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DEPARTMENT OF

COINS AND MEDALS.

A GUIDE

TO THE PRINCIPAL GOLD AND SILVER

COINS OF THE ANCEINTS,

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

BY

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

KEEPER OF COINS.

FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:

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1895.
PREFACE.

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 archaeology. 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 aesthetic 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 archaeology.

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.


II.—Circa B.C. 480–400. Period of Transitional and Early Fine Art, to the end of the Athenian supremacy.


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.

\( \mathcal{A} \), aurum (gold); \( \mathcal{E} \), electrum, an alloy of gold and silver; \( \mathcal{A} \mathcal{R} \), 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 \( \mathcal{A} \) and \( \mathcal{E} \) are alone indicated; all the rest are \( \mathcal{A} \mathcal{R} \).
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 Clazomenae to Cyrene; I. A. 22 from Colophon to Delos; II. A. 21, 22, Ancore to Apollonia ad Rhyniacaum; V. B. 28, Allaria to Lacedaemon; VI. C. 30–32, and VII. C. 39, Numidia, Mauretania, to Carthago-Nova(?), the capital of the Barcid 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.
SELECT GREEK AND ROMAN COINS.


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,
δβελαρκον, 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 Euboean 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 Cyrenaica 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 then 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 Achaean 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 incaus square of the upper of the two dies between which the flan or ingot was fixed. The early coins of certain cities of Magna Grecia 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:**

- Sikyon—Dipenus and Scyllis of Creta, c. 600 (?). Founders of the earliest school of sculpture in marble.
- Chios—Micciades and Archermus, c. 600–550.
- Ægina—Smilis.
- Sparta—Gittadas.
- Magnesia—Bathycles, whose chief work was the throne of Apollo at Amyclae.
- Argos—Ageladas.
- Ægina—Callon and Onatas.
- Sikyon—Canachus and Aristocles.
- Athens—Endmus, Antenor, and Hegias; also Critias and Nesioles, 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 Branchidae. British Museum.
- Seated Athena attributed to Endmus. Athens.
- Stele of Aristion by Aristocles. Athens.
- 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 Theseus Reliefs. Paris.
I. A.

Plates 1-3.


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


3. Lydia (?). EL. Obr. Round shield (?) in high relief, divided diagonally by two broad bands. Rev. Incuse square, containing a cruciform ornament. Phoenician half-stater. Wt. 108.8 grs.


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


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


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.


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


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


16. Sardes.  Α.  Similar.  Siglos.  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.


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


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


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.)

EXTREMELY ARCHAIC. AS EARLY AS THE SEVENTH CENTURY B.C.


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.


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


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


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 Telans removed in 544. This coin is probably somewhat anterior to that date.


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


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.

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.


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.


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.


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.


The types are appropriate to a maritime city of the importance of Phaselis, and portulans; cf. φάργαλος, “a skiff.”


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.
PERIOD I. B.

PLATES 4-6.


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


5. Lete. AR. 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 (Centaurs, Satyrs, Mænads, &c.). Mt. Pangeum, 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 Halicarnon in the west, before the time of the Persian wars.


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


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.

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


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


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


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


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.**


The Bisaltæ, Edoni, Orestes, Odemanti, &c., were Thracian tribes, who dwelt in the valleys of the Strymon and the Angites, to the north of the Pangean 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 Phoenician 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.


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


The wheel is the badge of Chalcis in Euboea.


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


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

24. Euboea. Ἀ. Obv. Gorgon-head. Rev. Similar, but a panther’s head in one of the triangular divisions of the sunk square. Wt. 131-6 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 Euboea. 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 Euboea.


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.


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.


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


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

32. Crete. Croesus. AR. 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 "swastika" pattern, the four corners consisting of deep incuse squares. Wt. 154-8 grs.

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

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.


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

Plates 7-9.


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 Euboea (cf. I. B. 24).


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


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.


7. Tarentum. AR. Obr. TARAS. 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. AR. Obr. TAFS. Man-headed bull, looking back. Rev. NOM. Same type incuse. Wt. 120-9 grs.

The inscription on this coin (Aaios) is begun on the obverse and completed on the reverse.


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. Poseidonia. Α. Obv. ΜΟΣ (=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.


At Poseidonia, as at the other Achaean 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.


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


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


Velia was founded in B.C. 544, by the Phoeceans.
who left their native city rather than submit to the Persians. The lion is a common type on coins of the Phocceans.

17. Bruttii. Caulonia. AR. Obv. KAVA. 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 gns.

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


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


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


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.


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

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


25. Catana. Ἀ. Ὠ. Μαν-headed bull; above, water-fowl; beneath, river-fish. Rev. ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΣ. Nike, holding wreath, walking to the left. Wt. 268-5 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 Ἀτανα, it must be brought down to B.C. 461, when the Cataneans were reinstated.


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. Ἀ. Ὠ. Κοικός. Rev. Four incuse triangles arranged like the sails of a mill. Wt. 89-5 grs.

The most ancient coins of the towns Himera, Naxus, and Zancle in Sicily, and Rhegium and Cumae in Italy, follow the Æginetic standard. All these cities are Chalcidian colonies. The coins of this standard struck at Himera are all previous to B.C. 484, when Theron of Agrigentum seized Himera and introduced the Attic standard.

28. Leontini. Ἀ. Ὠ. Καταρίγωλος, the horses crowned by Nike. Rev. ΑΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ. Lion’s head with open jaws; around, four barley-corons. 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. Ἀ. Ὠ. 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. AR. Obov. Head of lion, facing. Rev. MESSENION. 
   Calix'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, cir. B.C. 490-480.


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


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


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

34. Syracuse. AR. Obov. SYRA. Quadrige. 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. AR. Obov. SYRACOJION. Female head, of fine archaic style, surrounded by four dolphins. Rev. Quadrige, above which Nike alighting upon the yoke, and placing her hand upon the head of one of the horses. Wt. 265'6 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 or the Athenian supremacy, may be divided broadly into two classes, (a) those which resemble more or less the archaic coins of Period I., and (b) 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-
PERIOD II.

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. Sicily—Canachus and Aristocles.
    Ægina—Callon and Quotas.
    Argos—Agetodas, B.C. 508–452.
    Rhegium—Pythagoras, before B.C. 450.
    Athens—Calamis and Myron.

Class b. Athens—Myron, Phidias, and Alcamenes.
    Peloponnese—Polycletus, Paeonius of Mende.

The principal extant works are:—

Class a. The sculptures of the Temple of Athena at Ægina.
    Munich. Casts in British Museum.

    Parthenon sculptures. British Museum.
    The sculptures of the Theseum and of the Temple of Nike Apteros. Athens.
    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 copies of the Diadumenos of Polycletus. British Museum.
    Victory by Paeonius. Olympia.
II. A.

Plate 10–11.

Plate 10. 1, 2. Persia. A, daric (wt. 120 grs.), and A, siglos (wt. 84 grs.).

As I. A. 17, but of later style.


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 hectoe, 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 hectoe of Cyzicus (wt. 41 grs.), Nos. 16–19, hectoe of Phocaea (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 Phocaea. The hectoe of Phocaea 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 κάτοικον χρυσίον.

