 3 of Neapolis.



8. Velia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Female head, wearing diadem of pearls. *Rev.*  $\text{VEΛΗΤΕΩΝ}$ . Lion; above which, owl flying. Wt. 117.6 grs.

9. Bruttii. Caulonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Apollo, naked, holding branch; left arm extended; on either side of him, a dolphin. *Rev.*  $\text{ΚΑΥΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΣ}$ . Stag. Wt. 122.8 grs.

None of the money of this city appears to be later in date than the end of the fifth century B.C.

10. Croton.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Eagle perched on the capital of a column of the Ionic order; in the field, a laurel-branch. *Rev.*  $\text{QPO}$ . Tripod, with a fillet attached to one handle. Wt. 116 grs.

This is the tripod of the Pythian Apollo who was worshipped at Croton, in a temple called the Pythion.

11. Pandosia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙΑ}$  (in archaic characters). Head of nymph Pandosia, wearing broad diadem; the whole in laurel-wreath. *Rev.*  $\text{ΚΡΑΘΙΣ}$  (in archaic characters). River Crathis naked, standing, holding patera and olive-branch; at his feet, a fish. Wt. 104.7 grs.

The archaic forms of the letters on this coin are not consistent with the style of art, which is that of the middle or latter portion of the fifth century. The inscription is therefore an affectation of archaism.

12. Rhegium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lion's scalp, facing. *Rev.*  $\text{RECINOS}$ . Bearded figure, naked to waist, seated, his right resting on staff; beneath his seat, a dog. The whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 267.6 grs.

The seated figure on this coin, like that on II. C. 4 of Tarentum, may represent the Demos of the city. Coins of this type may date from the time of the expulsion of the despots, B.C. 461.

13. Terina.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Nike, wearing across forehead diadem ornamented with honeysuckle pattern; behind,  $\Phi$ ; the whole in laurel-wreath. *Rev.*  $\text{ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ}$ . Winged Nike or Eirene, seated on vase, holding caduceus and bird. Wt. 119.5 grs.

This is one of the most exquisite productions of the art of die-engraving. The  $\Phi$  on the obverse is the artist's signature. Nos. II. C. 7, of Thurium, and III. C. 22, of Pandosia, appear to be by the same engraver, who was doubtless well known in Southern Italy. All the finest coins of Terina of this period are by him.

PLATE 16. 14. Sicily. Agrigentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{AKP}$ . Eagle devouring serpent; beneath, two pellets. *Rev.* Crab; beneath, magistrate's name,  $\text{ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ}$ . Wt. 20.4 grs.

About the year B.C. 412, gold money appears to have



been first coined in Sicily. The gold coins of this first issue are all small. Cf. II. C. 19, of Catana; 23, of Gela, and 39, of Syracuse.

15. Agrigentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* AKRACANTOS. Eagle on capital of column. *Rev.* Crab; beneath which, floral scroll. Wt. 268.7 grs.

This coin belongs to the beginning of the period to which it is here classed.

16. Agrigentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Two eagles, standing on hare, the one about to tear the prey, the other raising its head and screaming. In field, the horned head of a young river-god; above, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ (magistrate's name). *Rev.* AKPAGANTINON. Nike driving quadriga; above, vine-branch with grapes. Wt. 267.8 grs.

Agrigentum was destroyed in B.C. 406. This coin belongs to its last years. The style of the reverse may be compared with some of the Syracusan coins of Period III., and the eagles on the obverse suggest a comparison with the chorus in *Æsch. Agam.* 115.

17. Camarina.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* KAMAPINAIΩN. Head of young Herakles in lion's skin; in front, olive-leaf and berry. *Rev.* Athena driving quadriga; she is crowned by Nike, who flies above. In exergue, grain of corn. Wt. 260.5 grs.

The letter Ω occurs occasionally on Sicilian coins before the year 409. Camarina was destroyed in B.C. 405.

18. Camarina.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Horned head of young river-god Hipparis, facing; on either side, a fish; all within a border of waves. Artist's name EYAI. *Rev.* KAMA. Nymph Camarina, seated on swan, holding her veil as a sail, and passing over water; behind and beneath, a fish. Wt. 122.8 grs.

This is one of the most poetical of the works of Evænetus; unfortunately, it is not in very good preservation.

19. Catana.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing helmet adorned with hippocamp. *Rev.* KA. Two olive-leaves with berries. Wt. 18 grs.

See above, II. C. 14.

20. Catana.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* KATANAI[ON]. Head of Apollo, laureate. *Rev.* Quadriga; horses walking. Wt. 266.4 grs.

21. Catana.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* KATANAION. Head of Apollo or River-god Aménanus?; behind, laurel-leaf and berry. *Rev.* Quadriga; horses walking, crowned by Nike. Wt. 265.5 grs.

These tetradrachms are subsequent to the year B.C. 461, when the expelled inhabitants of Catana were reinstated by the Syracusans.



22. Gela.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{CE}\Lambda\Lambda\text{C}$ . Forepart of man-headed bull (river Gelas). *Rev.* Quadriga; horses crowned by Nike. In exergue, honeysuckle ornament. Wt. 264.8 grs.

23. Gela.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Horseman armed with spear, and wearing Phrygian helmet. *Rev.*  $\text{ΓE}\Lambda\Lambda\text{C}$ . Forepart of man-headed bull; above, grain of corn. Wt. 27 grs.

This coin was struck between about B.C. 412 and 405. The tetradrachm, No. 22, is earlier.

24. Gela.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Horned head of young river-god Gelas; hair bound with *tænia*; around, three fishes. *Rev.*  $\text{ΓE}\Lambda\Omega\text{ION}$ . Quadriga driven by Nike; above, olive-wreath. Wt. 264.6 grs.

The presence of the letter  $\Omega$  on this coin shows that it must have been struck shortly before 405, when Gela was destroyed.

25. Himera.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Nymph Himera, sacrificing at altar; behind her, Silenus bathing under a fountain, which issues from a lion's head; above, a grain of corn. *Rev.*  $\text{IMEPAION}$  (retrograde). Quadriga; charioteer crowned by Nike. Wt. 265.3 grs.

Himera was destroyed in B.C. 408. This beautiful coin probably dates from about the middle of the century.

26. Leontini.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{VEONTINON}$ . Head of Apollo, laureate; beneath, lion; around, three laurel-leaves. *Rev.* Quadriga; charioteer crowned by Nike. In exergue, lion. Wt. 260 grs.

This coin of the latest archaic style seems to be the work of the artist who engraved the famous *Demareteion* of Syracuse (II. C. 33); it may well have been struck in B.C. 476, when Hiero established at Leontini a colony of exiled Catanæans and Naxians.

27. Leontini.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laur. *Rev.*  $\text{VEONTINO[N]}$  (in archaic characters). Lion's head; around, four grains of corn. Wt. 269.5 grs.

A coin of the purest transitional style of about the middle of the fifth century.

28. Messana.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{MESSANION}$ . Hare; beneath which, dolphin. *Rev.* Biga drawn by mules; charioteer crowned by Nike. In exergue, dolphins. Wt. 266.9 grs.

The hare and the mule-car were first adopted as coin-types according to Aristotle by Anaxilaus, who won a victory with the mule-car at Olympia, and is said to have introduced hares into Sicily.



PLATE 17. 29. Naxus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of bearded Dionysus, crowned with ivy.  
*Rev.* NAXION. Naked Silenus with pointed ears and horse's tail, seated on the ground, with a wine-cup in his hand. Wt. 269.2 grs.

30. Naxus. *Rev.* NAΞION. Similar types, but Silenus holds thyrsus in his left hand, and by his side grows ivy. Wt. 264.7 grs.

A comparison of these two coins, the first struck about B.C. 460, the second towards the end of the century, shows the transition from the strong firm style which characterises the earlier period to the softer modelling and more ornate work of the later.

31. Segesta.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΕΛΕΣΤΑΙΑ (*sic*). Head of Segesta, wearing sphendone ornamented with stars; beneath, stalk of barley.  
*Rev.* Youthful hunter (river-god Crimissus?), accompanied by hounds; he stands before a term, his left foot placed upon a rock. Wt. 260 grs.

The terminations ΙΙΑ and ΙΙΒ on coins of Segesta are local dialectic forms equivalent to Σεγισταία and Σεγισταίη.

32. Selinus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ. Young river-god Selinus sacrificing at altar, before which is a cock, indicating it as sacred to Asklepius; in the left hand of Selinus is the lustral branch; behind him, a selinon-leaf and an image of a bull standing on a base.  
*Rev.* ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ (retrograde). Apollo and Artemis in quadriga; Apollo discharging arrows. Wt. 269 grs.

The libation offered by the river-god to Asklepius refers to the draining of a marsh by means of which the territory of the city was relieved from a plague sent by the god Apollo, referred to by the reverse type. A similar idea is represented on the coin of Himera, No. 25, above.

33. Syracuse.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ. Head of Nike, laureate, surrounded by dolphins. *Rev.* Quadriga, horses walking, crowned by Nike. In exergue, lion. Wt. 685.6 grs. Pentecontalitron or decadrachm.

These coins were called Demareteia because they were coined from the proceeds of a present given to Demarete, wife of Gelon, by the Carthaginians, on the occasion of the peace concluded between them and Gelon by her intervention, B.C. 480.

34-38. Syracuse.

A series of tetradrachms illustrating the various modes of treating the head of Arethusa on the coinage during the fifth century B.C. All these coins are remarkable for refinement and elegance of style.



39. Syracuse. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑ. Incuse square, divided into four parts; in the centre of which, a female head. Wt. 17.9 grs.

This coin, like II. C. 14, 19, and 23, dates from about B.C. 412. The incuse square containing a female head is imitated from the earliest silver money of the city (I. C. 34).

40. Syracuse. *Α*. *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ. Head of Arethusa, surrounded by dolphins; on the band across her forehead, the artist's name, ΕΥΜΗΝΟΥ. *Rev.* Quadriga, the charioteer crowned by Nike. Wt. 266.1 grs.

The engraver of this coin spells his name sometimes with an H, sometimes with an E. Most of his work appears to be earlier than the end of the fifth century. This artist may be said to have introduced the highly ornate style which characterises the Syracusan coinage of the age of Dionysius the Elder.



## PERIOD III.—CIRCA B.C. 400–336.

DURING the war in Asia Minor between the Spartans under Agesilaus and the Persians, Cyzicus continued to strike her electrum staters in large quantities. On this currency the incuse reverse of archaic times was to the last retained. Probably about the time of the Peace of Antalcidas, or shortly afterwards, this famous coinage began to decline, and was generally superseded by a gold currency, of which Lampsacus seems to have been the principal mint.

Ephesus, Samos, Chios, Cos, and Rhodes now furnish the larger portion of the silver currency of western Asia Minor, while in the east the Phœnician cities of Sidon, Tyre, and Aradus begin about B.C. 400 to strike large silver coins, the circulation of which extended along the caravan routes across the desert as far as the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

In the north the gold coinage of Panticapæum, the modern Kertch, is remarkable for its peculiar weight, as compared with that of other towns. In Macedon the gold and silver currency of the Chalcidian League was predominant until it was finally extinguished by Philip, when about B.C. 358 he began to work the gold mines of Philippi, and re-organised the coinage of the Macedonian empire.

In central Greece the chief currencies were those of Thebes, Athens, and Corinth. In Peloponnesus the Messenians and the Arcadians, under the protection of Epaminondas, began to strike money, though not in large quantities.

In Italy the rich gold and silver coinage of Tarentum was only rivalled by the silver of Neapolis and Metapontum.

In Sicily, down to about B.C. 345, when the Dionysian dynasty was finally expelled, the splendid coinage of Syracuse had only to compete with that of the Carthaginian dominions. After Sicily was freed from her tyrants by Timoleon of Corinth, the Pegasus staters supersede the larger coins of the age of the Dionysii.



During this period the numismatic art reached the highest point of excellence which it has ever attained. The devices on the coinage are characterised by intensity of action, pathos, charm of bearing, finish of execution, and rich ornamentation. The head of the divinity on the obverses of the coins of numerous cities is represented facing and in high relief. Among the most remarkable of these heads are those of Apollo at Clazomenæ, Rhodes, &c., of Hermes at Aenus, of Apollo at Amphipolis, of the nymph Larissa at the city of that name in Thessaly, of Hera Lacinia at Pandosia in southern Italy, of Arethusa and Athena at Syracuse, and of Zeus Ammon at Cyrene.

The fine head of Zeus on the silver coins of Philip of Macedon was perhaps copied from that of the famous statue of Zeus at Olympia by Phidias.

Among the most remarkable reverse-types are the seated figures of Pan on the coin of Arcadia, and of Herakles on coins of Heraclea and Croton. As a rule, however, the reverse-types are less varied and interesting than those of the latter part of Period II.

During this period it is not uncommon to find at certain cities, especially in Sicily, the name of the artist in small characters, generally in the field of the coin.

The principal sculptors of this period are the Athenians Scopas and Praxiteles, and the principal extant works with which the coins should be compared are—

- The Mausoleum sculptures. British Museum.
- The Choragic monument of Lysicrates. Athens.
- The statue of Dionysos from the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus, B.C. 320. British Museum.
- The statue of Hermes, by Praxiteles. Olympia.
- The head of Asklepios or Zeus from Melos. British Museum.
- The sculptures of the Niobides, by Scopas or Praxiteles. Copies in Florence.
- Two male heads from the Temple of Athena at Tegea, probably by Scopas.



## III. A.

## PLATES 18-20.

- PLATE 18. 1. Persia. *AV.* *Obv.* King kneeling with bow and dagger. *Rev.* Incuse. Daric. Wt. 128 grs.
2. Persia. *AV.* *Obv.* Youthful king with bow and spear. *Rev.* Incuse. (Countermarked.) Daric. Wt. 126·8 grs.
3. Persia. *AR.* *Obv.* Half-length figure of king with bow and arrows. *Rev.* Incuse. Siglus. Wt. 82 grs.

4-7. Cyzicus. *EL.* Staters (wt. 248 grs.) of the best period of art.

No. 7, with the head of the veiled Demeter, is especially beautiful. The incuse reverse of these coins is a survival of the archaic style which prevailed when the electrum coinage of Cyzicus commenced.

8. Cyzicus. *AR.* *Obv.* ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ. Head of Demeter or Persephone. *Rev.* KYII. Lion's head, and tunny. Wt. 232·5 grs.

One of the gems of Greek art, but unfortunately slightly worn.

- 9-13. Hectæ, of electrum, of the period of finest art. Wt. about 40 grs.

Many of the towns of the western coast of Asia Minor belonged to a monetary league. These hectæ, the currency of the union, were probably issued sometimes at one mint, sometimes at another.

14. Abydos. *AV.* *Obv.* Nike sacrificing ram. *Rev.* Eagle; symbol, aplustre, the whole in incuse square. Wt. 129 grs.

Abydos, on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, began, like Lampsacus, to coin money in pure gold about the year 400 or perhaps a little earlier. There were gold mines within the territory of the city.

- 15-19. Lampsacus. *AV.* *Obverses.* (15) Head of Mænad; wt. 130·7 grs. (16) Demeter rising from the soil; wt. 129·3 grs. (17) Head of Odysseus (?) in conical laureate hat; wt. 129·1 grs. (18) Head of Bacchante with pointed ear; wt. 128·5 grs. (19) Nike erecting a trophy; wt. 130·2 grs. *Reverses.* Half sea-horse.

The gold coins of Lampsacus, which superseded the older electrum staters (cf. II. A. 23) about the end of the fifth century B.C., continued to be issued until about



the time of Alexander. Among them are to be found some of the most beautiful specimens of Greek art in coins.

20, 21. Tenedos.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Janiform head, male and female, Zeus and Hera (?). *Rev.* ΤΗΝΕΔΙΟΝ. Double-axe. In field, magistrate's letters and two symbols. Wts. 200 grs. and 55 grs.

Tenedos appears to have coined silver money of this type at three different epochs: first, in the early period, before the Persian wars, on the Babylonian standard (cf. I. A. 19); second, about the time of Alexander the Great, when the island revolted from Persia, on the Phoenician standard, of which coinage these two specimens are examples; and, third, about B.C. 189 (cf. VI. A. 13), on the Attic standard.

22. Heracleia.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ. Head of city Heracleia. Wt. 177 grs.

This is a coin of Heracleia Pontica, struck probably in the reign of the Tyrant Satyrus B.C. 353-347.

23. Methymna.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΜΑΘΥΜΝΑΙΟΝ. Lyre on raised square within incuse. Wt. 99 grs.

PLATE 19. 24. Clazomenæ.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo, full face. *Rev.* ΚΛΑΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΑΣ. Swan. Wt. 88 grs.

25, 26. Clazomenæ.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Similar, but with ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔ and ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΞ. Wt. 250.6 grs. No. 26 also has the engraver's signature—ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ. Wt. 261.5 grs.

In the territory of Clazomenæ there was a temple of Apollo; the swan is one of the symbols of this god, who sometimes even assumes its form (Nonnus, Dionys. ii. 218). The delta of the Hermus abounds in wild swans, and the name of Clazomenæ may be due to their shrill cries. The above coins are magnificent examples of the full-face type of Apollo; they may be compared with coins of Rhodes, Aenus, Amphipolis, and Syracuse. The fashion of placing full-face heads on the coinage is characteristic of the fourth century.

27. Colophon or Iasus?  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persian king or satrap. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΑ. Lyre. Wt. 236.2 grs.

A striking portrait of a Persian satrap (?), perhaps Pharnabazus, or Tissaphernes, wearing the *tiara*, not the royal *kidaris*. The reverse indicates that the coin was struck by the authority of the Great King.



28. Samos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΑ. Lion's scalp. *Rev.* ΣΥΝ. Infant Herakles strangling serpents. Wt. 178 grs.

29. Ephesus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΕΦ. Bee; beneath, ΠΕ. *Rev.* As preceding coin. Wt. 176.6 grs.

These two coins, with others similar, of Rhodes, Cnidus and Iasus, are valuable historical records of an alliance entered into by these five cities, B.C. 394-387, for the maintenance of their independence and neutrality in the conflict between Sparta and Athens. The type selected for this coinage is borrowed from coins of Thebes (III. B. 27), at this time the great rival of Sparta. It also occurs on certain coins of Croton, in Italy, struck about B.C. 389, when the Greek colonies of southern Italy, menaced by Dionysius I. of Syracuse, formed an alliance for their mutual defence.

30. Ephesus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΕΦ. Bee. *Rev.* ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜΟΣ. Forepart of stag and palm-tree. Wt. 234 grs.

A specimen of the Ephesian coinage, between the Peace of Antalcidas and the time of Lysimachus. Both the stag and the bee refer to the worship of Artemis.

31. Chios.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Sphinx, amphora, and grapes. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΔΗΣ on the cross-bar of an incuse square. Wt. 232 grs.

The magistrate's name marks this coin as of a later date than No. 34 of Period II. A.

32. Cnidus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of the Cnidian Aphrodite. *Rev.* ΕΟΒΩΛΟ. Forepart of lion, in incuse square. Wt. 233 grs.

A coin apparently of the early part of the fourth century.

33. Mausolus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo, facing. *Rev.* ΜΑΥΣ-ΣΩΛΛΟ. Zeus Labrandeus, carrying double axe (*λάβρυς*) and sceptre. Wt. 232.5 grs.

Mausolus was satrap of Caria, B.C. 377-353. His coins were struck at Halicarnassus.

34. Pixodarus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo, in profile. *Rev.* ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟ. Similar. Wt. 64 grs.

35. Pixodarus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo, facing. *Rev.* Similar. ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ. Wt. 108 grs.

The date of Pixodarus was 340-335. During this period the genitive in O is superseded by that in OY.



PLATE 20. 36. COS.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of bearded Herakles. *Rev.* ΚΩΙΟΝ. Crab and club; beneath, ΔΙΩΝ. Wt. 230 grs.

It is instructive to compare the style of this coin with that of Period IV. A. No. 32.

37. Rhodes.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Helios, full face, his hair arranged in locks suggestive of rays. *Rev.* ΡΟΔΙΟΝ. Rose with bud, and vine-spray with grapes; the whole in incuse square. Wt. 132.6 grs.

The three ancient cities of the island, Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus, combined in B.C. 408 to found the city of Rhodes. This coin is one of the finest Greek coins which have come down to us. M. Waddington, on account of the incuse square, places it in the first half of the fourth cent., but it may belong to the second half.

38. Rhodes.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar. Sphinx in the field. Wt. 234.2 grs.

39. Lycia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, and Lycian letter. *Rev.* Head of bearded Herakles, and Lycian inscription. Wt. 126.6 grs.

The inscriptions on the Lycian coins of the fourth century designate usually dynasts, but sometimes towns.

40. Tarsus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* BAALTARS, in the Aramaic character. Zeus of Tarsus, seated on throne, holding sceptre. Letters and grapes in the field. *Rev.* Aramaic inscription. Lion devouring bull; beneath, walled city. Wt. 171 grs.

The Aramaic inscription on the reverse contains the name of Mazæus, the satrap or ruler of Cilicia, under whose authority the coin was struck. It may be translated "Mazæus, who is over Eber-nahara, (the parts beyond the river Euphrates,) and Cilicia."

41. Cyprus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles, facing, in lion's skin. *Rev.* BA S I L E O S E Y A G O R O, in the Cyprian character. Moufflon. Wt. 31.5 grs.

Euagoras I. reigned about 411-374.

42, 43. Cyprus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* BA. Female head, wearing tænia, with leaf-like projections. *Rev.* (42) ΝΙ. Wt. 123 grs. (43) ΠΝ. Wt. 128 grs. Head of Aphrodite, turreted.

Pnytagoras reigned from 351-332, and Nicocreon from 331-310. During this period the use of the Cyprian character is discontinued.

44. Sidon.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Phœnician galley under sail. *Rev.* King of Persia in chariot driven by his charioteer. In the field is the forepart of a goat, incuse; the whole in incuse square. Wt. 422.8 grs.



45. Sidon.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Galley, before the fortified wall of a city. In exergue, two lions. *Rev.* King in chariot, driven at full speed by charioteer; beneath, a goat, incuse. Wt. 425 grs.

These large octadrachms were probably struck early in the fourth century. No. 44 is attributed by M. Babelon to a king of Sidon, circ. B.C. 394, No. 45 to the time of Strato I., B.C. 374-362. They are good instances of the stationary character of art in the East at a time when in Greece it had reached its highest point of development.

46. Tyre.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Melkarth holding bow, and riding over the waves upon a sea-horse; beneath the waves, a dolphin. *Rev.* Owl, accompanied by crook and flail, Egyptian symbols of royalty. Wt. 206 grs. (Pl. 29, 36.)

The coinage of Tyre commences about B.C. 450. The same archaism of style is apparent here as in the money of the other Phœnician towns.

47. Aradus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Melkarth, bearded and laureate. *Rev.*  $\text{D N D}$ , in Phœnician characters. Galley, with rowers, on the sea. Wt. 157 grs.

The inscription on this coin means *ex Arado*, the letter  $\text{D}$  corresponds with the preposition *ex*. The third letter is variable on different specimens. This series is attributed by M. Babelon to the period between B.C. 350 and 332.



