

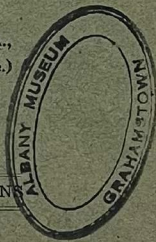
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GUIDE
TO THE
GREEK AND ROMAN COINS
IN THE
ALBANY MUSEUM, GRAHAMSTOWN.

BY

F. S. SALISBURY, M.A.,
(Christ's College, Cambridge.)

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS



GRAHAMSTOWN :
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE
ALBANY MUSEUM

—
1915

PRICE NINEPENCE

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SLATER & COMPANY,
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FOREWORD

In issuing this little handbook to the ancient Greek and Roman coins exhibited in the Albany Museum, the Trustees desire to express their sense of obligation and gratitude to Mr. F. S. Salisbury, M.A., the author of this work. The systematic arrangement and exhibition of these coins, and the publication of the handbook, have only been made possible through Mr. Salisbury's generosity. Apart from the fact that this work has been performed in an honorary capacity, it would in any case have been difficult in this country to secure the services of a gentleman of similar classical and archaeological attainments.

Some of the coins have been stored in the Albany Museum for many years, and so long ago as the year 1883 they were described by Mr. E. J. Smith, our Hon. Secretary, in the general catalogue published by the Museum in that year. Since then the collection has increased tenfold: most of the additions were acquired by exchange or purchase, and others were presented by various donors. As the donations have been acknowledged elsewhere, it has not seemed necessary to do so here: it is only right to mention, however, that by far the most important of such donations received since 1883 was that made by Mrs. Dulcken in 1901.

It is hoped that these collections will be appreciated by local students, to whom all relics of the ancient civilisations of the world are usually quite inaccessible.

JOHN HEWITT,
Director of the Albany Museum.

May 17, 1915.



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458



CVI REGI REGVM
OMNES PVEROS MEOS REGALISILVENSES.
QVIBVS INVICEM HVNC LIBELLVM,
ABITVRVS DEDICO.

INTRODUCTION.

SO FAR as the coins of the Roman Empire are concerned the arrangement of this Guide is chronological. But in view of the scattered distribution of money issued by Greek cities or under Greek influence it has seemed better to arrange these in alphabetical order by themselves. The dynastic currencies of the Arsacidae and the successors of Alexander form in like manner another group.

The Guide is not intended to be merely a popular key to the specimens placed on exhibition. It often happens that pieces whose condition does not warrant placing them in a show-case, are for that very reason excellent exercises in interpretation for the student. Every coin, therefore, in the Museum collection, which it was possible to assign to its author, has been included in the list. Repetition in description has been avoided by assembling similar coins in groups and noting the peculiar differences of detail in each. This, in fact, has been deliberately done, because it is the best way to study coins wherever the material available admits of it.

A coin is determined in various ways. If the inscription on the *obverse* or principal side of, let us say, an Imperial issue, can be read completely, it will probably settle the matter at once, unless there are two emperors of the same name; and even then the premen or subsidiary name (usually abbreviated) may decide. Often only a part of an inscription is legible. The ingenuity of the decipherer is then called into play to supply the missing letters. The solution must supply as many letters as will fill the gap, and no more, and these must agree with any vestiges that remain in the illegible part. Further the solution, to be conclusive, must be the only possible one. Two similar pieces may confirm and supplement one another: a series is better still.

In default of a legible inscription, or again in cases where the inscription might apply to more than one emperor, the portrait head is often sufficient.

The types and inscriptions on the *reverse*, or less important side, are subsidiary: they help us to assign the coin to a period, but seldom fix its origin more exactly, except in the coinage of

Greek cities. But the reverse of imperial coins frequently bears a mint-mark in the *exergue*, that is the space marked off usually by a straight line at the foot of the type, and this enables us to tell at what city, but not in what reign, a piece was issued.

When we have determined the coins we can study them from many points of view. They are historical monuments which cannot lie : they are a gallery of portraits contemporary with the persons they represent ; they are accurate records of numberless details respecting the dress, armour, and weapons of a remote antiquity : they are a pictorial commentary on countless legends and myths ; and in addition to these and many other recommendations is the appeal of their own artistic charm. You may read on the coins in this collection, delineated with a faithfulness that neither flatters nor detracts, the brutal animalism of Nero and the weak sensuality of Commodus, the martial energy of Trajan, the tranquil beneficence of the elder Antonine, and the supreme capacity of Diocletian. Turn over the coins and their variety is wider still. They tell us how the Roman mind pictured to itself the gods of the pagan religion, Ceres with her cornucopia, Mars striding across the field of the coin with spear and shield, Jupiter holding Victory on his outstretched arm, and personifications of Peace, Plenty, and the Genius of the Roman People. On other coins are altars and temple porticos, cavalry at the charge, chariots in swift career, combats of horse and foot, and the arms and ensigns of the imperial legions.

Within the limits of this Guide it has been impossible to do more than allude to the weights and standards on which ancient money was struck, and the interesting question of their origin. An equally delightful study is that of the influence of Roman on mediaeval and modern coinage. The eagle on the French bronze of the Third Empire is the descendant of that which figures on the moneys of Ptolemy and Antioch, and the still earlier Greek coinage of Elis. In like manner the original of the Britannia on our English bronze will be found on many of the imperial issues. The development of the Cross from a symbol in the field to a type which occupies the whole of it is another of many links between Roman and modern currencies. Nor can I omit to mention the most interesting correspondence between the types on the coins in this collection and the larger arts of sculpture in relief and in the

round. The details of the legionary coins should be compared with the reliefs on Trajan's Column; a relief from Cervetri (Eugénie Strong, *Roman Sculpture*, Plate xxxii) shows a robed figure seated to the left with a Victory on her extended right hand, exactly as on many of these coins, and a score of other points of correspondence between sculpture and coinage may be discovered by turning over the pages of the work just quoted, or any other on Roman art.

In consequence of the imperial date of most of the coins the connection with Greek mythology and art is usually more remote; but I should like to have been able to explain the place which the bow and quiver on the money of Alexander occupy in the myth of Heracles, from whom he claimed descent, and the origin of the mask of the Nemean lion which appears on the coinage of Cassander. The concentric circles of the Macedonian shield remind us of the elaborately ornamented rings on the shield of Heracles as described by Hesiod, and the gorgon's head recalls its similar position in the middle of the famous Strangford shield.

It is hoped that this little handbook will not only prove of interest to visitors to the Museum, but will be of use to the student of classical history and literature.

Those who desire to pursue further the fascinating study of ancient money should consult Mr. G. F. Hill's *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*; the article "Numismatics" in the Eleventh (Cambridge) Edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; and Mr. B. V. Head's *British Museum Guide to the Coins of the Ancients*. These three works may all be found in the Grahamstown Reference Library, and to all of them I am under obligation.

The plates have been prepared from drawings by Mr. R. W. Daniels of Grahamstown, by whose accurate delineation the usefulness of these pages will be much enhanced. I desire also to express my thanks to the staff of Messrs. Slater & Co's. Printing Office for the care and pains they have devoted to the execution of a somewhat exacting task.

F.S.S.

ERRATUM.—The coins of Alexander III, surnamed the Great, nos. 50 and 51 should have preceded instead of following those of Ptolemy, 47-49.

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS.

AETERNITAS, 'Eternity,' usually followed by a genitive case, such as Augusti, 'of Augustus.'

ANNO, 'in the year.'

AVG=Augustus. Its plural is AVGG; or sometimes AVGGG for 'three Augusti.'

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, Greek for 'King.'

C=Gaius (a proper name), or Caesar.

CAES=Caesar. Plural CAESS.

COS=Consul, one of the two chief executive magistrates of the state.

DN=Dominus Noster, 'Our Lord,' a title prefixed to the name of the emperor on many coins.

DIVIF=Divi Filius, 'Son of the Divine,' that is of the preceding emperor deified.

EXERCITVS, 'of the army.'

FEL(icium) TEMP(orum) REPARATIO, 'Renewal of prosperous times.'

FIDES, 'loyalty.'

GENIO, 'to the Genius'; POPVLI ROMANI, 'of the Roman People.'

IMP(erator), 'Emperor,' with supreme military authority.

IOVI CONSERVATORI, 'to Jupiter the Preserver.'

IVL(ius), Julius, a proper name.

IIIVIR, Triumvir (mint-master).

MAX=Maximus, 'greatest.'

NN (plur. of N)=nostri or nostrorum, 'our' or 'of our.'

NOB(ilissimus), 'most noble.'

OPTIMO, 'the excellent.'

P(ater) P(atriciae), 'Father of the Fatherland.' But P(er) P(etuus) AVG(ustus), 'Perpetual Augustus.'

P(ius) F(elix), 'Dutiful and Fortunate.'

P(ontifex) M(aximus), or PMAX, 'President of the College of Chief Priests.'

PRINCIPI, 'to the Prince.'

PROVIDENTIAE, 'to the Providence.'

REIPUBLICAE, 'of the State.'

SAECVLI, 'of the Era.'

SALVS, 'safety.'

S.C. = Senatus Consulto, 'by resolution of the Senate.'

SPQR, Senatus Populusque Romanus, 'Roman Senate and People.'

SECVRITAS, 'Security.'

SOLI INVICTO, 'to the unconquered Sun.'

TR(ibunicia) P(otestate), 'with the authority of a Tribune.'

UBERITAS, 'fruitfulness.'

URBS, 'city.'

VAL(erius), a proper name.

VIRTVS, 'valour.'

VOT(um), 'prayer,' 'vow.'

LIST OF MINTMARKS.

NOTE.—The letters forming the abbreviation of the name of the city at which the mint was situated are often preceded by SM=signum monetae, 'sign of the mint,' or P=pecunia, 'money.' The latter symbol, or PE, often follows the city abbreviations, as in TRP, 'money of Treves.' A letter, A, B, &c. is often added to the city abbreviation to denote 1st, 2nd, &c., workshop of the mint.

AL, ALE, ALEΞ (on Byzantine coins), Alexandria in Egypt.

AN, ANT, Antioch in Syria.

AQ, Aquileia (Venice).

CON, CONS, Constantinople; or Arelatum (Arles), which was also called Constantina. But when OF(=officina, 'workshop') followed by a numeral appears in the field, then CON or CONS always signifies Arelatum. On Byzantine money Constantinople can alone be indicated.

H, Heraclea, in Thrace.

K, Carthage.

KA, Arelatum.

KYZ, Cyzicus, in Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora.

L, LN, Londinium, London.

N, NIKO, Nicomedia, in Bithynia in Asia Minor.

R, Roma.

SIS, SISC, Siscia in Pannonia (now Sissek in Croatia).