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


This city stood on a small island or promontory through which the Rhynesus 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.


One of the "Lampsacene stater" 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.


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


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


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.

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.


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.


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.


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


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. Erythrai. **R.** 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.


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. \( \mathcal{R}. \) 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. \( \mathcal{R}. \) Obv. \( \text{ΚΟΣ}. \) 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. Termela. \( \mathcal{R}. \) Obv. "TYMNO." Herakles kneeling. Rev. \( \text{TΕΡΜΕΡΙΚΟΝ}. \) Lion’s head in incuse square. Wt. 724 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 Termela about the middle of the fifth century. He was probably a son of Histiaeus the son of Tymnes of Termela, whom Herodotus mentions as serving in the fleet of Xerxes in B.C. 480.


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. \( \mathcal{R}. \) Obv. Warrior armed with shield and spear (style archaic). Rev. \( \text{ΕΣΙΓ}. \) 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. \( \mathcal{R}. \) Obv. Bull, above which the Egyptian winged scarabaeus, and in front the crux ansata; beneath, in the Cyprian character, \( \text{ΑΡΙ}. \) Rev. Eagle with spread wings, in incuse square. Wt. 1685 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 Phoenicians.

41. Cyprus. \( \mathcal{R}. \) Obv. Ram, accompanied by the name of Eusephon, in the Cyprian character. Rev. Crux ansata in incuse square. Wt. 1695 grs.
Euelthon was one of the Teukrid kings of Salamis. The ram is a symbol of Aphrodite Pandemos.

42. Cyprus. AR. Obv. Herakles, with bow and club, advancing; the lion's skin hangs behind him. Rev. BAALMELEK, in Phoenician characters. Lion, seated; in field, ram's head. Wt. 166 grs.


Baalmelek (479–449) and Azbaal (449–425) were Phoenician 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. Abdara. Λ. Obv. ΣΜΟΡ. Griffin; in the field, a dancing satyr. Rev. Incuse square. Wt. 230.5 grs.

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


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

4. Maronea. Λ. Obv. ΜΑΡΩΝ. Horse, prancing; above, cantharos. 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.


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


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. 

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 Phoenician standard. This coin of Acanthus is of the later system, after B.C. 424.


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 Mendeian wine.

10. Olynthus. 


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


Obv. Man carrying two spears, standing on the farther side of a horse. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ, round an incuse square, containing a quadrupartite square. Wt. 447.5 grs.

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


Obv. Horseman wearing kausia and chlamys, and armed with two spears. Rev. ΑΡΧΕΑΔΟ. Forepart of goat to right, in incuse square. Wt. 157.5 grs.

13. Larissa. 

Obv. Man seizing bull by the horns. In ex. TO. Rev. ΑΡΙΣΑΙ. Horse galloping; the whole in incuse square. Wt. 84 grs.

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


Cf. I. B. 18.

15–18. Thebes. 

(16) ΟΕΒ. Herakles, walking, holding bow and club. Wt. 185 grs. (17) ΟΕΒΑΙΟΣ. Herakles stringing his bow. Wt. 188 grs. (18) ΟΕΒΑΙΟΝ. 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.


It is instructive to compare these coins with I. B. 27, 28; the later coins are "archaic," 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. Αἐγίνα. Αρχ. Obv. Α1. Land tortoise. Rev. Incuse square divided into five compartments, within which the letters ΝΙ and ΕΙΟΝ. Wt. 182 grs.

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


The staters of Corinth were sometimes called πάλαιν, 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.


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.


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.


In Euboea 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.


This coin has been attributed to Fesulæ. 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 Perseic.


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


4. Calabria. Tarentum. R. Obr. TAPANTINΩ. Taras, naked, helmeted, holding spathæ 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 Π on this coin compels us to place it in the last years of the fifth century.


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


7. Thurium. R. Obr. Head of Athena; helmet bound with olive; above, Φ. Rev. 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. Ἄρ. Ὄβερ. Female head, wearing diadem of pearls. Ῥέβ. ΒΕΛΑΗΣΤΕΩΝ. Lion; above which, owl flying. Wt. 117?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. Ἄρ. Ὅβερ. Eagle perched on the capital of a column of the Ionic order; in the field, a laurel-branch. Ῥέβ. ΟΠΟ. 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 Python.

11. Pandosia. Ἄρ. Ὅβερ. ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙΑ (in archaic characters). Head of nymph Pandosia, wearing broad diadem; the whole in laurel-wreath. Ῥέβ. 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. Ἄρ. Ὅβερ. Lion’s scalp, facing. Ῥέβ. ΡΕΚΙΝΩΣ. Bearded figure, naked to waist, seated, his right resting on staff; beneath his seat, a dog. The whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 257?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. Ἄρ. Ὅβερ. Head of Nike, wearing across forehead diadem ornamented with honeysuckle pattern; behind, Φ; the whole in laurel-wreath. Ῥέβ. ΤΕΙΝΑΙΟΝ. 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 Φ 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.


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.


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

16. Agrigentum. Α. 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. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ. 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 Syracusean coins of Period III., and the eagles on the obverse suggest a comparison with the chorus in Αesch. Αγαμ. 115.

17. Camarina. Α. Obv. ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Head of young Heracles in lion’s skin; in front, olive-leaf and berry. Rev. Athena driving quadriga; she is crowned by Nike, who flies above. In exergue, grna of corn. Wt. 260-6 grs.

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

18. Camarina. Α. Obv. Horned head of young river-god Hippopias, facing; on either side, a fish; all within a border of waves. Artist’s name ΕΥΑΙ. Rev. ΚΑΜΑ. 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 Evrenicus; unfortunately, it is not in very good preservation.


See above, II. C. 14.


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


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


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

25. Himera. Α. 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. ΙΜΕΠΑΙΟΝ (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. Α. Obv. ΒΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ. 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 Demarateion of Syracuse (II. C. 33); it may well have been struck in B.C. 476, when Hiero established at Leontini a colony of exiled Cataneans and Naxians.


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

28. Messana. Α. Obv. ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ. Hare; beneath which, dolphin. Rev. Biga drawn by mules; charioteer crowned by Nike. In exergue, dolphins. Wt. 269-9 grs.

The hare and the mule-car were first adopted as coin-types according to Aristotle by Anaxilas, who won a victory with the mule-car at Olympia, and is said to have introduced hares into Sicily.
Plate 17. 29. Naxus. Α. 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. NAXION. 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. Α. Obv. ΞΕΛΕΣΤΑΣΙΑ (inc). 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 ΞΙΑ and ΣΙΒ on coins of Segesta are local dialectic forms equivalent to Ξελεστάσια and Ξελεστάσια.

32. Selinus. Α. Obv. ΞΕΛΙΝΟΣ. 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 instral branch; behind him, a selinon-leaf and an image of a bull standing on a base. Rev. ΞΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ (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. Α. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Nike, laureate, surrounded by dolphins. Rev. Quadriga, horses walking, crowned by Nike. In exergue, lion. Wt. 086.6 grs. Pentecostaltron or decadracm.

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 tetradracms 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. **A.** 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. **R.** Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. 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 Lampsaucus 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 Phoenician 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 Panticapaeum, 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.