## III. B.

## PLATES 21-23.

PLATE 21. 1. Panticapæum. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Satyr, facing, with pointed ears and dishevelled hair and beard. *Rev.* ΓΑΝ. Griffin, holding spear in his mouth; beneath, a stalk of corn. Wt. 140·5 grs.

2. Panticapæum. *A*. *Obv.* Head of bearded Satyr, in profile, wearing wreath of ivy. *Rev.* Similar to last. Wt. 140·5 grs.

Panticapæum, on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the modern Kertch, was an important commercial city. It began to coin gold money about the same time as Philip in Macedon, or earlier.

3. Abdera. *Æ*. *Obv.* ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ. Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΣΙΟΥ. Griffin. Wt. 175·9 grs.

4. Aenus. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Hermes, facing, wearing petasus. *Rev.* ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. Goat; in field, torch. Wt. 242·2 grs.

Among the coins of Aenus are to be found some of the finest examples of the full face on ancient coins. The practice of representing the human face in this manner upon coins is peculiar to the best period of art. Cf. Rhodes, Amphipolis, Syracuse, &c.

5. Maronea. *Æ*. *Obv.* ΜΑΡΩΝ. Prancing horse. *Rev.* ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΣΙΟ. Vine; symbol, caduceus. Wt. 169·4 grs.

The coinage of Maronea, like that of all the other cities of Thrace and Macedon, was put an end to by Philip about B.C. 350.

6. Pæonia. Lyceius. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ. Herakles and Lion. Wt. 198 grs.

Lyceius (B.C. 359-340) was the first of the independent kings of Pæonia. The coins of this district are semi-barbarous.

7, 8. Amphipolis. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, facing. *Rev.* ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ. Race-torch within a frame, the whole in incuse square. Wts. 220·5 grs. and 217·5 grs.

Amphipolis was founded in B.C. 437, and it ceased to strike autonomous coins when it became subject to Philip of Macedon in 358. The fine silver staters of this city are remarkable for intensity of expression.



9. Chalcidice. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ.  
Lyre; beneath, magistrate's name, ΕΠΙ ΕΥΔΩΡΙΔΑ. Wt.  
132.6 grs.

10, 11. Chalcidice. *Α*. Two silver staters, similar to the gold  
stater, but having the head of Apollo in the opposite direction.  
Wts. 222.2 grs. and 222.8 grs.

These are coins of the Chalcidian League, struck at  
Olynthus after B.C. 392, and before the time of Philip  
of Macedon. The heads on this series exhibit varieties of  
style, but are all remarkable for strength and beauty of  
work.

12. Neapolis. *Α*. *Obv.* Gorgon-head. *Rev.* Ν[ΕΟ]Π. Head of  
Nike, laureate. Wt. 58 grs.

This coin may be compared with I. B. 6, of the same  
city. The worship of Nike at Neapolis is due to the  
Athenian settlers there, who associated her with Athena,  
of whom there was a temple at Neapolis, called, as at  
Athens, the Parthenon.

13. Philippi. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ.  
Tripod, above which palm; in field, Phrygian cap. Wt. 133 grs.

The town of Philippi, anciently called Crenides, was  
named after Philip of Macedon in 358. In the neigh-  
bourhood were rich gold mines, which in the time of  
Philip are said to have yielded 1000 talents a year, or  
more than £3,000,000.

PLATE 22. 14. Macedon. Pausanias, B.C. 390-389. *Α*. *Obv.* Young  
male head, wearing tania. *Rev.* ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ. Horse. Wt.  
118.3 grs. Plated coin.

15. Amyntas III., B.C. 389-369. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of bearded  
Herakles. *Rev.* ΑΜΥΝΤΑ. Horse. Wt. 141.4 grs.

16. Perdikkas III., B.C. 365-359. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of young  
Herakles. *Rev.* ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ. Horse. Wt. 158.9 grs.

17. Philip II., B.C. 359-336. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.*  
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Charioteer in biga. Wt. 132.7 grs.

These gold staters were issued by Philip at all the  
chief cities of his empire. They were called *Φιλίππειοι*,  
and are mentioned by Horace as *regale numisma Philippos*  
(*Epist.* II. i. 232).



18. Philip II.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Boy on horse, holding palm. Wt. 224 grs.

The reverse types of Philip's coins refer to his victories at the Olympian Games. The head of Zeus upon this silver stater is a very fine work of art, and is possibly a copy of the famous statue of the Olympian Zeus by Phidias.

19. Thessaly. Larissa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of nymph Larissa, facing, but turned slightly towards the left. *Rev.* ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ. Horse. Wt. 188.5 grs.

This beautiful head may be compared with that of Arethusa, struck about the same period at Syracuse (III. C. 30), which it very closely resembles.

20. Pharsalus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena; behind, ΤΗ. *Rev.* ΦΑΡΣ. Thessalian horseman. In exergue, ΤΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΟ (retrograde). Wt. 99.5 grs.

One of these names is that of the engraver.

21. Pheræ. Alexander, tyrant, B.C. 369-357.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hecate, facing; in the field, a torch. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Armed horseman; beneath, and also on the horse's hind quarter, a bipennis. Wt. 183.1 grs.

22. Pheræ. Alexander.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hecate; in front torch. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝ. Lion's head. Wt. 92.7 grs.

23. Epirus. Alexander, B.C. 342-325.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus of Dodona, wearing oak-wreath. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ. Thunderbolt and eagle. Wt. 165.3 grs.

This coin closely resembles the gold stater of this king which he struck at Tarentum, whither he went, B.C. 332, to aid the Greeks against the Lucanians and Brutians. Cf. IV. C. 11.

24. Locri Opuntii.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Head of Persephone. *Rev.* ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. Ajax, the son of Oileus, armed with shield and short sword, in fighting attitude; between his legs, ΑΙΑΣ. Wt. 181.7 grs.

Ajax the Less was the national hero of the Locrians.

25. Delphi. Amphictyonic Council.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter, veiled. *Rev.* ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ. Apollo, seated on the Delphian omphalos, his right arm resting on lyre; in his left hand a long branch of laurel, symbol, tripod. Wt. 187.3 grs.

This coin was struck under the authority of the Am-



phictyonic Council, probably when it re-assembled after the termination of the Sacred War, B.C. 346, and conferred upon Philip of Macedon the votes in the council which had previously belonged to the Phocians.

26. Bœotia. *Æ*. *Obv.* Bœotian shield. *Rev.* ΕΓΑΜΙ. Amphora; above which, rosette. Wt. 188 grs.

The Bœotarch's name on this coin is that of the famous Epaminondas.

27-29. Thebes. *Æ*. *Obv.* Bœotian shield. *Rev.* (27) ΘΕ. Infant Herakles, strangling serpents. Wt. 187 grs. (28) Θ Ε. Amphora enclosed in wreath of ivy-leaves and berries. Wt. 185 grs. (29) Head of bearded Dionysus, facing, encircled by wreath of ivy. Wt. 188 grs.

The rich floral ornamentation of the field of No. 28 is especially noteworthy, and resembles modern Persian work. The head of Dionysus on No. 29 wears an ivy-wreath, which apparently covers the whole head, including the ears. The date of these coins is circ. 400-387.

PLATE 23. 30. Athens. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΑΘΕ. Owl and olive-branch. Wt. 132.5 grs.

Athens began to strike money in gold probably in the year B.C. 393. Besides the stater, half staters, sixths, and twelfths are known.

31. Corinth. *Æ*. *Obv.* Pegasus flying; beneath, koppa. *Rev.* Head of Athena; behind, acanthus pattern. Wt. 132 grs.

Cf. II. B. 25.

32. Sicyon. *Æ*. *Obv.* Chimæra; beneath, head of river-god Asopus (?). *Rev.* Dove, flying; around, olive-wreath. Wt. 189 grs.

The Chimæra refers to the legend of Bellerophon, who appears to have been honoured at Sicyon no less than at Corinth. The dove was sacred to Aphrodite, whose worship was brought to Sicyon from Cyprus, between which island and Sicyon there was frequent intercourse in early times. At Sicyon was a temple of Aphrodite, and her statue of gold and ivory by Canachus. The Asopus, on the banks of which Sicyon stood, was famed in Greek myth.



33. Elis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\Phi\Lambda\Lambda\text{E}\text{I}\text{O}\text{N}$ . Head of Zeus, laureate. *Rev.*  
Eagle on capital of Ionic column. Wt. 190 grs.

The head of Zeus on this coin exhibits a very marked difference of style from that on II. B. 29. The earlier of these two coins has been by some supposed to be copied from the head of the famous statue of Zeus at Olympia by Phidias, but it may be questioned whether the coin of Philip of Macedon (III. B. 18) is not more in the style of Phidias.

34. Zacynthus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.*  $\text{I}\text{A}\text{K}\text{Y}\text{N}\text{Θ}\text{I}\text{O}\text{N}$ .  
Infant Herakles, strangling serpents. Wt. 179.3 grs.

The type of this coin was probably suggested by that of Thebes (III. B. 27).

35. Messenia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter. *Rev.*  $\text{M}\text{E}\text{S}\text{S}\text{A}\text{N}\text{I}\text{O}\text{N}$ .  
Zeus Aëtrophorus, naked, advancing. Wt. 188 grs.

The temple of Demeter on Mount Ithome is mentioned by Pausanias as of peculiar sanctity. There was also a temple on the same mountain to Zeus Ithomatas, in whose honour an annual festival was celebrated by the Messenians. The Zeus, with thunderbolt and eagle, on the reverse of this coin is probably copied from the statue of the latter divinity made by Ageladas, before B.C. 455. The coin is, however, much later, and cannot have been struck before the time of Epaminondas, although the style of the figure of Zeus corresponds rather with that of the school of Polyclethus than with that of Euphranor and Lysippus, who introduced greater slimness of figure. (Cf. the same type treated in the style of Lysippus, IV. B. 24.)

36. Argos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hera, wearing stephanos adorned with flowers, earring, and necklace. *Rev.*  $\text{A}\text{P}\text{Γ}\text{E}\text{I}\text{O}\text{N}$ . Two dolphins.  
Between them, wolf. Wt. 184 grs.

The head of Hera on this coin is copied from the famous statue of Hera at Argos by Polyclethus, which rivalled that of Zeus at Olympia by Phidias in purity of style, though it was less commanding in aspect. The dolphins and the wolf are symbols of Apollo, respectively as Delphinus and Lycius. The cultus of Apollo Lycius at Argos dates from the earliest times. Sophocles (El. 6) calls the Apollo of Argos  $\lambda\upsilon\kappa\omicron\kappa\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ . The idea symbolized



by the wolf is that of winter slain by the god of light and warmth.

37. Arcadia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.* Pan seated on rocks, holding in his right hand pedum; at his feet, syrinx; in field, monogram of Arcadia; on the rock,  $\text{OAYM}$ . Wt. 190 grs.

Zeus Lycaeus and Pan were the two chief divinities of Arcadia; their temples stood on Mount Lycaeus, the Arcadian Olympus. On the reverse of this coin Pan is represented as sitting on the summit of the mountain. This beautiful coin was issued by the Arcadian Confederacy after B.C. 371. Artistically, this coin is of the highest interest, as it shows us a complete figure by an engraver of the Peloponnesian school of Polycletus.

38. Stymphalus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis, laureate, wearing earring and necklace. *Rev.*  $\Sigma\text{T}\text{Y}\text{M}\Phi\text{A}\text{L}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ . Herakles, wielding his club; the lion's skin round his left arm. Wt. 185.1 grs.

Stymphalus was a city in the north-east of Arcadia. The only building in this city mentioned by Pausanias was a temple of Artemis Stymphalia, in which were figures of the Stymphalian birds destroyed by Herakles. This coin is of about the same period as the preceding.

39. Crete. Cnossus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hera, wearing stephanos adorned with flowers. *Rev.*  $\text{K}\text{N}\Omega\text{S}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ . Square labyrinth; in field,  $\text{AP}$ , spear-head, and thunderbolt. Wt. 171 grs.

The foundation of this city was attributed to Minos. The marriage of Zeus with Hera was here commemorated by an annual festival, "the Sacred Marriage"; hence the head of Hera, as a bride, on the coins. The labyrinth may be compared with that on I. B. 32.

40. Phaestus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{T}\text{A}\Lambda\Omega\text{N}$ . Talos as a winged youth, hurling a stone. *Rev.*  $\Phi\text{A}\text{I}\text{S}\text{T}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ . Bull. Wt. 178 grs.

Talos or Talôn was a man of brass, fabricated by Hephæstus. He watched the coast of Crete, and warded off hostile ships by hurling stones at them. The presence of the letter  $\Omega$  on this coin renders it probable that it is of later date than II. B. 38.



## III. C.

## PLATES 24-26.

- PLATE 24. 1. Etruria. *A*. *Obv.* Young male head, bound with wreath. Marks of value, XX. *Rev.* Bull crowned by bird with wreath in beak; in front, star. In exergue, FELZPAPI, in Etruscan characters. Wt. 72.1 grs.

This remarkable coin has not been attributed with certainty to any particular city. The type of the reverse seems to be Campanian. There can be no doubt, however, that it belongs to the middle of the fourth century.

2. Etruria. *A*. *Obv.* ΘΕΙΒΕ. Cow's head. *Rev.* Sea-horse. Wt. 144.9 grs.

The cow's head on this coin is, like the Gorgon on II. C. 1, symbolical of moon-worship.

3. Campania. Hyria. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Hera, facing, wearing lofty diadem adorned with griffins, &c. *Rev.* YPINA (retrograde). Man-headed bull. Wt. 114 grs.

4. Neapolis. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Parthenope. *Rev.* ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ. Man-headed bull, crowned by Nike. Wt. 115.5 grs.

Parthenope, the ancient name of Neapolis, was derived from one of the Sirens, whose tomb was shown at Neapolis in Strabo's time.

5. Calabria. Tarentum. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Demeter (?), wearing stephane, and veil hanging down behind. *Rev.* ΤΑ. Youthful horseman crowning his horse. Magistrate's name and symbols in field. Wt. 132.7 grs.

The beautiful series of the gold money of Tarentum probably commences about the middle of the fourth century. This seems to be one of the earliest specimens.

6. Tarentum. *A*. *Obv.* Boy on horse; he is crowned by Nike; in front a youth welcomes the horse, clasping it by the neck. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras riding on dolphin, in his hand a cup. Wt. 118.8 grs.

7. Tarentum. *A*. *Obv.* Boy on horse, placing a wreath upon its head. Another youth, kneeling, examines horse's hoof. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, armed with shield and trident, riding on dolphin; beneath which, waves. Wt. 120.7 grs.

8. Tarentum. *A*. *Obv.* Boy on horseback, leading a second horse, and crowned by Nike. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, spearing with his trident a fish which swims in the waves beneath. Wt. 119.4 grs.



9. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Naked horseman, armed with shield and spears. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, holding a Phrygian helmet; in the field, stars. Wt. 119.1 grs.

10. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Naked horseman, armed with shield; his right leg bent under him; around, border of waves. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, holding trident; around, border of waves. Wt. 115.5 grs.

The types of these coins of Tarentum all refer to the celebrated Tarentine horsemen. (Cf. the verb *ταραντίζειν*, "to ride like a Tarentine.")

11. Lucania. Heraclea.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Nike, wearing olive-wreath; the background formed by the ægis, with border of snakes. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ. Herakles, naked, reclining on rock, covered with lion's skin; he holds cup; beside him lies his club. Wt. 120.1 grs.

Compare with this coin the reverse type of III. C. 20 of Croton.

12. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΗΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Head of Homonoia (Concord). *Rev.* ΜΕΤΑ. Ear of corn. Wt. 123.3 grs.

13. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Young head, with ram's horn and ear; he wears a laurel-wreath. *Rev.* ΜΕΤ. Ear of corn. Wt. 121.2 grs.

14. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ. Head of Leucippus, the founder of the colony, wearing Corinthian helmet adorned with figure of Scylla. *Rev.* Two ears of corn. Wt. 44.2 grs.

15. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Leucippus; helmet adorned with quadriga driven by Nike; symbol in field, half-lion. *Rev.* ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Ear of corn; symbol, club. Wt. 241.2 grs.

16. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Female head with curly hair (style of Evænetus of Syracuse). *Rev.* ΜΕΤΑ. Ear of corn. Wt. 123.2 grs.

PLATE 25. 17. Thurium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing crested Athenian helmet, on which Scylla, dogs' heads springing from her waist; on the neck-piece a griffin. *Rev.* ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Butting bull. In exergue, fish. Wt. 244.1 grs.

A magnificent example of the engraver's art. The bull on the coins of this city may be derived from that on the coins of the ancient Sybaris.

18. Velia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena; helmet bound with olive; on helmet, engraver's name, ΗΡΑ. *Rev.* ΥΕΛΗΤΕΩΝ. Lion devouring stag. Wt. 119.2 grs.



19. Bruttii. Croton.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΟΙΚΙΣΤΑΣ, in archaic characters. Herakles, naked, seated on a rock covered with lion's skin. He holds a branch over a flaming altar, and rests with left hand on his club; behind him, bow and quiver. In exergue, two fishes. *Rev.* ΚΡΟΤΩΝ. Tripod, on one side of which Apollo shooting an arrow at the Python on the other side. Wt. 121.2 grs.

20. Croton.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hera, facing, wearing high stephanos, and veil hanging down behind. *Rev.* ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙ. Herakles, seated; as on coin of Heraclea (III. C. 11). Wt. 121 grs.

Herakles, on No. 19, is represented as the founder, *οικίστης*, of the colony; the letters of this word are imitated from the ancient forms. The head of Hera is that of the Lacinian Hera, whose temple stood on the promontory near Croton.

21. Locri.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΙΕΥΣ. Head of Zeus, laureate, his hair short behind. *Rev.* ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Peace, holding caduceus, seated on square cippus. Wt. 117.3 grs.

The head of Zeus on this coin is identical with that of Zeus Eleutherius on Syracusan bronze money struck soon after B.C. 345.

22. Pandosia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hera Lacinia, wearing lofty stephanos, adorned with foreparts of griffins and honeysuckles; she wears earrings and necklace. *Rev.* [ΠΑΝ]ΔΟΣΙΝ. Pan the Hunter, with hound at his feet; he is seated on a rock; in front, a bearded terminal figure, to which is affixed a caduceus. In field, Φ, engraver's signature. Wt. 120 grs.

This magnificent coin is probably a later work, in his finest style, of the artist Φ . . . . ., who engraved II. C. 7, of Thurium, and II. C. 13, of Terina.

23. Rhegium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΡΗΓΙΝΟΣ. Head of Apollo. *Rev.* Lion's scalp. Wt. 261.6 grs.

Rhegium was destroyed by Dionysius in B.C. 387, after which it never recovered its former greatness. The date of this piece is between B.C. 400 and 387.

24. Terina.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Head of Terina (?), similar in style to the head on the coin of Metapontum (III. C. 16). *Rev.* Nike, or winged Eirene, seated on square cippus, a bird perched on her hand. Wt. 117.4 grs.

Compare this coin with II. C. 13, which is of purer and severer style.



25. Sicily. Catana.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo, facing. Engraver's name,  $\text{ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ}$ . *Rev.*  $\text{ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ}$ . Quadriga; the charioteer crowned by flying Nike. Wt. 259.6 grs.

This fine coin is not much later than B.C. 400; it may even be a few years earlier.

26. Thermae.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\Theta\text{ΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ}$ . Head of Hera, her stephanos adorned with sea-horses; behind, a dolphin. *Rev.* Herakles, seated. Wt. 129.3 grs.

Thermæ Himerææ, on the site of Himera, was founded in B.C. 405. This coin seems to be anterior to B.C. 350.

27. Syracuse.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\Sigma\text{ΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ}$ . Head of Arethusa; behind,  $\text{ΚΙ}$  and barley-corn. *Rev.*  $\Sigma\text{ΥΡΑ}$ . Herakles and lion. Wt. 88.9 grs.

This coin is by Cimon, a contemporary and rival of Evænetus. The value of this piece in silver money was exactly that of two large silver medallions or 100 litræ.

28. Syracuse.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\Sigma\text{ΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ}$ . Head of Persephone, surrounded by dolphins; she wears a wreath of corn-leaves. Beneath, in faint letters, artist's name,  $\text{ΕΥΑΙΝΕ}$ . *Rev.* Victorious quadriga. In the exergue, armour, and the word  $\text{ΑΘΛΑ}$  (prizes). Wt. 660.9 grs.

Evænetus, the engraver of this medallion, may be said to have attained perfection in his art. Winckelmann says of his works: "weiter als diese Münzen kann der menschliche Begriff nicht gehen."

29. Syracuse.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\Sigma\text{ΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ}$ . Head of Arethusa, wearing jewelled net. On one of the surrounding dolphins, artist's name,  $\text{ΚΙΜΩΝ}$ . *Rev.* Similar to last. Wt. 669.1 grs.

30. Syracuse.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{ΑΡΕΘΟΣΑ}$ . Head of Arethusa, facing; dolphins darting in and out among her flowing locks. On her diadem, artist's name,  $\text{ΚΙΜΩΝ}$ . *Rev.*  $\Sigma\text{ΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ}$ . Quadriga, horses prancing. Nike, alighting on their heads, is about to crown the charioteer. The horses have overturned the meta, and the driver looks back as if at a rival chariot close behind him. Wt. 266.3 grs.

This coin is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Cimon. The type has been referred to the chariot-race at Olympia, in B.C. 388, when Dionysius I. of Syracuse would have had the honour of a victory had it not been for the popular demonstration against his tyranny. It is now thought, however, that the coin belongs to about B.C. 400.



- PLATE 26. 31. Syracuse.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Athena, facing, surrounded by dolphins. On her helmet, artist's name, ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΑ. *Rev.* Demeter, in quadriga; she holds torch, and is crowned by Nike. Wt. 265.6 grs.

The rich ornamentation of the obverse of this coin is characteristic of the Sicilian art of about B.C. 400.

32. Syracuse.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Female head and dolphins. *Rev.* Similar to last. Wt. 267 grs.

The above coins, Nos. 27–32, all belong to the time of Dionysius I., Tyrant of Syracuse, during whose reign art in Sicily reached its highest point of excellence.

33. Syracuse. EL. *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ. Head of Artemis. Wt. 106.4 grs.

34. Syracuse. EL. *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Tripod. Wt. 58.4 grs.

35. Syracuse. EL. *Obv.* ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ. Head of Zeus the Liberator. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚ. Pegasus; beneath, three pellets, marks of value, showing the coin to be worth thirty silver litra or three Corinthian staters. Wt. 32.8 grs.

36. Syracuse.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Athena. *Rev.* Pegasus. Wt. 131 grs.

Nos. 33–36 represent the period of freedom restored to Syracuse by Timoleon of Corinth. Hence the types of Artemis Soteira, Zeus Eleutherius, and the substitution for the tetradrachm of the Corinthian stater.

37. Africa. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone. *Rev.* Horse; above which, symbol of Baal (?). Wt. 117.9 grs.

38. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Free horse, crowned by Nike; beneath, in Punic letters, *Kart chadasat*, "new city of Carthage." *Rev.* Date-palm (φοίνιξ), with fruit; in the field, in Punic letters, *Machanat*, "the camp." Wt. 260 grs.

39. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone; behind, *Kart ch[adasat]*. *Rev.* Horse and palm-tree. Wt. 263 grs.

40. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone, surrounded by dolphins; imitated from coins of Syracuse. (Cf. III. C. 28.) *Rev.* Horse's head and palm-tree; beneath, Punic letter,  $\text{𐤎}$  (for *machanat*?). Wt. 264 grs.



41. Carthage.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Female head, wearing tiara of Phrygian form; perhaps Dido, or a form of the moon-goddess. *Rev.* Lion and palm-tree. In exergue, *Shâm-machanat*, "of the people of the camp." Wt. 265 grs.

The finest known coin of Carthage. By a Greek engraver.

42. Carthage.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Similar to preceding. Wt. 265.2 grs.

The style of some of these Carthaginian coins shows that they are the works of Sicilian artists. Some may have been struck at Carthage itself, others in the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It is a curious fact that there are no Carthaginian coins before the end of the fifth century.

43. Cyrene.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* KYPANAION. Nike driving quadriga. *Rev.* Zeus Ammon sacrificing before an incense-altar (thymiaterion). Magistrate's name, ΓΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ. Wt. 133.7 grs.

44. Cyrene.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus Ammon, facing. *Rev.* KYPANA (boustrophedon). Silphium plant. Wt. 203.8 grs.

The worship of Zeus Ammon was derived by the Greeks of Cyrene from the famous oracle of that god in the oasis of Ammon in the Libyan Desert. The silphium plant was the chief article of commerce between Cyrene and Greece.



## PERIOD IV.—CIRCA B.C. 336–280.

THE age of Alexander and of the Diadochi is characterised, as might be expected, by a very general cessation throughout Greece of the issue of money by autonomous states. The exceptions are, however, more numerous than is at first sight apparent, for it is certain that, after Alexander's death, some cities, although practically independent, continued to issue their money in the name of Alexander. The same remark applies to the gold and silver money of several of Alexander's successors, especially at first.

In European Greece it would even appear that the gold staters bearing Alexander's name continued to be struck by the successive kings of Macedon down to Roman times; for when the Roman general Flamininus issued gold money in Greece, B.C. 197, he simply adopted the Alexandrine stater, placing upon it his own name. He would hardly have chosen this type, had not these coins been current in his time.

In Italy, Neapolis, Tarentum, and Metapontum continued to supply the greater part of the currency. The earliest gold and silver coins bearing the name of the Roman people were struck in Campania, from B.C. 338, under Roman dominion. In Africa, Carthage, influenced by the popularity in all the markets of Alexander's tetradrachms, adopted his type, the head of Herakles in the lion's skin; not, however, to the exclusion of the head of Persephone, which she had borrowed from Syracuse.

Artistically, the heads on the coins of this age are remarkable for expression of feeling. The eye is generally deeply set, and the brows strongly marked. True portraits now make their first appearance on money. Ptolemy Soter is, however, the first to place his own head, as such, upon his coins, not under the semblance of a Greek divinity, but wearing the plain royal diadem.

A frequent reverse-type is a seated figure, the general aspect and pose of which is borrowed at first, more or less directly, from the seated figure of Zeus Aëtophoros on the money of Alexander.



As time goes on, the human figure as represented on the coinage becomes gradually more *élancé*, and the muscles of the body are more strongly indicated. Cf. for instance IV. B. 24 with III. B. 35. This is due to the influence of the school of Lysippus. The principal sculptors of Alexander's time are those of the Argive-Sicyonian school, Euphranor and Lysippus, and the sons of Praxiteles and of Lysippus, together with the gem-engraver Pyrgoteles.

The chief extant works of art are :—

The sculptures from the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, in the British Museum.

The marble copies of heads of Alexander, in the British Museum, Louvre, and Capitol.

The marble copy of the Apoxyomenos of Lysippus. Vatican.

The seated statue of Tyche of Antioch. Vatican.



## IV. A.

## PLATES 27-29.

## KINGS.

- PLATE 27. 1. Persia. *AV*. *Obv.* King, with bow, quiver, and spear, kneeling; behind, wreath; in front, M. *Rev.* Incuse. Double daric. Wt. 257.6 grs.

The double darics form a link between the coinage of the Persian empire and that of the successors of Alexander. The presence of Greek letters or symbols upon all of them renders it hardly possible that they can have been issued by Darius.

2. Alexander the Great. *AR*. Tetradrachm. *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aëtophoros; in the field, a head in Phrygian cap; and under throne, a triskeles (Müller, Cl. ii. Cilicia). Wt. 265 grs.

3. Alexander the Great. *AV*. Stater. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Nike, holding wreath and trophy-stand. In field, ΝΔ (*ex Arado*); and Α, monogram of Aradus. Wt. 133.1 grs.

This coin was probably struck in B.C. 310, when the throne of Alexander had become vacant by the death of Alexander the son of Roxana in 311.

4. Alexander the Great. *AR*. Tetradrachm. Usual types. Monogram of Aradus under throne; struck between B.C. 330 and 280. Wt. 265 grs.

5. Alexander the Great. *AR*. Tetradrachm. In front of Zeus, forepart of ram; under throne, ΔΑ. Wt. 263.7 grs.

The ram is the badge of Damascus, for which ΔΑ also stands.

6. Alexander the Great. *AR*. Tetradrachm with name of Ace [Acre] in Phœnician characters and the date 27 of the Seleucid era, which commenced B.C. 312. This coin was therefore struck in B.C. 286. Wt. 258 grs.

7. Alexander the Great. *AR*. Tetradrachm with feeding horse in the field of the reverse. Wt. 264.4 grs.

Coins of this class are frequently found at Hamadán (Ēcbatana), in the neighbourhood of which place were the famous Nisæan Plains, where, according to Strabo, as many as 50,000 brood mares were pastured for the royal stables.



8. Alexander the Great.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Tetradrachm with an anchor in the field. Wt. 259 grs.

The anchor was the badge of Seleucus I., by whom this coin was struck before he adopted the title of king in B.C. 306.

Of the above Asiatic coins with the name of Alexander, it is probable that Nos. 2 and 4 are the only ones struck in the lifetime of that monarch, who died B.C. 323.

9. Philip III. Aridæus, B.C. 323-317.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Stater of Alexander's types. In the field, a head of Helios. Wt. 131.9 grs.

This coin was found in Cyprus, and may have been struck there, though the symbol suggests Rhodes.

10. Philip III. Aridæus.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Tetradrachm of Alexander's types, of Asiatic fabric. Mint uncertain. Wt. 263.5 grs.

The money of Philip Aridæus was principally struck in Europe.

- PLATE 28. 11. Syria. Seleucus I. Nicator.  $\mathcal{A}$ .  $\Sigma\text{ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ}$ . Stater with Alexander's types. Wt. 130.7 grs.

The apparent absence of the word  $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ}$  renders it probable that this coin was struck between B.C. 312 and 306.

12. Syria. Seleucus I.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Tetradrachm with Alexander's types, with inscription,  $\Sigma\text{ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ}$ . After B.C. 306. Wt. 263.3 grs.

13. Syria. Seleucus I.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Tetradrachm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.*  $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ}$ . Quadriga of elephants, in which stands Athena fighting. In the field, the Seleucid anchor. Wt. 262 grs.

14. Syria. Seleucus I.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Tetradrachm. *Obv.* Head of Seleucus, in helmet, adorned with horn and ear of bull; round his neck lion's skin. The bull's horn symbolises divine strength. *Rev.*  $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ}$ . Nike crowning a trophy. Wt. 260.1 grs.

Cf. this type with the coins of Agathocles of Syracuse, No. IV. C. 29.

15. Parthia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Phr[a]t[a]ph[e]r[nes] in Aramaic characters. Head of satrap wearing Persian tiara. *Rev.* Phsph, in Aramaic characters. Satrap, in quadriga. Wt. 135.9 grs.

The inscription on this coin is read by Prof. Gardner as Phahaspes Padipada, or Phahaspes Lord of Lords, and it is attributed by him to a king of Persepolis of that name, who may have reigned early in the third century.



A more probable rendering is that of Sir Henry Howorth, who reads the name on the obverse Phrataphernes, who was satrap of Parthia under Darius Codomannus and Alexander the Great.

16. Parthia. *AV.* *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.* ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ. Warrior, in quadriga, accompanied by Nike, who drives the horses. Wt. 131.9 grs.

This and the preceding coin were found at an old fort on a tongue of land at the confluence of two rivers which flow into the Oxus. One or more princes named Andragoras were supreme in Parthia between B.C. 330 and 250.

17. India. Sophytes. *AR.* *Obv.* Helmeted head of king. *Rev.* ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ. Cock. Wt. 58.2 grs.

Sophytes was an Indian prince in the Panjáb, who submitted to Alexander. In the time of Seleucus, whose coins he imitated (cf. *obv.* of 14), he would appear to have been an independent ruler.

18. Lysimachus. *AV.* *Obv.* Head of Alexander, deified, with horn of Ammon, and diadem. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena Nikephoros, seated. Wt. 130 grs.

This coin has an anchor in the exergue, perhaps the mint-mark of the town of Ancore, in Bithynia, which was rebuilt by Antigonos, B.C. 316, and which Lysimachus renamed Nicæa, in honour of his first wife.

19. Lysimachus. *AR.* Tetradrachm. Types as on No. 18, with the bee, the mint-mark of Ephesus, in the field. Wt. 260 grs.

20. Egypt. Alexander IV., B.C. 323-311. *AR.* *Obv.* Head of Alexander the Great, wearing a headdress composed of an elephant's scalp. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aëtrophoros, seated. Wt. 265.1 grs.

21. Egypt. Alexander IV. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Athena fighting. In field, eagle on thunderbolt, badge of Ptolemy. Wt. 241.1 grs.

These two coins were struck by Ptolemy Soter, as governor of Egypt, in the name of Alexander IV., the son of Alexander the Great by Roxana. The Athena on the reverse is perhaps a representation of the statue of Athena Alkis at Pella, and is a symbol of sovereignty over Macedon.

22. Egypt. Ptolemæus I. Soter, B.C. 306-284. *Obv.* Head of Ptolemy, diademed, and wearing ægis. *Rev.* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle on thunderbolt. Wt. 228.2 grs.



Ptolemæus adopted the title of king in B.C. 306. He struck coins not only in Egypt, but in Cyprus, Cyrenaïca, and other parts.

## CITIES.

PLATE 29. 23. Amastris.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Mithras? wearing laureate Phrygian cap. *Rev.* AMAΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ. Seated figure, Anaïtis or Aphrodite, wearing modius and holding Nike. Wt. 141.8 grs.

Amastris, in Paphlagonia, was named after the niece of Darius Codomannus, who married Dionysius of Heraclea, B.C. 306-302, and after his death Lysimachus, who shortly afterwards abandoned her for Arsinoë, when she retired to Heraclea. This coin was probably struck after her death, at the city which bore her name. On an example in the collection of M. Six, of Amsterdam, reading AMAΣΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ, the figure on the reverse holds Eros, instead of Nike.

24. Cius.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΑΓΝΩΝΙΔΗΣ. Prow. In field, club and eagle. Wt. 131.8 grs.

All the gold staters known of this Bithynian town came from the great find at Saïda, which consisted almost entirely of staters of Alexander, struck before B.C. 310. It is probable that the coins of Cius were struck during the lifetime of Alexander.

25. Heraclea. Dionysius.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Dionysus. *Rev.* ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. Herakles erecting a trophy. Wt. 148.4 grs.

Dionysius and Timotheus were tyrants of Heraclea, in the time of Alexander; after the death of his brother Timotheus, Dionysius reigned alone. He married Amastris, and died in B.C. 302. The types of the obverse and reverse refer respectively to the names of the tyrant and the city.

26. Heraclea.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ[ΤΑΝ]. Dionysus, seated, holding cantharus and thyrsus bound with ivy. Wt. 254.4 grs.

The types of this coin are suggested by the tetradrachms of Alexander. It is of the time of Lysimachus, who restored autonomy to the people of Heraclea, and introduced a coinage on the Attic standard, in place of the Persic standard hitherto in use there.

27. Cyzicus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter or Persephone; beneath, tunny. *Rev.* ΚΥΖΙ. Apollo, seated on omphalos, and resting his elbow on lyre; he holds a patera. In the field, a cock. Wt. 192 grs.



The attitude of Apollo on this coin as well as the style indicate the period immediately after Alexander. The town appears to have maintained its autonomy down to the time of Lysimachus, who is the first to strike money there in his own name, certain tetradrachms of Alexander (Müller, Cl. v.) being later.

28. Proconnesus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΑΝΑΞΙΓΕΝΗΣ. Head of Aphrodite (?).  
*Rev.* ΠΡΟΚΟΝ. Stag at rest; in front, amphora; beneath, astragalus. Wt. 55 grs.

Proconnesus (now Marmara) is an island in the Propontis. Demosthenes (adv. Polycl. p. 1207) calls it an ally of Athens, and says that it was besieged and taken by the Cyzicenes. This coin, which bears a striking resemblance to certain coins struck at Ephesus, while that city bore the name of Arsinoë, B.C. 288-280, is of the time of Lysimachus. The stag is a "type parlant."

29. Ephesus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis. *Rev.* ΕΦ. Half-stag, palm-tree, and bee. Wt. 75.2 grs.

This coin belongs to the period of Lysimachus, circ. B.C. 280.

30. Erythræ.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΕΡΥ. Bow in case, club, and owl. In field, ΜΟΛΙΩΝ. Wt. 232 grs.

This coin belongs probably to the time of Alexander the Great.

31. Samos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Lion's scalp. *Rev.* ΣΑ ΗΓΗΣΙΑΝΑΞ. Forepart of ox. Wt. 235 grs.

Samos, like the Ionian cities, continued to coin money both before and after the reign of Alexander. This tetradrachm is now attributed to the first half of the fourth century, B.C. 394-365.

32. Cos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΚΩΙΟΝ. Crab, and bow in case. Magistrate's name, ΜΟΣΧΙΩΝ. Wt. 231 grs.

The style of this coin is that of the time of Lysimachus. The inscription ΚΩΙΟΝ for ΚΩΙΩΝ is an archaism. Subsequently this island formed part of the dominions of Ptolemy I. and his successors.

33. Rhodes.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head, full-face, of Helios, radiate. *Rev.* ΡΟΔΙΟΝ. Rose, with bud; beneath, ΑΜΕΙΝΙΑΣ. In field, prow. Wt. 208 grs.



These splendid coins, with the radiate head of Helios, began to be issued at Rhodes probably immediately after the memorable siege of the city by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 304. The head may be a copy of that of the famous Colossus.

34. Tarsus.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* BAAL TARS, in the Aramaic character. Zeus of Tarsus, on throne; he holds sceptre. *Rev.* Lion; above which, the name of the Satrap Mazæus, in the Aramaic character. Wt. 264 grs.

Struck soon after the expedition of Alexander by Mazæus, Satrap of Cilicia. The coins of Tarsus which precede the arrival of Alexander are of the Persic standard. This is Attic, and those which immediately follow bear the Seleucid anchor. It has been conjectured that the reverse type of many of Alexander's Cilician coins is imitated from the statue of Zeus Tersios, represented on the coins of Tarsus.

35. Sidon.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.*  $\gamma\psi$  (Abdastart). The King, in quadriga, driven by charioteer, and followed by attendant carrying sceptre and flask. *Rev.* Galley, at sea; above, III. Wt. 395 grs.

This octadrachm was probably struck in the third year of the reign of Strato II., of Sidon, B.C. 346-332. The king in the chariot is probably Artaxerxes Ochus. (See Babelon, *Perses Achéménides*, p. 232.)

36. Tyre.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Melkarth, riding on sea-horse. *Rev.* Owl, and symbols of royalty. In field, II and  $\Psi$ , initial letter of Tyre. Wt. 132.4 grs. [Pl. 20, 46.]

Azemilkos, king of Tyre, was not dethroned by Alexander after the siege in 332. The coinage was, however, assimilated to the Attic weight. This coin is of year 2 of the Seleucid era = B.C. 311.



## IV. B.

## PLATES 30-32.

## KINGS.

PLATE 30. 1. Pæonia. Patraus.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo or Herakles. *Rev.* ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ (retrograde). Horseman spearing prostrate foe. Wt. 196 grs.

2. Pæonia. Audoleon.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, facing. *Rev.* ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ. Horse. Wt. 193.4 grs.

Patraus and his son Audoleon reigned over Pæonia between B.C. 340 and 286.

3. Macedonia. Alexander the Great, B.C. 336-323.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Nike, holding wreath and trophy-stand. In field, thunderbolt. Double stater. Wt. 264 grs.

4. Alexander the Great.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Stater. Similar types; thunderbolt under neck of Athena. Wt. 133 grs.

5-7. Alexander the Great.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aëtrophoros, seated. In field—(5) Bucranium. Wt. 265 grs. (6) Prow. Wt. 266.4 grs. (7) ☉, under throne. The head on this coin is turned to the left. Wt. 266 grs.

The above coins of Alexander were struck in all probability during his lifetime.

8. Philip III. Aridæus, B.C. 323-317.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Nike, holding wreath and trophy-stand. In field, cornucopiæ. Wt. 131.4 grs.

9. Philip III. Aridæus.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* Zeus Aëtrophoros, seated. In field, torch. Probably struck at Amphipolis. Wt. 258.5 grs.

10, 11. Alexander the Great. These two tetradrachms were probably struck in the reign of Cassander, B.C. 316-297, who did not place his own name upon the silver coinage. Wts. 265 grs. and 264 grs.

PLATE 31. 12. Antigonus, B.C. 306-301.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. Zeus Aëtrophoros, seated on throne. Wt. 263 grs.

As the fabric of this coin closely resembles that of Nos. 13 and 14, it is probable that it was struck in the Peloponnesus in the name of Antigonus.



- 13, 14. Alexander IV. (?). Types of Alexander the Great's coins.  
Wts. 263 grs. and 260 grs.

These two fine tetradrachms were found, with others of the same fabric, at Patras, in Achaia. They are supposed to have been struck at Sicyon, by Polysperchon, between the years B.C. 316 and 311, in the name of Alexander IV., the son of Alexander the Great by Roxana. Coins of this class are distinguished from all others bearing the name of Alexander by the presence of two Victories on the back of the throne.

15. Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 294-288. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Demetrius, with bull's horn of Bacchus. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Armed horseman. Wt. 131.8 grs.

16. Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Α*. *Obv.* Similar head. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Poseidon leaning on trident, his right foot resting on rock. Wt. 264 grs.

17. Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Α*. *Obv.* Nike, or Fame, carrying a trophy-stand, and blowing a trumpet, standing on the prow of a galley. *Rev.* ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Poseidon, naked, wielding trident, his chlamys wrapped round his left arm. Wt. 266 grs.

The types of this coin refer to the naval victory gained by the fleet of Antigonos, under his son Demetrius, over that of Ptolemy, off the island of Cyprus, in B.C. 306.

18. Lysimachus, B.C. 306-281. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Zeus Aëtrophoros, seated. In the field, the forepart of a lion, the mint-mark of the town of Lysimachia. Wt. 264 grs.

- 19, 20. Lysimachus. (19) *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Alexander the Great, with horn of Ammon. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena Nicephoros seated, holding spear; behind her throne, a shield. Wt. 132 grs. (20) *Α*. Tetradrachm of the same type. Wt. 262 grs.

Alexander the Great is represented on these coins in a deified character, as the son of Ammon. The head is probably taken from the statue-portrait by Lysippus or the gem-portrait by Pyrgoteles.



## CITIES.

PLATE 32. 21. Thessaly. Lamia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Female head, wearing royal diadem and earring. *Rev.* ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ. Herakles, seated on rock, holding bow in case. Wt. 86 grs.

The head on this coin is probably that of the celebrated hetaira Lamia, who lived with Demetrius Poliorcetes as his wife. In her honour both Athens and Thebes erected temples, and the people of Lamia, perhaps to flatter Demetrius, placed her head upon the coinage.

22. Bœotia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Poseidon, laureate. *Rev.* ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Poseidon, seated, holding dolphin and trident; on throne, Bœotian buckler. Wt. 238.4 grs. (Worn.)

This tetradrachm of the Attic standard is a specimen of the new coinage of the Bœotian League. It belongs to the earlier part of the third century, 288–244 B.C., and was struck at Thebes, after the restoration of that city by Cassander, in B.C. 315.

23. Elis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate. *Rev.* FA. Eagle, with wings spread. Wt. 182 grs.

Compare the head of Zeus on this coin with that on III. B. 18 and 33, and II. B. 29; the decline of style is very marked.

24. Messenia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter. *Rev.* ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ. Zeus Ithomatas, naked, advancing with eagle and thunderbolt. In field, ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑ, and tripod. Wt. 258.6 grs.

Compare the style of this coin with III. B. 35.

25. Crete. Hierapytna.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate. *Rev.* ΙΕΡΑ. Palm-tree; at foot of which, eagle. Wt. 167.6 grs.

26. Crete. Polyrrhenium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo(?); at his shoulder, bow and quiver. *Rev.* ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Female figure, seated, holding Nike. Wt. 239.3 grs.

27. Tenos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded. *Rev.* ΤΗ. Poseidon, seated, holding dolphin, and resting on trident. Wt. 254 grs.

28. Tenos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of the youthful Zeus Ammon, without beard. *Rev.* ΤΗΝΙΩΝ. Poseidon, standing, holding dolphin, and resting on trident. Wt. 106 grs.

At Tenos there was a famous temple of Poseidon, situated in a grove, which was much frequented.



## IV. C.

## PLATES 33-35.

PLATE 33. 1. Gallia. Massilia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis, her hair adorned with sprigs of olive. *Rev.* ΜΑΣΣΑ. Lion. Wt. 57 grs.

Massilia (Marseilles) was founded by the Phocæans, about B.C. 600. Its earliest coins are obols, of rude work. Not until a comparatively late period does this city begin to issue coins of fine work. The first branch of the olive-tree is said to have been brought to Massilia with the statue of Artemis from Ephesus; hence its presence on these coins. Its cultivation was a source of great wealth to the town.

2, 3. Campania. Neapolis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Parthenope; symbol—(2) Demeter, with torch, (3) head of Helios; beneath—(2) ΠΑΡΜΕ. *Rev.* ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Man-headed bull, crowned by Nike; beneath—(2) bee; (3) ΙΣ. Wts. 114.6 grs. and 105.8 grs.

The latter of these two coins seems to be about half a century later in date than No. 2.

4. Nola.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena; helmet adorned with owl and olive-wreath. *Rev.* ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ. Man-headed bull. Wt. 111 grs.

Nola begins to coin shortly before B.C. 400, and the series of its money comes abruptly to an end in B.C. 311. This is one of its latest coins.

5. Romano-Campanian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ROMANO. Wolf and Twins. Wt. 109 grs.

6. Romano-Campanian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Mars. *Rev.* ROMANO. Horse's head. Wt. 115 grs.

7. Romano-Campanian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ROMANO. Head of Apollo. *Rev.* Prancing horse; above which, star. Wt. 105.5 grs.

8. Romano-Campanian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma (?), wearing helmet of Phrygian form. *Rev.* ROMANO. Victory, holding palm, to which is attached a wreath. Wt. 102.2 grs.