THEC (the C is a form of S), Thessalonica.

THEY, Theupolis (Θεοῦ πόλις, 'City of God'), a later Byzantine name of Antioch in Syria.

TR, Augusta Treverorum, now Treves (Trier).

I.

Greek and Hellenised Cities.

1—3. Alexandria. *Obv.* Laureate head to r. On no. 2 ETOVC = in the year (i.e. of the Emperor's reign).

These are not, however, coins of the city, but of the provincial government.

4. Apamea, in Syria. *Obv.* head of Demos (the People personified) to r. H in field. *Inscr.* above and below elephant, carried in straight lines right across the piece as is the custom on coins of the successors of Alexander.

ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ
 ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ
 ΚΑΙΑΣΥΛ[ΟΥ]

"Of the sacred and inviolate (city) of the Apameans."

From the comparatively small size of its ear the elephant appears to belong to the Indian species. Note the well-developed tusk. Apamea was built by Seleucus Nicator (one of Alexander the Great's generals), and named in honour of his wife Apama, after his foundation of the kingdom of Syria in 312 B.C.

PLATE I.

The term *ασύλου* in this inscription shows that Apamea claimed the right of being a city of refuge for fugitives from justice or vengeance.

5—6. Aspendus. No. 6 has forepart of horse galloping to r. on *obv.*

7. Carthage. *Obv.* Head of Persephone to l, wearing ear-drop. *Rev.* Horse to r.

This beautiful piece is of the best period of the 4th c. After the Roman Conquest the coinage of Carthage very greatly degenerated. Room is obtained for drawing the horse of a large size by making him turn back his head.

PLATE I.

8. Chios. *Inscr.* ΧΙΟΣ.

9. Cibra.

10. Cnidus. *Obv.* Lion's head to r. *Rev.* Battlement-crowned personification of the city, or Aphrodite identified with it.

11. Cnossus, in Crete. *Obv.* Head of Hera to l., misstruck and half off the flan. *Rev.* Square labyrinth. PLATE I.

The marriage of Zeus with Hera was commemorated at Cnossus by an annual festival called "The Sacred Marriage." The reverse design represents the famous labyrinth, which was built by Dædalus in imitation of the Egyptian maze, and in which lived the monster known as the Minotaur. In the story of Theseus and Ariadne is told how the former penetrated to the heart of the labyrinth and, having slain the Minotaur, found his way out again by following back the clue of thread which Ariadne had given him. The vast cellars underneath the palace of Minos, King of Crete, have been excavated in recent years, and it is possible that their extent and complexity gave rise to the story of the maze.

12. Cyrrhus. *Obv.* Head to r. *Rev.* Throned figure in hexastyle (6-columned) shrine.

13. Edessa, Mesopotamia.

- 14—15. Halicarnassus. *Rev.*, a trident. The second coin has symbols A, Y &c. in field.

A great maritime city of Asia Minor. The trident, in origin a glorified fish-spear, is the symbol and weapon of Poseidon, the Greek Neptune.

16. Julia Laodicea. *Obv.*, Head to r. *Rev.*, Tripod and inscr. I]OYAI[A.

- 17, 18. Kyme. *Obv.* Head to r. *Rev.* Forepart of horse galloping to l. KYME in field of 18. PLATE I.

- 19—21. Kyme. *Obv.* Moneyer's anvil. *Rev.* same as 18.

Coins of Kyme as early as the 7th cent., B.C., have the forepart of a horse on the obverse.

22. Massicytes, a mountain district of Lycia in Asia Minor.

- 23—5. Myrina. *Obv.* Head to r. *Rev.* a vase.

- 26—29. Perga. *Obv.* Head to r. *Rev.* distyle temple, i.e. with two columns supporting the portico.

This is the temple of Artemis for which Perga was famous. 28 has the inscr. [N]EOKOPON, agreeing with Περγαίων (understood) and signifying "Of the people of Perga the Tenders of the



7



4



7



18



11



45



73



48



71



85



53



50



103



53



207



93



144



207

Temple." The latter title was conferred on the citizens of many cities of Asia which set up temples in honour of the Roman emperors. This is therefore a coinage of imperial times.

30. Philadelphia, in Lydia.

Obv. Head to l. *Inscr.* [IE]PACVN[K]AHTO[C=The Sacred Senate. This personification of the Roman Senate is limited to cities in Senatorial provinces of Asia. *Rev.* Hermes moving to l. with his wand (caduceus) in l. [Φ]ΙΑ[A]Δ[E]ΑΦΕΩΝ[NEΩ] KOPΩN

31. Rhodes. *Obv.* Head to l. *Rev.* Rose.

32-42. Rhodes. *Obv.* Radiate head of Sun-god or (38-41) Apollo to r. The reverses vary. 32 and 39 have a winged Victory moving to l.; 34 and 35 have an incuse square (i.e. a square impressed by the anvil); 36 bears a rose in a very shallow incuse square, while on 37-41 the rose is in high relief. All the coins except the first are small.

The rose is what is sometimes known as a "*lyfe parlant*" because its name, which in Greek is *ῥόδον* (rhodon) suggests the name of the island, and it is possible that Rhodes does mean by origin the island of roses. The Colossus of Rhodes was a huge statue of Helios (the sun-god) whose head appears on these coins. It was 70 cubits high and was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

43. Samosata, the largest city of Commagene, a district of Syria. *Obv.* Head and *inscr.* ATVOK (*ῥάτωρ*) *Rev.* Figure seated to l., ? do racing to l. below. *Inscr.* CAMOC[ATEΩN], where C=S, "Of the Samosatans."

A coin of the reign of the Roman emperor Philip, A.D. 244-249.

44. Smyrna. Head to r. *Rev.* Man riding horse to r.

45. Tarentum. *Obv.* Boy riding a horse to r. Below an indecipherable symbol, probably a mask. In field A. *Rev.* Taras riding on a dolphin to l. In field [TA]ΠΑΣ

PLATE I.

Tarentum was famous for its horsemen. Stephanus of Byzantium, about 500 A.D., uses the verb *ταρανρίζειν*, "to ride like a Tarentine." But the Tarentines were equally a sea-faring folk, hence the reverse type indicates the other side of their amphibious character. It is Aristotle who tells us that the figure seated on the dolphin is intended for Taras, son of Poseidon. The legend is that Taras was wrecked, whereupon the sea-god, Poseidon, sent to his assistance a dolphin, which landed him at the spot where he afterwards founded Tarentum. The type of Taras on the dolphin appears earlier than 500 B.C. on coins of the city. Compare the legend of Arion and the dolphin. As a matter of fact the creature figured on these coins is one of the blunt-nosed species, which are now distinguished as porpoises. The dorsal fin can be seen above the left knee of Taras, and is much further forward than it should be, but it makes a convenient pommel for the rider. The pectoral fin is placed fairly correctly, and may be seen above the left foot of Taras. Note the two flukes of the tail. The type of the boy on a horse is frequent on early 4th century coins, but becomes much less common after 330 B.C., and both on account of its types and also of its style this beautiful piece may be referred with little doubt to the first half of the 4th century B.C., during which period Tarentum was the most powerful and flourishing of the Greek cities of southern Italy.

46. Termessus. *Obv.* Bearded head to r. *Rev.* Animal passant to l.

46A. Tripolis. *Obv.* Head to r. *Rev.* Two heads to r. overlapping.

These are the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux. A city of Phoenicia.

II.

Alexander and His Successors.

47. Ptolemy I. Head to r. *Rev.* Eagle.

48. Ptolemy I. Head to r. *Rev.* Eagle to l. ΠΤ·ΛΕΜ·V[BA]ΣΙΑ
ΕΩΣ, "Of Ptolemy the King."

PLATE I,

49. *Rev.* Eagle. Very small coin.

Ptolemy I assumed the type of an eagle bearing a thunderbolt, and it became a sort of heraldic badge of the Ptolemaic dynasty.

50. Head to r. in lion's mask. *Rev.* ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΕ between quiver and knotted club. PLATE I.

51. Alexander III. Head to r., helmeted by lion's mask. *Rev.* quiver and club.

52. Cassander. Lion's mask. *Rev.* Spear head.

53. Cassander. *Obv.* Lion's mask. *Rev.* Spear head with insc. (see fig.), signifying King Cassander. PLATE I.

54—5. Macedonia. *Obv.* Slightly concave. Double-headed axe in field. *Rev.* Macedonian shield divided into ornamented concentric circles. In centre the Gorgon's head.

56. *Obv.* Helmeted head to r.

57—66. Syrian Kings: Successors to Alexander the Great.

67—71. Arsacidae. *Obv.* Head usually to l, but on 70 facing. *Rev.* 67 has female figure moving to r., and insc. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]ΝΙΚ [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]. 69 has a horse to r. PLATE I.

The Parthians revolted in 249—8, B.C., against the Seleucidae who succeeded Alexander the Great in Syria, and set up under Arsaces a kingdom which later on successfully resisted the Roman arms in the East.

III.

Augustus to Hadrian, B.C. 27—A.D. 138.

72. Augustus. *Obv.* Head of Augustus to r. [AVG]VSTVS. *Rev.* S C in large letters occupying most of the field. Inscr. C CASSIVS CELERIIIVIR. S C=Senatus consulto, "by resolution of the Senate."

The Triumviri monetales (IIIVIRI) were the three officers responsible for managing the bronze coinage. After the reform of

the coinage by Augustus, B.C. 15, the right of minting bronze was still left to the Senate, and such pieces therefore still bear the letters S C. The Triumviri also still managed the issue, but their names no longer appeared on the money. This piece was therefore struck before B.C. 15.

73. Augustus. *Obv.* Two heads back to back. Above IMP; below DIVI[F]. *Rev.* Crocodile chained to a palm tree indicated by one frond. Above COL[NEM]=Colonia Nemausus. PLATE I.

The heads are those of Augustus and his admiral Agrippa, Who in 30 B.C. defeated Antony and Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, at the naval battle of Actium. The coin was struck at the Roman colony of Nemausus (Nîmes) in the south of Gaul. The colony was sent there by Augustus. DIVIF[ilius]=Adopted son (nephew really) of the deified Julius Caesar. The Crocodile typifies Egypt.

74. *Obv.* Head to l. DI[VVS] AVGVSTVS. *Rev.* Altar with letters S C to l. and r. Below PROVIDENT(ia). A bronze.

75. *Obv.* Head to l. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. *Rev.* same as 74.

76. *Obv.* Head of Augustus to r. Misstruck and legend partly off flan. AVCVST PONT M[AX].