D 2
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 Clazomene, Rhodes, &c., of Hermes at Aenus, of Apollo at Amphipolis, of the nymph Larissa at the city of that name in Thessaly, of Hera in Arcadia on the coin of Arcadia, and of 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 Heracles 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 head of Asklepios or Zeus from Mele. British Museum.
The sculptures of the Nobsides, by Scopas or Praxiteles. Copies in Florence.

Two male heads from the Temple of Athena at Tegea, probably by Scopas.
III. A.


4–7. Cyzicus. EL. Staters (wt. 248 gms) 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. ΣΩΤΕΙΠΑ. Head of Demeter or Persephone. Rev. KYΩI. Lion’s head, and tunny. Wt. 232-5 gms.

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

9–13. Hector, of electrum, of the period of finest art. Wt. about 40 gms.

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


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.


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.


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 Babylonic 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.


This is a coin of Heracleia Pontica, struck probably in the reign of the Tyrant Satyrus B.C. 355–347.


25, 26. Clazomenae. AR. Similar, but with ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔ and ΜΑΝΤΗΡΩΝΑΣ. Wt. 250-6 gns. No. 26 also has the engraver's signature—ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΙΟΣ. Wt. 281-5 gns.

In the territory of Clazomenae there was a temple of Apollo; the swan is one of the symbols of this god, who sometimes even assumes its form (Nomus, Dionys. ii. 218). The delta of the Hermus abounds in wild swans, and the name of Clazomenae 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.


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

29. Ephesus. Ρ. 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.


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.


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


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


Mausolus was satrap of Caria, B.C. 377–353. His coinage was struck at Halicarnassus.

34. Pixodarus. Α'. Obv. Head of Apollo, in profile. Rev. ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟ. Similar. Wt. 64 grs.


The date of Pixodarus was 340–335. During this period the genitive in ο is superseded by that in οΥ.
Plate 20. 36. Cós. AR. Obv. Head of bearded Herakles. Rev. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Crab and club; beneath, ΔΙΩΝ. Wt. 230 gms.

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

37. Rhodes. AR. Obv. Head of Helios, full face, his hair arranged in locks suggestive of rays. Rev. ΠΟΙΩΝ. Rose with bud, and vine-spray with grapes; the whole in incuse square. Wt. 192.6 gms.

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. AR. Similar. Sphinx in the field. Wt. 234.2 gms.


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


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


Enagoras I. reigned about 411-374.

42, 43. Cyprus. AR. Obv. BA. Female head, wearing tiara, with leaf-like projections. Rev. (42) NI. Wt. 123 gms. (43) ΑΝ. Wt. 128 gms. Head of Aphrodite, turreted.

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

44. Sidon. AR. Obv. Phoenician 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 gms.

These large octadrachms were probably struck early in the fourth century. No. 44 is attributed by M. Babelon to a king of Sidon, *circa* 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. **AR.** Obv. Melkarth holding bow, and riding over the waves upon a sea-horse; beneath the waves, a dolphin. *Rec.* 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 Phoenician towns.


The inscription on this coin means *ex Arado,* the letter ϕ 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. ГΑΝ. Griffin, holding spear in his mouth; beneath, a stalk of corn. Wt. 149·5 grs.


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

3. Abdera. Α. Obv. ΑΒĐΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ. Head of Apollo. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΣΙΟΥ. Griffin. Wt. 175·9 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.


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.


Lyceolus (B.C. 350–340) was the first of the independent kings of Pæonia. The coins of this district are semi-barbarous.

7, 8. Amphipolis. Α. 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. \( \alpha \). Obv. Head of Apollo. Rev. \( \chi'\alpha'\lambda'\kappa'i'de\omega\nu \). Lyre; beneath, magistrate’s name, \( \epsilon'\pi\gamma' \, \epsilon'\delta'\omega\rho'\iota\alpha' \). Wt. 132-0 grs.

10, 11. Chalcidice. \( \alpha \). Two silver staters, similar to the gold stater, but having the head of Apollo in the opposite direction. Wts. 222-2 grs. and 222-3 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. \( \alpha \). Obv. Gorgon-head. Rev. \( \nu'\iota'\eta'\omega' \nu'\iota' \). 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. \( \alpha \). Obv. Head of Herakles. Rev. \( \phi'\iota'\iota'\iota'\iota' \). 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 neighbourhood 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.


15. Amyntas III., B.C. 389–389. \( \alpha \). Obv. Head of bearded Herakles. Rev. \( \alpha'\mu'\nu'\tau'\a' \). Horse. Wt. 141-4 grs.

16. Perdiccas III., B.C. 365–359. \( \alpha \). Obv. Head of young Herakles. Rev. \( \pi'\er'\da'\k'\k' \). Horse. Wt. 158-9 grs.

17. Philip II., B.C. 359–336. \( \alpha \). Obv. Head of Apollo. Rev. \( \phi'\iota'\iota'\iota'\iota' \). 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 \( \phi'\alpha'\iota'\iota'\tau'\iota' \), and are mentioned by Horace as regale numisma Philippes (Epist. ii. i. 232).

The reverse types of Philip's coins refer to his victories at the Olympic 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. Α. 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.


One of these names is that of the engraver.


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 Bruttians. Cf. IV. C. 11.

24. Locri Opuntii. Α. 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.


This coin was struck under the authority of the Am-
phictyonique 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.


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


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.


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


Cf. II. B. 25.


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


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


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 Polyclitus 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.)


The head of Hera on this coin is copied from the famous statue of Hera at Argos by Polycletus, 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 Delphinius and Lycius. The cultus of Apollo Lycius at Argos dates from the earliest times. Sophocles (El. 6) calls the Apollo of Argos λυκάκτών. The idea symbolized
by the wolf is that of winter slain by the god of light and warmth.

37. Arcadia. 

Rev. 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, ΟΛΥΜ. Wt. 190 grs.

Zeus Lyceus and Pan were the two chief divinities of Arcadia; their temples stood on Mount Lyceum, 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 Polycleitus.

38. Stymphalus. 

Rev. Head of Artemis, laureate, wearing earring and necklace. Rev. ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ. Herakles, wielding his club; the lion’s skin round his left arm. Wt. 185½ grs.

Stymphalus was a city in the north-east of Arcadia. The only building in this city mentioned by Pausanius 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.


Cnossus. 

Rev. Head of Hera, wearing stephanos adorned with flowers. Rev. ΚΝΟΣΣΙΩΝ. Square labyrinth; in field, 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. 

Rev. ΤΑΛΩΝ. Talos as a winged youth, hurling a stone. Rev. ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ. Bull. Wt. 178 grs.

Talos or Talon was a man of brass, fabricated by Hephaestus. He watched the coast of Crete, and warded off hostile ships by hurling stones at them. The presence of the letter Ω on this coin renders it probable that it is of later date than I. B. 38.
III. C.

Plates 24-26.


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. \( \text{AR} \). Obv. \text{OEVE}. 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.


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


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. \( \text{AR} \). Obv. Boy on horse; he is crowned by Nike; in front a youth welcomes the horse, clasping it by the neck. Rev. \text{TAPAΣ}. Taras riding on dolphin, in his hand a cup. Wt. 118.8 grs.