9. Romano-Campanian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ROMA. Prancing horse. Wt. 99.7 grs.

10. Romano-Campanian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Mars, beardless. *Rev.* ROMA. Horse's head; behind, harpa. Wt. 103 grs.

The Roman dominion in Campania dates from B.C. 338.



The series with the inscription ROMANO commences about that time; that with ROMA probably begins about B.C. 318.

11. Calabria. Tarentum. Alexander of Epirus. *A*.  
*Obv.* Head of Zeus of Dodona, wearing oak-wreath. *Rev.*  
 ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ. Thunderbolt;  
 beside which, spear-head. Wt. 132·2 grs.

In spite of the resemblance of this magnificent gold stater to the silver coin III. B. 23, it seems probable that it was struck at Tarentum, where Alexander went, in B.C. 332, to aid the Greeks against the Lucanians and Brutians.

12. Tarentum. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.* Eagle, on thunderbolt. In field, ΦΙ, ΝΙΚΑΡ, and two amphoræ, surmounted by stars. Wt. 131·7 grs.
13. Tarentum. *A*. *Obv.* Head of young Herakles, wearing lion's skin; club below neck. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Biga, driven by Taras, holding trident; above, ΝΙΚΑΡ. Wt. 132·7 grs.
14. Tarentum. *A*. *Obv.* ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Head of Aphrodite (?) wearing stephane, earring, and necklace. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, holding trident, seated on dolphin. Wt. 66·3 grs.
15. Tarentum. *Æ*. *Obv.* Naked horseman, crowning his horse. In field, magistrate's name, ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ; two other names in monogram, and a dolphin. *Rev.* Similar to last. In field, two amphoræ. Wt. 99·6 grs.

The head on No. 13 is clearly suggested by that on the money of Alexander the Great, at this time circulating far and wide. The magistrate's name, ΝΙΚΑΡ, on No. 12 proves this coin to be of the same period. The issue of gold and silver money at Tarentum in large quantities during this period is a proof of the widely extended relations of this city, the rival of Rome in southern Italy.

- PLATE 34. 16. Lucania. Heraclea. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Athena; Scylla on helmet; in front, Δ, Κ, Φ. *Rev.* ΗΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ. Herakles, naked, strangling lion. In field, club; beneath, owl. Magistrate's name, ΚΑΑ. Wt. 120 grs.

Soon after the death of Alexander the son of Neoptolemus, B.C. 325, Heraclea fell into the hands of the Lucanians. This coin is anterior to that event.



17. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus; behind, thunderbolt. *Rev.* [ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝ]. Ear of corn. In field, ΚΑΛ, and poppy-head. Wt. 119·8 grs.
18. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙ[ΟΣ]. Head of Zeus Eleutherios. *Rev.* ΜΕΤΑ. Ear of corn. Wt. 119·8 grs.
19. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Dionysus, bound with broad diadem and ivy-wreath. *Rev.* ΜΕΤΑΠ. Ear of corn. Wt. 124·7 grs.
20. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter, or Persephone; hair bound with corn. *Rev.* ΜΕΤΑ. Ear of corn. Symbol, plough. Magistrate, ΜΑΝ. Wt. 120·2 grs.
21. Metapontum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter, or Persephone, facing. *Rev.* ΜΕΤΑ. Ear of corn. Wt. 121·3 grs.

Metapontum fell into the hands of the Lucanians soon after the year B.C. 314; the above coins fall into the period between about 330 and 314.

22. Thurium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena; Scylla on helmet. *Rev.* ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Butting bull. Magistrate, ΕΥΦΑ. In exergue, fish. Wt. 120·2 grs.
23. Velia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing crested helmet, on which a quadriga and artist's name, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΩΝ. *Rev.* ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ. Lion gnawing the bones of a stag; above, Nike flying. Wt. 103·3 grs.
24. Velia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing helmet of Phrygian form, on which female Centaur. *Rev.* ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ. Lion devouring prey. Wt. 117·7 grs.
25. Bruttii. Croton.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΚΡΟ. Tripod. In field, branch tied with fillet. Wt. 118·8 grs.

In style this coin resembles No. 20, of Metapontum.

26. Locri.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.* Eagle devouring hare. In field, thunderbolt. Wt. 119·1 grs.

This coin may be compared for style with No. 17, of Metapontum.

PLATE 35. 27. Sicily. Syracuse. B.C. 317-310.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of young Herakles, laureate. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Biga; beneath which, triskeles. Wt. 66·2 grs.

28. Syracuse. B.C. 317-310.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone; beneath, NI. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Quadriga; above, triskeles. In exergue, AI. Wt. 266·1 grs.

Although these coins do not bear the name of Aga-



thocles, there can be no doubt that they belong to the earlier part of his reign. (*Vide Head's Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 40, sq.)

29. Syracuse, B.C. 310-307.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΚΟΡΑΣ. Head of Persephone, crowned with corn. *Rev.* Nike erecting trophy. In field, triskeles. Wt. 259.6 grs.

30. Syracuse, B.C. 307-289.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ. Thunderbolt. Wt. 87.8 grs.

About B.C. 306, Agathocles assumed the title of king, in imitation perhaps of Antigonos, who was the first of the successors of Alexander to adopt it in this same year.

31. Syracuse, B.C. 307-289.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* Pegasus; beneath, triskeles. Wt. 104 grs.

This is a piece of eight litrae; No. 30 was worth eighty litrae, or ten silver staters. Various new multiples of the litra occur from this time forward in the Syracusan currency.

32. Syracuse, Hicetas, B.C. 287-278.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Persephone; behind, poppy-head; beneath, ΘΕ. *Rev.* ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ. Nike, in biga; above, crescent moon; beneath, Θ. Wt. 65.4 grs.

33, 34. Syracuse, B.C. 287-278.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone; behind—(33) bee, (34) bucranium. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Nike, in quadriga; above, star. Wts. 201.1 grs. and 191.1 grs.

Although these coins do not bear the name of Hicetas, there can be no doubt that they were struck under his rule. They are pieces of fifteen litrae.

35. Africa. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone. *Rev.* Horse, standing on dotted line, supported at either end by two small symbols, a goat's head and an eye. Wt. 145.2 grs.

36. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles, as on coins of Alexander the Great. *Rev.* Horse's head and palm-tree; beneath, in Punic characters, *am machanat*, "people of the camp." Wt. 257 grs.

This coin is subsequent to the time of Alexander; the two following are apparently somewhat earlier. They are all undoubtedly by Greek artists.

37. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone, copied from coins of Syracuse. *Rev.* Horse, prancing in front of palm-tree. Wt. 262 grs.



38. Carthage.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone; behind which, symbol of Baal (?). *Rev.* Horse, standing in front of palm-tree; behind, the sun; beneath horse, a flower growing. Wt. 264 grs.
39. Cyrene.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Horseman; behind, star. *Rev.* KYPA. Silphium plant. Wt. 43.8 grs.
40. Cyrene.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of young Zeus Ammon. *Rev.* KYPA. Silphium plant. In field, tripod. Wt. 118.5 grs.
41. Cyrene.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* KYPA. Silphium plant. In field, jerboa and  $\Sigma\Omega$ . Wt. 105.1 grs.

The above coins of Cyrene were struck after B.C. 322, when Cyrenaica became subject to the Ptolemies.



## PERIOD V.—CIRCA B.C. 280–190.

DURING the third century B.C.; the age of the Epigoni, the coinage throughout Asia is almost exclusively regal; some even of those cities which preserved their autonomy issued their coins in the name of Alexander, and with the types of his money.

In European Greece, the tetradrachms of the kings of Macedon are the most important; but, towards the close of the period, after the power of Philip V. had been restricted by the Romans, Athens once more became the principal place of mintage in Greece; the new Athenian tetradrachms soon obtaining a world-wide circulation.

At Rome, silver was first coined in B.C. 268, and at the same time the silver coinage of the parts of Italy subject to Rome ceases. Tarentum continued to coin money until B.C. 209.

In Sicily, Hiero II. struck coins both in his own name and in that of Queen Philistis; but in 212, on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus, the right of coining in Sicily was monopolised by Rome.

Carthage meanwhile continued to coin largely both in gold and silver; her dodecadrachms, with the head of Persephone on one side, and the horse on the other, being the largest silver coins ever issued in ancient times.

The coins of this century are especially remarkable as presenting a series of portraits of the kings of Egypt, Syria, Bactria, Pontus, Bithynia, Pergamus, Macedon, and Sicily, of inestimable historical value.

Although it cannot be affirmed that in any great degree the coins of this period reflect the best contemporary art, it is yet instructive to compare some of the reverse types with the remaining sculptures of the time.

The plastic art of Periods V., VI., and VII., which it is best to group together, is characterised—

(i.) By realism, striking effects, dramatic compositions.

The chief artists were—at Pergamus, Isigonus; at Rhodes, Agesandros, Athanodorus, and Polydorus; at Tralles, Apollonius and Tauriscus.



The chief extant works are—of the *School of Pergamus*, the Pergamene Sculptures, combat of gods and giants, Berlin; the Dying Gaul, in the Capitol; Wounded Gauls and Amazons, Naples, Venice, and other Museums; and the group called “Pætus and Arria,” in the Villa Ludovisi; of the *School of Rhodes*, the Laocoön, in the Vatican; and of the *School of Tralles*, the “Farnese Bull,” at Naples.

(ii.) By ideal mythological conceptions; by personifications of abstract ideas; and finally by reproductions of older works.

The chief artists were—of the *New Attic School*, Apollonius, son of Nestor, Cleomenes, son of Apollodorus, Glycon, and others; and of the *School of Italy*, Pasiteles, Menelaus, and Stephanus.

The chief extant works are—The Venus of Melos, the Farnese Hercules, and the group of Orestes and Electra, at Naples; the Belvedere Torso by Apollonius the son of Nestor, and the Borghese Gladiator by Agasias of Ephesus.



## V. A.

## PLATES 36-40.

PLATE 36. 1-4. Four tetradrachms with Alexander's types. No. 1 was struck at Cyzicus, probably in the time of Antiochus II., about the middle of the third century. Wt. 262 grs. No. 2 has the Carian double axe. Wt. 264 grs. No. 3 cannot be attributed with certainty, but probably belongs to the western part of Asia Minor. Wt. 263 grs. No. 4 is of Aradus, in Phoenicia, and bears the date 62 either of the era of Aradus, which commenced in B.C. 259, or of the Seleucid era, B.C. 312. Wt. 264.7 grs.

5. Pontus. Mithradates II.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Portrait of king. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ. Zeus Aëtophoros, seated; in front, a star and crescent. Wt. 264.7 grs.

This Mithradates reigned from B.C. 240-190. The star and crescent are emblems of the sun and moon, and allude to the religion of the Persians, from whom the kings of Pontus were descended.

6. Calchedon.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter, veiled. *Rev.* ΚΑΛΧ. Apollo, seated on omphalos. Wt. 215.6 grs.

Compare the obverse of this coin with V. B. 3 and 32, of Byzantium and Chalcis in Euboea; and the reverse with V. A. 19, of Antiochus the Great. All these coins may be assigned to the time of Antiochus III., B.C. 222-187.

7. Bithynia. Prusias I., B.C. 228-180.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Prusias. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Zeus, standing, holding wreath and sceptre. Wt. 265 grs.

PLATE 37. 8. Pergamus. Philetærus, B.C. 284-263.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Seleucus I. diademed. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. Athena seated, left, holding a shield in front of her. Wt. 259.4 grs.

The coins of the kings of Pergamus can only be arranged by style, as they all bear the name, and most of them the portrait, of Philetærus, the founder of the dynasty. This coin is one of the earliest; it bears the portrait of Seleucus, who appears to have been recognised by Philetærus as his suzerain.



9. Pergamus. Eumenes I., B.C. 263-241.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Philetærus; his diadem twined round a laurel-wreath. *Rev.* Similar to No. 8. Wt. 260 grs.

On the death of Philetærus, Eumenes, his nephew, succeeded to the throne. The portrait on this coin is that of his uncle, the eunuch Philetærus.

10. Ephesus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis. *Rev.* Ε Φ. Half-stag. Magistrate's name, ΣΩΣΙΣ. Wt. 101.6 grs.

This coin is of the Rhodian standard, and is of the period during which Ephesus belonged to the Ptolemies, B.C. 258-202.

11. Rhodes.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Helios, radiate. *Rev.* Ρ Ο. Rose. Magistrate's name, ΤΕΙΣΥΛΟΣ. Symbol, Aphrodite (?), wearing polos and holding dove. Wt. 203 grs.

A fine specimen of the best art of this period. The date of this coin is probably about B.C. 200. Cf. IV. A. 33.

- 12-19. Syria. Antiochus I. (Soter), B.C. 280-261. (12)  $\mathcal{A}$  (wt. 132 grs.) and (13)  $\mathcal{A}$  (wt. 264.7 grs.). Head of Antiochus. *Rev.* Apollo, on omphalos. (14)  $\mathcal{A}$ . Antiochus II. (Theos), B.C. 261-246. *Rev.* Herakles seated. Wt. 252.7 grs. (15)  $\mathcal{A}$ . Seleucus II. (Callinicus), B.C. 246-226. *Rev.* Apollo, standing. Wt. 261.9 grs. (16)  $\mathcal{A}$ . Antiochus Hierax (?), before B.C. 227. *Rev.* Apollo, on omphalos. Wt. 263.3 grs. (17)  $\mathcal{A}$ . Seleucus III. (Ceraunus), B.C. 226-222. Wt. 257.6 grs. (18)  $\mathcal{A}$ . Antiochus, son of Seleucus III., B.C. 222. Wt. 262.8 grs. (19)  $\mathcal{A}$ . Antiochus III. (the Great), B.C. 222-187. Wt. 522.9 grs.

PLATE 38.

These coins form, with No. 14, of Period IV. A., and with Nos. 24-28, of Period VI. A., and Nos. 8-13, of VII. A., an interesting series of portraits of the Seleucid kings.

20. Marathus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of city, turreted. *Rev.* ΜΑΡΑΘΗΝΩΝ. Male figure, Demos of Marathus, seated on shields, holding aplustre and stalk of the plant marathrum. In field, date 33 = B.C. 279. Wt. 258 grs.

The head on this coin is one of the best of the period. The attitude of the figure on the reverse is probably suggested by that of Apollo on the contemporary coins of the kings of Syria.



PLATE 39. 21-27. Bactria. (21) *A*. Diodotus. *Rev.* Zeus, hurling thunderbolt. Wt. 128.3 grs. (22) *A*. Euthydemus. *Rev.* Herakles, seated. Wt. 129 grs. (23) *Æ*. Demetrius. *Rev.* Herakles, crowning himself. Wt. 259.5 grs. (24) *Æ*. Euthydemus II. *Rev.* Herakles, standing. Wt. 260.7 grs. (25) *Æ*. Antimachus. *Rev.* Poseidon, standing, holding trident and palm. Wt. 262.3 grs. (26) *Æ*. Agathocles. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. Zeus, hurling thunderbolt. *Obv.* ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Head of Diodotus. Wt. 263.5 grs. (27) *Æ*. Agathocles. *Rev.* Same inscription. Herakles, seated. *Obv.* ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ; ΘΕΟΥ. Head of Euthydemus. Wt. 261.2 grs.

This remarkable series of coins furnishes us with the names of the successors of Alexander's generals in Bactria and India, from about B.C. 250, the date of the separation of Bactria from the Seleucid kingdom under Diodotus as an independent king, down to the time of Antiochus the Great of Syria. Agathocles, on the two specimens above described, places the heads of his predecessors, Diodotus and Euthydemus, on his coinage, but there are other specimens with his own portrait.

PLATE 40. 28-34. Egypt. (28) *A*. *Obv.* ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ. Ptolemy II. and Arsinoë II. *Rev.* ΘΕΩΝ. Ptolemy I. and Berenice I. Wt. 428.6 grs. Ptolemy Soter and Berenice were deified after their deaths, and entitled ΘΕΟΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΕΣ. Arsinoë was sister and second wife of Ptolemy II., B.C. 285-247. (29) *A*. Arsinoë II. *Rev.* ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Double cornucopiæ. Wt. 429 grs. (30) *A*. Ptolemy III. (Euergetes), B.C. 247-222. *Rev.* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Cornucopiæ, surmounted by semicircle of rays. Wt. 429.5 grs. (31) *A*. Berenice II. wife of Ptolemy III. *Rev.* ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. Cornucopiæ. In field, bee. Perhaps struck at Ephesus. Wt. 427.9 grs. (32) *A*. Ptolemy IV. (Philopator), B.C. 222-205. *Rev.* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Eagle on thunderbolt. Wt. 428.3 grs. (33) *A*. Arsinoë III., wife and sister of Ptolemy IV. *Rev.* ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Cornucopiæ. Wt. 427.9 grs. (34) *A*. Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes), B.C. 205-181. *Rev.* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle on thunderbolt. Wt. 429 grs.

These magnificent Egyptian gold coins bear authentic and striking portraits of the reigning monarchs, not, as is generally the case with the silver money, the traditional portrait of the founder of the dynasty.



## V. B.

## PLATES 41-43.

PLATE 41. 1. Odessus.  $\Delta$ . *Obv.* Head of Alexander the Great, with horn of Ammon. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena Nikephoros, seated. In field, monogram of Odessus, and magistrate's name, ΚΟΙ. Wt. 129 grs.

2. Odessus.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aëtophoros, seated. Monogram of Odessus, and same magistrate's name. Wt. 257 grs.

Coins bearing the names of Lysimachus and of Alexander continued to be issued after the death of those monarchs, both in Thrace and Asia Minor. Cf. V. A. 1-4.

3. Byzantium.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter, veiled. *Rev.* ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ. Poseidon, seated on rock, holding trident and aplustre. In field, monogram of Byzantium. Wt. 206 grs.

Compare this coin with that of Calchedon, V. A. 6.

4. Samothrace.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΣΑΜΟ. Cybele, seated on throne; beneath which, lion. Magistrate's name, ΜΗΤΡΩΝΑΞ. Wt. 125.3 grs.

Both Alexander and Lysimachus, according to L. Müller, struck money in Samothrace. As the types of this autonomous coin are suggested by the gold coinage of Alexander, it is probable that Samothrace regained its independence after the death of Lysimachus, whose widow Arsinoë fled there in 279 from Ptolemy Ceraunus, then king of Macedon.

5. Macedonia. Antigonus Gonatas, B.C. 277-239.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Macedonian shield, in the centre of which a head of Pan, horned; behind his head, a pedum. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. Athena Alkis, hurling thunderbolt. Wt. 265 grs.

The head of Pan on the coins of Antigonus refers to the panic of the Gauls when Antigonus defeated them in B.C. 277, which was followed by their retreat from Macedon and the recovery of the kingdom by Antigonus. The style of the figure of Athena on the reverse of this coin is archaistic, not archaic.

6. Antigonus Gonatas or Dason? B.C. 229-220. *Obv.* Head of Poseidon. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. Apollo, holding bow, seated on the prow of a galley. Wt. 260 grs.

This coin was formerly attributed to Antigonus, king of



Asia, B.C. 306-301, but the flat fabric of the piece, no less than the effeminate character of the art, renders it probable that it was struck either by Antigonus Gonatas or by Antigonus Doson. This latter made an expedition by sea against Caria, which he, in alliance with Antiochus Hierax, took from Ptolemy Euergetes. Compare the attitude of the seated Apollo on this piece with that on the contemporary Syrian coins, V. A. 12-19, and the head on the obverse with that of Zeus on VI. B. 16, of Epirus. For portrait of Antigonus Doson, see below, V. B. 27.

7. Philip V., B.C. 220-178.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Macedonian shield; in the centre of which head of Perseus, wearing winged helmet, surmounted by griffin's head; at his shoulder, harpa. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Club, in oak-wreath; outside wreath, harpa. Wt. 260.3 grs.

The head on this coin is a portrait of Philip himself, in the character of Perseus.

8. Philip V., B.C. 220-178.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Philip. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Athena Alkis, in fighting attitude. Wt. 259 grs.

9. Dyrrhachium. Monunius.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Cow, suckling calf. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΝΟΥΝΙΟΥ, Floral pattern, "Gardens of Alcinoüs." Wt. 161 grs.

Monunius was an Illyrian chief, who, as Droysen supposes, during the invasion of the Gauls, circa B.C. 280, seized upon Dyrrhachium.

10. Epirus. Ambracia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Dione, wearing wreath and veil. *Rev.* A M. Obelisk of the Apollo Ἄγυιεύς of Ambracia bound with fillet, in laurel wreath. Wt. 51 grs.

- PLATE 42. 11. Cassope.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Dodonæan Zeus, crowned with oak; behind, monogram. *Rev.* ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ. Eagle standing on thunderbolt; all in oak-wreath. Wt. 66 grs.

During the time of the Epirote Republic or League, several cities of Epirus seem to have exercised the right of issuing an independent coinage. Probably the unity of Epirus which was maintained by the personal ascendancy of the Molossian kings was partially relaxed when their line came to an end. The above coins of Ambracia and Cassope are earlier in style than VI. B. 16-18, and may be assigned to the latter part of the third century.



12. Epirus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Heads of Dodonæan Zeus and Dione; behind, monogram. *Rev.* ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ. Butting bull; the whole in oak-wreath. Wt. 154 grs.

When the family of Pyrrhus became extinct, about B.C. 238, a republican form of government was established in Epirus, which continued till the conquest of Macedonia by Rome, in 168. This coin belongs to the earlier period of the Epirote League. For later coins, cf. VI. B. 16, 17.

13. Acarnania.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of river-god Achelous. In field, ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ. *Rev.* ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ. Apollo Actius, seated, holding bow. Wt. 158 grs.

These coins of the Acarnanian League were struck about the middle of the third century, probably at Leucas. The style of the seated Apollo on the reverse may be compared with that of Apollo on the tetradrachm of Antigonus Doseon? V. B. 6.

14. Ætolia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Ætolia, seated on shields; she holds Nike. Wt. 132.7 grs.

This figure is sometimes but wrongly called Atalanta.

15. Ætolia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Similar. In field, Artemis. Wt. 66 grs.

16. Ætolia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Ætolia, seated on shields, among which the Macedonian and Gaulish shields are conspicuous. Wt. 259 grs.

The above coins of the Ætolian League belong to the period B.C. 279-168. The obverses are imitated from coins of Alexander the Great. The gold stater, V. B. 14, may be compared with the contemporary stater of Pyrrhus, V. C. 24.

17. Ætolia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Ætolus bound with oak-wreath and diadem intertwined. *Rev.* ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Ætolian hero Ætolus naked, placing his right foot on a rock, and leaning on knotted hunter's spear, sword under his arm. Wt. 158.4 grs.

18. Ætolia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis; at her shoulder, bow and quiver. *Rev.* ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Ætolia, seated on shields. Wt. 81.8 grs.

These two coins, which bear the same magistrate's signature, ΦΙ, were perhaps struck in the same year.



19. Bœotia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter, facing. *Rev.* ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Poseidon, standing, holding dolphin, and leaning on trident. Wt. 78.1 grs.

Coins of this type probably belong to the period B.C. 244-197. They appear to be later than IV. B. 22.