- 77—79. Claudius. *Obv.* Head of Claudius to r. [CLA]VDIVS CAESAR AVGPMTR[P]. *Rev.* Figure of Ceres, goddess of crops, throned to l. with feet resting on footstool. Inscr. CERES AVGVSTA. In exergue, S C. PM=Pontifex Maximus. TRP=Tribunicia Protestate.

- 80—81. Claudius. *Obv.* Head to l. *Rev.* of 81 S,C on either side of figure.

The Pontifex Maximus was president of the college of pontiffs or chief priests, which regulated all matters connected with the public and private worship of the gods of pagan Rome. Under the Empire the position was always vested in the emperor. The tribunes were really officers of the plebs, to protect them against patrician tyranny (See Brutus and Sicinius in Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*). But when the emperors assumed the Tribunicia Potestas (tribunitian authority) the actual office of tribune lost most of its importance.

82. Nero. *Obv.* Head of Nero to l. NERO CLAVD(ius) CAESARAVG GERMANICVS. *Rev.* ?Muse with lyre moving to r. Inscr. PONTIF(ex) MAX(imus) TRPOT(estate) IMP P(ater)P(atrīæ). In field s.c.
83. *Obv.* Head of Nero to r. [IMP]NERO CAESARAVGP(ontifex) MAX TR(ibunicia) P(otestate). *Rev.* Winged Victory moving to l. In field s.c.
84. *Obv.* Head (apparently of NERO) to l. Inscr. [?from the space IMPNERO] CAESAR·AVG·P·MAX·TR·[P]. *Rev.* Figure seated half recumbent to l. Inscr. SECVRITAS AVGVSTI. In exergue, s.c.
85. *Obv.* Laureate Head of Nero to r. NERO CLAVDCAESARAVG GERPMTRPPMPPP *Rev.* The Emperor as a spear-man charging to r., accompanied by another mounted soldier bearing a vexillum (cavalry standard). In field sc. In exergue, DECVR SIO, "Cavalry manoeuvre." A Sestertius. PLATE I.
- 86-91. Vespasian. Bronzes. *Obv.* Head of Vespasian to r. and inscr. on 86-87, CAESAR VESPASIAN[VS·AVG]; on 88-90 IMP prefixed. No. 91 has VESPASIANVS AVG COS (= Consul) [?V] III (i.e. 8 times). The reverses all have s.c. to l. and r. in the field. Nos. 86-88 have an erect female figure to l., on 86 placing a wreath on a small altar, on 87 and 88 with cornucopia (horn of plenty) in l. and inscr. FORTVN[A]. No. 89 has an eagle with outspread wings; no. 91 an altar, as no. 74, with [P]ROVI[DE]N[T](ia) below.

Vespasian became emperor A.D. 69 and died in 79.

92. Domitian. *Obv.* Head of Domitian to r.
IMPCAES(ar)DOMIT[IANVS]
Rev. Female figure with cornucopia in l.
- 93-4. *Obv.* Head same. [C]AESAVG IMP DOMIT[IANVS]. *Rev.* S.C. in wreath. PLATE I.
95. *Obv.* Head same. AVGGERM(anicus) COSXVIC. *Rev.* Fig seated to l.
96. *Obv.* Head same. *Rev.* Figure to l, S.C. to l. and r.

Domitian was created Caesar A.D. 69, became emperor A.D. 81, and was assassinated A.D. 96.

97. Trajan. Silver: Observe, therefore, that there is no S.C. on the reverse, since the senate's control of the coinage was limited to the

bronze issues. *Obv.* Head of Trajan to r. Inscr. KAIC (ap) NEP(va) TPAIANOCCEB (αστρος): Note the C=S and P=R. The inscription is in Greek, being struck at Antioch in Syria. CEBACTOC=Augustus. *Rev.* Eagle like that on Ptolemy's coins. Compare with the following bronze.

98. *Obv.* Head to r. NEPTPAIANOIA. *Rev.* S.C. in loose wreath, struck at Antioch which was the only senatorial mint besides Rome.

99. *Obv.* Head to r. ANO[S]·AV·G·ANTΩ. *Rev.* as 98.

100. *Obv.* Head of Trajan to r. *Rev.* S.C. in wreath. DAC PART.

101. *Obv.* Head of Trajan to r.

102. *Obv.* Head of Trajan to r. NER(va) TRAIANOOPTIMOAVGG (=Augustorum). *Rev.* S.C. in wreath. DACPARTHICOPMTRPOTXXCOSVIPP.

103. Trajan. *Obv.* Head to r. IMPCAESNERTRAIANOOPTIMOAVGGER(manico) DAC(ico) PMTRPCONVIP[P]. *Rev.* Roma seated to l. with cornucopia on l. arm and rudder in r. Inscr. SENATVSPOPVLVSQVEROMANVS, "The Roman Senate and People." In exergue FORT(una) RED(ux), S.C. PLATE I.

This beautiful bronze has acquired a rich green patina. The titles Dacicus and Parthicus abbreviated on nos. 100 and 102 were conferred on Trajan after his conquest of the Dacians, A.D. 101-106, and victories over the Parthians.

Trajan was associated in the empire with Nerva, with the titles of Caesar and Emperor, but without that of Augustus, in A.D. 97. He became sole emperor in 98 and died A.D. 117, while still engaged in prosecuting his eastern expedition. Nos. 100 and 102 are memorial issues. See note on No. 141.

104. Hadrian. *Obv.* Head to r. *Rev.* Ceres, goddess of crops, or Fortuna to l, with cornucopia in l. and wreath in r. In field to l. and r. S.C.

105. Similar but no. inser. legible.

106. *Obv.* Head of Hadrian to r. CAESARTRAIANHADRIANVS. *Rev.* Fortuna seated to l. with cornucopia in l. S.C. to l. and r. Inscr. PMTR[P]COS III. In exergue FORT(una) RED(ux), "Return of Fortune."

Hadrian was adopted by and took the cognomen of Trajan in 117. became emperor the same year, and died A.D. 138.

107. Head to r. *Rev.* Figure adjusting trophy to l.

108—121. Antioch. Money from the Senatorial mint of various dates.

IV.

Age of the Antonines, A.D. 138—261.

122. Antoninus Pius. *Obv.* Head of Antonine to r. [ANT]ONINVS AVG. *Rev.* Enneastyle or decastyle temple, i.e. with front portico supported by 9 or 10 columns, apparently of the Ionic or Corinthian order, since the bulge of their bases can be seen where they rest on the platform or stylobate of the temple. In field, TEMP; in exergue, COSIII.

123—4. Head of Antonine to r. . . . SAVG PIVSF[ELIX]. *Rev.* Female figure to l. sc. to l. and r. ANT[ONINVS].

125. *Obv.* Head of Antonine to r. *Rev.* Winged Victory moving to l. with wreath in outstretched r. In field to l. and r., sc.

126. *Obv.* Head to r. PIVS. *Rev.* Ceres with cornucopia in l. TRPOTXXI.

127. *Obv.* Head to r. ANTONINVS AVG. *Rev.* Seated fig. to l.

128. *Obv.* Head to r. [ANT]ONINVS AVG PIVS P[P]TRP. *Rev.* Ceres with cornucopia.

Antonine I introduced the title PIVS, but it is common after his date.

Antoninus Pius was declared emperor A.D. 138, having already been adopted by Hadrian in the same year. He died 161 A.D.

129. Faustina senior. *Obv.* Head of Faustina the elder to r. DIVA AVGVSTA F[. . .] *Rev.* Erect female fig. to l. placing wreath on funeral urn. In field sc.

130. *Obv.* Head of Faustina to r. [DI]VA FAVST[INA].

Faustina was wife of Antoninus Pius and died A.D. 141. This coin is therefore subsequent to that date (see DIVA and urn).

131—2. Aurelius. *Obv.* Head of Marcus Aurelius to r. [AV]R[E]LIVS CAES. *Rev.* Erect fig. TR POT.

M. Aurelius was son-in-law of Antoninus Pius, was adopted by him with the title of Caesar A.D. 138, and became emperor 161. The coins, therefore, lie between these dates.

133-4. Faustina jun. *Obv.* head, to r. . . NAAVG. *Rev.* Ceres with cornucopia.

Faustina the younger was wife of Marcus Aurelius and died A.D. 175.

135. Commodus. *Obv.* Head to r. [M]AVREL(ius) COMMODVS AVG *Rev.* Winged Victory moving to l. with wreath in extended r. In field to l. and r., s.c. Inscr. TRP. II IMP. II COS. PP.

136. Fine laureate head of Commodus to r. M(arcus) COMMODVS ANT[ONIN]VS AVG PIVS. *Rev.* Ceres or Fortuna with cornucopia in l. and Victory on outstretched r. S.c. in field to l. and r. Below to l., an altar; to r., bows of boat with two of crew visible.

PLATE II.

M. Aurelius Commodus Antoninus received rank of Augustus A.D. 177, became sole emperor in 180, and was strangled A.D. 192.

137. Septimius Severus. Head to r. [SE]PTIMIVS[. . .] *Rev.* Goddess with cornucopia seated to l. This emperor succeeded A.D. 193, and died in 211.

138. Elagabalus. *Obv.* Head to r. ANTONINVSPIVS. *Rev.* Figure with altar to l.

The real name of this emperor was Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. He became emperor in 218, and was put to death A.D. 222. Contrast the head with that of the first Antonine nos. 122-130.

139. Severus. *Obv.* Head to r. SEVALEXANDAVG. *Rev.* Figure seated to l. facing a standard. Inscr. FIDES EXERCITVS=Loyalty of the army.

Severus Alexander succeeded Elagabalus in 222, and an ironical comment on the reverse inscr. may be found in the fact that he was murdered in 235 A.D. by the praetorian guards. But the military successes of his reign were considerable.

140. *Obv.* Head to r. IMPSEVALEXANDERA[VG]. *Rev.* Soldier advancing to battle to r., with shield poised on left arm and spear in r. To l. and r. in field, s.c.

141. Julia Mamaea. *Obv.* Head of the empress to the r. IVLIA MAMMAEA. *Rev.* Figure of goddess holding the cornucopia or the horn of plenty on her left arm and bestowing a wreath with her right hand on a child, no doubt her son, the goddess being simply the empress deified. Inscr. . . . D(iviae) AVGVSTAE.

Julia Mamaea was mother of Alexander Severus. She became Augusta A.D. 222, on the association of her son with Elagabalus in the empire, and died in 235 in the same year as Severus. The coin, like many others, bears dedicatory types and inscriptions, and was struck in honour of and after the death of the empress whose image and superscription it displays; but though such pieces fill the place of our modern commemorative medals, they are nevertheless true currency.