7. Tarentum. \( \text{AR} \). Obv. Boy on horse, placing a wreath upon its head. Another youth, kneeling, examines horse's hoof. Rev. \text{TAPAΣ}. Taras, armed with shield and trident, riding on dolphin; beneath which, waves. Wt. 120.7 grs.

8. Tarentum. \( \text{AR} \). Obv. Boy on horseback, leading a second horse, and crowned by Nike. Rev. \text{TAPAΣ}. Taras, on dolphin, spear- ing with his trident a fish which swims in the waves beneath. Wt. 119.4 grs.
9. Tarentum. AR. Obv. Naked horseman, armed with shield and spear. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, holding a Phrygian helmet; in the field, stars. Wt. 119.4 grs.

10. Tarentum. AR. 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 ταραντίζων, "to ride like a Tarentine").

11. Lucania. Heraclidia. AR. Obv. Head of Nike, wearing olive-wreath; the background formed by the aegis, with border of snakes. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ. Heracles, 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.


14. Metapontum. AR. Obv. ΑΕΥΚΙΝΗΣΩ. 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. AR. 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.


PLATE 25. 17. Thurium. AR. Obv. Head of Athena, wearing crested Athenian helmet, on which Scylla, dogs' heads springing from her waist; on the neck-piece a griffin. Rev. ΘΥΡΙΩΝ. Batting 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. AR. 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. \( \textit{Rev.} \) \textit{OIKISTAE}, 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. \( \textit{Rev. KROTON} \). Tripod, on one side of which Apollo shooting an arrow at the Python on the other side. \( \textit{Wt.} \) 121½ grs.

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

Herakles, on No. 19, is represented as the founder, \textit{oikostaten}, 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. \( \textit{Rev.} \) \textit{ΣΕΥΣ}. Head of Zeus, laureate, his hair short behind. \( \textit{Rev. ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΛΟΙΚΡΩΝ} \). Peace, holding caduceus, seated on square cippus. \( \textit{Wt.} \) 117½ grs.

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

22. Pandosia. \( \textit{Rev.} \) Head of Hera Lacinia, wearing lofty stephanos, adorned with foreparts of griffins and honesuckles; she wears earrings and necklace. \( \textit{Rev. ΠΑΝΩΝΩΣ} \). 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, \( \Phi \), engraver's signature. \( \textit{Wt.} \) 120 grs.

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

23. Rhegium. \( \textit{Rev.} \) \textit{PHAINOSE}. Head of Apollo. \( \textit{Rev.} \) Lion's scalp. \( \textit{Wt.} \) 261½ 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. Torina. \( \textit{Rev.} \) \textit{TEPHAIΩΝ}. Head of Terina (?), similar in style to the head on the coin of Metapontum (III. C. 16). \( \textit{Rev.} \) Nike, or winged Eirene, seated on square cippus, a bird perched on her hand. \( \textit{Wt.} \) 117½ grs.

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

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


Thermae Himeraeae, on the site of Himera, was founded in b.c. 405. This coin seems to be anterior to b.c. 350.

27. Syracuse. AR. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Arethusa; behind, KI and barley-corn. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ. 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 litre.

28. Syracuse. AR. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Persephone, surrounded by dolphins; she wears a wreath of corn-leaves. Beneath, in faint letters, artist's name, ΕΥΑΙΝΕ. Rev. Victorious quadriga. In the exergue, armour, and the word ΑΘΛΑ (prizes). Wt. 669·9 grs.

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

29. Syracuse. AR. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Arethusa, wearing jewelled net. On one of the surrounding dolphins, artist's name, ΚΙΜΩΝ. Rev. Similar to last. Wt. 669·1 grs.

30. Syracuse. AR. Obv. ΠΡΕΟΣΟΣΑ. Head of Arethusa, facing; dolphins darting in and out among her flowing locks. On her diadem, artist's name, ΚΙΜΩΝ. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. 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. 286·3 grs.

This coin is the chef-d'œuvre of Cimon. The type has been referred to the chariot-race at Olympia, in b.c. 338, 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.** a. *Obov. SYRAKOΣΙΩΝ.* 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.


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. *Obov. SYRAKOΣΙΩΝ.* Head of Apollo. Rev. ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ. Head of Artemis. Wt. 105·4 grs.


35. **SYRACUSE.** el. *Obov. ΣΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ.* Head of Zeus the Liberator. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ. Pegasus; beneath, three pellets, marks of value, showing the coin to be worth thirty silver litres or three Corinthian staters. Wt. 32·8 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. *N.* Obov. Head of Persephone. Rev. Horse; above which, symbol of Eaul (?). Wt. 117·9 grs.

38. **Carthage.** a. *Obov. Free horse, crowned by Nike; beneath, in Punic letters, Karth chadasat, “new city of Carthage.” Rev. Date-palm (φοινικ), with fruit; in the field, in Punic letters, MACHINAT, “the camp.” Wt. 280 grs.


40. **Carthage.** a. *Obov. 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, D (for machanat ?). Wt. 264 grs.

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

42. Carthage. **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.


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-Sicilian 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.


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. A. Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of Herakles. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aetophoros; in the field, a head in Phrygian cap; and under throne, a triskeles (Müller, Cl. ii. Cilicia). Wt. 265 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.


5. Alexander the Great. A. 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. A. Tetradrachm with name of Acre [Acre] in Phoenician 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. A. Tetradrachm with feeding horse in the field of the reverse. Wt. 264·4 grs.

Coins of this class are frequently found at Hamadán (Ecbatana), in the neighbourhood of which place were the famous Nisaean Plains, where, according to Strabo, as many as 50,000 brood mares were pastured for the royal stables.
8. Alexander the Great. Α. Tetradrachm with an anchor in the field. Wt. 259 gns.
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.

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

The money of Philip Aridaeus was principally struck in Europe.

Plate 29. 11. Syria. Seleucus I. Nicator. Α. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Stater with Alexander’s types. Wt. 130·7 gns.
The apparent absence of the word ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ renders it probable that this coin was struck between B.C. 312 and 306.


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

The inscription on this coin is read by Prof. Gardner as Phahaspe Padipada, or Phahaspe 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.


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.


Sophytoς was an Indian prince in the Panjāb, 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.


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

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

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

CITIES.


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 ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΙΑ, the figure on the reverse holds Eros, instead of Nike.


All the gold staters known of this Bithynian town came from the great find at Saida, 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.


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.


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. AR. 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. Α. Obv. ΑΝΑΞΙΓΕΝΗΣ. Head of Aphrodite (?). Rev. ΓΡΟΚΟΝ. Stag at rest; in front, amphora; beneath, astragalus. Wt. 55 grs.

Proconnesus (now Marmara) is an island in the Propontis. Demosthenes (adv. Polyc. 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 Arsinoe, B.C. 288–280, is of the time of Lysimachus. The stag is a "type parlant."


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


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


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.


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

33. Rhodes. Α. Obv. Head, full-face, of Helios, radiate. Rev. ΠΩΑΙΩΝ. Rose, with bud; beneath, ΑΜΕΙΝΙΑΣ. In field, prow. Wt. 200 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. AR. Obv. BAAL TARS, in the Aramaic character. Zeus of Tarsus, on throne; he holds sceptre. Rev. Lion; above which, the name of the Satrap Mazaeus, in the Aramaic character. Wt. 284 grs.