20. Athens.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing crested helmet, unadorned. *Rev.* ΑΘΕ. Owl, standing on amphora; on either side, magistrate's monogram; the whole in olive-wreath. Wt. 259 grs.

Nearly all the tetradrachms which have the names of the magistrates under whose authority they were issued merely indicated by monograms, are classed as the earliest of the later series of Athenian money which begins about B.C. 220.

21. Athens.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar head; helmet richly adorned with griffin and foreparts of horses. *Rev.* ΑΘΕ — ΜΙΚΙΩΝ — ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙ — ΑΡΕΣΤΟΣ. Owl on amphora; the whole in olive-wreath. On amphora, Κ; beneath, ΜΕ. Symbol in field, the Dioscuri. Wt. 260 grs.

Euryclides and Micion are mentioned by historians as *προστάται* of the Athenians in B.C. 217. The two magistrates on this coin can hardly be these persons, though they may be their descendants. The letter Κ on the amphora is used as a numeral to indicate the tenth prytany or month during which the third magistrate, in the present instance ΑΡΕΣΤΟΣ, was in office. The first two magistrates on these late Athenian coins held their places for one year; the third was changed every prytany, about once a month. ΜΕ beneath the amphora is the mark of the particular workshop in the mint in which the die was engraved. The accessory symbol in the field is almost always the seal of the magistrate whose name stands first on the coin.

22. Athens.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar types. Magistrates' names, ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙ — ΑΠΙΑΡΑ — ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ. Wt. 258.7 grs.

The Euryclides who signs this coin is probably identical with the magistrate of the same name on No. 21. It will be seen, by comparing these coins of Athens with those which belong to the next period, that the style of the art continues slowly to deteriorate.



- PLATE 43. 23. Achæan League.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus Homagyrius. *Rev.* Monogram of the Achæans, two smaller monograms of magistrates, and a fish; the whole in an olive-wreath. Wt. 36 grs.

The fish is the symbol of Dyme, which joined the league about B.C. 280.

24. Achæan League.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar types; but on *rev.* AN, for Antigoneia. Wt. 38.5 grs.

The city of Mantinea received this name in B.C. 222 from Aratus, in honour of Antigonus Doseon.

25. Achæan League.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar types; but on *rev.* wolf's head, the symbol of Argos, which joined the league in B.C. 228. Wt. 35.7 grs.

The style of this coin shows it to have been struck very soon after the above date. Each one of the confederate towns of the Achæan League issued, under the responsibility of its own magistrates, a portion of the federal coinage in silver or copper. Coins bearing the marks of forty-three of these towns are known.

26. Elis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate. *Rev.* FA. Eagle; in front of which a coiled serpent. Magistrate's signature,  $\Delta$ I. Wt. 184 grs.

Elis continued to coin money independently of the Achæan League, down to the year B.C. 191, when it was the last city in Peloponnesus to join the league. The head of Zeus on this coin is of a late period, not much before B.C. 200.

27. Lacedæmon.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of a king, diademed. *Rev.* AA. Archaic image of the Apollo of Amyclæ, holding spear and bow; beside the statue, a goat. Wt. 255.5 grs.

The portrait on this coin has usually been said to be that of Cleomenes III., B.C. 236-220, but it has lately been identified as that of Antigonus Doseon, in whose honour it may have been struck after the battle of Sellasia, B.C. 221.

28. Lacedæmon.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* AA. Herakles, seated on rocks. Wt. 235 grs.

The style of the seated Herakles on this coin shows it to have been struck about the end of the third century B.C.



29. Eubœa. Carystus.  $\Delta$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles, bearded.  
*Rev.* ΚΑΡΥ. Bull reclining; above, trident; beneath, club. Wt.  
49.3 grs.

The style of the head of Herakles on this coin is distinctly later than that of the silver coins of the same type. It may be as late as the beginning of the second century B.C.

30. Carystus.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Antiochus III. (?), bound with oak-wreath entwined with diadem. *Rev.* ΚΑΡΥΣΤΙΩΝ. Nike, in biga. Wt. 98.5 grs.

This coin was probably struck in B.C. 191, when Antiochus was in Eubœa.

31. Chalcis.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Female head, wearing earring; two long locks of hair hang down her neck, behind. *Rev.* ΧΑΛΚΙ. Eagle, standing with open wings, and contending with serpent. Magistrate's name, ΜΕΝΕΔΗ. Wt. 84.8 grs.

The spread fabric of this coin, the treatment of the hair on the obverse, and the expression in the attitude of the eagle, all point to a late period.

32. Chalcis.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of queen as Hera, veiled. *Rev.* ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. Demeter, holding torch, in quadriga; beneath, ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. The whole in oak-wreath. Wt. 254.5 grs.

The head on the obverse may be an idealised portrait of the lady of Chalcis whom Antiochus III. married there, in B.C. 191; the reverse may commemorate the games held on the occasion of the nuptials.

33. Eretria.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis. *Rev.* ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ. Bull reclining; beneath, ΦΑΝΙΑΣ. Wt. 86.5 grs.

Probably not earlier than B.C. 200.

34. Paros.  $\mathcal{R}$ . *Obv.* Female head, bound with crossing bands. *Rev.* ΠΑΡΙ. Goat. Magistrate's name, ΑΝΑΞΙΚ. Wt. 118 grs.



## V. C.

## PLATES 44-47.

- PLATE 44. 1. Gallia. Massilia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis, her hair adorned with sprigs of olive; at her shoulder, bow and quiver. *Rev.* ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΩΝ. Lion. Wt. 43 grs.
2. Italia. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Denarius*. *Obv.* Head of Roma, wearing winged helmet; behind, X (10 asses). *Rev.* ROMA (in incuse letters). The Dioscuri, charging, as they appeared at the battle of the Lake Regillus. Wt. 66.7 grs.
3. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Quinarius*. Same types; behind head, V (5 asses). Wt. 34.5 grs.
4. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Sestertius*. Same types; behind head, IIS (2 asses and 1 semis). Wt. 16.5 grs.

The earliest Roman coinage consists of large clumsy lumps of bronze, *aes grave*, which were cast in moulds, not struck. Not until B.C. 268 was silver money coined at Rome, and at the same time the issue of gold and silver money was forbidden in all the subject districts of Italy.

5. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Victoriatus*. *Obv.* Head of Jupiter. *Rev.* ROMA. Victory crowning trophy of arms; between Victory and trophy, moneyer's mark, a sow. Wt. 44.5 grs.

The victoriate was originally a Campanian coin; but after the fall of Capua, B.C. 211, the Romans transferred the coinage of the victoriate to Rome itself, where it continued to be coined for the use of the Provinces.

6. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Mars; behind, marks of value (60 sestertii). *Rev.* ROMA. Eagle, on thunderbolt. Wt. 52 grs.

Gold pieces of the value of 60, 40, and 20 sestertii began to be issued by Roman generals in southern Italy B.C. 217, during the war against Hannibal. The work of these coins is Greek. The high values with which they are marked is a proof that they were struck on some exceptional occasion. They are in fact coins of necessity.

7. Romano-Campanian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Janiform head, laureate. *Rev.* ROMA. Two soldiers, taking an oath upon a pig, held by a kneeling man. Wt. 106.1 grs.

These coins were probably struck between circ. B.C. 318 and 268.

8. Romano-Campanian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Quadrigratus*. *Obv.* Janiform head, laureate. *Rev.* ROMA (in incuse letters). Jupiter, with thunderbolt and sceptre, in quadriga, accompanied by Victory. Wt. 100.6 grs.



In B.C. 268, when the denarius was first coined at Rome, the Campanian silver was restricted to the *Quadrigratus* (of which this is an example) and the *Victoriatus*.

9. Campania. Cales.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* CALENO. Nike, in biga. Wt. 113 grs.

This town was colonised from Rome in B.C. 334. The silver money which bears its name must be attributed to the period between this year and B.C. 268.

10. Suessa.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo; behind, ear of corn. *Rev.* SVESANO. Horseman, carrying palm, riding on one and leading a second horse. Wt. 113.2 grs.

Suessa was occupied by a Roman colony about B.C. 313. Like Cales, it ceased to coin silver in B.C. 268.

11. Nuceria Alfaterna.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Name of town, in Oscan characters. Young male head, with ram's horn; behind, dolphin. *Rev.* One of the Dioscuri, standing beside horse. Wt. 110.3 grs.

The silver money of this city is contemporary with that of Cales and Suessa.

12. Teanum Sidicinum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin; beneath, club. *Rev.* Name of town, in Oscan characters. Nike, in triga. Wt. 107.5 grs.

This coin is clearly contemporary with No. 9, of Cales.

13. Apulia. Arpi.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΑΡΠΑΝΩΝ. Head of Persephone; behind, ear of corn. *Rev.* ΔΑΣΙΟΥ. Prancing horse; above, star. Wt. 110.8 grs.

The name of the magistrate on this coin recalls that of Dasius Altinius, mentioned by Livy as chief magistrate of Arpi during the Hannibalic war.

- PLATE 45. 14. Calabria. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Taras, holding trident, driving biga; beneath, ΑΠΙ, and thunderbolt. Wt. 132 grs.

This coin is the latest in style of all the gold money of Tarentum. It seems to belong to the time of the Second Punic War, B.C. 212-209. Cf. IV. C. 13, which is of the same type, but much earlier.

15. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Boy on horse, received by naked man; beneath, ΑΡΙΣΤΙΠ. *Rev.* Taras, holding bow and arrow, riding on dolphin; beneath, elephant. Wt. 98.5 grs.



The elephant on this coin points to the time of Pyrrhus, B.C. 281-272, as the earliest probable date to which it can be assigned.

16. Tarentum.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Horseman, wearing chlamys. Magistrate's name,  $\Xi\text{ENOKPAT}\text{H}\Sigma$ . *Rev.*  $\text{TAPAS}$ . Taras, on dolphin; he holds trident; beneath, waves, in which cuttle-fish. Wt. 99.4 grs.
17. Lucania. Heraclea.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.*  $\text{HHPAK}\text{ΛE}\text{I}\text{ΩN}$ . Head of Athena. *Rev.* Herakles, standing, holding club and lion's skin. Nike, flying, about to crown him. Magistrate,  $\Phi\text{I}\text{ΛO}$ . Wt. 97.9 grs.
18. Thurium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.*  $\text{ΘOYPI}\text{ΩN}$ . Butting bull; above,  $\text{API}$ . In exergue, tripod. Wt. 94 grs.

Nos. 16-18 seem to be some of the latest silver coins of their respective cities.

19. Velia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing winged helmet. *Rev.*  $\text{YEAHT}\text{ΩN}$ . Lion, walking. Magistrates' letters, and ear of corn. Wt. 115.7 grs.

This coin may be attributed to the period ending B.C. 268.

20. Bruttii.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Poseidon. *Rev.*  $\text{BPETT}\text{I}\text{ΩN}$ . Amphitrite, veiled, seated on sea-horse; before her stands an Eros, drawing a bow. Wt. 65.5 grs.
21. Bruttii.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Heads of the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars. *Rev.*  $\text{BPETT}\text{I}\text{ΩN}$ . The Dioscuri, on horseback. Wt. 86.1 grs.
22. Bruttii.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Amphitrite, veiled; at her shoulder, sceptre. *Rev.*  $\text{BPETT}\text{I}\text{ΩN}$ . Poseidon, naked, placing his right foot on the capital of an Ionic column, and resting on sceptre. In field, crab. Wt. 72.4 grs.

Shortly after the time of Pyrrhus, the coinage of the Greek towns of the coasts of Bruttium ceases, and is replaced by a federal Bruttian coinage, of which the above pieces are examples. This lasts until after the Hannibalic war.

23. Locri.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.*  $\text{ΛOKP}\text{ΩN}$ . Roma ( $\text{P}\text{Ω}\text{M}\text{A}$ ), seated, with sword and shield, crowned by Fides ( $\text{Π}\text{I}\text{Σ}\text{T}\text{I}\text{Σ}$ ), who stands before her. Wt. 109.2 grs.

The obverse of this coin resembles so closely that of Pyrrhus (V. C. 27) that, bearing in mind the type, it may be considered as certain that it was struck in B.C. 274, when the Romans, after the final defeat of Pyrrhus, allowed the Locrians to retain their autonomy.



PLATE 46. 24. Pyrrhus, in Italy, B.C. 295-272. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Athena; behind, owl. *Rev.* ΠΥΡΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Nike, carrying oak-wreath and trophy. Symbol, bucranium. Wt. 132.5 grs.

25. Pyrrhus, in Italy. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Artemis; in front, torch. *Rev.* ΠΥΡΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Nike, carrying oak-wreath and trophy; star above her head. In field, thunderbolt. Wt. 65 grs.

26. Pyrrhus. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Artemis; at her shoulder, quiver; behind, thunderbolt. *Rev.* ΠΥΡΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Similar type. Wt. 66 grs.

27. Pyrrhus. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Dodonæan Zeus, wearing oak-wreath. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Dione, seated on throne, holding sceptre, and raising her veil. Wt. 258 grs.

Some of the coins of Pyrrhus were struck in Italy and Sicily, and others in Epirus. A comparison of the head on this tetradrachm with that on the coin of Locri, V. C. 23, combined with the fact that these coins of Pyrrhus are commonly found in the neighbourhood of Locri, is strong evidence in favour of their having been struck there.

28. Pyrrhus. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Achilles. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Thetis, veiled, riding on a sea-horse, and carrying a round shield. Wt. 130 grs.

29. Pyrrhus. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Persephone; behind, amphora. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Athena Alkis, in fighting attitude. Wt. 87 grs.

Pyrrhus crossed over into Italy in B.C. 280. In Italy and Sicily he passed six years, returning to Epirus in B.C. 274. His Epirote coinage is insignificant, consisting solely of copper.

30. Sicily. Syracuse. Hiero II., B.C. 275-216. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Persephone. *Rev.* ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. Nike, in biga. Wt. 65.8 grs.

31. Syracuse. Hiero II. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of Hiero, wearing royal diadem. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. Nike, in quadriga. Wt. 428.4 grs.

This piece, of the weight of 32 silver litræ, is one of the finest coins of the third century B.C.



32. Syracuse. Hiero II.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.*  $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{N}\Omega\text{C}$ . Pegasus. Wt. 85.5 grs.

These coins, with Corinthian types, belong to the earlier years of Hiero's reign.

33. Syracuse. Philistis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Philistis, veiled. *Rev.*  $\text{B}\Lambda\text{C}\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\text{C}\text{C}\text{A}\text{C}\ \Phi\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\text{C}\text{T}\text{I}\Delta\text{O}\text{C}$ . Nike, in quadriga. Wt. 209.5 grs.

Philistis, only known from her coins, and from an inscription in the theatre at Syracuse, was probably the wife of Hiero. The coins of this queen are among the most beautiful of the period to which they belong.

34. Sicily.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter, veiled, and wearing wreath of corn. *Rev.*  $\text{C}\text{I}\text{K}\text{E}\Lambda\text{I}\Omega\text{T}\Lambda\text{N}$ . Nike, in quadriga; above, monogram, which may stand for the name of Hiero of Syracuse. Wt. 104.3 grs.

After the conclusion of the First Punic War, B.C. 241, the whole island of Sicily was divided between Hiero and the Romans. These coins were probably struck for the dominions of Hiero outside the territory of Syracuse.

- PLATE 47. 35. Syracuse. Hieronymus, B.C. 216-215.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hieronymus, diademed. *Rev.*  $\text{B}\Lambda\text{C}\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\text{O}\text{C}\ \text{I}\text{E}\rho\Omega\text{N}\text{Y}\text{M}\text{O}\text{Y}$ . Thunderbolt. Wt. 313.6 grs.

36. Syracuse, B.C. 215-212.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.*  $\text{C}\text{Y}\rho\text{A}\text{K}\text{O}\text{C}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ . Artemis (huntress), with bow and arrow, quiver, and hound. Wt. 42 grs. (Authenticity doubtful.)

37. Syracuse, B.C. 215-212.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.*  $\text{C}\text{Y}\rho\text{A}\text{K}\text{O}\text{C}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ . Nike, in quadriga. Wt. 210.4 grs.

38. Syracuse, B.C. 215-212.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of bearded Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.*  $\text{C}\text{Y}\rho\text{A}\text{K}\text{O}\text{C}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ . Nike, in biga. Wt. 78.6 grs.

39. Syracuse, B.C. 215-212.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone, crowned with corn; behind, owl. *Rev.*  $\text{C}\text{Y}\rho\text{A}\text{K}\text{O}\text{C}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ . Nike, in quadriga. Wt. 108 grs.

After the assassination of Hieronymus, in B.C. 215, a republic was proclaimed at Syracuse. Nos. 36-39 were struck during the period which intervened between this date and the capture of the city by the Romans under M. Marcellus, in B.C. 212



40. Sicily. Tauromenium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo; behind, star. *Rev.* TAYPOMENITAN. Tripod. Wt. 50.9 grs.

The weight of this coin, no less than the style, proves it to belong to the age of Hiero II.

41. Africa. Carthage. EL. *Obv.* Head of Persephone. *Rev.* Horse standing. Wt. 115.5 grs.

This coin, though identical in type with IV. C. 35, is not only of a reduced standard, but of a metal much alloyed with silver; a considerable deterioration of style may also be detected.

42. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone. *Rev.* Prancing horse. Wt. 700 grs.

This large coin is a Punic dodecadrachm. A comparison of the debased and exaggerated style of these coins with the more correct art of the coins of the previous period shows that they belong to a later age. They were probably struck in the interval between the first and second Punic Wars, B.C. 241-218.

43. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone. *Rev.* Horse, looking back. Wt. 82.9 grs.

This coin is contemporary with the last.

44. Cyrene.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus Ammon, with ram's horn, and bound with tænia. *Rev.* KOINON. Silphium plant. Wt. 117 grs.

The coins with this legend were issued for the whole district of Cyrenaïca during a short period of independence, when Ecdemus and Demophanes, citizens of Megalopolis, went over to Africa at the invitation of the people of Cyrene to regulate their affairs, circa B.C. 243.



## PERIOD VI.—CIRCA B.C. 190–100.

THE defeat of Antiochus by the Romans at the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, was for western Asia Minor no less important than the defeat of Philip V. at Cynoscephalæ in B.C. 197 had been for European Greece. The freedom of many Greek cities in Asia was forthwith proclaimed by the Romans, in consequence of which they again obtained the right of coining money. This privilege they immediately took advantage of by issuing coins either in their own names, as e.g. did Lampsacus, Alexandria Troas, Ilium, Tenedos, Cyme, Myrina, Erythræ, Heraclea Ioniæ, Lebedus, Magnesia, Smyrna, Perga, &c., or on the pattern of the money of Alexander the Great, and in his name, but with the addition of their respective badges and of the names of their local magistrates in the field. Among these towns were some of the above (which thus appear to have coined simultaneously money of both sorts), and Temnos, Mitylene, Phocæa, Miletus, Chios, Samos, Cos, Rhodes, with many others. The adoption of Alexander's coin-types by these cities is a proof that money of this type was still the principal circulating medium; for a general return to an extinct type by so many towns would be inexplicable. All these coins are easily distinguished from the earlier money of Alexander by their large dimensions and spread fabric. The period during which the cities enjoyed the right of coinage differed. Rhodes, for instance, probably ceased to strike Alexandrine tetradrachms in B.C. 168, when the Romans deprived her of her territory on the mainland; other cities may have continued to coin until B.C. 133, when the Roman province of Asia was constituted, at which time the coin called from its type the cistophorus was adopted by the Romans as the standard coin for the whole province of Asia. Meanwhile the series of the coins of the kings of Egypt, Syria, Bactria, Parthia, Pontus, and Bithynia continued uninterruptedly, and presents us with many valuable portraits. In Palestine, the Jews, under Simon Maccabæus, are supposed, by most numis-



matists, to have for the first time issued money bearing the inscriptions, "Shekel of Israel," and "Jerusalem the holy," in virtue of a privilege conferred upon Simon by Antiochus VII. Sidetes.

In European Greece, the money of the kings of Macedon comes to an end in B.C. 168, on the defeat of Perseus by the Romans, but soon afterwards silver was again issued in Macedon, divided into four regions under Roman protection. Maronea in Thrace and Thasos probably began to issue their large flat tetradrachms about the time when the Macedonian coinage ceased, circa B.C. 146, when Macedonia west of the river Nestus was finally constituted a Roman province.

Athens continued to coin throughout the whole of this period on an enormous scale, her tetradrachms forming in fact the staple of the currency for the trade with the East through the market at Delos. So favoured indeed were these coins in the market that their types were imitated by certain cities of Crete, among which may be specified Cnossus, Gortyna, and Priansus.

In Italy, Rome suffered no money to be coined except in the name of the Roman state, and by magistrates specially appointed for the purpose. In Africa, Carthage continued to strike down to the conquest and destruction of the city in 146. In the West the coinage of Massilia was plentiful, and among the Gauls barbarous copies of the gold staters of Philip make their appearance. Artistically, the coins of Asia are incomparably superior to those of the West; the money of Pharnaces and Mithradates of Pontus, of some of the Syrian and Bactrian kings, and of a few of the Greek cities of Asia Minor, such as Magnesia in Ionia, possessing great merit. For the contemporary schools of sculpture and extant works of art, see the remarks at the head of Period V.



## VI. A.

## PLATES 48-52.

PLATE 48. 1-4. Tetradrachms with name and types of Alexander the Great, struck respectively at Temnos (wt. 257 grs.), Smyrna (wt. 260 grs.), Rhodes (wt. 260 grs.), and Aspendus (wt. 253.7 grs.).

After the defeat of Antiochus III. at Magnesia, B.C. 190, many of the Greek cities of Asia, declared free by the Romans, began to strike money bearing the names and types of Alexander. Other cities, about the same period or somewhat later, struck money in their own names and with their own types. See Nos. 8, 9, 11-20.

5. Pontus. Pharnaces I., B.C. 190-169? *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of king, diademed. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ. Male pantheistic divinity, holding cornucopiæ, caduceus, and vine-branch, from which a doe feeds. In field, sun and moon. Wt. 262.4 grs.

This Pharnaces was the uncle of Mithradates the Great. See *Revue Num.* 1888, p. 456.

6. Cyzicus. *Æ*. *Obv.* Female head, bound with oak-wreath and wearing earring, the ends of a royal diadem hanging down behind. *Rev.* ΚΥΪΙΚΗΝΩΝ. Long torch in oak-wreath. Wt. 251.7 grs.

The beautiful head of this tetradrachm is probably a portrait of Apollonis, a Cyzicene lady who married Attalus I. of Pergamus, B.C. 241-197. After the death of her husband, their sons Eumenes II. and Attalus visited Cyzicus with their mother, and after her death they erected there a splendid temple in her honour.

7. Pergamus. Eumenes II., B.C. 197-159. *Obv.* Head of Eumenes, diademed. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ. The Dioscuri, or Cabiri, standing, facing; the whole in laurel-wreath. In the field, a thyrsus. Wt. 235 grs.

A striking portrait of Eumenes II. The coin may have been struck in the island of Syros, as the reverse type is very similar to that of the well-known coin with the inscription, ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ, usually attributed to Syros.