- 142—144. Maximinus I. *Obv.* Head to r. Note the prominent chin. chin. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG. *Rev.* Of 142, Victory moving to r., sc. in field; nos. 143-4, figure with cornucopia, and on 144 AVGVST. PLATE I.

Maximinus I became emperor A.D. 235, and was assassinated in 238.

145. Gordianus III. *Obv.* Radiate head to r. IMPGORDIANVS PIVS . . . AVG. *Rev.* Fortuna seated to l. with cornucopia. Inscr. FORTVNA. Distinguished from the first and second Gordians, his grand-father and father, by the title Pius.

- 146—8. *Obv.* Head to r. *Rev.* Fortuna erect.

Gordianus became emperor A.D. 238, and was assassinated A.D. 244.

149. Philip I. *Obv.* Head to r. PHILIPPVS. *Rev.* Fortuna with cornucopia erect between sc.

Note also a coin of Samosata, no. 43, struck in this reign. Philip the elder became emperor in 244, and was killed in 249.

150. Otacilia, wife of Philip I.

151. Philip II. *Obv.* Boy's head to r. . . PVS AVG. *Rev.* Figure holding orb. PRINCIPI. PLATE II.

Philip II was born 237 A.D., became Augustus in 247, and was killed 249, at the same time as his father, at the age of twelve.

152. Philip II. *Obv.* Two heads facing one another. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙ[ΩΝ]
IEPON[*Rev.* Figure throned in tetrastyle temple.
153. Valerian. *Obv.* Radiate head to r. IMP[. .]LICVALERI[ANVS]
AVG. *Rev.* Veiled fig. of Eternity to r. AETERNITATI AVGG:
"To the eternity of the Augusti."
154. *Obv.* Radiate head of Valerian to r. *Rev.* Erect fig. in high relief.
. . . REIPUBLICA.
Valerian became emperor A.D. 253, and was made prisoner by
the Persians in 261.
155. In memory of Mariniana, wife of Valerian. *Obv.* Veiled head
to r. DIVAE MARINIANAE. *Rev.* Bird supporting a wreath.
CONSECRATIO. In exergue SC. PLATE II.

V.

The Period of Mint-Marks. A.D. 253 and after.

[Mints for the coinage of Roman money were established in the provinces of the Empire by Gallienus, and their number was subsequently increased by Diocletian. A list of the marks by which the issuing mint is recorded on the coins will be found after the Introduction.]

156. Gallienus. This is the only coin out of thirteen in the collection which has the head of Gallienus to the l. *Rev.* Figure of boy half to l. and inscr. PROVIDENTIA AVG. In the whole series (156-70) the heads are radiate and have the obverse inscr. GALLIENVS AVG. On No. 157 PF precedes the AVG, and =Pius Felix, the title Felix being first introduced on coins by Commodus.
157. Gallienus. *Rev.* Roma armed with spear in l. and seated to l. in the manner of the Britannia on our English bronze, with shield beside throne and victory on extended right hand. Inscr. ROMAE AETERNAE.
158. Gallienus. *Rev.* Similar to 157. In exergue SPQR (Senatus Populus-que Romanus).
159. Gallienus. *Rev.* Winged Victory moving to l. with wreath in extended r. In exergue SPQR.
- 160-5. Gallienus. In exergue of 160 SPQR. Erect reverse figs. on all. That on 161 carries sceptre. 162 has inscr. FIDES. 163 has a legionary to half l.

166—7. Gallienus. *Rev.* Fortuna or Ceres to half l. with cornucopia on l. arm. On 166 r. hand holds balances. No. 167 bears inser UBERITAS AVG. = Fruitfulness of Augustus.

168. Gallienus. *Rev.* Lioness moving to l.

169—70. Head of Gallienus to r. GALLIENVS AVG. imperfectly legible. *Rev.* of 169 AETERN[ITAS AVG]; of 170 . . . SAVG. In exergue XI.

Gallienus became emperor A.D. 253, and was assassinated in 268.

Notice on the preceding series of coins the comparative absence of chin in the profile of Gallienus. On some his beard is trimmed, pointed and projecting to conceal the deficiency.

171. *Obv.* Young portrait head of Saloninus, radiate, to r. Inscr. DIVO CAES(ari) VALERIANO. *Rev.* Altar and inser. CONSECRATIO.
PLATE II.

Saloninus, son of Gallienus, became Caesar A.D. 253, and was put to death in 259 at the age of 17 by one of the "Thirty Tyrants" who attempted to dethrone his father.

172—3. *Obv.* Head of Salonina to r. Inscr. SALONINA AVG. *Rev.* Erect armed figure of Roma. Star in field. In exergue of 173, PX. .

174. *Obv.* Head of Salonina to r. CO(rnelia)DN SALONINA AVG. *Rev.* Two figs. CONCORDIA AVGG (i.e. Augusti et Augustae).

Salonina was wife of Gallienus, and was assassinated with her husband in 268.

175. Postumus. *Obv.* Radiate head to r. IMPCPOSTVMVS[. .]AVG
Rev. Figure to half r. SALVS (Safety) AVG (usti).

Postumus was proclaimed emperor in 258 and killed in 267.

176. Claudius Gothicus.

177—180. Claudius Gothicus. *Obv.* Crowned and bearded head to l. Inscr. on 177, IMPC CLAVDIVSAVG 179 has IMPCLAVDIVSP FAVG. *Rev.* of 177, Figure to l, FIDVSAVG[VSTVS]; on 179, FELIC[AT] EMP(ora), "Prosperous times."

Marcus Aurelius Claudius became Augustus A.D. 268, and died before 270.

- 181-183. Aurelian. *Obv.* Radiate head to r. IMPAVRELIANVSAVC.
 On no. 182 C inserted after IMP. *Rev.* Two figs, the r. a soldier
 greeting after the latter's return from war. On no. 181 a star below
 their outstretched hands. On no. 181-2 the l. fig. is feminine and
 perh. represents Roma. *Rev.* inscr. on 181 and 183 RESTITVTO
 and RESTIT[VTOR U]RBIS.

Aurelian became emperor A.D. 270 and was assassinated in 275.

184. Probus. Head to r. *Rev.* Eagle with bolt. To l. and r. L,Z,
 Z denotes 6th year of reign.
185. Probus. *Obv.* Radiate Head to r. IMPPROBVSPFAVG. *Rev.*
 The sun-god (Helios), radiate as usual, is driving his quadriga to l.
 SOLI INVICTO. To the unconquered sun. Is there a play on the
 word SOLI, which as dative of *solus* would pay a compliment to
 Probus, "the only unconquered one"? In exergue ΑΓ on either side
 thunderbolt.

PLATE II.

186. Probus. VSAVG. *Rev.* quadriga, or 4-horse chariot.
187. Probus. *Obv.* Head to r. Inscr. IMPCM(arcus) AVR(elius) PROB
 VSAVG. *Rev.* Armed figure hands gift to an unarmed. In field
 Γ (3rd yr.) Inscr. CLEMENTIA TEMP. In exergue XXI.

Probus became emperor in 276 A.D., and was massacred in 282.

188. Numerianus. *Obv.* Head to r. Α(υτοκράτωρ) Κ(αίσαρ) Μ(αρ
 κος) Α(υρηλιος) NOYMEPIANOC CEB(αστος) = Imperator
 Caesar Marcus Aurelius Numerianus Augustus. *Rev.* Helmeted
 figure of (?)Roma seated to l., supporting her left hand on upright
 spear, and holding a Victory on her outstretched r. In field to r. the
 letter B (second year of reign).

189. Numerianus. *Obv.* Head to r. IMPCMAVRNV[MERI]ANVSPF
 AVG. *Rev.* Armed figure returning with Victory perched on r. hand,
 who holds out wreath to an armed figure advancing to greet the
 warrior. Probably the emperor himself greeted by Roma. Below,
 date mark B. Insc. VIRTVS. . In exergue' xxi.

Numerianus became Caesar in 282, Augustus in 283, and died
 in 284.

190. Carinus. *Obv.* Head to r. IMPMAVRCARINVSPFAVG. *Rev.*
 Two figures meeting.

Marcus Aurelius Carinus became Augustus in 283, was killed
 A.D. 284.

191. Diocletian. *Obv.* Head to r. Α(υτοκρατωρ) Κ(αίσαρ) Γ(αίος)
 ΟΥΑ(ληρσιος) ΔΙΟΚΑΗΤΙΑΝΟCCEB = Imperator Caesar Gaius
 Valerius Diocletianus Augustus. *Rev.* Female figure to l. holding a
 rudder and a cornucopia.

The ΟΥΑ is interesting as evidence of the pronunciation of the Latin V of that period.

192. Diocletian. *Obv.* Head to r. ΔΙΟΚΑΗΤΙΑΝΟΣ. *Rev.* Figure
 of Roman seated to l. : letters L and H to l. and r. in field (H = 8th
 year).

- 193-200. Compare with preceding. *Obv.* Similar head to r. Reverses
 vary. 193 has Fortuna with cornucopia, and C (3rd year) in field ;
 194 has erect fig., L to l., and B (2nd. yr.) to r. in field ;
 195 Roma seated to l. in attitude of our Britannia, shield beside
 throne, Victory on extended r. hand, L to l., star and R to r. ; 196
 Winged Victory moving to r. with wreath in extended r. hand, her
 speed indicated by the blowing out of the lower part of her robes
 behind her ; 197 Sceptred fig. standing half to l., L B to l. and r. ;
 198 similar to 197, but S to l. ; 199 eagle as on Antiochene coinage.

201. Diocletian. *Obv.* Head to r. IMPCCVALDIOCLETIANOSPFAVG.
Rev. same type as No. 189. Below hands ΚΓ. Inscr. CONCORDIA
 MILITVM.

- 202-206. Types and inscr. similar ; but 206 has H A in field below hands ;
 204 has A on reverse field ; 202 has a figure of the Genius of Rome
 bearing cornucopia, A in field, and inscr. GENIO POPVLI
 ROMANI.

PLATE II

It is a question whether this figure with cornucopia, which is so common seated or standing on coins of the empire, should not always be called the Genius of Rome, or Roma personified, whether or not the inscr. on individual coins suggest Fortuna or Ceres or some other aspect of the central idea of the city's prosperity and character.

Diocletian became emperor 284 and abdicated A.D. 305.

- 207-9. Helena, Mother of Constantine the Great. *Obv.* Diademed bust
 to r., wearing necklace of a single string of pearls. FLHELENA
 AVGVSTA. *Rev.* Veiled erect figure with olive branch in r. hand.
 Inscr. SECVRITAS REIPVBLCICE (=AE). In exergue of 207
 ΓΣΙC ; of 208 STR ;

PLATE I.