Struck soon after the expedition of Alexander by Mazaeus, Satrap of Cilicia. The coins of Tarsus which preceded 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.


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, Perœs Achéménides, p. 232.)


Azemilkos, king of Tyre, was not deposed 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.
PERIOD IV. B.

IV. B.

Plates 30–32.

KINGS.

Plate 30. 1. Παονία. Πατράκος. Α. Οβ. Head of Apollo or Herakles. Rev. ΠΑΤΡΑΚΟΥ (retrograde). Horseman spearing prostrate foe. Wt. 196 gns.

2. Παονία. Αυδολέων. Α. Οβ. Head of Athena, facing. Rev. ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ. Horse. Wt. 193½ gns.

Patras and his son Audoleon reigned over Paonia between B.C. 340 and 286.


4. Αλεξάνδρος ο Μέγας. Α. Στράτηγος. Similar types; thunderbolt under neck of Athena. Wt. 139 gns.


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


10. Αλεξάνδρος ο Μέγας. These two tetradrachms were probably struck in the reign of Cassander, B.C. 316–307, who did not place his own name upon the silver coinage. Wts. 255 gns. and 264 gns.


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.

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.


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 Antigonus, under his son Demetrius, over that of Ptolemy, off the island of Cyprus, in B.C. 306.


19, 20. Lysimachus. (19) Α. Obv. Head of Alexander the Great, with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena Theseus 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.


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. Boeotia. AR. Obv. Head of Poseidon, laureate. Rev. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Poseidon, seated, holding dolphin and trident; on throne, Boeotian buckler. Wt. 238.4 grs. (Worn.)

This tetradrachm of the Attic standard is a specimen of the new coinage of the Boeotian 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.


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.


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


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


Massilia (Marseilles) was founded by the Phocaeans, 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. AR. 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) Ν. 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.


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.


7. Romano-Campanian. AR. Obv. ROMANO. Head of Apollo. Rev. Prancing horse; above which, star. Wt. 105-5 grs.

8. Romano-Campanian. AR. Obv. Head of Roma (?), wearing helmet of Phrygian form. Rev. ROMANO. Victory, holding palm, to which is attached a wreath. Wt. 102-2 grs.


The Roman dominion in Campania dates from B.C. 318.
The series with the inscription ROMANO commences about that time; that with ROMA probably begins about B.C. 318.


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 Bruttians.


13. Tarentum. A. Ovb. Head of young Herakles, wearing lion’s skin; club below neck. Rev. TΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Biga, driven by Taras, holding trident; above, ΝΙΚΑΡ. Wt. 132.7 grs.


15. Tarentum. A. Ovb. 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 amphora. 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 31. 16. Lucania. Heraclea. A. Ovb. Head of Athena; Scylla on helmet; in front, Δ, K, Φ. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ. 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.


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.


23. Veii. AR. 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. 109-3 grs.


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


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


Although these coins do not bear the name of Aga-
thoeles, there can be no doubt that they belong to the earlier part of his reign. (Vide Head’s Coinage of Syracuse, p. 40, sq.)


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


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

32. Syracuse, Hicetas, B.C. 287–278. ΑΤ. Obo. 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. ΑΡ. Obo. 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 litre.

35. Africa. Carthage. ΑΤ. Obo. 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.


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

The above coins of Cyrene were struck after B.C. 322, when Cyrene 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, Isignon; at Rhodes, Agesandros, Athanodorus, and Polydorus; at Tralles, Apollonius and Tauriscus.
The chief extant works are—of the School of Pergamum, 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 "Pietus 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 Torsos by Apollonius the son of Nestor, and the Borghese Gladiator by Agasias of Ephesus.
V. A.

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.


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.


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.


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.

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

10. Ephesus. \(\alpha\)\(\rho\). Obv. Head of Artemis. Rev. E \(\Phi\). Half-stag. Magistrate's name, \(\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\). Wt. 101 6 gms.

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. \(\alpha\)\(\rho\). Obv. Head of Helios, radiate. Rev. P O. Rose. Magistrate's name, \(\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\). Symbol, Aphrodite (?), wearing pelos and holding dove. Wt. 203 gms.

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.


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 Seleucids.

20. Marathus. \(\alpha\)\(\sigma\). Obv. Head of city, turreted. Rev. MAPA \(\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma\). Male figure, Demos of Marathus, seated on shields, holding a patera and stalk of the plant marathum. In field, date 33 B.C. Wt. 83 gms.

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.

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.


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.


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.


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


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.


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 archaic, not archaic.


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.


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


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


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 ascendency 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.

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.


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 Doson? V. B. 6.

14. Ætolia. AR. 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.


16. Ætolia. AR. Obv. Head of Herakles. Rev. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Ætolia, seated on shields, among which the Macedonian and Gaulish shields are conspicuous. Wt. 258 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. AR. 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. 159.4 grs.

18. Ætolia. AR. 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, Φ, were perhaps struck in the same year.

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

20. Athens. Ρ. 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.


Euryclides and Micion are mentioned by historians as πρωτάται 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. Ρ. Similar types. Magistrates’ names, ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙ — ΑΡΙΑΡΑ — 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.

The fish is the symbol of Dyne, which joined the league about B.C. 280.

24. Achæan League. Ρ. Similar types; but on rev. ΑΝ, for Antigoneia. Wt. 38·5 grs.

The city of Mantinea received this name in B.C. 222 from Aratus, in honour of Antigonus Doson.

25. Achæan League. Ρ. 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.


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. Ρ. Obv. Head of a king, diademed. Rev. ΑΑ. Archaic image of the Apollo of Amyclae, holding spear and bow; beside the statue, a goat. Wt. 250·6 grs.

The portrait on this coin has usually been said to be that of Cleomones III., B.C. 236-220, but it has lately been identified as that of Antigonus Doson, in whose honour it may have been struck after the battle of Sellasia, B.C. 221.


The style of the seated Herakles on this coin shows it to have been struck about the end of the third century B.C.

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. Α'. Obr. 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 Euboea.

31. Chalcis. Α'. Obr. 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. Α'. Obr. Head of queen as Hera, veiled. Rev. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. Demeter, holding torch, in quadriga; beneath, ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. The whole in oak-wreath. Wt. 25.4 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. Α'. Obr. Head of Artemis. Rev. ΕΡΕΤΡΙΩΝ. Bull reclining; beneath, ΦΑΝΙΑΣ. Wt. 86.5 grs.

Probably not earlier than B.C. 200.

34. Paros. Α'. Obr. Female head, bound with crossing bands. Rev ΠΑΡΙ. Goat. Magistrate's name, ΑΝΑΣΙΚ. Wt. 118 grs.
Plate 44. 1. Gallia. Massilia. A. Obv. Head of Artemis, her hair adorned with sprigs of olive; at her shoulder, bow and quiver. Rev. ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΩΝ. Lion. Wt. 43 grs.


4. Rome. A. Sestertius. Same types; behind head, IIS (2 asses and 1 semis). Wt. 46 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.