- PLATE 49. 8. Lampsacus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Priapus? wearing wreath of ivy. *Rev.* ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ. Apollo Citharædus, and magistrate's name, ΚΩΚΡΑΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΟΥ. Wt. 253 grs.

Lampsacus was one of the towns which had its freedom restored by the Romans after the battle of Magnesia.

9. Pergamus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing close-fitting crested helmet. *Rev.* Palladium. Wt. 44 grs.

The style of this gold tetrobol is late; cf. No. 17 of Heraclea; but it is an open question whether it may not belong to circ. B.C. 300. See Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 463.

10. Pergamus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Cista mystica, with serpent; the whole in ivy-wreath. *Rev.* Two serpents, twined round a bow-case. Monogram of Pergamus in field. Wt. 192 grs.

The cistophori, the issue of which commenced under the kings of Pergamus (circ. B.C. 200), became after the formation of the Roman province of Asia, B.C. 133, the standard coinage for western Asia Minor. They were issued at Adramyteum, Pergamus, Ephesus, Smyrna, Sardes, Thyatira, Tralles, Nysa, Apamea, and Laodicea.

11. Alexandria Troas.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΪΜΙΘΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ ΛΥΣΑΓΟΡΟΥ. Apollo with bow, walking. In field, date 183 = B.C. 130? Wt. 250 grs.

Dated tetradrachms of Alexandria Troas are known of the period between the years 137 and 236, either of the Seleucid era, or of the era of the town circ. B.C. 300, during which Alexandria preserved the freedom which it obtained as early as, or earlier than, the defeat of Antiochus III. at Magnesia, B.C. 190. Apollo Smintheus, the slayer of rats and mice, had a temple near Alexandria.

12. Ilium.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ, ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣ. Athena Ilias, holding spindle and spear. In field, bee. Wt. 250 grs.

The freedom and autonomy of Ilium were confirmed by the Romans in B.C. 189, when its silver coinage commences. The specially religious character of many of the coin-types and legends of this period (cf. reverses of VI. A. 7, 8, 11, 12, 22, and B. 5, 6, 7) is remarkable.



13. Tenedos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩΝ. Types similar to I. A. 19. Wt. 257.8 grs.

After an interval of about a century and a half, Tenedos, probably in B.C. 189, regained her freedom, and began to issue flat tetradrachms on the Attic standard. A comparison of the forms of the letters and of the style of the art with those of the earlier coins is highly instructive. Cf. I. A. 19 and III. A. 20.

14. Cyme.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Female head (the Amazon Cyme?), bound with *tænia*. *Rev.* ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Bridled horse and one-handed vase. In exergue, magistrate's name, ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ. The whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 250 grs.

The flat tetradrachms of this town begin, as elsewhere, in 189, when its freedom was confirmed.

15. Myrina.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Apollo, with lustral branch and patera. In front, omphalos and vase. The whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 257 grs.

The types of these coins refer to the ancient oracle of Apollo at Grynium, within the territory of Myrina.

- PLATE 59. 16. Erythræ.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΕΡΥ. Figure, in short chiton, holding spear and pomegranate (?), and wearing headdress of Ephesian Artemis. Magistrate's name in field. Wt. 43.5 grs.

Erythræ may have coined gold between B.C. 190 and 133, when it was in the enjoyment of full autonomy, or during the Mithridatic War, B.C. 88-84.

17. Heraclea.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing helmet richly ornamented with foreparts of horses, as on contemporary coins of Athens. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ. Club, in oak-wreath; symbol, Nike. Wt. 250.6 grs.

The tetradrachms of this Ionian city (B.C. 190-133) were formerly attributed to Heraclea Sintica in Macedonia, but erroneously.

18. Lebedus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ. Owl, on club, between cornucopiæ. The whole in laurel-wreath. Magistrate's name, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΣ. Wt. 255.5 grs.

19. Magnesia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis. *Rev.* ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Apollo beside tripod, on meander pattern. Magistrate's name, ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ. The whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 254 grs.



20. Smyrna.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of the city goddess, turreted. *Rev.*  $\Sigma$ ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ, in oak-wreath. Wt. 254 grs.

The three coins above described are all fine specimens of the art of the period between B.C. 190 and 133.

21. Rhodes.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Helios, radiate. *Rev.* Ρ Ο. Rose; above, ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣ. The whole in flat incuse square. Wt. 131.2 grs.

At the conclusion of the peace, B.C. 189, after the battle of Magnesia, Rhodes obtained a large accession of territory, including Lycia (exclusive of Telmessus), and the greater part of Caria south of the Mæander. In 168 the Romans put an end to the Rhodian power on the mainland, and the Lycian League was formed, the coins of which have the same flat incuse square as the Rhodian coins of this period, from which they took it. Contemporary with this gold money of Rhodes are the tetradrachms with the name of Alexander (VI. A. 3).

22. Perga.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis. *Rev.* ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ. Artemis Pergæa, with wreath and sceptre; at her feet, stag. Wt. 257 grs.

The style and religious character of the reverse of this coin (cf. VI. A. 11 and 12, above) are sufficient to prove that Perga preserved its freedom both against Eumenes and Antiochus, at the conclusion of the peace of 189, when the possession of Pamphylia was disputed between them.

- PLATE 51. 23. Cappadocia. Orophernes, B.C. 158-157.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of king. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΟΡΟΦΕΡΝΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. Nike, with wreath and palm, &c. Wt. 253 grs.

Found with six others of the same king under the pedestal of the statue of Athena Polias on the site of her temple at Priene, in 1870. (C. T. Newton, *Num. Chron.* N. S. xi. 19.)

- 24-28. Syria. Tetradrachms of—(24) Alexander I. (Balas), B.C. 152-144. Struck at Tyre; date, year 163 of Seleucid era = B.C. 150. Wt. 221.8 grs. (25) Antiochus VI. (Dionysus), B.C. 145-142. *Rev.* Dioscuri. Wt. 255.1 grs. (26) Tryphon (Diodotus), B.C. 142-139. *Rev.* Helmet, with large ibex-horn in front. Wt. 246.8 grs. (27) Demetrius II. (Nicator), second reign, B.C.



130-125. *Rev.* Zeus, seated. Wt. 253.6 grs. (28) Cleopatra, B.C. 125. *Rev.* Two cornucopiæ. Wt. 257 grs.

The series of the Seleucid kings is here continued from V. A. 12-19.

PLATE 52. 29. Tyre. *Æ.* *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Eagle, on rudder. Year 2 = B.C. 124. Wt. 214 grs.

In B.C. 126, Tyre, hitherto subject to the Syrian kings, commences a new era of autonomy. The coins dated according to this era continue in an unbroken series down to the reign of Nero.

30. Aradus. *Æ.* *Obv.* Head of city, turreted. *Rev.* ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. Nike, holding aplustre. Date 127 = B.C. 133. The whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 230 grs.

The era according to which the coins of Aradus are dated begins in B.C. 259, under Antiochus II. The issue of tetradrachms like the above did not, however, commence till B.C. 136, and comes to an end in less than a century.

31. Jerusalem. *Æ.* Shekel. Simon Maccabæus (?) B.C. 143-135. *Obv.* שקל ישראל. Shekel of Israel. A cup, or chalice. Above the letters, שד (for שנת"ר, *shenath arba*), year 4. *Rev.* ירושלים הקדושה, *Jerushalaim hak-kedoshah*, "Jerusalem the holy." A triple lily. Wt. 220 grs.

Antiochus VII. (Sidetes), B.C. 138-129, conferred upon Simon Maccabæus, the brother of Judas and high-priest and prince of the Jews, the right of coining money. Some numismatists attribute these shekels to the time of Ezra, circa B.C. 458-432 (Ezra vii. 18; Neh. v. 15), to whom a special commission was granted by Artaxerxes Longimanus. It must be stated, however, that both style and palæography offer serious objections to this attribution. There are, moreover, no traces of the incuse square almost universal in the fifth century, and the honorific title, קדושה, "the holy," added to the name of the city, is almost proof conclusive that the coin belongs or is subsequent to the period when Sidon, Tyre, and Byblus adopted the same title, B.C. 176-120. Neither does the word שנת occur on any Phœnician coins before the year B.C. 238, when Aradus and Marathus begin to use it.

The chalice on these coins is usually called the pot of manna: a similar one is represented on the triumphal



arch of Titus, and I am myself now inclined to assign all these shekels and half-shekels to the time of the first Revolt of the Jews under Nero. The reverse-type is supposed by some to portray Aaron's rod that budded.

32. Bactria. Eucratides, circa B.C. 180-150.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bust of king, helmeted. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. The Dioscuri, on horseback, prancing. Wt. 258.2 grs.

33. Bactria. Heliocles, after circa B.C. 150. Son of Eucratides.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bust of king, diademed. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. Zeus, standing, holding thunderbolt and sceptre. Wt. 261.2 grs.

34. Parthia. Arsaces VI. (Mithradates I.), B.C. 174-136.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of king. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. Herakles holding wine-cup and club. Date 173 of Seleucid era = B.C. 140. Wt. 246 grs.

Probably struck at some Greek city in or near Babylonia.

35. Egypt. Ptolemy VI. Philometor, B.C. 181-146.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Ptolemy Soter, diademed, and wearing ægis. *Rev.* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle, on thunderbolt. Wt. 219 grs.

Struck at Paphos, in Cyprus, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign = B.C. 154-153.



## VI. B.

## PLATES 53-56.

- PLATE 53. 1. Odessus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Alexandrine. *Obv.* Head of Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aëtophoros, seated; monogram of Odessus, in field; beneath, the Thracian name ΚΥΡΣΑ. Wt. 245 grs.
2. Mesembria. Alexandrine. Similar coin; in field, a helmet, the mint-mark of Mesembria. Wt. 262.5 grs.
- 3, 4. Byzantium. (3)  $\mathcal{A}$ . Stater. *Obv.* Head of Alexander the Great, with horn of Ammon. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena Nikephoros, seated. On throne, ΒΥ; beneath, trident. Wt. 127 grs. (4)  $\mathcal{A}$ . Tetradrachm. Similar types. Wt. 259 grs.

These and other cities on the European shores of the Euxine and the Propontis continued to issue their municipal money after the pattern of the coins of Alexander and Lysimachus, probably because the barbarians of the interior preferred that currency.

5. Maronea.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of young Dionysus. *Rev.* ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ. Dionysus, standing, holding grapes and two stalks of the narthex. Wt. 244.1 grs.
6. Thasos.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of young Dionysus. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ. Herakles, standing. Wt. 260.4 grs.

Maronea and Thasos probably began to coin these large tetradrachms about the time when the silver coinage ceases in Macedonia, B.C. 146. A comparison of these coins with the contemporary dated tetradrachms of Alexandria Troas (VI. A. 11) shows the style of this period.

7. Thrace.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Barbarous imitation of the last, but with ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ. Wt. 252.2 grs.

This coin was struck by the Thracians, who, after the reduction of Macedonia west of the Nestus into a Roman province, B.C. 146, were left to their native rulers.

8. Thrace. Mostis.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of king, diademed. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΣΤΙΔΟΣ. ΕΠΙ ΣΑΔΑΛΟΥ ΕΤΟΥΣ ΛΗ. Wt. 250.4 grs.

The portrait of this king bears a striking resemblance to those of Nicomedes II., B.C. 149-91, and Nicomedes III.,



B.C. 91-74, of Bithynia (cf. VII. A. 3). Mostis may have ruled in Thrace about the year B.C. 100. The date on this coin (year 38) cannot be referred with certainty to any era, and is probably a regnal year.

PLATE 54. 9. Macedonia. Perseus, B.C. 179-168.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of king; beneath,  $\text{I}\Omega\text{I}\Lambda\text{O}\Upsilon$ . *Rev.*  $\text{B}\Lambda\text{C}\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{C}\ \text{P}\text{E}\text{P}\text{C}\text{E}\Omega\text{C}$ . Eagle on thunderbolt; the whole in oak-wreath. Wt. 259.5 grs.

This is a remarkable portrait of the last Greek king of Macedon. Zoilus, whose name occurs frequently on Macedonian coins of this period struck at different mints, was probably superintendent of the whole coinage of the kingdom.

10. Macedonia. B.C. 158-146.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis, in the centre of a Macedonian shield. *Rev.*  $\text{M}\Lambda\text{K}\text{E}\Delta\text{O}\text{N}\Omega\text{N}\ \text{P}\text{R}\Omega\text{T}\text{H}\Sigma$ . Club. The whole in oak-wreath. Wt. 261.5 grs.

The right of coining silver was conferred by the Roman senate on Macedonia, at that time divided into four regions, in B.C. 158. This is a coin of the first region.

11. Macedonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar, but  $\text{M}\Lambda\text{K}\text{E}\Delta\text{O}\text{N}\Omega\text{N}$  only, on reverse. Wt. 257.8 grs.

12. Macedonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar, but in addition,  $\text{L}\text{E}\text{G}(\text{atus})$ , and a hand holding an olive-branch. Wt. 258.7 grs.

The execution of these two coins, which were issued after Macedonia was made a Roman province, in B.C. 146, is more careful than that of the preceding coins of the regions.

13. Thessaly.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.*  $\text{Θ}\text{E}\Sigma\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\text{O}\text{N}$ . Thessalian Athena Itonis, in fighting attitude. Magistrates' names,  $\text{Φ}\text{I}\Lambda\text{O}\text{K}\ \text{E}\text{Π}\text{I}\text{K}\text{P}\Lambda$ . Wt. 96.7 grs.

The Thessalian Confederacy, formed under Roman auspices after the battle of Cynoscephalæ, in B.C. 196, lasted till B.C. 146.

14. Ænians.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, star on helmet. Magistrate's name,  $\text{E}\text{X}\text{E}\text{M}\text{E}\text{N}$  . . . *Rev.*  $\text{A}\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\Lambda\text{N}\Omega\text{N}$ . Slinger, fighting in retreat; behind him, two spears. Wt. 37 grs.

15. Ænians.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, helmet adorned with horses as on Athenian tetradrachms. *Rev.*  $\text{A}\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\Lambda\text{N}\Omega\text{N}$ . Slinger and spears. Magistrate's name,  $\text{Θ}\text{E}\text{P}\Sigma\text{I}\text{Π}\text{Π}\text{O}\Sigma$ . In field, palm. Wt. 113 grs.

These coins were probably struck after the separation of the Ænians from the Ætolian League, in B.C. 168.



PLATE 55. 16, 17. Epirus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Dodonæan Zeus; two monograms.  
*Rev.* ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ. Eagle, on thunderbolt; the whole in oak-wreath. Wts. 78 grs. and 74 grs.

A comparison of these two coins, identical in type, shows how rapidly art degenerated during the second century B.C. No. 16 may be of the end of the third century; No. 17 is of the middle of the second.

18. Cassope.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.* ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ.  
 Eagle, on thunderbolt; the whole in oak-wreath. Wt. 72.8 grs.

Compare with this coin V. B. 11, which is earlier in style.

19. Corcyra.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of young Dionysus. *Rev.* Pegasus; beneath, two monograms. Wt. 77.5 grs.

Corcyra, which fell into the hands of the Romans B.C. 229, and was by them made a free state, may have begun to coin money of this type soon after that date; but the style of this piece is certainly later than B.C. 200. Cf. Maronea and Thasos, VI. B. 5 and 6.

20. Acarnania.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ. Head of Apollo. *Rev.* Artemis, carrying torch. In field, anchor. Magistrate's name, ΘΥΩΝ. The whole in wreath. Wt. 113.5 grs.

This is one of the latest coins of the Acarnanian League; the Seleucid anchor on the reverse may indicate the year of its issue, B.C. 191, when the inland cities of Acarnania, under Clytus, the strategus of the league, admitted Antiochus III. into the city of Medeon.

21. Leucas.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Statue of goddess, on base, holding a plustre; the whole in wreath. *Rev.* ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΥΠΕΡΒΑΛΛΩΝ.  
 Prow of galley. Wt. 118.5 grs.

The goddess on these coins is identified by Prof. E. Curtius with Aphrodite Æneias, who had a sanctuary near the town of Leucas, overlooking the canal through which vessels passed between the island and the mainland. This is the coinage of Leucas, probably struck after its separation from the Acarnanian League, B.C. 167.

22. Bœotia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Zeus. *Rev.* ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Nike, holding wreath and trident. In field, name of magistrate. Wt. 76.9 grs.

This is the last coinage of the Bœotian League, which was dissolved by the Romans in B.C. 146.



23. Athens.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, wearing crested helmet, adorned with griffin and foreparts of horses. *Rev.* ΑΘΕ — ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ — ΚΑΡΑΙΧΟΣ — ΜΕΝΑΝ —. Owl on amphora. In field, right, elephant; on amphora, Ι (number of prytany); beneath, ΣΦ. (mint-mark). The whole in olive-wreath. Wt. 256.9 grs.

The first magistrate on this coin was afterwards Antiochus IV. of Syria. In the year B.C. 176 he was in Athens. The symbol, an elephant, clearly refers to him, and not to the second magistrate.

24. Athens. Similar types. ΚΟΙΝΤΟΣ — ΚΛΕΑΣ — ΔΙΟΝΥΣ[ΙΟΣ]. Symbol, Nike, crowning seated figure. On amphora, Γ (3rd prytany); beneath, ΔΙ (mint-mark). Wt. 247 grs.

The first magistrate on this coin is supposed by some to be Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, proconsul in Macedonia B.C. 146.

- 25–27. Achæan League.  $\mathcal{A}$ . (25) Elis. Wt. 36.5 grs.  
(26) Messene. Wt. 37 grs. (27) Lacedæmon. Wt. 38.1 grs.

As none of these towns were members of the league before B.C. 192, these coins are all subsequent to that date. For early coins of the league, see V. B. 23–25.

- PLATE 56. 28. Crete. Cnossus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Minos, with royal diadem. *Rev.* ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. Square labyrinth. Wt. 257.5 grs.

29. Cnossus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. Magistrate, ΠΟΛΧΟΣ. *Rev.* ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. Circular labyrinth. Wt. 227 grs.

30. Cnossus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena, as on Athenian tetradrachms. *Rev.* ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. Owl on amphora. In field, labyrinth. The whole in olive-wreath. Wt. 254.3 grs.

Certain Cretan cities, for commercial reasons, adopted for their coinage Athenian types during the second century B.C., at the time when the Athenians supplied the currency for the great central market at Delos, which had the monopoly of the whole of the trade with the East.

- 31, 32. Gortyna.  $\mathcal{A}$ . (31) *Obv.* Head of Minos, diademed. *Rev.* ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. Athena Nikephoros, standing; at her feet, serpent. Magistrate, ΘΙΒΟΣ. The whole in olive-wreath. Wt. 235.2 grs. (32) ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. Coin of Attic type. In field, butting bull. Wt. 249 grs.

33. Hierapytna.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of city, turreted. *Rev.* ΙΕΡΑ ΠΥΤΝΙΩΝ. Palm-tree, at foot of which eagle. Names of several magistrates. Wt. 230 grs.



34. Priansus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Coin of Attic types. *Rev.* ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙ — ΠΥΡΓΙΑΣ — ΚΛ: Symbol in field, palm-tree. Wt. 235.1 grs.

All the above Cretan coins appear to belong to the earlier portion of the period to which they are here assigned.

35. Paros.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Dionysus, bound with ivy. *Rev.* ΠΑΡΙΩΝ. Demeter, seated on basket, holding ears of corn and sceptre. In field, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜ. Wt. 240 grs.

36. Paros.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Demeter, veiled. *Rev.* ΠΑΡΙ. Ivy-wreath with blossoms. Wt. 116 grs.

A comparison of No. 35 with VI. B. 6 and 19 shows it to be of the second century B.C. No. 36 might be somewhat earlier, while Paros formed part of the dominions of the Ptolemies.



## VI. C.

## PLATES 57-59.

PLATE 57. 1. Gaulish. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Charioteer, in biga. Wt. 132 grs.

A barbarous but intelligent imitation of a gold stater of Philip of Macedon. Cf. III. B. 17.

2. Massilia. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Artemis; at her shoulder, bow and quiver; in front, monogram. *Rev.* ΜΑΣΣΑ. Lion. In exergue, magistrate's name. Wt. 42 grs.

3. Rome. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Roma, wearing winged helmet; behind, X (10 asses). *Rev.* ROMA. Diana, in biga; beneath, lobster. Wt. 60 grs.

4. Rome. *Æ*. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* ROMA. The Dioscuri; beneath, L. COIL(ius). Wt. 61 grs.

These two coins were probably struck before circa B.C. 173. A certain L. Cœlius is mentioned by Livy as living in B.C. 179.

5. Rome. *Æ*. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* ROMA. Victory, in biga; beneath, S. AFRA(nius). Wt. 58.3 grs.

6. Rome. *Æ*. Same types. ROMA and C. TALNA in monogram. Wt. 57.8 grs.

7. Rome. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Roma; in front, X; behind, C. ANTESTI(us). *Rev.* ROMA. Dioscuri; beneath, dog. Wt. 64 grs.

This may be C. Antistius Labeo, who was sent into Macedon with other senators in B.C. 167.

8. Rome. *Æ*. *Obv.* Head of Roma; behind, X. *Rev.* ROMA. Juno Caprotina, in biga drawn by goats; beneath, C. RENI(us). Wt. 60.8 grs.

9. Rome. *Æ*. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* ROMA. Diana, in biga drawn by stags; beneath, crescent. Wt. 63.5 grs.

10. Rome. *Æ*. *Obv.* Same head; in front, COTA. *Rev.* ROMA. Hercules, in biga, drawn by Centaurs; beneath, M. AVRELI(us). Wt. 57.4 grs.

A Marcus Aurelius Cotta is mentioned as a lieutenant of Scipio Asiaticus, B.C. 190-189. This coin is, however, certainly later in date, and was perhaps struck by his son or grandson, circa B.C. 150-125.



11. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar; the whole within a myrtle-wreath. *Rev.* ROMA. Warrior carrying off a captive woman, in a quadriga; beneath, CN.GEL(ius). Wt. 58.5 grs.

This Cnæus Gellius may have been the historian who wrote in the first half of the seventh century of the City.

12. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; behind, mark of value, XVI; in front, RVS(ticus). *Rev.* ROMA. Jupiter, in quadriga; beneath, M.AVF(idius). Wt. 59.4 grs.

The mark of value XVI occurs only on a small number of denarii struck between circa B.C. 150 and 125, and again during the Social War. See Babelon, *Monnaies de la République rom.* p. xxiii.

13. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; in front, X; behind, vase. *Rev.* ROMA. SEX. PO(mpeius) FOSTVLVS. Wolf and twins. Shepherd Faustulus and fig-tree, with birds in the branches. Wt. 60 grs.

This Sextus Pompeius was probably an ancestor of the triumvir.

14. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ROMA. Head of Roma; in front, X. *Rev.* C.AVG(urinus). Column, surmounted by statue. To the capital of the column are attached two bells; at its base are two lions' heads, and ears of corn. On one side stands a man holding a loaf and patera, on the other an augur with his lituus. Wt. 60.5 grs.