Flavia Julia Helena became wife of the emperor Constantius I (Chlorus) in 274. Being a Christian she was repudiated by him in 292; but her son Constantine the Great bestowed the title of Augusta on her at his accession. She died A.D. 328.

210—11. Maximianus. *Obv.* Radiate head to r. Inscr. on 211 [MA] XIMIAN VSPFAV[G]. *Rev.* Roma greeting returned warrior on whose r. hand Victory perches. Inscr. CONCORDIA.

212—3. *Obv.* Radiate head to r. Inscr. on 212, IMP[CVA] MAXIMIANUS PFAVG, and on 213, . . JVAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES. *Rev.* Same type as 210, Victory about to crown Roma with wreath. HC below hands. Inscr. CONCORDIA MILITVM, "Concord of the Soldiers."

Galerius Valerius Maximianus became Augustus in 305, and died in 311.

214. Maximian. Laureate head to r. IMPC MAXIMIANVSPF AVG. *Rev.* Genius with cornucopia in l. and patera (cup of libation) in r. GENIO POPVLIR[OMANI]. In exergue SIS.

215. Head of Allectus to r. IMP CALLECTVS PFAVG. *Rev.* Figure of Peace with olive branch in r. and the hasta pura held obliquely in l.: SA to l. and r. Inscr. PAXAVG (usti). In exergue MSL—Monetae signum Londiniensis.

Allectus was a Praetorian Prefect who slew Carausius in A.D. 294 and made himself ruler of Roman Britain for three years till defeated and killed by Constantius Chlorus. For this coin see Pl. vi. in C. R. Smith's Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lynne which figures the identical types and inscr.

216—7. Maximinus. *Obv.* Head to r. CAL(erius) VAL(erius) MAXIMINVS NOB CAES. 216 has only initial C of CAES. *Rev.* of both, Genius to half l. with cornucopia. 216 has star in field, Δ to r., SMT in exergue. The rev. inscr. are on 216, GENIO CAESARIS; and on 217, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.

218. *Obv.* Radiate head to r. CALVAL MAXIMINVS NOBC. *Rev.* Roma greets returned warrior who has Victory on extended r. hand. A star below. Inscr. CONCORDIA MILITVM.

219. *Obv.* Head to r. MAXIMINVS PFAVG. *Rev.* Genius to half l. GENIO AV[GVSTI]. In exergue SIS.

Galerius Valerius Maximinus was created Caes, A.D. 305, Augustus 308, and died A.D. 313.

- 220—1. Maxentius. *Obv.* Head to r. IMPC MAXENTIVS PFAVG.
Rev. Goddess seated in hexastyle temple, i.e. temple with a six-columned portico. Inscr. CONSER[?VATOR] NOS[?TER]. In exergue, AT.
- Maxentius became Augustus A.D. 306 and died 312.
222. Maxentius. Head to r. NDC MAXENTIVS PPAVG. *Rev.* as above; no legible inscr.
223. Licinius I, before accession. Helmeted bust to l. DNVALLICI NLICINIVSNOBC. *Rev.* Apollo-like Jupiter leaning on sceptre or spear with l. and a globe surmounted by a Victory on extended right hand. Eagle below to l. with wreath in beak. Inscr. IOVI CONSERVATORI].
224. Licinius I. Laureate bust to l. Sceptre over l. shoulder, perhaps small palm branch in r. *Rev.* Type of 223, but wreath in field to l., Γ (3rd year) to r. Inscr. IOVICONSERVATORIAVGG. In exergue SMK.
- 225-6. Similar to preceding in main types and inscriptions. *Rev.* has palm-branch to l. in field and A (1st yr.) to r. PLATE II.
- 227-8. Laureate head to r. IMPLICICINIVSPFAVG *Rev.* Similar to prec. IOVICONSERVATORIAVGGNN (=nostrorum). Eagle holding wreath in beak to l. in field.
- 229-233. Radiate head to r. IMPCVALLICINLICINIVSPFAVG. Similar types to prec. All have XIII to r. in field and crouching man. Eagle with wreath in beak to l. Inscr. IOVI CONSERVATORI. 229 has SMANT in exergue, and 232 SMAN.
234. Votive. *Obv.* Head of Licinius to r. *Rev.* Wreath border round centre of reverse. Within it XX,IO.

Licinius I became Caesar and then Augustus in 307, and was strangled A.D. 323. His full name was Gaius Flavius Valerius Licinianus Licinius.

VI.

The Family of Constantine. A.D. 307-350.

The Albany Museum possesses over forty coins of the reign of Constantine the Great. The majority of them fall readily into two series, the one military, the other civil. The first series comprises about a dozen pieces, Nos. 235-47, all of which have on the

obverse the head of Constantine to the r., diademed, except no. 247 which wears a helmet.

235. *Obv.* inscr. IMP(erator) CONSTANTINVS P(rius) F(elix) AVG(ustus).
Rev. Mars helmeted, with a round shield on his left, and a spear in his right hand, moving to the left. Inscr. MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI, "To Father Mars the Champion." In field S.A. In exergue PTR. PLATE II.

Constantine I became Augustus in 307, and died 337.

The dedication to Mars indicates that this coin was not struck after 315, in which year Christian symbols begin to replace pagan ones.

236-42. The emperor wears the paludamentum or imperial military cloak. The obverse inscription where legible (nos. 236-8) reads CONSTANTINVS MAXAVG. On the reverses of all, two helmeted legionaries, clad in the short military cloak reaching to the knee, and armed with spear and small round shield, keep guard over two standards set up between them. Each shield stands on the ground between the soldier and the foot of the standard, the soldier's hand resting on its upper rim. The spear is grasped high up with the outer hand and held erect. Thus the design is quite symmetrical. Where legible (nos. 236-8) the reverse inscription reads GLORIA EXERCITVS, "Glory of the Army." The exergue marks vary: no. 236, SMALB; no. 237, SMKS; no. 238, SMALA; no. 240, CONS; no. 241, SMHA. The disks attached to the staff of each standard vary in number from 4 to 6: they were probably made of silver, and were detachable.

243-5. The execution of these smaller coins is rougher. The obverses are similar, but the reverses, which are in other respects the same, have only one standard.

246. *Rev.* a combat. Inscription illegible.

247. *Obv.* Helmeted head. *Rev.* Banner on spear; two figures seated back to back at its foot. SF in field, VIRTVS EXERCITVS. In exergue AQP.

248-257. The most important series of civil coins consists of ten pieces with a diademed head to r. on the obverse and a city gate on



171



136



185



226



151



260



203



280



155



285



398



253



252



235



264



306



365



416



365



308



369



426



456



404



21



407

thereverse. The *obv.* inscr. is always CONSTANTINVS AVG, except on no. 257 where MAX is inserted before AVG. The gate building has from six to thirteen courses of stones, and is pierced in the centre by a narrow round-topped archway of about half its height. It is flanked on the top by what are probably intended to represent two watch-towers. Above in the centre is the star of good fortune. Some have endeavoured to identify this gateway with one probably erected by Constantine at Treves; but the Treves gate is pierced by two archways. All the reverses bear the inscr. PROVIDENTIAE AVGG, "To the Providence of the Augusti." Note the doubling of the G to form the plural of the contraction AVG, a practice which begins in the 3rd century. A coin of Theodosius in this collection has AVGGG for three Augusti. No. 249 has in exergue the mint-mark SMNS; No. 250, SNANTH; No. 251-52, RP, and No. 252 TRP. PLATE II.

258-67. A group of coins which must be attributed to this reign have on the obverse a helmeted bust of ROMA turned to the l. Nos. 258-262 have the *obv.* inscr. VRBS ROMA. and on *rev.* a wolf to l. suckling the twins Romulus and Remus. In field above are two stars. No. 260 has a wreath of victory betw. the stars. No. 263 has on *rev.* two legionaries guarding a standard. On four others (Nos. 264-67) Roma has a sceptre over her left shoulder and the inscr. CONSTANTINOPOLIS; the reverse has a figure of Victory winged and facing to l., with r. foot on prow of a ship and l. extended behind her and resting on the rim of a round shield. The legible mint-marks in the exergues are No. 259, TRPE; No. 260, TRP; No. 262, CONS; No. 264, SMALA. PLATE II.

268-270. *Obv.* Head of Constantine to r. Inscr. on 268 and 270 [C]ON STANTINVS[PF]AVG. *Rev.* Erect figure of Sun-God, half turned to l. with r. hand extended. head radiate. Inscr. on 268 and 269, SOLI INVICTO, "To the unconquered Sun"; On 270 ?CON[COR DIA]AVGGNN (= Augustorum nostrorum), and in exergue PLN.

No. 268 was found in the walls of Chester. Bury, in his edition of Gibbon, ii, 567, thinks perhaps coin types with Sol did not appear on Constantine's money after A.D. 315, out of consideration for the feelings of his Christian soldiery.

- 271-274. Votive bronze. Head of Constantine to r. CONSTANTIN VS AVG. Rev. D(omini) N(ostri) CONSTANTINI MAXAVG; and enclosed in a wreath in the centre VOT XX.

It was the custom on Jan. 3 of each year for persons to offer vows for the safety of the emperor. They were conditional on the fulfilment of the prayer which accompanied the vow, namely that the emperor's safety should be preserved for a period of five, ten or twenty years. On these coins the vow is for twenty years. Note that the emperor's name is in the nominative case on the obverse, but in the genitive on the reverse which records the vow.

275. Fausta. Obv. Head of Fausta to r. FLAV(ia) MAX(ima) FAVSTA AVG(usta). Rev. Figure of Fausta veiled carrying two children; inscr. SALVS REI PVBLICAE. In exergue, SMALB.

Fausta was Constantine's second wife and enjoyed the title of Augusta from A.D. 307 to 326, when she was put to death. The veil on the reverse denotes her status as a married woman, and children are her infant sons, Constantine II and Constantius II.

- 276-277. Helena. Obv. Veiled head of Helena, mother of Constantine I, to r. Inscr. CONSTANTINVS PFAVG. Rev. Veiled figure standing. In exergue of 277, MANS.

The obverse veil covers the top of the head and comes down over the back and sides so that the front edge falls vertically just in front of the ear, concealing it. But the front fringe of hair and the face are left exposed. This is the form of the flammeum, or bridal veil, worn also by Roman married women while performing sacrificial rites.

- 278-281. Obv. As in preceding. Inscr. where legible DNCONSTANTI NVSPFAVG. Rev. Quadriga or four-horsed chariot driven rapidly to the r. PLATE II.

Note how the rearing up of the horses in their violent career enables them to fit better into the available space, so that the challenge of the circular field to the ingenuity of the engraver ministers, when successfully met, to the effectiveness of the design. The wheel has four spokes.