The victoriatus was originally a Campanian coin; but after the fall of Capua, B.C. 211, the Romans transferred the coinage of the victoriatus to Rome itself, where it continued to be coined for the use of the Provinces.


Gold pieces of the value of 60, 40, and 20 sesterces 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.


These coins were probably struck between circ. B.C. 318 and 268.

In B.C. 268, when the denarius was first coined at Rome, the Campanian silver was restricted to the Quadrigitus (of which this is an example) and the Victoriatus.


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. *Α. Obv. Head of Apollo; behind, ear of corn. Rev. SVESANO. Horseman, carrying palm, riding on one and leading a second horse. Wt. 113-2 g.

Suessa was occupied by a Roman colony about B.C. 313. Like Cales, it ceased to coin silver in B.C. 268.


The silver money of this city is contemporary with that of Cales and Suessa.


This coin is clearly contemporary with No. 9, of Cales.


The name of the magistrate on this coin recalls that of Dasius Altinianus, mentioned by Livy as chief magistrate of Arpi during the Hanniballic war.


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. *Α. Obv. Boy on horse, received by naked man; beneath, ΑΡΙΣΤΙΝΩΝ. Rev. Taras, holding bow and arrow, riding on dolphin; beneath, elephant. Wt. 95-3 g.
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. AR. Obv. Horseman, wearing chlamys. Magistrate’s name, ΣΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin; he holds trident; beneath, waves, in which cuttle-fish. Wt. 99.4 grs.


18. Thurium. AR. Obv. Head of Apollo. Rev. ΟΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Butting bull; above, ΑΠΙ. In exergue, tripod. Wt. 94 grs.

Nos. 16-18 seem to be some of the latest silver coins of their respective cities.


This coin may be attributed to the period ending B.C. 268.


22. Bruttii. AR. Obv. Head of Amphitrite, veiled; at her shoulder, sceptre. Rev. ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. 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. AR. Obv. Head of Zeus. Rev. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Roma (ΡΟΜΑ), seated, with sword and shield, crowned by Fides (ΦΙΔΕΣ), 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.

25. Pyrrhus, in Italy. A\textsuperscript{v}. Obr. 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. A\textsuperscript{v}. Obr. Head of Artemis; at her shoulder, quiver; behind, thunderbolt. Rev. ΠΥΡΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Similar type. Wt. 66 grs.

27. Pyrrhus. Α\. Obr. Head of Dodonæan Zeus, wearing oak-wreath. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Dion, 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.


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.


This piece, of the weight of 32 silver litæ, is one of the finest coins of the third century B.C.

These coins, with Corinthian types, belong to the earlier years of Hiero’s reign.


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. Æ. Obv. Head of Demeter, veiled, and wearing wreath of corn. Rev. ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ. 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.


36. Syracuse, B.C. 215–212. Æ. Obv. Head of Athena. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Artemis (hunteess), with bow and arrow, quiver, and hound. Wt. 42 grs. (Authenticity doubtful.)


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.

The weight of this coin, no less than the style, proves it to belong to the age of Hiero II.


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.


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.


This coin is contemporary with the last.


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 Cynoscephalae 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 Lampsaucus, Alexandria Troas, Ilium, Tenedos, Cyme, Myrina, Erythrae, Heraclea Ionia, 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 Teos, Mitylene, Phocaea, 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 Alexanderine 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 Maccabeus, 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 Pergamum 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.

PLATE 48. 1–4. Tetradrachms with name and types of Alexander the Great, struck respectively at Tmionos (wt. 257 grs.), Smyrna (wt. 260 grs.), Rhodes (wt. 260 grs.), and Aspendus (wt. 253 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.


This Pharnaces was the uncle of Mithridates the Great. See Revue Num. 1888, p. 456.


The beautiful head of this tetradrachm is probably a portrait of Apollo, 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. AR. Head of Eumenes, diademed. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ. The Dioscuri, or Cabiiri, 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, ΟΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ, usually attributed to Syros.
Lampsacus was one of the towns which had its freedom restored by the Romans after the battle of Magnesia.


The style of this gold tetradrachm 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.


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 Adramytteum, Pergamus, Ephesus, Smyrna, Sardes, Thyatira, Tralles, Nysa, Apamea, and Laodicea.


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.


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.

After an interval of about a century and a half, Tenodos, 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.


The flat tetradrachms of this town begin, as elsewhere, in 189, when its freedom was confirmed.


The types of these coins refer to the ancient oracle of Apollo at Grynium, within the territory of Myrina.

PLATE 59. 16. Erythrea. *Ν. Obv. Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin. Rev. ΕΠΥ. Figure, in short chiton, holding spear and pomegranate (?), and wearing headdress of Ephesian Artemis. Magistrate's name in field. Wt. 43-5 grs.

Erythrea 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.


The tetradrachms of this Ionian city (B.C. 190–133) were formerly attributed to Heraclea Sintica in Macedonia, but erroneously.


The three coins above described are all fine specimens of the art of the period between B.C. 190 and 133.


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 Maeander. 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 tetrachrams with the name of Alexander (VI. A. 3).

22. Perga. Ρ. Οβ. Head of Artemis. Rev. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Artemis Pergae, 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.


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. 18.)


The series of the Seleucid kings is here continued from V. A. 12-19.


In B.C. 128, 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.


The era according to which the coins of Aradas 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.


Antiochus VII. (Sidetes), B.C. 138-129, conferred upon Simon Maccabaeus, 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 paleography 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, יִשֶׂרֶת, "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 תֵלֶש occur on any Phoenician coins before the year B.C. 238, when Aradas 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.


Probably struck at some Greek city in or near Babylonia.


Plates 53–56.

1. Odessus. AR. Alexandrine. Obo. Head of Herakles, in lion’s skin. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aetophoros, seated; monogram of Odessus, in field; beneath, the Thracian name ΚΥΡΣ. Wt. 245 grs.

2. Mesembria. Alexandrine. Similar coin; in field, a helmet, the mint-mark of Mesembria. Wt. 262-5 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. AR. Obo. Head of young Dionysus. Rev. ΑΙΩΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ. Dionysus, standing, holding grapes and two stalks of the narthex. Wt. 244-1 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 Alexander Troas (VI. A. 11) shows the style of this period.

7. Thrace. AR. Barbarous imitation of the last, but with ΗΡΑ-ΚΛΕΟΥΣ 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.


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.


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.


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. AR. Similar, but ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ only, on reverse. Wt. 267-8 grs.

12. Macedonia. AR. Similar, but in addition, ΛΕΩ(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.


The Thessalian Confederacy, formed under Roman auspices after the battle of Cynoscephalae, in B.C. 196, lasted till B.C. 146.

14. Ætianes. AR. Obr. Head of Athena, star on helmet. Magistrate’s name, ΕΞΕΜΕΝ. Rev. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ. Slinger, fighting in retreat; behind him, two spears. Wt. 37 grs.

15. Ætianes. AR. Obr. Head of Athena, helmet adorned with horns as on Athenian tetradrachms. Rev. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ. Slinger and spears. Magistrate’s name, ΘΕΡΣΙΝΙΟΣ. In field, palm. Wt. 113 grs.