This type represents the monuments erected before the Porta Trigemina, B.C. 439, to L. Minucius, to commemorate his successful attempt to reduce the price of corn.

The above coins, Nos. 8-14, may be attributed to the period between B.C. 150 and 125.

- PLATE 58. 15. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; in front, X. *Rev.* ROMA. Jupiter, in quadriga. Moneyer, L.ANTES(tius) GRAG(ulus). Wt. 59.7 grs.

16. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* ROMA. Sol, in quadriga. Moneyer, M.ABVRI(us) GEM(inus). Wt. 60.7 grs.

Livy mentions a M. Aburius as tribune in B.C. 187 and prætor in 176. This man was probably an ancestor of M. Aburius Geminus, who struck this coin.

17. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar; behind, X. *Rev.* ROMA. Same type as No. 14. Moneyer, TI.MINVCI.C.F.AVGVRINI. Wt. 60.6 grs.

This Minucius is doubtless a son of the moneyer of No. 14.



18. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; in front, X; behind, ear of corn. *Rev.* ROMA. Victory, in biga; beneath, a man contending with a lion. Moneyer, CN. DOM(itius). Wt. 61.5 grs.

Probably struck by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul in B.C. 122.

19. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; behind, X, and balloting urn. *Rev.* ROMA. Libertas, in quadriga. Moneyer, C. CASSI(us). Wt. 60.2 grs.

Struck by C. Cassius Longinus, consul in B.C. 96, the son of L. Cassius Longinus, the author of the Lex Cassia, for voting by ballot, B.C. 137.

20. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; behind, X. *Rev.* ROMA. Female figure, in biga; beneath, elephant's head. Wt. 59 grs.

The elephant's head was, doubtless, at the time, a sufficient indication of the moneyer by whom these denarii were issued.

21. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; in front, X. *Rev.* ROMA. Jupiter, in quadriga. Moneyer, Q. METE(illus). Wt. 60.9 grs.

This coin may have been struck by Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, who was consul B.C. 99.

22. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo; behind, C. EGNATVLEI(us) C. F. *Rev.* ROMA. Victory, inscribing shield fixed on trophy. Mark of value on each side, Q (quinarius). Wt. 28.5 grs.

The issue of the quinarius bearing the type of the old victoriatu was ordered by the Lex Clodia, circa B.C. 104. Cf. also No. 24.

23. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ROMA. Head of Roma; behind, wreath. *Rev.* Victory, in biga. Moneyer, T. CLOVLI(us). Symbol, ear of corn. Wt. 61 grs.

24. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Jupiter. *Rev.* T. CLOVLI(us). Victory, crowning trophy, at foot of which captive. In exergue, Q, for quinarius. On *obv.* F, moneyer's mark. Wt. 26.5 grs.

This moneyer belonged to the ancient patrician family of the Cluili.

25. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; behind, X. *Rev.* ROMA. Hercules, with club and trophy, in quadriga. Moneyer, M. ACILIVS. M. F. Wt. 54.3 grs.

The above coins, Nos. 15-25, were all struck at Rome between about B.C. 125 and 100.



26. Italy.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Roma; behind, X. *Rev.* ROMA. Jupiter, in quadriga. Moneyer, CARB(o). Wt. 61.3 grs.

The fabric of this coin is not that of the Roman mint. It was probably struck at some other town between about B.C. 150 and 125, by the father of C. Carbo and Cn. Carbo, consuls respectively in B.C. 120 and 113.

27. Italy.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ROMA. Head of Roma. *Rev.* Victory, in biga. Moneyers, M. CALID(ius), Q. METEL(lus), and CN. FOLV(ius). Wt. 62.2 grs.

Not of Roman fabric. Probably struck between B.C. 124 and 103.

28. Italy.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ROMA. Head of Roma. *Rev.* The sun, in quadriga. In field, X. Crescent-moon and two stars. Moneyer, A. MANLI(us) Q. F. SER(enus?). Wt. 62 grs.

Not of Roman fabric.

- PLATE 59. 29. Africa. Libya.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΛΙΒΥΩΝ. Lion; above which, Punic letter *mem.* Wt. 117 grs.

This coin was probably struck by the Macæ, a Libyan people, during the second century B.C.

30. Hispania. Carthago Nova (?).  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Young male head. *Rev.* Horse and palm-tree. Wt. 109 grs.

- 31, 32. Hispania. Carthago Nova (?).  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of King, bound with diadem, twined round laurel-wreath. *Rev.* Elephant. In exergue, letter *aleph*. Wt. 108 grs. and 52 grs.

These coins have been recently attributed to the Barcide rulers of Spain. If this is correct they belong to the period between B.C. 234 and 210. They were formerly assigned to Micipsa and Jugurtha of Numidia.

33. Carthage. EL. *Obv.* Head of Persephone. *Rev.* Horse; above which, Egyptian symbol, a disc flanked by two serpents. Wt. 162 grs.

This symbol would lead us to suppose that the worship of Baal was assimilated to that of the Osiris cycle.

34. Carthage. EL. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Horse. Wt. 113 grs.

35. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Pegasus, and Punic inscription בארצת (Byrsa?). Wt. 563.1 grs. (decadrachm).

This coin is decidedly later in style than V. C. 40.



36. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Horse; above which, the sun as a star of eight rays. Wt. 227.5 grs.
37. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Horse, looking back. Wt. 107.3 grs.
38. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Persephone. *Rev.* Prancing horse; above, sun with eight rays. Wt. 113.9 grs.
39. Carthage.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Horse, standing before palm-tree. Wt. 57.8 grs.

These coins of Carthage, Nos. 33-37, belong to the interval between the first and second Punic Wars B.C. 241-218, and Nos. 38, 39 to the last period of her history, from the time when Hannibal was compelled to fly to Antiochus III., B.C. 195, down to the conquest and destruction of the city by the Romans, in B.C. 146.

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## PERIOD VII.—B.C. 100–1.

ON the money of this century we may trace the rapid extension of the Roman power in every direction. In Egypt the series of the Ptolemies ends with the coins of the famous Cleopatra. The best portrait of this queen is, however, to be found on a coin of Ascalon (VII. A. 19). The Syrian series comes to an end in B.C. 69, when the Armenian Tigranes was deprived of his Syrian dominions by Lucullus. In the far East, the Bactrian and Parthian coinages continued, losing, however, little by little, their original Greek character. Throughout Asia Minor, after the defeat of Mithradates, the Romans became practically supreme. The coinage of the cistophori was long permitted by them, but finally, towards the close of the century, none but Roman coins in gold and very few in silver are to be found. The right of striking bronze money was, however, very generally conceded by Rome to the local municipalities.

In European Greece, the Athenians, who had joined the party of Mithradates, in B.C. 88, were, probably on the capture of the city by Sulla, in 86, deprived of the right of coining. Thus the long series of the tetradrachms of Athens comes at last to an end. The Romans had, about B.C. 88, attempted to supplant it by the issue, in the province of Macedonia, of large quantities of tetradrachms bearing the names of Quæstors of the province; but this coinage does not appear to have been of long duration. In the north the mints of Maronea and Thasos were active throughout the first half of the century. Byzantium and the Thracian communities in that district also continued, probably down to the close of the century, to issue imitations, more and more rude in style, of the money of Alexander and Lysimachus. During the civil wars, after Pompeius and the Senate had crossed over into Greece, B.C. 49, both they and the Cæsarians issued money in Greece and Asia Minor, and soon after this none but Roman coins in gold or silver occur in Greece.



In Italy, the revolt of the confederate Italian peoples against Rome, B.C. 90-89, gave rise to the issue of money at their capital Corfinium, the name of which they changed to Italia. In Spain, the Romans, after having for the greater part of a century permitted the various tribes of the Citerior Province to strike coins with native Iberian legends, put an end in B.C. 133 to these issues, but during the revolt of Sertorius B.C. 80-73 there appears to have been a temporary renewal of bronze money with bilingual (Iberian and Latin) inscriptions. In Gaul and Britain gold money was plentifully coined until each of these countries was in turn subdued by Rome.

The only other non-Roman coins were those of the African kingdoms, Numidia and Mauretania.

The coinage at Rome itself, and of Roman generals during their various campaigns, calls for few remarks; its chief value is historical and chronological.

In point of style the coins of the whole of this century exhibit a marked decline. Those struck in Asia maintain their superiority, and are not without some artistic merit, especially in portraiture; those of Mithradates the Great, of Cleopatra, and of Marcus Antonius, being among the most remarkable.



## VII. A.

PLATES 60-63.

- PLATE 60. 1. Pontus. Mithradates (the Great) Eupator (Dionysus), B.C. 121-63. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of king. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Stag, feeding. In front, sun and crescent moon. The whole in ivy-wreath. Wt. 131 grs.

This beautiful gold stater bears the mint-mark of the city of Pergamus, which, with all Asia Minor as far as the Mæander, fell into the hands of Mithradates in B.C. 88. He remained master of the former residence of the Roman governor for more than two years. The ivy-wreath adopted from the cistophori may allude to the title of the "new Dionysus," by which the cities of Asia hailed Mithradates as their deliverer from the tyranny of the Roman rule.

2. Pontus. Mithradates Eupator. *Α*. Similar to preceding, but bearing date 222 of the Bithynian era = B.C. 75. Wt. 259.2 grs.

The head on the coins of Mithradates is supposed by Visconti to be copied from a silver statue mentioned by Pliny (l. 33, xii. 54). The movement of the hair, blown back by the wind, seems to indicate that the original may have been either an equestrian statue or that of a charioteer.

3. Bithynia. Nicomedes III., B.C. 91-74. *Α*. *Obv.* Head of king. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Zeus, holding wreath and sceptre. In field, eagle on thunderbolt, and date 214 of the Bithynian era, which commenced in B.C. 297. Wt. 247.6 grs.

This coin was therefore struck in B.C. 84.

4. Ephesus. *Α*. Cistophorus. *Obv.* Cista mystica and serpent, in ivy-wreath. *Rev.* Τ.ΑΜΠΙ.Τ.Φ.ΠΡΟ.ΚΟΣ. Two serpents, on either side of tripod; above which, Apollo. In field, torch, and ΕΦΕ ΕΡΜΙΑΣ ΚΑΙΥΣΤΡ and ΟΖ = year 77 of the province of Asia = B.C. 58-57. Wt. 192 grs.

The name of the Roman proconsul of Asia begins to appear in Latin on the cistophori about B.C. 61-58, when Q. Tullius Cicero held that office; T. Ampius Balbus was Q. Cicero's immediate successor.



5. Pergamus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Cistophorus. Similar; but between serpents, a legionary aquila. Q. METELLVS. PIVS. SCIPIO IMPER, and monogram of Pergamus. Wt. 187 grs.

In B.C. 48, the year of the battle of Pharsalus, the province of Asia was without a regular governor, but Q. Cæcilius Metellus ruled it as imperator. The names of the Greek municipal magistrates finally disappear from the coinage under his rule.

6. Cibyra.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Helmeted male head. *Rev.* KIBYPATΩN. Armed horseman, with couched spear, galloping. Magistrate's name, and bee. Wt. 188 grs.

Cibyra was the chief of a confederacy of four cities governed by a tyrant. The last of these tyrants, Moagetes, was put down by Murena, in B.C. 84, and Cibyra was then attached to Phrygia. The weight of this coin is that of the cistophorus, and it seems probable that it was struck previous to B.C. 84.

7. Galatia, &c. Amyntas, B.C. 36-25.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ. Nike, holding sceptre. Wt. 247.7 grs.

Amyntas was one of the tributary Asiatic kings set up by M. Antonius. His money follows the standard (Attic) and types of that of Side in Pamphylia, and was struck there probably after B.C. 31, when Augustus confirmed him in his possession of Pamphylia, &c. Some of the gold coins of this king appear to be modern forgeries.

- PLATE 61. 8-12. Syria. (8) and (11) Antiochus VIII. Epiphanes (Grypus), B.C. 121-96. *Rev.* Athena, standing, holding Nike. Wt. 243 grs. Zeus Nikephoros seated. Wt. 245 grs. (9) Antiochus IX. Philopator, B.C. 116-95. *Rev.* Athena standing. Wt. 254.8 grs. (10) Seleucus VI. Epiphanes Nicator, B.C. 96-95. *Rev.* Similar. Wt. 241.1 grs. (12) Philippus Epiphanes Philadelphus, B.C. 92-83. *Rev.* Zeus seated. Wt. 246.9 grs.

13. Armenia and Syria. Tigranes, B.C. 83-69.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bust of king, wearing tiara. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. City of Antioch, seated on rock; the river Orontes represented swimming at her feet. Wt. 253.9 grs.

Tigranes was deprived of his Syrian dominions by Lucullus, in B.C. 69.



14. Antioch (?). Cleopatra VI. and Antonius.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ. Bust of Cleopatra, diademed. *Rev.* ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ. "Antonius Imperator for the third time, triumvir." Portrait of M. Antonius. Wt. 221 grs.

This is the celebrated Cleopatra; she reigned B.C. 52-30.

15. Sidon.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of city, veiled and turreted. *Rev.* ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Eagle, on rudder. Wt. 211 grs.

Date, year 81 of the third era of Sidon, which commenced B.C. 111. This coin was therefore struck B.C. 31. The right of asylum was possessed by many Asiatic cities. The titles ΙΕΡΑ and ΑΣΥΛΟΣ first occur on the coins of Sidon under Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII., B.C. 121.

16. Tyre. Similar to VI. A. 29, but dated 116=B.C. 10. Wt. 216 grs.

17. Aradus. Similar to VI. A. 30, but dated 199=B.C. 60. Wt. 228 grs.

- PLATE 62. 18. Ascalon.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Ptolemy Auletes, B.C. 81-52. *Rev.* ΑΣΚΑΛΩΝΙΤΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Eagle with palm, on thunderbolt. Date, year 41=B.C. 64. Wt. 194.1 grs.

19. Ascalon.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Cleopatra, diademed. *Rev.* Similar. Date, year 55=B.C. 50. Wt. 201.2 grs.

These two interesting coins are dated according to the era of Ascalon. The head on No. 18 is that of Ptolemy Auletes, B.C. 81-52; that on No. 19, of his daughter Cleopatra, B.C. 52-30, who was in B.C. 50 nineteen years of age.

20. Bactria. Apollodotus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ. Bust of king. *Rev.* Arian legend, *Mâhârajasa trâdatasa Apaladatasâ*. Athena fighting. Wt. 128.5 grs.

This king may have been a son of the Apollodotus who was contemporary with the last years of Eucratides, as his coins are later in style.

21. Hermæus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ. Bust of king. *Rev.* Arian legend, *Mâhârajasa trâdatasa Heramayasa*. Zeus, seated. Wt. 140.6 grs.

Hermæus was the last of the Greek kings of the north-western district of India.



- 22-25. Parthia. (22) Arsaces X. (Phraates III.), B.C. 69 to circa 60. *Obv.* Head facing. *Rev.* King with bow. Wt. 62 grs. (23) Arsaces XII. (Orodes I.), B.C. 55-37. *Obv.* Head of king. *Rev.* King with bow. Wt. 61 grs. (24) Tiridates II., B.C. 33-32. *Obv.* Head of king. *Rev.* King seated, holding Nike. Wt. 231 grs. (25) Phraataces I. and Musa his mother, B.C. 2-A.D. 4. *Obv.* Head of Phraataces I. *Rev.* Head of Musa. Wt. 59 grs.

Thea Musa was an Italian slave, whom Phraates IV. had married.

26. Egypt. Ptolemy IX. (Alexander I.), B.C. 114-88. Wt. 215 grs.

27. Egypt. Ptolemy XI. (Auletes), B.C. 81-52. Wt. 216.6 grs.

Compare the head on this coin, a debased portrait of Ptolemy Soter, with the genuine portrait of Auletes, on the coin of Ascalon, No. 18.

- PLATE 63. 28. L. Manlius Torquatus, proquæstor of Sulla. *Av.* *Obv.* L. MANLI PRO. Q. Head of Roma. *Rev.* L. SVLLA. IMP. Sulla (?), in triumphal car, crowned by Victory. Wt. 167.2 grs.

This coin appears, from its fabric, to have been struck in Asia, circa B.C. 81.

29. M. Junius Brutus. *Av.* *Obv.* BRVTVS IMP. Head of Brutus, the whole in laurel-wreath. *Rev.* CASCA LONGVS. Trophy between prows of two ships. Wt. 123 grs.

Servilius Casca, one of the assassins of Cæsar, was a lieutenant of Brutus in Asia Minor, circa B.C. 43-42.

30. Q. Labienus. *Ar.* *Obv.* Q. LABIENVS PARTHICVS IMP. Head of Labienus. *Rev.* Cavalry horse, saddled and bridled. Wt. 58 grs.

This Labienus, the son of Cæsar's general, allied himself with the Parthians, B.C. 40, and led them against his countrymen into Syria. He adopted the title Parthicus, and struck money on the occasion of this expedition.

31. M. Antonius. *Ar.* *Obv.* M. ANTONIVS. IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TERT. Head of Antonius, bound with ivy; the whole in ivy-wreath. *Rev.* III. VIR R. P. C. *M. Antonius imperator consul designatus iterum et tertio, triumvir reipublicæ constituendæ.* Head of Octavia, wife of Antonius, and cista, between pair of serpents. Wt. 190 grs.

This and the three following coins were struck in the



province of Asia, on the standard of the cistophori, the types of which are still retained on No. 31, and as an adjunct symbol on No. 32.

32. Octavianus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. COS. VI. LIBERTATIS P. R. VINDEX. Head of Octavianus, laureate. *Rev.* PAX. Peace, holding caduceus, and trampling on torch of war; behind her, cista and serpent; the whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 179 grs.

Struck in B.C. 28, the year before Octavianus took the title of Augustus.

33. Augustus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* IMP CAESAR. Head of Augustus. *Rev.* AVGVSTVS. Sphinx. Wt. 188 grs.

The figure of a Sphinx was used as a signet by Augustus during the early part of his reign.

34. Augustus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* IMP. IX. TR. PO. V. Head of Augustus. *Rev.* COM. ASIAE. Hexastyle temple, on frieze of which, ROM. ET. AVGVST. Wt. 184 grs.

This is the temple of Roma and Augustus at Pergamus, the capital of the Province of Asia (Commune Asiæ). The date of the coin is B.C. 19.

35. Augustus.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* AVGVSTVS. Head of Augustus. *Rev.* ARMENIA RECEPTA. Armenian tiara; bow in case, and quiver. Wt. 58 grs.

Struck to commemorate the resumption of Armenia under the protection of Augustus, after the murder of Artaxias by his own subjects, circa B.C. 19.



## VII. B.

## PLATES 64-66.

PLATE 64. 1. Thrace. Coson. B.C. 42. *Α*. *Obv.* ΚΟΣΩΝ. Brutus (Consul, B.C. 509), between two lictors. In field, monogram of Brutus. *Rev.* Eagle, holding wreath and sceptre. Wt. 130 grs.

Shortly before the battle of Philippi, B.C. 42, Brutus granted to Coson, prince of Thrace, the right of coining gold. It is worthy of note that the standard in use in Thrace is still that of the coins of Philip and Alexander.

2-4. Thrace. *Α*. Barbarous copies of tetradrachms of Alexander (wt. 250 grs.) and Lysimachus (wt. 250 grs.), bearing mint-marks of Odessus and Byzantium. No. 4, Lysimachus (wt. 224 grs.), has the countermark, CL. CAES, which shows the coin to have been still in circulation in the time of the emperor Claudius.

5, 6. Maronea and Thasos. Similar to VI. B. 5 and 6, but more barbarous. That Maronea and Thasos continued to coin silver during the earlier half of the first century is proved by the fact that one of the Thasian pieces bears the signature of Bruttius Sura, who was legate of Sentius Saturninus, proconsul of Macedonia, B.C. 88. Wts. 242.6 grs. and 262.1 grs.

PLATE 65. 7-10. Macedonia. *Α*. *Obv.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Head of Alexander the Great, with flowing hair and Ammon's horn; behind, ☉. *Rev.* of 7, 8, and 9, AESILLAS Q(uæstor), and of 10, SVVRA LEG(atus) PRO Q(uæstore). Club, downwards, between money-chest (*fiscus*) and subsellium; the whole within an olive-wreath. Nos. 7 (wt. 243.8 grs.), 8 (wt. 254 grs.), and 10 (wt. 248 grs.) are tetradrachms; No. 9, a drachm (wt. 57.5 grs.).

As the date of Sura, B.C. 88, is known, it is probable that this issue of silver coins from the mint at Thessalonica was intended by the Romans to supersede that of the Athenian tetradrachms, when Athens deserted the side of the Romans for that of Mithradates (see VII. B. 14).

11, 12. Illyria. Apollonia. Dyrrhachium. *Α*. Apollonia. *Obv.* Cow, suckling calf; above, ΑΡΙΣΤΗΝ, magistrate; symbols, crescent with star, and caduceus. *Rev.* ΑΠΟΛ-ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ. Stellate or floral pattern. Wt. 52 grs. (12) Dyrrhachium. ΔΥΡ. Same types. Magistrates, ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ and ΔΑΜΗΝΟΣ. Symbols on *obv.* ear of corn and bunch of grapes. Wt. 54 grs.



13. Apollonia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. Magistrate, ΔΩΡΙΩΝΟΣ.  
*Rev.* ΑΠΟΛ. Three nymphs, dancing round fire; beneath, magistrate's name, ΟΙΝΙΑΣ. Wt. 59.8 grs.

Nos. 11 and 12, of the weight of the victoriatus which was assimilated to the quinarius at Rome by the Lex Clodia, circ. B.C. 104, may belong to the end of the second cent. or to the early years of the first. No. 13, of the weight of the denarius, was the new coinage introduced after that event. The fire on the reverse is that of the Nymphæum, sacred to Pan and the Nymphs.

14. Athens.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Usual types. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕ—ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ—ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ. Symbol, star between two crescents. Wt. 250 grs.

15. Athens.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar. *Rev.* ΑΠΕΛΛΙΚΩΝ—ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ—ΑΡΓΕΙΟΣ. Symbol, griffin. Wt. 253 grs.

The first of the above tetradrachms bears the names of King Mithradates of Pontus, and the Athenian ambassador at his court, Aristion. This coin was issued in B.C. 87-86 when Athens joined Mithradates against Rome. Apellicon, on No. 15, was the accomplice of Aristion, who made himself tyrant at Athens B.C. 87. The coins which bear his name were probably struck about B.C. 90.

- PLATE 66. 16. Roman.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Denarius. *Obv.* L. LENT. C. MARC. COS. Head of young Jupiter. *Rev.* Q. Jupiter, naked, before altar; he holds eagle and thunderbolt. In field, star. Wt. 59 grs.

When Pompeius, with the Senate and magistrates, left Italy for Greece, in B.C. 49, the two consuls L. Lentulus and C. Marcellus struck money at Apollonia.

- 17, 18. Roman.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Denarii. *Obv.* Head of Venus. *Rev.* CAESAR. (17) Trophy and captives. Wt. 62 grs. (18) Æneas carrying Anchises on his shoulder, and the palladium in his right hand. Wt. 60 grs.

These coins were probably struck by Julius Cæsar in Greece, for the payment of his troops who fought at Pharsalia, B.C. 48.