282. Head of Helena to r. FLHELENAAVGVSTA. *Rev.* Veiled figure of Peace with branch of olive in r. hand. *Inscr.* SECVRTAS REIPVBLICAE. In exergue STR.

283. Crispus. Obv. Head to r. DNFLIVL CRISPVS. *Rev.* Jupiter holding Victory on r. hand. IOVI CONSERVATORI.

Flavius Julius Crispus, eldest son of Constantine I, made Caesar by him in 317, but poisoned A.D. 326.

284. Crispus. Head to r. *Inscr.* IVL CRISPVS NOBC. *Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. In centre within wreath VOT X. In exergue SIS followed by top of rising sun.

285—288. Obv. Diademed head of Constantine II to r. *Inscr.* CONSTANTINVS IVN(ior) NOB(ilissimus) C(aesar). *Rev.* Two soldiers guarding two standards, as on nos. 236—8; *inscr.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. In exergues, No. 285, SMKB; No. 286, SMALB; No. 288, SMAL. PLATE II.

Money of Constantine II, second son and successor of Constantine I, shows the same types as the coinage of his father, and may be similarly classified. In fact all that we have in the collection was struck during his father's reign.

Constantine the younger was declared Caesar in 317, and these coins were struck during the lifetime of his father and before his own accession as Augustus in 337 on his father's death. Note in this connection the *rev. inscr.* of 290—2.

289. This coin has only one standard on the *rev.* Exergue, SMAN ..

290—292. Obv. Head to l. *Inscr.* as preceding. *Rev.* City gate as 248, &c. PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, "To the Providence of the Caesars." In exergue, No. 290, SMALB; No. 291, SMKB.

293. Obv. Head to r. Same *inscr.* *Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. Wreath enclosing centre of field in which VOT. V. In exergue AQ. See Nos. 271 foll.

The collection comprises about a score of coins struck by Constantius II. Half of these have the now familiar reverse type of soldiers guarding standards.

294—299. Obv. Head to r. FL(avius) IVL(ius) CONSTANTIVS NOB(ilissimus) C(aesar). *Rev.* Two legionaries guarding two standards GLORIA EXERCITVS. In exergue, No. 294 SMANH; No. 296, RFT; No. 297, SMK; No. 299, SMALA.

Struck during lifetime of Constantine I, between the elevation of Constantius to the rank of Caesar in 323 and his accession in 337 to the title of Augustus on his father's death. Constantius was 3rd son of Constantine the Great.

300. Same types, but only one standard on rev.

301—303. Same types, but inscr. CONSTANTIVS AVG on obv. and one standard on rev. The AVG shows that these coins were struck after 337 A.D.

304—305. Obv. Head of Constantius II to r. Rev. Combat. Exergue of No. 304, ALEΓ.

306—308. Obv. Head to r. DN CONSTANTIVS PFAVG. Rev. Combat between a legionary and a horseman, in which the former is victorious.

Note the stimulating effect of the circular limits of the field on the energy of the design and compare Nos. 278—81 (note).

Inscr. FEL(icium) TEMP(orum) REPARATIO, "Renewal of prosperous times." No. 306 has Γ in field. In exergue, No. 306, CONSA; No. 308, SMKΒ. PLATE II.

309. Obv. Portrait appears to be of Constantius II. Rev. Victory with wreath in raised right hand about to crown legionary.

310. Head of Constantius to l., helmeted. Trident sceptre over l. shoulder, CONSTAN. Rev. Winged Victory resting l. hand on rim of shield, holding sceptre in r. and standing on boat whose prow is seen to l. In exergue, TRS.

311. Obv. Head of Constantius? Rev. Roma throned, sceptre in l. and orb on r. To l. and r., θ and φ

312—13. Obv. head to l. FLIVL CONSTANTIVS NOBC. Rev. City Gate. Star above. Wreath in field to l. PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, "To the Providence of the Caesars." In exergue, SMALA.

Observe the two loose ribbon-ends by which the wreath is tied, and compare with those which secure the diadem at the back of the head of the obverse type.

314. Constantius ii, Votive bronze. Head to r. Rev. VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath,

- 315-6. Constans. Head to l. DNCONSTANSPFAVG. Rev. Tree to l. bending over to r. towards man leading child. Inscr. FEL(icium) TEMP(orum) REPARATIO. In exergue, TRP.
317. Obv. Head to l. CONSTAN . . Rev. Soldier to l and small figs. Inscr. as 315.
318. Obv. Same [C]ONSTANS
319. Obv. Head to r. CONSTANSPFAVG
320. Obv. Head to r. Rea. Victory with wreath in raised r. Inscr. SEC VRTA[S] . . .
- 321-22. Same types. Rev. inscr. SECVRITASREIPVBLICAE.
323. Votive bronze. Obv. Head to r. [CONSTA]NSPFAVG. Rev. in wreath VOTXXMVLTXXX
- Constans became emperor and Augustus in 337 and was assassinated A.D. 350.

VII.

The Division of East and West. A.D. 364-457.

324. Obv. Head to r. ?Valentinian I. Rev. VOT V in wreath T[?R] AV(gustorum) nostrorum. In exergue SIS.
- 325-6. Valentinian. Head to r. Inscr., only fully legible on no 325, DNVALENTINIANVSPFAVG. Rev. Winged Victory moving to l. with palm branch in l. hand and wreath in extended r. Inscr. SECVRITASREIPVBLICAE. In exergue of 325, SMAOS.
- Valentinian became Augustus in 364 and died A.D. 375.
- 327-8. Gratianus. Head to r. Inscr. [G]RATIANVSAVG. Rev. Legionary with l. hand resting on rim of hollow round shield which stands on its edge and reaches to above soldier's knee: r. hand grasps shoulder high a standard planted erect and surmounted by the labarum or banner bearing monogram of Christ. In exergue of no. 327, CON. In field OFIV, i.e. in the fourth officina or workshop of the mint.

CON is the mintmark of both Constantinople and Arles (Arelatum), but as the number of the workshop at the former mint was denoted by a letter after the CON, while the symbol OF is peculiar to Arles, we refer the coin with certainty to the latter. The coin no. 327 was found in the walls of Chester.

The legend is that the labarum was shown in a dream to Constantine on the eve of his great battle with Maxentius, that he was bidden in the dream to inscribe it on the shields of his soldiers, and that by its influence he gained the victory which gave him the dominion of the Roman world A.D. 313. Hence Constantius and other immediate successors of Constantine placed this symbol on their coinage as a token of Victory.

329. Gratianus. Obv. Head to r. DN GRATIANVS. Rev. Legionary Inscr. [?GLORIA NOVI] SAECVLI.
330. Gratianus. Head to r. and inscr. Rev. Seated fig. CONCOR[DIA].
331. Gratianus. Obv. Head to r. NVSPFAVG. Rev. Helmeted figure of Concordia seated with spear in l. and orb on r. hand. Inscr. CONCORDIA AVGGG. In exergue, \NTA.
332. Gratianus. Obv. Head to r. DN GRATIANVSPFAVG. Rev. in wreath VOTX MVLTXX. Siliqua.

Gratian was son of Valentinian I, became Augustus in 367, succeeded 375, and died A.D. 383.

333. Theodosius. Head to r. DN THEODOSIVSPFAVG. Rev. Helmeted and seated figure with orb in extended r. Inscr. CONCORDIA AVCCC, "Agreement of the three Augusti." In exergue, SMAOS.

There were four Augusti simultaneously from A.D. 383 to 388, viz. Theodosius, Flav. Arcadius (Emperor of the East), Magnus Maximus (died 388) and Flav. Victor (died 388). Theodosius became Augustus in 379, and died A.D. 395.

- 334-6. Head to r. On 334 DN[TH]EODO[SIVSPF]AVG.
- 337-9. Diademed head to r. Inscr as 334. Rev. On 337, legionary grasping standard in r. Inscr. GLORIA[EXERCITVS]. On 338-9, legionary moving to l. with standard in r. Small figure crouching to r. Inscr. VIRTVS EXERCITVS. In exergue: of No. 338, SMKA; of 337 and 339, ANT.
340. Obv. same. Rev. Figure in wind as the drapery shows, indicating the rapid motion of a boat with high prow and stern moving to l., on which he stands. He holds up his hand in token of loyalty. Small figure of steersman to r. In field a small wreath. Inscr. [GLOR]-IARO[MA]NORVM.

341. Theodosius. Obv. Diademed Head of Theodosius to r. DNTHEODOSIVSPFAVG. Rev. Figure, perh, the Emperor, facing, with orb in l., and a cross to l. and r. Inscr. [?GLORIA]ROMANORVM. In exergue CONSA.
- 342-3. Similar types and inscr. to 340.
- 344-5. Obv. as before. Rev. Fig. moving to l. On 344 inscr. REIPVBLICAE P. On 345, S[RTA]S REIPVBLICAE, with Christian monogram in field to l., and in exergue SMKA.
- 346-7. Votive coins. Obv., as before. Rev. in wreath VOTXMVLTX. In exergue: of 346 ANTA; of 347 SMK.
348. Arcadius. Obv. Diademed head to r. ARCADI[VS]P. Rev. Legionary grasping standard with r.
- 349-50. Head to r. DNARCADIVSPFAVG. Rev. Victory crowns legionary with wreath. Inscr. (of 349) VIRTVS EXERCITVS. In exergue, CONSA. Struck at Constantinople.
- Arcadius became Emperor of the East on the division of the Empire by Theodosius.
351. Obv., as 349. Rev. figure and inscr. GLORIA[ROM]ANOR[VM].
352. Obv. |DIVSPF. Rev. Wreath round centre of field.
- 353-4. Arcadius.
Arcadius was made Augustus A.D. 383 and died in 408.
- 355-6. Honorius. Head to r. DNHONORIVSPFAVG. Rev. Victory crowning soldier. [?GLORIA] EXERCITVS.
- 357-9. Obv. similar. Rev. Soldier with standard in r. and orb on l. Star in field. Inscr. on 357 GLORIA ROMANORVM.
360. Marcianus. Obv. Head to r. DNMAR. Rev. 7 XSR in wreath.

VIII.

Revival of Bronze Coinage.

- 361-3. Anastasius. Head to r. [ANASTAS]IVSPPAVG. Rev. Large M with cross above and star to l. and r. In exergue of 361 CON. No. 363 has E under M. PP = Pater Patriae or Per Petuus.
364. Obv. DNANAS. Rev. M and cross above.

365. Obv. Head to r. DNANAS[TA]SIVSPFAV(gustus). Rev. large I.

PLATE II.