These coins were probably struck after the separation of the Ætianes from the Ætolian League, in B.C. 168.

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.


Compare with this coin V. B. 11, which is earlier in style.


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.


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 Medeim.


The goddess on these coins is identified by Prof. E. Curtius with Aphrodite Epicias, who had a sanctuary near the town of Lecanas, overlooking the canal through which vessels passed between the island and the mainland. This is the coinage of Lecanas, probably struck after its separation from the Acarnanian League, B.C. 167.


This is the last coinage of the Boeotian League, which was dissolved by the Romans in B.C. 146.
23. Athens. Α. 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.


The first magistrate on this coin is supposed by some to be Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, proconsul in Macedonia B.C. 146.


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.


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.


All the above Cretan coins appear to belong to the earlier portion of the period to which they are here assigned.

35. Paros. Α. Obv. Head of Dionysus, bound with ivy. Rev. ΠΑΡΙΩΝ. Demeter, seated on basket, holding ears of corn and sceptre. In field, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜ. Wt. 249 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.

1. Gannish. £. Obv. Head of Apollo. Rev. \( \Phi \Lambda \Pi \Pi \O \). Char-
lotte, in biga. Wt. 132 grs.

A barbarous but intelligent imitation of a gold stater
of Philip of Macedon. Cf. III. B. 17.

2. Massilia. £. Obv. Head of Artemis; at her shoulder, bow and
quiver; in front, monogram. Rev. MAΣΣA. Lion. In exergue,
magistrate's name. Wt. 42 grs.

3. Rome. £. Obv. Head of Roma, wearing winged helmet; behind,
X (10 asses). Rev. ROMA. Diana, in biga; beneath, lobster.
Wt. 60 grs.

4. Rome. £. Obv. Similar. Rev. ROMA. The Dioscuri; beneath,
L. COIΛ-(tus). 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.

beneath, S. AFRA(nus). Wt. 58-3 grs.

Wt. 57-3 grs.

7. Rome. £. Obv. Head of Roma; in front, X; behind, C. AN-
TESTI(us). Rev. ROMA. Dioscuri; beneath, leg. Wt. 64 grs.

This may be C. Antistius Laboe, who was sent into
Macedon with other senators in b.c. 167.

Caprotina, in biga drawn by goats; beneath, C. RENI(us). Wt.
60-8 grs.

by stag; beneath, crescent. Wt. 63-5 grs.

10. Rome. £. 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. AR. Obv. Similar; the whole within a myrtle-wreath. Rev. ROMA. Warrior carrying off a captive woman, in a quadriga; beneath, CM. GEL(ius). Wt. 58.5 grs.

This Cæsæn Gellius may have been the historian who wrote in the first half of the seventh century of the City.


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.


This Sextus Pompeius was probably an ancestor of the triumvir.

14. Rome. AR. 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.


Livy mentions a M. Aburius as tribune in B.C. 187 and praetor in 176. This man was probably an ancestor of M. Aburius Geminus, who struck this coin.


This Minucius is doubtless a son of the moneyer of No. 14.
18. Rome. AR. 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(iti)us. Wt. 61.5 grs.

Probably struck by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul in B.C. 122.


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.


The elephant's head was, doubtless, at the time, a sufficient indication of the moneyer by whom these denarii were issued.


This coin may have been struck by Q. Cecilius Metellus Nepos, who was consul B.C. 99.

22. Rome. AR. Obv. Head of Apollo; behind, C. EGNATVLE(us) C. F. Rev. ROMA. Victory, inscribing shield fixed on trophy. Mark of value on each side, Q (quinarius). Wt. 29.3 grs.

The issue of the quinarius bearing the type of the old victoriatius was ordered by the Lex Clodia, circa B.C. 104. Cf. also No. 24.


This moneyer belonged to the ancient patrician family of the Cluili.


The above coins, Nos. 15–25, were all struck at Rome between about B.C. 125 and 100.

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 Qn. Carbo, consuls respectively in B.C. 120 and 113.

27. Italy. AR. Obv. ROMA. Head of Roma. Rev. Victory, in biga. Moneyers, M. CALID(ius), Q. METEL(ius), and CN. SOLV(ius). Wt. 622 grs.

Not of Roman fabric. Probably struck between B.C. 124 and 103.


Not of Roman fabric.

Plate 39.


This coin was probably struck by the Mace, a Libyan people, during the second century B.C.


These coins have been recently attributed to the Bareide 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.


This symbol would lead us to suppose that the worship of Baal was assimilated to that of the Osiris cycle.


This coin is decidedly later in style than V. C. 40.
36. Carthage. AR. Obv. Similar. Rev. Horse; above which, the sun as a star of eight rays. Wt. 227.5 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.
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 Quaestors 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.
VI. VII. A.

Plates 60–63.


This beautiful gold stater bears the mint-mark of the city of Pergamum, which, with all Asia Minor as far as the Meander, 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 (I. 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.


This coin was therefore struck in B.C. 84.


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. Amnius Balbus was Q. Cicero's immediate successor.

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.


Cibyra was the chief of a confederacy of four cities governed by a tyrant. The last of these tyrants, Maogetes, 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.


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.


Tigranes was deprived of his Syrian dominions by Lucullus, in B.C. 69.

This is the celebrated Cleopatra; she reigned B.C. 52–30.


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.


17. Aradius. Similar to VI. A. 30, but dated 199=B.C. 60. Wt. 228 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.


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.


Hermaeus was the last of the Greek kings of the northwestern district of India.

Thea Musa was an Italian slave, whom Phraates IV. had married.


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.


This coin appears, from its fabric, to have been struck in Asia, circa b.c. 81.


Servilius Casca, one of the assassins of Caesar, was a lieutenant of Brutus in Asia Minor, circa b.c. 43–42.


This Labienus, the son of Caesar'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.


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. AR. 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 n.c. 28, the year before Octavianus took the title of Augustus.

33. Augustus. AR. Obv. IMP CAESAR. Head of Augustus. Rev. AVGSTVS. 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. AR. Obv. IMP. IX. TR. PO. V. Head of Augustus. Rev. COM. ASIAE. Hexastyle temple, on frieze of which, ROM. ET. AVGST. Wt. 184 grs.

This is the temple of Roma and Augustus at Pergamum, the capital of the Province of Asia (Commune Asiae). The date of the coin is B.C. 19.

35. Augustus. AR. Obv. AVGSTVS. 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.


Shortly before the battle of Philippi, B.C. 42, Brutus granted to Conson, 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 tetrachrams of Alexander (wt. 250 gms.) and Lysimachus (wt. 250 gms.), bearing mint-marks of Odessus and Byzantium. No. 4, Lysimachus (wt. 224 gms.), 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 Brutus Sura, who was legate of Sentius Saturninus, proconsul of Macedonia, B.C. 88. Wt. 242-6 gms. and 292-1 gms.