19. Roman.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Denarius. *Obv.* L. SESTI. PRO. Q. Veiled head of Liberty. *Rev.* Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS. PROCOS. Tripod, axe, and simpulum. Wt. 60 grs.

L. Sestius, proquæstor of Brutus, served under him in Macedonia. This coin was probably struck B.C. 43-42.

20. Roman.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Aureus. *Obv.* AHENOBAR. Head of Domitius Ahenobarbus. *Rev.* CN. DOMITIVS. L. F. IMP (Cnæus Domitius



*Lucii filius Imperator*). Temple; above which, NEPT (*Neptuno*).  
Wt. 126 grs.

This coin was struck B.C. 42-41 by Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was saluted Imperator in B.C. 42, in consequence of his great naval victory over Domitius Calvinus off Brundisium.

21. Roman. Æ. Denarius. *Obv.* M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III VIR R. P. C. M. BARBAT. Q. P. (*Marcus Antonius Imperator Augur Triumvir Reipublicæ constituendæ. Marcus Barbatius Quæstor Provincialis.*) Head of M. Antonius. *Rev.* CAESAR. IMP. PONT. III VIR. R. P. C. (*Cæsar Imperator Pontifex Triumvir Reipublicæ constituendæ*). Head of Octavianus. Wt. 59 grs.

This coin was struck in B.C. 41, by M. Barbatius Philippus, provincial quæstor of M. Antonius.

22. Roman. A. Aureus. *Obv.* Same head and inscription as No. 21, but with M. NERVA. PROQ. P. (*Marcus Nerva Proquæstor Provincialis*). *Rev.* L. ANTONIVS COS. Head of Lucius Antonius. Wt. 125 grs.

M. Cocceius Nerva, who struck this coin, was proquæstor of M. Antonius during his war with Octavianus, B.C. 41.

23. Roman. A. Aureus. *Obv.* ANT. IMP. III VIR. R. P. C. Head of M. Antonius; behind, lituus. *Rev.* CN. DOMIT. AHENOBARBUS IMP. Prow; above which, star. Wt. 125 grs.

Struck by Ahenobarbus, after he became reconciled to Antonius, in B.C. 40.

24. Roman. A. Aureus. *Obv.* ANTON. AVG. IMP. III. COS. DES. III. III V. R. P. C. Head of M. Antonius. *Rev.* M. ANTONIVS. M. F. F. (*M. Antonius, Marci filius, filius.*) Wt. 124 grs. Head of young Antonius.

The titles of M. Antonius on this coin (*Imperator tertio, Consul designatus tertio*) prove it to have been struck in B.C. 34. His son, M. Antonius the younger, was at this time a mere boy.

25. Roman. A. Aureus. *Obv.* ANT. AVG. III VIR. R. P. C. Galley. *Rev.* CHORTIVM. PRAETORIARVM. Aquila between two legionary standards. Wt. 125 grs.

This coin, with the other legionary pieces of Antonius, was struck between B.C. 39 and 31.

26. Roman. A. Aureus. *Obv.* CAESAR. Head of Augustus. *Rev.* AVGVSTVS. Bull. Wt. 123 grs.

This coin may have been struck in B.C. 27.

Some of the coins here assigned to Greece may have been struck in Asia.



## VII. C.

## PLATES 67-70.

PLATE 67. 1. Hispania. Celtiberian.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Bearded head; behind, KN, in Celtiberian characters. *Rev.* KLSTHN, in Celtiberian characters. Horseman, galloping. Wt. 57.5 grs.

The reverse inscription of this coin is to be read K<sup>[e]</sup>LS<sup>[i]</sup>TH<sup>[a]</sup>N = Celsitani the name of the tribe, not that of the chief city Osca where the coin was actually struck.

2. Gallia. Massilia.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Artemis; at her shoulder, bow and quiver. *Rev.* ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΩΝ. Lion. In field, monogram. Wt. 42.5 grs.

Massilia lost the right of coining her own money when the city surrendered to Cæsar, in B.C. 49.

3. Gaulish. EL. *Obv.* Beardless male head. *Rev.* ABVD(os). Galloping horse; above which, flying eagle; and beneath, three circles. Wt. 105 grs.

This coin is attributed to the Bituriges, south of the Loire; Abudos is the name of a chief.

4. Gaulish.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Laureate head. *Rev.* Charioteer, driving a human-headed horse; beneath which, a prostrate figure, holding an uncertain object. Wt. 103 grs.

Attributed to the Aulerci Diablintes (Jublains).

5. British or Gaulish.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Beardless, laureate bust, with projecting face. *Rev.* Horse; above which, Victory. Various ornaments scattered about the field. Wt. 118.5 grs.

Coins of this class are found on the south-eastern coast of England and on the opposite coasts of France.

Nos. 3-5 are anterior to the time of Cæsar; they are all reminiscences of the gold staters of Philip of Macedon. Cf. VI. C. I.

6. British.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* TINC(ommus), in an oblong incuse. *Rev.* C(ommii) F(ilius). Armed horseman; above, star. Wt. 82 grs.

7. British.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* VERI(ca). Leaf. *Rev.* CO(mmii) F(ilius). Armed horseman. Wt. 82 grs.

Tincommius and Verica, sons of Commius, king of the Atrebates, were probably contemporary rulers in Hampshire and Sussex.

8. British.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Cruciform ornament, formed of wreath, with crescents and rings in the centre. *Rev.* TASCIOVAN. Horse,



galloping; above which, a ring and pellets; beneath, another ring ornament. Wt. 85 grs.

The name of Tasciovanus is not mentioned in history. On numismatic evidence he may be supposed to have reigned from about B.C. 30 to A.D. 5.

9. British. *A*. *Obv.* CAMV(Iodunum). Ear of corn. *Rev.* CVNO(belinus). Horse, prancing. Wt. 82.5 grs.

Cunobelinus, the son of Tasciovanus, reigned over the Trinobantes, with Camulodunum (Colchester) for his capital, from B.C. 5 to circa A.D. 43. He is the Cymbeline of Shakespeare.

PLATE 68. 10. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Saturn, with sickle at shoulder. *Rev.* Two quæstors, seated. In field, ears of corn. Moneyers, PISO CAEPIO Q(uæstores) AD FRV(mentum) EMV(ndum) EX S(enatus) C(onsulto). Wt. 61.2 grs.

The head of Saturn alludes to the *cerarium Saturni* of the quæstors. These coins were issued in B.C. 100, when the senate granted to the urban quæstors extraordinary funds for the purchase of corn.

11. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Roma; in front, X; behind, tripod. *Rev.* ROMA. Apollo, with bow and arrow, in biga. Moneyer, M. OΓEIMI(us). Wt. 62.2 grs.

B.C. 99-94.

12. Italy. Social War. *A*. *Obv.* ITALIA. Head of Italia; behind, wreath. *Rev.* C. PAPI(us) C.(filius), in Oscan characters. The Dioscuri. Wt. 61 grs.

The name on this and the following coins (Nos. 12-15) is that of C. Papius Mutilus, one of the principal Samnite generals in the Marsic or Social War, B.C. 90-89.

13. Italy. Social War. *A*. *Obv.* Helmeted head. *Rev.* Two soldiers, taking oath of alliance, by touching with the points of their swords a pig held in the arms of a kneeling man. Inscription, in Oscan characters, C. PAAPI(us) C. MVTIL(us) EMBRATVR (*C. Papius C. Mutilus Imperator*). Wt. 62.5 grs.

14. Italy. Social War. *A*. *Obv.* VITELIV (ITALIA), in Oscan characters. Head of Mars; behind, X. *Rev.* C. PAAPII. C., in Oscan characters. Four soldiers, taking oath of alliance as on No. 13. Wt. 61 grs.

15. Italy. Social War. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Bacchante. *Rev.* Samnite bull, goring the Roman wolf. Inscription, in Oscan characters, C. PAAPI. MVTIL. EMBRATVR. Wt. 59.2 grs.

The majority of the coins of the confederate Italian peoples during their war with Rome were struck at their



capital Corfinium, the name of which they changed to Italia.

16. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* Muse Calliope, playing on lyre, which rests upon a column. Moneyer, Q. POMPONI(us) MVSA. Wt. 63.2 grs.

This moneyer, in allusion to his name, placed the nine Muses on his coins. He held office in B.C. 67.

17. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of city, turreted; beneath, ALEX-ANDREA. *Rev.* M. Lepidus, crowning Ptolemy Epiphanes. Inscription, M. LEPIDVS TVTOR REG(is) S. C. PONTIF. MAX. Wt. 61.5 grs.

The M. Lepidus who struck this coin, about B.C. 65, was a descendant of the M. Lepidus who was sent to Egypt, B.C. 200, as guardian of Ptolemy V. during his minority.

18. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Diana, surmounted by crescent; behind, lituus. *Rev.* Sulla, seated; before him a kneeling man (Bocchus) holds up a branch of olive, and behind him a bearded captive, Jugurtha, also kneeling. Moneyer, FAVSTVS FELIX. Wt. 59.7 grs.

These coins were struck by Faustus Sulla, son of the dictator, about B.C. 62. The reverse type alludes to the betrayal of Jugurtha to Sulla by Bocchus, in B.C. 106.

19. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* LIBERTAS. Head of Liberty, wearing earring and necklace. *Rev.* BRVTVS. Brutus, consul B.C. 509, between two lictors, with axes and fasces, and preceded by an accensus. Wt. 63 grs.

There is no moneyer's name on this coin, but it cannot be doubted that it was struck by Q. Cæpio Brutus, better known as M. Junius Brutus. Probably issued in B.C. 58.

20. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* REX ARETAS. King Aretas, kneeling beside a camel, which he holds by the halter. Moneyer, M. SCAVR(us) AED(ilis) CVR(ulis) EX. S. C. *Rev.* Jupiter, in quadriga. In exergue, C. HYPSEAE. COS. PREIVER(num) CAPTV(m). Moneyer, P. HYPSEAEVS AED(ilis) CVR(ulis). Wt. 63 grs.

Struck in B.C. 58, under the ædileship of Scaurus and P. Hypsæus. Aretas, king of the Nabathæans, had submitted to Scaurus, then governor of Syria, a few years before. This is the first coin of the Roman series on which an allusion is made to a contemporary event. The capture of Privernum by the Consul C. Plautius Hypsæus, B.C. 341, is commemorated on the reverse. This piece shows that on certain occasions the senate accorded to the two curule ædiles the right of issuing money.



21. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Hercules, in lion's skin. Inscription, S.C.FAVST(us), in monogram. *Rev.* Globe, surrounded by four wreaths; on either side of the lowest an aplustre and an ear of corn, symbolising sea and land. Wt. 59.4 grs.

Struck by Faustus Sulla, urban quæstor in B.C. 54, the son of the dictator, and son-in-law of Pompeius, whose victories by sea and land are referred to on the reverse.

- PLATE 69. 22. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Venus, wearing earring, necklace, and oak-wreath; behind, LII (= 52). *Rev.* CAESAR. Trophy of Gaulish arms. Wt. 131.2 grs.

Aurei were first struck by Cæsar in B.C. 49, when after the flight of Pompeius and the Senate he made himself master of Rome. The numerals on the obverse are by some supposed to refer to the age of Cæsar at the time, but this is very doubtful.

23. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Mars. *Rev.* ALBINVS BRVTI F. Two Gaulish trumpets crossed, and Gaulish and Greek shields. Wt. 60.2 grs.

Struck in B.C. 49, by Decimus Brutus, who was sent by Cæsar against Massilia.

24. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* C.CAESAR COS.TER. Head of Pietas, veiled. *Rev.* A.HIRTIVS.PR(æfectus). Lituus, epichysis and axe. Wt. 124 grs.

A. Hirtius was one of the seven præfects of the city appointed by Cæsar to govern Rome during his absence in Spain, B.C. 46.

25. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* Head of Antius Restio. *Rev.* Hercules, carrying trophy and club. Moneyer, C.ANTIVS C.F.RESTIO. Wt. 59.4 grs.

The portrait on this coin is that of C. Antius Restio, tribune of the people about B.C. 74, who was the father of the moneyer.

26. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* C.CAES.DIC.TER. Bust of Victory, winged. *Rev.* L.PLANC(us) PRAEF(ectus) VRB(is). Epichysis or one-handed jug. Wt. 124.1 grs.

Cæsar, at the commencement of the year B.C. 45, confided the care of the imperial coinage to the famous L. Munatius Plancus, then præfect of the city.

27. Rome.  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Obv.* MAG.PIVS.IMP.ITER. Head of Sextus Pompeius; the whole in oak-wreath. *Rev.* PRAEF(ectus). CLAS(sis).ET.OR(æ).MARIT(imæ).EX.S.C. Heads of Pompeius the Great and his son Cnæus Pompeius; on either side, lituus and tripod. Wt. 128 grs.

These aurei were struck B.C. 42-36, by Sextus Pompeius,



who, in command of a numerous fleet, had established his head-quarters in Sicily, whence he carried on war by sea against the triumvirs. He had been appointed *præfectus classis et oræ maritimæ* by the senate in B.C. 44.

28. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Ceres. *Rev.* L. MVSSIDI(us) LONGVS, within a wreath of corn. Wt. 124.4 grs.

Struck in B.C. 39, by L. Mussidius Longus, one of the *quatuorviri monetales*.

29. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Octavianus. *Rev.* CAESAR. DIVI. F. Victory, in biga. Wt. 119.2 grs.

Struck B.C. 36-29.

30. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Octavianus, laureate. *Rev.* IMP CAESAR. Statue of Octavianus, on rostral column ornamented with two anchors. Wt. 63.2 grs.

Struck B.C. 29-27.

31. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Octavianus, bare. *Rev.* IMP. CAESAR. Victory on globe, carrying a wreath and a vexillum. Wt. 119.6 grs.

Struck B.C. 29-27.

32. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* Head of Augustus, bare. *Rev.* AVGVSTVS. Capricorn, with cornucopiæ, rudder, and globe. Wt. 115 grs.

The capricorn was chosen as a badge by Augustus, because he was born on September 23, the day on which the sun enters that sign. This coin was struck between B.C. 27 and 25.

33. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAESARI. Head of Augustus, bare. *Rev.* QVOD VIAE MVN(itae) SVNT. The emperor and Victory in a biga of elephants, upon a triumphal arch, placed on a viaduct. Wt. 120.8 grs.

Struck B.C. 17. The type alludes to the restoration of the Via Flaminia.

34. Rome. *A*. *Obv.* CAESAR. Head of Caius Cæsar, the grandson of Augustus, within an oak-wreath. *Rev.* AVGVSTI. Large candelabrum, within a wreath. Wt. 122.8 grs.

Struck in B.C. 17, the year in which Caius and Lucius were adopted by Augustus.

35. Roman. *A*. *Obv.* AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. Head of Augustus, bare. *Rev.* IMP. X. ACT. Actian Apollo, holding plectrum and lyre, and clad in long pallium. Wt. 122 grs.

This coin was struck B.C. 14-12, probably in Gaul.



36. Rome. *AV*. *Obv.* CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI . F . PATER PATRIAE. Head of Augustus, laureate. *Rev.* C . L . CAESARES . AVGVSTI . F . COS . DESIG . PRINC(ipes) . IVVENT(utis). Caius and Lucius, each clad in toga, and holding shield and spear. In field, simpulum and augur's staff. Wt. 120 grs.

The title Pater Patriæ was conferred on Augustus B.C. 2.

- PLATE 70. 37. Africa. Numidia. Hiempsal II.? B.C. 106-60. *AR*.  
*Obv.* Male head, bound with wreath of corn. *Rev.* Horse and Punic letter. Wt. 45 grs.

After the fall of Jugurtha, a portion only of his kingdom was given to Hiempsal. Bocchus of Mauretania received western Numidia as a recompense for his treason.

The attribution of this coin is extremely uncertain.

38. Numidia. Juba I., B.C. 60-46. *AR*. *Obv.* REX IVBA. Bust of Juba, bearded, and with hair in formal curls; sceptre at his shoulder. *Rev.* Punic inscription, probably a translation of that on the obverse. Temple. Wt. 61 grs.

Juba is called by Cicero *adolescens bene capillatus*, and Suetonius relates how Cæsar, on one occasion, in B.C. 62, pulled him by the beard. This coin presents us therefore with a characteristic portrait.

39. Hispano-Carthaginian (?). *AR*. *Obv.* Bust of king, diademed. *Rev.* Galloping horse and Punic inscription. Wt. 224 grs.

Formerly attributed to Bocchus I., king of Mauretania.

40. Mauretania. Bogud II., B.C. 50-38. *AR*. *Obv.* Griffin, devouring stag. *Rev.* REX BOCVT. Griffin, above which the *mihir*. Wt. 56 grs.

This king was recognised by Cæsar in B.C. 49. The Asiatic types of the coin prove the intimate connection which existed between the religion of the peoples of northern Africa and western Asia.

41. Mauretania. Juba II., B.C. 25 to A.D. 23. *AR*. *Obv.* Head of Juba. *Rev.* Elephant. Wt. 45 grs.

42. Mauretania. Juba II. *AR*. *Obv.* REX IVBA. Head of Juba. *Rev.* Cornucopiæ and sceptre. Wt. 45 grs.

43. Mauretania. Juba II. *AR*. *Obv.* REX IVBA. Head of Juba. *Rev.* ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ. Head of Cleopatra Selene, wife of Juba. Wt. 51 grs.

This king, son of Juba I., who lost his kingdom at the battle of Thapsus, was made by Augustus king of Mauretania. His wife Cleopatra Selene was a daughter of M. Antonius and the famous Cleopatra.



TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

	ATTIC.	ÆGINETIC.	PHOENICIAN.	RHODIAN.	BABYLONIC.	PERSIC.
Distater or Tetradrachm .....	270 grs.	— grs.	224 grs.	240 grs.	— grs.	354 grs.
Stater or Didrachm.....	135 "	194 "	112 "	120 "	169 "	177 "
½-Stater or Drachm .....	67.5 "	97 "	56 "	60 "	84 "	88 "
Third or Tetrobol .....	45 "	— "	37 "	40 "	56 "	59 "
Fourth or Triobol.....	33.75 "	48 "	28 "	30 "	42 "	44 "
Sixth or Diobol .....	22.5 "	32 "	18 "	20 "	28 "	29 "
Eighth or Trihemibol.....	16.8 "	24 "	14 "	15 "	21 "	22 "
Twelfth or Obol.....	11.25 "	16 "	9 "	10 "	14 "	14 "

The above are only the approximate maximum or normal weights of the coins of the principal silver standards in their earliest forms. The more or less steady depreciation of the currency in all parts of the Greek world renders minute accuracy impossible.

The most usual gold standard was the Euboic, which was but little lighter in weight than the Attic standard.

Electrum was coined principally on the Phoenician silver standard, except at Cyzicus and Phocæa, where the stater weighed about 250 grs., which may be a reduction of the Euboic gold standard.

The names of the denominations appear to have varied in different localities: thus, the name *stater* is sometimes applied to the tetradrachm, sometimes to the didrachm, and at Cyrene even to the drachm. The Phoenician piece of 224 grs. is frequently also called a didrachm, that of 112 grs. the drachm, and so on.

The weight of the Roman denarius, originally 70 grs., was reduced, circa B.C. 217, to 60 grs. The aureus of the time of Julius Cæsar weighed about 126 grs.; it was reduced by Augustus to about 120 grs.



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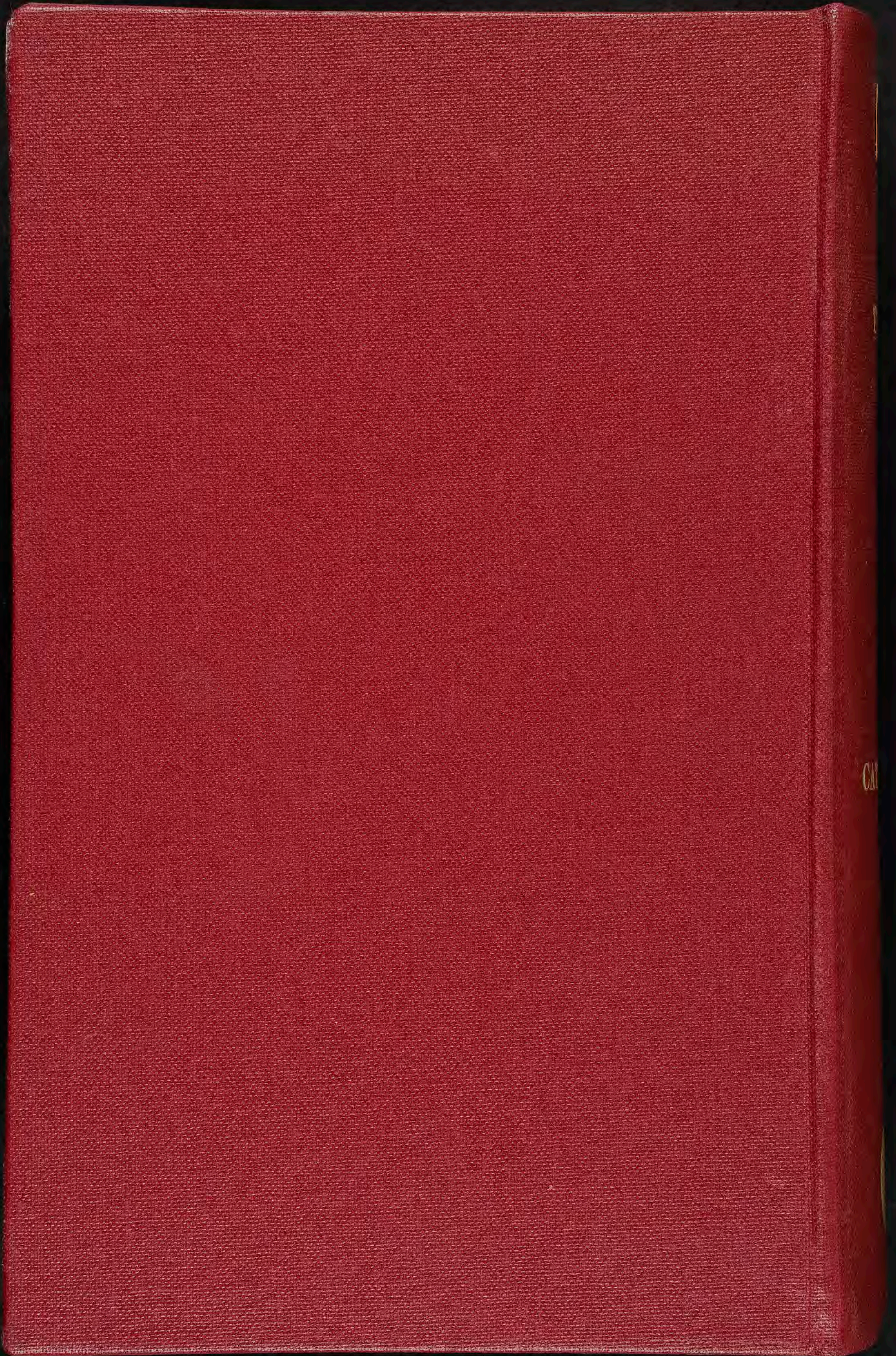
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