Anastasius was emperor from 491 A.D. to 518. He revived bronze coinage in the Eastern Empire in 498 on a new system, the models of which are illustrated with a very fair approach to completeness in the specimens of the moneys of Anastasius, Justin, and Tiberius Constantinus in this collection. A large bold letter on the reverse covering the greater part of the field indicated the denomination of the coin. The system was as follows:—

The Follis	= 40	times unit.	Symbol M.
Denarius	= 20	" "	" K.
Centenionalis	= 10	" "	" I.
Nummus	= 5	" "	" E.

The symbols are chosen in accordance with the numerical values of the letters of the Greek alphabet, in which E is the 5th letter, I the 10th (the digamma being included), K the 11th, and M the 13th, the letters from I onwards denoting the tens. The relative sizes of the coins may be seen in the illustrations. But though the follis was in diameter about as large as our penny, and heavier, and the nummus scarcely broader than a three-penny piece, when the imperial exchequer was full, yet there were often less prosperous times which were reflected by extraordinary changes in the weight of metal stamped with the same face value. No. 363, for instance, is a reduced follis only $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the original standard illustrated by No. 361.

366—372. Justinus I. All examples of the follis. Obv. Bust to r. Inscr., where legible (as 369) DNIYSTINYSPPAVC. There is a cross above the bust on 369. Rev. large M on all, and cross above it. To l. and r. are varying symbols, especially two stars (No. 368), or two crosses (No. 369). Below the M, but between its uprights, occur letters such as B on 368 and M on 372. They denote the workshop of the mint. The mint-marks in the exergue are CON (Nos. 366, 368, 370-71, 'on 368 twice struck), and ANTX (Nos. 369 and 372).

PLATE II.

Constantinople and Antioch were therefore the mints from which these coins issued. Note the number (240) of workshops at

at Antioch, the only branch of the Imperial mint. Other mints have seldom more than five.

373-380. Justinus I. Nummi. Rev. E.

Justinus succeeded Anastasius I in A.D. 518.

381-391. Justinianus I.

Obv. Bust to front. No. 385 has cross in raised r. and cross to r. No. 387 is holding up orb. surmounted by cross in r. Legible inscr. are on No. 382 DNIVSTIN[I]ANVSPPAVG, and 383 VPIT. Rev. large M, with cross above on several, and letters below, viz. A on 384 and 390, B on 382 and 383, Γ on 385, 381, and 387. ANNO is vertical to l., and datemarks to r. are ?XII (= 12) on 381; XY (= 15) on 382 and 383; XYII on 384; XXXII on 389. Exergue marks are CON on 381, 384, 387; KYZ on 386 and 391; NIKO on 382; THY on 385.

392-394. Obv. similar. But 394 has head to r. Rev. K: replaces M. No. 394 has star below K, orb and cross to l., E. to r. Denarius.

395-397. Justinian I. Obv. similar. Rev. large I. On 395 a cross to l. and r. replaces Anno and the date. Centenionalis.

398-403. Justinian I. Small coins marked E (value 5 units). 399 has N on other face. PLATE II.

404. Justinian I. Obv. Head to r. Rev. has cross on steps between IB. Below, ΑΑΕΣ See note on No. 426. PLATE II.

Justinian I. was emperor from A.D. 527 to 565. He was the first to introduce date marks on the coinage of the revived bronze series. The dates begin in the 12th year of his reign, A.D. 538.

405-412. Justinus II and Sophia. The obverse type consists of two haloed busts to the front. Nos. 408, 405, and 411 have inscr. legible, NVSPPAVG, DNIVST, and DNIVSTI. The reverse has the large M with cross above, and letter below, ANNO vertically to l., date marks to r., and mint-mark in exergue. The first five coins belong respectively to the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th years of the reign as shown by the date marks II, IIII, V, VI, VIII. The Byzantine Υ (upsilon) is equivalent to the Latin V.

Below the M occur the letters A on nos. 406 and 407, E on No. 410, Δ on 411. NIKO occurs as the mint-mark on 407 and 409; CON on 411. PLATE II.

413—414. Similar, but a denarius. K replaces M on reverse.

415. Justinus II and Sophia. Obv. two busts to front with cross between. Denomination, follis. Date and 7 (VII). In exergue, THEY. No. 415 has Γ below M.

416. Obv. as 415. Rev. K replaces M. Denarius. PLATE II.

417—419. Obv. as 415. Rev. I replaces M. Centenionalis. Date marks YI (6th year) and XA (11th year). In exergue THEY.

Justinus II became emperor A.D. 565 and reigned twelve years.

420—424. Tiberius Constantinus. All examples of the follis. Obv. Head to front. Inscr. on 420 [D]NTIB(erius) CON(STantinus). Rev. Large M with rounded tops. To l. ANNO written vertically; but the letter to r. of the M denoting the date of the year is illegible. In exergue, No. 420 THEC; No. 422, THE; Nos. 421 and 423, NIKO.

425. Tiberius Const. Smaller: a denarius. Rev. K.

426. Tiberius Const. Obv. Head to r. Rev. Christian monogram, as on the labarum, between the letters IB, which signify twelve denarii. Below AΛEΞ.

PLATE II.

A series of Alexandrian coins, where as the AΛEΞ shows this example was struck, began to be issued under Anastasius on quite a different system to his above-described Byzantine coinage. They have three denominations, denoted by IB, S(=Σ), and Γ respectively, i.e. 12, 6, and 3 denarii. It will thus be seen that the Alexandrian mint found it expedient to revert to a duodecimal system, while the ordinary coinage of the Eastern empire remained on a decimal basis.

The facing bust, exhibited by all these coins of Tiberius Constantinus except the last, begins to be popular from the beginning of the Byzantine period. From Justinian onwards the profile practically disappears.

Tiberius Constantinus was chosen by Justinus II as his colleague in the empire, and governed it alone from 578—582.

427—431. Mauricius Tiberinus. Obv. Head to front. Fragments of inscr. of which No. 428, MAVP . . . TIBE, is clearest; On 430 PPAV[G]; on 427, DNMAV. Rev. large M, cross above, ANNO vertically to l. E under M on 427, and A on 429. Date marks Y (5) on 427, YI (6) on 429, YIII on 428. Mint-marks in exergue, CO[N] on 427, NIKO on 428, KYZ on 429.

432—433. Mauricius Tiberinus. K replaces M on rev. Date of 432 XI. Denarius.

434—435. Denarius. On rev. XX replaces, but is equivalent to K, and on 434 the ANNO is to the r. and the date (II=2) to the l. of the XX, instead of vice versa.

Mauricius Tiberinus reigned from A.D. 582 to 602.

436—441. Phocas; a usurper of the Eastern Empire, A.D. 602, defeated and beheaded by Heraclius in 610. On his coins we find the denomination letters M.K.I regularly replaced by XXXX (Nos. 436—438), XX (Nos. 439—40), and X (No. 441). Considerations of space accordingly cause the ANNO to be written above where (as Nos. 437 and 438) the date is inserted, and the latter is in small symbols to the r. (on No. 438, II=2nd year). The mint-marks in exergue are CON on 438—40; [N]IKO on No. 437. Where ANNO is omitted, a cross or star frequently replaces it above the denomination mark. The obverse type is always a facing bust. No. 436 has a cross to the r. and holds up the r. hand in benediction.

442—451. Heraclius. Follis. Obv. of Nos. 442—4 has two figures. On No. 445 they are seen in procession to l., the front figure bearing an orb surmounted by a cross. No. 449 has a half-length facing fig. holding up a cross in both l. and r. The rev. has the large M, with the Christian monogram above it on No. 444 and below the letter E on No. 444. Some letters of a vertical ANNO can be made out to l.

452. Heraclius. Denarius. Two figures on obverse, K with Γ below on rev.

453. Heraclius. Two figures to l. in procession.

454. Heraclius and son.

Heraclius was declared emperor in 610 and died in 641. The two figures are those of himself and of his son, afterwards Constantine IV.

455. Constans II. Reduced follis. Obv. Head to r. Rev. large M.

Constans became sole emperor A.D. 641, and was assassinated in 668.

IX.

The Late Byzantines. A.D. 870 - 1180.

456. Leo VI. Obv. Bust to front with cross above head. Inscr., + LEONBASILEVSROM (eon=anorum). Rev. LEON ENΘEOBASILEVSROMEON Leo in God King of the Romans. The 'Romeon' is a corrupted form of the Greek gen. plural *Ρωμαίων*. PLATE II.

Leo VI was associated in the Empire in 870, was joint emperor with his brother Alexander in 886, and died A.D. 911.

457. Romanus II. Obv. Bust to front bearing sceptre over r. shoulder, and carrying orb surmounted by cross in l. Rev. + RWM[A]N EN[Θ]EWBASILEYSRWMAIWN, Romanus in God King of the Romans.

Observe that, whereas in the preceding coin of Leo VI, the Greek Omega was represented by O, here it is replaced by W.

- 458-466. John I (Johannes Zimisces). Obv. Head of Christ in Halo facing. Rev. + IHSYSXRYSTYSBASILEY(S)BASILEON. Jesus Christ the King of Kings.

John I. was proclaimed emperor in 969, and died from poison in 975. He was the first to place the figure of Christ upon coins instead of that of the Emperor. *Frontispiece.*

- 467-8. Constantine ?XIII. Obv. Haloed bust of Christ facing. Rev. Bust of Emperor facing.

- 469-474. Constantine and Eudocia. Obv. Head of Christ haloed facing. Rev. Two figures facing with standard between them.

475. Romanus IV. Obv. Bust facing. Rev. Letters C,R,P,?, quartered.
476. Michael VII. Obv. Bust of Christ to front. Star to l. Rev. Bust of Emperor.
- 477-8. Alexis I. Concave: Obv. (concave) Half-length fig. facing.
- 479-80. Alexis I. Decorated cross on rev.
481. Alexis I and Constantinus Porphyrogenitus. Concave. Obv. (convex) Haloed bust of Christ facing. Rev. Figures of Alexis and Constantine facing.
- 482-3. Manuel I. Concave. A.D. 1143-1180.
- 484-90. Roman and Byzantine small change.

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PREHISTORIC TYPES ON MONEY.

Coins form a class of antiquities which, though small, display a greater variety of design and type than almost any other kind of ancient remains. This is specially true of the Greek moneys, because they are struck by a great number of independent city states, or states which even under Roman rule have been permitted so large a measure of their earlier autonomy as to continue the issue of a local coinage with local types. Elsewhere the uniform monetary system imposed by the imperial authority on the greater part of the Roman world put an end to diversity and originality.