Plate 65. 7–10. Macedonia. Α. Obv. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Head of Alexander the Great, with flowing hair and Ammon’s horn; behind, Ο. Rev. of 7, 8, and 9, ΑΕΣΙΛΛΑΣ Q(nuestor), and of 10, ΣVVRΛA LEG(atus) PRO Q(nuestor). Club, downwards, between money-chest (?scopus) and subsellium; the whole within an olive-wreath. Nos. 7 (wt. 243-8 gms.), 8 (wt. 234 gms.), and 10 (wt. 246 gms.) are tetradrachms; No. 9, a drachm (wt. 57-5 gms.).

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).


Nos. 11 and 12, of the weight of the victoriatous 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 Nymphaeum, sacred to Pan and the Nymphs.


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.


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.


These coins were probably struck by Julius Caesar in Greece, for the payment of his troops who fought at Pharsalia, B.C. 48.


L. Sestius, procurator of Brutus, served under him in Macedonia. This coin was probably struck B.C. 43–42.

20. Roman. AR. Aureus. Obv. AHENOBAR. Head of Domitius Ahenobarbus. Rev. CN. DOMITIVS. L. F. IMP (Cnaus Domitius...
Lucii filius Imperator. Temple; above which, NEPT (Neptuno). Wt. 126 grs.

This coin was struck B.C. 42-41 by Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was saluted Imperator in B.C. 42, in consequence of his great naval victory over Domitius Calvinus off Brundusium.


This coin was struck in B.C. 41, by M. Barbatius Philippus, provincial questor of M. Antonius.

22. Roman. A. Aureus. *Obv. Same head and inscription as No. 21, but with M. NERVA. PROQ. P.* (Marcus Nerua Pro- quastor Provinciae.) Rev. L. ANTONIVS COS. Head of Lucius Antonius. Wt. 125 grs.

M. Cocceius Nerva, who struck this coin, was pro- quastor of M. Antonius during his war with Octavianus, B.C. 41.


Struck by Ahenobarbus, after he became reconciled to Antonius, in B.C. 40.


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.


This coin, with the other legatary pieces of Antonius, was struck between B.C. 39 and 31.


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.


The reverse inscription of this coin is to be read KI[ L S H N = Celsitani the name of the tribe, not that of the chief city Osca where the coin was actually struck.


Massilia lost the right of coining her own money when the city surrendered to Caesar, in B.C. 49.


This coin is attributed to the Bituriges, south of the Loire; Abudos is the name of a chief.

4. Gaulish. N. Obo. Laureate head. Rev. Charioteer, driving a human-headed horse; beneath which, a prostrate figure, holding an uncertain object. Wt. 103 grs.

Attributed to the Aleroi Diablintes (Jublains).


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 Caesar; they are all reminiscences of the gold stater of Philip of Macedon. Cf. VI. C. I.


Tincommius and Verica, sons of Commius, king of the Atrebates, were probably contemporary rulers in Hampshire and Sussex.

8. British. N. Obo. Cruciform ornament, formed of wreath, with crescents and rings in the centre. Rev. TASCIOVAN. Horse,
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.


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 Shakespear.


The head of Saturn alludes to the aestuarium Saturni of the questors. These coins were issued in B.C. 100, when the senate granted to the urban questors extraordinary funds for the purchase of corn.


B.C. 99-94.


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.


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.


This moneyer, in allusion to his name, placed the nine Musae on his coins. He held office in B.C. 67.


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. AR. 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, FAUSTVS 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.


There is no moneyer's name on this coin, but it cannot be doubted that it was struck by Q. Cæpio Bratus, better known as M. Junius Bratus. Probably issued in B.C. 58.


Struck in B.C. 58, under the ædiles of Scaurus and P. Hypseaev. Aretas, king of the Nabataeans, 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 Hypseaev, 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.

Struck by Faustus Sulla, urban questor 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.**


Aurei were first struck by Caesar 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 Caesar at the time, but this is very doubtful.


Struck in B.C. 49, by Decimus Brutus, who was sent by Caesar against Massilia.


A. Hirtius was one of the seven praefects of the city appointed by Caesar to govern Rome during his absence in Spain, B.C. 46.


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.


Caesar, at the commencement of the year B.C. 45, confided the care of the imperial coinage to the famous L. Munatius Plancus, then praefect of the city.

27. **Rome.** &. Ovb. MAG. PIUS. IMP. ITER. Head of Sextus Pompeius; the whole in oak-wreath. Rev. PRAEF(ectus), CLAS(is). ET OR(is). MARIT(ims). EX. S. C. Heads of Pompeius the Great and his son Caecus Pompeius; on either side, litius and tripod. Wt. 123 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 prefactus classis et orae maritimae by the senate in B.C. 44.


Struck in B.C. 39, by L. Mussidius Longus, one of the quatruorviri monetales.


Struck B.C. 36-29.


Struck B.C. 29-27.


Struck B.C. 29-27.


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.


Struck B.C. 17. The type alludes to the restoration of the Via Flaminia.

34. Rome. Α. Obv. CAESAR. Head of Caius Cesar, 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.


This coin was struck B.C. 14-12, probably in Gaul.

The title Pater Patriae was conferred on Augustus B.C. 2.


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.


Juba is called by Cicero adolescens bene capillus, and Suetonius relates how Caesar, on one occasion, in B.C. 62, pulled him by the beard. This coin presents us therefore with a characteristic portrait.


Formerly attributed to Bocchus I., king of Mauretania.


This king was recognised by Caesar 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.


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.

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<tr>
<td>Distater or Tetradrachm</td>
<td>270 grs.</td>
<td>— grs.</td>
<td>224 grs.</td>
<td>240 grs.</td>
<td>— grs.</td>
<td>354 grs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stater or Didrachm</td>
<td>135 &quot;</td>
<td>194 &quot;</td>
<td>112 &quot;</td>
<td>120 &quot;</td>
<td>160 &quot;</td>
<td>177 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>½- Stater or Drachm</td>
<td>67-5 &quot;</td>
<td>97 &quot;</td>
<td>56 &quot;</td>
<td>60 &quot;</td>
<td>84 &quot;</td>
<td>88 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third or Tetrobol</td>
<td>45 &quot;</td>
<td>— &quot;</td>
<td>37 &quot;</td>
<td>40 &quot;</td>
<td>36 &quot;</td>
<td>39 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth or Triobol</td>
<td>33-75 &quot;</td>
<td>48 &quot;</td>
<td>28 &quot;</td>
<td>30 &quot;</td>
<td>42 &quot;</td>
<td>44 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth or Diobol</td>
<td>22-5 &quot;</td>
<td>32 &quot;</td>
<td>18 &quot;</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
<td>28 &quot;</td>
<td>29 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth or Trihemiobol</td>
<td>16-8 &quot;</td>
<td>24 &quot;</td>
<td>14 &quot;</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
<td>21 &quot;</td>
<td>22 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twelfth or Obol</td>
<td>11-25 &quot;</td>
<td>16 &quot;</td>
<td>9 &quot;</td>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
<td>14 &quot;</td>
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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 Phœnician silver standard, except at Cyzicus and Phocaea, 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 Phœnician piece of 224 grs. is frequently also called a drachm, that of 112 grs. the drachm, and so on.

The weight of the Roman denarius, originally 70 grs., was reduced, circa n.c. 217, to 60 grs. The aureus of the time of Julius Caesar weighed about 126 grs.; it was reduced by Augustus to about 120 grs.
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