Greek money has an added interest because it is the earliest coinage in European history. Much of it in fact, is contemporary with the earliest written history of Western civilisation, and the types on the coins constantly take us back to customs and arts still shrouded in the darkness of prehistoric times.

Two of the coins on exhibition (Nos. 54 and 55) have on the obverse the Macedonian shield and on the reverse an assemblage of symbols among which may be clearly seen a double ax. The very shape of the coins is influenced by their type, for the side which bears the shield is slightly convex, while that on which the ax occurs is somewhat concave. On the subject of the form of the shield, and the decorated concentric circles upon it, there is a freely illustrated and most interesting chapter in "The Early Age of Greece," by Professor Ridgeway, of Cambridge. He points out that the indigenous shields of Egypt and Asia were oval or oblong, and that the Macedonian type must have been that common to all central and northern Europe, where the oblong shield was unknown until Gaulish (end of 4th century B.C.) and Roman times. On the other hand he figures round metal shields concentrically ringed from England, Scotland, Ireland, Bingen on the Rhine, Sweden, and elsewhere. The work quoted, as well as any others referred to in this article, may be consulted in the Grahams-town Public Library.

The significance of the Double-Ax is more obscure. It was known to be the main type on the reverse of coins of Tenedos, a small but famous island off the coast of Asia Minor not far from the entrance to the Dardanelles, and evidently had some connection with the double-faced Bacchus, which forms the obverse type of the same coins, and may be seen as a modern magazine book-plate at the head of the first page of "The Nineteenth Century and After." On all of them one face of the Janus-like design is that of a bearded man, the other of a woman. Down in the south-west corner of Asia Minor the same double-ax figured on the coins of Caria as the symbol of the Carian Zeus.

A few isolated facts of this kind were for a long time all that archaeologists had to go upon; as to what the ax meant they were left in the darkness of conjecture. To-day the twilight is broadening. A fascinating little book entitled "Crete, the Forerunner of Greece," by C. H. and H. B. Hawes, gives a popular account of the numerous excavations carried out by Dr. A. J. Evans and others in various parts of the island. The book claims to be nothing more than an outline of the astonishing discoveries made during the past few years, but scattered up and down its pages are constant references to this mysterious symbol—the Double-Ax. It occurs again and again on vases and fragments of pottery; it is cut on the great stones of palace walls; many tiny double-axes were found among the offerings in the lower cave of the great Earth Goddess at Dicte, where the god Zeus was born to her; and a painted sarcophagus from Palaikastro in the east of the island bore on one of its four panels a slender column supporting a pair of horns with a double-ax rising between them. The dates of these marks range from 2200 to 1200 B.C., and the general disposition seems to be to regard them as the badge of the ruling clan of Crete, though the close association of the rulers with the state religion gave the symbol a religious significance as well. Plutarch says that the double-ax was a royal emblem in Lydia from pre-historic times down to the 7th century B.C., and Herodotus tells us that their neighbours "the Carians in ancient times were subjects

of King Minos (of Crete)." That and the Zeus birth-story at Dictæ explain how the double-ax came to be the badge of the Carian Zeus.

It is, however, at Knossos, the capital of King Minos himself, that the double-ax is most abundant, and in this connection we may study a coin of Knossus (no. 11) bearing a maze or labyrinth as one of its types, and see what the authors of the little book just quoted have to tell us. "The Palace of Knossos," they say, "is the Labyrinth and the home of the Minotaur. The frequent appearance of the double-ax symbol, carved on the masonry and embellishing objects found within the walls, makes the name 'Place of the Double-ax' perfectly appropriate. The exact equivalent of this expression is found in the word 'labyrinth.' For *labrys* is a pre-Hellenic survival meaning 'double-ax' and *nthos* is a pre-Hellenic place-ending, as in Tiryntos, and Korinthos."

The civilisation of which Knossos was the centre, and with it the symbol of the ax, spread over many islands, cities, and countries in and around the Aegean sea, for Minos had a powerful navy which made Knossos the mistress of that part of the Mediterranean. Just as on the coin of Tarentum (No. 45) the two types represent respectively the land and sea power of the city, so the trident, a glorified fish-spear and emblem of a sea-faring folk, is found alongside the double-ax in Crete. At Phaestos, the great rival of Knossos in the island, the two symbols appear as a mason's mark with equal frequency. Many centuries later, on coins of Demetrius the Besieger (306-286 B.C.), the reverse has a figure of Poseidon, the Greek Neptune, wielding a trident, and a double-ax in the field; and the Albany Museum possesses several coins (nos. 14 and 15) of the great maritime city of Halicarnassus on the Aegean coast of Asia Minor, on one side of which a trident forms the main type; while Maussolus, King of Caria (B.C. 377-353), whose capital was Halicarnassus, had on his coins a figure of the Carian Zeus carrying sceptre and double-ax. These types, therefore—the shield, the labyrinth, the double-ax, and the trident—have their origins in the most remote eras of European civilisation,

and all but the shield come to us from that wonderful Minoan culture which lies behind the arts of Greece and of modern Europe.

Consult also : Tsountas and Manatt, *The Mycenaean Age*.
Schuchhardt, *Schliemann's Excavations*.
Encyclopædia Britannica, Eleventh Edition,
Art. 'Crete.'

ZOOLOGICAL COIN-TYPES.

The meeting-place of two sciences is always interesting ground, and perhaps that is especially the case when the sciences in question belong respectively to the realms of history and nature. In this chapter I propose to say something about the way in which Numismatics, as represented in these coins, illustrates the zoology of remote periods of history.

The only carnivorous animals which occur on specimens in the Albany Museum are the lion and the wolf. On one side of a coin of Cassander (No. 52-3), who was king of Macedonia from about 316-297 B.C., there is a head-piece made of the skin of a lion's head; and on a piece of money (No. 50) struck by Alexander the Great the king's name is inscribed across the coin between a quiver and a knotted club. Both these types allude to the slaying of the Nemean lion by Heracles. According to the legend the lion of Nemea was invulnerable, and even the famous arrows of the hero glanced harmlessly from its skin. Then Heracles closed with the monster and belaboured it with the huge knotted cudgel which he had cut for himself on the eve of the adventure. But it was of no avail : the skin of the lion was proof against all assaults. At last Heracles dropped bow and cudgel and wrestled with the

lion, with the result that presently he succeeded in strangling it. He subsequently wore the skin as a suit of impenetrable armour, the mask of the animal being drawn over the head in place of a helmet. Alexander the Great claimed to be descended from Heracles; and he and his successors placed the symbols of the hero on their money; but that did not prevent Cassander, in his efforts to secure his power in Macedonia, from having poison administered to a son of Alexander whose name was Heracles. Lions are also figured on coins Nos. 10 and 51.

It might be asked whether we have any right to conclude that there were lions in Europe in those days because they happen to occur on these coins, and because Nemea in the southern half of Greece was the scene of the first labour of Heracles. Future ages will certainly have no right to assume that there were lions in Belgium in the twentieth century because a lion figured on the nickel coinage of the country at that time. The mask on Cassander's money referred to the Heracles legend and had no reference to the fauna of Macedonia in his own day; but it happens nevertheless that we have direct historical evidence of the abundance of lions in the Balkan peninsula as late at any rate as the 5th century B.C., and they did not become quite extinct till about 120 A.D.

The type of a wolf suckling the infants Romulus and Remus occurs on coins (nos. 258-262) of the reign of Constantine the Great, and is probably a copy of the great bronze group on the Capitol representing that subject.

A coin of Apamea in Syria (No. 4), dating from imperial Roman times, bears a finely executed figure of an elephant, though the body is rather long. One of the tusks is clearly shown, and the size of the ear (small by comparison with that of the African elephant) indicates that the species is the Indian *Elephas indicus*. The latter species seems, in fact, to have been the one most familiar to the Greeks, thanks to the Indian expedition of Alexander, for they were Indian elephants which Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, used during his invasion of Italy in 280 to 275 B.C. Ivory

was known to the Greeks as early as the time of Homer. See also No. 65.

The fine figure of a horse on the reverse of a coin of Carthage (No. 7) reminds us that the Numidian cavalry furnished a very formidable part of the army with which Hannibal invaded Italy in the latter part of the third century B.C. A spirited rendering of the forepart of a horse is seen on the money of Kyme in Asia Minor (Nos. 18-21). The Tarentines too (No. 45) were famous horsemen.

I have discussed the identity of the so-called "dolphin" on the Tarentine coins in the body of the catalogue. The legend of Arion and the dolphin, of which Scott gives us an amusing burlesque in the water-sports which welcomed Queen Elizabeth to Kenilworth Castle, refers to a date 700 yrs. B.C.

An interesting question is raised by the eagle on coins of Ptolemy (Nos. 48 and 49). The pose of the head and the fully feathered neck show it to be a true eagle, of which the late Canon Tristram (Cambridge Companion to Greek Studies) informs us that there are nine species native of Greece. It might certainly be the intermediate lammergeier of which a fine specimen from Greece is in the Museum. The thunderbolt, as on coins of Elis, shows that the type of Ptolemy's coin is Greek in origin. The eagle is the sacred bird of Zeus, and not the bare-necked griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) which was the symbol of the great goddess Isis. Canon Tristram says this vulture was the regal symbol of Egypt: if he means of the Ptolemies, that is not borne out by the coins. To the native population the difference would seem a small one: it was merely the substitution of one divine bird for another to which it was obviously akin. Yet to the Greek it signified the triumph of Hellenic thought and civilisation over those of Egypt. On the lid of an Egyptian mummy in the entrance hall of the Albany Museum is painted somewhat heraldically, but in the main points correctly, a representation of the griffon-vulture, and a stuffed specimen of *Gyps Kolbii*, a variety of, and by some regarded as identical with the griffon-vulture, may

be seen in the bird-room upstairs. It is worth while contrasting the coin types with these in the points mentioned and comparing them with the true eagles in a neighbouring show-case.

Owing to the limits of the field, and perhaps the imperfect knowledge of the artist, coin-types are apt to become conventionalised. That is plain in the shortened tail and other features of the crocodile on a coin of Nîmes (No. 73). The type celebrates the victory of Agrippa over Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, at the naval battle of Actium, 30 B.C. A crocodile occurs as the type on coins of Upper Egypt, and symbolises the whole of that country on this money of Nîmes. A particular interest attaches to our coin because its type furnished the design for the coat of arms granted to the town by Francis I.

I am indebted to the Director of the Museum for suggestions on the zoological points raised in this chapter.

Consult also : Article "Fauna" by the late Canon Tristram in *A Companion to Greek Studies*, Cambridge, 1906.
Article "Fauna" by H. O. Keller in *A Companion to Latin Studies*, Cambridge, 1913.



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